



Townships: **HAKHA CITY, CHIN STATE**

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an integrated suite of information management tools used to gather baseline information and conditions of affected populations during times of conflict or natural disasters.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A majority of families have moved outside of camp sites due to colder temperatures
- NFIs for winterization are a major need for those still residing in camps and surrounding communities
- Materials to rebuild houses and livelihoods are a major concern for those in camp

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Heavy seasonal rains caused widespread flooding in Myanmar at the end of June 2015 with the most affected areas being Chin and Rakhine States, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy, and Magway Regions. Early on 30 July, a cyclonic storm named Komen impacted much of Myanmar with torrential rains, causing additional flooding and displacement. As the situation continued to evolve, on 31 July, the President of the Union of Myanmar issued a statement declaring “the following regions which are hugely affected by natural disasters and have challenges for rapid restoration to normality, are announced as natural disaster zones (1) Chin State, (2) Sagaing Region, (3) Magway Region and (4) Rakhine State.”

METHODOLOGY

This section presents the methodology designed and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for this Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) rapid assessment. It outlines the approach applied to select geographical locations and the data cleaning and analysis processes are also described as well as the limitations to the data collection methodology.

Data Collection

For this second round of data collection Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS) Hakha supported IOM by conducting the roll out at the displacement sites. As the data is first-hand information, the tools such as focal group discussion, direct observation, group meetings, key informants, etc. were used to acquire data through the participatory approach.

The team searched for displaced sites in the township of Hakha in Chin State.

Breakdown of number of individuals part of consultations/assessments:

Male 16 respondents **Female** 14 respondents

30 Total respondents

Additional informants

Government Authorities, Community leaders and Religious leaders

DISPLACEMENT (HAKHA)

This report includes the results of the baseline assessments conducted at township level as well as the data gathered through the sites assessments that were carried out in camp-like settings

SITE/SETTLEMENT AREAS AND POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of six displacement sites that were identified in DTM Round 1 (2 September – 8 September) are covered by this DTM Round 2. The assessment acknowledges that there may be more sites and displaced families which were not found and covered in this second round. The total number of IDPs identified in the assessed displacement sites of Hakha from 25 November to 29 November 2015 now stands at 1,482 individuals or estimated 302 Households (HH).

Change in population within displacement sites

During the first round of the DTM, a total of 3,983 individuals (847 families / HH) were identified within the six displacement sites. There has now been a decrease in the number of individuals at the sites by 35% or 2,501 individuals (545 families / HH). Therefore the current number of those in the displacement sites for this DTM round stands at 1,482 individuals (302 families/HH). The major contributing factor for those who moved out of the displacement sites was due to the drop in temperature and in preparation for the winter. All of the sites identified in Hakha are situated on plateaus in the mountains and are all above at an altitude of 6,000 meters above sea level. Due to the high altitude temperatures are very low by Myanmar

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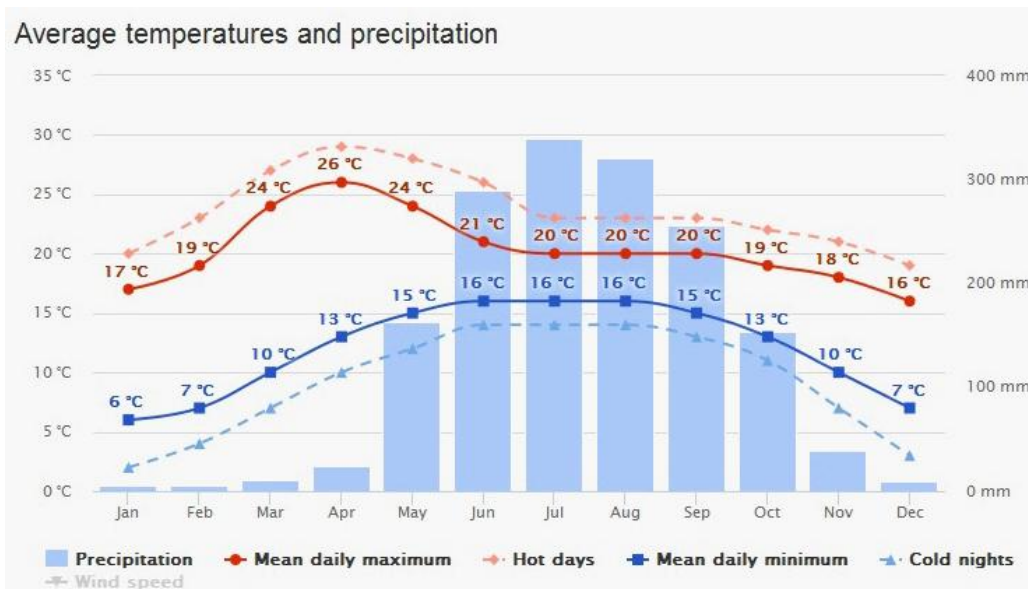
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standards and winters are much colder. Temperatures during nights can drop as low as 2 C. The structures that IDPs are living in are also not very well insulated which also contributes to the mass movements out of camp sites.

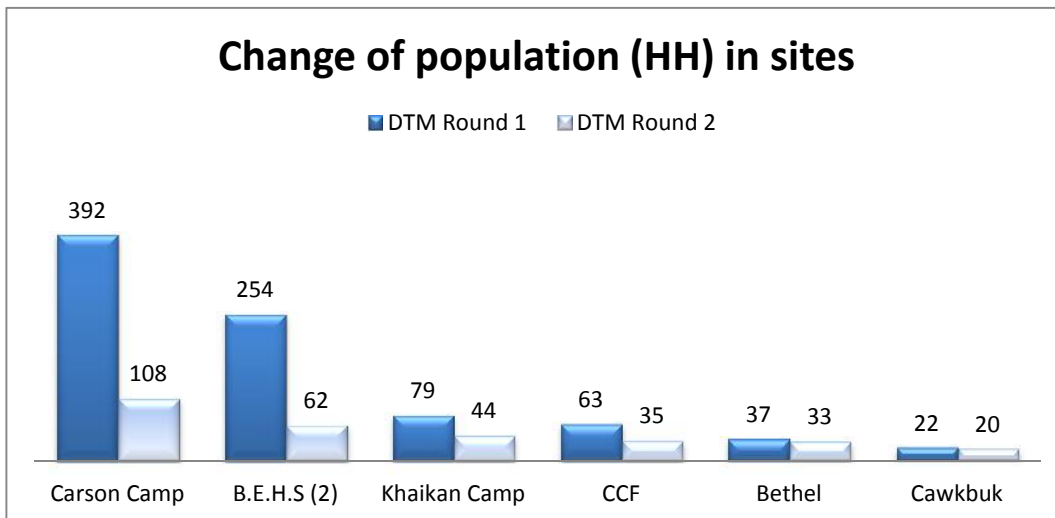
Most of the families currently in the camp arrived with few belongings and there has been no formal distribution of clothes in the camp. It was apparent through interviews with the IDP families, and observation of the personal belongings in their various living spaces that winter items are a significant need. IOM in partnership with UNFPA will be distributing blankets through KMSS Hakha to families inside and outside of displacement sites within the third week of December as part of winterization support and protection from the elements for the IDPs with special prioritization towards the elderly, people with disabilities, women and child headed households.



Data/Chart Source https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/forecast/modelclimate/hakha_myanmar-%5Bburma%5D_1325443

Access to livelihoods was also one of the reasons for some families moving out of the sites. Many have resorted to leaving the sites and living with close relatives. Some of the IDP families with a few savings have found houses to rent outside. There are also a few families who have decided to go back to their place of origin to fix what they can of their old home and move back in although many of these areas are still considered a hazard. This however has not prevented many from living in these still hazardous areas of origin. Organizations like KMSS are looking into supporting those renting outside to alleviate their financial burden.

The largest decrease in number of IDP populations occurred in the following two sites: Carson Camp and B.E.H.S (2)



Carson Church Camp previously hosted a large number of IDPs within the halls of the main Church structure but as regular

services begun to resume, IDPs were with provided with tent solutions outside that could allow some 160 families/HH to be sheltered. But due to the limitation of space and the cold 284 families/HH from Carson Church relocated. B.E.H.S (2) also had 192 families relocate outside of camp as well.

After the movements Carson Church Camp still retains the largest caseload with a total of 540 individuals (108 families/HH) followed by No.(2) B.E.H.S with 308 individuals (62 families/HH) and Khai Kam Camp with 219 individuals (44 families/HH). All of the IDPs are said to have their identification cards or documentation with them on hand.

Site Name*	Site Classification	Site Type	Site Start Date	Estimated site area (in Acres)	Estimated Site Area (in Square Meter)	No of Families / HHs	Total # of IDPs	Average HH size
Carson Church Camp	Spontaneous	Host communities	30/7/2015	2	8,094 square meter	108	540	5
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Planned	Camp	2/8/2015	5	20,234 square meter	62	308	5
Khai Kam Camp	Spontaneous	Host communities	27/7/2015	0.22	890 square meter	44	219	5
Bethel Church Camp	Spontaneous	Collective Settlement / Centre	31/7/2015	4	16,187 square meter	33	169	5.1
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Host communities	Collective Settlement / Centre	2/8/2015	5	20,234 square meter	35	150	4.3
Caw Bak Camp	Spontaneous	Camp	1/8/2015	1	4,046 square meter	20	96	4.8
						302	1,482	4.8

*The names of the sites were established by the Committees or communities in the area with the prefix of "camp" after the name

PERSONS WITH SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES

During the second round of assessment persons with special vulnerabilities were identified and categorized into the following: Pregnant Women, Breastfeeding Mothers, Persons with Physical Disabilities, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Elderly Persons, Single Male Headed Households (HH) and Persons with Chronic Diseases/Serious medical conditions. The remaining vulnerabilities such as Unaccompanied Minors, Orphaned Minors, Single-Female headed HH, and Single-Child headed HH will be shared with relevant working groups and are not contained in this document. The above common categories of vulnerability have been identified as potentially having an impact on access to assistance and basic services. These individuals and households that fall under one or more categories should be prioritised in any response to ensure a targeted response that is based on equal access to basic services and assistance.

Vulnerabilities by site

Site Name	# of Pregnant women	# of Breast Feeding Mothers	# of Person w/Physical Disabilities	# of Person w/ Mental Disabilities	Sum of Person w/Chronic Disease/Serious Medical Condition
B.E.H.S (2)	5	10	6	3	10
Bethel	1	7	2	2	4
Carson Camp	4	15	10	5	6
Cawkbuk	2	2	1	1	0
CCF	1	3	10	1	1
Khaikan Camp	1	5		3	3

Grand Total	14	42	29	15	24
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SITE MANAGEMENT, SHELTERING SOLUTIONS AND MOBILITY

All of sites assessed had some form of Site Management Committees (SMC) in place with all of these having some member from the community as part of it. SMCs that were present at sites managed by faith based organizations were observed to maintain the following structure in their administrative chain as follows: Chairperson, Secretary, and Treasurer with the remaining members being from the displaced communities. The following sub committees were also observed to be formed and functioning: Food Supply Committee, Relief Committee, Information & Documentary Recording Committee, Receptionist Committee, Medical Care Committee, and Water Supply Committee. The identified committee members still have not had received any formal training or had clear terms of reference while managing these sites. On 30 September 2015, IOM CCCM Staff arranged and conducted a two day training on CCCM, Camp Management and Coordination and Information Management. A total of 45 participants (Male 29, Female 16) comprised from Hakha Rescue Committee (HRC) and members from the camps involved in day to day management of the sites were included.

Many of the sites were observed to be congested and majority of the families did not have their own private space with many sharing living space with others at the sites, this potentially could be a protection concern as the duration of the displacement may continue. Improvements were observed in the % of HH with access to safe cooking facilities as in this round 4 sites which previously had a little number with access or none to now having improved access. Also All sites now indicated having mosquito nets as previously all sites had none.

Site Name	Bethel Church Camp	Khai Kam Camp	No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Carson Church Camp	Caw Bak Camp	Chin Christian Fellowship Camp
Most common type of shelter	Compound	Community Centre / Hall	School Structure and Tents	Community Centre / Hall	Tent and Community Centre / Hall	Community Centre / Hall
% HH living outside (no shelter)	None	None	None (Previously some 603 IDPs were with no shelter)	None	None	None
% of HH living in Tents	None	None	<25%	None	<75%	None
% of HH living in makeshift/self-made shelter	None	None	None	None	None	None
% of HH living indoors (Solid Walls)	>75%	>75%	<25%	>75%	<25%	>75%
% of HH have access to electricity	>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%	<25%	>75%
% of HH have access to safe cooking facilities	<50% (Previously None)	<25% (Previously None)	>75%	None	>75% (Previously <75%)	>75% (Previously None)
% of HH have private living area	None	None	None	None	None	None
% of HH have mosquito nets	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)	>75% (Previously None)

Places of Origin

Site Name	Site Start Date	Date of arrival of first IDP groups	Date of arrival of Last IDP groups	Place of origin of the largest IDP Group	Place of origin of the 2 nd largest IDP Group
Khai Kam Camp	27/7/2015	29/7/2015	None	Zay Thit Ward	None
Carson Church Camp	30/7/2015	30/7/2015	None	Myo Houg Quarter	Khuabe village
Bethel Church Camp	31/7/2015	31/7/2015	3/8/2015	Zay Houg Ward	Myo Houg Quarter
Caw Bak Camp	1/8/2015	1/8/2015	None	Caw Bak Quarter	None
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	2/8/2015	2/8/2015	2/8/2015	Zay Houg Ward / Kwat Thit	None
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	2/8/2015	2/8/2015	3/8/2015	Myo Houg Quarter	Khuabe village

Site Duration

Site Name	Ownership of Land of site	Area of intended return for the IDP group	Intended Area of return - Village Tract	Intended Area of return - Village
Bethel Church Camp	Private Building	Nearest Village		Myo Thit Ward
Caw Bak Camp	Private Building	Place of Origin		Caw Bak Ward
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Private Building	Place of Origin	Zay Houg	Kwet Thit
Carson Church Camp	Private Building	Nearest Village	Lunh Phgun Taung	Lunh Phgun Taung
Khai Kam Camp	Public/Government	None identified, Stay here for now		Zay Thit Ward
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Public/Government	Nearest Village		Falam-ThangthaLang Car road (Lung Phun Mountain)

Security

No major security incidents or Gender Based Violence incidents were reported. A few minor incidents stemming from alcohol abuse were reported. Only 3 sites (B.E.H.S No. (2), Chin Christian Fellowship Camp, and Khai Kam Camp had some form of lighting in majority of their communal areas. Most respondents did not believe that the available lighting was adequate but many did feel safe as they felt that the IDPs all got along together and the relationship with their host communities was also strong therefore many did not fear for their children safety, women also felt relatively safe at the sites.

Site Name	Security is provided on-site	Who provides the main security in the site	Reporting referral mechanism
Bethel Church Camp	Y	Police (previously without Police)	Some form not very clear to all
Khai Kam Camp	Y	Police	Some form not very clear to all
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Y	Self-Organized	Some form not very clear to all
Carson Church Camp	Y	Community Leaders, Self-Organized	Some form not very clear to all
Caw Bak Camp	Y (Previously none)	Self-Organized	Some form not very clear to all
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Y	Police	Some form not very clear to all

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Lack of drinking water had been raised as a major issue concern for the IDPs as the frequency of support has dwindled and many have to resort to boiling water from available sources to use as drinking water.

Average quantity of water available per person daily

Site Name	Avg amount of water available/day/person
Bethel Church Camp	< 5 ltr (Previously >15ltr)
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	>15ltr
Caw Bak Camp	< 5 ltr
Khai Kam Camp	>15ltr
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	5-10 ltr
Carson Church Camp	10-15 ltr

Site Name	Location of site's main water source(walking ,one-way)	Water points (hand-pumps, piped), How operational are they?	Main non-drinking water source Available
Bethel Church Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply
Caw Bak Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Fully Operational	Piped Water Supply
Khai Kam Camp	Off-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Fully Operational	Piped Water Supply
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply
Carson Church Camp	On-site (<20 minutes)	Not fully operational but useable	Piped Water Supply

All six sites indicated having had awareness campaign on hygiene promotion conducted on site. All sites had hand-washing stations with varying instances of having filled with water and soap close by the toilets. At four of the sites (Bethel, Carson Church, Caw Bak Camp, Chin Christian Fellowship) reported some evidence of open defecation.

All sites had garbage disposal systems in place with the majority of the sites using garbage pits as their main method for disposal.

Bathing/Latrine facility conditions per site

Site Name	No. of functioning toilets on-site	Condition of most of the latrines	Availability of separate male and female toilets	Availability of separate bathing areas	Toilets/bathroom have locks inside	Total # of IDPs	# of latrines recommended as per Sphere guidelines	Additional latrines needed to meet recommended Sphere guidelines
Caw Bak Camp	8 (3 more increased this DTM Round 2)	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	96	5	None Needed
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	18	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	150	8	None Needed

Carson Church Camp	4	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y (Previously none)	N	540	27	23
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	5 Further clarification needed	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	Y	Y	308	15	
Khai Kam Camp	4	Not so good (Not Hygienic)	Y	N	N/A	219	11	7
Bethel Church Camp	6	Good (Hygienic)	Y	Y	N	169	8	2

HEALTH

All sites had access to medical services provided by the local Township Medical Office. The following three common illnesses were reported as follows per site.

Site Name	Most common health issue	2nd Most common	3rd Most common	Regular access to medicine	Access to health facility	Location of Health facilities/services	Main provider of health facilities/services
Bethel Church Camp	Common Cold (Cough)	Malaria	Diarrhea	Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Caw Bak Camp	Diarrhea	Common Cold (Cough)	Measles	Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Khai Kam Camp	Respiratory tract infection	Diarrhea		Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Diarrhea	Common Cold (Fever)	Common Cold (Cough)	Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Common Cold	Diarrhea		Y	Y	on-site<3km	Government
Carson Church Camp	Common Cold (Cough)	Malaria	Diarrhea	Y	Y (Off-site)	off-site>3km	Government

All six sites have reported more than 75% of the IDPs had mosquito nets as previously this was not the case.

FOOD

IDPs at the sites receive food support from local Government Authorities, Local NGOs, CBOs, and Faith based organizations. However this time around 67% (4 out of 6 Sites) of the camps are unable to provide food distributions on a regular schedule. Previously 83% (5 out of 6 Sites) were able to regularly provide food assistance to the IDPs. However as the duration of displacement gets prolonged, provision of regular assistance programs for the vulnerable groups have become challenged as resources get stretched. Although the IDPs at the sites do have access to markets, many however do not have income and they have to prioritise on what they purchase.

Site Name	Is there access to food	Is there access to a market near from the site?	Frequency of food distribution	Most common source for obtaining food
Bethel Church Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Once Week	Distribution
Caw Bak Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Once a month	Distribution
Khai Kam Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Irregular	Distribution
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Irregular	Distribution
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Irregular	Distribution
Carson Church Camp	Yes, on site	Y	Irregular	Distribution

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Generally speaking, winterization was a major immediate concern among IDP households as also evidenced by the large movement of IDPs relocating outside of camps to go live with relatives to renting outside. Many were requesting for blankets, heating stoves, winter clothing, and some requesting some form of carpeting for their floors. IDPs currently living in communal finished buildings – such as religious buildings, schools buildings- have access to better insulated shelter; however they do not have access to personal assets. IDPs living in the tents and longhouses are extremely vulnerable due to extremely poor insulation and direct exposure to weather conditions.

The most needed top three NFIs as requested by the IDPs per site

Site Name	Most needed NFI	2nd Most needed NFI	3rd Most Needed NFI
Bethel Church Camp	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	
Khai Kam Camp	Kitchen Sets	Blankets	Heating Stove (for warmth)
No.(2) B.E.H.S Camp	Blankets	Kitchen Sets	Warm Flooring (Carpets)
Carson Church Camp	Blankets	Heating Stove (for warmth)	Water/ Agriculture Tools
Caw Bak Camp	Buckets	Blankets	
Chin Christian Fellowship Camp	Warm Flooring (Carpets)	Kitchen Sets	Blankets

LONGER TERM NEEDS

Building material to repair their homes is still commonly reported as long-term priorities even though these items may not have been part of their top immediate needs. Livelihoods are a major area of concern for many in the displacement sites as well as for those on the list for relocations. During the collection of data for this round it was indicated that around 32 families coming from Carson Church Camp were to be relocated in the new relocation site in Hakha (Mile 4 site) which many voiced their opinion that there are major gaps in basic infrastructure such as water supply, latrines, drainage and road conditions for going in and out of the place. Many also indicated that the locations of these sites would be far from areas where they could have livelihoods.

Livelihoods

The breakdown of their source of income is as follows: According to the IDPs the majority of them rely on agriculture of crops and vegetables (60%), Livestock and animal products (25%), Daily Workers (20%), with Traditional weaving, Dress making, Hairstylist and NGOs making the rest.

Currently many are resorting to tailoring and collecting firewood and selling as a coping mechanism to provide some income during this time of displacement.

The general consensus of all those in camp sites was the need to quickly restart their livelihoods and ensure a sustained source of income for them to be able to recover from this disaster and for their transition to life outside of camp setting. The lack of livelihoods opportunities perceived by those inside camps results in untapped potential being wasted, and exacerbates the already high level of idleness, particularly among youth. There is also a lack of livelihoods training which is also detrimental to successful prospects in re-integration upon return.

OBSERVED GAPS

- Many of the basic provision of services such as drinking water and food distributions have started to show issues of being strained as the demands of the prolonged displacement is affecting those whom had been providing the service previously as their resources.
- Winterization for the coming winter is still a large need/gap.
- Poor site planning is still an issue at some camps.

- There is a lack of drainage and fire breaks among the setup of shelters.
- Support to individuals or households with special needs.
- Not enough communication with communities conducted for issues such as quality of basic services and sites for relocation.

Recommendations on the current assessed situation

- Inventory of all basic needs of the IDPs prioritizing food, water and health. Regular monitoring is needed to ensure basic minimum requirements in terms of drinking water and food are being made available for those still displaced.
- More communication is needed with Camp residents on the status of their relocation as well as the services still available to them during their time in the camps.
- Information campaigns on the risk of cooking and using of stoves for heating as a fire hazard and a risk to respiratory disease should be conducted.
- Arrangement of “go and see” visits to proposed relocation sites ahead of time to ensure that the needs of those in camp (including all stakeholders) are not overlooked. Organized trips such as these let the IDPs assess the security situation, infrastructure and livelihood possibilities. Which would then allow them to share their impressions with other displaced people at the camps so that they can make an informed decision about returns.
- Medium terms needs should be focused on providing additional sheltering solutions that are appropriately equipped with NFIs in preparation for the winter. Additionally, in the next few months decisions will also need to take into account winterization issues.
- Furthermore, a long-term solution will need to be identified to support displaced households paying for their temporary accommodation. As this could lead to the exhaustion of economic resources available to these families considering that their resources still need to be spent on basic needs such as food and water.
- IDPs living in collective shelters, especially churches and schools may need to leave in coming weeks to other places to live should the facilities start with regular services again. This caseload of people needs to be closely monitored in order to be able to assist them when the situation arises.
- While access to water and sanitary services such as toilets and showers was generally common among the IDP population assessed, the situation can change very quickly. Therefore, regular and in-depth assessments related to WASH should be conducted on a regular basis to monitor developing needs and ensure that rapid responses are possible.
- The increasing number of returns from the camps should be taken into account, especially in terms of preparing for immediate assistance to areas where IDPs return to.
- Monitor the situation of vulnerable groups among the IDPs in order highlight needs or gaps and dissemination of these updates among potential partners who are concerned for these groups.

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