**Summary of visits to IDP camps in Government-Controlled Area in Kachin State in January 2015**

**Instructions**: Please read the CAMP A and/or CAMP B scenarios. Based on these assessments, imagine you work for a NGO and define key actions per sector and timeline for implementation. Present your findings to the Camp Management Committee.

**CAMP A**

Two Gender Advisors, one man and one woman, met separately with 5 middle aged and elderly women (none are on the Camp Management Committee) and 5 men of different ages (2 are on the Camp Management Committee members and 3 are local residents).

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| HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSULTATION WITH WOMEN | HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSULTATION WITH MEN |
| Main concern is their personal safety due to recent case of two women raped and killed whose funerals were held in Myitkyina. Two other women who were riding the same motorbike were stopped by two men they did not know who were armed with long knives. The driver escaped but the other woman fell off the motorbike and ran to the nearest camp. This happened last week. |  |
| One night a couple of days ago, around 11 pm, a small group of men threw stones onto a rooftop of a family’s shelter. The inhabitants were inside, frightened, and did not see who was throwing stones. They heard a motorbike stop behind their house and tell the small group to stop throwing stones. They all left. Because of these concerns, they are afraid to go out, and even send their children to school. They keep sending the children to school but are very worried. The high school sessions take place in two shifts, which means middle school children have to go early in the morning and high school students go in the afternoon and return late. | IDP children attend primary and secondary school in structures built by the village. These are in the same compound where the local residents go to school in their own separate physical structure. All teachers, mainly female, and two headmasters are on government salaries. In other words, there are two different educational systems – one for local residents and one for IDPs. There are enough teachers but insufficient physical space (400 kids total, 300 primary-level –grade 1 to 4 and 100 secondary level – grade 5 to 9), not enough chairs, tables and books. Due to space limitations, sessions are split between morning and afternoon. Many teachers supplement their income by providing “tuition classes” that parents pay for out of pocket. IDPs cannot afford to pay for these extra classes. Many feel that the general education level is poor, due to teachers not being motivated, and this leads to about 10% of older children (17 to 20 years, mainly male) dropping out. While there are some life skills training programmes (ex. weaving for girls, mobile phone repairs for boys), only about 1% are accessing these. There is a feeling that teachers of the IDPs do not give the same level of attention to IDP (Kachin) children, but between children, it appears that there are no social integration issues. |
| They have been in the camps for almost 3 years. As their children are getting older, they need separate sleeping spaces for girls and boys who previously slept together. |  |
| Some men in the camps drink alcohol which makes the women uncomfortable. These men come from other villages and therefore they did not know each other before. |  |
| Latrines in the camp are not separate for men and women. The women would like the camp management to install lighting and have made the request but no action has been taken so far. |  |
| The semi-permanent latrines have running water therefore are clean. However, there is only 1 latrine per shelter. Each shelter contains 10 units. Each unit houses a family. They have long waiting times to use the facilities. | The toilets are getting full, they need to be emptied and cleaned. However, they do not have the skills and materials to do this. They would like the support of the camp management agency. |
| There are 9 water points but since the rains started late in 2014, the water level is very low. They would like the pumps to be renovated before late summer.  One well is functioning well and water quality is good. However, the pole that holds the bucket has deteriorated in the past 6 months. | One of the wells had a pulley to draw water, but it has been broken for at least 3 months. Since the well is not being used regularly anymore, sediment is accumulating and the water is getting dirty. They reported this problem to the camp management agency 2 months ago but there has been no follow up. |
| A female health assistant comes Mon – Fri from 9 am to 5 pm. On weekends, for urgent cases, they call health assistant to provide services. Is she is not available, they arrange to bring patient to nearby town. The health assistant stays overnight in the camp to assist women giving birth. |  |
| Elderly have not been receiving individual food assistance in the past year or two as they had at the outset of the emergency. Now, all nutritional packages are aimed at children only. The elderly would like to be included from now on. |  |
| Many men work outside of the camp and return every 3 days if they are nearby but if they are further away, they return on weekends with provisions for their families. |  |
| Women go outside the camp to collect firewood and aware of the risks. |  |
| If/when they return to their place of origin, they have to show their NRC card to the army and feel bad about this. Some of them have heard that their place has turned into a forest because nobody is maintaining the land. |  |

**CAMP B**

One female Gender Advisor spoke to a woman who was designated as member of the camp committee but says she is not really participating and one man who is an IDP but not on the Camp Management Committee.

The main Camp Management Committee does not meet on a regular basis. Most members do not live in the camp – a third are from a religious association, a third local residents, and a third IDPs. The 2 women IDP members were designated after a foreigner said that women need to be included in the CMCs but they are not formally represented. For the main CMC, there are 9 members in total, of which 3 women who are not IDPs. There are sub-committees (WASH, shelter, health, education, food, security) to which IDPs participate.

The woman said there are more women than men in the camp but men have more influence. Women do not tend to talk and let men take the lead and make decisions. She went on to tell her personal poignant story.

One pre-school is functioning at camp. There is one teacher and some volunteers and 78 IDP children. There is a vocational sewing training and 15 trainees are attending.

One health assistant is on stand-by at camp’s health care center and provides assistance as needed.

Though there is regular nutrition assistance for children, there is no nutrition assistance for elderly.

There are no separate bathing spaces for men and women. Everyone can access functioning latrines but they are not separated by sex.