

Report of Baseline Assessment of

"Conflict sensitive humanitarian response to IDPs and conflict-affected communities"

(phase II in January 2019 and will be ending on 31st December 2021)

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*This report has been prepared by Myanmar Development Network in fulfilling the consultancy of Baseline Study on
"Conflict sensitive humanitarian response to IDPs and conflict-affected communities".*

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Acknowledgement

The baseline assessment was conducted by Myanmar Development Network (MDN) in working with Christian Aid Myanmar(CA), Rakhine Women Network (RWN), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Mitta Resource Foundation (MRF), Green Life Alliance for Development (GLAD), Ta'ang Women Group (TWO) and Lisu Women Group (LWG) in four townships Mangtone and Namtu in Shan State; Sittwe and Pauktaw townships in Rakhine State. Irish Aid provided funding to Christian Aid and its partners.

During the baseline assessment, there were several small hot-spots of armed groups in Northern Shan State and security restriction in Rakhine State. Access to the fields in both Shan and Rakhine States were difficult and used local ambulances for better access with safe travel. MDN thanks to express to the staff of Ta-Aung Women Development Association in Shan State in the time of sporadic armed conflict between local non-state actors. CA Ireland office has provided knowledge and advice in questionnaires development and reviewing the report.

Finally, MDN thanks to the report main contributors, enumerators, data analysts and Christian Aid Myanmar team on providing supports on logistics, communication, and coordination.

Executive Summary

The Baseline Assessment of HPP 2019-2021 project was conducted by Myanmar Development Network (MDN). The purpose of the Baseline Assessment is to gather primary information from targeted communities to measure key conditions (the Results Framework indicators) before the HPP 2019-2021 project begins, which will then serve to monitor and evaluate the project's progress. The Baseline assessment was designed to conduct in HPP project locations 2 townships in Shan State and 2 townships in Rakhine State. The data collection was conducted from 24 to 28 February 2019. The sample of 245 survey respondents (male 43.35% and female 56.7%) were successfully interviewed. The respondents were also represented as the households in this survey. Data were disaggregated by gender, age, area of residence and education level. Addition to that, 16 focused group discussions were conducted as the qualitative tool. The assessment was not conducted in Pauktaw township due to travel restriction by local authority. It is notable that zero percent baseline indicator mention in the HPP proposal was skipped and decided to measure in next year. The geographical context is significant between Rakhine State and Shan State. Some indicators are already measured by the previous project in Rakhine State by CA. Key thematic areas of the survey were covered on (a) hygiene and sanitation (b) livelihoods (c) community resilience. The whole assessment process was carefully considered in the views of gender sensitivity, conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm principles.

Hygiene and Sanitation

Safe drinking water facilities, water taps, public latrines, household latrines, camp drainage system and waste management practices were observed in all townships. The SPHERE standard was referenced to know condition of latrine and water facilities in camps and villages. 12.2 percent of people defecate at open field in Mangtone and Namtu. The latrines in all three townships are accessible by children and older people in which Mangtone is much more accessible with 83.5 percent. 57.7 percent of latrine is fly proof. The assessment looked the distance between shared latrines and the households. 80 percent of people feel safe and comfortable to access latrines at day and night. 37.8 percent of the latrines built in Sittwe last less than six months. Latrine maintenance in Sittwe was significantly rely on external assistance on desludging or removing the disposes in which 62.5 percent. In Mangtone, 90 percent of the latrine maintenance depends on camp committee in which 70.6 percent in Namtu. 62.2 percent of latrines were desludging in Sittwe. It depends on the space they have in IDP camps or the villages in Sittwe and Namtu and Mangtone were built new latrines in which 75 percent in both townships. Only 66.5 percent of the households have hand washing facilities such as soap and water in three townships. 90.2 percent of people know to wash hands after toilet in which 63.5 percent in Mangtone and 56.8 percent in Sittwe. 41.2 percent of people disposed waste at open field. 49.6 percent of people dispose waste in family compound. 51.4 percent of people in Sittwe depend on external assistance to collect the waste weekly.

Livelihoods

The survey team looked the condition of livelihoods and income of the respondents, services on cash support, livelihood inputs, vocational training, and household income. Social protection in all townships have been observed despite it skipped to measure in next year baseline survey. Four major income sources were identified which 51 percent from casual work, 39.2 percent from small business, 34.3 percent from agriculture and crop production and 13.5 percent from livestock breeding. The majority of household 32.7 percent earn maximum 50,000 kyats (equal to 30.4 USD) per month which means 32.7 percent of population are living very near to poverty line (below 1 USD per day income). The country's minimum wage is 4,800 kyats equal to 3 USD. About 83.8 percent of the population in three townships received minimum wage of Myanmar which is about 135,000 kyats per month. 57 percent of people in three townships did not receive the livelihood inputs yet. Only 26 percent receive farming tools, 28.9 percent received vocational training. 14.8 percent of people received above 200,000 kyats as cash assistance from agencies. 53.7 percent of respondents receive 50,000 kyats maximum. 41.1 percent of respondents answered that their income have been increased with the supports of agencies in last 6 months. 63.6 percent of the respondents said that their incomes were not increased by the cash supports they received in last 6 months. Upcoming cash program should be designed according to the income choices and availabilities. Most of the cashes received were used for

other purposes than the original plan which state about 46.9 percent. Lack of opportunities in Namtu is higher than other two which is 60 percent. 77.8 percent of cashes received in Sittwe were not started their business plan to increase income.

Community Resilience and Empowerment

In Rakhine context, Rakhine, Karen, Bamar, Maramagyi, Muslim and Hindu were presented in FGD meetings. The communal conflicts between Rakhine and Muslim have been started in 2012 and sporadically spread to other regions. Community development activities such as saving and loan, livelihood supports, shelter supports, health and education services, committees of water, livelihood, camp management and special days or events were vital of stability and peaceful. Community development activities were connecting people to come together, to seek the solutions for water, for road, for food, for livelihoods and for peace. In the time of recovery, food distribution committee, camp management committee, water committee, women committee and youth committee are operating in both camps and villages. IDPs have spaces to raise their issues and needs in the presence of camp management structure and other sector committees. In Shan context, Shan, Kachin, Ta-Ang, La-Hu, Lisu, Wa, Kokant, Bamar and Chinese people were represented in FGD discussions. Conflicts of individual households were solved the same way in Rakhine. Armed conflict is significant in Shan state because it happened between Tatmadaw (Army) and non-state actors or Ethnic armed groups. Christmas, New year, Mass ceremonies, wedding and sport activities are common grounds of people to come together. The role of moderate minded village administrators, local based development organizations, and Rakhine Women Network (RWN), local police force are playing important roles to minimize the tensions and conflicts. These actors are vital for the context as they stand as connectors and peace makers.

Summary of the Findings against Indicators of HPP project

Objective 1: To ensure that the needs of communities affected by conflicts in protracted crises are met in a way that restores livelihoods, maintains dignity, and builds resilience

Key Result Indicators*	Baseline Data	Findings and interpretation
% of target population (disaggregated) who have benefitted from adequate hygiene practices in accordance with Sphere Standards on appropriate use and regular maintenance of facilities and on hand washing.	25% of target population in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	34.3% of the survey respondents have been received hygiene training. 84.8% of respondents have hand washing facilities. 88.7% of the respondents used latrines at home or at public latrine. 57.7% of latrines were fly proof with appropriate use, regular maintenance and safe access. Hand washing facilities, hygiene kits which are provided by Save the children(SC), Solidarities International(SI), Oxfam, ACF and Government. (Table 4, 15, 5, 10)
% of target HHs that have increased income due to livelihood support	25% of target HH income increased in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18	16.1% of the respondents have affordable income that exceed 200,000 kyats per month. (Table 33)
# of HHs that have received livelihood support through cash assistance and technical support	228 HHs received livelihood support in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	43% of the respondents have been received vocational trainings and livelihood supports by government and humanitarian agencies. 65% of respondents received below 100,000 kyats and 35% received above 100,000 kyats as cash support. (Table 31, 33)
# of people (disaggregated) from target camps/villages that have successfully completed vocational / livelihood skills training.	Received vocational trainings (Male 21.0%, Female 35.0%) Sittwe = 36.1% of HH Namtu = 26.4% of HH Mangtone= 29.0% of HH	28.9% of the respondents have been received the vocational and livelihoods skills training on sewing, pig raising, knitting, home stead farming, and income generating. (Table 31)

# of HHs that have benefitted from household hygiene kit distributions.	1,370 HHs benefitted from hygiene kit distributions under HPP 2017-18 in Rakhine.	43.3 % of respondents have been benefitted from hygiene kit distributions by SC, SI and UNICEF. (Table 26)
# of people (disaggregated) that have benefitted from hygiene promotion, including hand washing campaigns and waste management	Sittwe = 62.2% of HH Namtu = 27.6% of HH Mangtone= 31.8% of HH Male = 30.2% Female = 37.4%	34.4% of respondents have been benefitted from hygiene promotion Training including hand washing campaigns and waste management (Table 4)
# of latrines constructed and desludged in Shan, with appropriate hand washing facilities (and estimated # persons per latrine) in line with Sphere Standards.	Baseline data to be confirmed in February 2019. Note: Total population in target camps is 2,545 of which 45% have access to adequate WASH facilities (2019 HNO, OCHA).	38.4% of respondents in Namtu and 36.3% of respondents in Mangtone used appropriate hand washing facilities in which 20.5% in Namtu and 25% in Mangtone did desludging when the latrine pits get full. (Table 18) Improved Sanitation Sittwe = 38.5% of HH Namtu = 10.7% of HH Mangtone= 5.1% of HH

Objective 2: To reduce and respond to the risk of violence, including gender-based violence, in target communities, by identifying and tackling the root causes of conflict and violence, providing appropriate services and support to GBV survivors and promoting transparent and inclusive peacebuilding processes

Key Result Indicators*	Baseline Data	Findings and interpretation
% of GBV survivors who report satisfaction with services received as part of this project, including referral as appropriate.	Will be assessed in 2020.	
% of GBV survivors (disagg) that feel less at risk of violence and human trafficking as a result of the project interventions	Will be assessed in 2020.	
# of people (disagg) reached through GBV awareness sessions and distribution of IEC materials in camps and villages.	1,178 people (898 women) were reached through 29 GBV awareness sessions in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	
# of GBV survivors who receive urgent appropriate support (by type), including through referral mechanisms, in accordance with their needs.	15 GBV survivors received appropriate support in Rakhine	
# of camps and villages that have developed referral mapping to provide support on GBV and trafficking issues.	Will be assessed in 2020.	
# of people (disagg) from target camps/villages trained to provide psychosocial support	40 people (22 women) received psychosocial training in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	
# of key stakeholders (disagg) trained in prevention and response to GBV, Trafficking and Domestic Violence	54 key stakeholders were trained in GBV prevention and response in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	
# of camps and villages that have conducted Gender and safety audit.	Will be assessed in 2020.	
% of camps and villages where there is evidence of local conflict issues being addressed	Zero percentage will be applied as no evidences have been observed.	Zero percentage of camps and villages are reported that there was no specific evidence of local conflict issues being addressed except family problems. The segregation method is

		the only mean to solve the local conflict between Rakhine and Muslim.
% of camps/villages where there is evidence of collaborative action	12 percentage of camp/village have been proved the collaborative actions worked. 1 camp and 1 village in Sittwe Zero percentage will be applied for Shan state	The collaborative action has been observed in 1 camp and 1 village in Sittwe. Social events such as wedding ceremony, sport activities provided favorable spaces to the people to connect each other between communities.
# of community leaders (disagg) trained on leadership, conflict sensitivity and peaceful coexistence.	15 Community leaders were trained on leadership, conflict sensitivity and peaceful coexistence in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	
# of dialogue sessions facilitated between different stakeholders to enhance understanding of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence	1 stakeholder workshop was carried out in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	
# of meetings organized at the state and national level to share experience and learning from the project locations	Will be assessed in 2020.	

Objective 3: To empower target communities to anticipate and adapt to crises and risks related to conflict, violence and the environment in an inclusive and equitable way by taking organized action to increase their resilience

Key Result Indicators*	Baseline Data	Findings and interpretation
% of target camps/villages who have demonstrated success in implementing community action plans.	Will be assessed in 2020.	
# of PVCAs and assessments conducted/reviewed	11 PVCAs were conducted with 425 people (192 women) for Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	No PVCA and assessments have been reported in the survey in Sittwe, Mangtone and Namtu as the survey questions were not specifically asked for PVCA. The camps where LWF is working mentioned that community need assessment for development for livelihood, education, health, gender and children.
# of CBDRMC formed, trained and linked with Township DM in Rakhine.	Will be assessed in 2020.	
# of community action plans developed and operational in the camps and villages.	7 communities (2 camps and 5 villages) developed community action plans in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18	2 camps in Sittwe. 5 camps in Shan state (KBC camp 1, Kyusaw, Lisu camp 3, Panthapyay) have community action plans for livelihood, WASH and education. Most of the villages provided limited information on community actions as they have worried to stop future supports by the responds. But plans developed are not well operated.

Introduction

This baseline report is constructed upon the data from Mangtone, Namtu and Sittwe Townships and based on the previous baseline conducted by CA in Rakhine State in 2018. The assessment provides valuable information on the situation of camps and communities in three townships. The project conflict sensitive humanitarian response to IDPs and conflict-affected communities in Myanmar has been started for phase II in January 2019 and will be ended on 31st December 2021. The goal of the project is to empower vulnerable communities living in conflict-affected areas to become prepared & responsive, organized, inclusive and economically strong to withstand any humanitarian crisis and live with dignity enabling them to be safer, more peaceful and more resilient to shocks and stress. The project is implemented by Christian Aid partners in Northern Shan and in Rakhine States. The programme works across the two states with IDP camps and host communities and in villages with affected communities. The project adopts conflict-sensitive and do no harm approach and recognizes the needs of all affected communities. The initial stage of the programme has focused on responding to wide ranging humanitarian needs, as well as gender based violence reduction and strengthened community resilience. The purpose of the baseline is to gather primary information from targeted communities to measure key conditions (the Results Framework indicators) before the HPP 2019-2021 project begins, which will then serve to monitor and evaluate the project's progress.

Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample design

The sample for the baseline assessment was designed to provide estimates on the selected HPP indicators on the situation of conflict-affected people in (2 camps and 2 Villages in Sittwe Township in Rakhine) and (5 camps and 15 villages in Namtu and Mangtone Township in Shan State.) Camps and villages were identified as the main sampling domain within HPP project target areas. The proposed samples were mapped out already by the CA project team based on accessibility, security, and project coverage. After that the selected enumeration areas and sample 245 was drawn in the following sites.

The population size is based on 43,830 with 6% of margin of error of 94% confidence level. So it required 280 respondents. Sampling formula is used as $n = N / 1 + N(e)^2$ (n = sample size, N = population size, e = level of precision which is +/- 6%)

- 280 sampling size/ individual respondents will be interviewed
- 11 enumerators (2 in Rakhine and 9 in Shan) will be conducted 245 KII everyday
- 2 consultants facilitated 16 FGDs.
- 2 IDP camps and 6 villages in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships reaching out to a total of 6,595 HHs (4,625 Muslim families and 1,970 Rakhine families) with a population of 32,975 people.
- 5 IDP camps (198 HHs with a population of 1,006 IDPs) and 15 villages (1,841 HHs with a population of 9,849 people) in Namtu and Manton townships covering a total population of 10,855 persons

Questionnaires

Two set of questions were used in this survey 1) Individual interview questions used to collect information on individual household member to assess the condition of hygiene and sanitation and livelihoods; 2) FGD questions were used in focused discussion to assess the situation of conflicts in the areas and to identify the communal and collective actions to address conflicts and harmful situations. All questions were translated into Myanmar language and oriented one day before the data collection. A copy of questions was attached in annex. The development of questions was based on HPP indicators and revised with CA Myanmar team. And CA Myanmar team has worked with CA Ireland team to finalize the questions for both individual survey and FGD. The individual survey questions were generated into Kobo tool (a comprehensive data collection application used typically for humanitarian program).

Topics covered in individual interview covered

- Hygiene and sanitation (hygiene training, hygiene practice, hygiene kit, use of latrine, distance between latrines and water sources, and safe access)
- Livelihoods (income condition, livelihood training, vocational training, livelihood support,
- Social Protection (GBV case, GBV services, GBV training, awareness, and community system)
- Community resilience (community plan, collective actions, and reducing of risks)

Topics covered in FGD covered

- History of the context (conflicts, impacts, solutions)
- Dividers and connectors (structure, culture, people, organization, events)
- Scale of conflicts (local, regional, nation wide)
- Evidence of collective actions, people's involvement, acceptance of diversity (religion, race, ethnicity)
- Community actions (development, implementation, people's participation)

Field orientation and field work

- 9 enumerators from Mangtone and Namtu townships received a half day orientation to use of Kobo tool and tested the questions on 25 February
- 4 enumerators from Sittwe township received a half day orientation to use Kobo tool and tested the questions on 25 February
- On 26 Feb, 9 enumerators collected the data in 3 camps and 2 villages (KBC, Kyusaw and Lisu camps and Upper Panthapyay and Namtaungone) in Namtu township. In Sittwe, 2 enumerators collected the data in 2 villages (Satyonesu and Mingan).
- On 27 Feb, 2 enumerators collected the data in 1 camp and 1 village (Thechaung camp and Thechaung village). In Namtu, 9 enumerators collected the data in 7 villages (Nankyin, Minemu, Kaunghone, Sankha, Panglon, Narkholian, and Lower Panthapyay).
- On 28 Feb, 9 enumerators collected data in 2 camps and 6 villages (KBC and Lisu camps) (Laukkye, Uman, Manpon, Manthat, Natmyan, and SanU).
- The total 11 enumerators collected the data in total of 7 camps and 17 villages in three townships. (2 camps and 2 villages in Sittwe) (3 camps and 9 villages in Namtu) (2 camps and 6 villages).

Data processing

The completed 244 survey forms were stored and saved on Kobo tool. The data were generated into excel and SPSS software by the data operator and the data supervisor MDN tem. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programme developed under the project and adapted from Myanmar to English language. Data entry was started on 01 March and completed on 03 March. Final consistency checks were then performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 software programme and analyzed it.

Survey respondents and characteristics

The age and sex distribution of the respondents is shown in Table 1 and 2. There were total 106 male and 139 female respondents to the survey in which 12.3 percent was under twenty and the rest of 87.7 percent was under sixty. 35.9 percent of the respondents were able to read, write and finished the primary education in which 19.6 percent were illiterate. Table 1, 2, 3 show more data on age distribution, gender disaggregation and education level of the respondents.

Table 1 Age distribution of the respondents

Respondents' Age Group	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
18 to 20 years	10	27.0%	13	10.7%	7	8.2%	30	12.3%
21 to 30 years	14	37.8%	25	20.5%	15	17.6%	54	22.1%
31 to 40 years	6	16.2%	28	23.0%	25	29.4%	59	24.2%

41 to 50 years	3	8.1%	28	23.0%	22	25.9%	53	21.7%
51 to 60 years	4	10.8%	28	23.0%	16	18.8%	48	19.7%
Total	37	100.0%	122	100.0%	85	100.0%	244	100.0%

Table 2 Gender distribution of the respondents

Respondent's Gender	Sittwe		Namtun		Mangtong		Total	
Male	14	37.8%	56	45.5%	36	42.4%	106	43.3%
Female	23	62.2%	67	54.5%	49	57.6%	139	56.7%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Table 3 Education level of the respondents

Education level of Respondent	Sittwe		Namtun		Mangtong		Total	
Illiterate	3	8.1%	36	29.3%	9	10.6%	48	19.6%
Primary level or Able to read and write	12	32.4%	47	38.2%	29	34.1%	88	35.9%
Secondary level	11	29.7%	19	15.4%	27	31.8%	57	23.3%
High school level	10	27.0%	18	14.6%	19	22.4%	47	19.2%
University student	1	2.7%	1	.8%	1	1.2%	3	1.2%
Graduated	0	0.0%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Post Grad or Master	0	0.0%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Hygiene and Sanitation

Indicator: % of target population (disagg) who have benefitted from adequate hygiene practices in accordance with Sphere Standards on appropriate use and regular maintenance of facilities and on hand washing.

Assessment team looked the services of water supplies, hygiene and sanitation training, use of hygiene kit, use of latrine, use of water and waste management.

Hygiene Training

Table 4 Hygiene training

1. Did you or any member of your family receive any hygiene training this year?	Sittwe		Namtun		Mangtong		Total	
Yes	23	62.2%	34	27.6%	27	31.8%	84	34.3%
No	14	37.8%	89	72.4%	58	68.2%	161	65.7%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

In Sittwe, 62.2 percent of the respondents received the hygiene training due to HPP project in 2017-18. In which, 72.4 percent and 68.2 percent of the respondents were not received the hygiene training. The hygiene training means personal or environmental hygiene, use of hygiene kits for households, and improve household health. Gender disaggregated data shown in annex. The average responses from Mangtong and Namtun was 70.5 percent those who did not receive hygiene training from any agency.

Use of Latrine

Table 5 Defecating practice

Where do you and/or your household members usually defecate?	Sittwe		Namtun		Mangtong		Total	
At home	29	78.4%	79	64.2%	58	68.2%	166	67.8%
Public toilet	8	21.6%	35	28.5%	21	24.7%	64	26.1%
At field	0	0.0%	22	17.9%	8	9.4%	30	12.2%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Use of the latrine has categorized into three types at home, public toilet and at field. It was assessed the practice of the respondents as well. 67.8 percent of the respondents and their family members defecate at home in which 26.1 percent of the respondents defecate at public toilet and 12.2 percent defecate at open field in Mangtone and Namtu. No people in Sittwe defecate at the field.

Table 6 Dispose of children feces

If you have children under 5 years old in the family, how do you dispose of children's faeces?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
At home	19	51.4%	81	65.9%	55	64.7%	155	63.3%
Public toilet	5	13.5%	36	29.3%	22	25.9%	63	25.7%
At field	14	37.8%	25	20.3%	13	15.3%	52	21.2%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Another area of assessment was looked the practice of dispose of children's feces by three categories at home, at public toilet and at open field. 37.8 percent of the respondents disposed children's feces at open field in Sittwe although zero people defecate at field in Sittwe. And the respondents from Mangtone and Namtu also answered that they disposed children's feces at field, as average 21.2 percent.

Table 7 Distance of Latrine and water source

4.How far is the latrine you are using from water sources?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Under 50'	19	51.4%	33	29.2%	30	38.0%	82	35.8%
50' to 100'	6	16.2%	26	23.0%	10	12.7%	42	18.3%
100' and Over	12	32.4%	54	47.8%	39	49.4%	105	45.9%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	79	100.0%	229	100.0%

The SPHERE standard was referenced to know condition of latrine and water facilities in camps and villages. It has three categories to assess the distance between latrine and water sources. The three categories are under 50 feet, 50 to 100 foot and 100 and over it. 35.8 percent of the latrines were constructed near by water sources which 29.2 percent in Namtu and 38 percent in Mangtone. The distance of latrines in Sittwe, water quality and level of contamination should be looked. And associated water born diseases like cholera and eco-line testing should be undertaken. The condition of Sittwe might link with how do they treat and process the water for domestic use and drinking. And it linked to construction practices of the latrines by the households or communities that was asked in question 13 who built the latrine you are using?

Table 8 Distance between shared latrines and household

5.If you are using shared latrines, how far the latrine is from your dwelling?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Under 150'	20	100.0%	75	69.4%	46	58.2%	141	68.1%
150' and Over	0	0.0%	33	30.6%	33	41.8%	66	31.9%
Total	20	100.0%	108	100.0%	79	100.0%	207	100.0%

The assessment looked the distance between shared latrines and the households. 100 percent of respondent answered that the latrines they are using are 150 foot and over far from their locations.

Table 9 Number of people use the latrine

6.If you are using shared latrines, how many people are using the same latrine?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Under 20	1	12.5%	22	62.9%	21	100.0%	44	68.8%
20 and Over	7	87.5%	13	37.1%	0	0.0%	20	31.3%
Total	8	100.0%	35	100.0%	21	100.0%	64	100.0%

87.5 percent of the latrines in Sittwe are using over 20 people which 37.1 percent in Namtu. Zero percentage is found in Mangtone. The need of shared latrines is high in Sittwe and less in Mangtone.

Types of latrine

Table 10 Type of latrine

7.What type of latrine are you or your household members using?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Fly proof	35	94.6%	59	52.2%	37	48.1%	131	57.7%
Only pit	1	2.7%	18	15.9%	8	10.4%	27	11.9%
Only pipe	0	0.0%	21	18.6%	18	23.4%	39	17.2%
Only pan	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	7	9.1%	9	4.0%
Having pit, Having pan, Having pipe, Not covered	1	2.7%	13	11.5%	7	9.1%	21	9.3%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	77	100.0%	227	100.0%

94.6 percent of latrines in Sittwe is fly proof in which 52.2 percent in Namtu and 48.1 percent in Mangtone. It means about half of the latrines in Namtu and Mangtone are safe and fly proof but the other half is not fly proof.

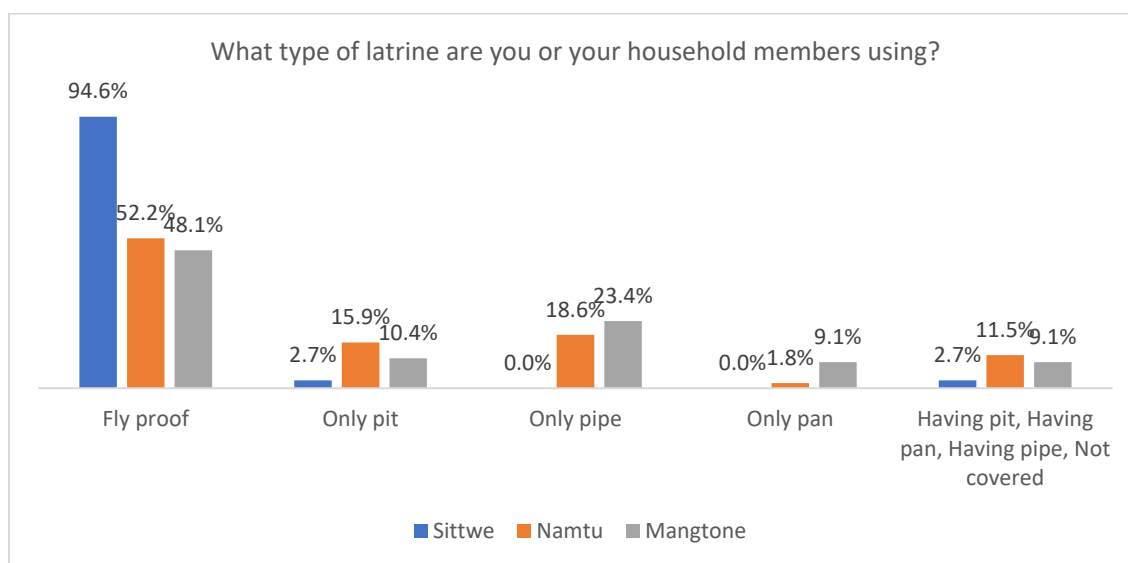
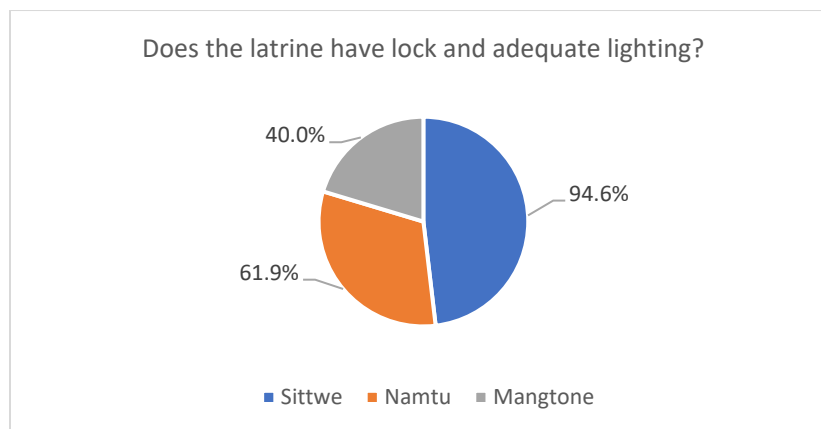


Table 11 Latrine having with lock and light

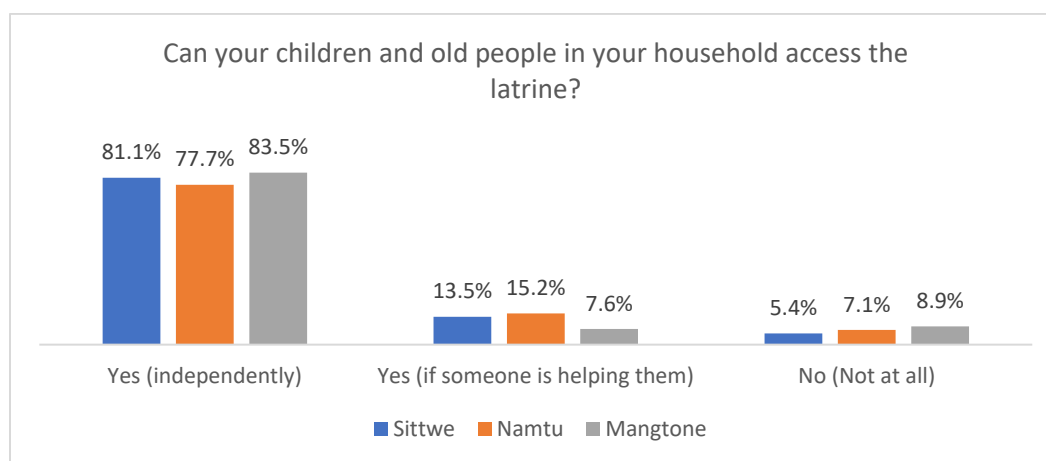
8. Does the latrine have lock and adequate lighting?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes	35	94.6%	70	61.9%	32	40.0%	137	59.6%
No	2	5.4%	43	38.1%	48	60.0%	93	40.4%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	80	100.0%	230	100.0%



94.6 percent of the latrines in Sittwe have lock and adequate lighting in which 61.9 percent in Namtu and 40 percent in Mangtone. Lack of lock and lighting may lead unnecessary harmful to women and girls or dangers of animal bite.

Table 12 Access to latrine by children and older people

9.Can your children and older people in your household access the latrine?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes (independently)	30	81.1%	87	77.7%	66	83.5%	183	80.3%
Yes (if someone is helping them)	5	13.5%	17	15.2%	6	7.6%	28	12.3%
No (Not at all)	2	5.4%	8	7.1%	7	8.9%	17	7.5%
Total	37	100.0%	112	100.0%	79	100.0%	228	100.0%



The latrines in all three townships are accessible by children and older people in which Mangtone is much more accessible with 83.5 percent.

Table 13 Safe access

10.Do you feel comfortable and safe accessing the latrine (both day and night times)?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes	34	91.9%	85	75.2%	65	81.3%	184	80.0%
No	3	8.1%	28	24.8%	15	18.8%	46	20.0%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	80	100.0%	230	100.0%

24.8 percent of latrines are not easy, safe and comfortable access at day and night in Namtu in which 20 percent in 18.8 percent in Mangtone.

Hand washing facilities

Table 14 Water in the toilet

11.Is there adequate water for anal cleansing in the toilet?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes	36	97.3%	92	81.4%	67	83.8%	195	84.8%
No	1	2.7%	21	18.6%	13	16.3%	35	15.2%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	80	100.0%	230	100.0%

18.6 percent of latrines in Namtu does not have adequate water for anal cleansing in which 16.3 percent in Mangtone.

Table 15 Hand washing facilities

12.Are there hand washing facilities at the latrine you are using?	Sittwe	Namtu	Mangtone	Total
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Yes (only water)	3	8.1%	48	42.9%	41	51.3%	92	40.2%
Yes (water and soap)	33	89.2%	43	38.4%	29	36.3%	105	45.9%
No (Not at all)	1	2.7%	21	18.8%	10	12.5%	32	14.0%
Total	37	100.0%	112	100.0%	80	100.0%	229	100.0%

Hand washing facilities means having water and soap in the latrine. 89.2 percent of hand washing facilities are available in the latrines in Sittwe in which 18.8 percent in Namtu and 12.5 in Mangtone do not have both water and soap.

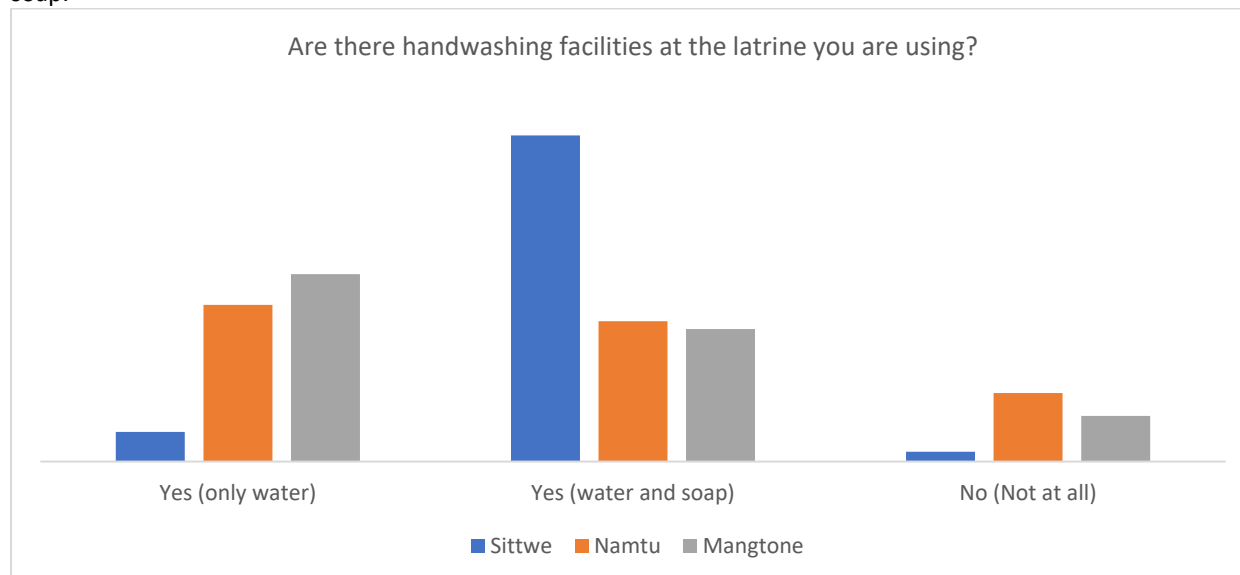


Table 16 Building latrines

13. Who built the latrine you are using?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Myself	13	35.1%	71	62.8%	61	76.3%	145	63.0%
Government	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
Agency	21	56.8%	40	35.4%	19	23.8%	80	34.8%
Community	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	2	.9%
Other (Specify)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	80	100.0%	230	100.0%

Two types of categories of building latrines are found that latrines are built by themselves and agencies. 76.3 percent of latrines in Mangtone were built by the IDP or villager themselves in which 62.8 percent in Namtu and 35.1 in Sittwe.

Table 17 Duration of latrine use

14. How long do you think is the latrine able to use?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Less than 6 months	14	37.8%	8	7.1%	4	5.1%	26	11.4%
Less than 1 years	12	32.4%	17	15.0%	4	5.1%	33	14.4%
Less than 2 years	2	5.4%	24	21.2%	22	27.8%	48	21.0%
Above 2 years	9	24.3%	64	56.6%	49	62.0%	122	53.3%
Total	37	100.0%	113	100.0%	79	100.0%	229	100.0%

37.8 percent of the latrines built in Sittwe last less than six months. 62 percent of latrines in Mangtone last above 2 years in which 56.6 percent of latrines last in Namtu. Population per latrine and maintenance of the latrines should be observe in Sittwe to take necessary actions to more durable toilets.

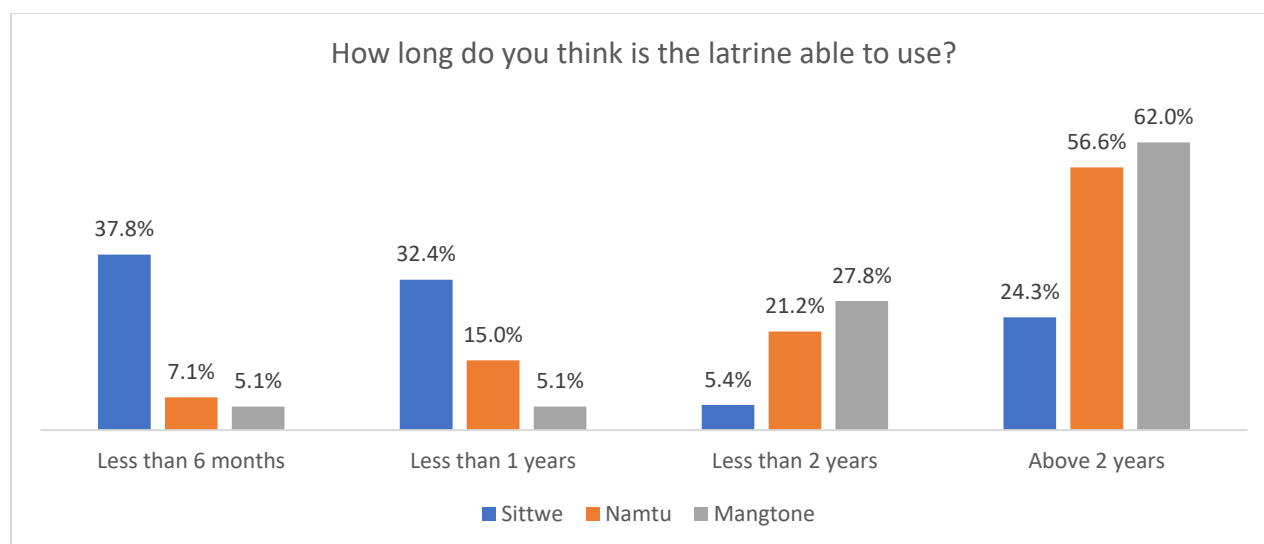


Table 18 Plan for latrine sustainability

15.What do you usually do if the latrine pit gets full?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Build a new one	6	16.2%	84	75.0%	60	75.0%	150	65.5%
Maintenance-desludging	8	21.6%	23	20.5%	20	25.0%	51	22.3%
Open space	0	0.0%	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Public toilet	0	0.0%	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Desludging	23	62.2%	3	2.7%	0	0.0%	26	11.4%
Total	37	100.0%	112	100.0%	80	100.0%	229	100.0%

62.2 percent of latrines were desludging in Sittwe. It depends on the space they have in IDP camps or the villages in Sittwe and Namtu and Mangtone were built new latrines in which 75 percent in both townships.

Table 19 Maintenance of latrine

16.Who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the latrine at home?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Husband	16	55.2%	62	80.5%	52	89.7%	130	79.3%
Wife	0	0.0%	5	6.5%	2	3.4%	7	4.3%
Son	0	0.0%	9	11.7%	4	6.9%	13	7.9%
Daughter	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Agency	1	3.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.6%
Family member	12	41.4%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	13	7.9%
Total	29	100.0%	77	100.0%	58	100.0%	164	100.0%

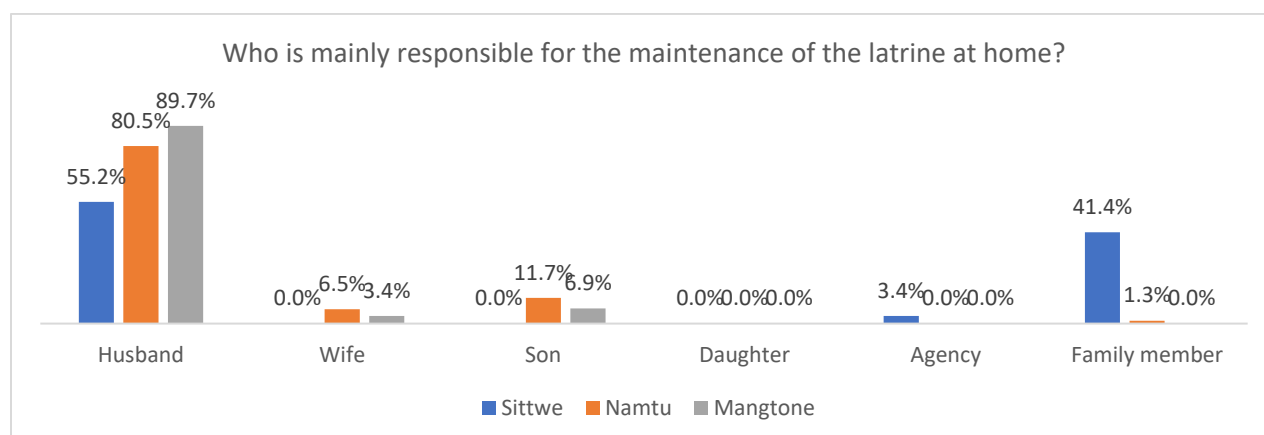
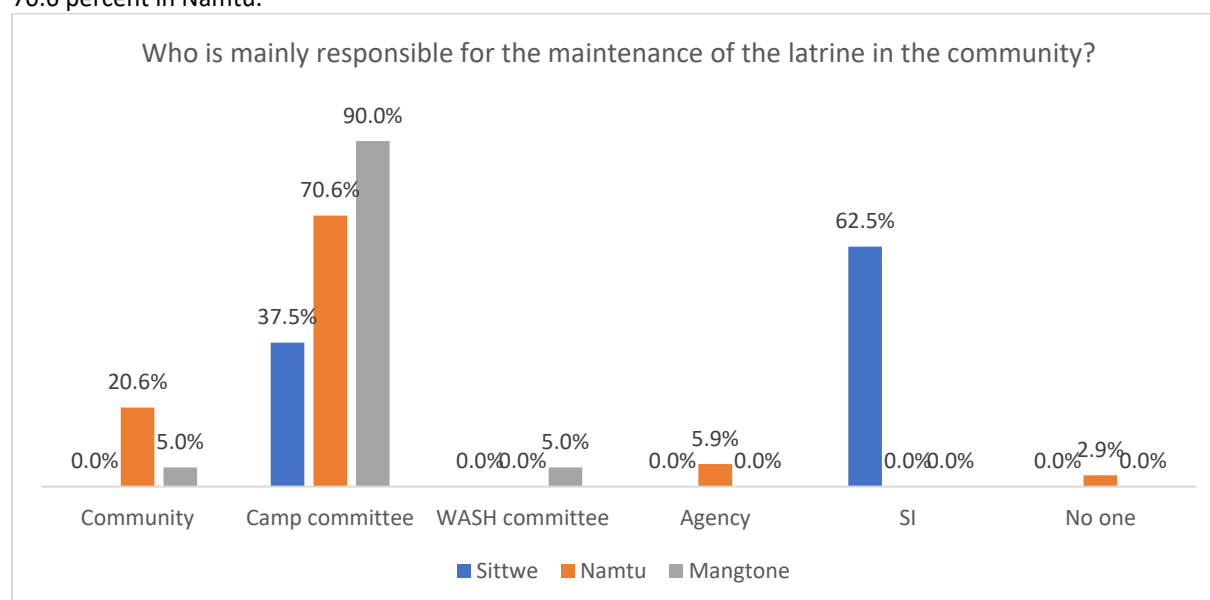


Table 20 Maintenance of public latrine

17. Who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the latrine in the community?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Community	0	0.0%	7	20.6%	1	5.0%	8	12.9%
Camp committee	3	37.5%	24	70.6%	18	90.0%	45	72.6%
WASH committee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1	1.6%
Agency	0	0.0%	2	5.9%	0	0.0%	2	3.2%
SI	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	8.1%
No one	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Total	8	100.0%	34	100.0%	20	100.0%	62	100.0%

Latrine maintenance in Sittwe was significantly rely on external assistance on desludging or removing the disposes in which 62.5 percent. In Mangtone, 90 percent of the latrine maintenance depends on camp committee in which 70.6 percent in Namtu.



Hand washing

Table 21 Two critical time of hand washing

Two critical times for hand washing.	Sittwe	Sittwe	Namtu	Namtu	Mangtone	Mangtone	Total	Total
After toilet	21	56.80%	111	90.20%	54	63.50%	186	75.90%
Before meal	31	83.80%	82	66.70%	61	71.80%	174	71.00%
After meal	9	24.30%	19	15.40%	6	7.10%	34	13.90%
In the morning	5	13.50%	6	4.90%	8	9.40%	19	7.80%
Before cook	2	5.40%	6	4.90%	9	10.60%	17	6.90%
In the morning	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	12	14.10%	13	5.30%
In the evening	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	8	9.40%	9	3.70%
After work	4	10.80%	3	2.40%	5	5.90%	12	4.90%
After wakeup	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	2	2.40%	3	1.20%
Before toilet	0	0.00%	2	1.60%	0	0.00%	2	0.80%
After playing	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Afternoon	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Before Bathing	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Before fruit	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	1.20%	1	0.40%
Before sleeping	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
For health	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Unknown	0	0.00%	1	0.80%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%

Total	37	100.00%	123	100.00%	85	100.00%	245	100.00%
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Types of category to assess the practice of hand washing by asking two critical time was used in the interview. 90.2 percent of people know to wash hands after toilet in which 63.5 percent in Mangtone and 56.8 percent in Sittwe. 83.8 percent of people practice hand washing before meal in which 66.7 percent in Namtu and 71.8 percent in Mangtone. The other critical time of hand washing practices made by the respondents are 13.9 percent wash after meal, 7.8 percent wash in the morning, 6.9 percent wash before cook.

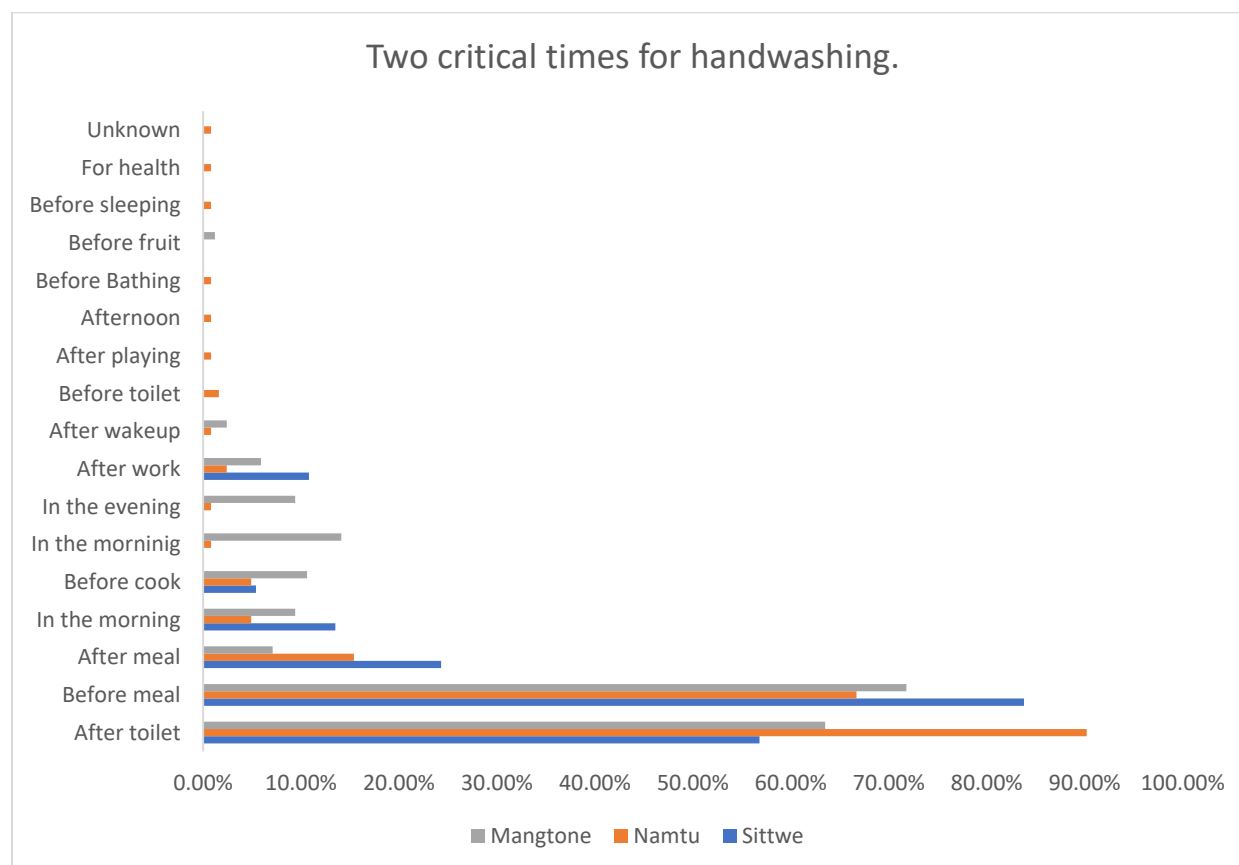
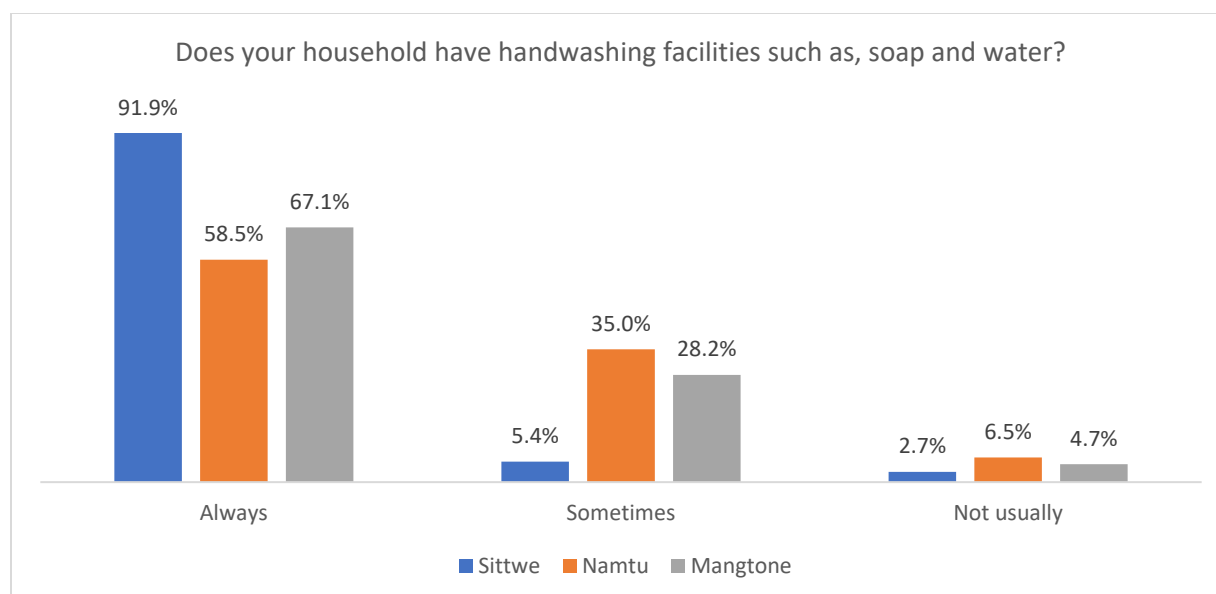


Table 22 Hand washing facilities

20.Does your household have hand washing facilities such as, soap and water?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Always	34	91.9%	72	58.5%	57	67.1%	163	66.5%
Sometimes	2	5.4%	43	35.0%	24	28.2%	69	28.2%
Not usually	1	2.7%	8	6.5%	4	4.7%	13	5.3%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Only 66.5 percent of the households have hand washing facilities such as soap and water.



Waste management

Table 23 Disposing waste

Where do you dispose of the waste from your household?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
In family compound	5	13.5%	61	49.6%	34	40.0%	100	40.8%
At open field	5	13.5%	29	23.6%	35	41.2%	69	28.2%
At communal waste tank	7	18.9%	43	35.0%	32	37.6%	82	33.5%
Burn	6	16.2%	13	10.6%	6	7.1%	25	10.2%
Collect weekly by agency	19	51.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	7.8%
Into the drainage	0	0.0%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Disposing waste practice in all townships assessed where the waste is disposed in family compound, at field, at public waste tank, burn, collect by agency and into the drainage. And this means solid waste. 41.2 percent of people disposed waste at open field. 49.6 percent of people dispose waste in family compound. 51.4 percent of people in Sittwe depend on external assistance to collect the waste weekly.

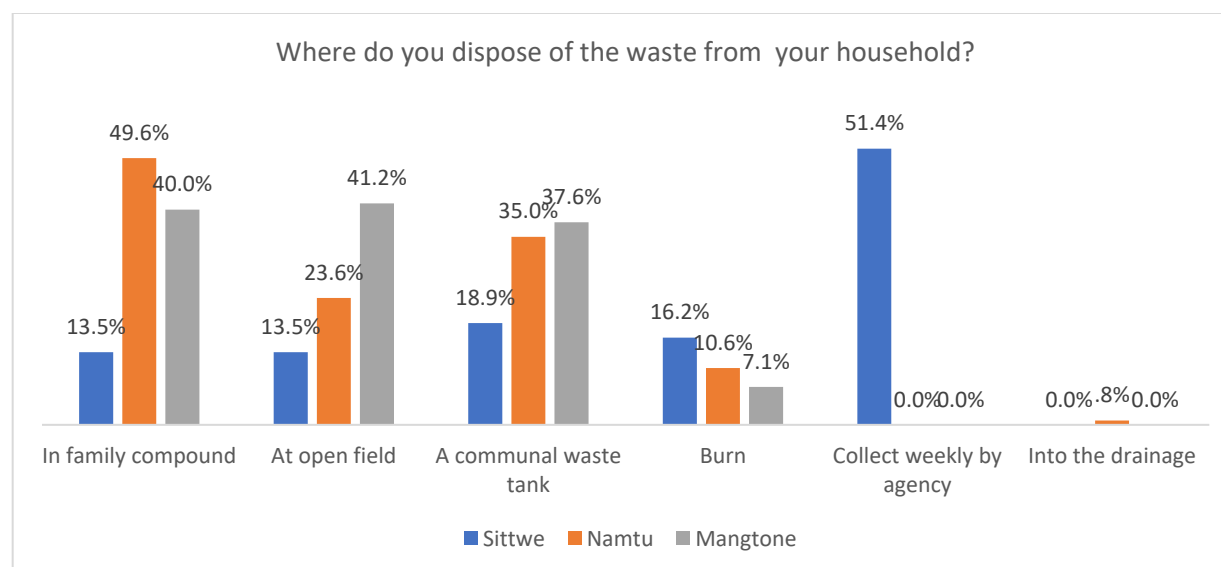


Table 24 Animal waste

If HH has the farm animals, where did you dispose of the waste from the farm animal?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
In family compound	7	18.9%	76	69.7%	54	65.1%	137	59.8%
At open field	1	2.7%	24	22.0%	22	26.5%	47	20.5%
A communal waste tank	0	0.0%	17	15.6%	14	16.9%	31	13.5%
Burn	0	0.0%	1	.9%	2	2.4%	3	1.3%
No	24	64.9%	7	6.4%	0	0.0%	31	13.5%
Reuse in the firm	5	13.5%	4	3.7%	3	3.6%	12	5.2%
Total	37	100.0%	109	100.0%	83	100.0%	229	100.0%

59.8 percent of people dispose animal waste in family compound and 20.5 percent dispose in the field.

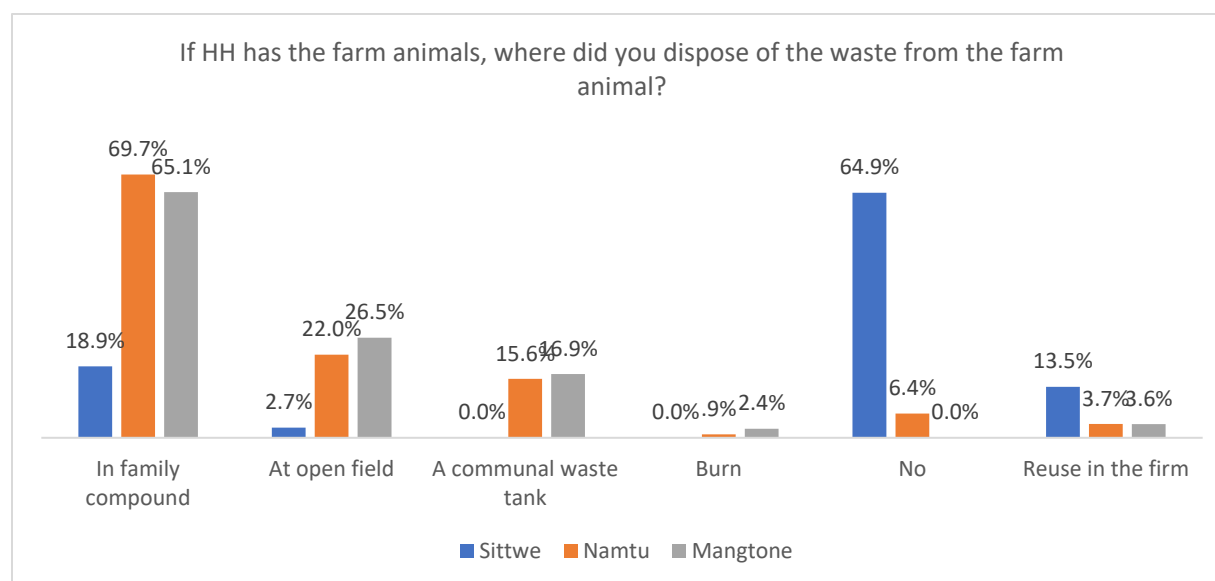
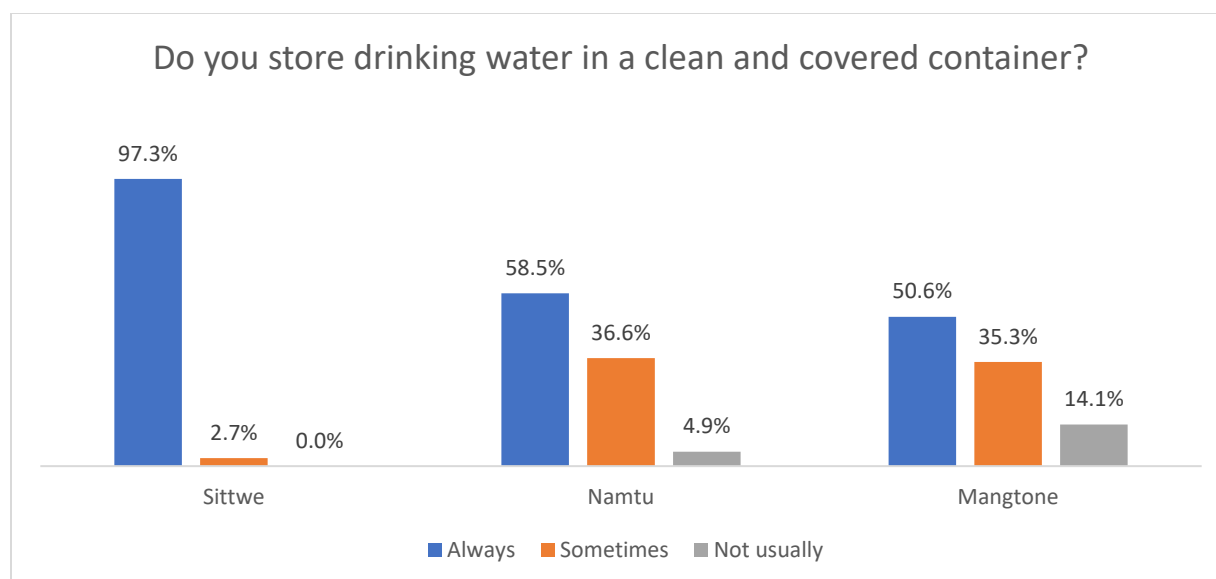


Table 25 Storage of water

23.Do you store drinking water in a clean and covered container?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Always	36	97.3%	72	58.5%	43	50.6%	151	61.6%
Sometimes	1	2.7%	45	36.6%	30	35.3%	76	31.0%
Not usually	0	0.0%	6	4.9%	12	14.1%	18	7.3%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%



Hygiene kit

Table 26 Hygiene kit

24. Have you received hygiene kits recently?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes	18	48.6%	56	45.5%	32	37.6%	106	43.3%
No	19	51.4%	67	54.5%	53	62.4%	139	56.7%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Only 43.3 percent of people received hygiene kits recently.

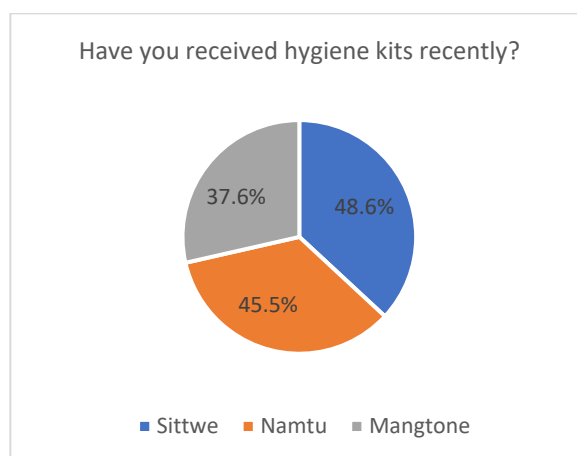
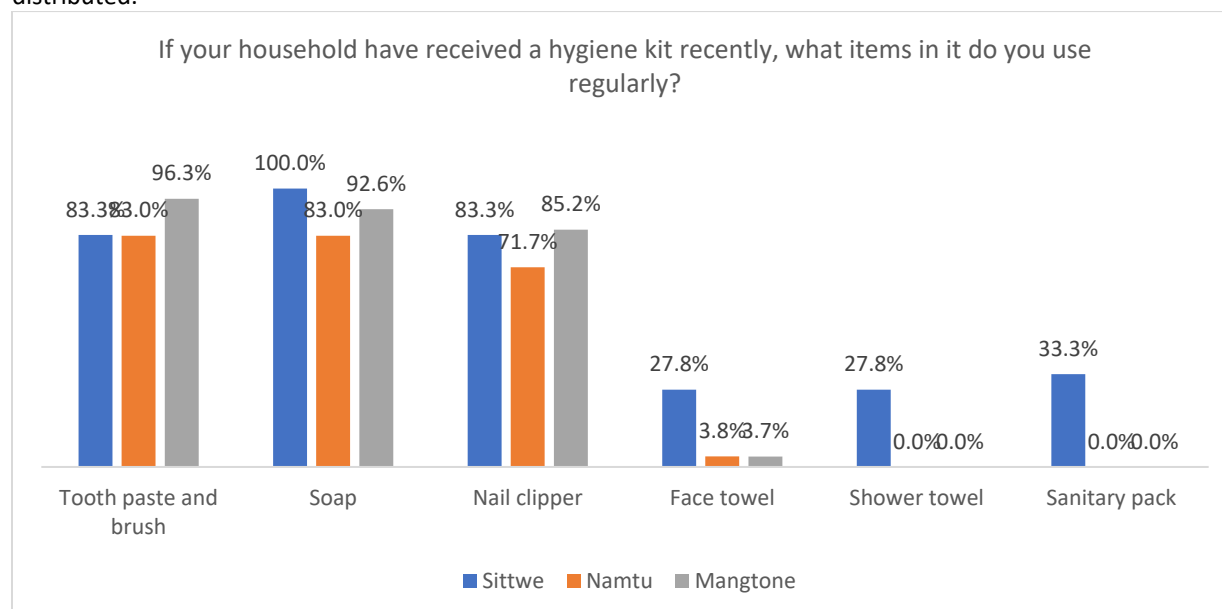


Table 27 Items in a hygiene kit

If your household have received a hygiene kit recently, what items in it do you use regularly?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Tooth paste and brush	15	83.3%	44	83.0%	26	96.3%	85	86.7%
Soap	18	100.0%	44	83.0%	25	92.6%	87	88.8%
Nail clipper	15	83.3%	38	71.7%	23	85.2%	76	77.6%
Face towel	5	27.8%	2	3.8%	1	3.7%	8	8.2%
Shower towel	5	27.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.1%
Sanitary pack	6	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.1%
Total	18	100.0%	53	100.0%	27	100.0%	98	100.0%

Tooth paste and brush, soap, nail clipper, towel and sanitary pack are the most useful items of the hygiene kits distributed.



Interpretations of Hygiene and Sanitation

The comparison of three townships shown that Mangtone received less percentage of hygiene kits and sanitation facilities. The gender distribution shown that male population is less benefitted from the hygiene promotion activities including hand washing campaigns and waste management and female population is more benefitted vice versa. The life/duration of public latrine is depended on the size of population used the latrines and community has major role to maintain it (Sittwe needs more latrine coverage). For household latrine, father is more responsible to rebuild the new latrine or desludging. 33.5 percent of the households lack and less of hand washing facilities such as soap and water in three townships. The need of shared latrines is still high in Sittwe. 38 percent of latrines are constructed less than 50 feet away from water sources in Mangtone means nearly 40 percent of the latrine construction should consider the distance between latrines and water sources. Nearly 19 percent of household have lack of Hand washing facilities in Namtu compared to other twos.

Livelihood supports

Indicator: % of target HHs that have increased income due to livelihood support

Income source

Table 28 Income source

From which sources have your household received income in last 6 months?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Casual work	14	37.8%	69	56.1%	42	49.4%	125	51.0%
Small business	22	59.5%	41	33.3%	33	38.8%	96	39.2%
Agricultural crop production	0	0.0%	55	44.7%	29	34.1%	84	34.3%
Livestock	0	0.0%	12	9.8%	21	24.7%	33	13.5%
Fishing	0	0.0%	1	.8%	1	1.2%	2	.8%
Government staff	7	18.9%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	8	3.3%
No Job	3	8.1%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	4	1.6%

Other sources	2	5.4%	2	1.6%	1	1.2%	5	2.0%
Total	37	100.0%	123	100.0%	85	100.0%	245	100.0%

Four major income sources were identified which 51 percent from casual work, 39.2 percent from small business, 34.3 percent from agriculture and crop production and 13.5 percent from livestock breeding.

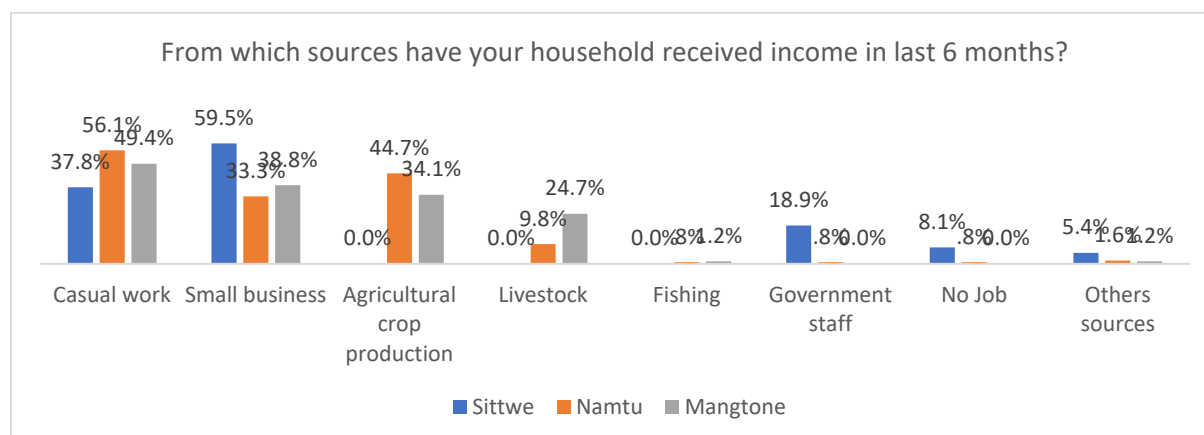


Table 29 Other income sources

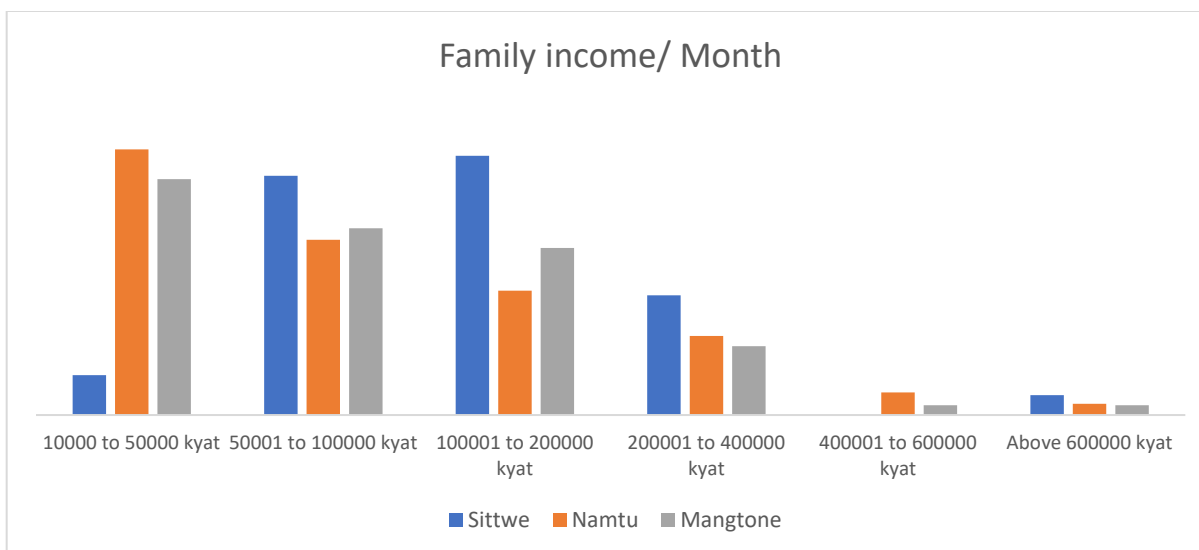
Q26_Other sources	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Making charko	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	1	.4%
Migrate to China	0	0.0%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
NGO Staff	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Social work	0	0.0%	1	.8%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Tuition guide	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%

Family income per month

Table 30 Family income per month (30 days count)

Family income per month	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
10000 to 50000 kyat	2	5.9%	47	39.2%	24	34.8%	73	32.7%
50001 to 100000 kyat	12	35.3%	31	25.8%	19	27.5%	62	27.8%
100001 to 200000 kyat	13	38.2%	22	18.3%	17	24.6%	52	23.3%
200001 to 400000 kyat	6	17.6%	14	11.7%	7	10.1%	27	12.1%
400001 to 600000 kyat	0	0.0%	4	3.3%	1	1.4%	5	2.2%
Above 600000 kyat	1	2.9%	2	1.7%	1	1.4%	4	1.8%
Total	34	100.0%	120	100.0%	69	100.0%	223	100.0%

The majority of household 32.7 percent earn maximum 50,000 kyats (equal to 30.4 USD) per month which means 32.7 percent of population are living very near to poverty line (below 1 USD per day income). The country's minimum wage is 4,800 kyats equal to 3 USD. About 83.8 percent of the population in three townships received minimum wage of Myanmar which is about 135,000 kyats per month.



Livelihood inputs

Table 31 Livelihood inputs

What kind of livelihood inputs/vocational training did you receive in last 6 months?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Farming tools	1	2.8%	32	26.4%	30	35.3%	63	26.0%
Fishing gears	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-farming tools	0	0.0%	8	6.6%	1	1.2%	9	3.7%
Vocational Training	13	36.1%	32	26.4%	25	29.4%	70	28.9%
Nothing	22	61.1%	71	58.7%	45	52.9%	138	57.0%
Other assistances	3	8.3%	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	6	2.5%
Total	36	100.0%	121	100.0%	85	100.0%	242	100.0%

57 percent of people in three townships did not receive the livelihood inputs yet. Only 26 percent receive farming tools, 28.9 percent received vocational training.

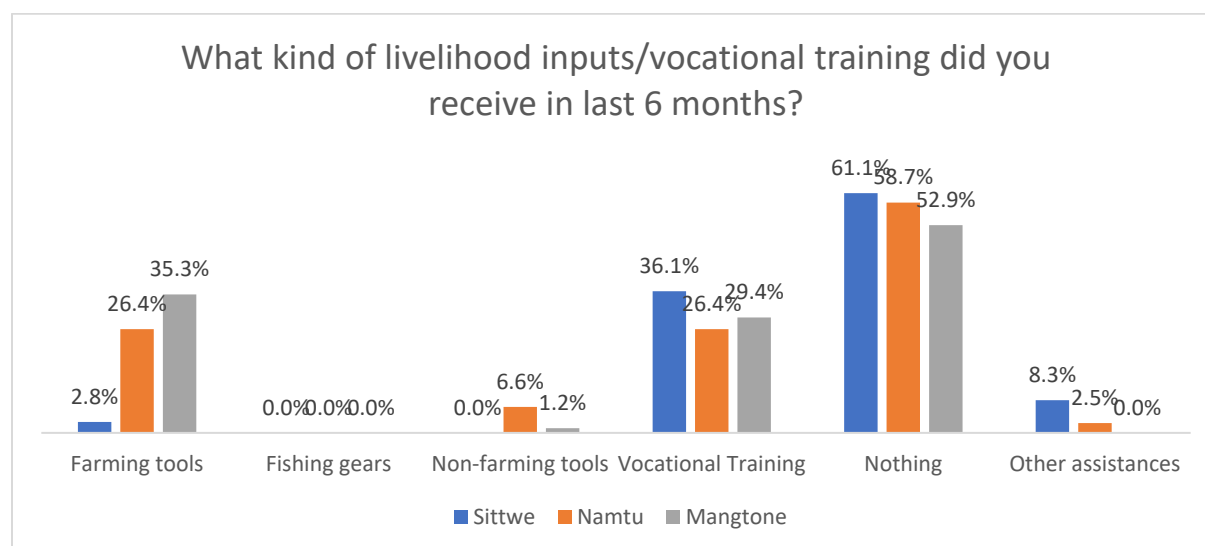


Table 32 Other livelihood assistances

Q28_Other assistances	Sittwe	Namtu	Mangtone	Total
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5 chickens	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Knitting	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Pig raising	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	2	.8%
Sweing machine	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	.4%

Cash

Table 33 Amount of cash received

Cash Assistance	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
10000 to 20000 kyat	0	0.0%	26	36.6%	4	15.4%	30	27.8%
20001 to 50000 kyat	0	0.0%	24	33.8%	4	15.4%	28	25.9%
50001 to 100000 kyat	4	36.4%	8	11.3%	2	7.7%	14	13.0%
1000001 to 150000 kyat	0	0.0%	5	7.0%	7	26.9%	12	11.1%
150001 to 200000 kyat	0	0.0%	5	7.0%	3	11.5%	8	7.4%
Above 200000 kyat	7	63.6%	3	4.2%	6	23.1%	16	14.8%
Total	11	100.0%	71	100.0%	26	100.0%	108	100.0%

14.8 percent of people received above 200,000 kyats as cash assistance from agencies. 53.7 percent of respondents receive 50,000 kyats maximum. 63.6 percent of the respondents from Sittwe received above 200,000 kyats.

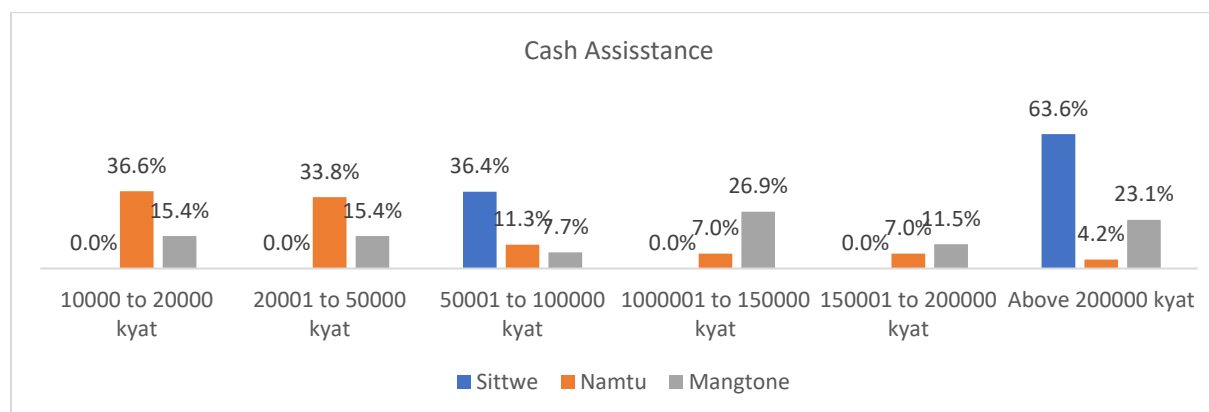


Table 34 Agency provided supports

Which agencies provided those support?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Government	1	5.0%	6	8.5%	5	11.9%	12	9.0%
Agency	19	95.0%	63	88.7%	37	88.1%	119	89.5%
Community	0	0.0%	6	8.5%	1	2.4%	7	5.3%
Total	20	100.0%	71	100.0%	42	100.0%	133	100.0%

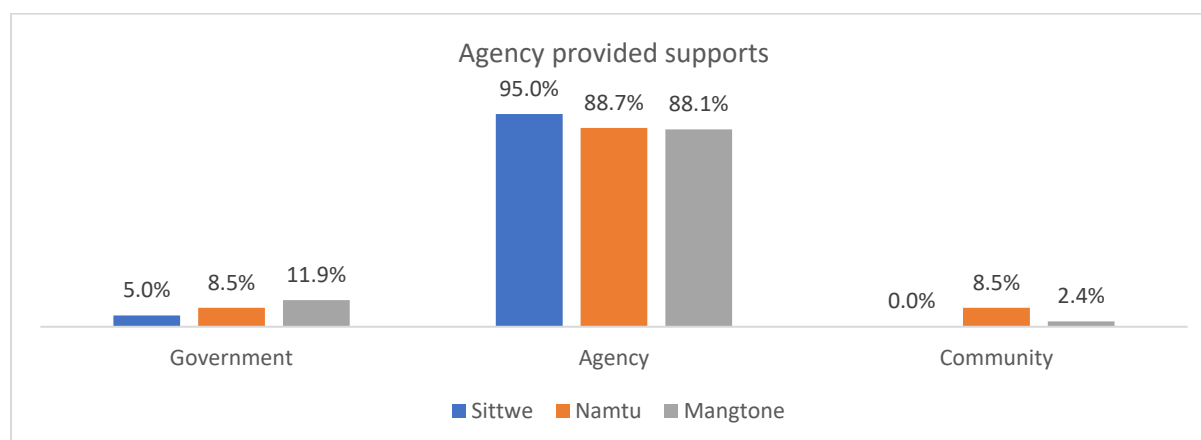


Table 35 Income increased

31.If you receive In-kind, Do you think that your income has been increased with the livelihood supports of agencies in last 6 months?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
My income has increased because of support I received	4	22.2%	16	29.6%	26	65.0%	46	41.1%
My income has increased but not because of support I received	0	0.0%	28	51.9%	13	32.5%	41	36.6%
My income has not increased	14	77.8%	10	18.5%	1	2.5%	25	22.3%
Total	18	100.0%	54	100.0%	40	100.0%	112	100.0%

41.1 percent of respondents answered that their income have been increased with the supports of agencies in last 6 months.

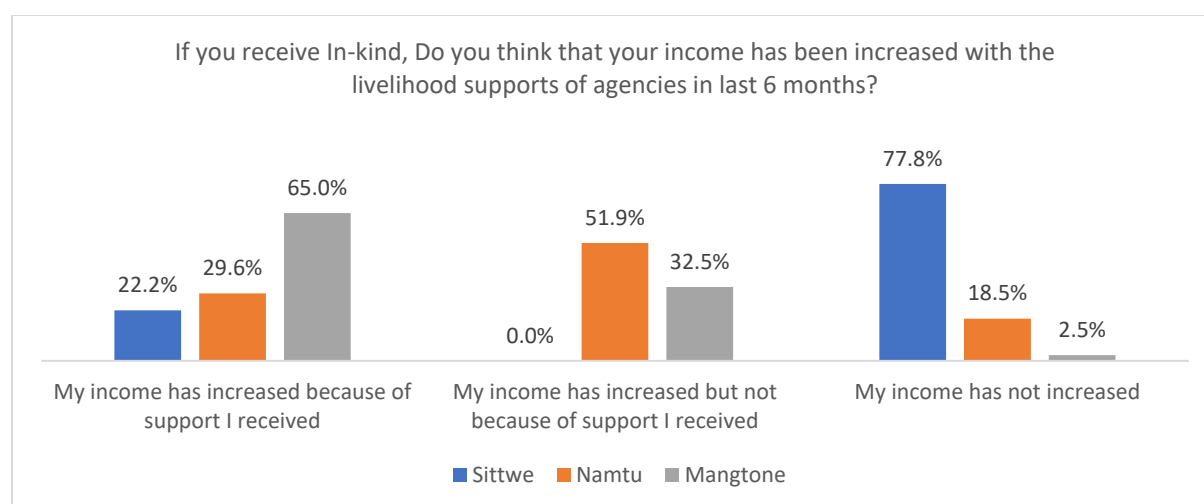


Table 36 Income increased by cash support

32.If you received any cash support in the last 6 months, were you able to increase your income by using the cash support?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes	3	30.0%	23	32.4%	13	50.0%	39	36.4%
No	7	70.0%	48	67.6%	13	50.0%	68	63.6%
Total	10	100.0%	71	100.0%	26	100.0%	107	100.0%

63.6 percent of the respondents said that their incomes were not increased by the cash supports they received in last 6 months. Upcoming cash program should be designed according to the income choices and availabilities. Income level in Sittwe Township has been increased than Mangtone and Namtu townships.

If you received any cash support in the last 6 months, were you able to increase your income by using the cash support?

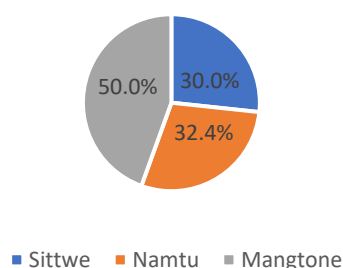
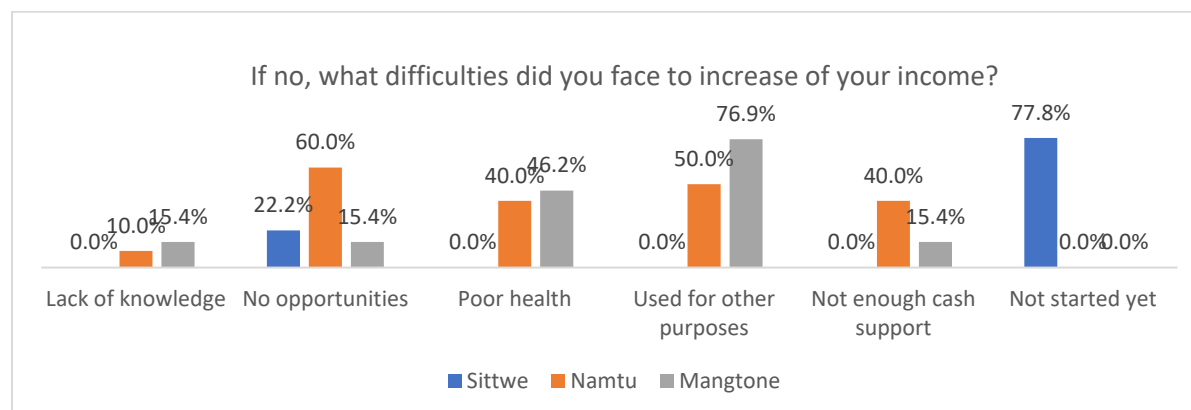


Table 37 Causes that decrease income

If no, what difficulties did you face to increase of your income?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Lack of knowledge	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	2	15.4%	3	9.4%
No opportunities	2	22.2%	6	60.0%	2	15.4%	10	31.3%
Poor health	0	0.0%	4	40.0%	6	46.2%	10	31.3%
Lost	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Used for other purposes	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	10	76.9%	15	46.9%
Not enough cash support	0	0.0%	4	40.0%	2	15.4%	6	18.8%
Not started yet	7	77.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	21.9%
Total	9	100.0%	10	100.0%	13	100.0%	32	100.0%

Most of the cashes received were used for other purposes than the original plan which state about 46.9 percent. Lack of opportunities in Namtu is higher than other two which is 60 percent. 77.8 percent of cashes received in Sittwe were not started their business plan to increase income.



Access to loan or credit

Table 38 Access to loan

34. Were you able to secure a loan as a result of cash or other support received?	Sittwe		Namtu		Mangtone		Total	
Yes	2	22.2%	23	46.0%	5	20.8%	30	36.1%
No	7	77.8%	27	54.0%	19	79.2%	53	63.9%
Total	9	100.0%	50	100.0%	24	100.0%	83	100.0%

Interpretations of Increasing Income

66 percent of households in Namtu, 62 percent of households in Mangtone earned 2 USD per day in which Sittwe received 41 percent. That means 64 percent of household in Shan State need to access credit and cash services more and income sources. In Sittwe, about 78 percent of HH did not receive cash directly in which Mangtone 79 percent. That means cash supports and credit services are more needed for HHs in Sittwe and Mangtone townships. In Mangtone, 60 percent of HH have not income opportunities means the context does not favor the family to go out of villages to earn income or to do alternative business due to security and stability. Creating diversified livelihoods and vocational skills training are much relevant to provide to Mangtone and Namtu.

Community Resilience and Empowerment

Conflicts and risks

Indicator: % of camps and villages where there is evidence of local conflict issues being addressed

Community resilience, conflict sensitivity, Knowledge of risks and conflicts, community Based risk management and community risk reduction actions, co-run humanitarian interventions, underlying causes of vulnerability: protect and prepare, coordinate interventions and work with the government, support community cohesion and peace, include psycho-social support and Livelihoods and saving were discussed in 16 focused group discussions.

1. If there was a conflict between individuals or groups of people in the camp/village, what structures would people have access to in order to seek resolution of the conflict? Camp management/Peace committee/peace club/local courts/village ombudsman or arbitrator etc...

In Rakhine context, Rakhine, Kayin, Bamar, Maramagyi, Muslim and Hindu were presented in FGD meetings. As discussed, the communal conflicts between Rakhine and Muslim have been started in 2012 and sporadically spread to other regions. Conflicts in a households were solved individually or with helps of others.

Communal conflict was very complex to understand and very fragile. There were no conflicts where only single representation, such as Rakhine, Muslim and others. Most of the Rakhine people are moderate and accepted others' existence or co-existence. Community development activities such as saving and loan, committees of water, livelihood, camp management and special days or events were vital of stability and peaceful. Community development activities were connecting people to come together, to seek the solutions for water, for road, for food, for livelihoods and for peace.

In the time of recovery, food distribution committee, camp management committee, water committee, women committee and youth committee are operating in both camps and villages. IDPs have spaces to raise their issues and needs in the presence of camp management and other sector committee. UN/INGOs/NGOs create income opportunities for camp dwellers and IDPs. (SI, Save, Oxfam, LWF, RWN, MRF,...)

In Shan context, Shan, Kachin, Ta-Ang, La-Hu, Lisu, Wa, Ko-kant, Bamar and Chinese people were represented in FGD discussions. Conflicts of individual households were solved the same way in Rakhine. Armed conflict is significant in Shan state because it happened between Tadmaw (Army) and non-state actors or Ethnic armed groups. Christmas, New year, Mass ceremonies, wedding and sport activities are common grounds of people to come together.

2. Was there any local conflict that has happened last year? What was it about? How was it solved?

There were several minor conflicts in Maramagyi communities where bordered by Rakhine. Each community do not accept each other by prohibiting social events or sports or wedding. The role of moderate minded village administrators, local based development organizations, and Rakhine Women Network (RWN), local police force are playing important roles to minimize the tensions and conflicts. These actors are vital for the context as they stand as connectors and peace makers. There are no particular committee to solve conflicts in the communities.

In Shan context, only armed conflicts were happening and addressed no solutions by armed groups from Shan, Kachin, Ta-Ang, and Wa. Tatmadaw hold temporary cease fire for four months started in January 2019. It shirked the major hot spots between Tatmadaw and armed groups. It also effects stability of the context temporarily.

Interpretations of conflicts addressing by the communities

Inter-communal conflict between Rakhine and Rohingya communities were not directly addressed by the collective actions or communities yet. Inter faith and inter communal Dialogues have been created through humanitarian responses. To response to the needs of humanitarian in both communities, local suppliers and business men work for both communities' goodness and generating local markets. They connect each other to buy and sell goods and products. This helped boosting local economy and market in good way. This did not address the conflicts directly. Another observation was that UN and NGOs workers from both communities are also working together for humanitarian responses to meet the needs of conflict affected people. They discussed together with both communities to find the ways to provide basic services on food, non-food, health, education, water, shelters, livelihoods, and resettlements. In Shan context, local volunteers and social oriented services by local organizations reach to all communities to provide basic services. That served as a mediation role in fulfilling community hope for peace.

Collaborative action

Indicator: % of camps/villages where there is evidence of collaborative action

3. Did any local conflicts link with regional and national conflicts and their resolution?

In Rakhine context, local authority and police force are the instituted actors to reduce tensions between Maramagyi and Rakhine people. For larger scale of tension, the state government has been solving together with police force scale by scale. Sometime, Buddhist preaching ceremony bring Rakhine and Maramagyi people together to listen the preaching of Buddhist monks. LWF provided funding to conduct special events for children. All children of Maramagyi and Rakhine communities come to the event and celebrate together the programs on dancing, singing, drawing, and talent shows. The regional conflict is happening between Tatmadaw and Arakan Army. The conflict is increasing in scale of tension and geographic.

In Shan context, the armed conflicts linked with other regional conflicts in Kachin and Rakhine State. Arakan Army have got trainings from Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and KIA supplied the weapons and battle equipment to fight against Tatmadaw.

4. Was there any village/camp development activities or sport festivals and other ceremonies celebrated last year? What was it? What were the activities?

In Rakhine context, there were public and religious festivals, sport activities, social events and special day activities bring out people to do something together. All kinds of people, children, youth and older people participated in the events. The critical time is around December, January, February and March that is the time of harvesting. Other camp development activities like constructing water ponds, concrete roads, and camp waste facilities are basic things to brings all people in common understanding. Women can work together in cooking, cleaning, and providing services in religious festivals. Hindu and Buddhist marriage ceremonies are connecting people peacefully.

In Shan context, public and religious festivals, sport activities, social events and special day activities are the best space for people to engage in community development.

5. How were the activities/festivals/ceremonies celebrated? Did people from different communities get involved in those activities? How different are they from each other (by religion, race, ethnicity)?

In Rakhine context, only Rakhine people celebrate the festivals and events their own. Other religions and other people from Muslim communities are not allowed to come or join in the events. With the supports of UN/INGOs, people in the camps and villages could celebrate the international days and special events for conflict affected population. The sport activities are significant to bring people in peace. Rakhine people accepted Maramagyi to Buddhist preaching ceremony.

In Shan context, Between Ta-Ang, Wa, Shan, Kachin and Tatmadaw are the only actors who create the conflicts. National Cease Fire Agreement and Peace building platforms in the country is the best place to engage political dialogue and discussion.

6. How did these collaborative actions affect the level of conflict in the camps and villages within 6 months afterwards? Not at all, same level of conflict/The level of conflict reduced for a few weeks after the actions, but went up again after that/The level of conflict reduced and is still better than it was before the action.

For the time being, In Rakhine, access to Rakhine and Muslim communities by each other that is allowed with limitation by the authority. Local government allows Rakhine or Muslim people to travel and to trade in limitation. In special case of travel permission needed for both community, local government escorts and convoys the travel with security force. And INGOs/UN encouraged the people to work together for community development. They provided cash, they request local people to work together, they pay daily wages with acceptable prices. Only the Buddhist and Hindu wedding ceremonies are favorable to reduce tensions between Rakhine, Maramagyi and Hindu communities.

[% of target camps/villages who have demonstrated success in implementing community action plans.]

In Shan context, KBC and Lisu camps conducted awareness sessions on social cohesion and conflict management in children and youth audience. Young people in IDPs camps were staying over 6 years and they resistant of war against humanity. They produced handicrafts that symbolized peace and harmony.

Interpretations of collaborative actions

Only the Buddhist and Hindu wedding ceremonies are favorable to reduce tensions between Rakhine, Maramagyi and Hindu communities. That means Buddhist and Maramagyi communities are more favor to accept each other and diversity of race and religion. Religious and wedding ceremonies are a suitable mean to carry out collaborative actions. But for Rakhine and Rohingya, segregation is a short term meaning to maintain stability between two communities. In Shan state, people trust more on local social development association and religious association rather armed groups and army. CSO platform is a possible way to celebrate collaborative actions together in IDPs and host communities. Dialogue between two communities could bring some solution to find collaborative actions.

Community Action Plans

Indicators:

% of target camps/villages who have demonstrated success in implementing community action plans.
of community action plans developed and operational in the camps and villages.

7. Does the camp or village have community action plan? Yes/No/Other

In Rakhine state, 2 camps and 2 villages have community action plan on water supply, education, protection, health and livelihoods. In Maramagyi camps, the community submitted the proposals to State government to providing vocational and livelihood skill training and job creation for youth in IDP camps and villages.

In Shan State, no community action plans were developed yet. No committee or community groups were formed.

8. How many activities listed in the action plan have been implemented? How were the activities implemented? In Rakhine context, constructing drainage system, creating the markets or local bazars. These activities were submitted to get the approval from state government. The implementation of these activities depend on the external supports by UN/INGOs, state government and local organizations. The capacity building of local people and their committees are vital to fulfil their needs. Promoting educational services human development skills that empower local people to speak out their rights and getting public services to meet their basic needs.

9. What activities are currently being implemented?

In Rakhine context, vocational, livelihood skills, artisan and sewing trainings are being implemented for youth women and girls by LWF. Cycle and engine repairing training, non-formal education, and health training are under implementing.

In Shan context, local government and UN/INGOs have been providing immediate needs of basic services to conflict affected IDPs and villages of road, water ponds, temporary shelters.

10. Any plan to continue implementing the action plan?

With the support of Oxfam, hygiene and sanitation activities will be continuing in camps and villages in Sittwe. Free plastic and systematic waste management practices will be raising through community awareness programs. Desludging activities were carried out by Oxfam, Save the Children and other INGOs in Rakhine State. Education kit for school children are essentially needed for children to continue the education.

In Shan context, basic needs and services of livelihoods, income, water supply, hygiene kits, sanitary facilities, livelihood supports, agriculture supports, livestock supports, electricity, latrines, education, protection supports, activities for youth and children, cash program, empowerment and capacity building through trainings, livelihood skill and vocational trainings, basic infrastructure, roads, clinics, and communication are the expectations of responded IDPs and communities.

Interpretations of community action plans

No specific plans have been found in the assessment and all respondents have positive dreams and hope for their futures. The respondents expressed their basic needs comprised with their wants. The fear about stopping the supports from the external. And they expected more supports for livelihoods and supports for their returns. They have less faith and trust on local government action plans which do not meet their needs in several ways. They suggested the possible interventions of community action plans by providing basic needs and services of livelihoods, income, water supply, hygiene kits, sanitary facilities, livelihood supports, agriculture supports, and livestock supports.

Table 39 FGD list

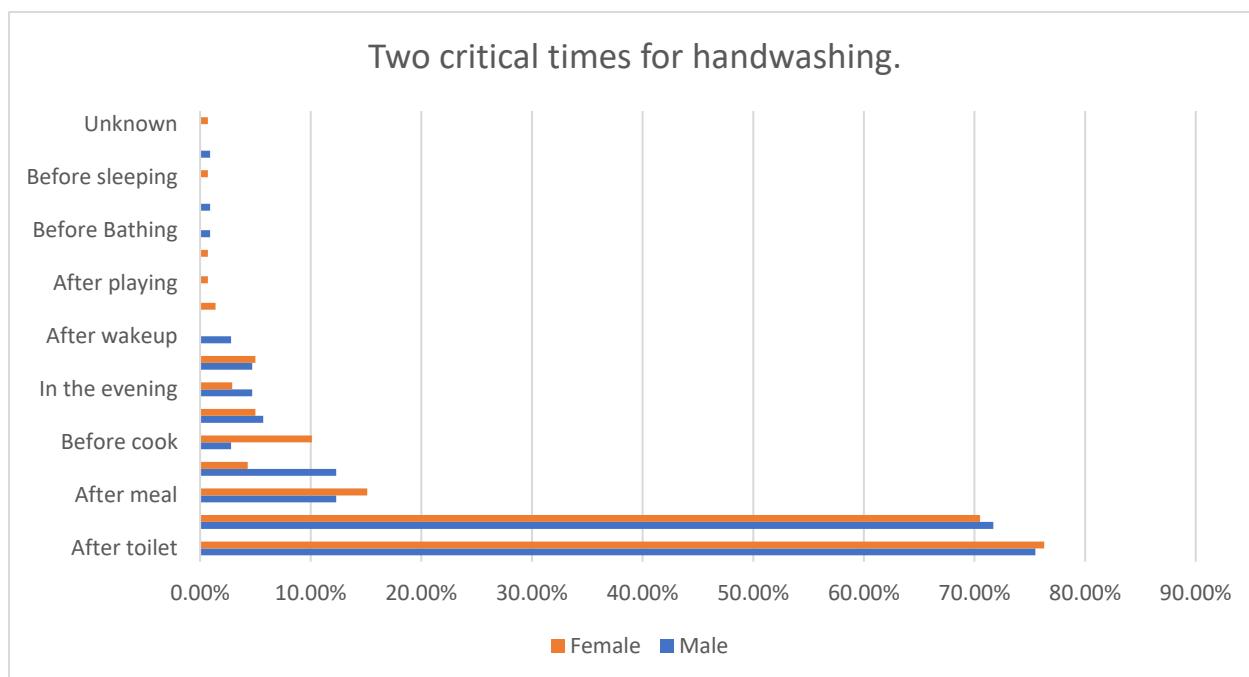
Date	Name of Camps/Village	Township	Numbers of male participants	Numbers of female participants	Total
26 Feb 2019	Mingan	Sittwe	4	5	9
	Satyonsu One camp	Sittwe	4	6	10
	KBC camp	Namtu	5	5	10
	Kyusot camp	Namtu	4	6	10
	Lisu camp	Namtu	3	4	7
27 Feb 2019	Thechaung village	Sittwe	5	4	9
	Thae chaung camp	Sittwe	5	4	9
	Panthapyay (Upper)	Namtu	6	5	11
	Kaunghong	Namtu	3	5	8
	Maimu	Namtu	2	7	9
	Nantaungone	Namtu	5	6	11
28 Feb 2019	Manphat	Mangtone	2	8	10

	Lisu camp	Mangtone	3	9	12
	Nantyan	Mangtone	4	3	7
	Mangpun	Mangtone	2	6	8
	KBC camp	Mangtone	2	7	9
	Total		59	90	149

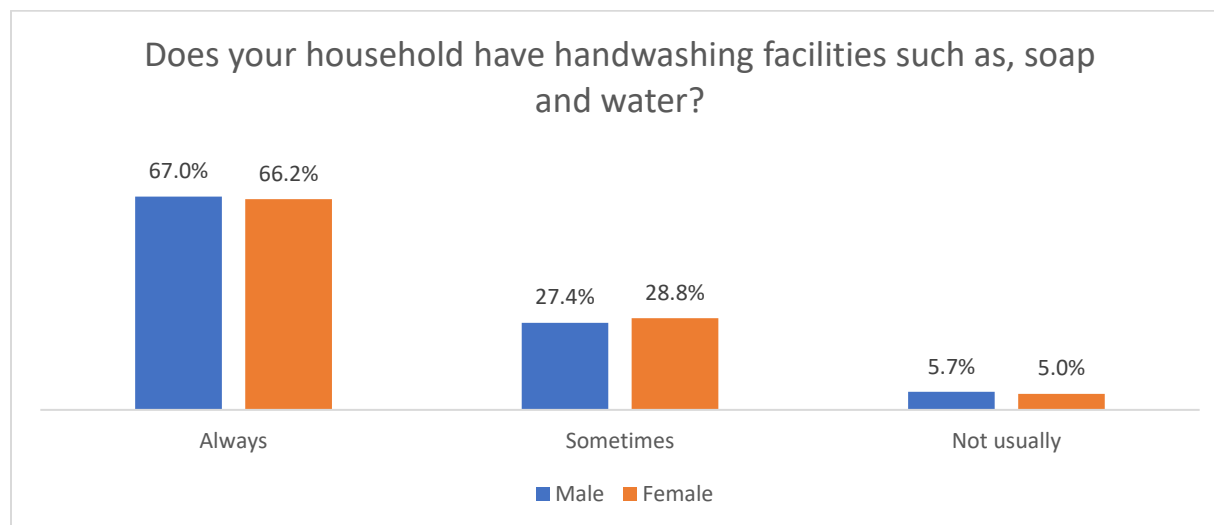
Annex

Hygiene sector by Gender

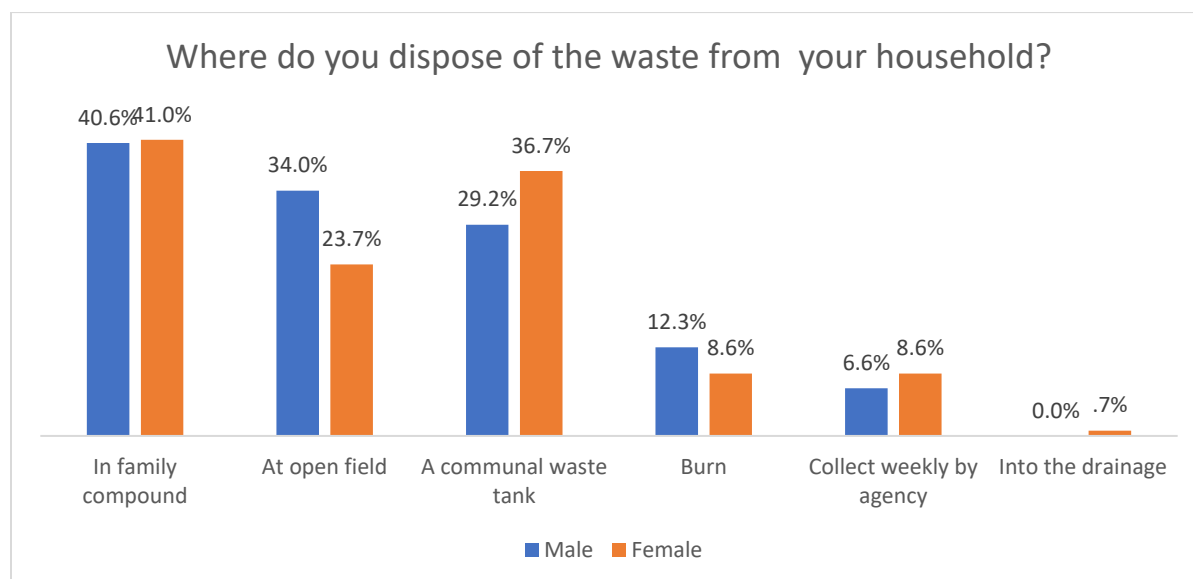
Two critical times for hand washing.	Male	Male	Female	Female	Total	Total
After toilet	80	75.50%	106	76.30%	186	75.90%
Before meal	76	71.70%	98	70.50%	174	71.00%
After meal	13	12.30%	21	15.10%	34	13.90%
In the morning	13	12.30%	6	4.30%	19	7.80%
Before cook	3	2.80%	14	10.10%	17	6.90%
In the morning	6	5.70%	7	5.00%	13	5.30%
In the evening	5	4.70%	4	2.90%	9	3.70%
After work	5	4.70%	7	5.00%	12	4.90%
After wakeup	3	2.80%	0	0.00%	3	1.20%
Before toilet	0	0.00%	2	1.40%	2	0.80%
After playing	0	0.00%	1	0.70%	1	0.40%
Afternoon	0	0.00%	1	0.70%	1	0.40%
Before Bathing	1	0.90%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Before fruit	1	0.90%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Before sleeping	0	0.00%	1	0.70%	1	0.40%
For health	1	0.90%	0	0.00%	1	0.40%
Unknown	0	0.00%	1	0.70%	1	0.40%
Total	106	100.00%	139	100.00%	245	100.00%



20.Does your household have handwashing facilities such as, soap and water?	Male		Female		Total	
Always	71	67.0%	92	66.2%	163	66.5%
Sometimes	29	27.4%	40	28.8%	69	28.2%
Not usually	6	5.7%	7	5.0%	13	5.3%
Total	106	100.0%	139	100.0%	245	100.0%

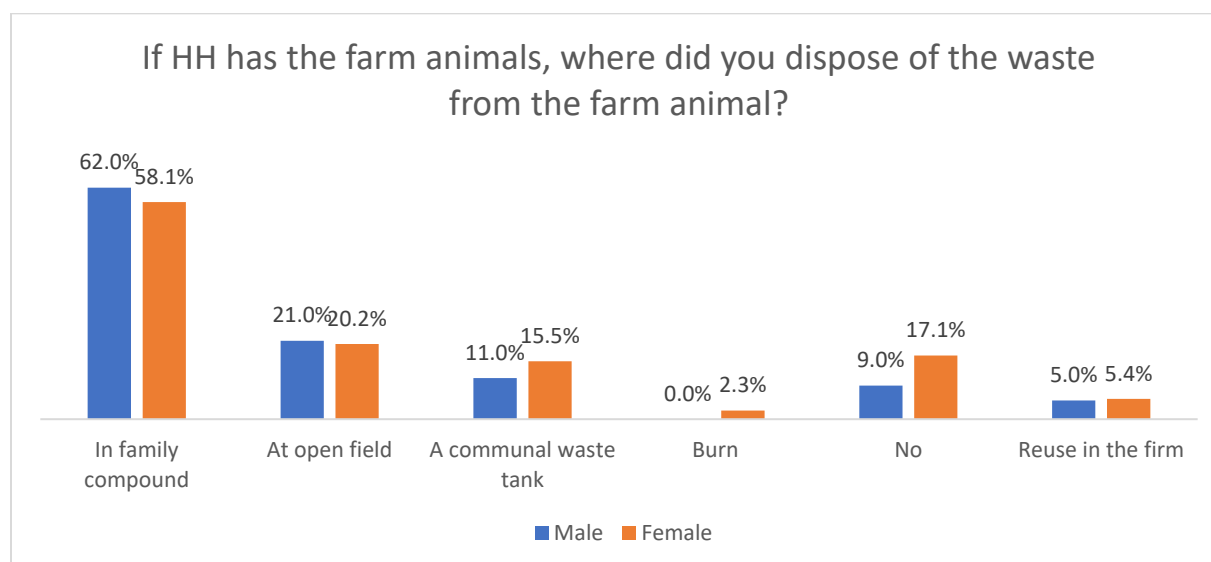


Where do you dispose of the waste from your household?	Male		Female		Total	
In family compound	43	40.6%	57	41.0%	100	40.8%
At open field	36	34.0%	33	23.7%	69	28.2%
A communal waste tank	31	29.2%	51	36.7%	82	33.5%
Burn	13	12.3%	12	8.6%	25	10.2%
Collect weekly by agency	7	6.6%	12	8.6%	19	7.8%
Into the drainage	0	0.0%	1	.7%	1	.4%
Total	106	100.0%	139	100.0%	245	100.0%

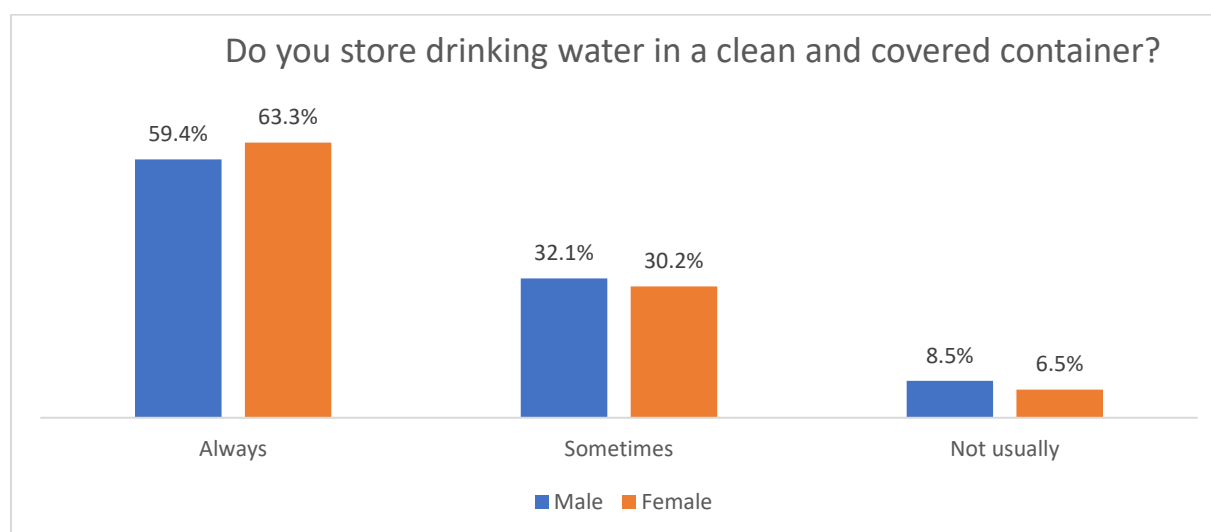


If HH has the farm animals, where did you dispose of the waste from the farm animal?	Male		Female		Total	
In family compound	62	62.0%	75	58.1%	137	59.8%
At open field	21	21.0%	26	20.2%	47	20.5%
A communal waste tank	11	11.0%	20	15.5%	31	13.5%

Burn	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	3	1.3%
No	9	9.0%	22	17.1%	31	13.5%
Reuse in the firm	5	5.0%	7	5.4%	12	5.2%
Total	100	100.0%	129	100.0%	229	100.0%

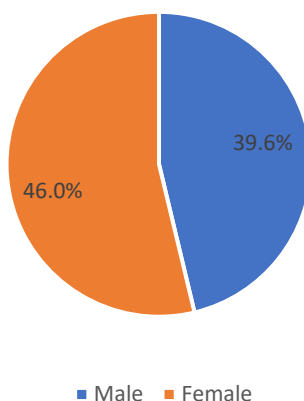


23.Do you store drinking water in a clean and covered container?	Male		Female		Total	
Always	63	59.4%	88	63.3%	151	61.6%
Sometimes	34	32.1%	42	30.2%	76	31.0%
Not usually	9	8.5%	9	6.5%	18	7.3%
Total	106	100.0%	139	100.0%	245	100.0%



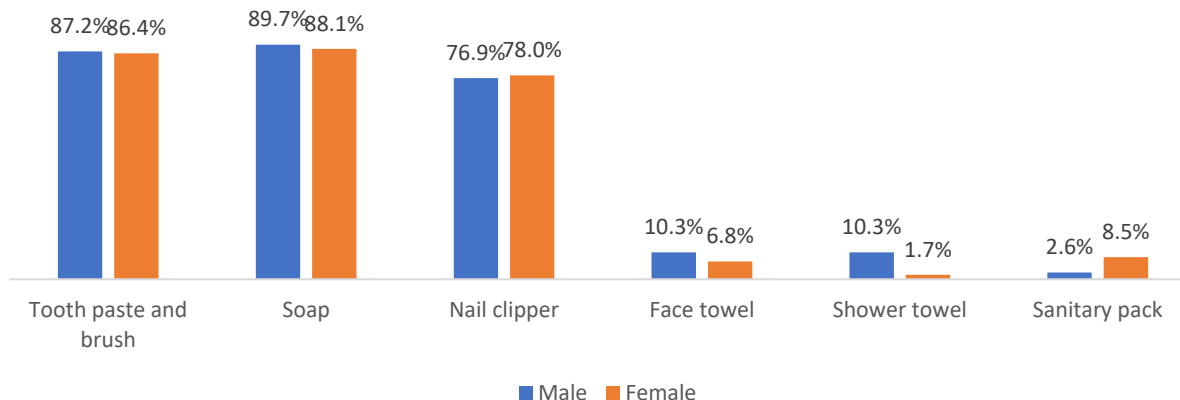
24.Have you received hygiene kits recently?	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	42	39.6%	64	46.0%	106	43.3%
No	64	60.4%	75	54.0%	139	56.7%
Total	106	100.0%	139	100.0%	245	100.0%

Have you received hygiene kits recently? Yes



If your household have received a hygiene kit recently, what items in it do you use regularly?	Male		Female		Total	
Tooth paste and brush	34	87.2%	51	86.4%	85	86.7%
Soap	35	89.7%	52	88.1%	87	88.8%
Nail clipper	30	76.9%	46	78.0%	76	77.6%
Face towel	4	10.3%	4	6.8%	8	8.2%
Shower towel	4	10.3%	1	1.7%	5	5.1%
Sanitary pack	1	2.6%	5	8.5%	6	6.1%
Total	39	100.0%	59	100.0%	98	100.0%

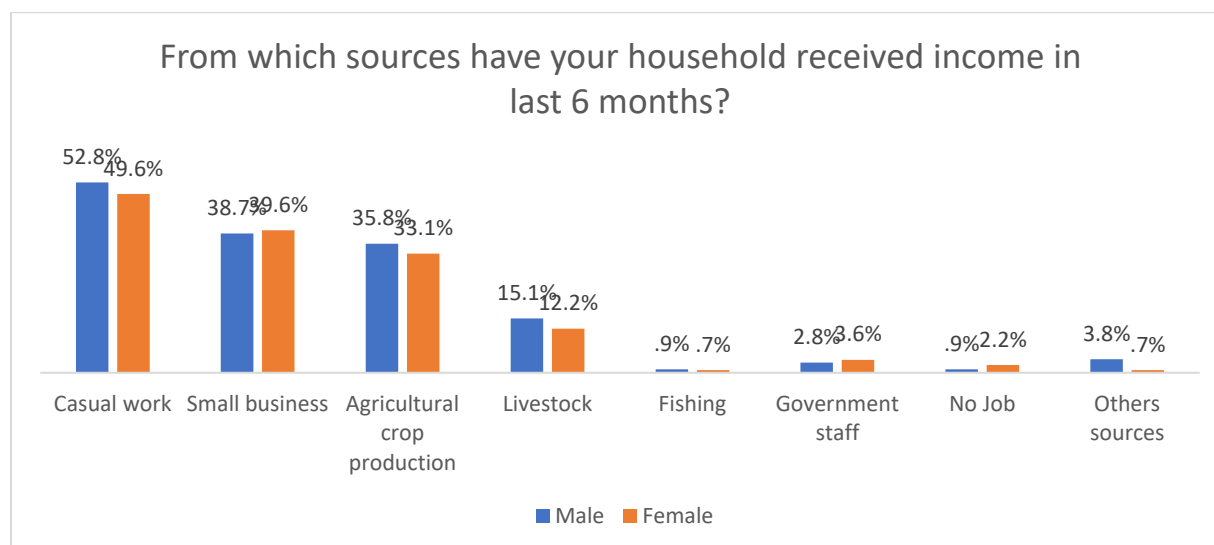
If your household have received a hygiene kit recently, what items in it do you use regularly?



Livelihood Sector by Gender

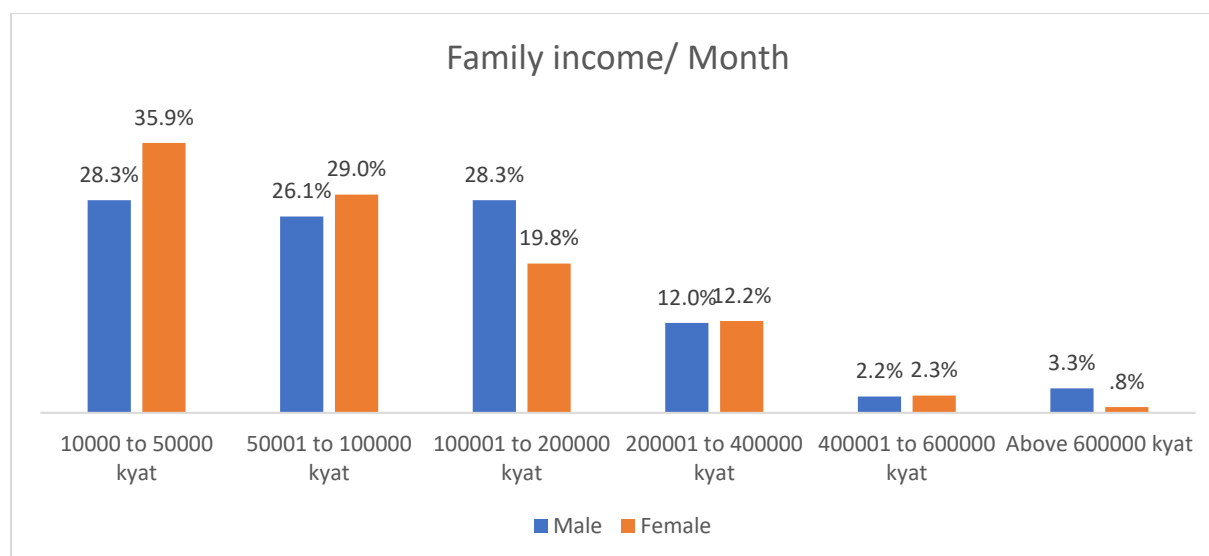
From which sources have your household received income in last 6 months?	Male		Female		Total	
Casual work	56	52.8%	69	49.6%	125	51.0%
Small business	41	38.7%	55	39.6%	96	39.2%
Agricultural crop production	38	35.8%	46	33.1%	84	34.3%
Livestock	16	15.1%	17	12.2%	33	13.5%

Fishing	1	.9%	1	.7%	2	.8%
Government staff	3	2.8%	5	3.6%	8	3.3%
No Job	1	.9%	3	2.2%	4	1.6%
Other sources	4	3.8%	1	.7%	5	2.0%
Total	106	100.0%	139	100.0%	245	100.0%

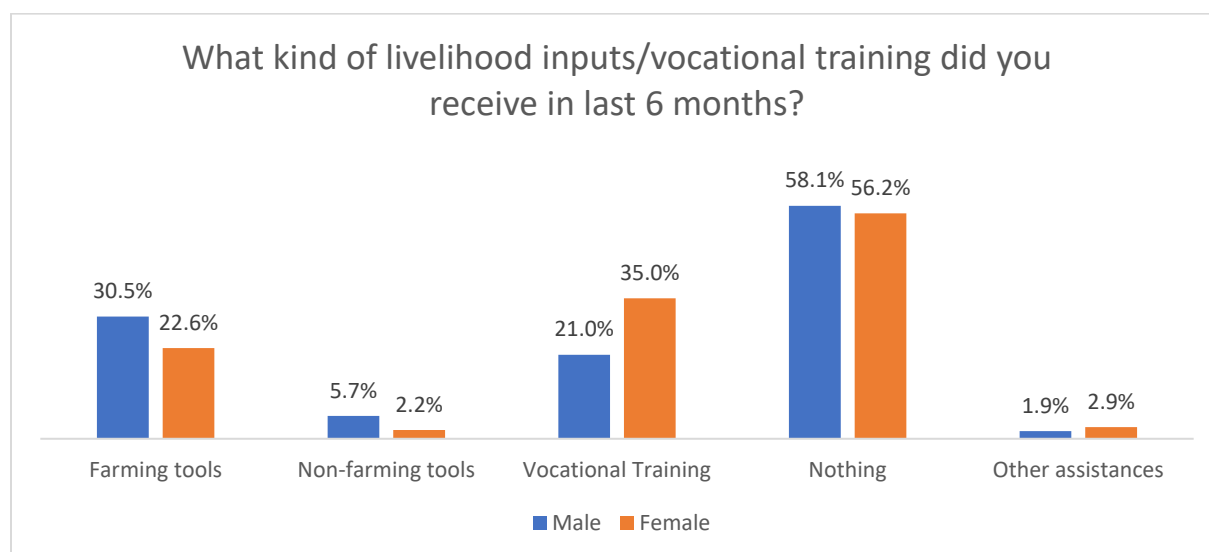


Q26_ Other sources	Male		Female		Total	
Making Chaco	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Migrate to China	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
NGO Staff	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%
Social work	0	0.0%	1	.7%	1	.4%
Tution guide	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%

Family income	Male		Female		Total	
10000 to 50000 kyat	26	28.3%	47	35.9%	73	32.7%
50001 to 100000 kyat	24	26.1%	38	29.0%	62	27.8%
100001 to 200000 kyat	26	28.3%	26	19.8%	52	23.3%
200001 to 400000 kyat	11	12.0%	16	12.2%	27	12.1%
400001 to 600000 kyat	2	2.2%	3	2.3%	5	2.2%
Above 600000 kyat	3	3.3%	1	.8%	4	1.8%
Total	92	100.0%	131	100.0%	223	100.0%



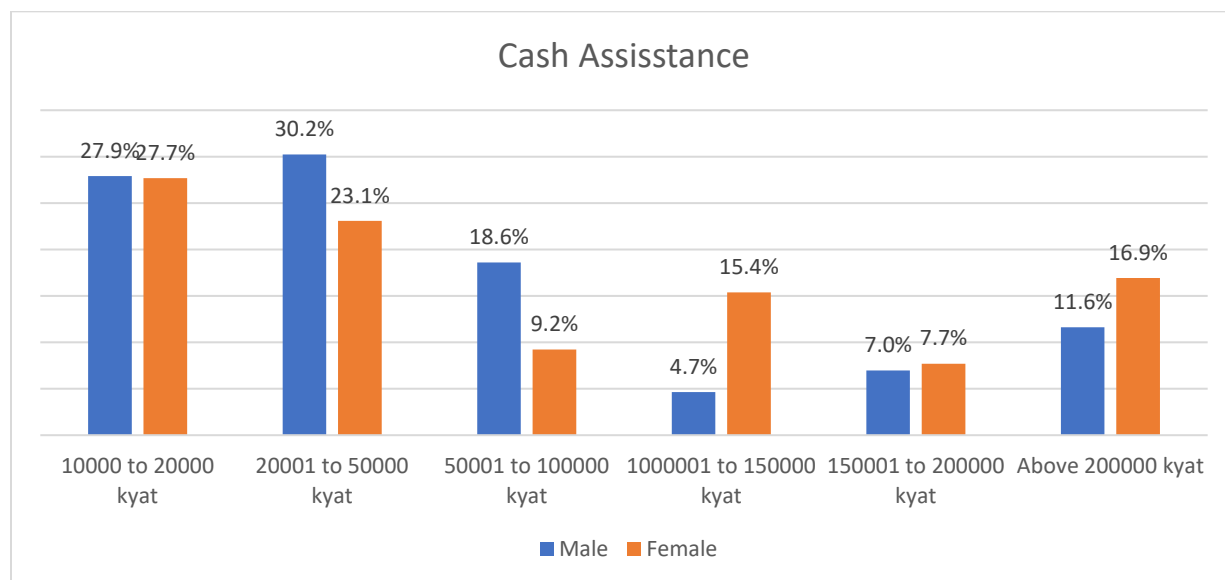
What kind of livelihood inputs/vocational training did you receive in last 6 months?	Male		Female		Total	
Farming tools	32	30.5%	31	22.6%	63	26.0%
Non-farming tools	6	5.7%	3	2.2%	9	3.7%
Vocational Training	22	21.0%	48	35.0%	70	28.9%
Nothing	61	58.1%	77	56.2%	138	57.0%
Other assistances	2	1.9%	4	2.9%	6	2.5%
Total	105	100.0%	137	100.0%	242	100.0%



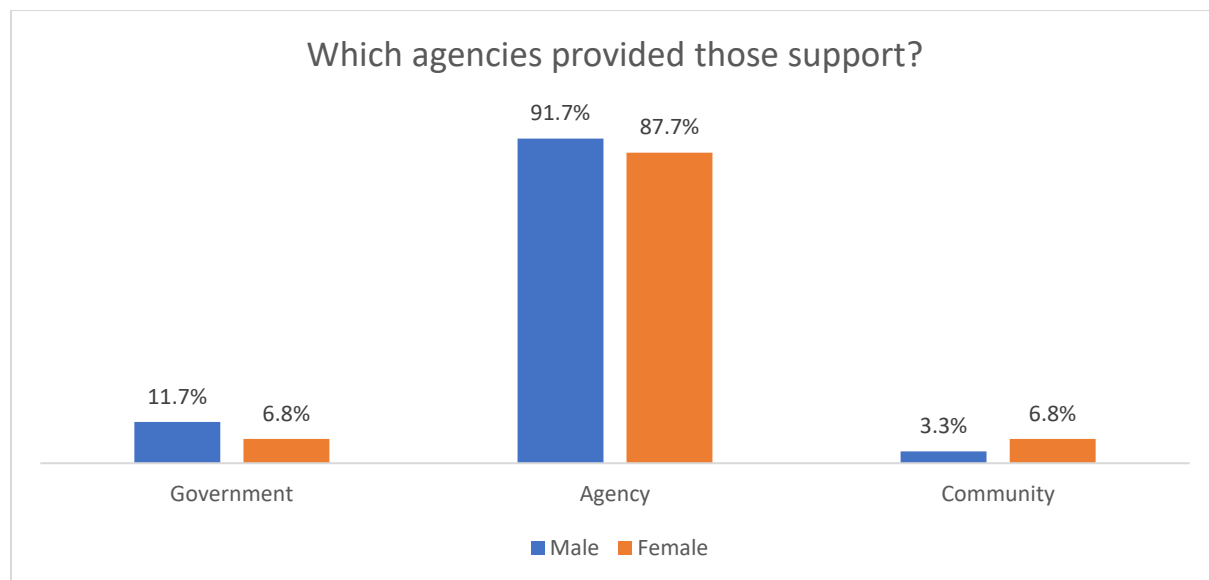
Q28_ Other assistances	Male		Female		Total	
5 chickens	0	0.0%	1	.7%	1	.4%
Knitting	0	0.0%	1	.7%	1	.4%
Pig raising	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	.8%
Sewing machine	1	.9%	0	0.0%	1	.4%

Cash Assistance	Male		Female		Total	
10000 to 20000 kyat	12	27.9%	18	27.7%	30	27.8%
20001 to 50000 kyat	13	30.2%	15	23.1%	28	25.9%
50001 to 100000 kyat	8	18.6%	6	9.2%	14	13.0%

1000001 to 150000 kyat	2	4.7%	10	15.4%	12	11.1%
150001 to 200000 kyat	3	7.0%	5	7.7%	8	7.4%
Above 200000 kyat	5	11.6%	11	16.9%	16	14.8%
Total	43	100.0%	65	100.0%	108	100.0%

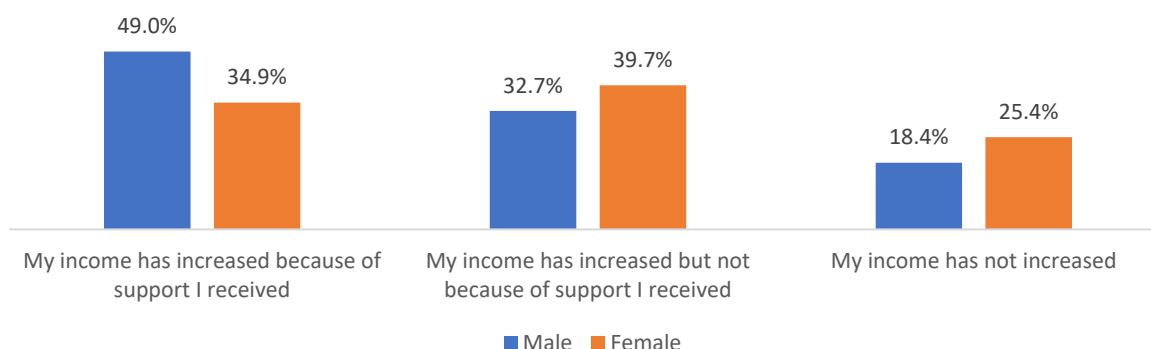


Which agencies provided those support?	Male		Female		Total	
Government	7	11.7%	5	6.8%	12	9.0%
Agency	55	91.7%	64	87.7%	119	89.5%
Community	2	3.3%	5	6.8%	7	5.3%
Total	60	100.0%	73	100.0%	133	100.0%



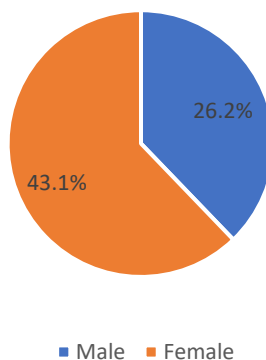
31.If you receive In-kind, Do you think that your income has been increased with the livelihood supports of agencies in last 6 months?	Male		Female		Total	
My income has increased because of support I received	24	49.0%	22	34.9%	46	41.1%
My income has increased but not because of support I received	16	32.7%	25	39.7%	41	36.6%
My income has not increased	9	18.4%	16	25.4%	25	22.3%
Total	49	100.0%	63	100.0%	112	100.0%

If you receive In-kind, Do you think that your income has been increased with the livelihood supports of agencies in last 6 months?

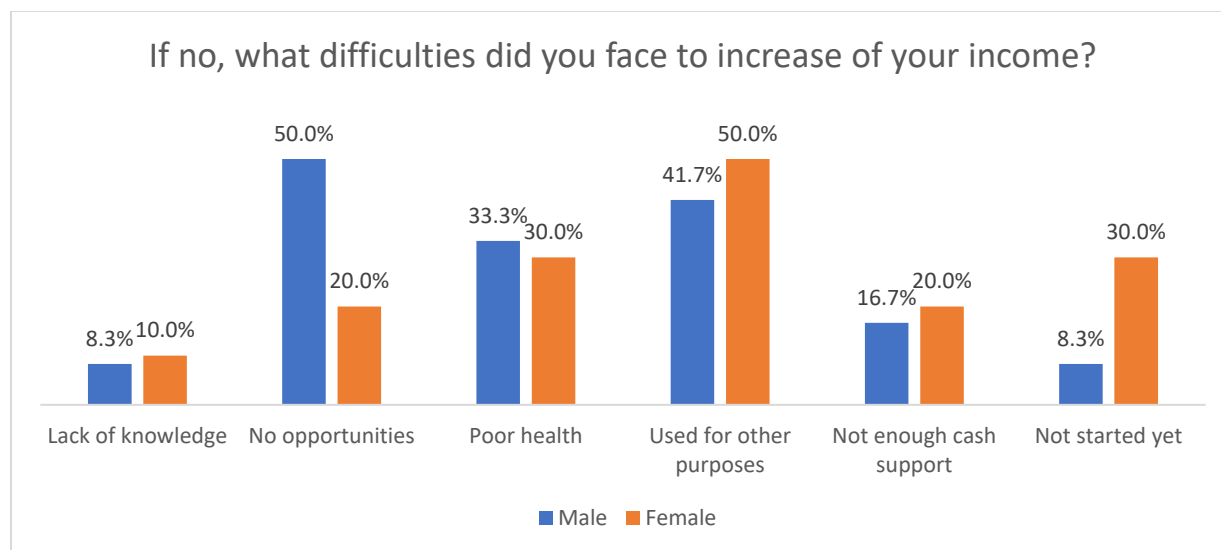


32.If you received any cash support in the last 6 months, were you able to increase your income by using the cash support?	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	11	26.2%	28	43.1%	39	36.4%
No	31	73.8%	37	56.9%	68	63.6%
Total	42	100.0%	65	100.0%	107	100.0%

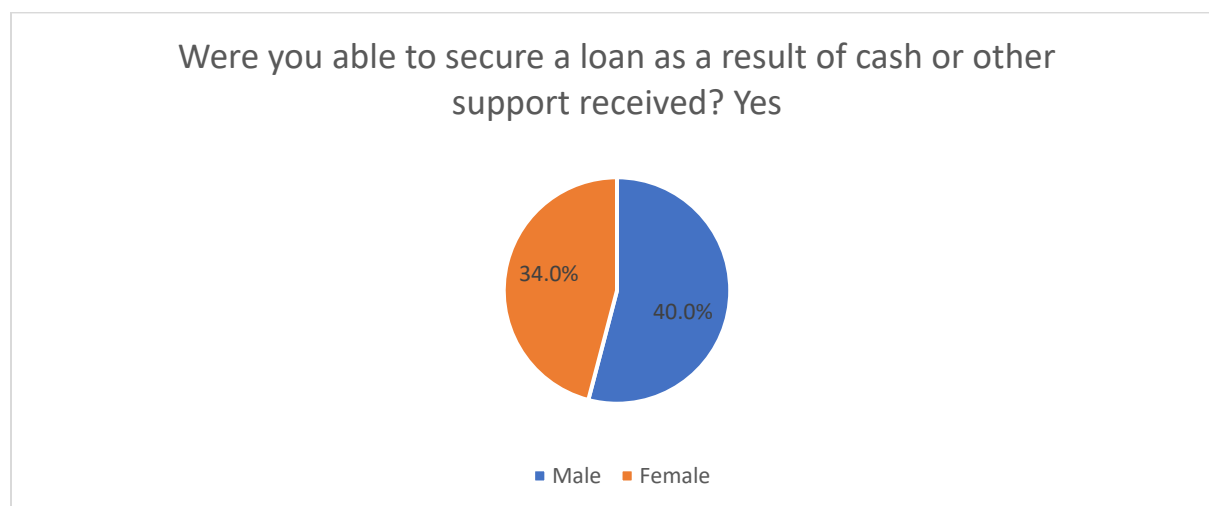
If you received any cash support in the last 6 months, were you able to increase your income by using the cash support? Yes



If no, what difficulties did you face to increase of your income?	Male		Female		Total	
Lack of knowledge	1	8.3%	2	10.0%	3	9.4%
No opportunities	6	50.0%	4	20.0%	10	31.3%
Poor health	4	33.3%	6	30.0%	10	31.3%
Used for other purposes	5	41.7%	10	50.0%	15	46.9%
Not enough cash support	2	16.7%	4	20.0%	6	18.8%
Not started yet	1	8.3%	6	30.0%	7	21.9%
Total	12	100.0%	20	100.0%	32	100.0%



34.Were you able to secure a loan as a result of cash or other support received?	Male		Female		Total	
Yes	12	40.0%	18	34.0%	30	36.1%
No	18	60.0%	35	66.0%	53	63.9%
Total	30	100.0%	53	100.0%	83	100.0%



Findings against logical framework of HPP (TBC)

Objective 1: To ensure that the needs of communities affected by conflicts in protracted crises are met in a way that restores livelihoods, maintains dignity, and builds resilience

- % of target population (disaggregated) who have benefitted from adequate hygiene practices in accordance with Sphere Standards on appropriate use and regular maintenance of facilities and on hand washing.
- % of target HHs that have increased income due to livelihood support

Key Result Indicators*	Baseline Data	2019 Baseline findings	2020 baseline finding
% of target population (disaggregated) who have benefitted from adequate hygiene practices in accordance with Sphere Standards on appropriate use and regular maintenance of facilities and on hand washing.	25% for Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data will be collected for Shan in February 2019	34.3% of the survey respondents have been received hygiene training. 84.8% of respondents have hand washing facilities. 88.7% of the respondents used latrines at home or at public latrine. 57.7% of latrines were fly proof with appropriate use, regular maintenance and safe access. Hand washing facilities, hygiene kits which are provided by Save the children(SC), Solidarities International(SI), Oxfam, ACF and Government. (Table 4, 15, 5, 10)	
% of target HHs that have increased income due to livelihood support	25% of targeted HH have increased income as a result of livelihood support in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019	16.1% of the respondents have affordable income that exceed 200,000 kyats per month. (Table 33)	
# of HHs that have received livelihood support through cash assistance and technical support	228 HHs received livelihood support in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019.	43% of the respondents have been received vocational trainings and livelihood supports by government and humanitarian agencies. 65% of respondents received below 100,000 kyats and 35% received above 100,000 kyats as cash support. (Table 31, 33)	
# of people (disaggregated) from target camps/villages that have successfully completed vocational / livelihood skills training.	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019	28.9% of the respondents have been received the vocational and livelihoods skills training on sewing, pig raising, knitting, home stead farming, and income generating. (Table 31)	
# of HHs that have benefitted from household hygiene kit distributions.	1,370 HHs benefitted from hygiene kit distributions under HPP 2017-18 in Rakhine. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019.	43.3 % of respondents have been benefitted from hygiene kit distributions by SC, SI and UNICEF. (Table 26)	

# of people (disaggregated) that have benefitted from hygiene promotion, including hand washing campaigns and waste management	Baseline to be collected in February 2019	34.4% of respondents have been benefitted from hygiene promotion Training including hand washing campaigns and waste management (Table 4)	
# of latrines constructed and desludged in Shan, with appropriate hand washing facilities (and estimated # persons per latrine) in line with Sphere Standards.	Baseline data to be confirmed in February 2019. Note: Total population in target camps is 2,545 of which 45% have access to adequate WASH facilities (2019 HNO, OCHA).	38.4% of respondents in Namtu and 36.3% of respondents in Mangtone used appropriate hand washing facilities in which 20.5% in Namtu and 25% in Mangtone did desludging when the latrine pits get full. (Table 18) Improved Sanitation Sittwe = 38.5% of HH Namtu = 10.7% of HH Mangtone= 5.1% of HH	

Objective 2: To reduce and respond to the risk of violence, including gender-based violence, in target communities, by identifying and tackling the root causes of conflict and violence, providing appropriate services and support to GBV survivors and promoting transparent and inclusive peacebuilding processes

- % of GBV survivors who report satisfaction with services received as part of this project, including referral as appropriate.
- % of GBV survivors (disagg) that feel less at risk of violence and human trafficking as a result of the project interventions
- % of camps and villages where there is evidence of local conflict issues being addressed
- % of camps/villages where there is evidence of collaborative action

Key Result Indicators*	Baseline Data	2019 Baseline findings	2020 baseline finding
% of GBV survivors who report satisfaction with services received as part of this project, including referral as appropriate.	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019		
% of GBV survivors (disagg) that feel less at risk of violence and human trafficking as a result of the project interventions	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019		
# of people (disagg) reached through GBV awareness sessions and distribution of IEC materials in camps and villages.	1,178 people (898 women) were reached through 29 GBV awareness sessions in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019.		
# of GBV survivors who receive urgent appropriate support (by type), including through referral mechanisms, in accordance with their needs.	15 GBV survivors received appropriate support in Rakhine Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019		
# of camps and villages that have developed referral mapping to provide support on GBV and trafficking issues.	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019		

# of people (disagg) from target camps/villages trained to provide psychosocial support	40 people (22 women) received psychosocial training in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019.		
# of key stakeholders (disagg) trained in prevention and response to GBV, Trafficking and Domestic Violence	54 key stakeholders were trained in GBV prevention and response in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019.		
# of camps and villages that have conducted Gender and safety audit.	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019		
% of camps and villages where there is evidence of local conflict issues being addressed	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019	Zero percentage of camps and villages are reported that there was no specific evidence of local conflict issues being addressed except family problems. The segregation method is the only mean to solve the local conflict between Rakhine and Muslim.	
% of camps/villages where there is evidence of collaborative action	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019.	The collaborative action has been observed in 1 camp and 1 village in Sittwe. Social events such as wedding ceremony, sport activities provided favorable spaces to the people to connect each other between communities.	
# of community leaders (disagg) trained on leadership, conflict sensitivity and peaceful coexistence.	15 Community leaders were trained on leadership, conflict sensitivity and peaceful coexistence in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18. Baseline data for Shan will be collected in February 2019		
# of dialogue sessions facilitated between different stakeholders to enhance understanding of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence	1 stakeholder workshop was carried out in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.		
# of meetings organized at the state and national level to share experience and learning from the project locations	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019.		

Objective 3: To empower target communities to anticipate and adapt to crises and risks related to conflict, violence and the environment in an inclusive and equitable way by taking organised action to increase their resilience

- % of target camps/villages who have demonstrated success in implementing community action plans.

Key Result Indicators*	Baseline Data	2019 Baseline findings	2020 baseline finding
% of target camps/villages who have demonstrated success in implementing community action plans.	Baseline data will be collected in February 2019		

# of PVCAs and assessments conducted/reviewed	11 PVCAs were conducted with 425 people (192 women) for Rakhine under HPP 2017-18.	No PVCA and assessments have been reported in the survey in Sittwe, Mangtone and Namtu as the survey questions were not specifically asked for PVCA. The camps where LWF is working mentioned that community need assessment for development.	
# of CBDRMC formed, trained and linked with Township DM in Rakhine.	Baseline is 0		
# of community action plans developed and operational in the camps and villages.	7 communities (2 camps and 5 villages) developed community action plans in Rakhine under HPP 2017-18	2 camps in Sittwe. 5 camps in Shan state (KBC camp 1, Kyusaw, Lisu camp 3, Panthapyay) have community action plans for livelihood, WASH and education. Most of the villages provided limited information on community actions as they have worried to stop future supports by the responds.	