

September
2013



**SOUTH-EAST MYANMAR:
A REPORT ON VILLAGE PROFILES 2008-2012**



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

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Introduction

UNHCR has provided protection and assistance to displaced, returnee and host communities in South-East Myanmar since 2004, and currently has field offices in Kayah, Kayin and Mon States, and Taninthayri and Bago Regions. A new Letter of Understanding (LOU) was signed between UNHCR and the Ministry of the Border Affairs on 7 June 2013, setting out a framework for UNHCR's engagement in South-East Myanmar for the period 2013-2016, and covering a wide range of interventions including community-based infrastructure and training, protection activities (including assessment of assistance and protection needs, awareness raising, training for Government, civil society and non-state armed actors, assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals and victims of land mines); capacity-building and community services, livelihoods, health, education, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene activities.

From 2008 to 2012, the agency undertook a systematic 'village profiling' exercise in communities affected by displacement, with the aim of improving understanding of the populations of concern to UNHCR, their characteristics, needs and current locations, and informing protection and durable solutions strategies. The profiles were collected in a central database, and have informed where UNHCR targets its interventions and what projects are implemented.

This report now consolidates the results of the village profiling exercise in order to make these available to a wider audience.

Background

The displacement context in the southeast of Myanmar is complex. With a long history of conflict between the Government of Myanmar and multiple non-state armed groups, displacement has affected many communities for decades. Due to a number of ceasefire agreements currently in place and peace processes that are being initiated, the direct impact of conflict on civilian populations is reducing. Security and access to many areas is improving - rapidly in some areas, more slowly in others – and tentative returns to places of origin are beginning to happen.

In addition to conflict-induced displacement through the relocation of villages and general insecurity, population movements have also been induced by natural disasters and development activities over the years, as well as significant economic migration within Myanmar and across the border with Thailand. These factors increase the complexities of understanding displacement patterns in the region in order to formulate the most appropriate response.

Attempts to identify displacement and produce information about displacement-affected communities do exist, however they are often compromised by a limited scope, restricted access and political sensitivities. Information for operational and advocacy purposes is regularly collected by different actors, however the current information situation can be characterized by significant information gaps, lack of sharing of information and a lack of consensus.

One clear information gap recognized by multiple actors concerns the scope of displacement in the region, household level information and the extent to which displaced families have found solutions to their plight – most significantly in relation to other population groups. In its

October 2012 report, The Border Consortium (TBC) estimated that a total of about 400,000 individuals were still internally displaced in the rural areas of 36 townships in South-East Myanmar in Kayin, Kayah, South and East Shan and Mon States, and Bago and Tanintharyi Regions.

This report therefore seeks to contribute to addressing the extensive information gaps which still persist in relation to the situation and needs of communities currently or previously affected by displacement in the South-East, and in its final section, examines some possible ways forward.

Methodology, scope and limitations

The village profiling exercise was initiated in 2008, with funding from the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid – ECHO, as a means of systematizing the collection and analysis of data on the situation and needs of communities affected by displacement during field missions by UNHCR staff. In 2011, the mechanism in place was reviewed by an extended UNHCR-HQ mission and a more comprehensive monitoring system developed with expert assistance.

In 2012, a further review by the UNHCR's Division for Programme Support and Management recommended substantial adjustments to UNHCR's information management strategy, capacity and systems in light of the evolving environment in South-East Myanmar. As a result, the stand-alone village profiling exercise was discontinued at the end of 2012.

In early 2013 a 'return assessment' tool was developed as part of a broader system for capturing information on spontaneous returns by IDPs and refugees and the situation and needs in actual and potential return communities. The development process was informed by challenges encountered and lessons learned from the village profiling experience, based on analysis carried out by UNHCR's Yangon Information Unit and the conclusions of a participatory workshop involving field staff. Following a pilot phase, this tool, which incorporates a 'community profiling' section, was finalized and rolled out in June 2013. This report covers the data collected during the 2008-2012 village profile exercise only. Separate reports on the 'return assessment' process will be produced on a regular basis. An Information Management Unit was also created at UNHCR's South-East field coordination hub in Mawlamyine, Mon State, in July 2013.

The village/community profiles were collected by UNHCR teams in Mon and Kayin states and Tanintharyi division. Several profiles were collected in Kayah after a UNHCR presence was established in Loikaw in 2012, but the data from these profiles have not been included to avoid distorting the results. Given limitations on access and in order to expand coverage, the Myanmar Red Cross Society was engaged to enlarge the number of villages which could be visited.

An initial form was prepared, which obtains multisectoral data, much like the OCHA *Multisectoral initial rapid assessment of IDP village/ camp* questionnaire. The form was expressly designed to gather information relevant to persons of concern to UNHCR and to capture information about the absorption capacity of potential villages of return.

Over 1,000 profiles were submitted by field teams, however the number was reduced to 702, owing to a number of duplications as a result of repeat visits to the same village over time. In some cases P-codes were not specified when collecting the data and where the UNHCR Information Management Unit could not be certain that villages had not been included twice, these were removed.

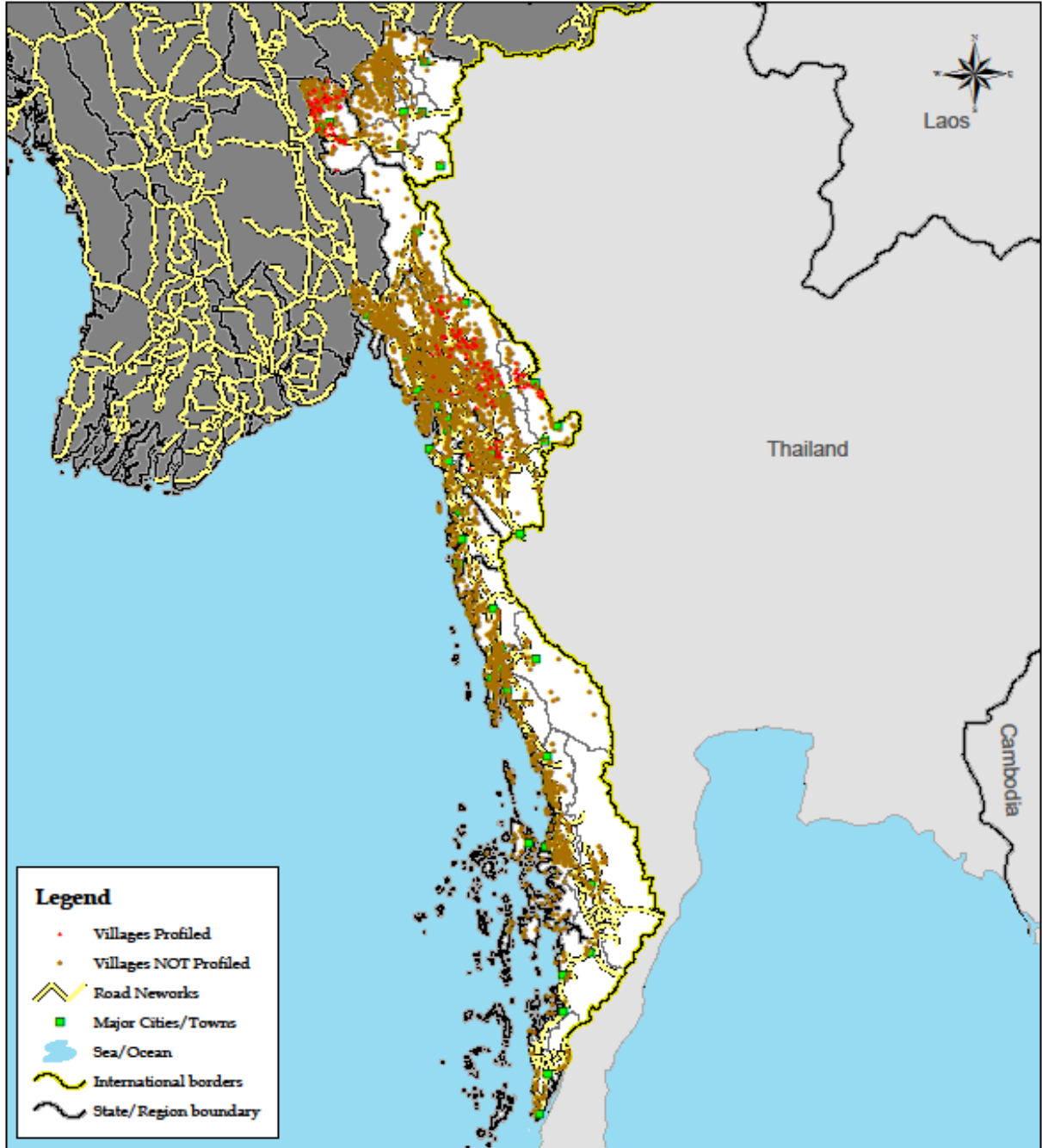
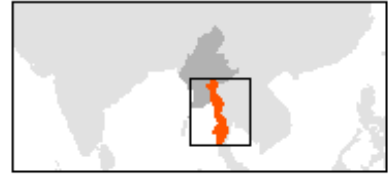
The graphs and maps below show the areas in which village profiles were undertaken. Unsurprisingly, the largest number of profiles were collected in government-controlled areas, more stable areas and near road networks; for example, only 10-15 of the profiles come from areas in non-government controlled areas. This tallies with the table above, showing that as UNHCR has continued working in the South-East and its access has gradually opened up over time, more profiles have been obtained.

Nonetheless, limitations on humanitarian access, security concerns, restrictions on staff movements and “do no harm” principles, inhibited the type and amount of data which field teams were able to collect, and affected the ability of the operation to collect and analyse data with appropriate levels of accuracy, detail and scope. In some locations, particular sensitivities around data collection meant that teams were not able to carry the profile questionnaire with them to the field and had to complete the profiles on return to the office. Inevitably, this has distorted some of the results. Some questions included in the questionnaires, e.g. on protection, have not been asked or answered at all.

The inability to maintain a permanent international presence in the South-East until early 2012 and until recently, a limited international staff cohort overall in the Myanmar operation, contributed to reducing oversight of the village profiling and the maintenance of standards in the data collection exercise. These shortcomings are reflected most in the lack of direct observation to supplement the questionnaires, the loose definitions used in the actual data collection and the number of blank records returned by the field teams. These shortcomings will be highlighted in the graphs below.

The unit of analysis for the profiles is the village. The UNHCR approach has included villages which may not be recognized by the authorities, either because they were at one time destroyed, abandoned or the villagers relocated to other sites, or because people have returned to their original villages and the village remains to be “gazetted”. The graphs differentiate between the population in general and “persons of concern” to UNHCR in particular, in order to highlight difference in access and services arising from displacement.

Profiled Villages Vs Road Networks

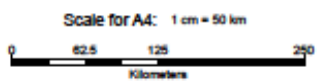


Legend

- Villages Profiled
- Villages NOT Profiled
-  Road Networks
-  Major Cities/Towns
-  Sea/Ocean
-  International borders
-  State/Region boundary

Data Sources:

UNHCR
MIMU

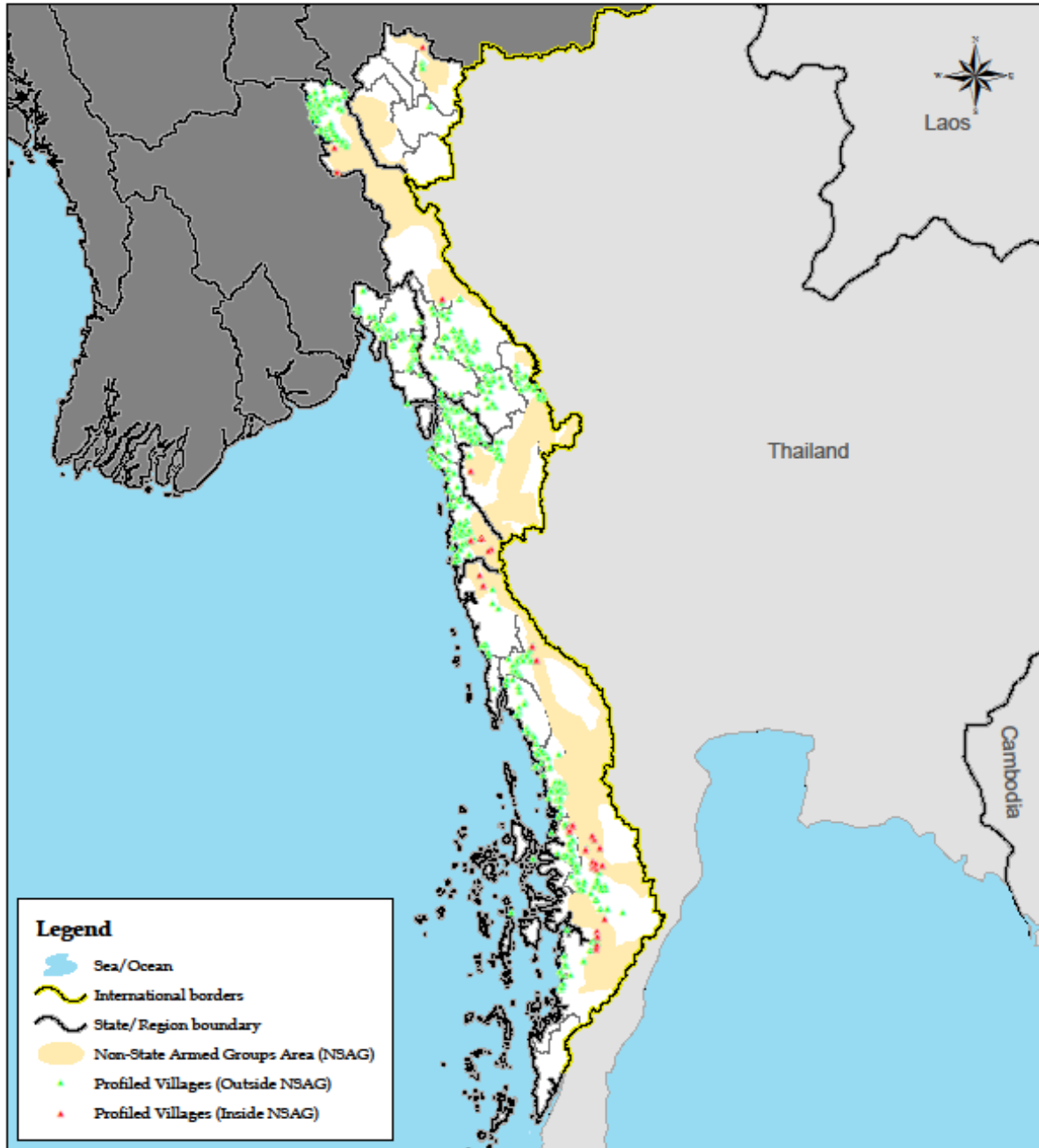
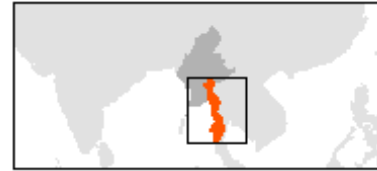


Map produced by UNHCR Myanmar
Map ID : HCR_YGN_201308_02
Creation Date : 06/ Aug/ 2013
Update Date :
Version : 002
Projection : Geographic/WGS84





Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNHCR.

Map 1: location of villages profiled compared to road networks in the South-East

Profiled Villages Vs Non-State Armed Groups Areas

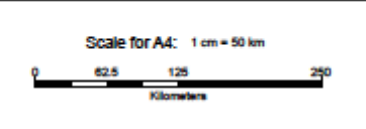


Legend

-  Sea/Ocean
-  International borders
-  State/Region boundary
-  Non-State Armed Groups Area (NSAG)
-  Profiled Villages (Outside NSAG)
-  Profiled Villages (Inside NSAG)

Data Sources:

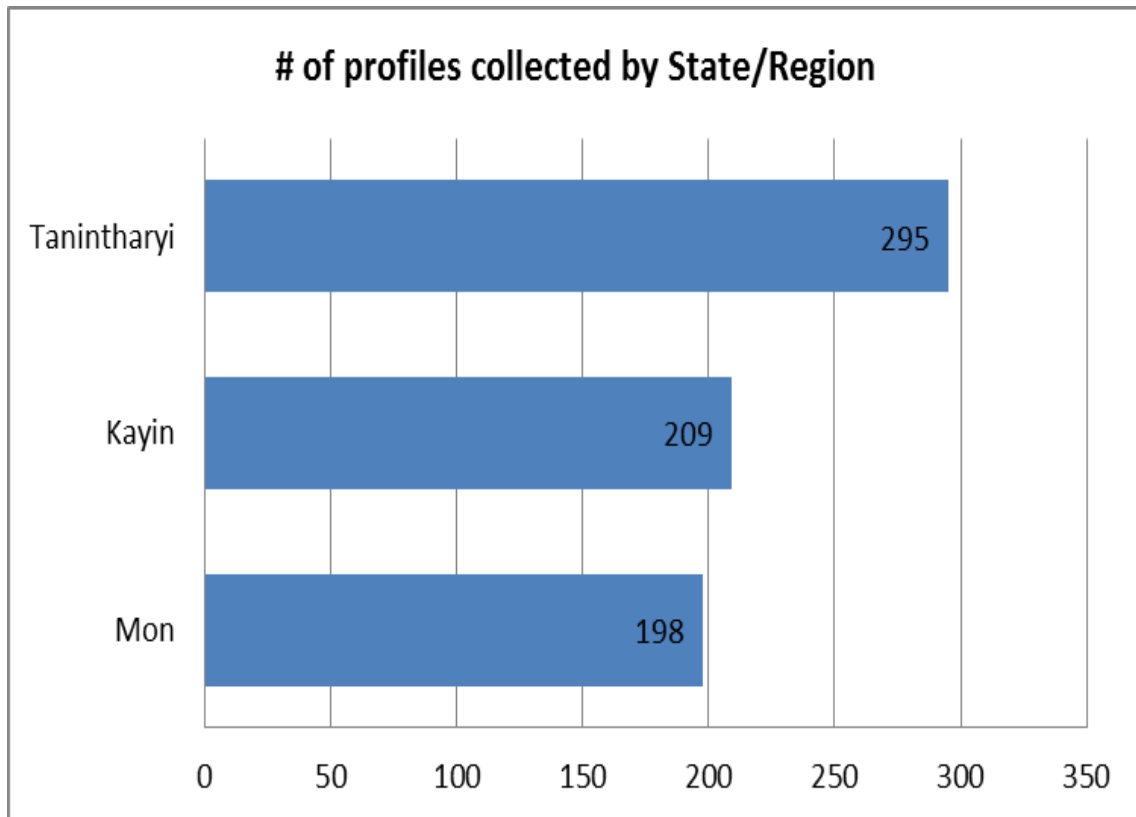
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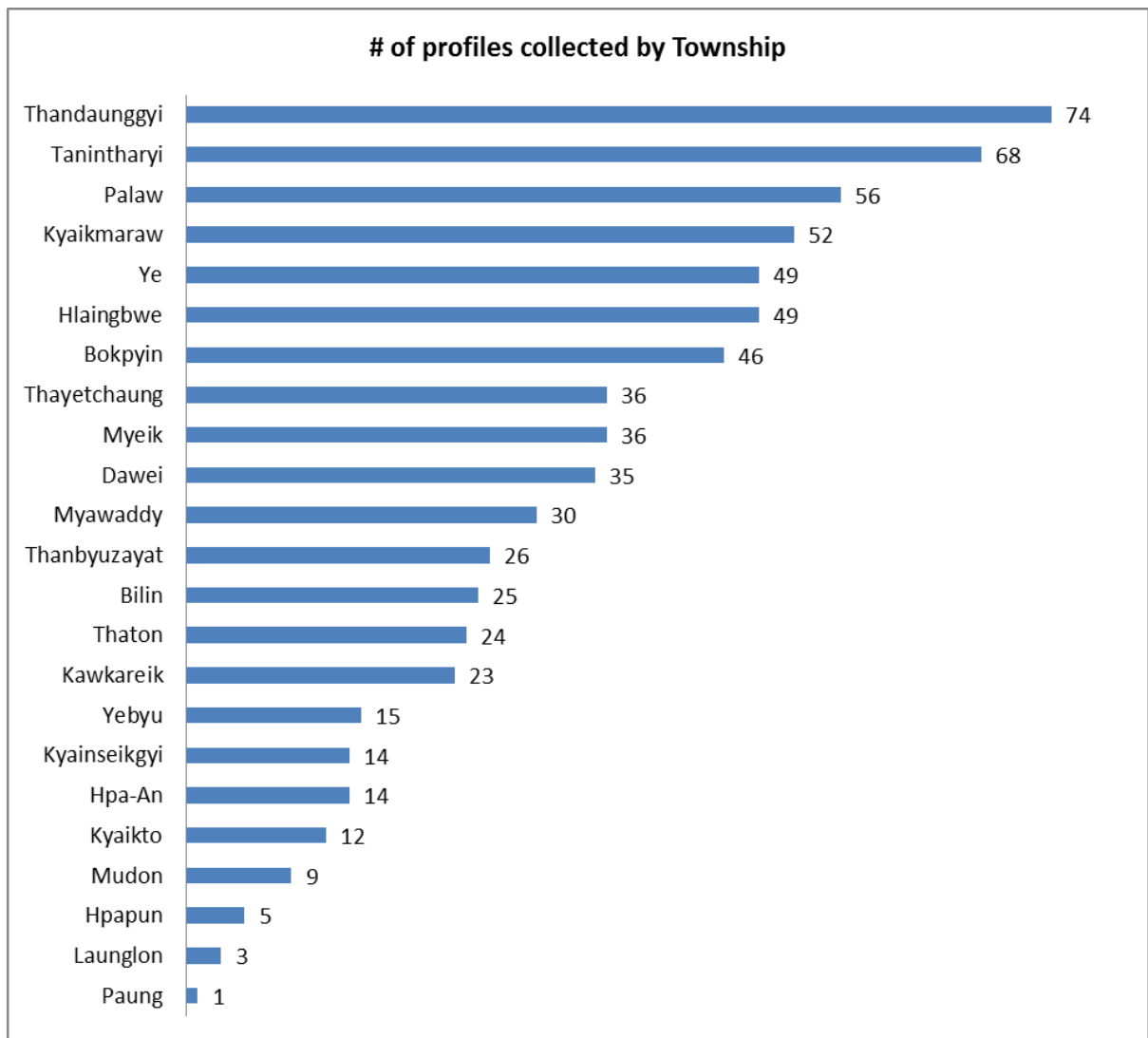
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Creation Date : 05/ Aug/2013
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Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNHCR.

Map 2: location of villages profiled compared to non-state actor area.

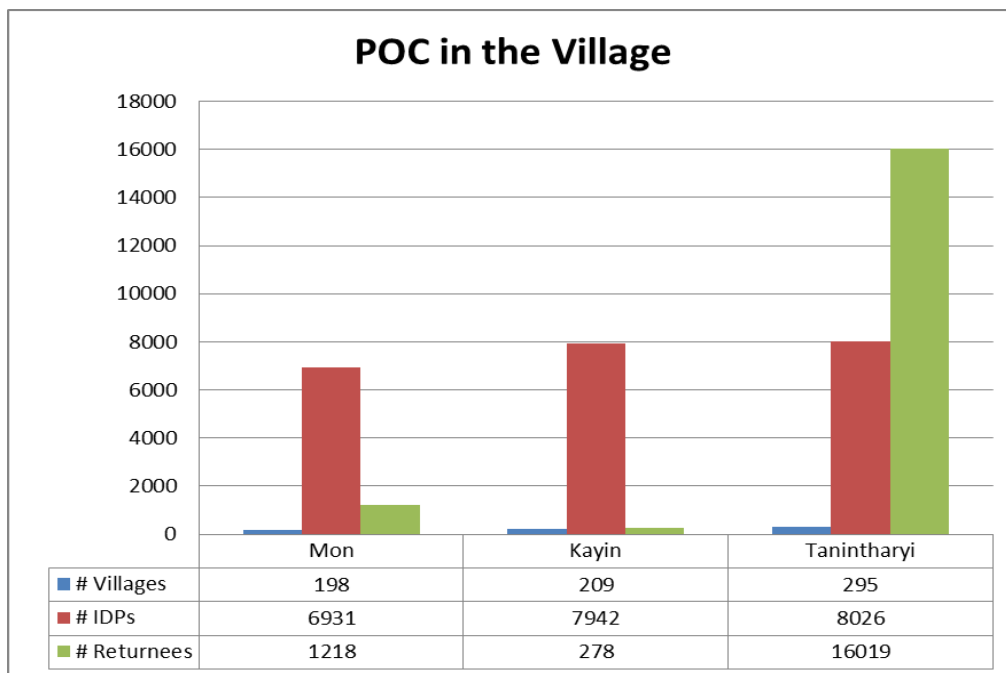


Graph 1: Number of profiles collected by state/region in the South-East



Graph 2: Number of profiles collected by township

Demographic data

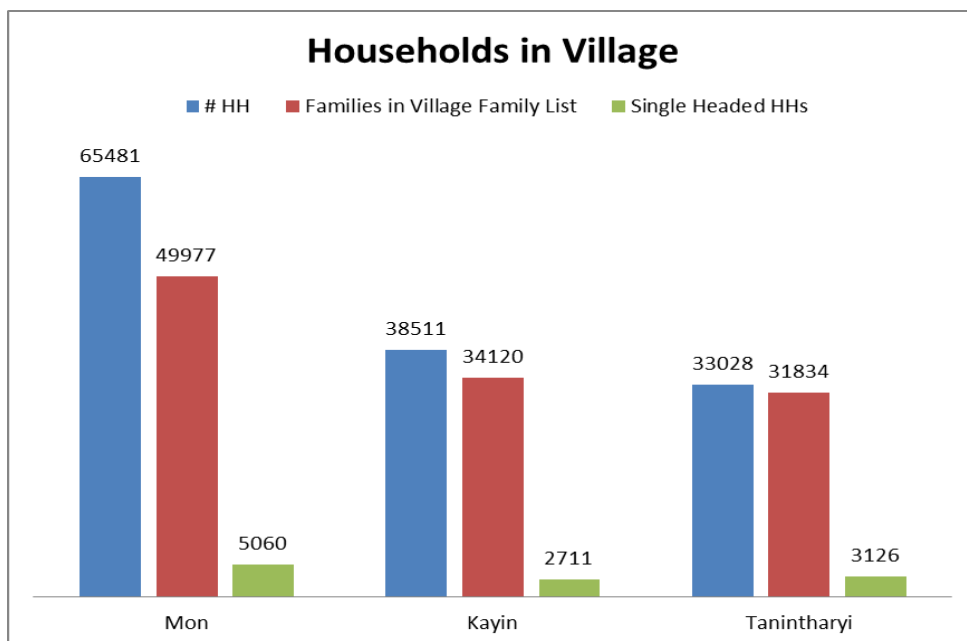


Graph 3: Number of “persons of concern to UNHCR” in the villages profiled

“Persons of concern” to UNHCR in South-East Myanmar include IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees and those at risk of displacement. The complex, varied and prolonged nature of displacement dynamics in the South-east nonetheless posed (and continue to pose) significant challenges in the definition and identification of individuals or communities falling within these categories. Population movements occur in Myanmar for multiple reasons and forced displacement only explains part of these patterns. Forced displacement itself has multiple causes – conflict, insecurity, natural disasters and development. Protection concerns also mean that communities may be unwilling to discuss the reasons for movement / return.

A lack of clarity on the use of key terminology also contributed to difficulties in identification of persons of concern. For example, many of those recorded as ‘returnees’ in fact returned several years – or even a decade or more – prior to the data collection. As such, the data and analysis relating to ‘persons of concern’ should be treated with caution, and regarded as indicative only. Key lessons drawn from this experience are reflected in the returnee monitoring tools and guidance more recently developed.

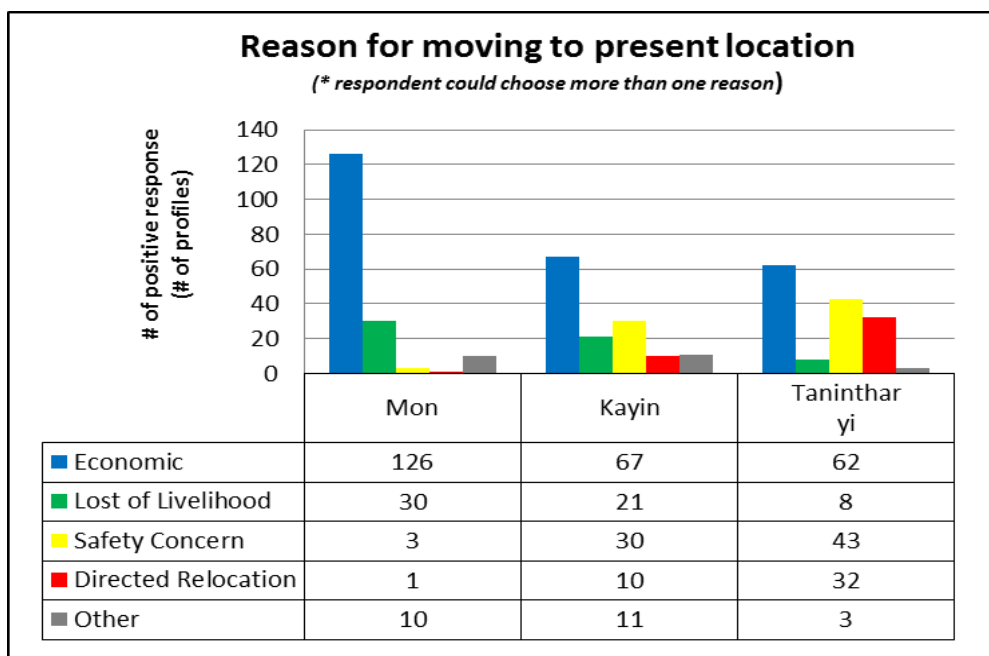
Of the village profiles, 173 were left blank when it came to noting IDPs and a further 150 did not record any information about returnees. This may be because there was no movement into or out of the village or because the village leaders simply did not have the information to hand. Nonetheless, the number of IDPs and returnees recorded tallies with other data readily available, e.g. The Border Consortium numbers, suggesting that less than 10% of the population of the South-East are displaced.



Graph 4: Number of households in the villages profiled

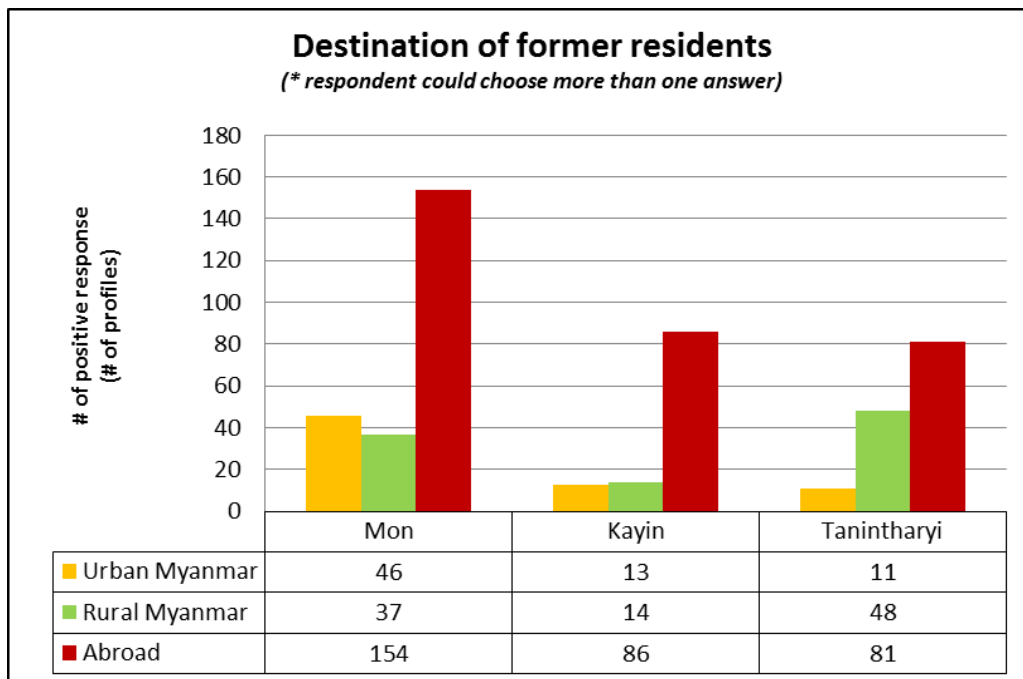
The column in blue above shows the number of households recorded by the teams in the field during discussions with village leaders/midwives etc. There is a discrepancy between the number of households recorded by the village profiling teams and the Village Family List as some families are not registered as living in the village. The column in green shows the number of single-headed households out of the number of families in the Village Family List (in blue).

Displacement



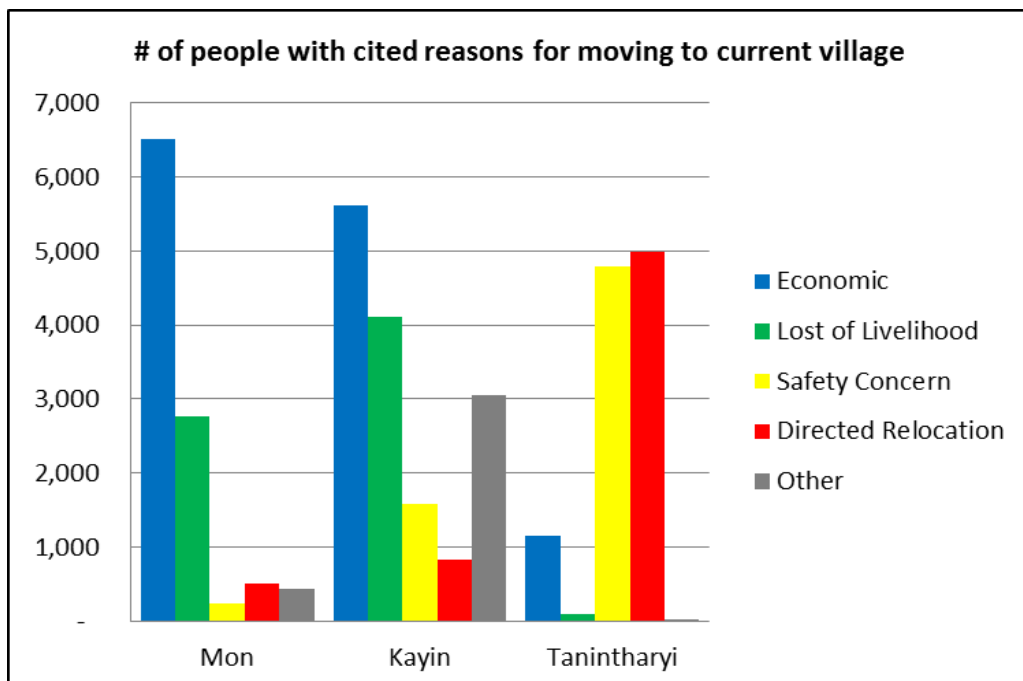
Graph 5: Reasons given for movement.

Half of the village profiles (346) do not show any reasons for movement, either because there was no movement into the village or because the reasons for movement were not known.



Graph 6: Destinations indicated as the places people went to.

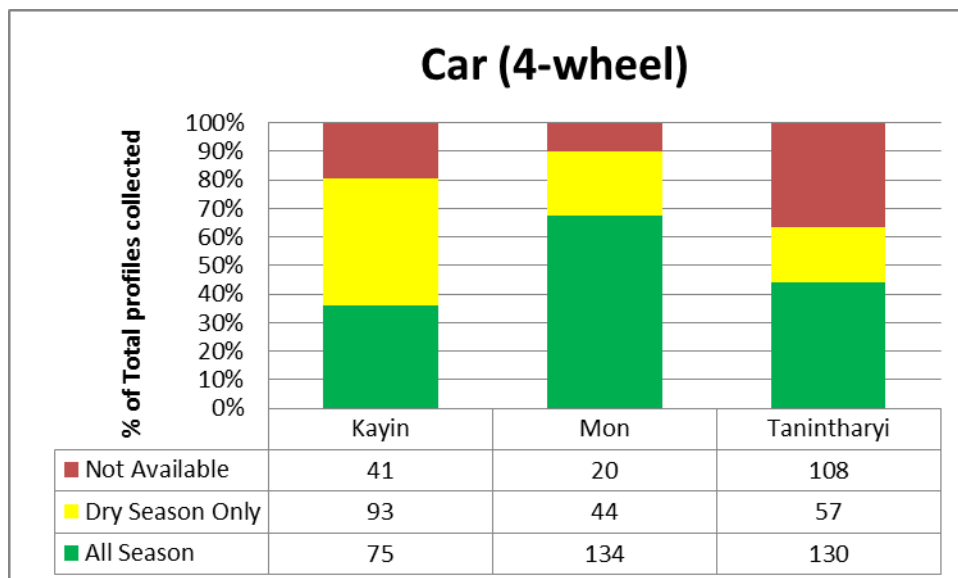
The definition of “abroad” in the village profiles is not explained. In most cases, it will mean economic migration to Thailand or other countries but it may, in some cases, also mean migration to another state within Myanmar.



Graph 7: Numbers of people by reason recorded to moving to current village

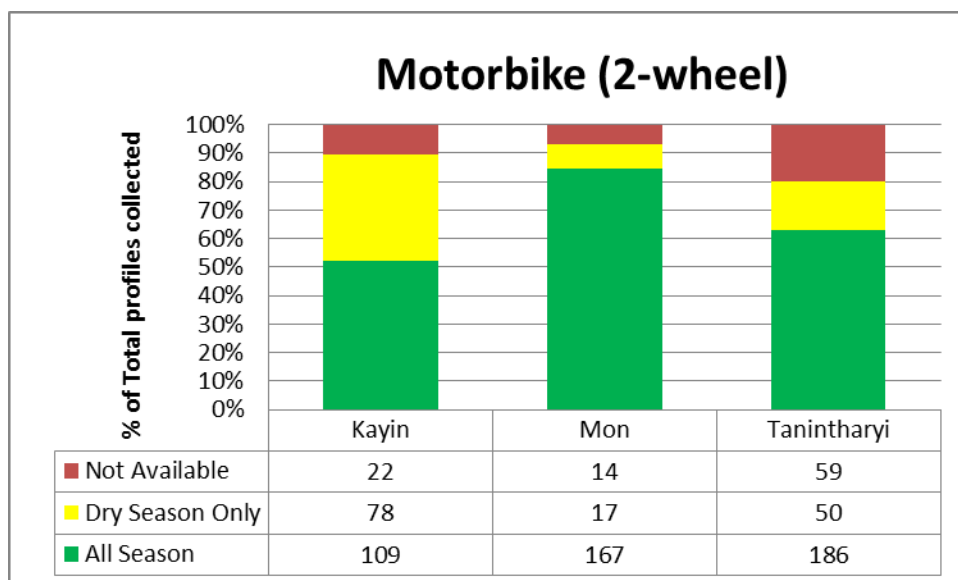
Access

The village profile tool incorporated indicators related to accessibility. This analysis set out in this section relates to the condition of physical access to the village, as reported by communities, rather than humanitarian access, which is affected by a range of additional factors.



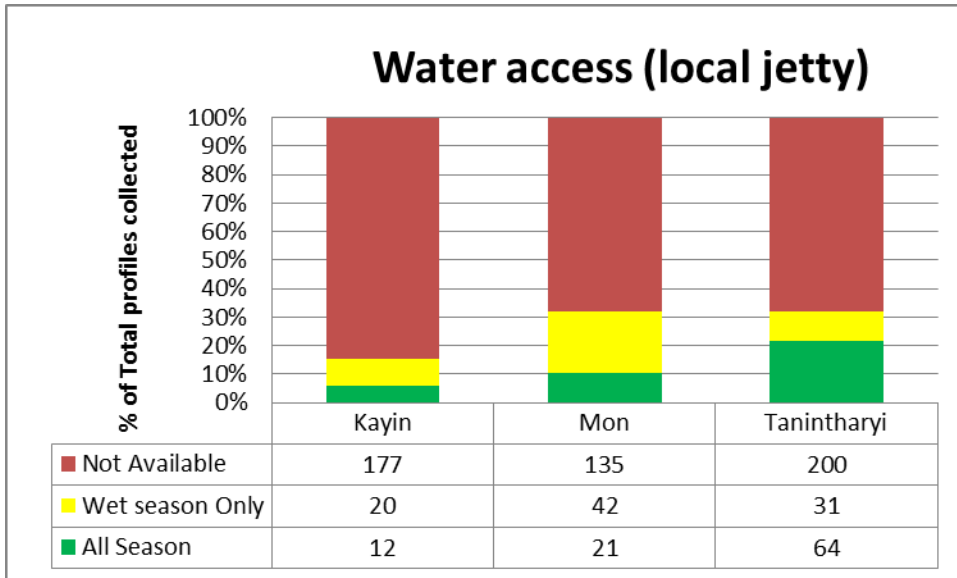
Graph 8: Access to villages by four-wheel drive vehicle

The low number of villages which can be accessed by four-wheel drive vehicle underlines the limited physical access to the villages and the poor state of the roads.



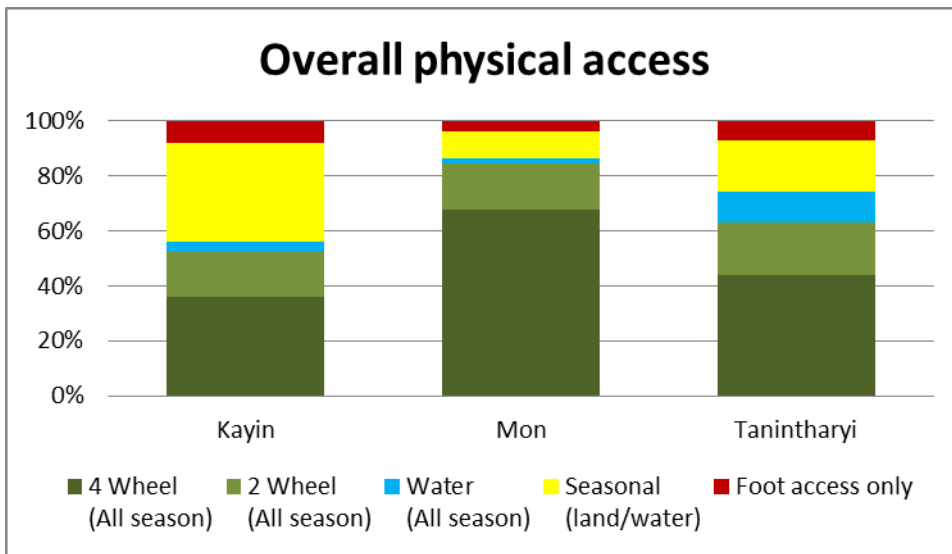
Graph 9: Access to villages by motorbike

While motorbikes are expensive items to buy they are a fairly common sight in most villages, except in Kayah.



Graph 10: Access by boat

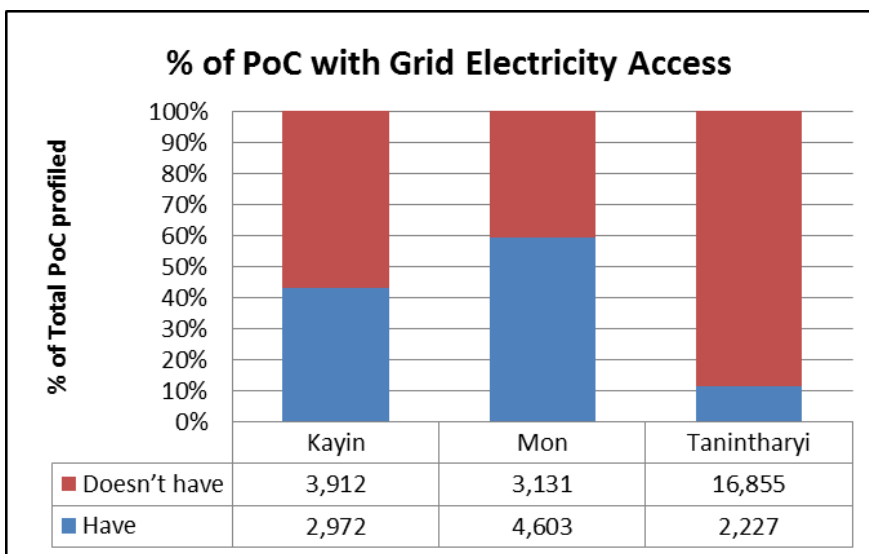
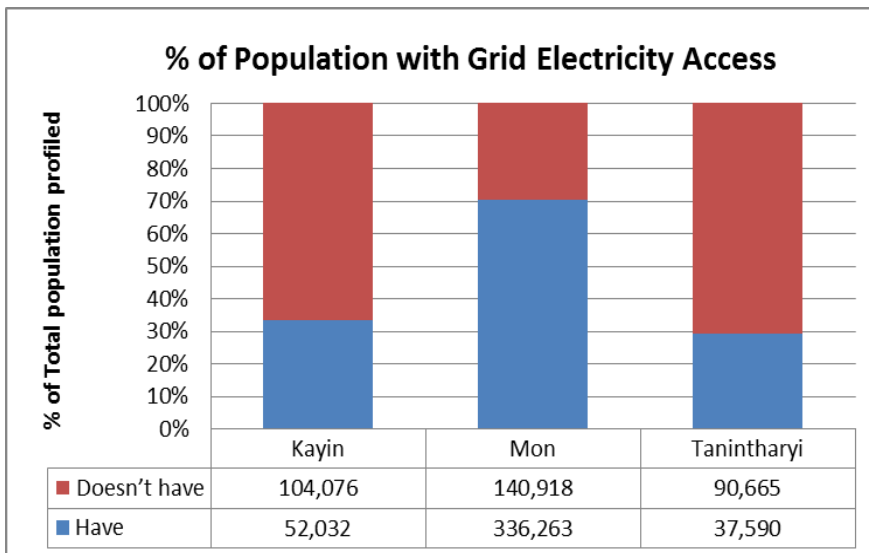
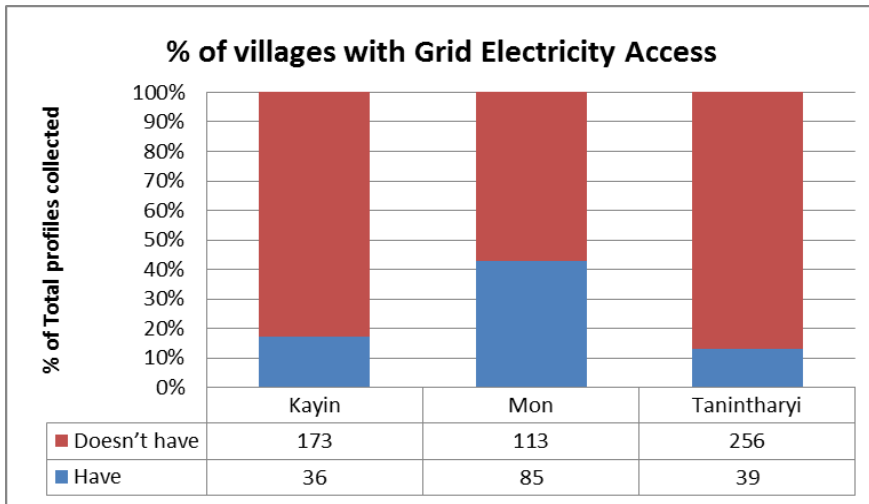
Some villages can only be accessed by boat, especially in the wet season. Nonetheless, not all villages are located next to or near navigable rivers, which explains the low number of villages which can be accessed by water. In addition, rivers in the wet season become fast-moving and difficult to navigate and breaching of banks restricts access to jetties.



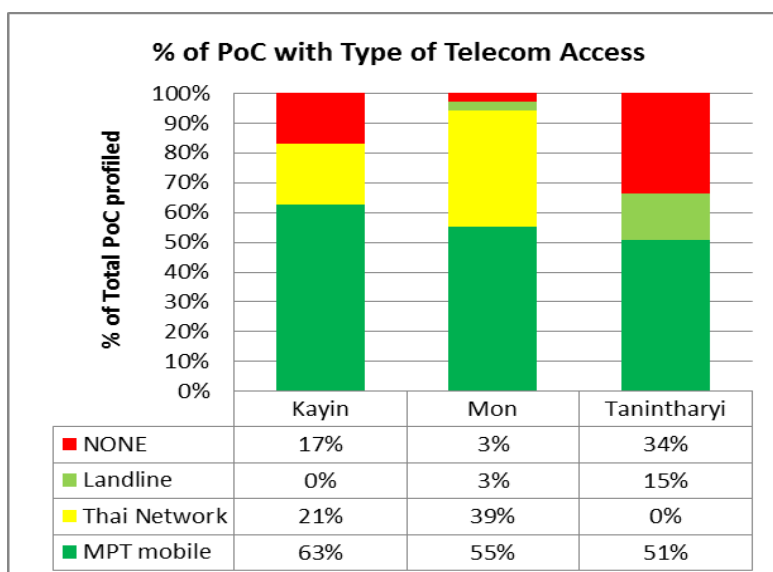
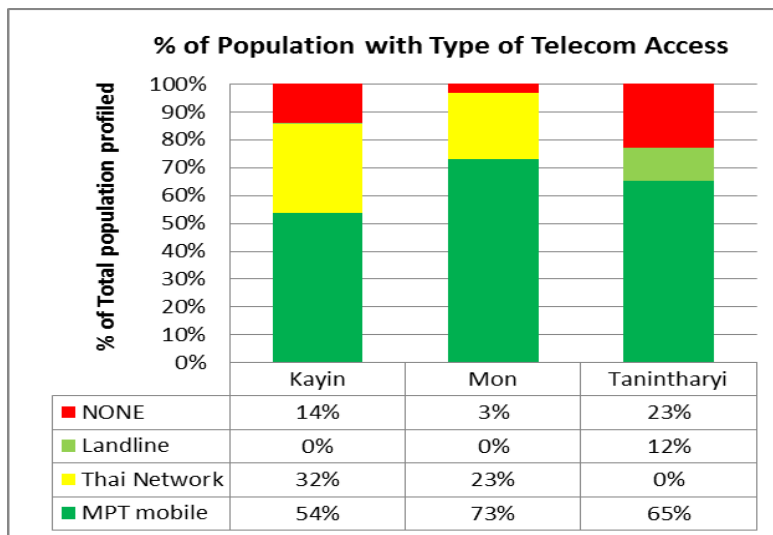
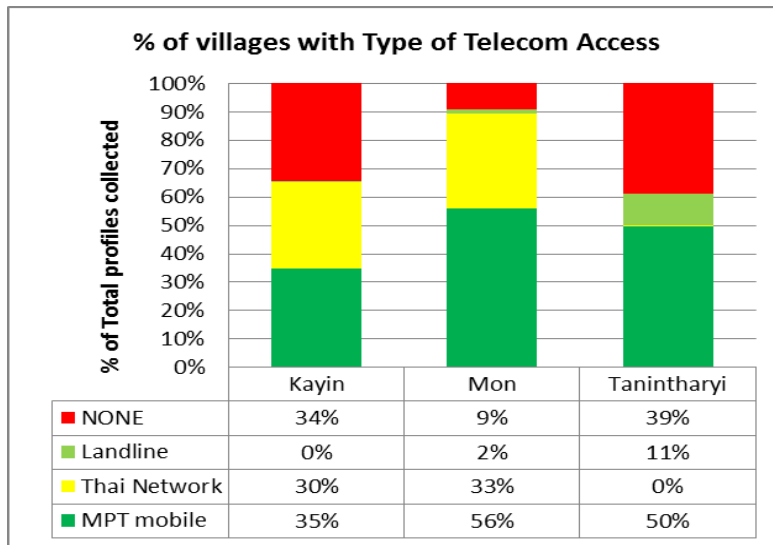
Graph 11: Aggregated data on access to villages

Services

Power



Telecommunications

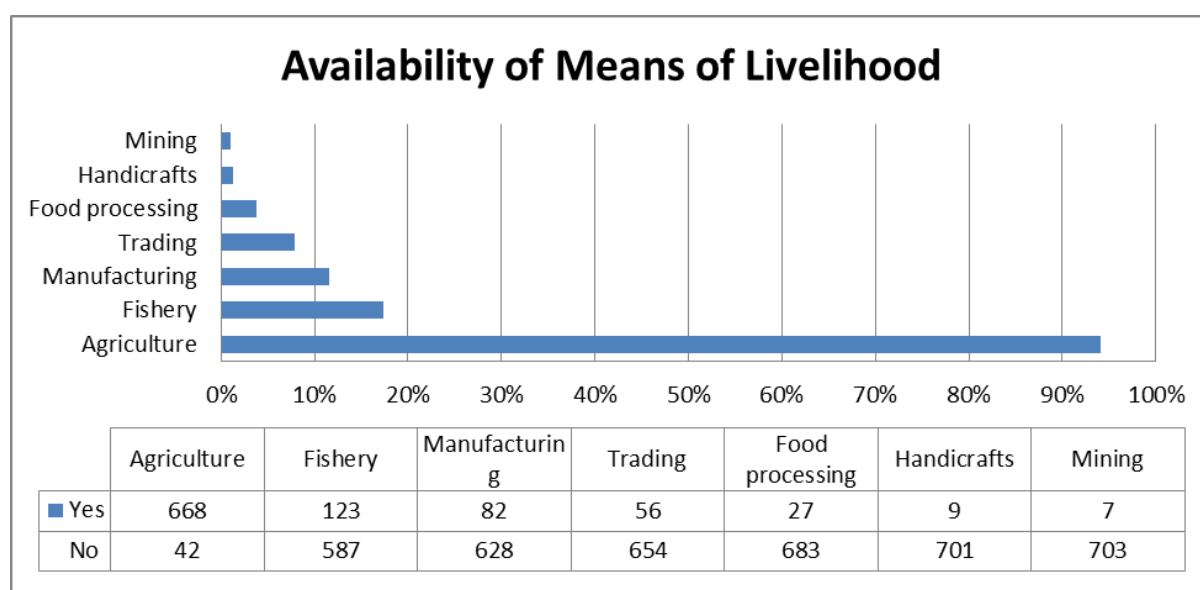


Livelihoods

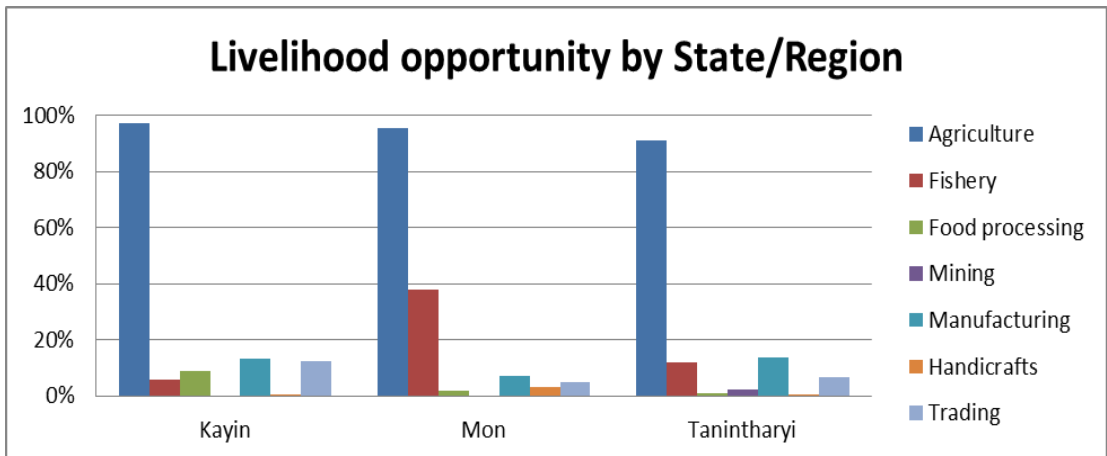
The majority of communities profiled come from an agriculture-based subsistence economy, characterised by relevant skills and a dependence on farm income with a limited market and few cash transactions and savings. Many villages have been destroyed and their productive assets lost. In order to support future IDP and refugee returns, significant investment in creating socio-economic conditions in actual and potential return areas is required. The infrastructure in these places of origin will need rehabilitation. At present, access to livelihood resources and training opportunities are scarce. Returning IDPs and refugees may have lost the productive assets needed to restart agriculture, while homes have been destroyed by the conflict or have fallen into disrepair.

The areas from where most refugees and IDPs originate were abandoned and it appears that these locations offer limited life-sustaining activities. Some refugees, who had land prior to their flight to Thailand, have expressed the desire of going back to their places of origin. Others, including political leaders, may favour a return to temporary resettlement sites. The younger generation may favour going to urban centres where they can pursue education and employment. There is also the possibility that refugees and IDPs would want to move to economically developed areas.

Livelihoods opportunities (particularly in the agricultural sector) are also undermined by significant land-related challenges. Land registration documents are held by township authorities in Myanmar. Land tenure documents and deeds are not always recorded or respected and there are frequent reports of land expropriation (or “land grabbing”) in the South-East by the Government, the Myanmar Army, non-state armed groups, and private companies, often resulting in internal displacement without appropriate guarantees of compensation. Although the reforms introduced by the Government in 2008 provide some additional security of land tenure, they still fail to adequately recognise widely used customary rights.

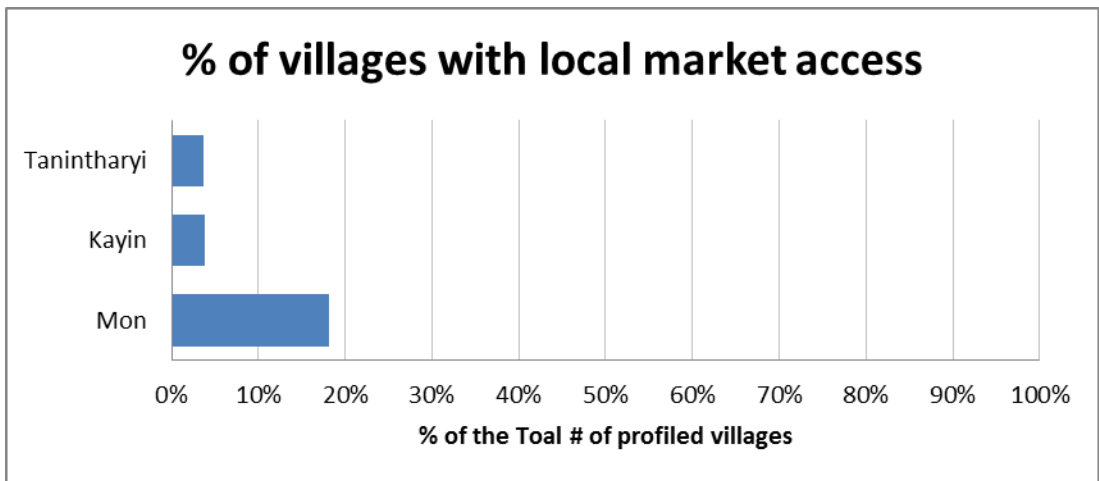


Graph 11: Types of livelihood currently available

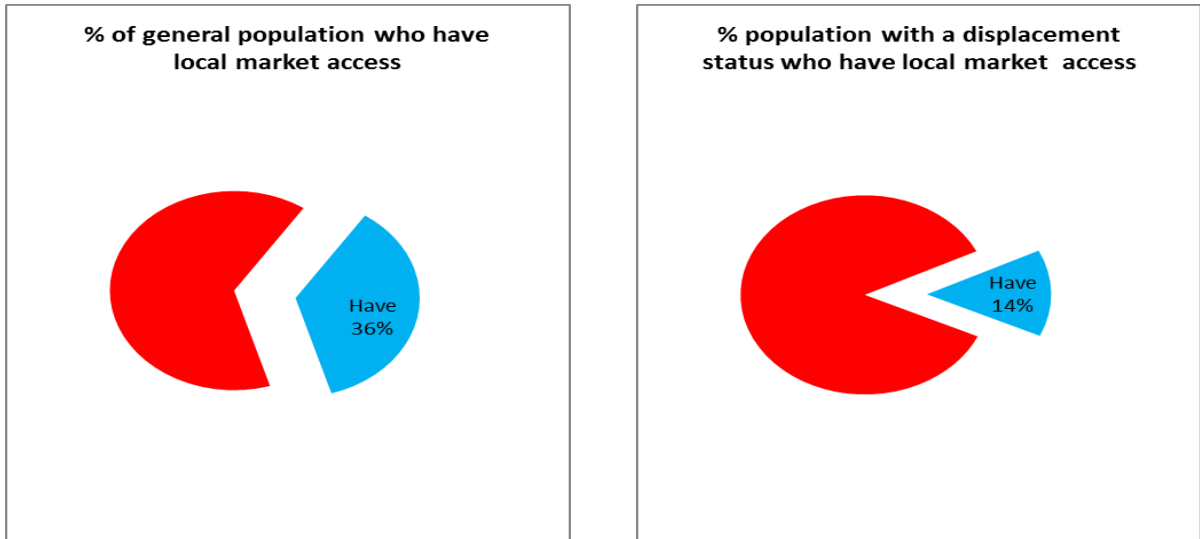


Graph 12: Types of livelihood currently available, by State/region

Market access

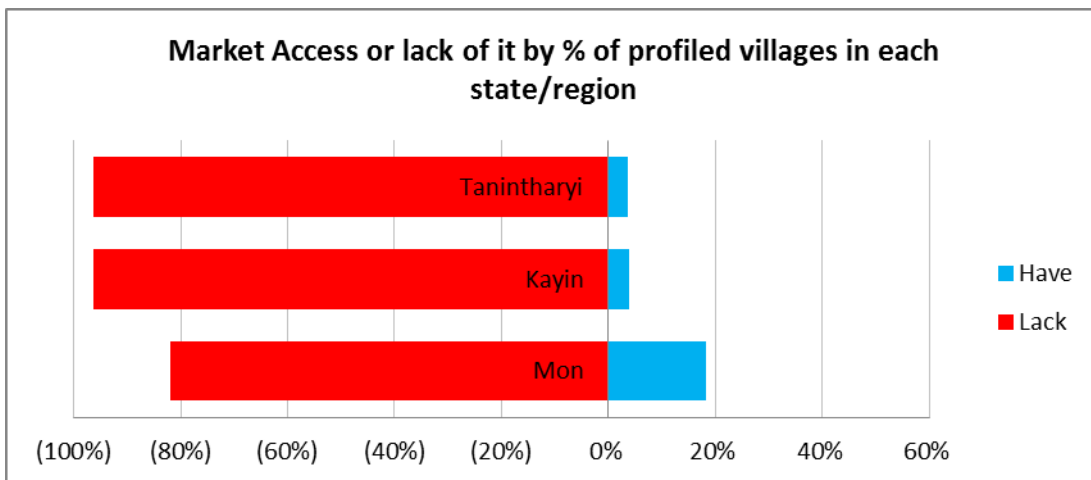


Graph 13: Market access by State/region

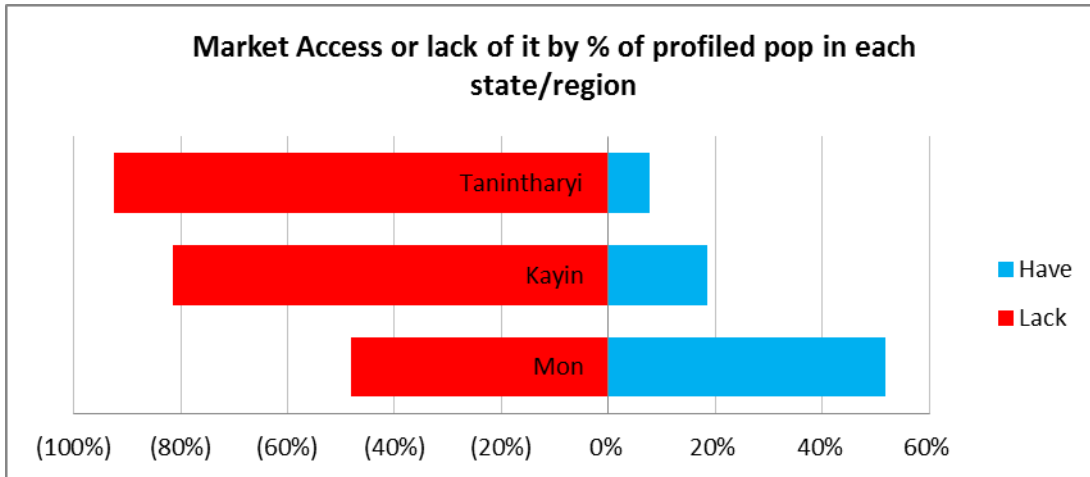


Graph 14: Market access, differentiated by general population and displacement status

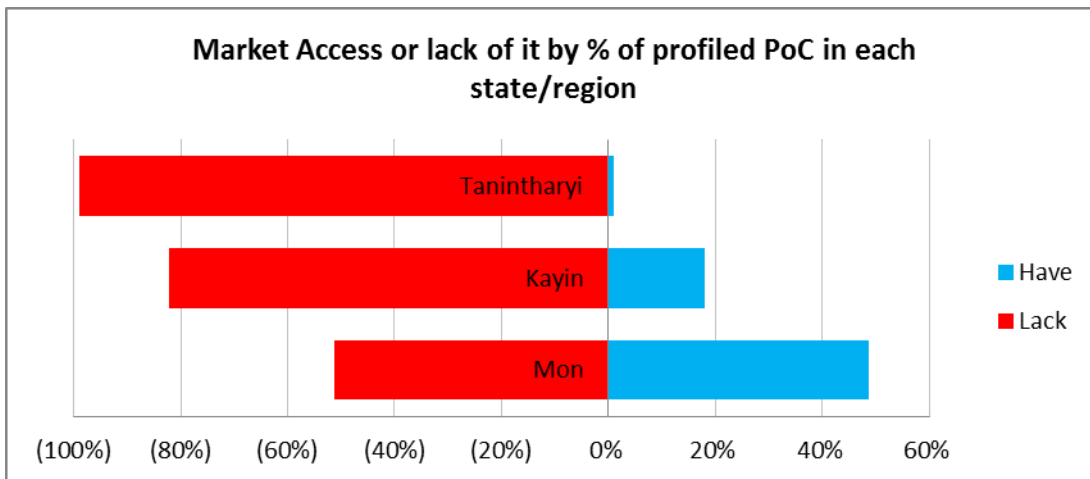
The graphs show that IDPs, refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR do not enjoy the same level of (even limited) market access that the general population in the village profiled enjoy. The reasons for this are various but, notably, persons of concern tend to live further from the centre of villages or townships.



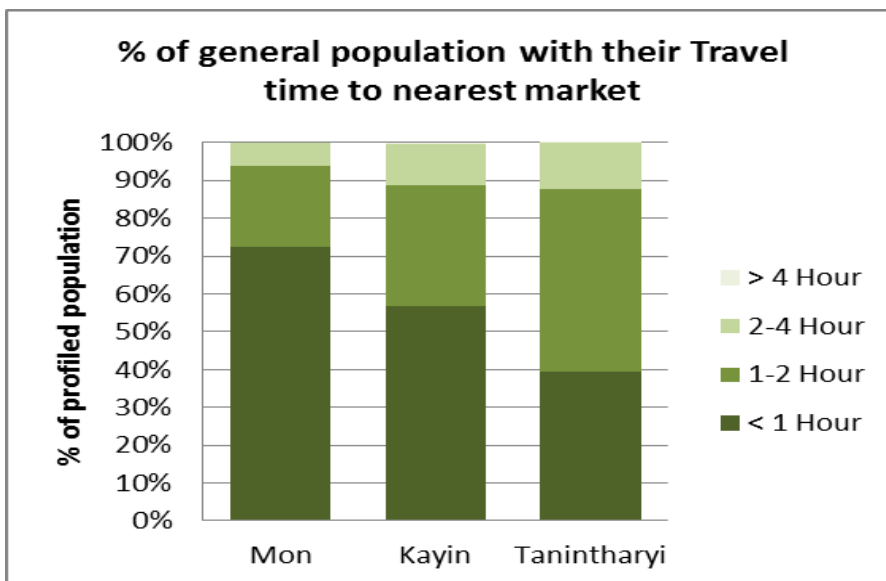
Graph 15:



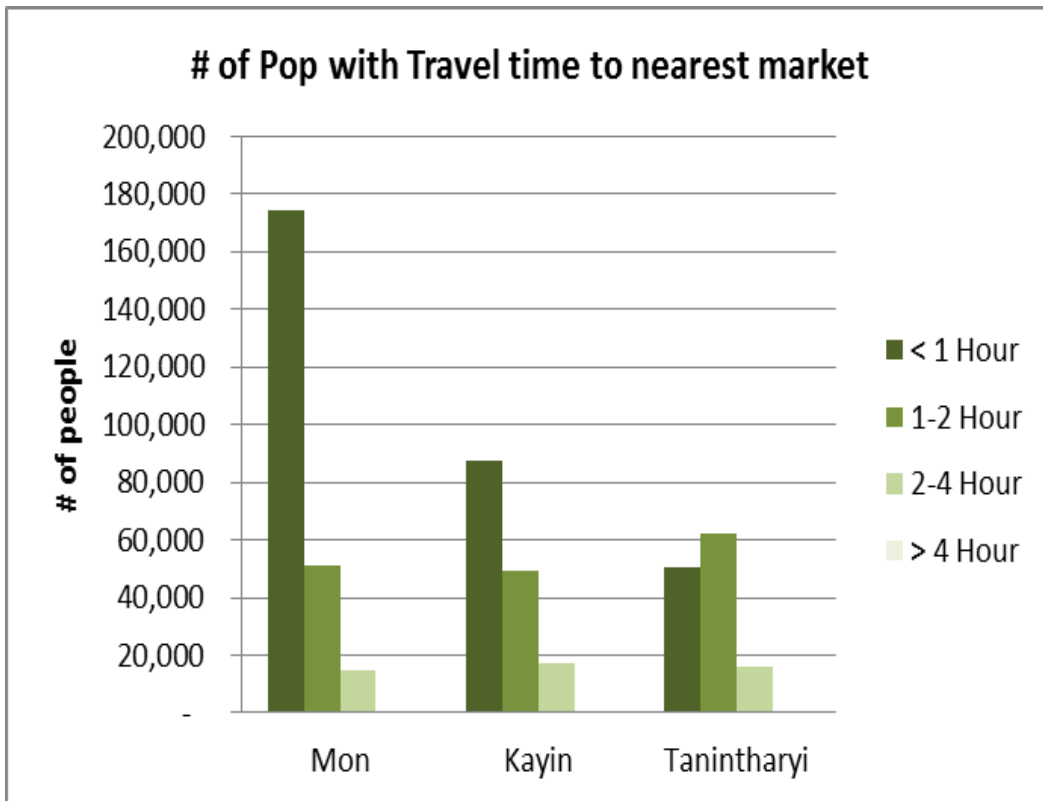
Graph 16:



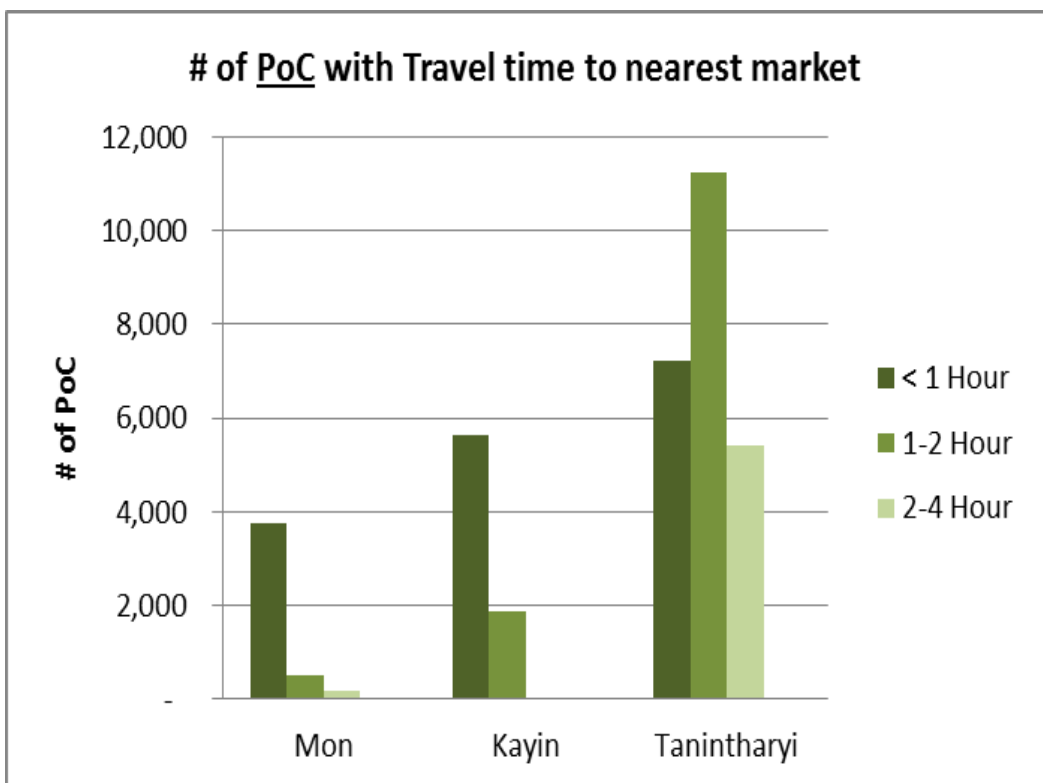
Graph 17:



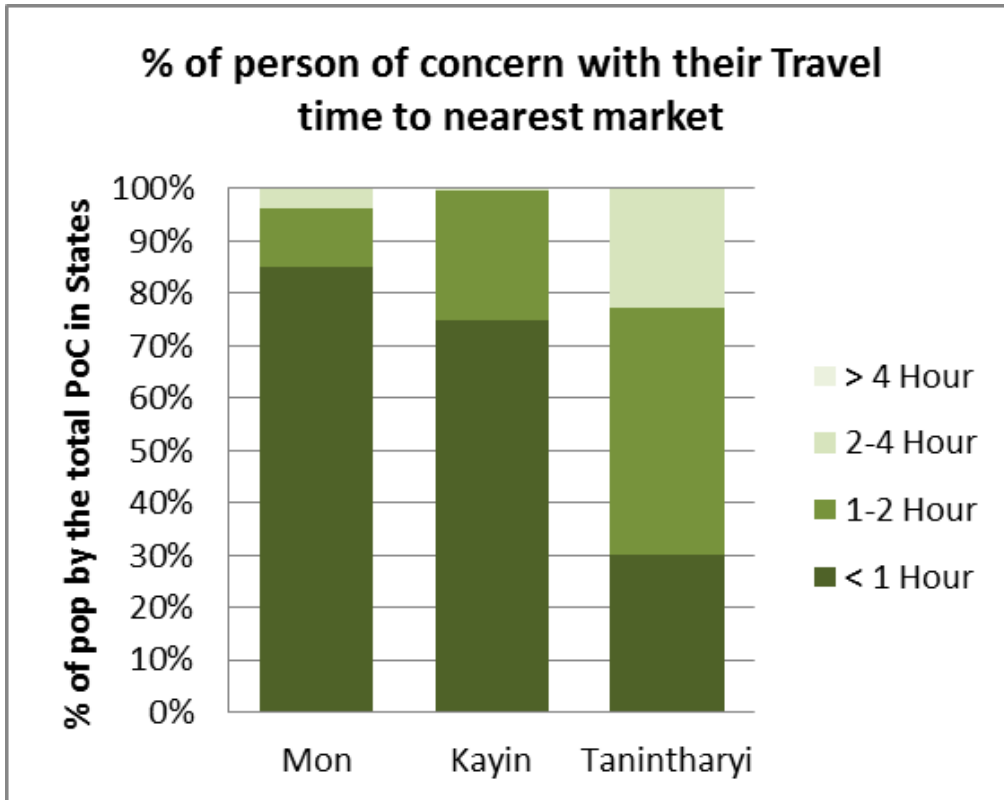
Graph 18:



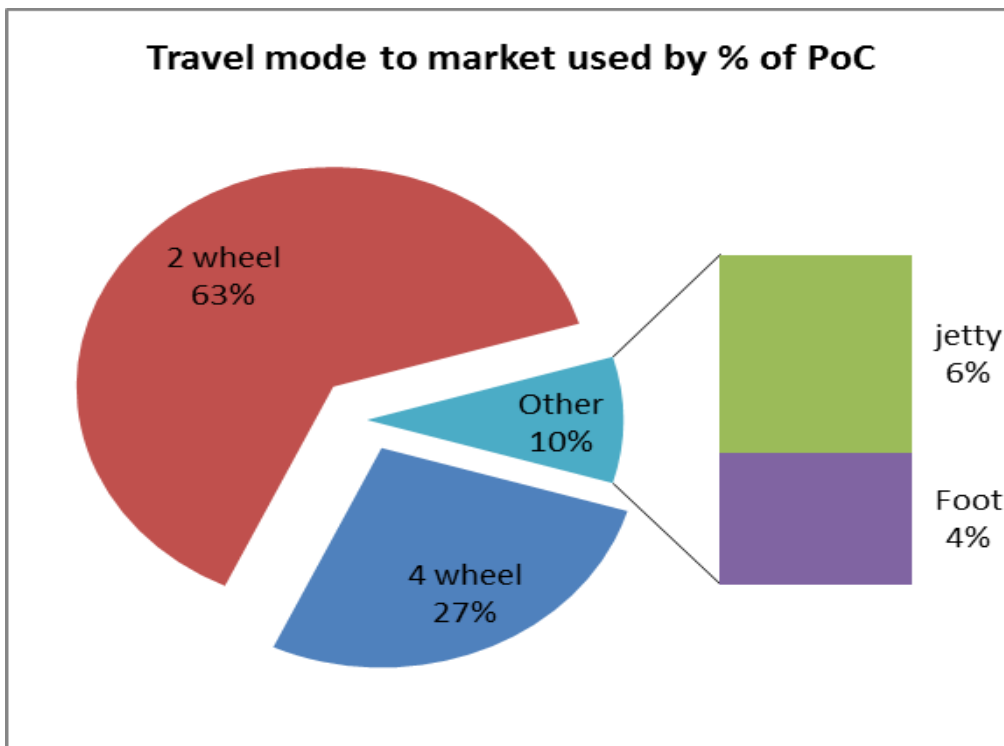
Graph 19: Number of people and their travel time to market



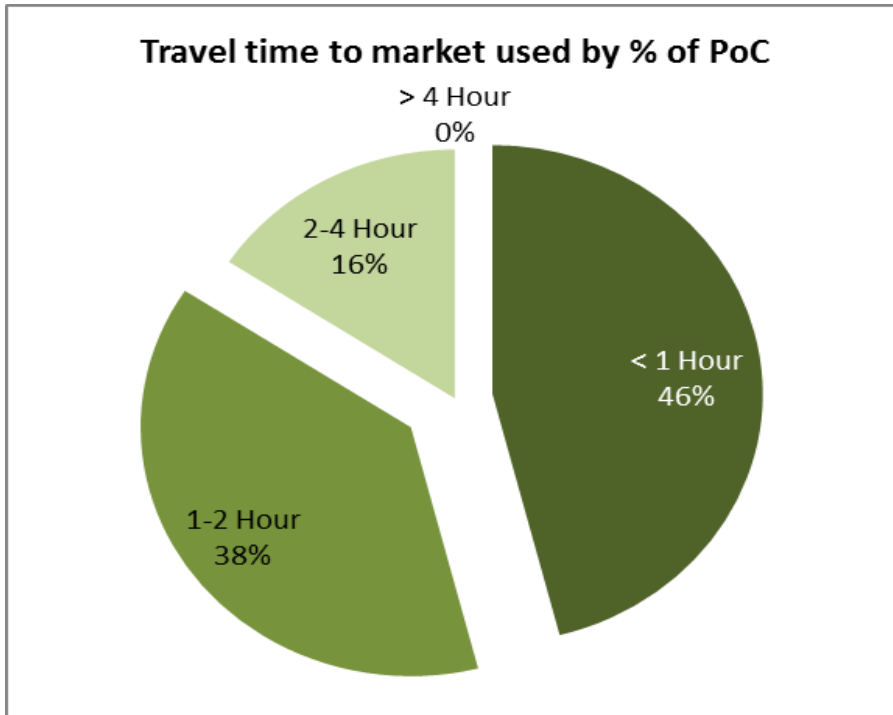
Graph 20: Number of persons of concern and travel time to market



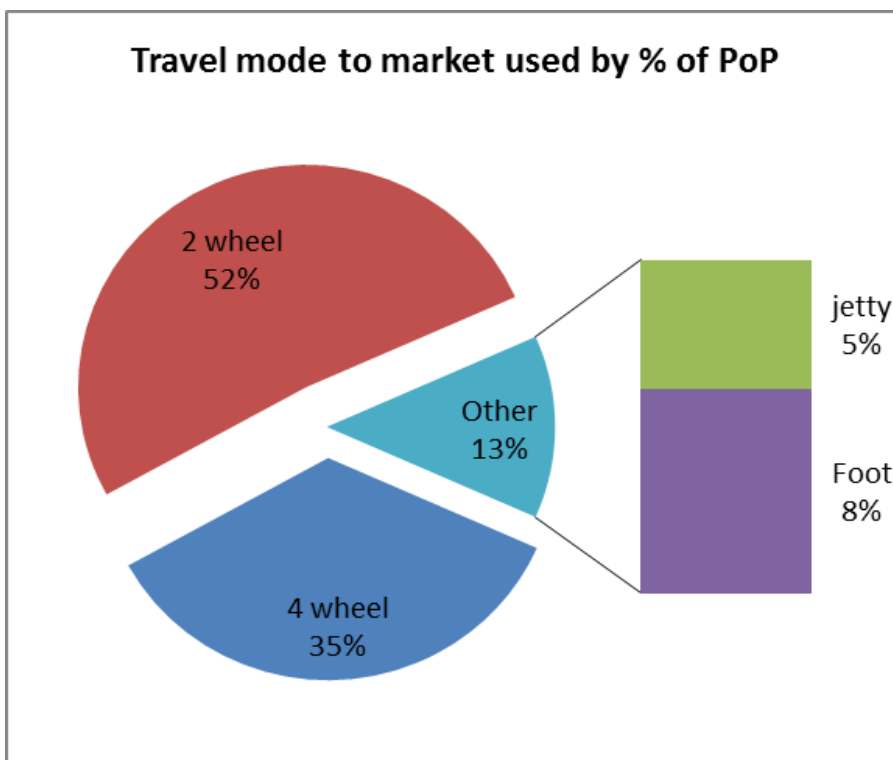
Graph 21: Percentage of persons of concern and travel time to market.



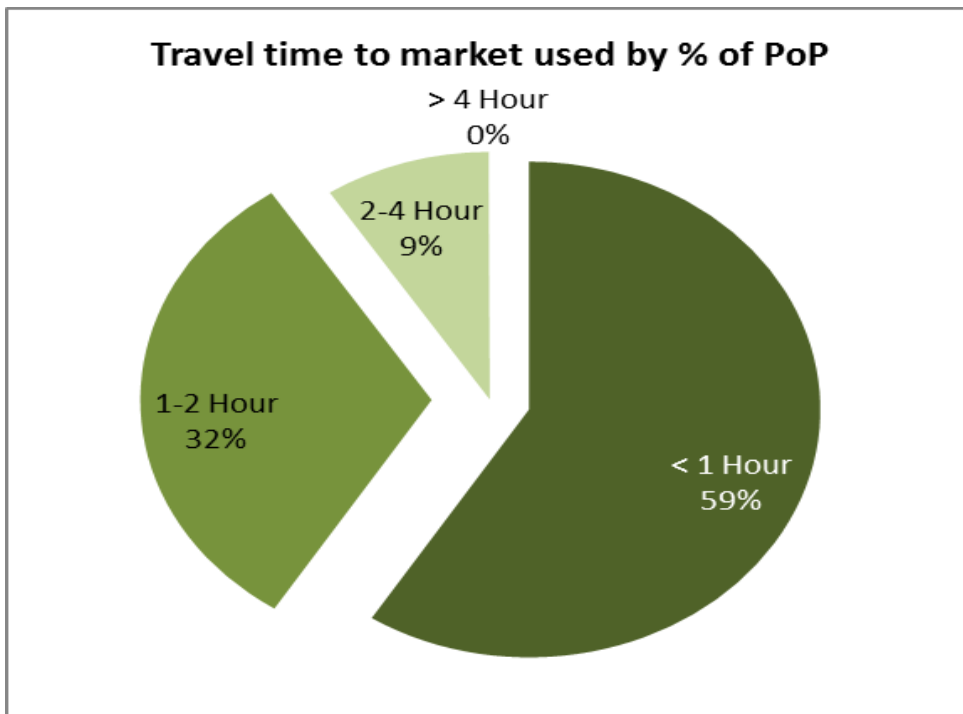
Graph 22: Means of access to market by persons of concern



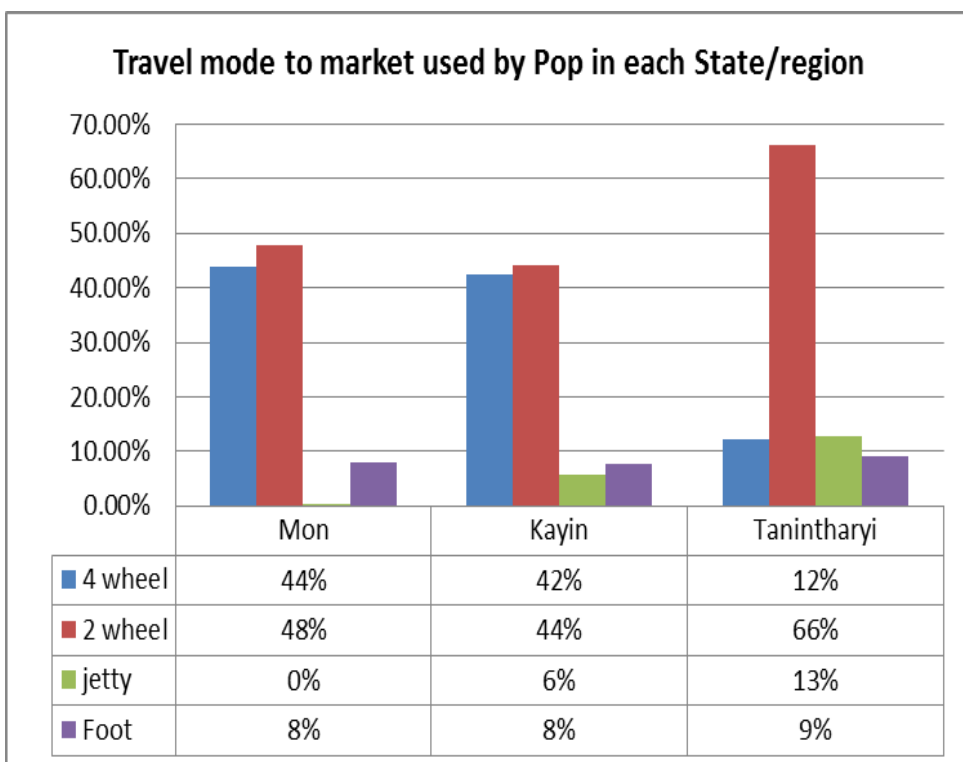
Graph 23: Percentage of people and travel time to market



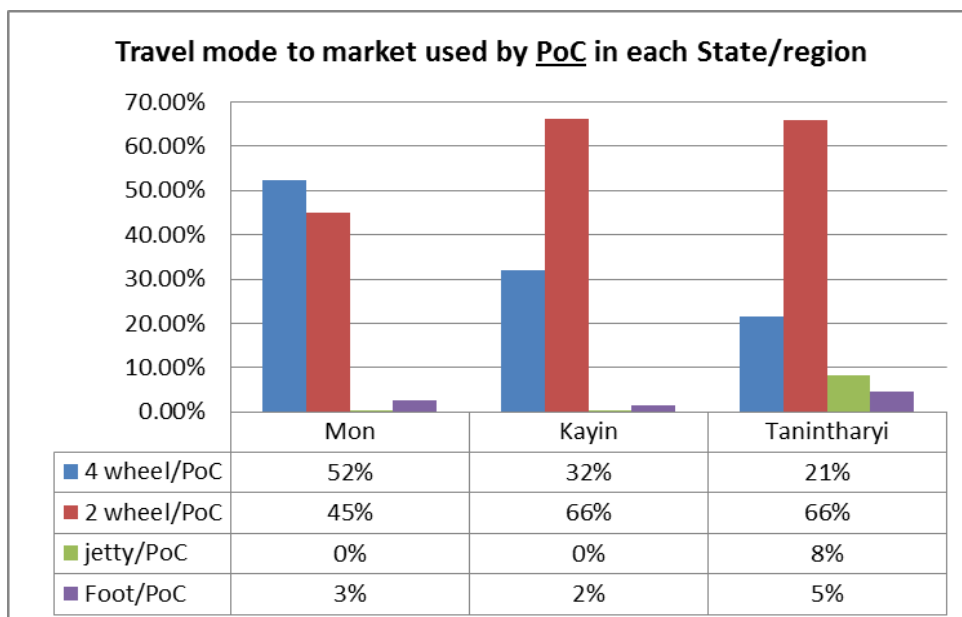
Graph 24: Means of travel to market by the population as a whole



Graph 25: Percentage of people and travel time to market



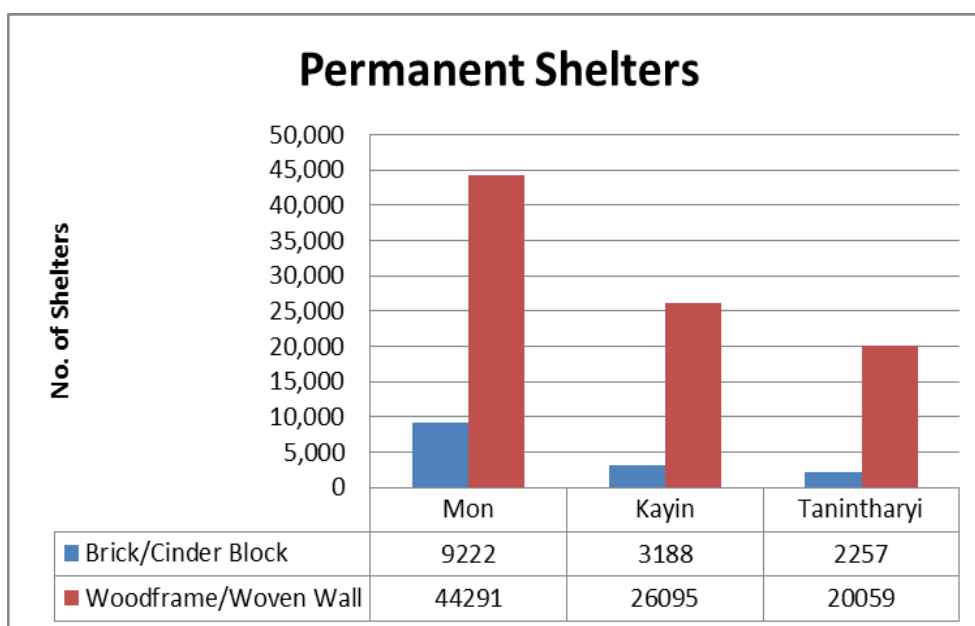
Graph 26: Travel means to market by State/region



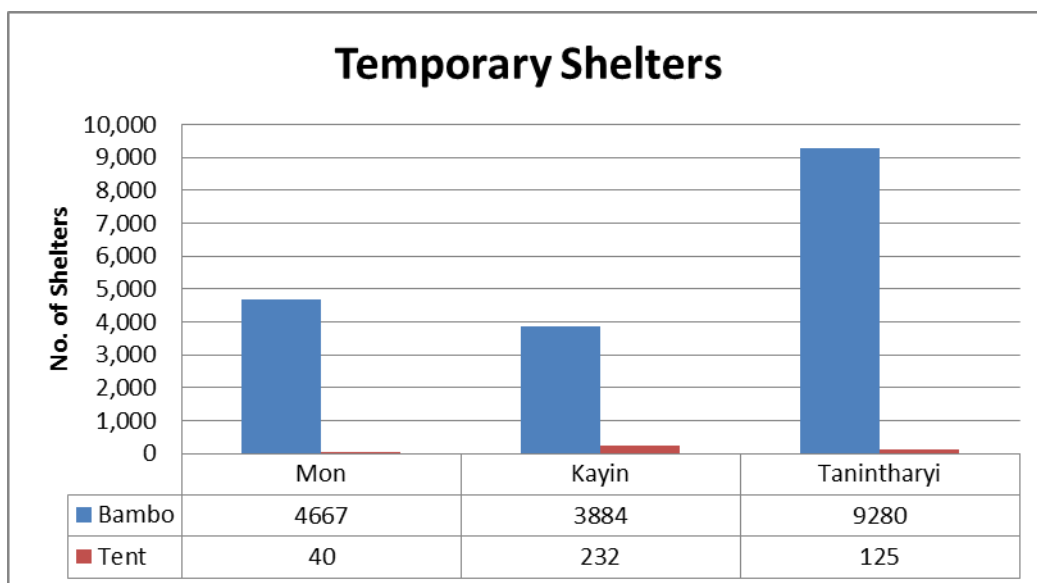
Graphs 27: Travel means to market by persons of concern by State/region

Housing

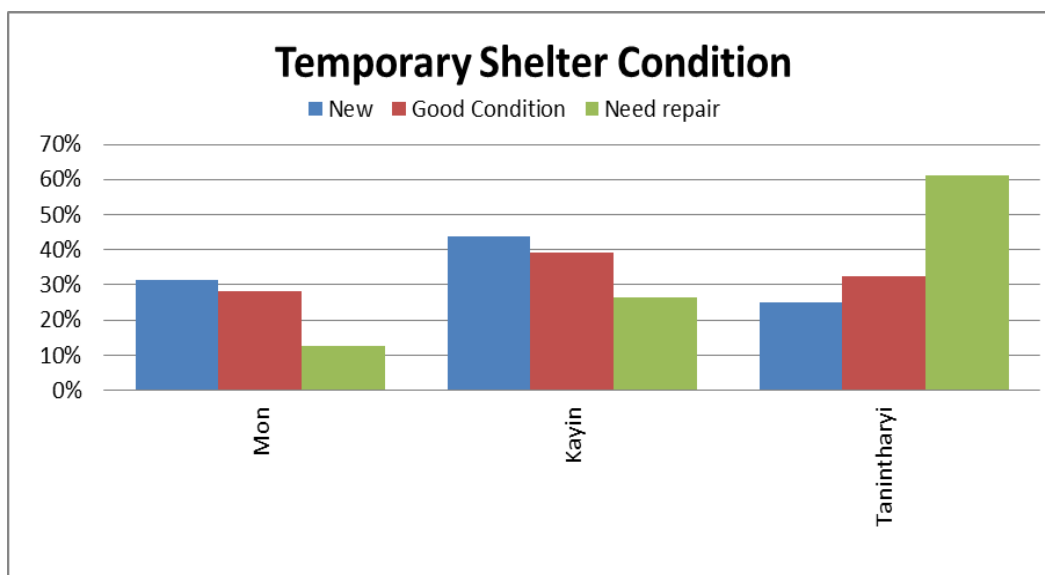
Regular field monitoring missions since 2007 have found that shelter is another sector where intervention is needed.



Graph 28:



Graph 29:



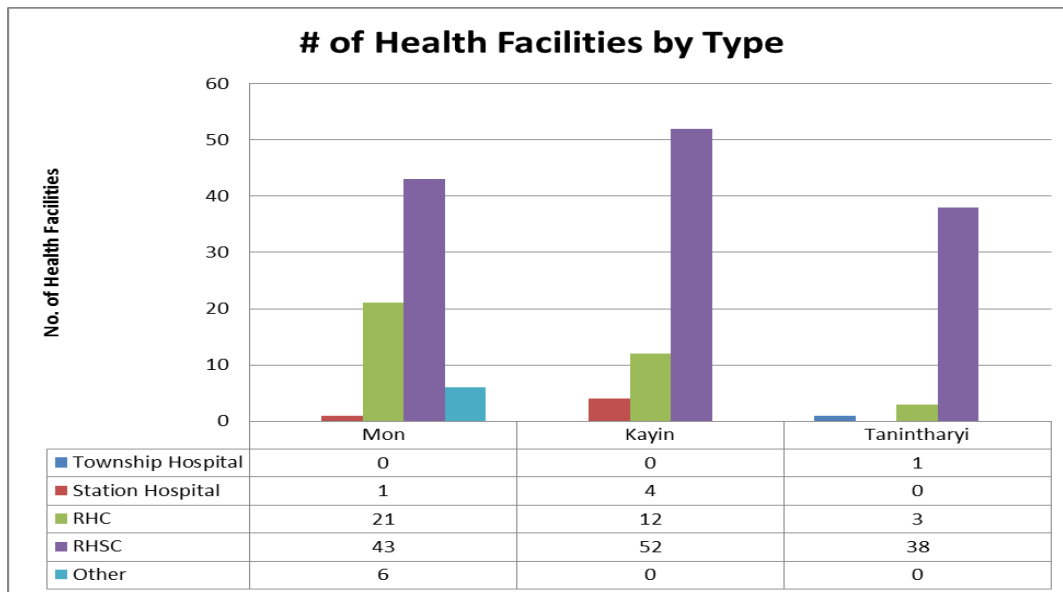
Graph 30:

More than half of the data collected on housing was taken in 2012, with 70 records taken in 2010 and 130 in 2011. In Kayin, data collectors were directed to more secure villages, meaning that the data may not reflect the actual situation of housing in the South East.

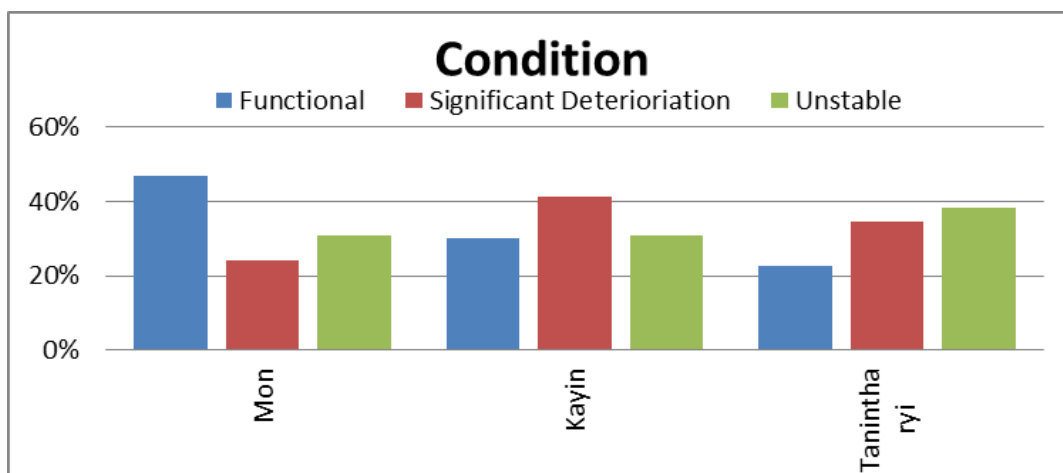
Health

The health infrastructure in the South-East remains substantially underserved with a lack of skilled personnel, facilities, basic equipment and supplies, including in terms of potentially life-saving reproductive health, malaria prevention and control and HIV services.

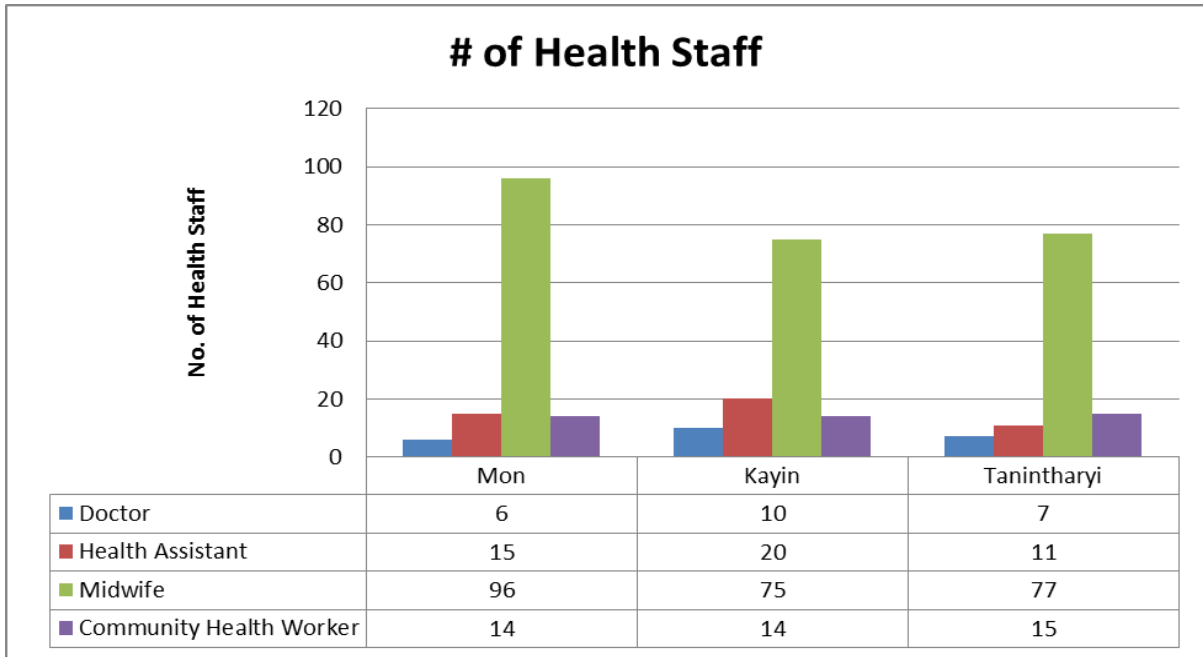
Public Health issues need to be considered in repatriation of refugees. Malaria is endemic in prospective return areas, while malaria transmission has almost disappeared inside the temporary shelters. Without having developed immunity to the parasite, returnees will be particularly vulnerable to developing the most severe forms of the disease. Securing returnees' access to medical diagnosis and effective treatment will be critical to avoiding increased mortality. Health services should be readily available to ensure the range of care, support and treatment to people with specific medical needs, such as tuberculosis patients or persons living with HIV (PLHIV). Therefore, the presence of essential health services will greatly assist the sustainable reintegration of the refugees.



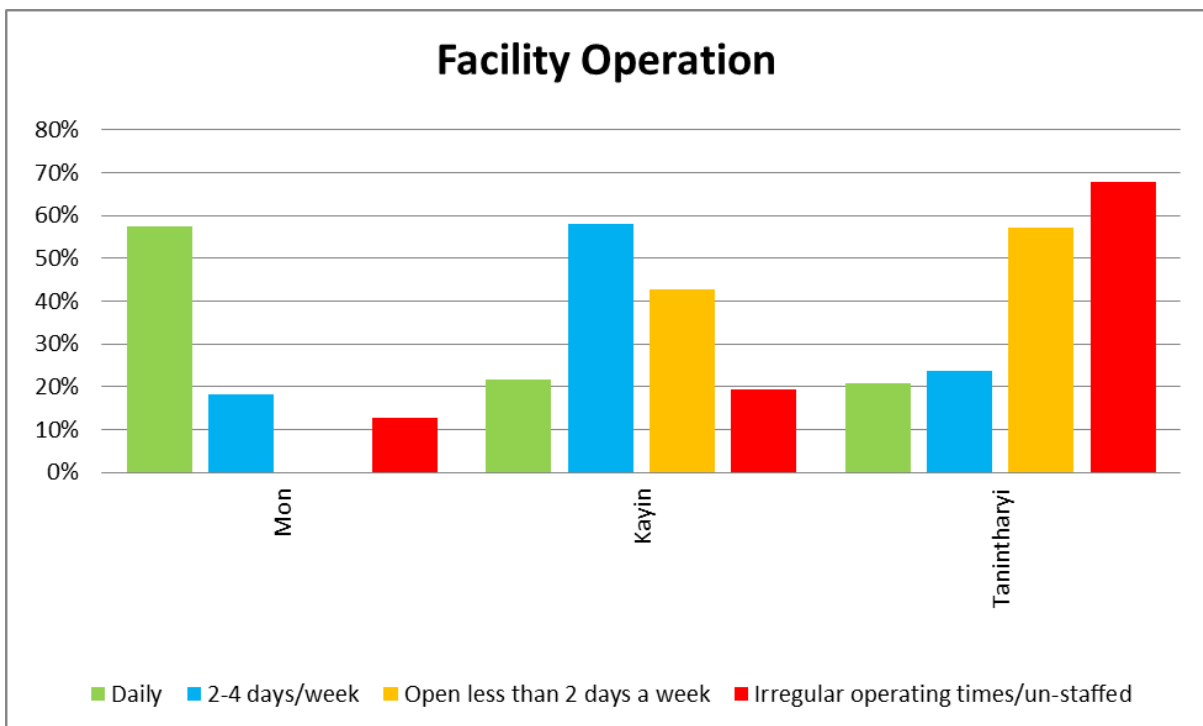
Graph 31:



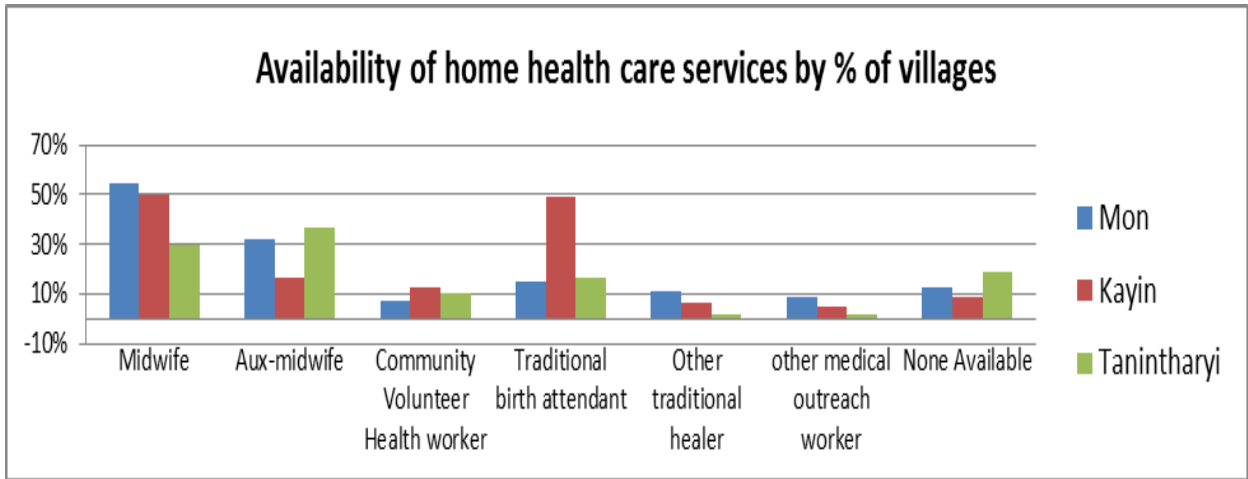
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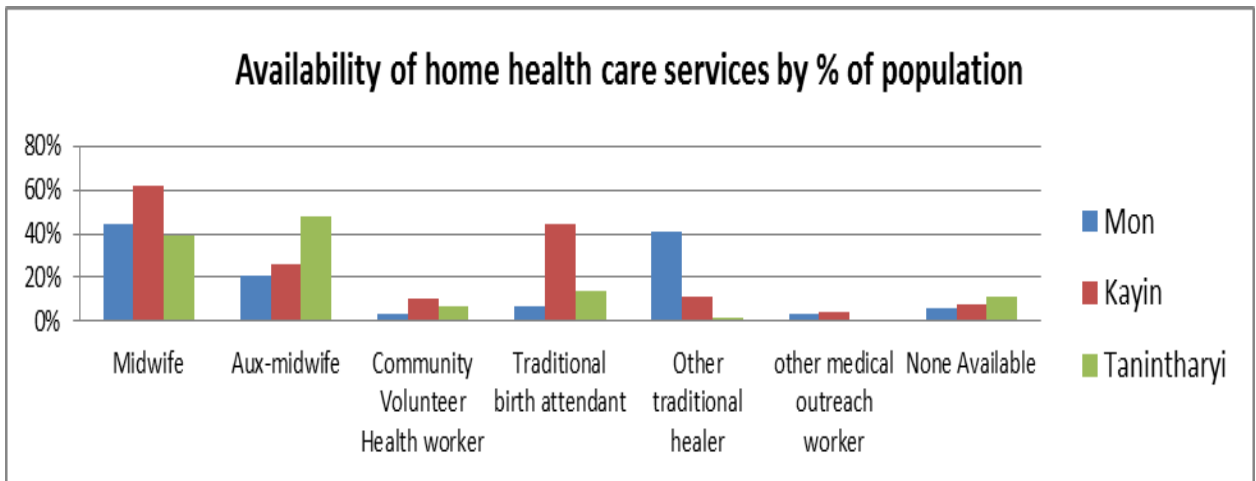
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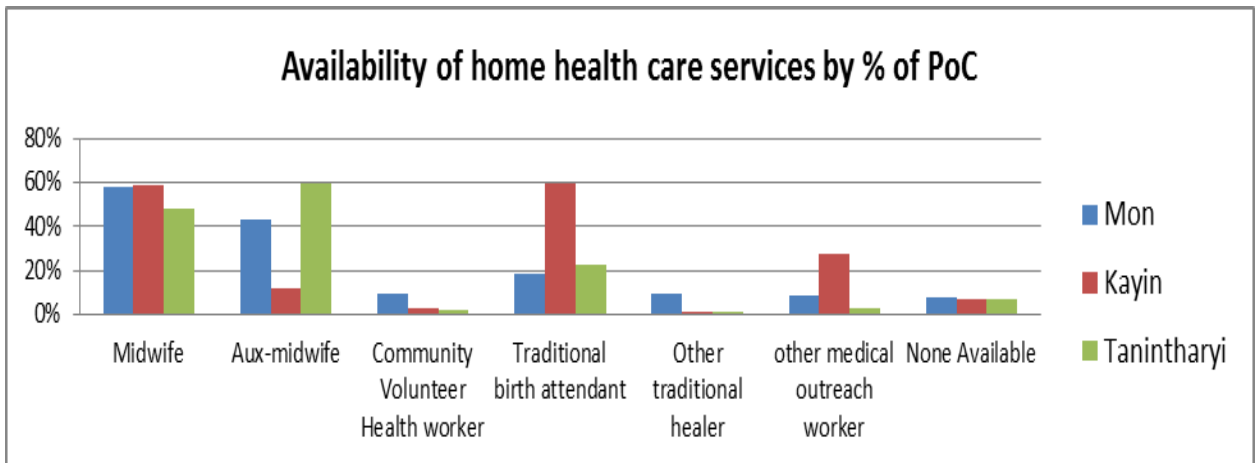
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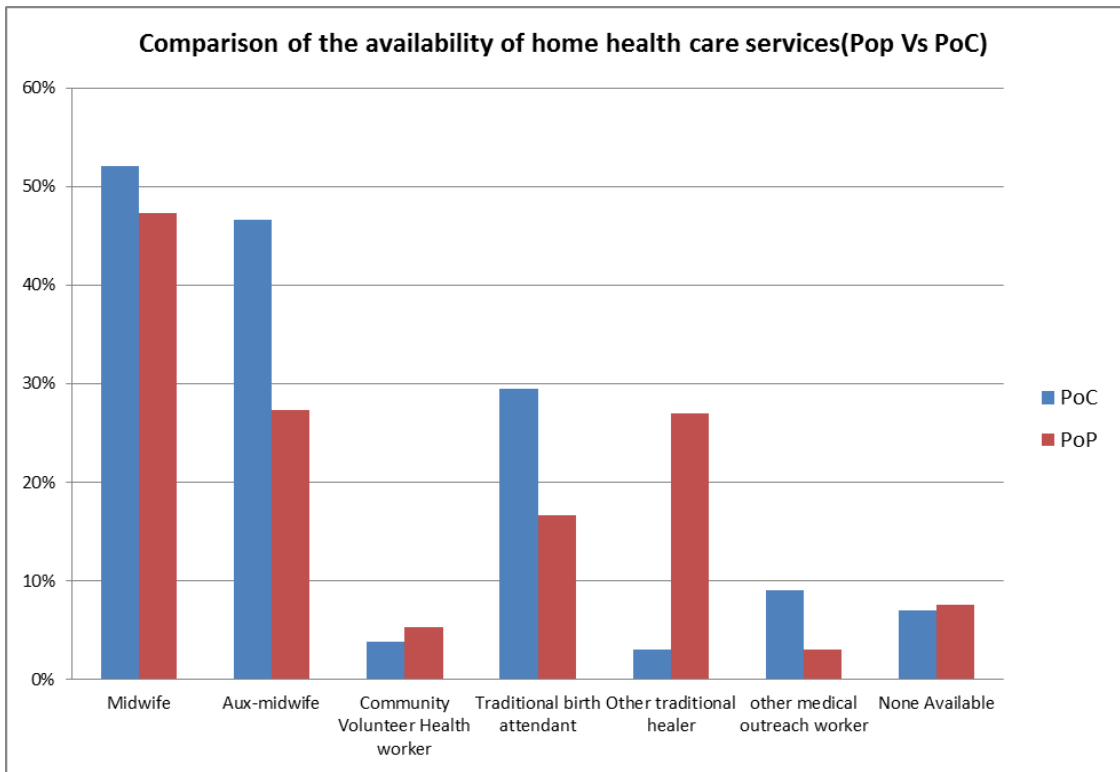
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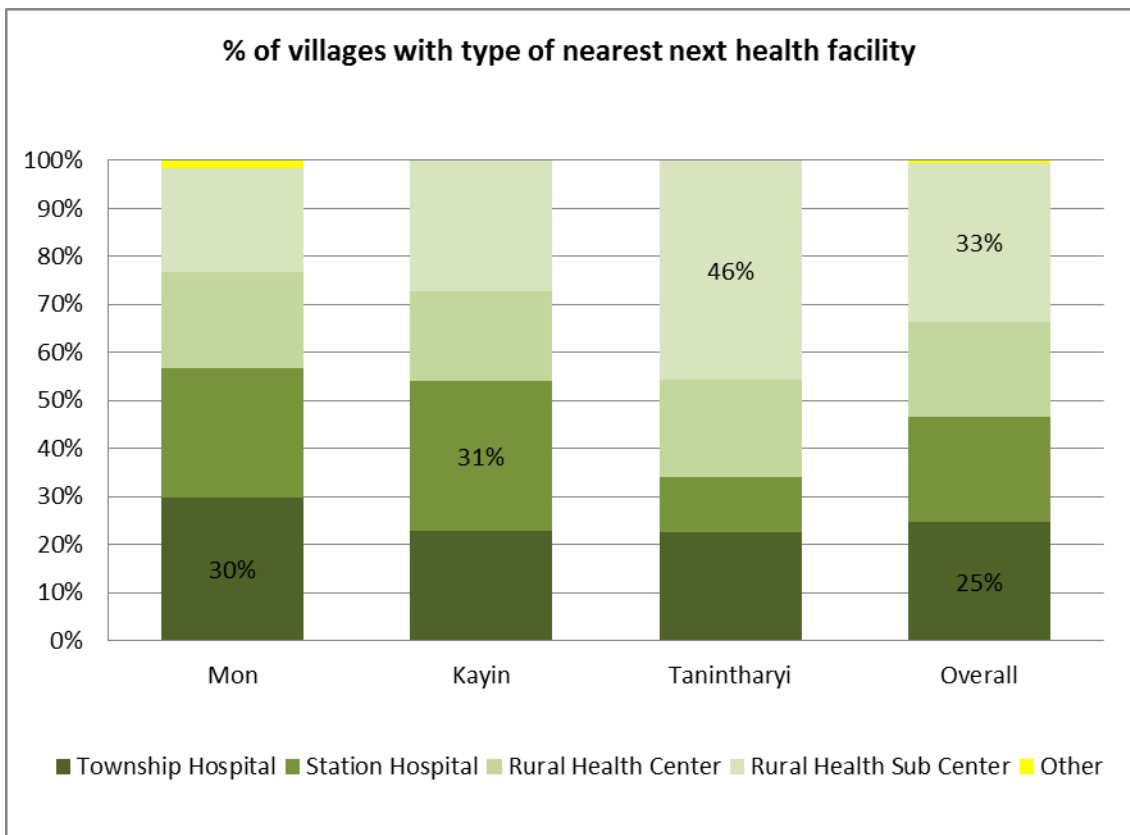
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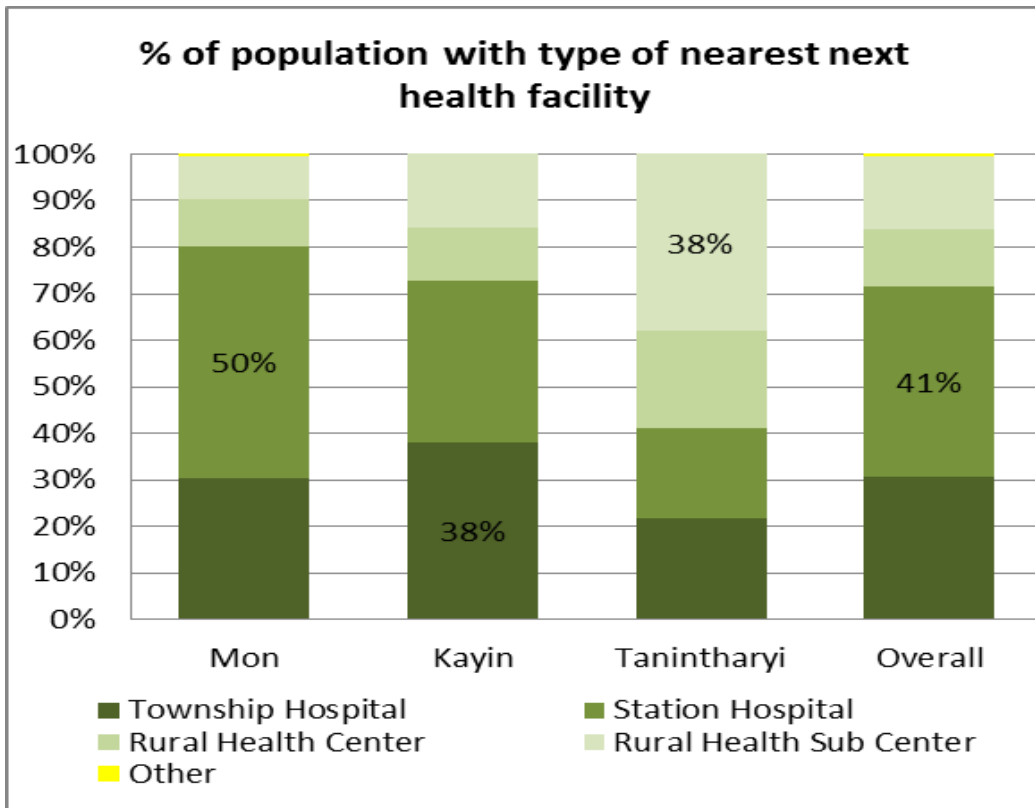
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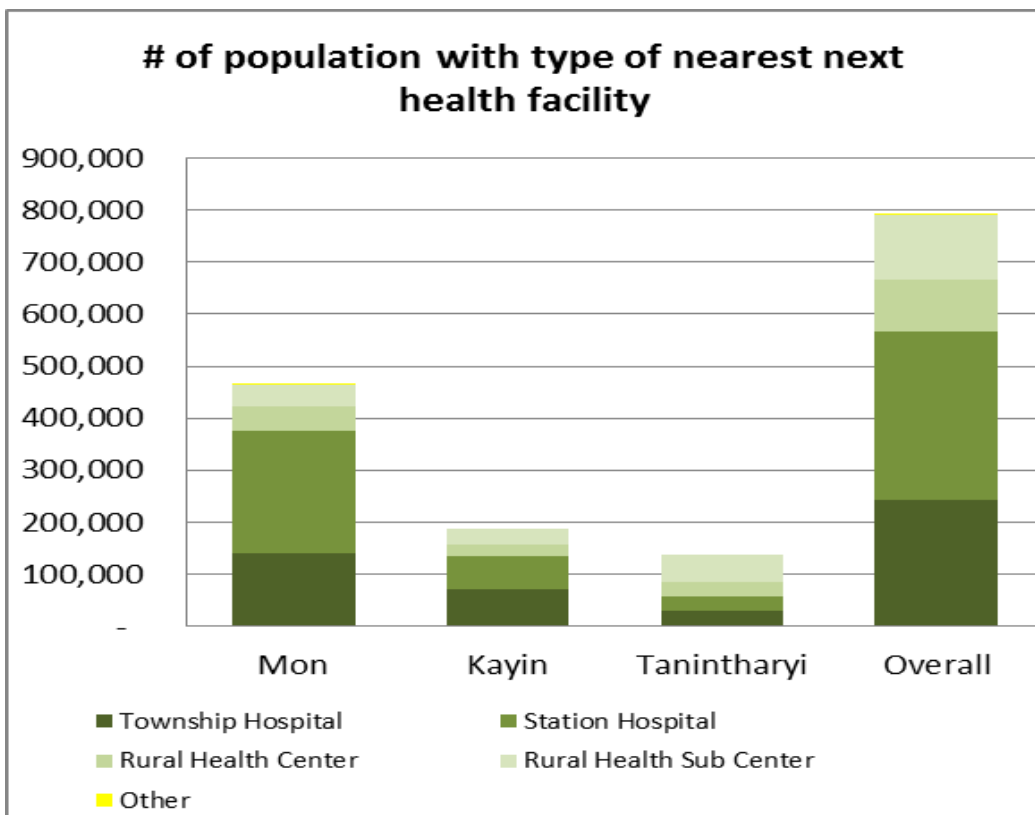
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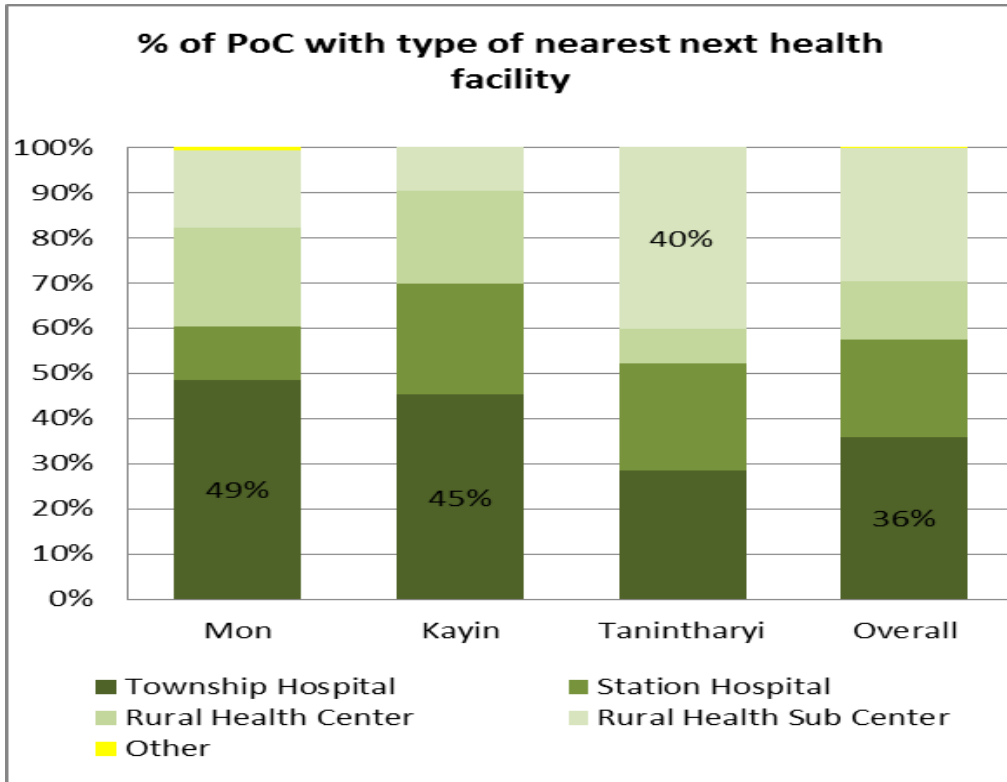
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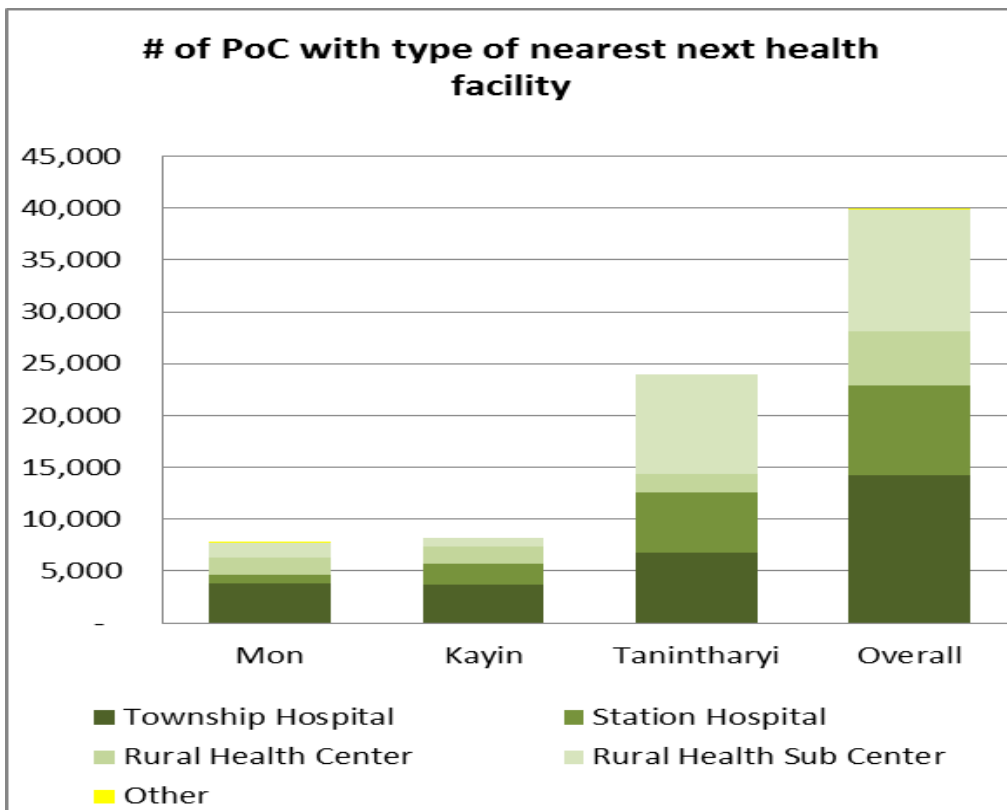
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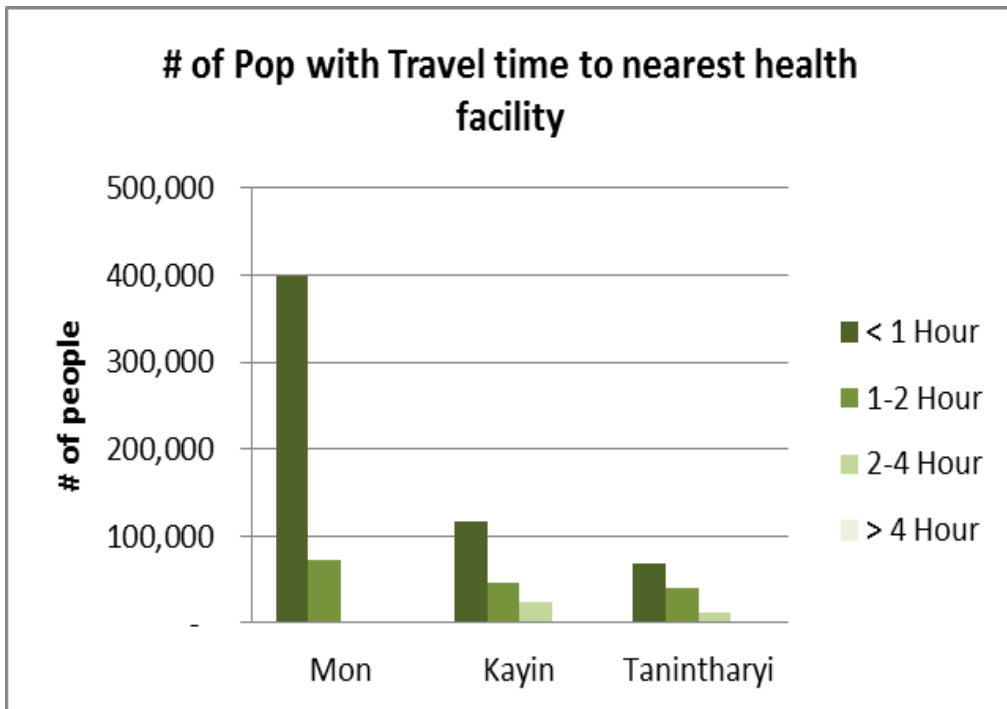
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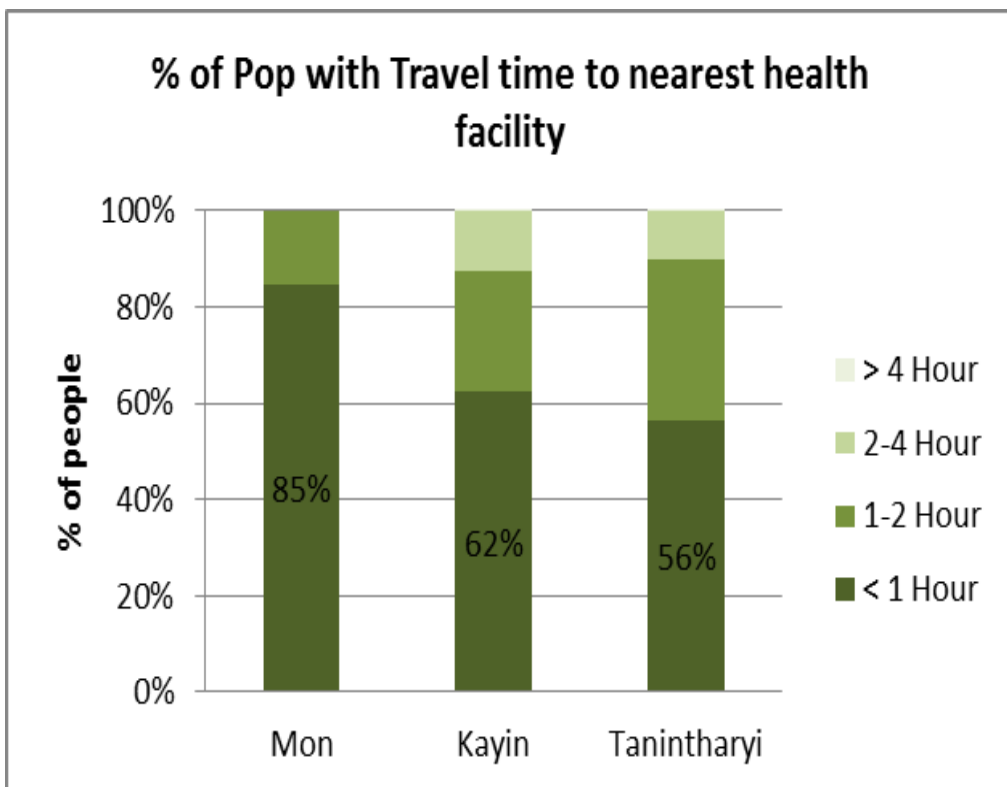
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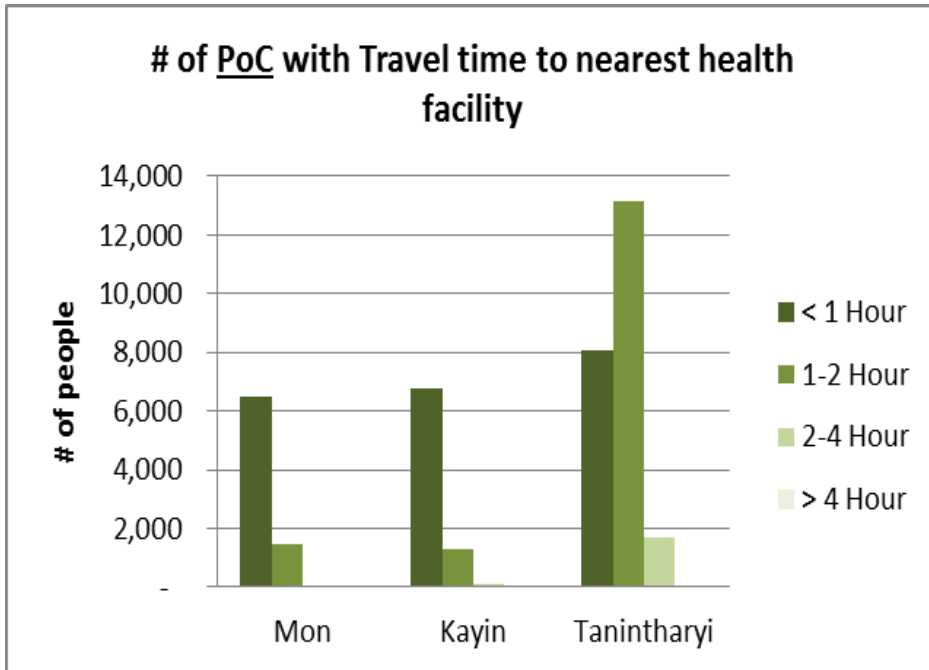
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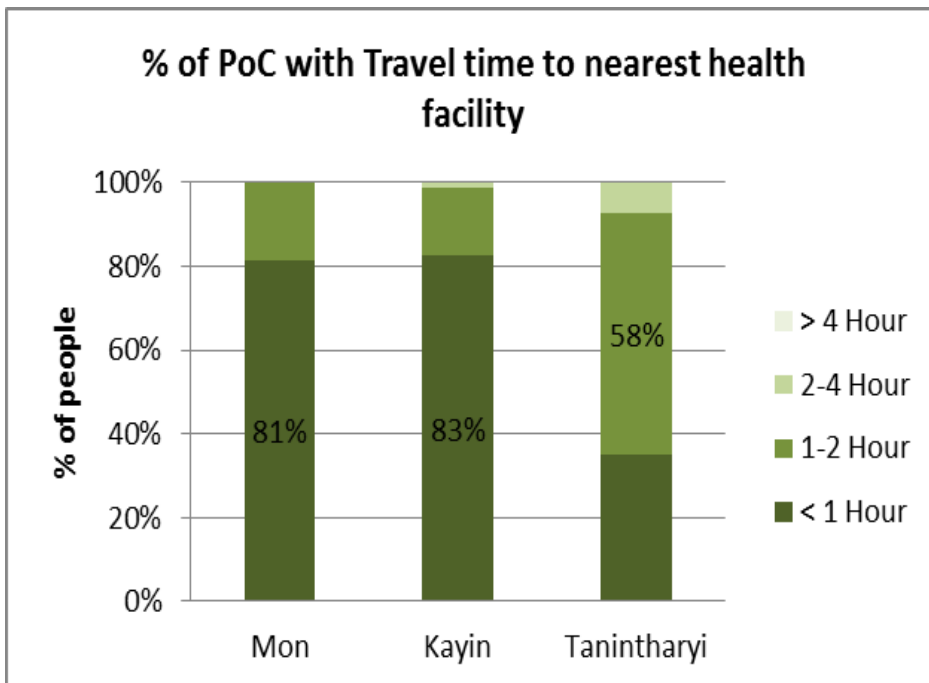
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Graph 45:



Graph 46:

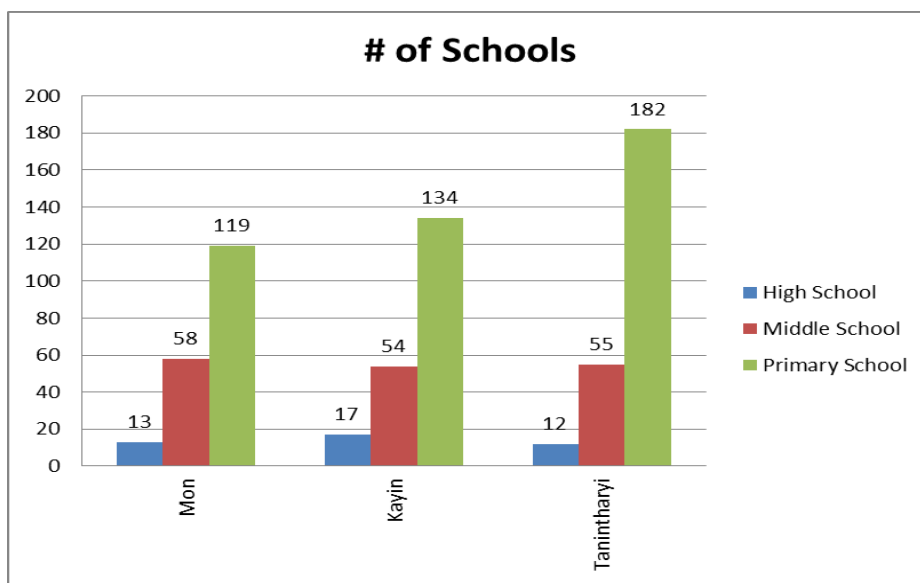


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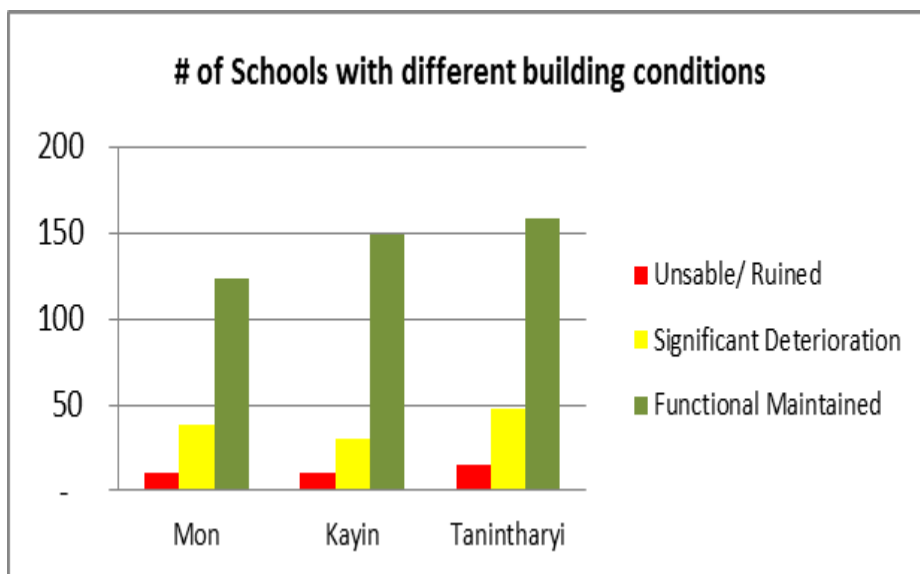
A separate HIV/AIDS rapid assessment indicated that the incidence of HIV among the population of the Southeast Myanmar could be very significant. The HIV prevalence in pregnant women in Mon State alone in 2006 was 1.6% indicating a generalised epidemic. The study concluded that, though most health-related interventions implemented by NGOs are related to HIV, there is a great need to scale up activities as movement and proximity to border areas render people more vulnerable to contracting infectious diseases and less able to obtain information and assist awareness-raising and prevention activities. Clearly, existing interventions are unable to meet the demand for prevention, care, support and treatment.

Education

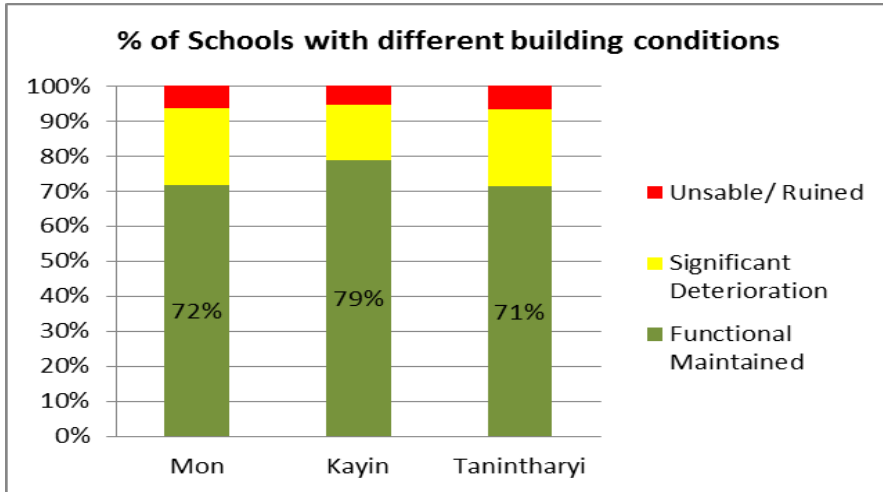
The education sector is also substantially underserved and not of adequate standards, with a shortage of teachers and an inadequate number of primary schools within reasonable distance of many communities. Regular school attendance is hampered by education costs, distances, illness, work requirements, insecurity in conflict-affected areas and, for ethnic minority children, “language barrier”. Most children have limited opportunity to continue their education beyond primary school.



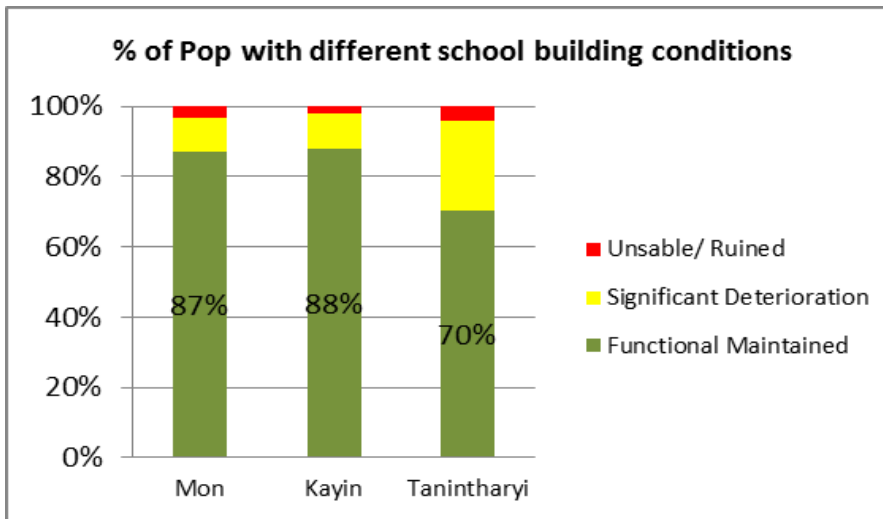
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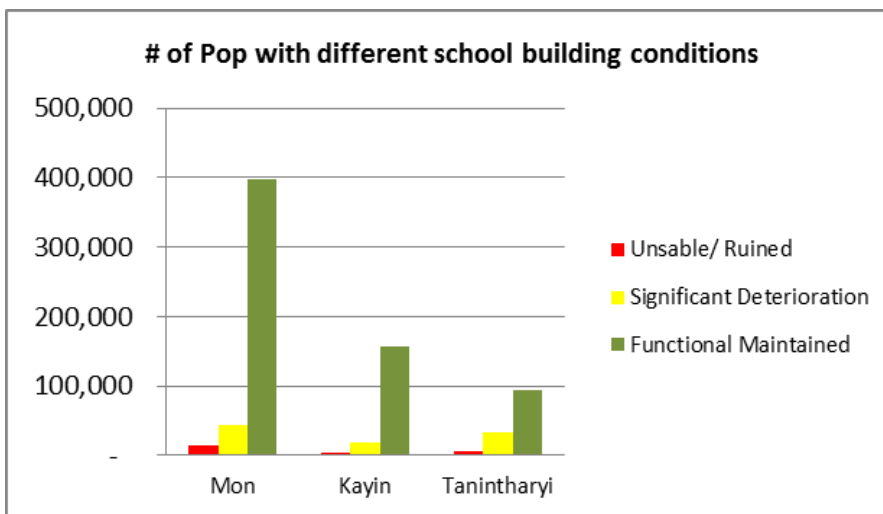
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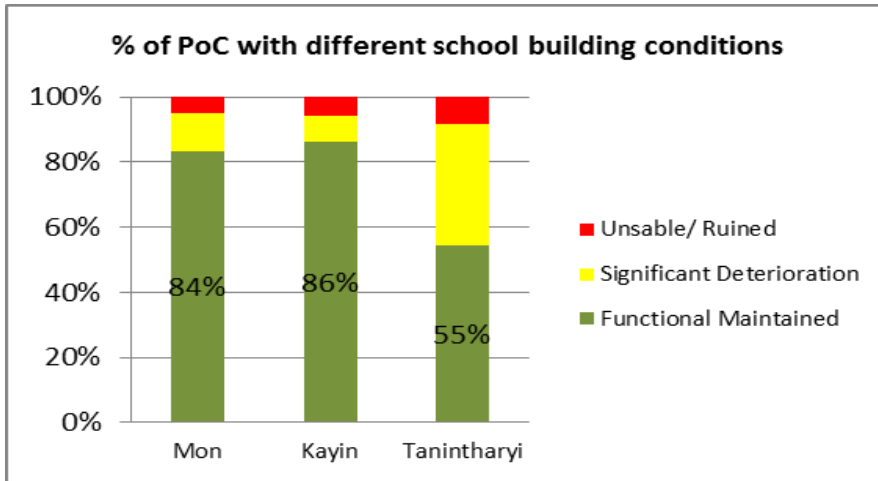
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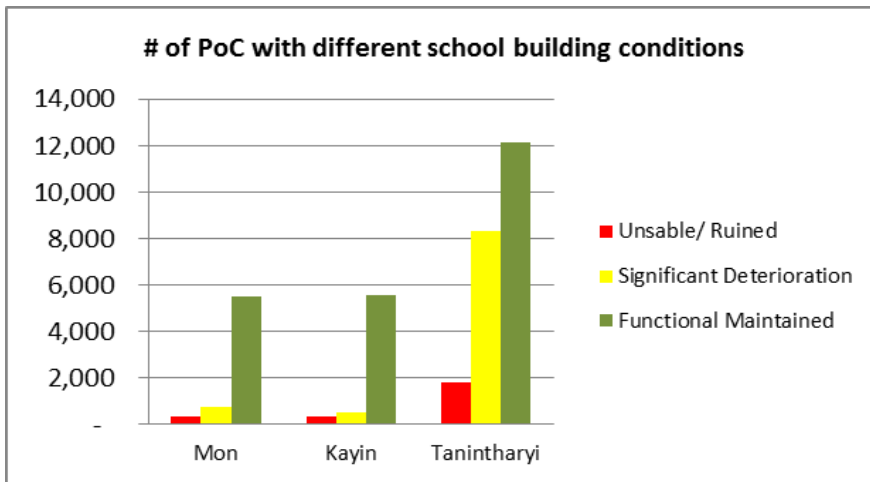
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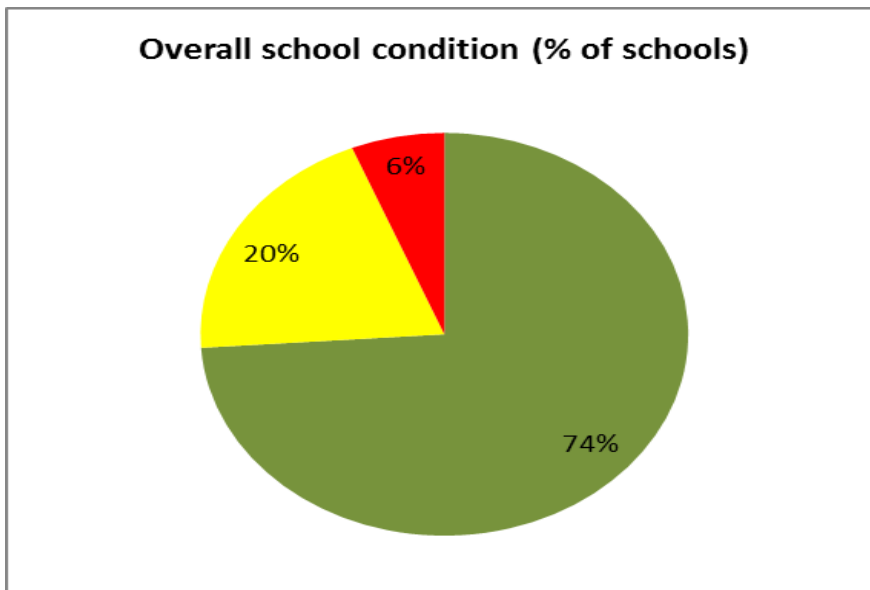
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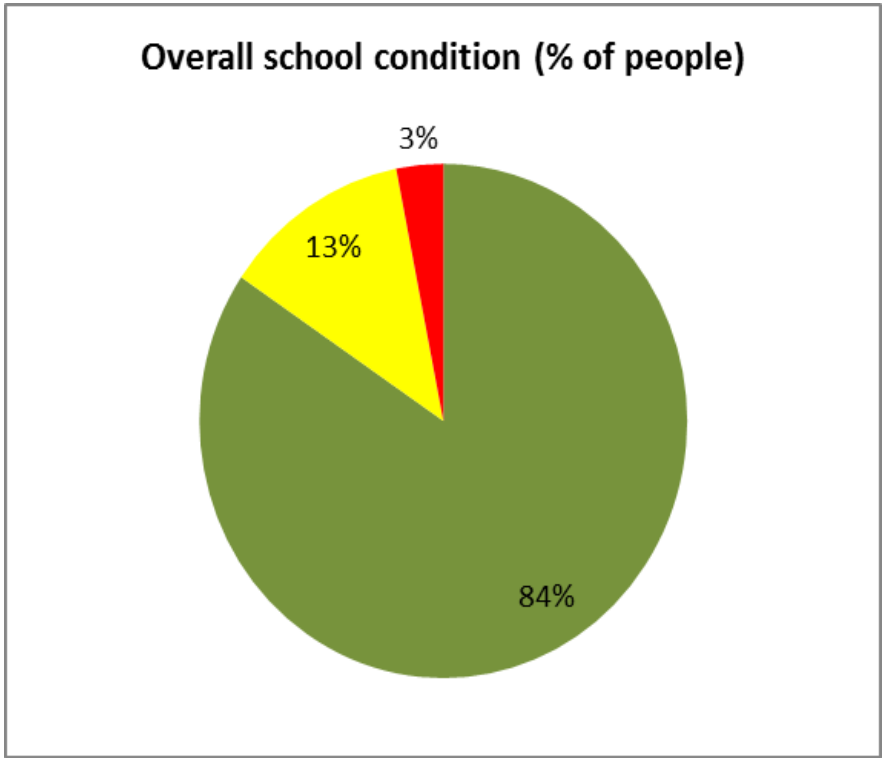
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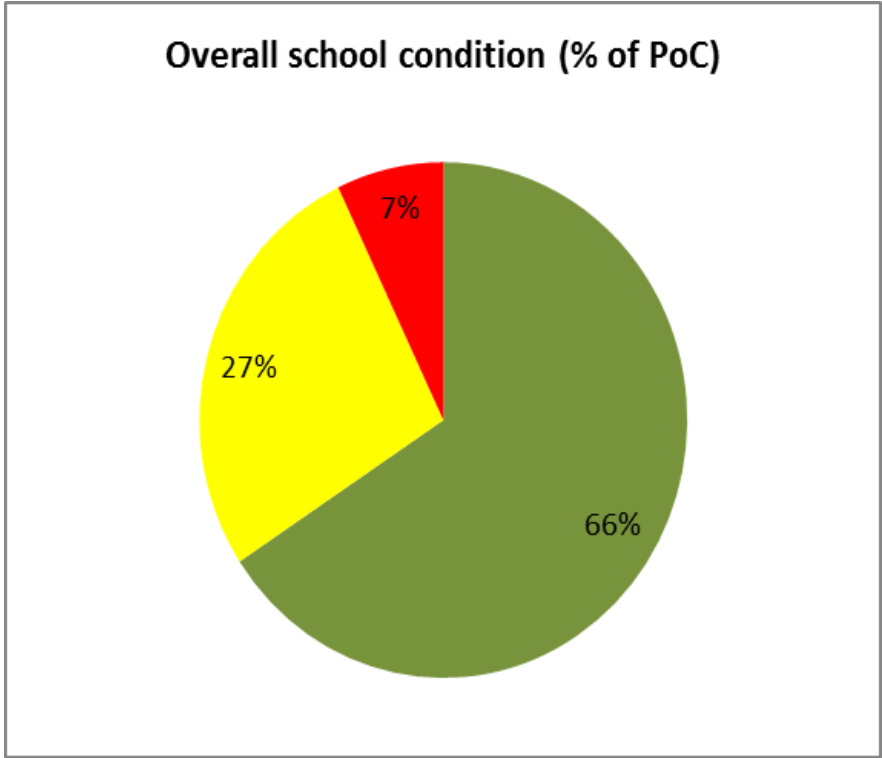
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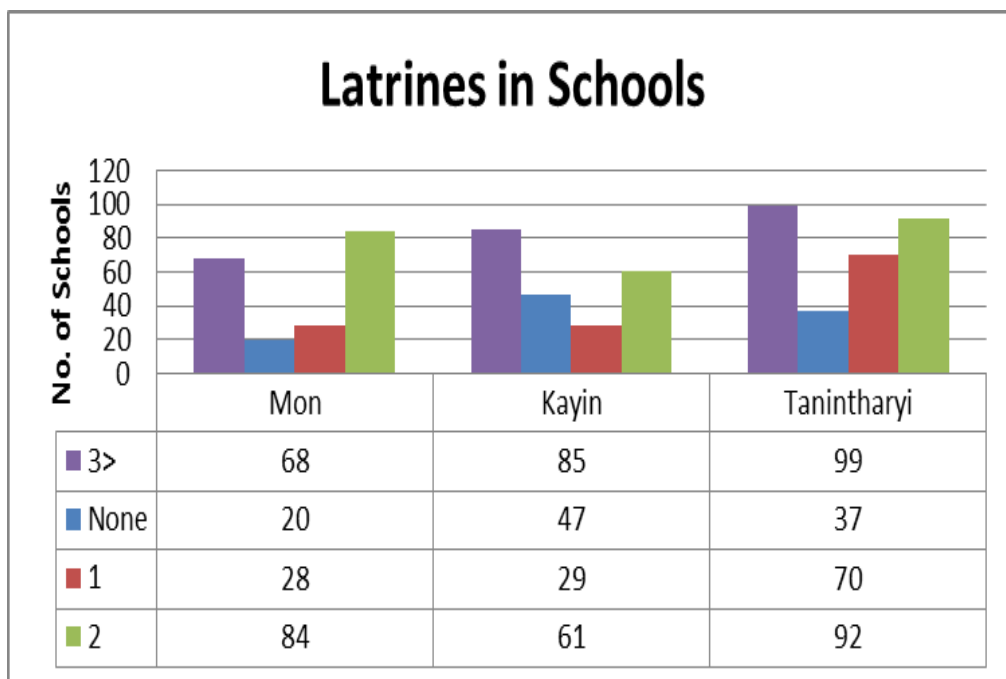
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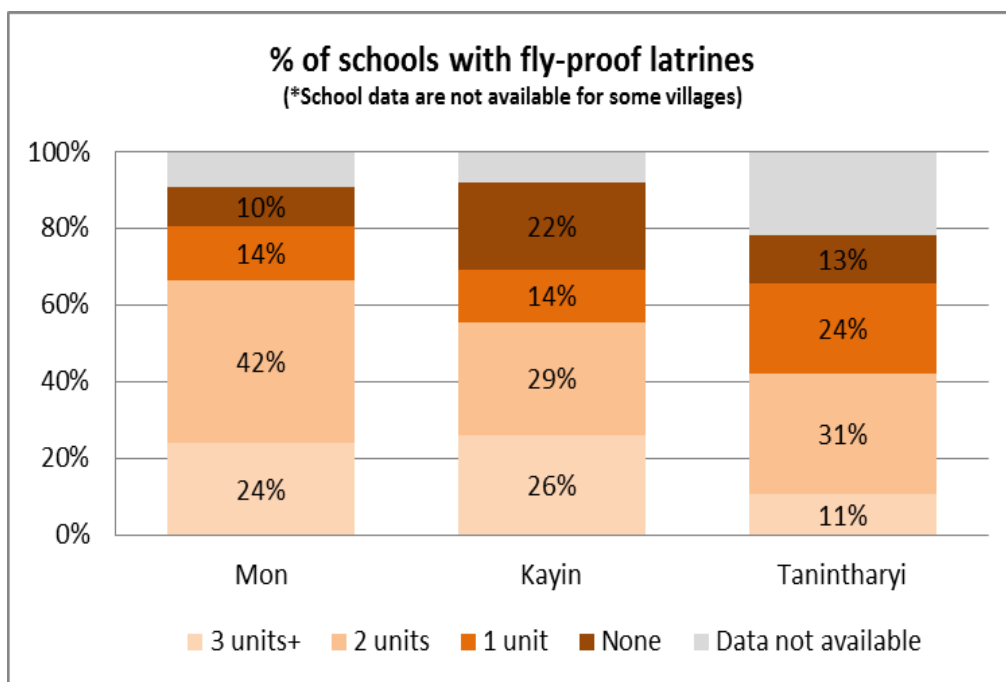
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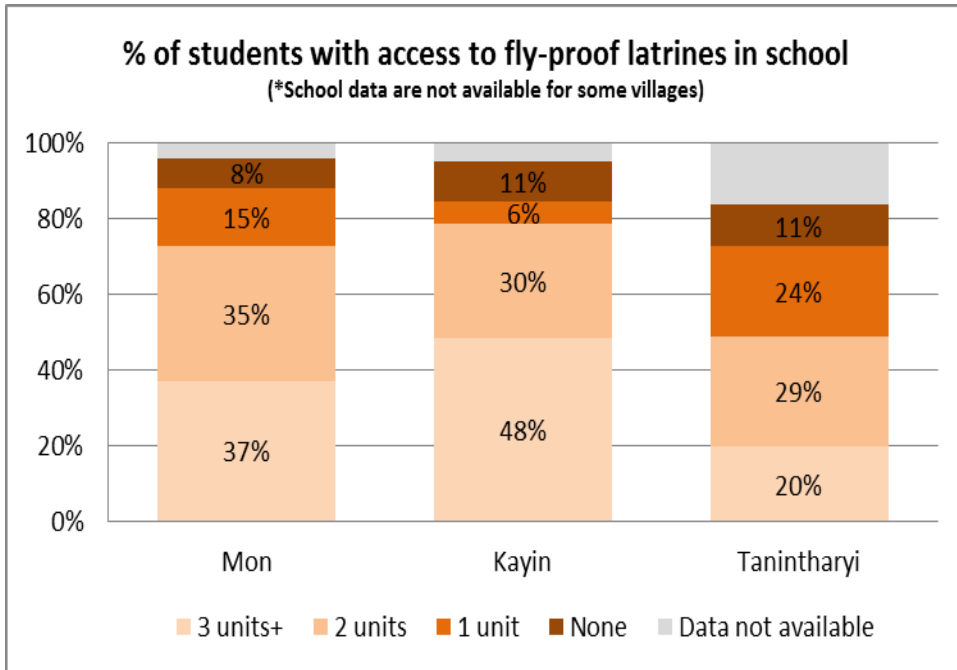
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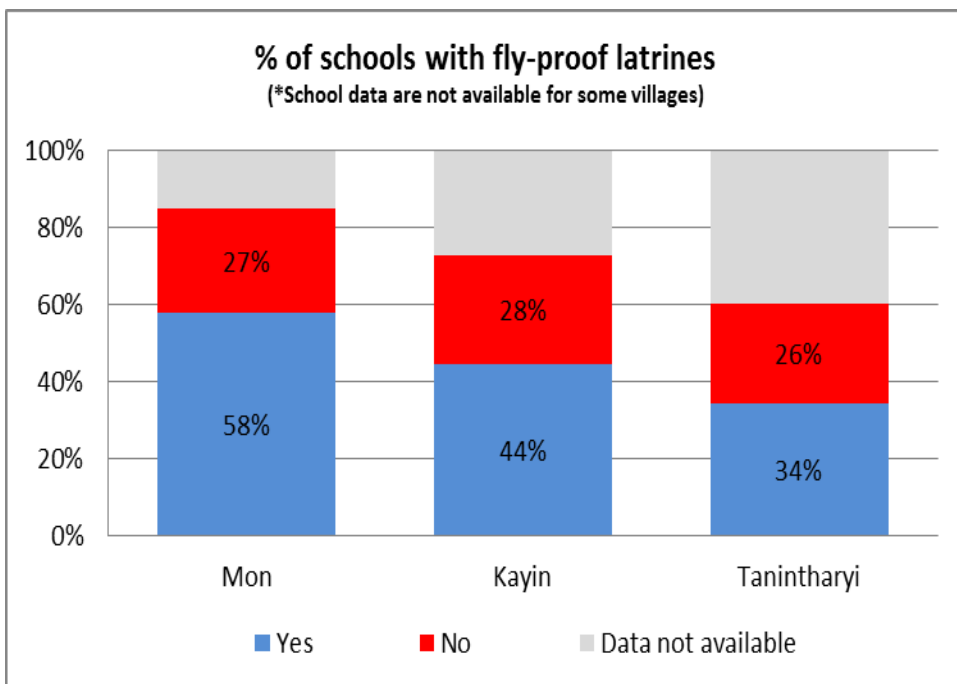
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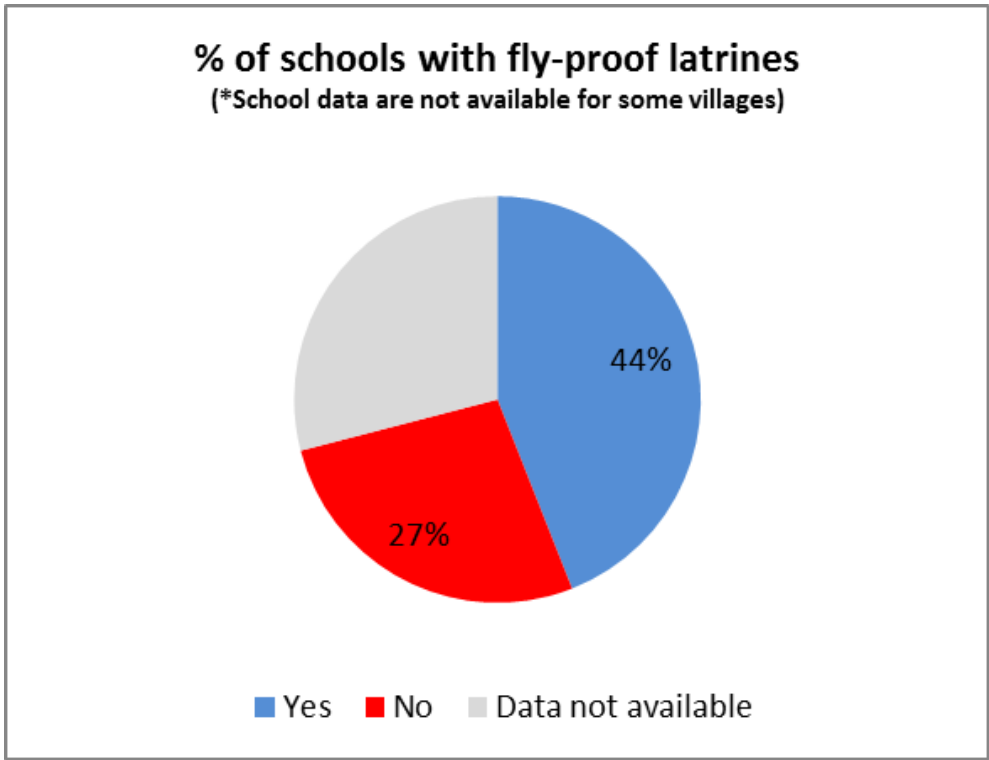
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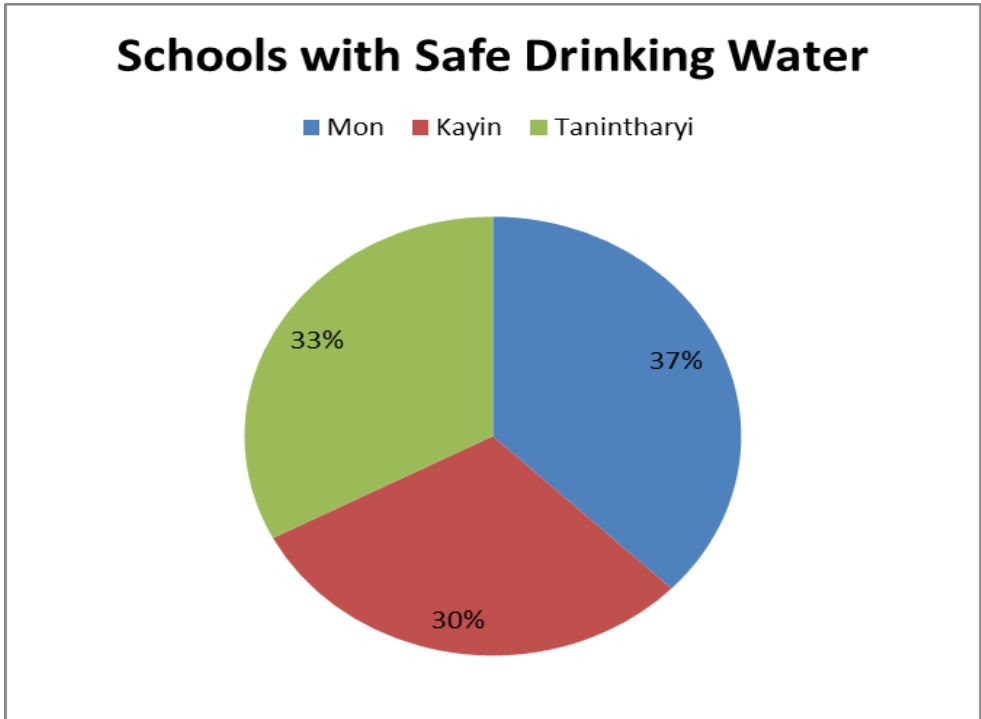
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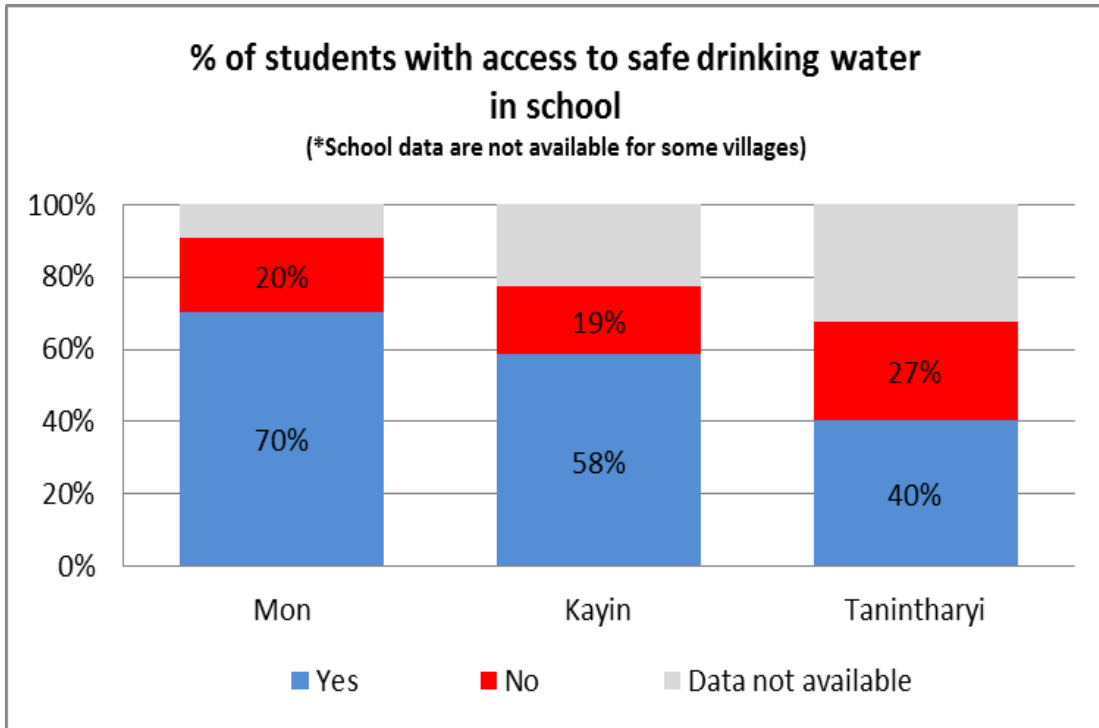
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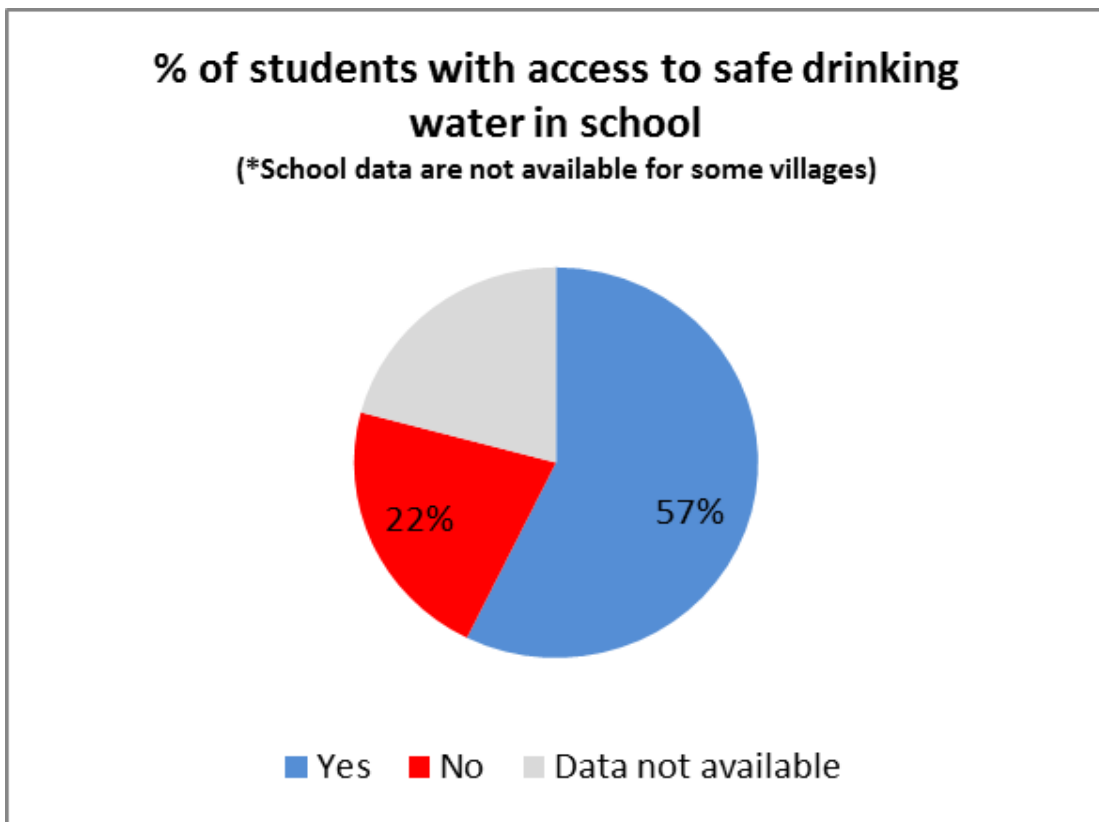
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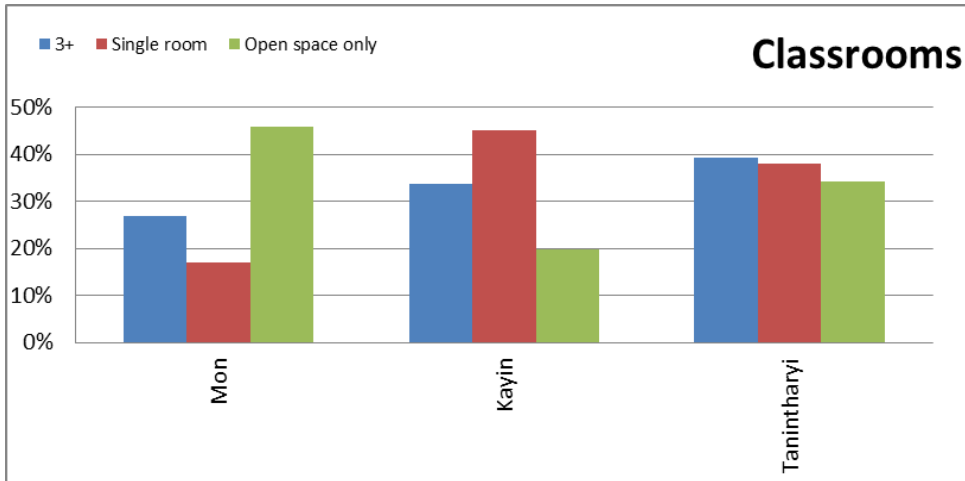
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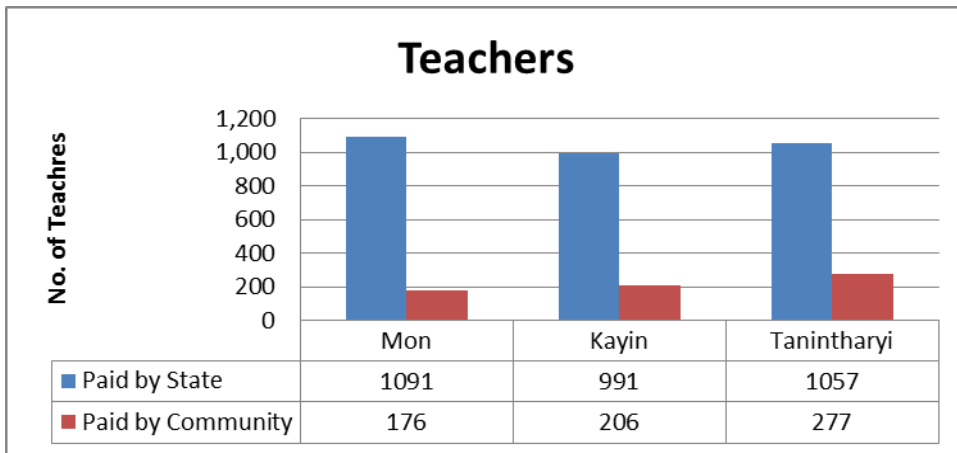
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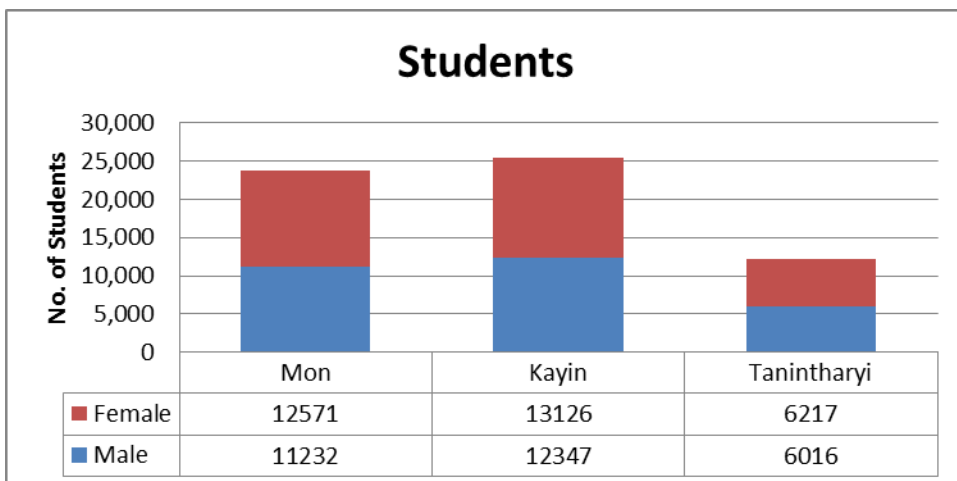
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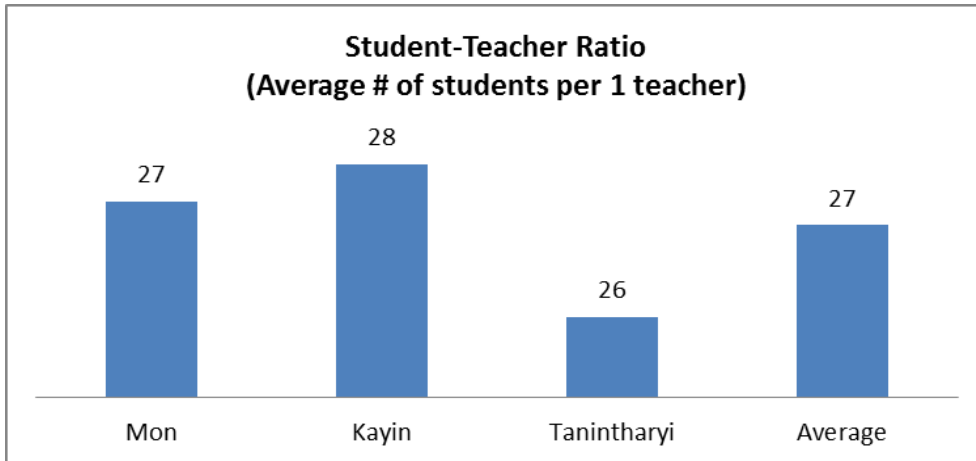
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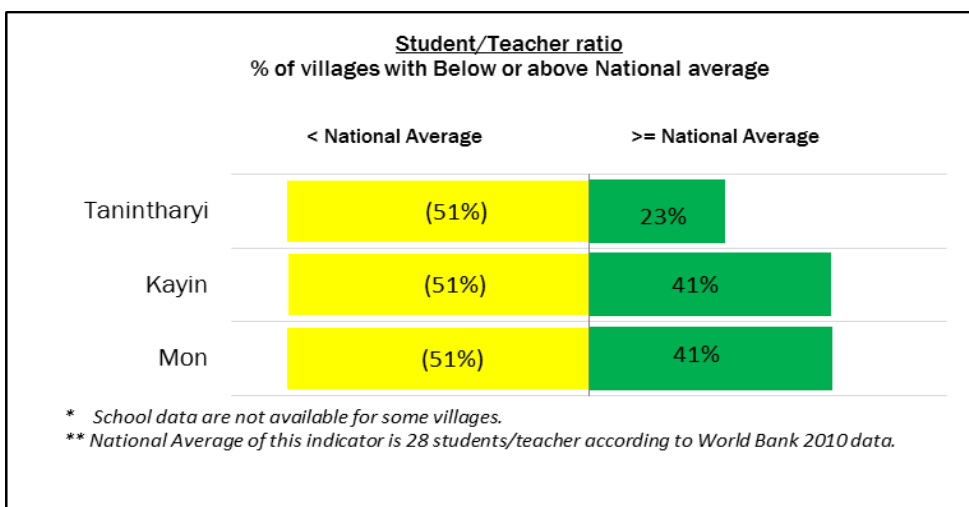
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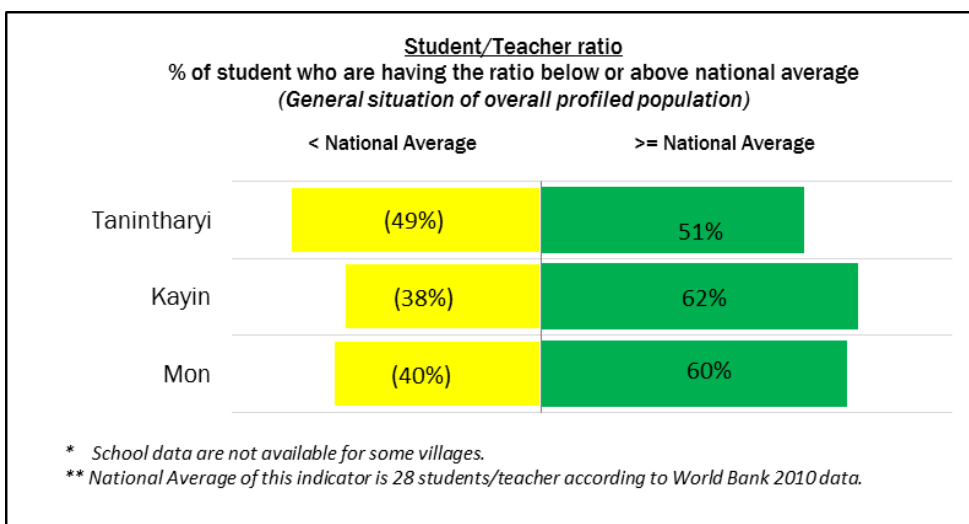
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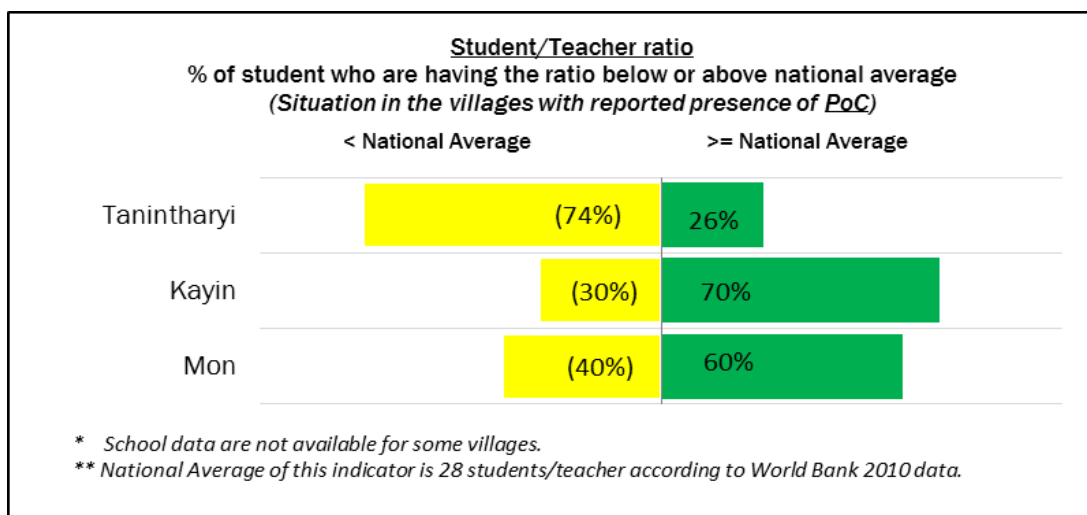
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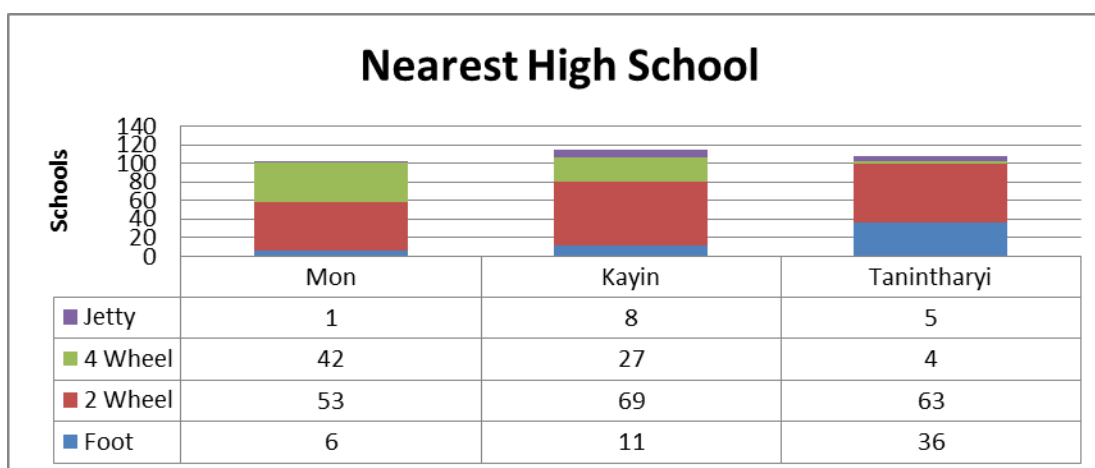
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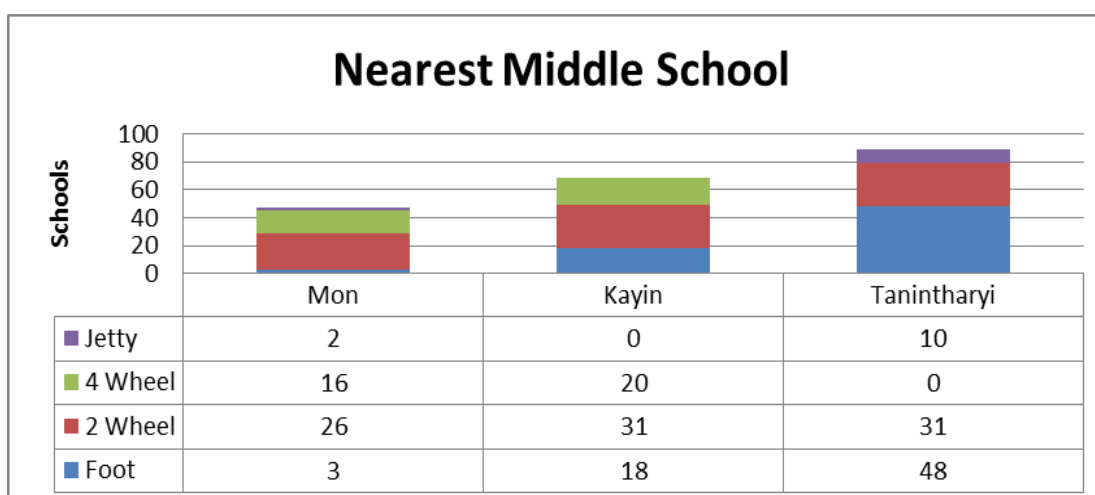
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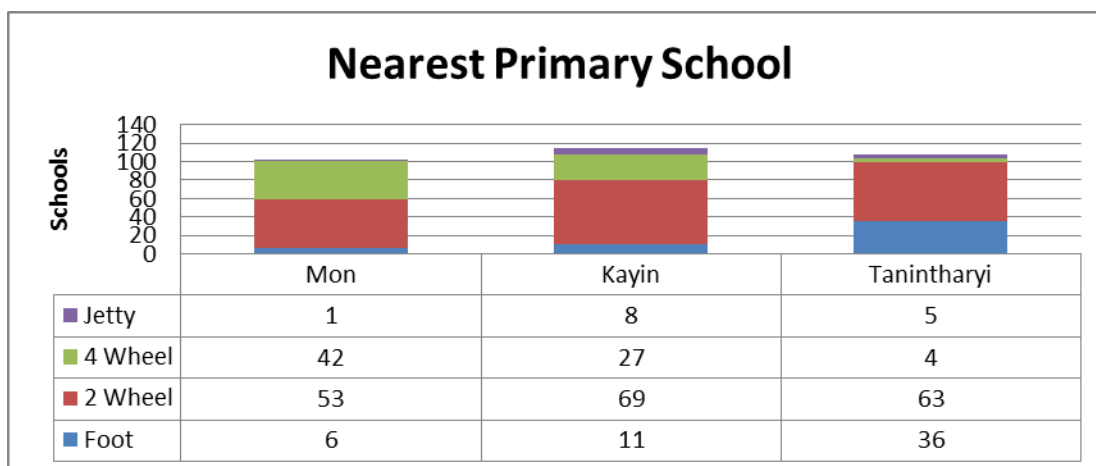
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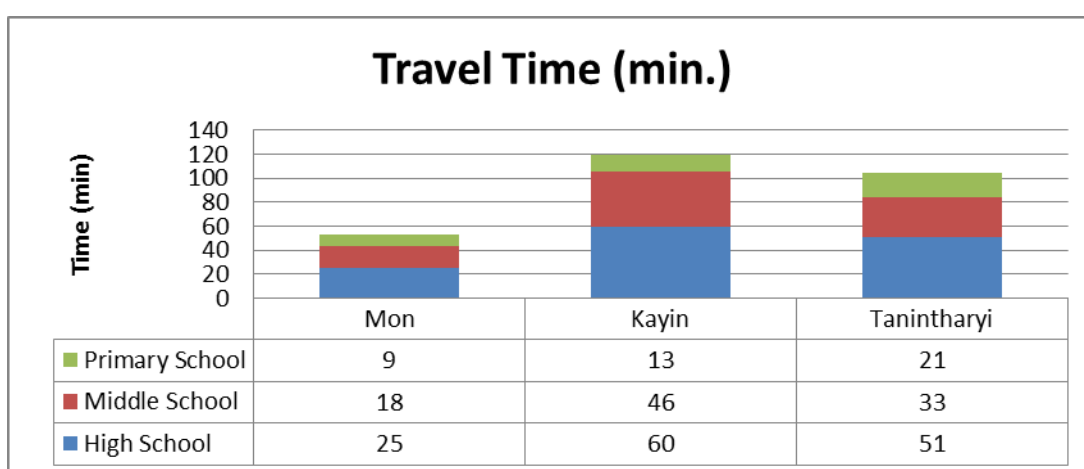
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Graph 74:



Graph 75:



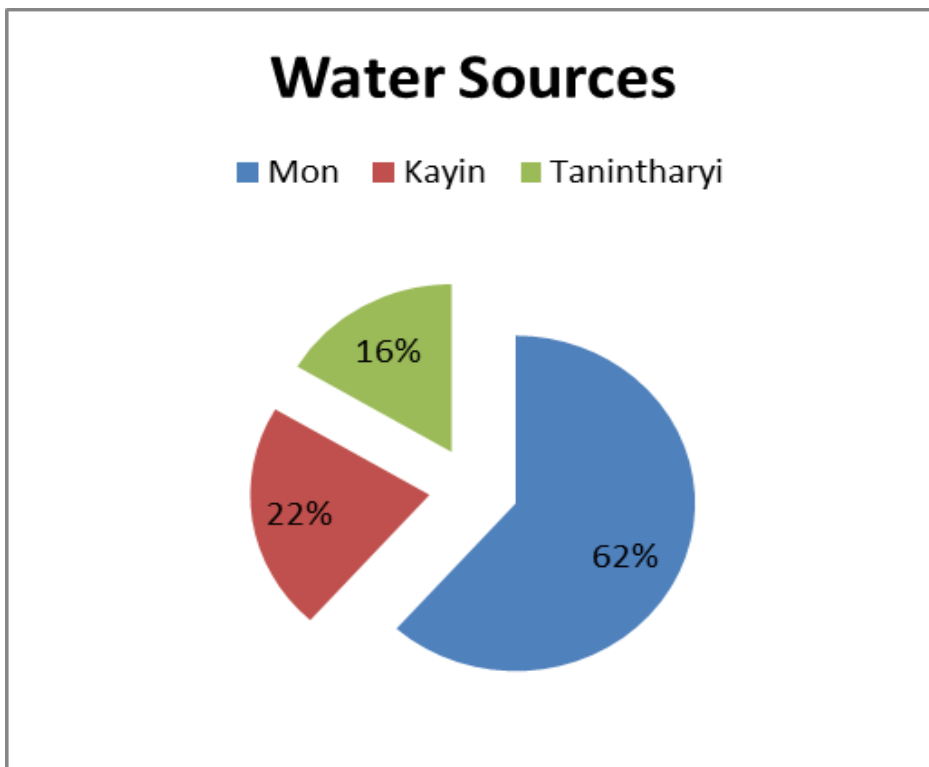
Graph 76:

Water and Sanitation

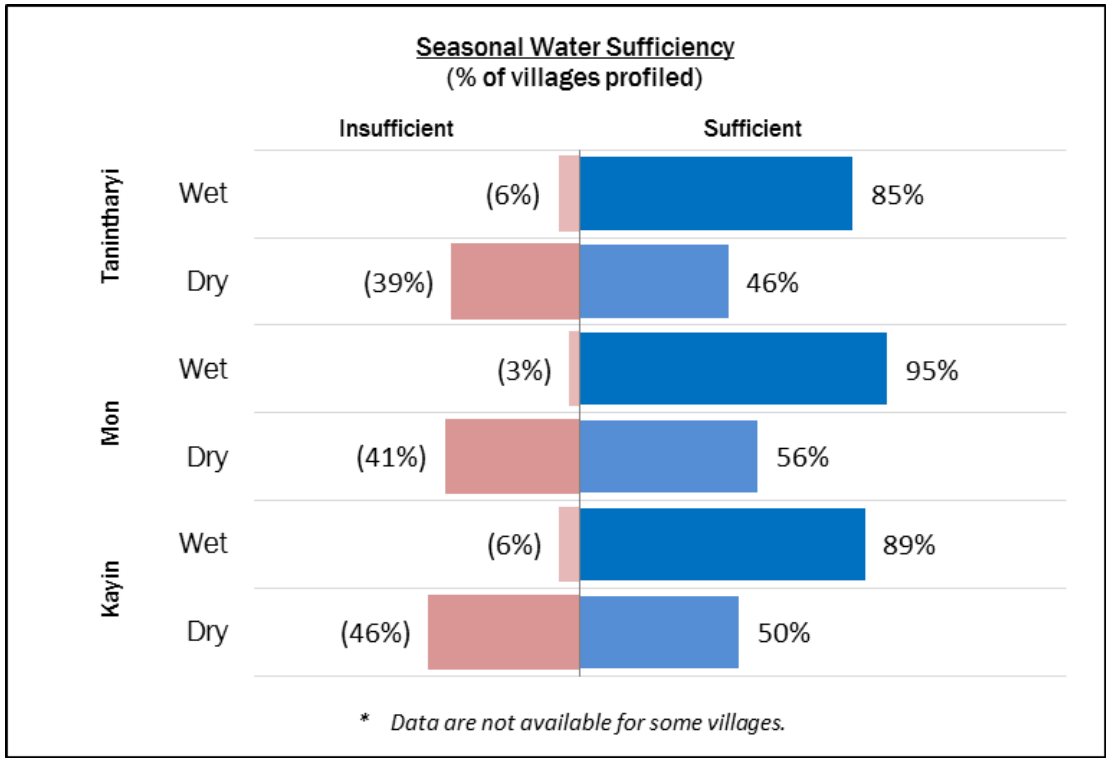
Access to safe drinking water, particularly in rural areas and during the dry season is uneven and in many locations insufficient, with those water sources available during the dry season located far away from human dwellings. Standards of sanitation are very low, with open defecation common and household latrines less than international standards.

According to the results of field assessments, poor access to clean water is one of the most prominent problems of the populations affected by displacement. Limited access to clean water is the root of many predicaments, including transmission of communicable and water-borne diseases. Moreover, the sustainability of the use of clean water must be accompanied by hygiene education and training. UNHCR water projects are part of the comprehensive community-based approach adopted to provide basic services along with the construction/rehabilitation of schools and health centres, village-level infrastructure and shelter.

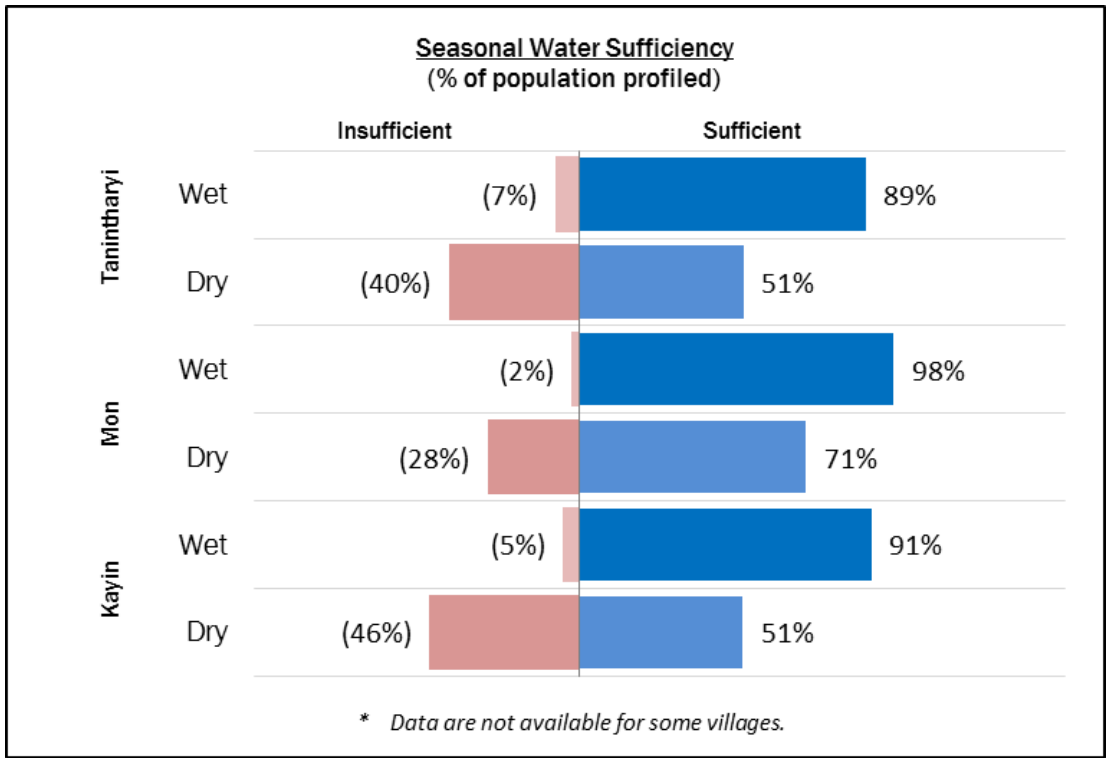
While annual rainfall in the area is high, access to safe and clean water is limited. Water dries up in summer (March to May) in almost all hand-dug wells in areas of potential return. Shallow tube wells installed by the Government or by communities with very limited expertise and equipment are often dry within a short period. No data is available on the number of safe water points in the area. However, field observations indicate that most rural areas depend on surface water such as rivers, ponds and unprotected open wells. Water is mostly collected by women and children who walk long distances to do so. Many schools and rural medical facilities are without running water. Sea-water intrusion in coastal areas and arsenic traces in a few areas are an issue. Most villages have hand-dug wells for water supply to the population but these wells are usually very shallow. Thus, during the hot and dry season, a large part of the population is forced to collect water from the same few functioning wells involving walking and carrying water over long distances. It also puts great pressure on the remaining water sources, in particular in villages that host additional - IDP - populations, and increases the risk of contamination.



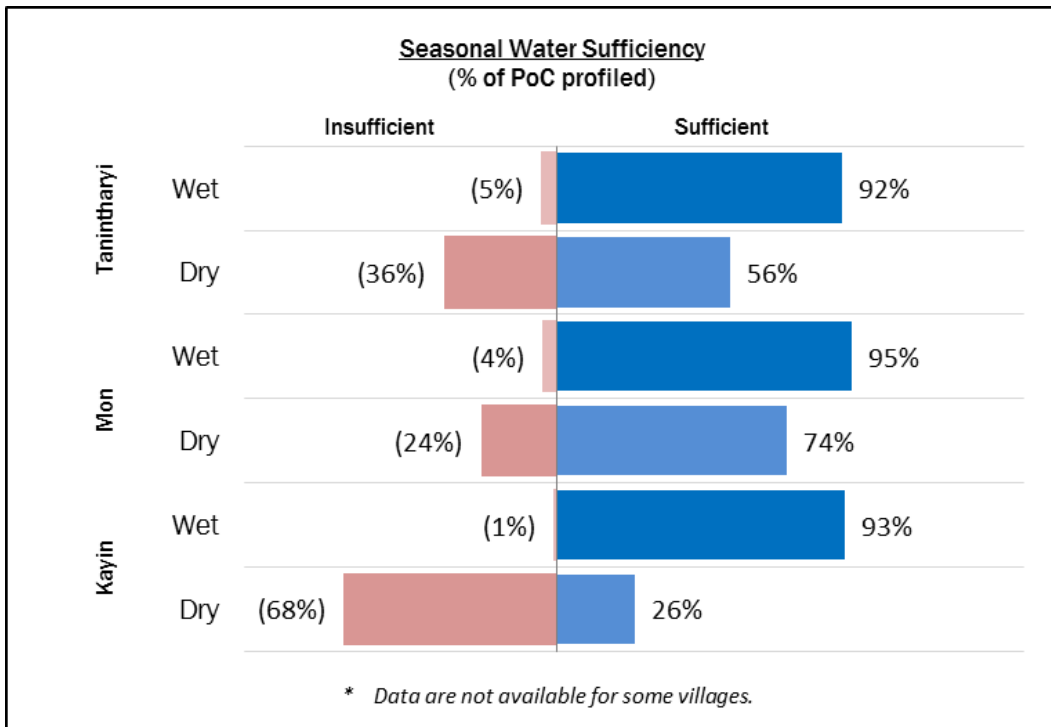
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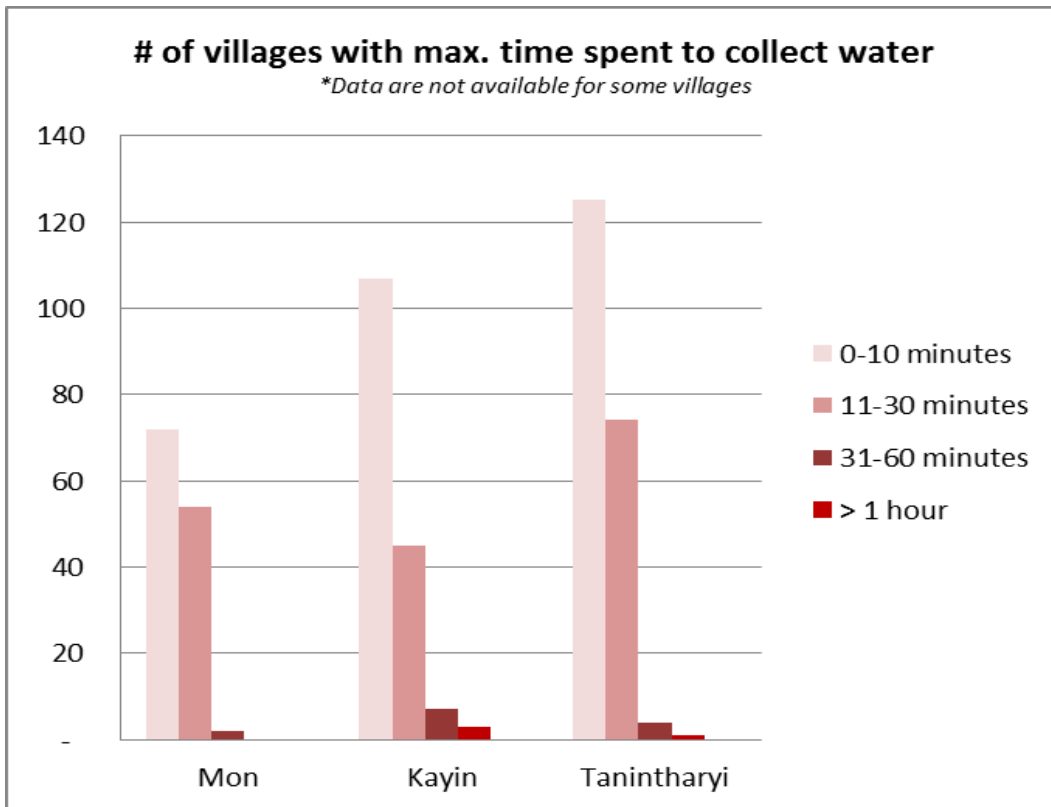
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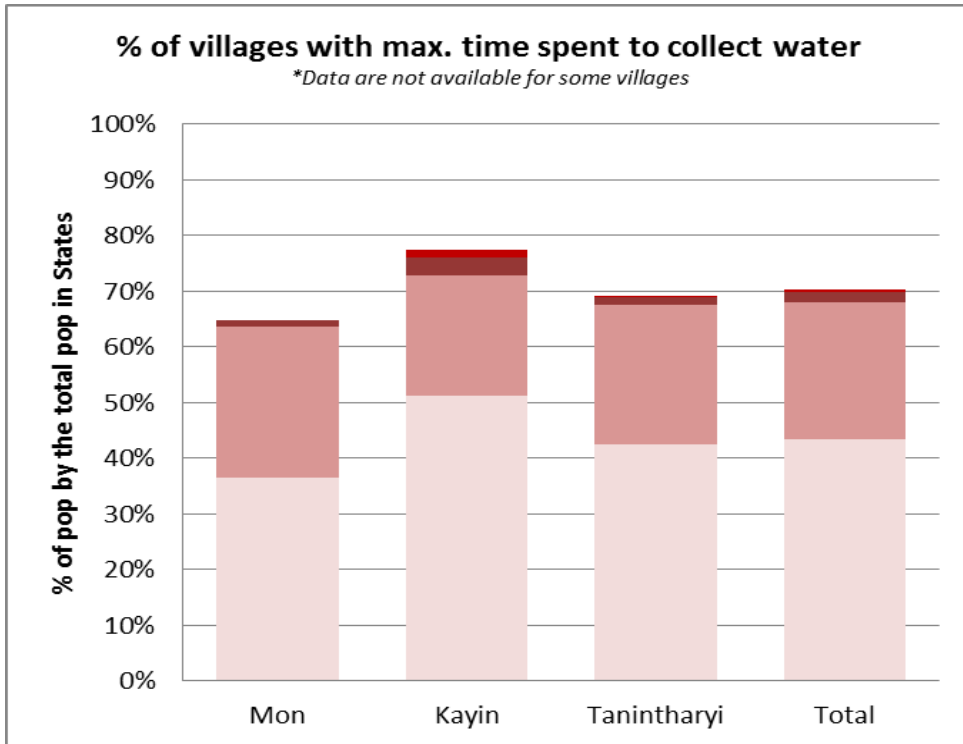
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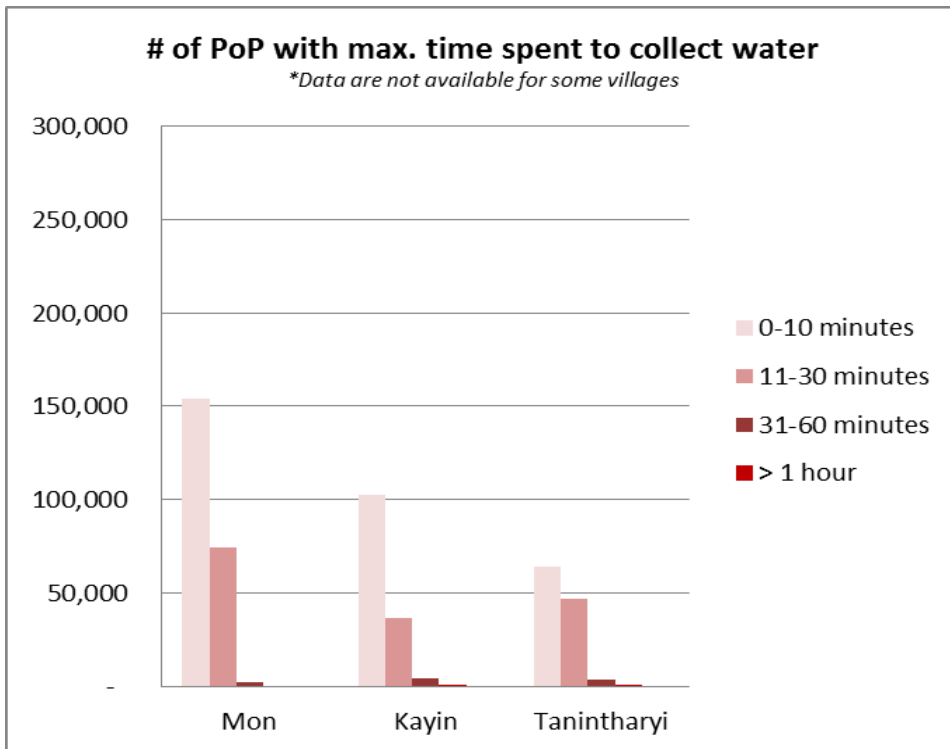
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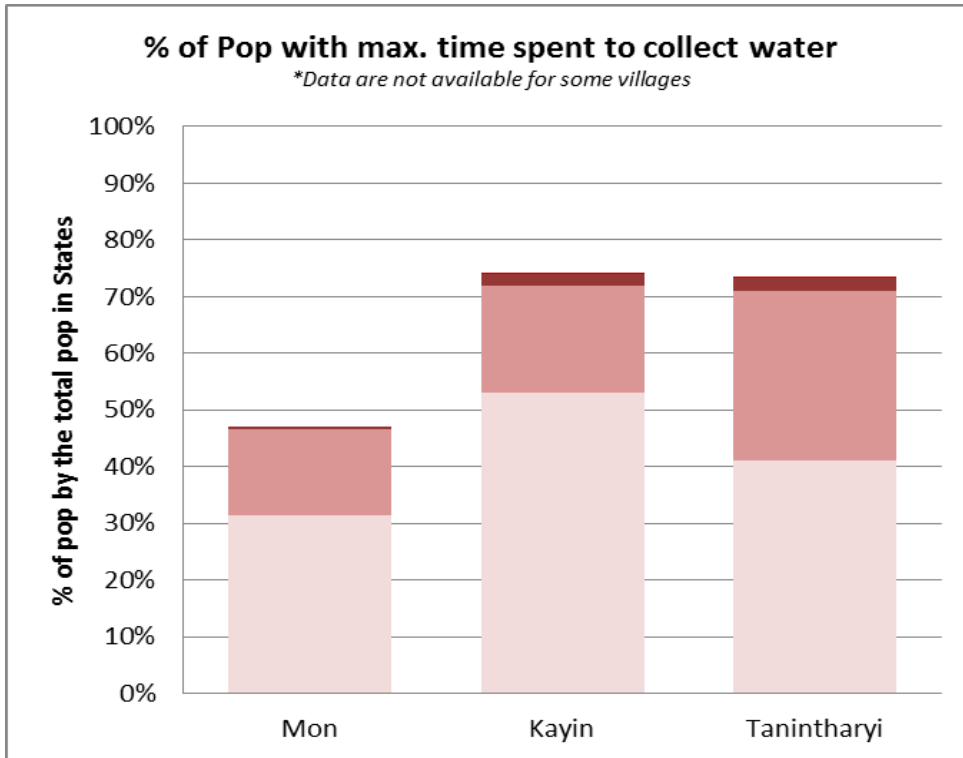
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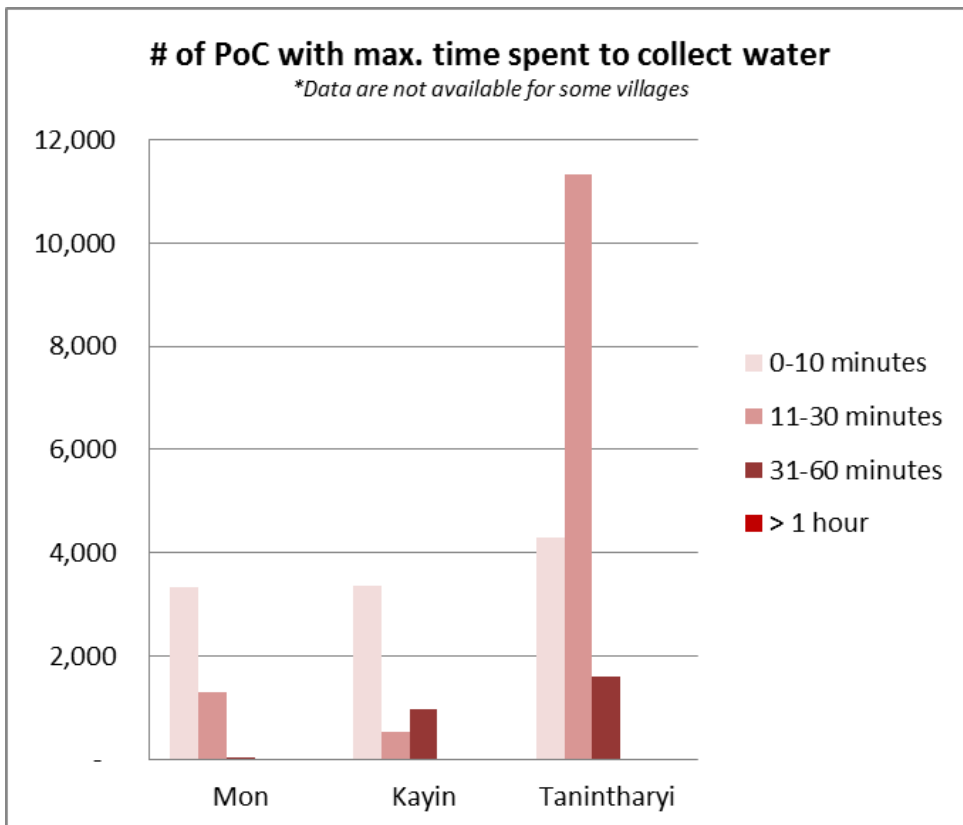
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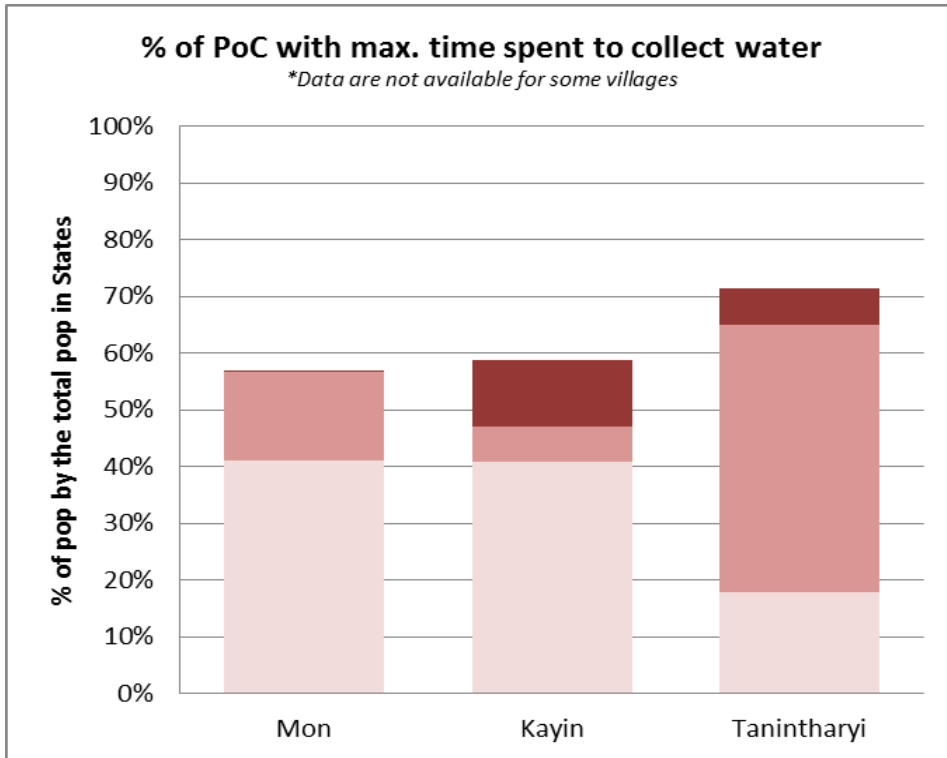
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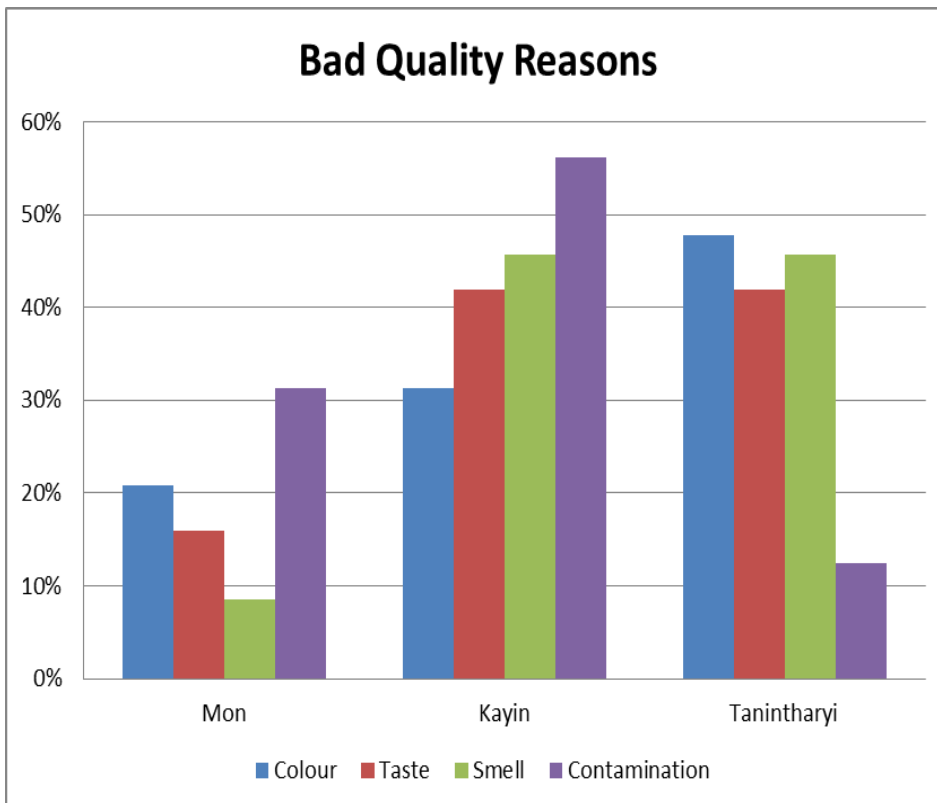
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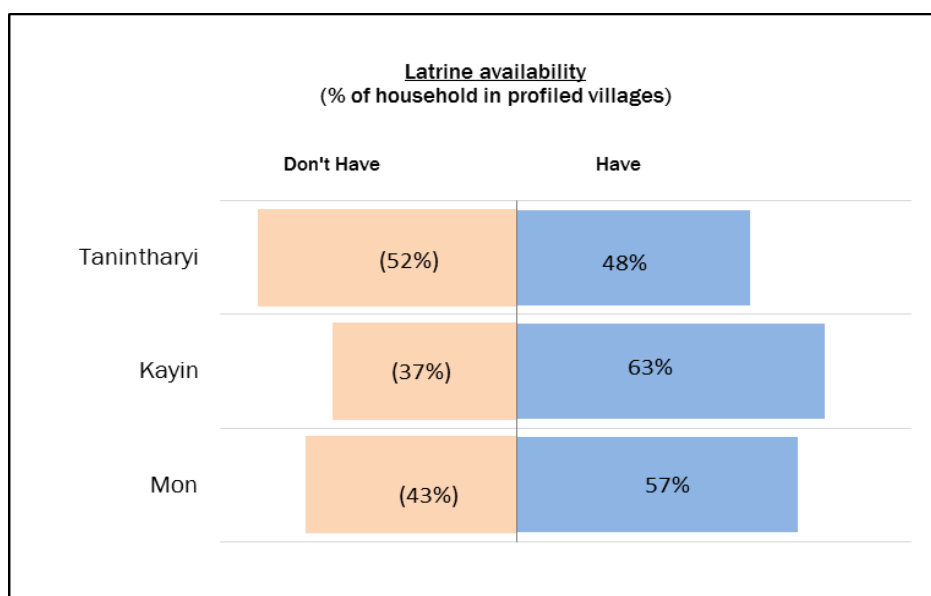
Graph 85:



Graph 86:



Graph 87: *These are the perceptions of the villagers*



Graph 88: UNHCR interventions in WASH

Assistance

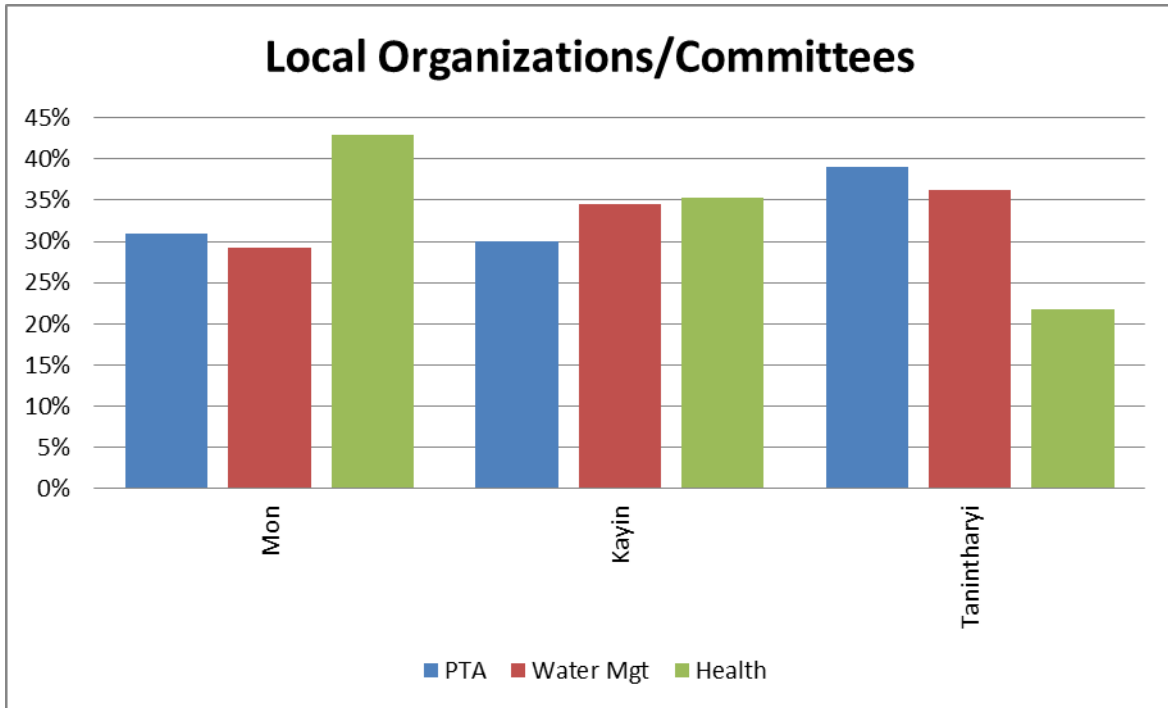
The following table sets out analysis of the availability of assistance developed at a workshop convened by UNHCR in mid 2012, and supplements data gathered during the village profiling. A comparison across the four areas of the scale of sector activity (in terms of operational presence on a township basis) shows health, followed by education to be relatively strong, with a second group of sectors representing what might be termed minimal coverage (e.g. nearly all townships covered, though often through a single actor only) – which would include protection, water and sanitation, livelihood and nutrition. Finally, some sectors have extremely spotty coverage in selected areas only; this characterization would apply to food and agriculture, shelter, and DRR. Further detailed analysis will be needed at a per-sector level to identify uncovered needs, gaps and actions to fill them.

Sector	Summary
Education	The second-best covered sector, although still substantially fewer actors than in Health. Relatively good coverage in Mon and Kayin contrasts with poor coverage in Kayah.
Health	The strongest sector, again with Kayah being the worst-covered state.
WASH	Among the group of sectors with only minimal coverage, the strongest being in Tanintharyi
Livelihood	Minimal coverage in this sector, with Kayin seeing more effort than other areas. Kayah is again the least covered.
Food & Agriculture	Spotty coverage across the board, with Food being the least covered sector
Nutrition	One of the weakest sectors, largely attributable to the presence of a single actor (UNICEF), which does not implement directly
Protection	A relatively well covered area, although much of this is attributable to the Moe Pwint documentation exercise carried out by NRC
Disaster Risk Reduction	Nugatory effort across all areas
Shelter	Almost negligible effort, largely attributable to UNHCR-NRC projects.

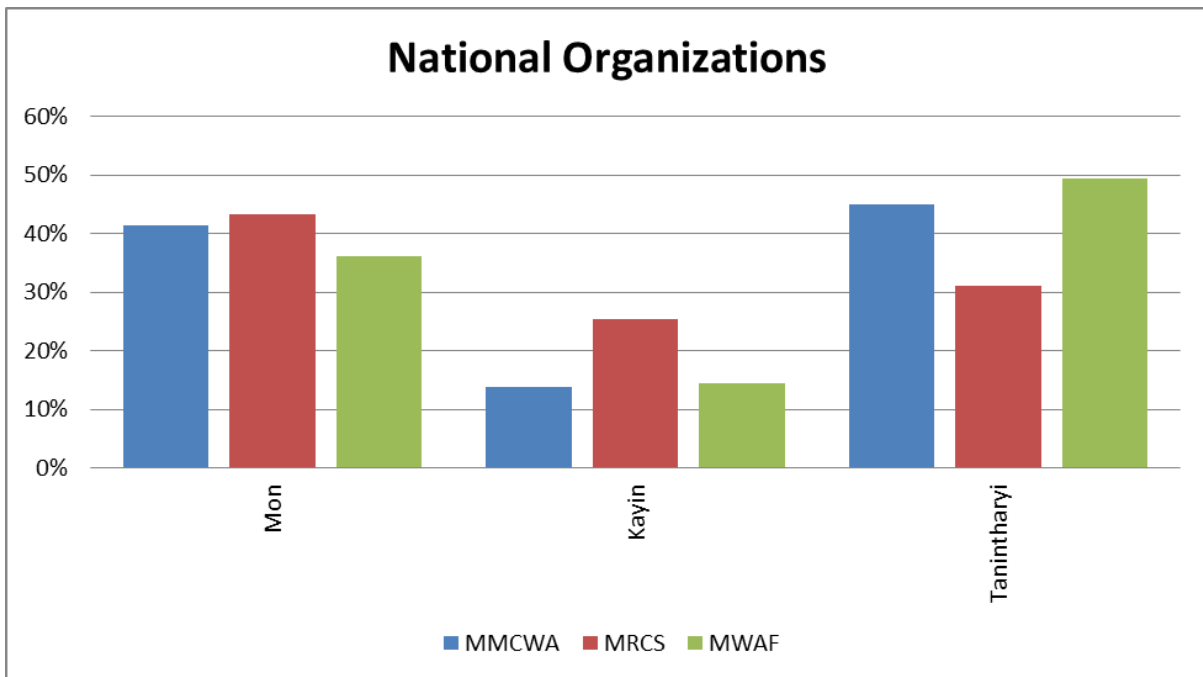
The following table provides a more detailed overview.

Area	Sectoral breakdown								
	Education	Health	WASH	Livelihoods	Food & Agriculture	Nutrition	Protection	DRR	Shelter
Kayah	Avg: 1.5	Avg: 2.8	Avg: 0.5	Avg: 0.4	Avg: 1.2	Avg: 0.4	Avg: 1.8	Avg: 0	Avg: 0
	Minimal coverage in three townships, with four others not covered (Bawlakhe, Hpasawng, Mese, Shadaw)	Coverage of all townships, with some disparity in Mese relative to Loikaw. Health issues include malaria, family planning and reproductive health.	Incomplete coverage- five townships have no coverage. Gravity systems are the prevalent form of improvement; seasonal use is common	Only two organisations present in two townships	Very poor coverage with two townships (Bawlakhe and Mese) not covered by either food or agriculture	Minimal coverage with one actor in three townships	Bare coverage with only one township having any activities through one actor.	No coverage	No coverage in the state
Kayin	Avg: 4.0	Avg: 6.0	Avg: 1.2	Avg: 2.1	Avg: 2	Avg: 0.1	Avg: 2.7	Avg: 0.2	Avg: 0.1
	Generally good coverage, though more remote townships have less (Myawaddy, Kyainseikgi, Thandaunggyi)	Relatively good coverage across state, with less inequality between areas, though Myawaddy shows only two actors present	Uneven coverage across townships, with only three having coverage, the remainder having no coverage	Outside the state capital, all townships have at best two actors, three only one	Two townships have no coverage at all in agriculture, others are covered by a single actor in the food sector.	Poor coverage with only a single organization in one township	A few actors across the state, with most townships may have only two actors	Minimal coverage with only one organization present in the sector	Only one organisation is active in the state
Mon	Avg: 3.7	Avg: 6.8	Avg: 1.4	Avg: 1.3	Avg: 1.4	Avg: 0	Avg: 3.6	Avg: 0.2	Avg: 0.2
	Spotty coverage with some areas covered by two	Good statewide coverage with each township	Uneven coverage ranging from	Poor coverage- largely through two national	Poor coverage with one township not	No organization active in this	Relatively good coverage in most townships	Practically no coverage- two actors in two	Only UNHCR in two townships

Tanintharyi	or three actors, but all townships covered	having at least two actors, with the central area of the state having least coverage	three organisations in several townships to no actors at all in one township	actors, with one township having no activity whatsoever	having any coverage at all in agriculture and only one township being covered for food	sector	in the state	townships	
	Avg: 2.6	Avg: 5.2	Avg: 1.5	Avg: 0.9	Avg: 0.5	Avg: 0.2	Avg: 1.1	Avg: 0.4	Avg: 0.9
	Uneven coverage in the region, especially in peripheral areas North and South (Yebyu, Bokpyin)	Substantial coverage across the region with relatively less disparity than in other areas	Minimal coverage (two or three actors per township) but one township (Kyunsu) not covered	Poor coverage with four townships not covered (Kawthoung, Kyunsu, Launglon, Yebyu) and all others except two covered by only one actor	Very poor coverage of this area, with only four townships covered- three of which by a single actor	Only one single actor (UNICEF) is active in this sector and only in two townships	Poor coverage, with only three actors and two townships (Kyunsu, Launglon) not covered	Poor coverage with only three organisations active and seven of the region's townships not covered	Very poor coverage with only two actors in seven townships



Graph 89:



Graph 90:

Myanmar Information Management Unit 3W's

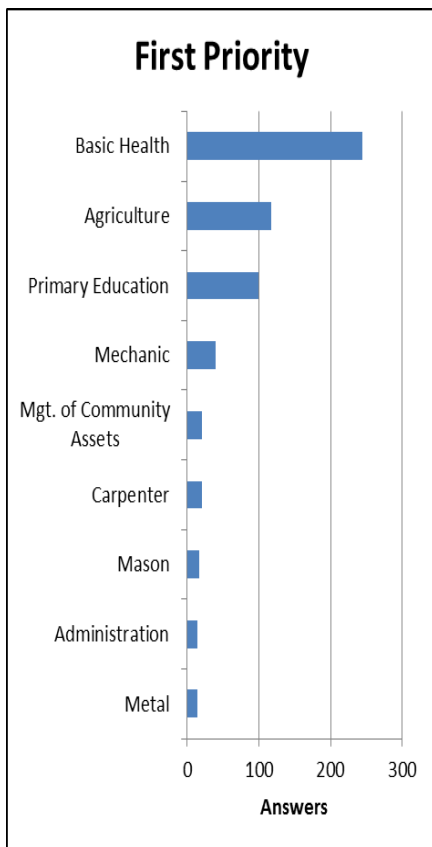
The MIMU April 2013 3W reports the following for the South-East:

<i>State/region</i>	<i>Organisations</i>	<i>Projects (protection)</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Ratio of projects: people (protection)</i>
<i>Kayah</i>	24	47 (8)	277,000	1:5,894 (1:38,000)
<i>Kayin</i>	34	84 (5)	1,432,000	1:17,048 (1:286,400)
<i>Mon</i>	36	97 (10)	2,115,000	1:21,804 (1:211,500)
<i>Tanintharyi</i>	21	78 (4)	1,365,000	1:17,500 (1:341,250)

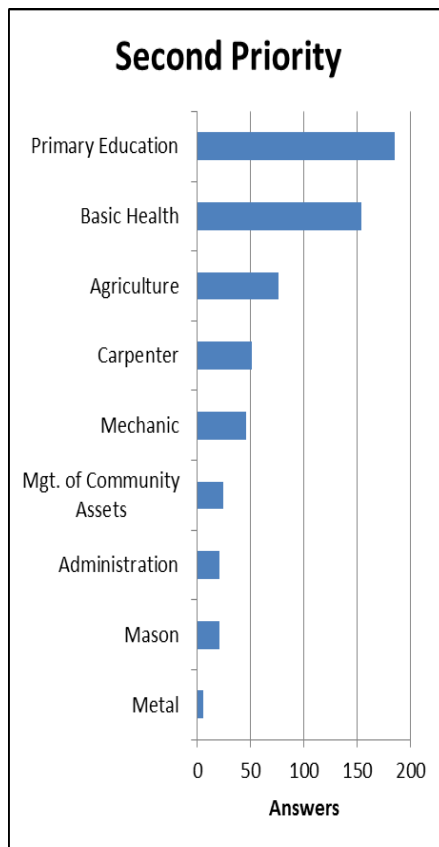
While recognizing that the MIMU 3W provides only a partial picture of assistance it is the most comprehensive picture to date. Activities are mostly in health, livelihoods, agriculture and education. Protection, including governance and peace-building, accounts for about one-fifth of all activity nationally but only 12% in the South-East.

Across the entire country, 31 organisations are involved in 74 protection projects, mostly around the promotion of gender equity, child protection, awareness raising, disability- i.e. development activities in response to chronic concerns, and only 10 on SGBV: there is no record of response to acute protection concerns. Roughly one-third of these projects are in the South-East. Interestingly, no agencies reported protection assessments as part of their activities. There are compelling reasons why protection is a relatively small sector and it is unlikely in the short-term that the current situation will change, especially when access remains so constrained. Another major challenge is the gap between Thailand based and Myanmar based organisations, which needs to be bridged, including the fact that many of those providing assistance / protection are not officially recognized by the Government.

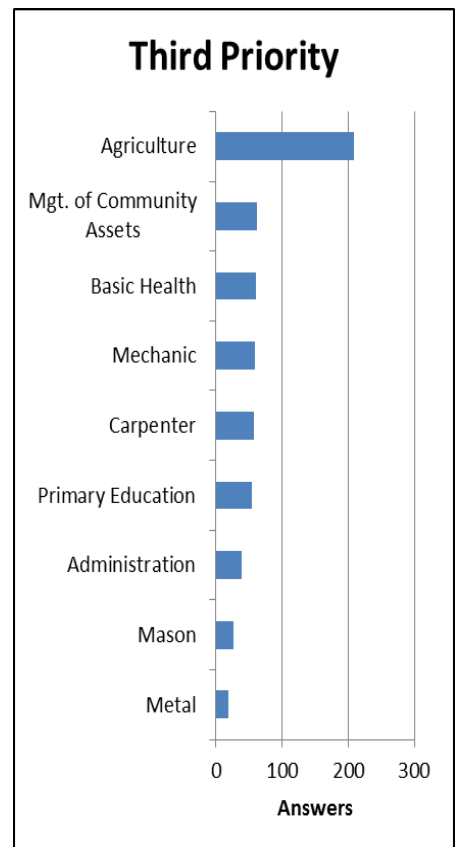
Livelihood skills needed by Priority



Graph 91:



Graph 92:



Graph 93:

Conclusions and Way Forward

This report has set out an analysis of village profiles collected by UNHCR field teams between 2008 and 2013 in the course of the planning, implementing and monitoring UNHCR’s programme in the South-East. The aim of the village profiling was to provide a standardized approach to assessing the current displacement situation and needs at village level, in order to inform UNHCR’s protection and durable solutions strategies and to ensure that interventions were appropriately designed and targeted, and in this respect, the village profiles have been of significant value. This report now consolidates the results of the ‘village profiling’ exercise in order to make it available to a wider audience, and data on individual villages may also be made available to partners upon request.

As noted in the first section of this report, the village profiling has now been discontinued as a stand-alone exercise, and UNHCR has now rolled out a returnee monitoring system in South-East Myanmar which draws on lessons learned from that exercise, and incorporates a ‘community profile’ analysis in the assessment of actual and potential return areas. It should be noted that returnee monitoring is currently limited to spontaneous, unassisted returns, as no organized voluntary repatriation or IDP return operation has yet taken place.

In order to address ongoing gaps in information on the current displacement situation within South-East Myanmar, a scoping mission was conducted in March 2013 in the South-East by

the Joint IDP Profiling Service, sponsored by the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Danish Refugee Council, UNICEF and UNHCR. This found a clear need for profiling of IDPs in the South-East region and a strong desire by many actors to embark on (or at least support) such an activity. It also explored the feasibility of implementing a profiling process in a challenging environment, concluding it to be possible if appropriate advocacy is undertaken, strategic partnerships are built and a sensitive methodology is developed. The JIPs mission found that profiling the IDP situation in the southeast of Myanmar is not only possible, but could be a highly impactful profiling if planned and undertaken well.

Critically, such a profiling should only be carried out where it has the potential to make a concrete contribution to durable solutions, and should not duplicate other needs assessments. For a profiling (or possibly a 'durable solutions assessment') to have the desired impact, it is important that all key stakeholders (including displaced and host communities, government and non-state armed actors) are on board with the process and that the broader environment (including the local political context) is conducive to securing openings for durable solutions. This may mean a staged /sequential approach in different States/Regions. UNHCR will continue to work with the Government and partners to determine if/when an inter-agency IDP profiling exercise should be considered, as part of a broader strategy in support of durable solutions to displacement in the South-East.

Annexes

Annex 1: UNHCR Community Support Projects in South-East Myanmar (2004-2012)*

Sector	Activity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	By sector
Education	Primary school construction (new)	7	16	11	11	9	9	1	1	0	65	331
	Primary school rehabilitation	11	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	
	Furniture provision	39	16	18	12	10	9	1	1	0	106	
	School supplies provision	1	56	71	0	0	8	0	0	0	136	
Health	RHSC Construction (new)	7	15	10	10	10	10	4	5	4	75	451
	RHSC rehabilitation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Furniture provision	21	14	11	9	10	10	3	5	4	87	
	Basic Medical Equipment & Generator	0	0	0	143	10	10	4	0	0	167	
	Provision of clean delivery kits	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	67	0	77	
	BME without generator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	

	Surgical kits to station hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	
Water	Water point (new)	54	58	49	42	42	31	14	46	30	366	466
	Water point (repair)	0	6	0	0	0	0	22	27	45	100	
Infrastructure	Road/bridge construction/rehabilitation	4	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Community Services	Livelihoods project	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	15	1,067
	Early Child Development Training	0	0	0	16	24	65	76	79	82	342	
	Life Skills Training	0	0	0	42	117	92	81	85	82	499	
	WASH training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	51	211	
Emergency Assistance	Provision of NFIs (events)	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	24	11	40	40
	Provision of NFIs (beneficiaries)	0	0	0	0	0	771	1,084	2,743	2,675	7,273	
Sanitation	Construction of double unit latrine								138	71	209	217
	Provision of pan & pipe	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	
Shelter	Construction of shelters	0	0	0	0	87	150	103	0	0	340	340

*Projects implemented by UNHCR directly or through implementing partners. Additional projects were implemented by Operational Partners under the umbrella of UNHCR's Letter of Understanding with the Government of Myanmar

Annex 2: Data Collection Form

Initial Basic Village Information Module				Form Sr No.	
1. Header Fields FOR FO USE ONLY					
Form Serial Number	<input type="text"/>	Township (3 letter prefix)	<input type="text"/>	Year (2-digit)	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>			FO (2 letter code)	Serial (4 digits)
1.2	State/Region	<input type="text"/>			
1.3	Township Name	<input type="text"/>			
1.4	Village Tract Name	<input type="text"/>			
1.5	Village Name	<input type="text"/>			
1.6	GPS Coordinates [DD,DDDD]	<input type="text"/>	a) Latitude N	<input type="text"/>	b) Longitude E
			c) Elevation [meters]		
1.7	FIELD OFFICE USE ONLY MIMU P-Code	<input type="text"/>			
PART I: Community-level information Segment					
2. Local Information Source					
Describe your local information source					
i) Name			ii) Function		
a)	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
b)	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
c)	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
d)	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
3. Demographic					
3.1 Ethnicity of population (Approximate Ratio) [%]					
	a) Bamar	<input type="text"/>	b) Kayin	<input type="text"/>	c) Mon
	d) Kayah	<input type="text"/>	e) Other, describe	<input type="text"/>	
3.2 Religion (if more than one, approx. ratios) [%]					

a)
 Buddhist
 d) Hindu

b) Christian
 e) Other, describe

c)
 Muslim

3.3 Total # of residential buildings

3.4 Total # Inhabitants

3.5 Total # of Households

3.6 Total # Families in Village Family List

3.7 # Single-headed Households

3.8 # of IDPs

3.9 # of Returnees

Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>
Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>
Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>
Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>
Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>
Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>
Estim. /Docu.	<input type="text"/>

4. Population Development and Change

4.1 Change in the last five years

a) # households lost (-)/gained (+)

b) # working age adults lost (-)/gained (+)

4.2 Origin of new households (also include the IDPs who have been displaced even before 5 years)

	i) # of HHs	ii) State/Region	iii) Township	iv) Village Tract	v) Village	vi) Displaced since (year)
a)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.3 Reasons for moving here (all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Economic (availability of work or land)	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Lost of livelihood in original location
<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Concern for safety/security issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Directed relocation
<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Other (describe)		

4.4 Destination of former residents who left (all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Urban areas (in Myanmar)	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Rural areas (in Myanmar)	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Abroad (Thailand or other)
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5. Access to village

5.1 Physical access

a) Motorized vehicle road	<input type="checkbox"/>	not available	<input type="checkbox"/>	all-season	<input type="checkbox"/>	dry-season use only
b) 2-wheel vehicle or foot access path	<input type="checkbox"/>	not	<input type="checkbox"/>	all-season	<input type="checkbox"/>	dry-season use only

c) Water access (local jetty) available not available all-season wet-season use only

5.2 Grid electricity access 0-no 1-yes

5.3 Telecom access

a) Any wireless phone reception/use observed? i) MPT ii) Thai network
 b) Land line in evidence?

5.4 Observed recent construction to improve access? If so please describe below what was constructed (e.g. road, bridge, etc):

5.5 Existing/previous donor or government assistance? If so, note below what organization conducted or funded infrastructure activity:

6. Existing/previous UNHCR activities at current location

1) Project	UNHCR SN	2) Project	UNHCR SN
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

7. Livelihood

7.1 Predominant means of livelihood

<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Fishery	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Food processing
<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) (non-food) Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) Handicrafts
<input type="checkbox"/>	g) Trading				

7.2 Overall prosperity of the community

1-above average, 2-average, 3-below average

7.3 Is there a market associated with this location?

not available daily weekly biweekly or less frequent

7.4 Is none, travel time from this location to the nearest daily market

b) Travel time [min] c) Travel modality

8. Housing

8.1 Permanent shelter types (housing expected to last indefinitely in this location)

a) brick or cinderblock b) wood-frame/plank and woven wall

8.2 Temporary shelters(housing expected to last for only a limited period of time or built to allow removal)

a) bamboo and plant material shelters without wood frame/floor elements or other ground-level temporary structures
 b) suspended tarpaulins/tents or similar

8.3 Conditions of temporary shelters

1-new, 2-good condition, 3-need repair

9. Access to basic services

9.1 Enrolment of children in PS as per total population [%]
9.2 Access of population to safe drinking water [%]
9.3 Access of population to sanitation facilities [%]
9.4 Access of population to basic health care [%]

PART II: Facility-specific Information Module

10. Health

10.1 Check any health facilities physically present in this location. Describe the name of the facility beside the corresponding type. Leave blank if it does not exist.

a) Station Hospital (name)
 b) Rural Health Center (name)
 c) Rural Health Sub-center (name)
 d) Other facility (description and name)

10.2 Characteristics/condition of physical health facility in this location (if any)

- a) Type of facility (e.g. RHC, RHSC, etc.)
- b) Structure brick/block Wood, bamboo
- c) Building condition 1-functional/maintained, 2-significant deterioration, 3-unstable/ruin

10.3 Observed staffing as of visit.

- a) Doctor b) Health Assistant c) Midwife / Auxiliary midwife d) Community/Volunteer Health worker (VHW)

10.4 Operation of facility

- daily 2-4 days/week Open less than 2 days/week Irregular operating times/un-staffed

10.5 Home health care services in this community

- a) Midwife b) Auxiliary midwife c) Community / Volunteer Health worker (VHW) d) Traditional birth attendant (TBA) e) Other traditional healer f) Other medical outreach worker

10.6 Nearest next higher level health facility outside this village for this location

- a) Type Township Hospital Station hospital Rural Health Center Rural Health Sub-center
- b) Facility Name
- c) Travel time [min] d) Travel modality

11. Education

11.1 Highest grade level of education at this location? [Grade]

11.2 Check any education facilities physically present in this location.

Type	#	ii) Names	iii) Funding	State	
a) # High School	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Private/Affiliated/Monastic
b) # MS or post prim	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Private/Affiliated/Monastic
c) # Primary School	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Private/Affiliated/Monastic

11.3 Characteristics/condition of educational facilities (if any)

- a) School Type Name
- b) Structure brick/block Wood, bamboo

c) No. of classrooms 3+ single room open space only
 d) Building condition 1-functional/maintained, 2-significant deterioration, 3-unstable/ruin
 e) Fly-proof Latrines None 1 unit 2 units 3 units+
 f) Safe drinking water point on premises 0-no 1-yes

11.4 Staffing (No. of teachers)

a) # teachers paid by state b) # teachers paid by community c) TOTAL # teachers

11.5 No. of students enrolled (present or last school year if between sessions)

a) School year (e.g. 2010-2011) b) No. of MALE for all grades
 c) No. of FEMALE for all grades d) TOTAL for all grades
 e) Data source Document Teacher estimate Other informant estimate

11.6 Nearest educational facility beyond the village (type and distance by mode of transport for each type)

Type	i) Name	b) Travel time [min]	iii) Travel Modality
a) High School	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b) MS or PP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c) Primary School	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

12. Water/Sanitation

12.1 Total Number of water sources in this location:

12.2 Capacity/Availability

a) Wet season 0-insufficient, 1-sufficient b) Dry season 0-insufficient, 1-sufficient

12.3 Maximum walking distance for community to access water source (one way trip) [min]

12.4 Known water quality issues 0-bad, 1-good

If bad,

a) colour b) taste c) smell d) chemical contamination (incl. arsenic)

e) other issue (describe)

12.5 Water-borne Diseases

Any of the following Water-borne Diseases common in the village?

a) Diarrhoea b) Typhoid c) Hepatitis d) Dysentery

12.6 Latrines

a) Are there fly-proof latrines in this village? 0-no 1-yes
 b) If yes, in use in how many percent of the Households? [%]

13. Priority for infrastructure project

13.1 Rate the project environment (1 = difficult; 2 = average; 3 = good)

General Rating [1,2,3]

a) Contact to community b) Contact to authority
 c) Possible Synergy with neighbouring communities
 d) UNHCR core target group (IDP, Returnees, Most vulnerable, Children, Women, Elderly)
 (1 if < 20%, 2 if between 20% and 70%, 3 if >70%)

13.2 Rate the project sector (1 = low; 2 = average, 3 = high)

Identification of the scheme

	i) Health	ii) Education	iii) Water	iv) Sanitation	v) Shelter
a) Needs from the beneficiaries	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b) Priorities of the community	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c) Priorities of the authority	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d) Non available access to alternative facility	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
e) Presence of potential IP in the region	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

14. Community Assets

Community organizations in this location

14.1 Local organizations:

a) Parent Teacher Association (PTA), if there is a school
 b) Water Management Committee(s) c) Health Committee(s)

d) Other (describe)

14.2 Branches of national organizations:

a) MMCWA b) MRCS c) MWAF

d) Other (describe)

14.3 Of the followings, select 3 priority skills today insufficiently developed within the community:

(Mason, Carpenter, Metal, Mechanics, Agriculture, Basic Health, Primary Education, Administration, Management of community assets)

a) First Priority	
b) Second Priority	
c) Third Priority	

15. Data Processing

15.1 Data Collector	Sr. Field Assistant, CHO CHO MYINT							
15.2 Organization	UNHCR		MRCS		BAJ	NRC		SDC
d) Other (describe)								
15.3 Date of Visit (dd.mm.yy)						To be completed in Yangon		
15.4 First visit/update		first visit to site		follow-up visit		Sr.No of first record		
15.5 Data Entry								
a) Data entry by (name)					b) On (dd.mm.yy)			
c) Entered at office in								
15.6 Final Verification & Compilation at Yangon (To be completed in Yangon)								
a) By (name)					b) On (dd.mm.yy)			