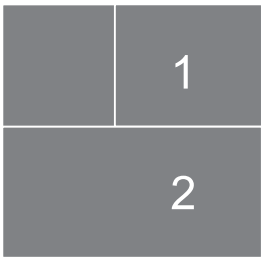


1. 'Slates, not school books', free-fire area, Karenni State, 2004, KSWC
2. 'Lack of food security', free-fire area, Tenasserim Division, 2004, CIDKP

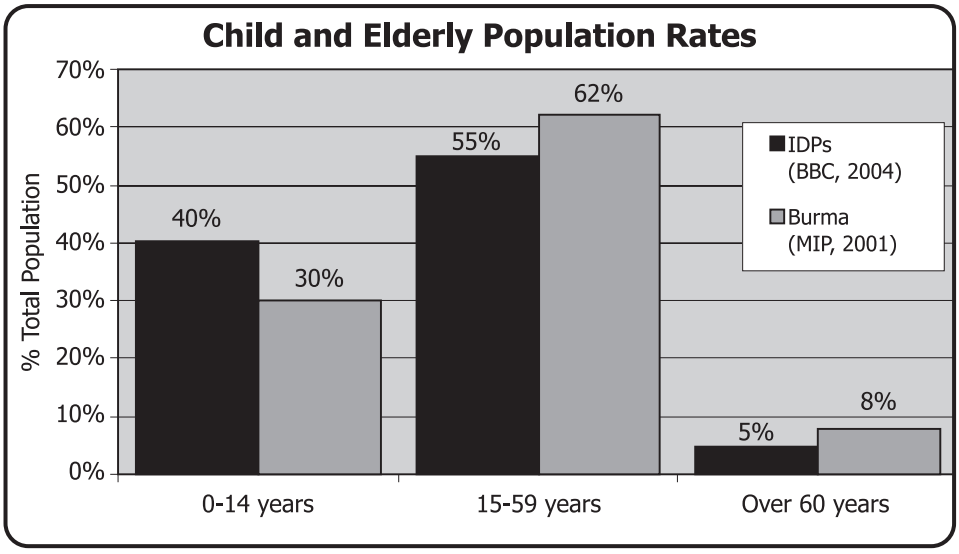
4

VULNERABILITY
OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS

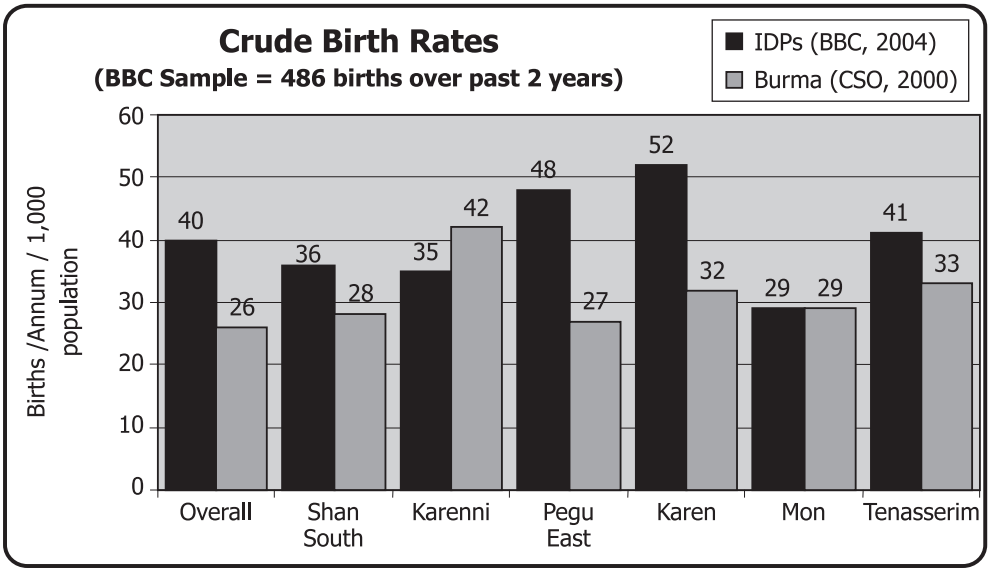
Demographic stress refers to situations when the physiological characteristics of a population reduce collective abilities to cope and recover from livelihood shocks. This survey of internally displaced persons in eastern Burma has analysed demographic stress using indicators of age and sex distribution, crude birth rates and the identification of especially vulnerable individuals.

The documented structure of the internally displaced population consists of a greater proportion of children, lower population rates of working age and a lower percentage of elders compared to the general population in Burma. These higher levels of dependency on a smaller adult population are associated with lower life expectancy and higher birth rates amongst the internally displaced, as well as resettlement of the aged into safer and more convenient environs. Disaggregated by area, the lowest proportion of children amongst the internally displaced population was recorded in Shan state while the highest percentage was in Tenasserim Division. Age distribution was found to be similar for sub-groups in free fire areas, ethnic ceasefire areas, SPDC relocation sites and mixed administration areas.



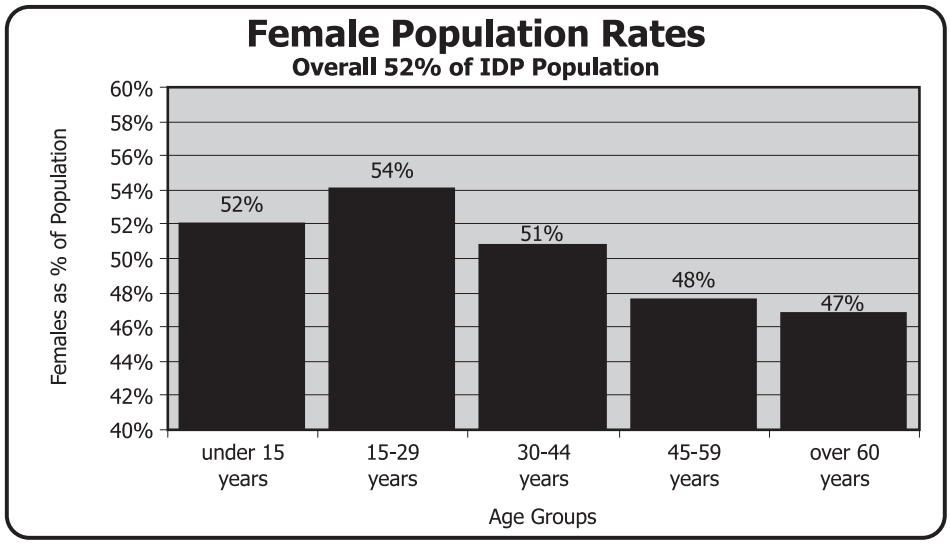
(Comparative Source : Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2001, *Myanmar Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey*, with UNFPA, Rangoon, 2003)

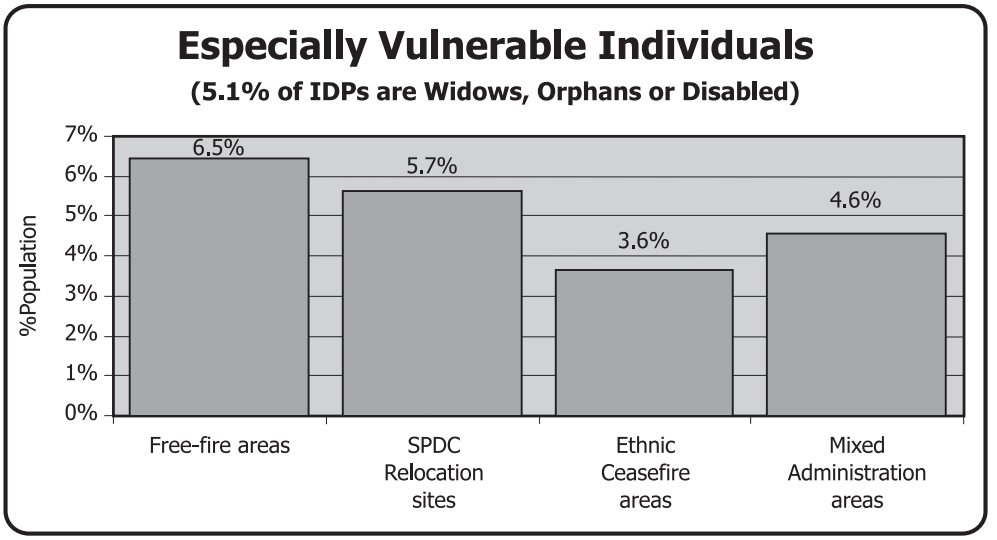
The overall birth rate recorded amongst the internally displaced is significantly higher than government statistics indicate for the general population. This may be partly due to methodological differences, as the government's survey was only in capital townships and only recorded births registered by a hospital or official midwife. However, high birth rates also represent limited access to contraceptives and family planning education as well as potential pressures on livelihoods and the natural resources in the future. High birth rates have also been associated with coping strategies in conflict-affected environments where mortality rates are high and manual labour is essential for survival. Crude birth rates amongst internally displaced persons were highest amongst those hiding in free-fire areas and lowest in ethnic ceasefire areas.



(Comparative source : Central Statistical Organisation, *Statistical Yearbook,* Rangoon, 2000)

Girls and women comprise slightly more than half of the overall internally displaced population. However, when disaggregated by age, females constitute a significantly higher proportion of children and working age adults and a minority of the population in older age brackets. High rates of women in the working age population are associated with conscription of men into the armed resistance, migration of men in search of income for their families, and the flight of men to avoid forced labour and portering duties. Yet, as records of widows also illustrate, the risks of dying from malaria contracted in agricultural fields and being killed as a direct consequence of war are greater for working age men than women. Lower rates of women in the older age brackets are indicative of shorter life expectancy related to the indirect impacts of conflict in terms of malnutrition and generally poor health.





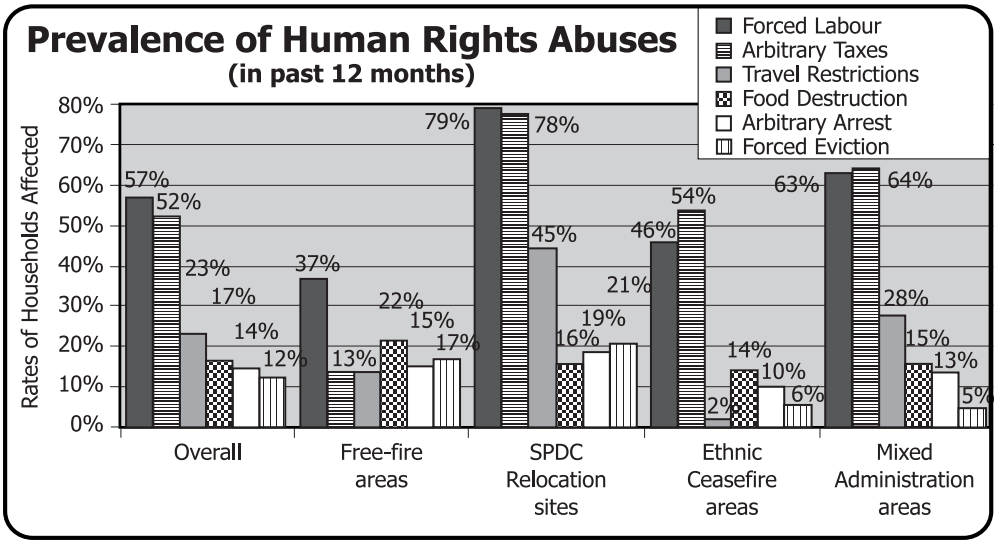
This survey found that over 5% of the internally displaced are widows, orphans or disabled. These people are particularly susceptible to livelihood shocks because of the loss of regular family support structures or physical incapacity. Rates were highest amongst those hiding in free fire areas and lowest in ethnic ceasefire areas. Amongst the especially vulnerable individuals surveyed, 31% were in free fire areas while only 14% were in ethnic ceasefire areas. These findings suggest not only that people are more likely to experience significant personal loss in conflict-affected areas, but also that this loss may actually strengthen the determination of some people to resist further displacement. For other especially vulnerable individuals, opportunities to migrate into relatively safer environments may be limited due to an increased dependency on community support.

4.2 LACK OF PROTECTION

Humanitarian protection relates to any activity "preventing and / or alleviating the immediate effects of a specific pattern of abuse and restoring dignified conditions of life through reparation, restitution and rehabilitation".[37] Levels of protection were assessed in this survey by utilizing quantifiable indicators of human rights abuse, the frequency of forced displacement, and the prevalence of civilian casualties of war.

Ironically, the most effective protection against human rights abuses appears to be hiding from sight in the forest. One out of every three households in free-fire areas reported no abuses of human rights during the past year compared to one in ten households in ceasefire areas and less than one in twenty households in mixed administration areas and relocation sites. The most common human rights abuses identified were forced labour, arbitrary taxation / extortion, restrictions on movement, destruction of food, arbitrary arrest and forced evictions.

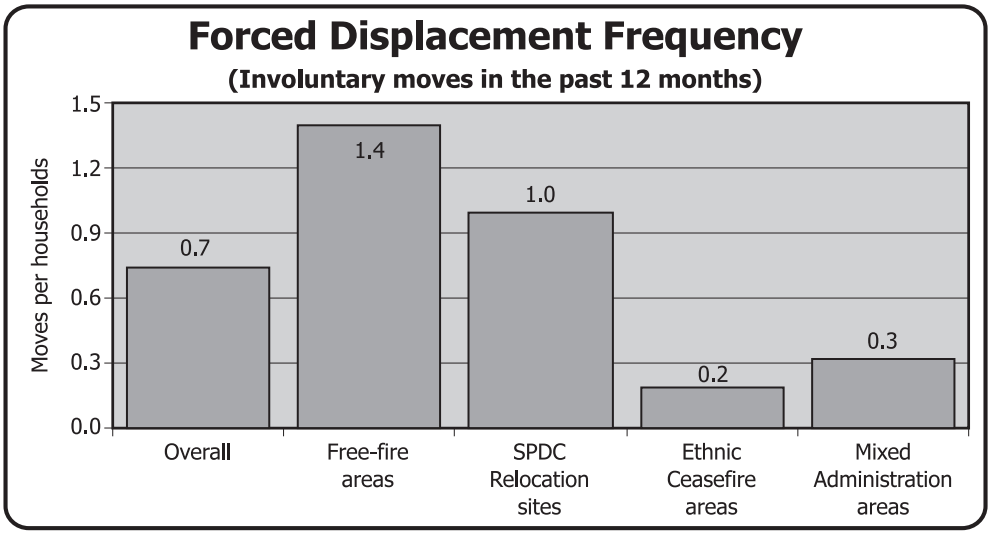
[37] Inter Agency Standing Committee, cited in ICRC, 1999, *Workshop on Protection for Human Rights and Humanitarian Organisations : Doing Something about it and Doing it well*, Geneva, 18-20 January, pp21, 25



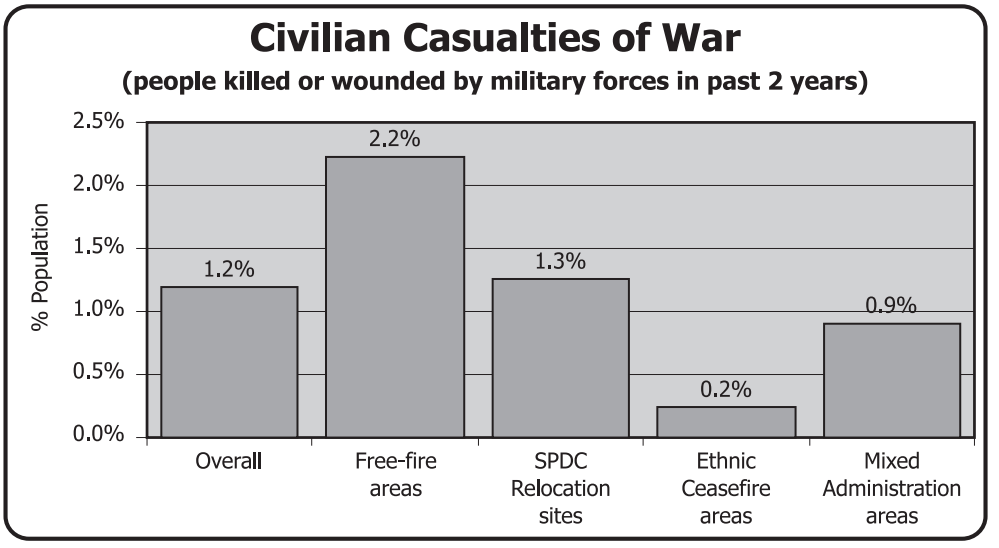
Over half of households surveyed had been obliged to work for authorities and forced to pay arbitrary taxes during the past twelve months. Both of these abuses were recorded as most prevalent in relocation sites and mixed administration areas where villagers must deal with SPDC soldiers on a daily basis, and the least common in free-fire areas where villages are in hiding. Over 20% of internally displaced households had been ordered to restrict local travel in the past year, with rates again highest in relocation sites and mixed administration areas. However, responses from free-fire and ceasefire areas are likely to understate the extent to which movements were restricted by fear rather than specific orders.

Approximately one in every five households from free-fire areas and relocation sites reported suffering from the deliberate destruction of food stocks and forced evictions during the past year. This can be partly attributed to the way that counter insurgency activities split communities with some households fleeing into hiding and some following orders into relocation sites. However, it is also related to unsustainable nature of relocation sites which oblige people to supplement their livelihoods by planting crops outside of designated areas.

When disaggregated by area rather than location type, reports of forced labour were most prominent in Shan and Karenni state where almost four out of every five households had been obliged to work for the authorities during the past year. The highest rates of arbitrary taxation were documented in Tenasserim Division where two thirds of households had been extorted by authorities. Restrictions on travel and forced evictions were most severe in Pegu Division, while the destruction of food stocks and crops was recorded most in Karenni and Mon states. While the survey found that human rights abuses are widespread and a lack of protection is common in all areas, people in relocation sites have been affected the most.



When asked how frequently they had been forced to move or flee from shelter, on average two out three internally displaced households indicated having been forcibly displaced once in the past twelve months. This rate includes responses from ethnic ceasefire and mixed administration areas which are more stable although still not conducive to resettlement. While the average household in free-fire areas was forced to move every 8 months, this is likely to understate the fluidity of displacement because movements between hide-outs in the same general vicinity were not counted. Given that community-based organizations have in recent years reported average displacement rates for households hiding in free-fire areas of three to four moves per year, these findings suggest that average displacement frequency has decreased. However, it should be noted that the rates of displacement reported in this survey for Karenni state remain comparable to previous years. This exception to the trend can be attributed to the intensity of counter insurgency activities in Karenni state during the past twelve months.

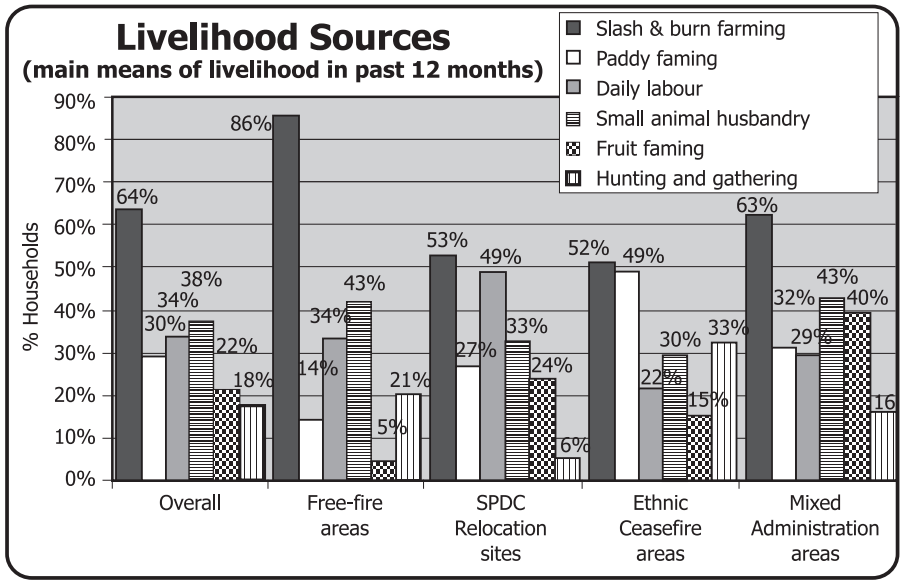


This survey also found that more than 1% of the internally displaced population had been killed or wounded by military assault during the past two years alone. Almost half of the families of these civilian casualties of war remain in free-fire areas, despite the greater risks of being killed or wounded. Indeed, households surveyed in free-fire areas were attacked by military forces and had members forced to sweep for landmines twice as often during the past year compared to internally displaced persons in other types of locations. When the prevalence of civilian casualties was analysed in relation to states and divisions, the highest rates of abuse were documented in Pegu Division. This can be attributed to patrols of the *Sa Thon Lon* para-military forces into upland areas and the intensity of SPDC militarization to shield central Burma from the impact of armed conflict.

4.3 UNSUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The sustainability of livelihoods depends on coping and recovering from unforeseen stresses and shocks to physical assets and human capabilities. Conversely vulnerability is related to insecure livelihoods where the natural resource base is limited and access to physical, human and social capital is undermined. This survey collected data related to livelihood sources, access to agricultural tools, and coping strategies in order to analyse the sustainability of livelihoods for internally displaced populations.

Subsistence agriculture of one sort or another is the major source of livelihoods for the general population in eastern Burma. Amongst the internally displaced, two thirds of the population are largely dependent on the slash and burn of secondary forests to prepare and cultivate upland plots of rice for harvesting annually in October and November. Dependence on such marginal shifting cultivation practices is greatest in free-fire areas, where this survey found internally displaced persons were least able to afford the longer term investments associated with irrigated paddy fields and fruit plantations. Two out of five households in free-fire areas also reported breeding small animals such as chickens and pigs, which was more than the internally displaced in other types of locations.



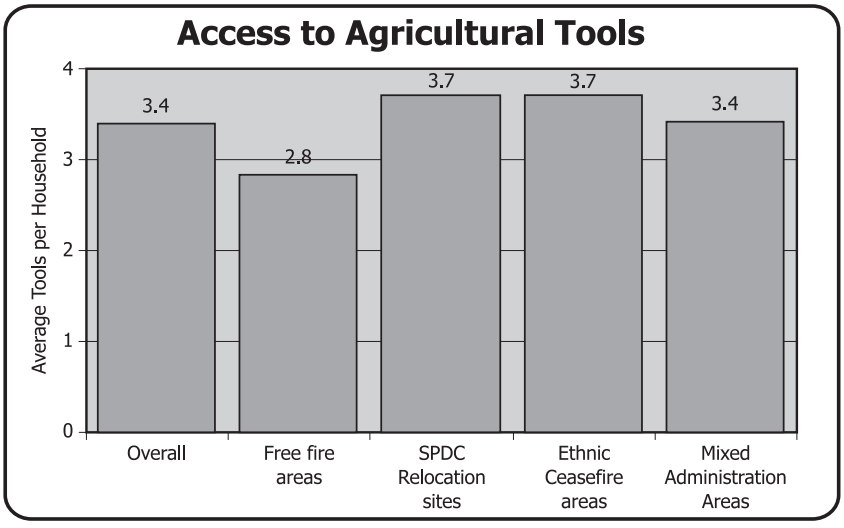
Conversely, half of households in relocation sites were recorded offering daily labour for cash wages as a main means of livelihood which was a higher rate than amongst the internally displaced elsewhere. Less households in relocation sites were documented as being involved in any type of rice farming, whether on irrigated paddy fields or upland plots, compared to anywhere else. This can be attributed to the lack of access to agricultural land and greater restrictions on movement.

While hunting and gathering has commonly been linked to coping strategies for people hiding in free-fire areas, the deterrent of landmines along forest tracks is likely to be associated with the record of higher rates for hunting and gathering in ceasefire areas. However this is also indicative of the unsustainable nature of ceasefire areas, even though half the households have access to paddy fields which is greater than in any other area.

Internally displaced and war affected populations in mixed administration areas reported having the most diversified livelihood sources and the highest rates of longer term investments in fruit plantations. This represents more secure livelihoods, and hence greater possibilities for sustainable resettlement, amongst this sub-population compared to the internally displaced in free-fire areas, relocation sites and ceasefire areas.

Disaggregated by states and divisions, cultural and geographic factors associated with livelihoods become more evident. The practice of slash and burn farming is most common in mountainous Karenni state, but dependence on this as a livelihood source is most significant in Tenasserim Division. Access to irrigated paddy fields was reported most in the plains of Mon and Shan states. Eastern Pegu Division's proximity to central Burma limits access to land for any type of rice farming, and results in more households depending on small animal husbandry, daily labour and the maintenance of insecure tenure over fruit plantations. Despite these regional differences, however, the over-riding trends of insecure livelihoods remain common for internally displaced populations.

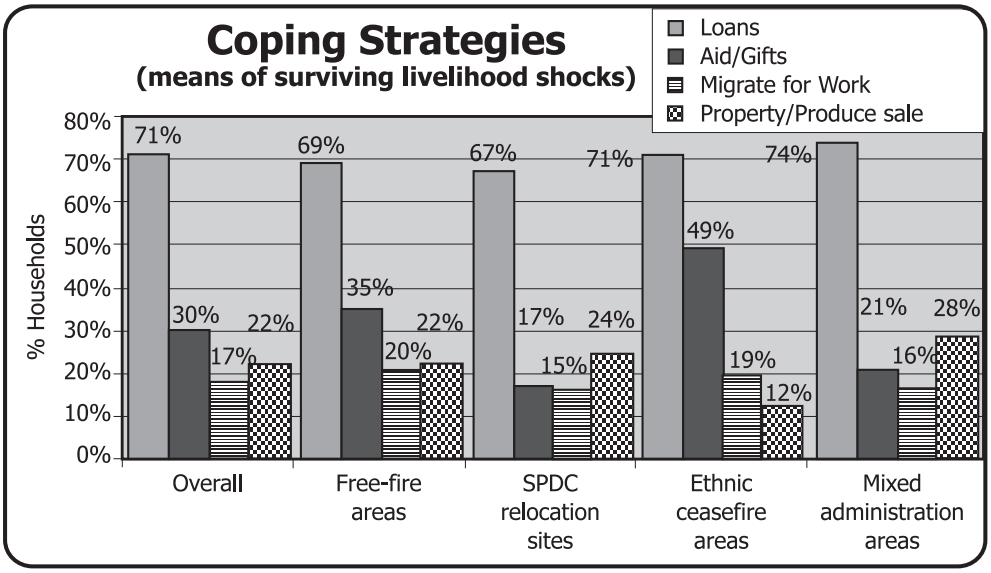
Although the livelihoods of internally displaced persons have been largely dependent on subsistence agriculture, the average household reported possessing only three tools to support their efforts. Capital equipment was most scarce in free-fire areas



amongst different location types, and in Shan state and Tenasserim Division when analysed across states. Such labour-intensive conditions may be indicative not only of poverty, but also of asset stripping as a counter-insurgency strategy to intimidate supposed "rebel sympathisers" into subjugation.

The coping strategies that households had used after livelihoods had been shocked during the past year were assessed by this survey. More than two thirds of internally displaced households were found to have accessed loans to survive food shortages, of which approximately half required interest to be repaid on top of the original debt. Provision of loans, and especially interest-free loans, in such an unstable environment depends upon networks of trust substituting for material collateral. The high utility of such social collateral to access loans is indicative of the extent to which coping strategies are collective and based around maintaining strong relations between communities across the lines of conflict. Similarly, the social nature of coping strategies is reflected in the finding that almost a third of households received gifts from friends or aid from community-based relief organisations. In contrast, more strictly economic coping strategies such as migrating to search for income and selling property or produce were only utilised as coping strategies by approximately one in five households.

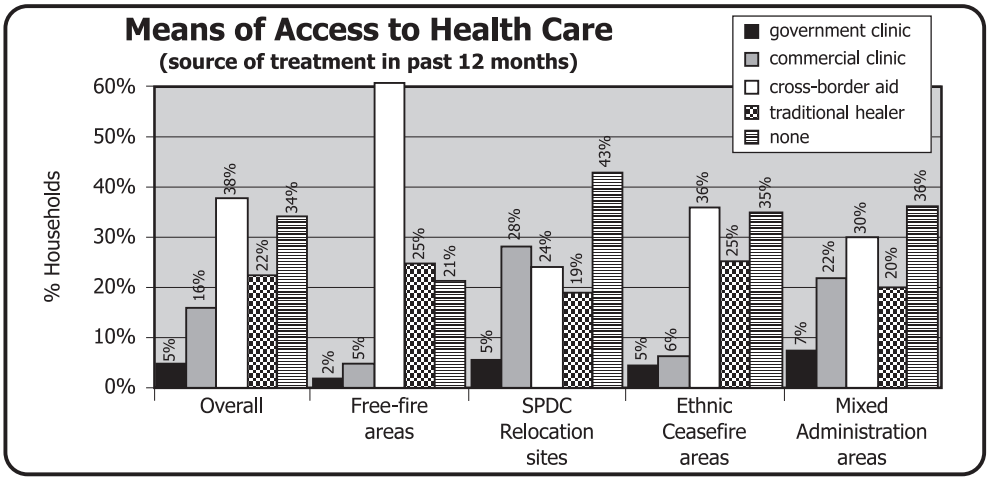
Analysis of coping strategies by location type demonstrates that significantly more internally displaced persons in ethnic ceasefire areas and free-fire areas are assisted by relief aid. Given that international humanitarian access to internally displaced and war-affected populations is negligible in eastern Burma, the vast majority of this relief can be assumed to be provided by community based organisations. These survey results indicate that the ability of community-based organisations to provide relief to internally displaced persons is inversely related to the proximity of SPDC forces. Conversely, the sale of property is more commonly associated with coping strategies in relocation sites and mixed administration areas which are generally more integrated with urban markets.



When coping strategies were differentiated into areas, internally displaced households in Tenasserim Division and Shan state recorded the lowest rates for accessing loans and people in Mon state the highest during the past year. Findings were also that relief aid reached the smallest proportion of households in southern Shan state and the largest in eastern Pegu Division. However, migration and the sale of property were most widely utilised as a coping strategy in Shan state and were least popular in Tenasserim Division. The survey appears to suggest that social networks offer the weakest support for internally displaced persons suffering from livelihood shocks and food shortages in Tenasserim Division and Shan State.

4.4 POOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health impacts in emergencies not only relate directly to mortality, injury and trauma but also indirectly to increased rates of infectious diseases and malnutrition. Indirect impacts are often related to deficiencies in food and water supply, breakdowns in sanitation and the disruption of health services.[38] This survey monitored access to health care, child mortality, acute malnutrition amongst children, access to food, drinking water sources and means of excreta disposal to analyse health status.

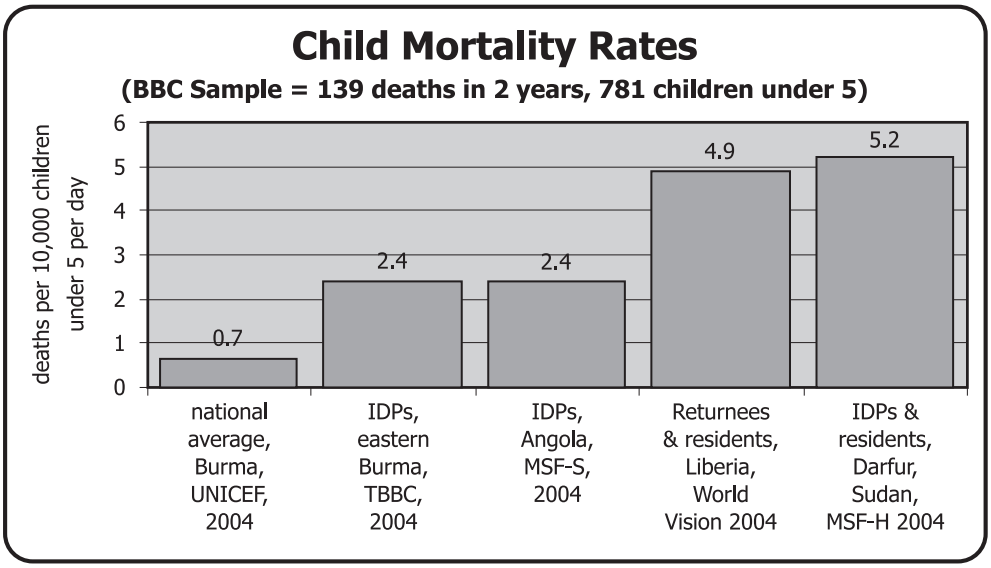


Internally displaced households were asked which type of agencies had provided them with health care services during the past year. While a third of households responded that they had not received any treatment or medicine during the past year, the main means of accessing health care was recorded as via cross-border aid provided by community organizations. This was particularly the case for people in free-fire areas, and suggests that access to health services may actually be greater for internally displaced persons in hiding compared to other groups. The provision of health care was reported as most limited in relocation sites, where dependence on commercial clinics and traders was highest, representing the extent to which forced

[38] SPHERE, 2004, *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response*, SCHR / InterAction, Geneva, p254, www.sphereproject.org

relocations disrupt access to social services. Government clinics were of negligible benefit to internally displaced persons whatever type of location they were residing in. Conversely, traditional healers were widely utilized and provided treatment to one in five households during the past year. When disaggregated by area, Shan state and Tenasserim Division recorded the largest limitations on health care, with over half of the surveyed population not being able to access any medical services during the past year. Lack of access to health care is associated with high mortality rates from infectious diseases which can be prevented and treated, such as malaria.

The daily mortality rate for children under five, expressed in proportion to the relevant sub-population under five, is acknowledged as one of the most specific and useful indicators to monitor the status of public health in an emergency situation. A doubling of the country's baseline child mortality rate indicates a serious public health emergency.[39] This survey found the child mortality rate amongst the internally displaced is three times higher than Burma's baseline rate. These child mortality rates are comparable to indicators derived from only slightly larger sample sizes of roughly nine hundred children from internally displaced and war-affected areas in the Horn of Africa. However the recall period from which mortality rates were surveyed in eastern Burma was longer than standard practice, and this may have exaggerated results. It has also not been possible for these results to be disaggregated with confidence into rates for each state and division or location type because the sample size is not significant unless combined.

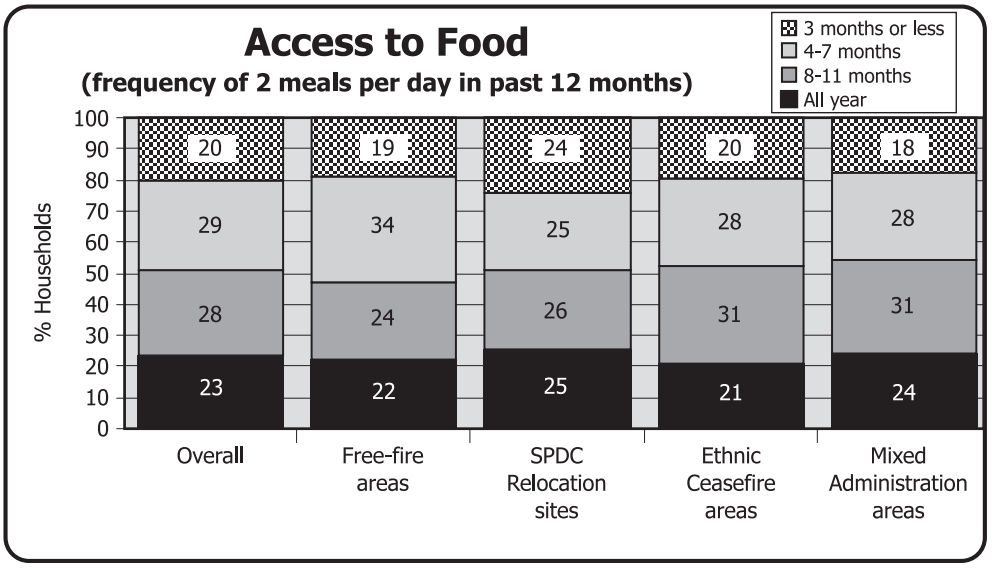


(Sources : UNICEF, 2004, *The State of the World's Children*, New York, pp 104 & 124, www.unicef.org UNS Standing Committee on Nutrition, 2004, *Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations*, No.2, Geneva, www.unsystem.org/scn)

[39] ibid, p260

Prospective mortality rates are measured in relation to the number of live births and indicate the probability of children dying before reaching the age of five. While this indicator is useful for predicting trends, it is complicated by the necessity of collecting birth rates. Government statistics indicate the baseline rate for Burma predicts one in every ten children will die before reaching five years of age.[40] This survey of internally displaced and war-affected populations found prospective child mortality rates almost three times higher than Burma's baseline data and predicts 286 deaths for every 1,000 children born. These findings are higher than the results of recent survey conducted by community health workers which reported prospective under five mortality rates amongst internally displaced persons at 219 deaths per 1,000 live births.[41] However, even these more conservative findings indicate that child mortality for the internally displaced is more than double Burma's baseline rate.

Internally displaced persons were asked how often they were able to eat two full meals a day during the previous twelve months. Three quarters of respondents estimated that they had suffered food shortages for at least one month, while one in five households replied they had been able to access sufficient food for less than three months of the year. Estimates were comparable across different types of location types, but varied considerably when compared across areas with households in Shan State reporting the most access to food and estimates from Mon state suggesting the greatest food shortages. Given the speculative nature and difficulty in defining and estimating the duration of food shortages, responses to this question need to be treated with caution**.**



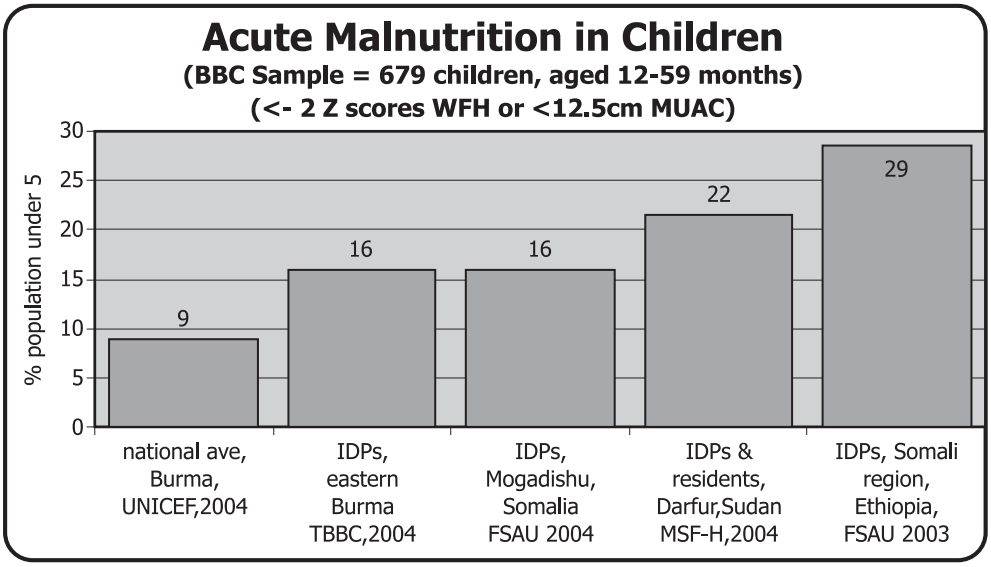
Malnutrition is associated with increased risks of growth failure and mortality, and incorporates states of wasting (thinness or acute malnutrition), stunting (shortness or chronic malnutrition) and micro-nutrient deficiencies. Measuring malnutrition levels

[40] Ministry of Immigration and Population and UNFPA, *Myanmar Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey:2001*, Rangoon, 2003. (100 under five deaths per 1,000 live births)
[41] Back Pack Health Worker Team, 2004, "Statement by 3rd Conference of Back Pack Health Worker Team".

amongst children aged under five years as a proxy for the population as a whole is widely accepted practice. The generally preferred tool is to compare weight-for-height (WFH) status of children aged between 6 and 59 months and report the prevalence of acute malnutrition in terms of standard deviations (Z scores) from international reference values. Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) surveys offer a rapid assessment alternative which is often easier to conduct in complex emergencies but in theory should not be used in isolation. MUAC tests are commonly targeted at children aged between one and five years, with a circumference of less than 12.5 centimeters representing a state of acute malnutrition.[42]

This survey conducted MUAC tests primarily because it was not logistically possible for the community organisations to carry scales into the field. Results indicate that one in six children under five in internally displaced and war-affected populations are acutely malnourished, which is almost double the baseline rate for Burma. This represents a public health emergency according to WHO indicators and points to acute malnutrition rates which are comparable to those recorded amongst internally displaced persons in Somalia, although not as disastrous as the situation around Darfur in Sudan or the Somali region of Ethiopia.

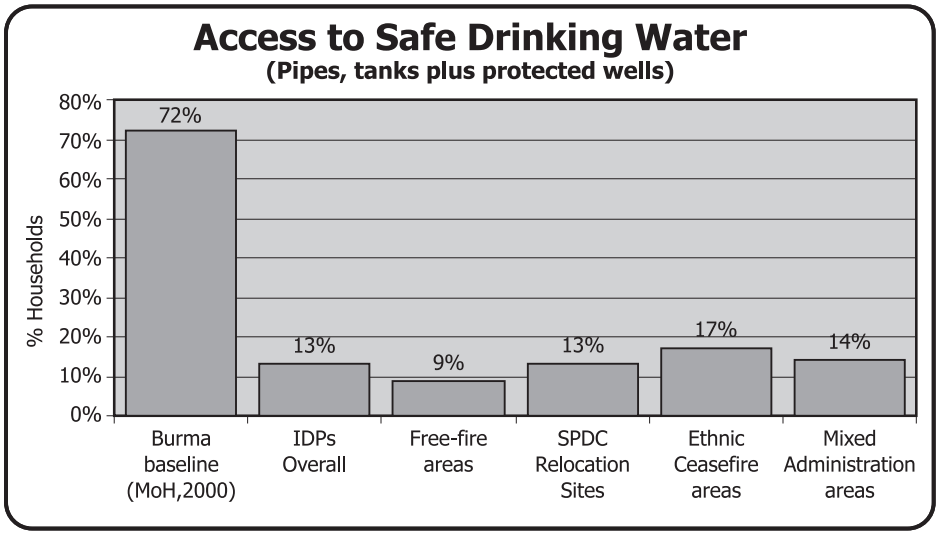
While this survey did not assess rates of chronic malnutrition, it should also be noted that UNICEF have reported one third of children in Burma are stunting.[43] It could thus be speculated that more than half of children in the internally displaced population of eastern Burma are likely to suffer from chronic malnutrition.



Sources : UNICEF, 2004, *The State of the World's Children*, New York, www.unicef.org
UNS Standing Committee on Nutrition, 2004, *Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations*, No.2, Geneva, www.unsystem.org/scn

[42] SPHERE, 2004, op cit, pp 108, 183.
[43] UNICEF, 2004, *The State of the World's Children*, New York, p 108

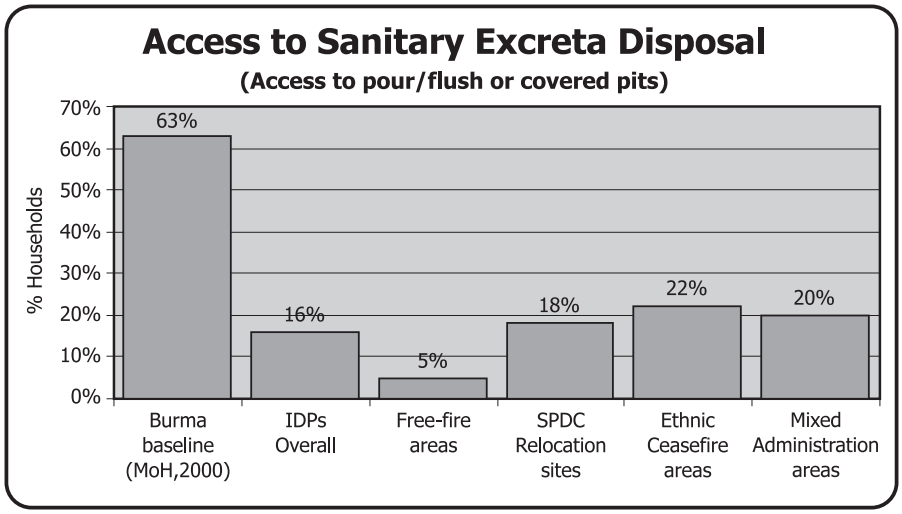
Government surveys have defined safe drinking water as that which is accessed through pipes, tanks or protected wells and reported that seven out of ten households are able to consume safe water.[44] This survey asked internally displaced households where they usually collect drinking water from and found only one out of eight had access to pipes, tanks (and barrels) or protected wells. Rivers and streams were recorded as the main source of drinking water, especially for people in free-fire areas, but engage high risks of transmitting faeco-oral diseases. Uncovered wells were the next most common source, and were even the main source in relocation sites, but these are also associated with promoting vector-borne diseases such as malaria. While low rates of access to safe drinking water in free-fire areas result from political instability, the prevalence of poor water supply in relocation sites, ceasefire areas, and mixed administration areas appears unnecessarily high. When disaggregated by area, internally displaced households in Shan state and Pegu Division recorded significantly higher access to safe drinking water than other states and divisions. These findings reflect not only the low priority placed on public utilities for rural populations by SPDC, but also the limited budgets of the ethnic ceasefire groups and the limited access of international humanitarian agencies.



Risks associated with limited access to safe drinking water are exacerbated in areas where the lack of a sanitary excreta disposal system results in contamination by human faeces. Burma's baseline data for sanitary excreta disposal indicates that three out of five households have access to sewers, septic tanks, pour/flush latrines or covered pits.[45] However, only one in six internally displaced household have access to sanitary means of excreta disposal according to the findings of this survey. This rate reduces even further in free-fire areas, where the vast majority of households had no toilet at all and one in six households used an uncovered pit. Differentiated by area, a third of internally displaced households in Mon state had access to pour / flush latrines or a covered pit which was significantly more than that recorded in any other

[44] Department of Health Planning, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Ministry of Health, with collaboration of UNICEF, Rangoon, 2000
[45] ibid.

state or division. With defecation areas generally not designated, human faeces are spread widely throughout fields and forests. Due to their lack of anti-bodies, children are most susceptible to excreta related infections.



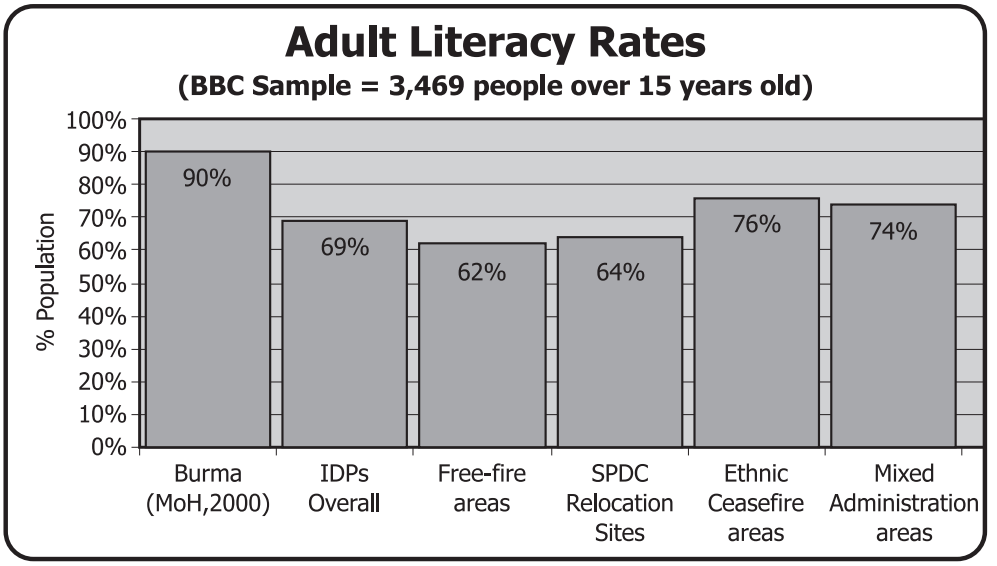
4.5 LIMITED EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Education reduces vulnerability by empowering people with analytical and technical skills as well as a broader base of information and awareness upon which coping strategies can be developed. Adult literacy rates and the levels of primary school access are the indicators which have been engaged by this survey to measure educational attainment amongst internally displaced persons in eastern Burma.

Best available data from Rangoon indicates that on average across Burma nine out of ten people over fifteen years of age can read and write.[46] Disaggregated into areas, the government statistics demonstrate that literacy rates were above the national average in Tenasserim and Pegu Divisions, but below average elsewhere in eastern Burma. A 9% discrepancy between the rural and urban literacy rates was also recorded.

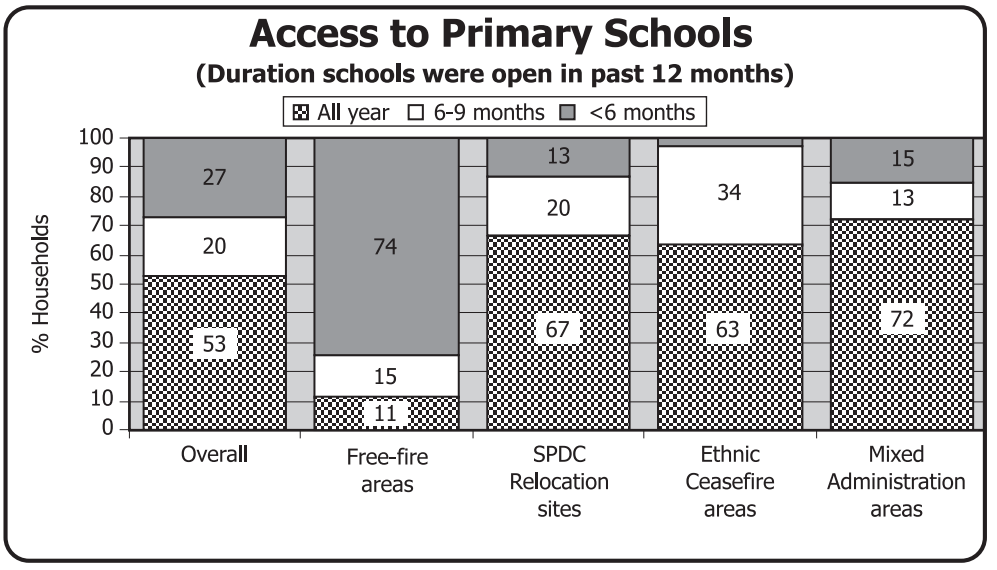
Amongst internally displaced persons, this survey recorded an overall average of seven out of ten adults could read and write at least one language, although not necessarily Burmese. Literacy rates were lower amongst the internally displaced than for baseline averages in all states and divisions, with the lowest rates (six out of ten adults) recorded in Shan and Karenni states. This can be attributed to lower rates of literacy in indigenous languages amongst the Karenni in particular and the Shan to a lesser extent compared to the Mon and Karen. Only a third of internally displaced adults could read and write in Burmese script, which has significant implications with regards to the dissemination of information by national authorities as well as humanitarian agencies.

[46] Department of Health Planning, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Ministry of Health, with collaboration of UNICEF, Rangoon, 2000



There was a 10% difference in literacy rates recorded between internally displaced persons in free-fire areas and relocation sites compared to those in mixed administration and ethnic ceasefire areas. Although relocation sites are generally located in close proximity to towns, the population has usually only recently relocated from upland environs such as free-fire areas. Low literacy rates in both these areas are indicative of the restrictions on access to schools in free-fire areas.

When the internally displaced were asked how often a primary school had been open in their local community, half of the households confirmed that schools had been open all year. This includes all types of schools, whether administered by the national authorities, ethnic authorities or the local community. Only one in ten households in

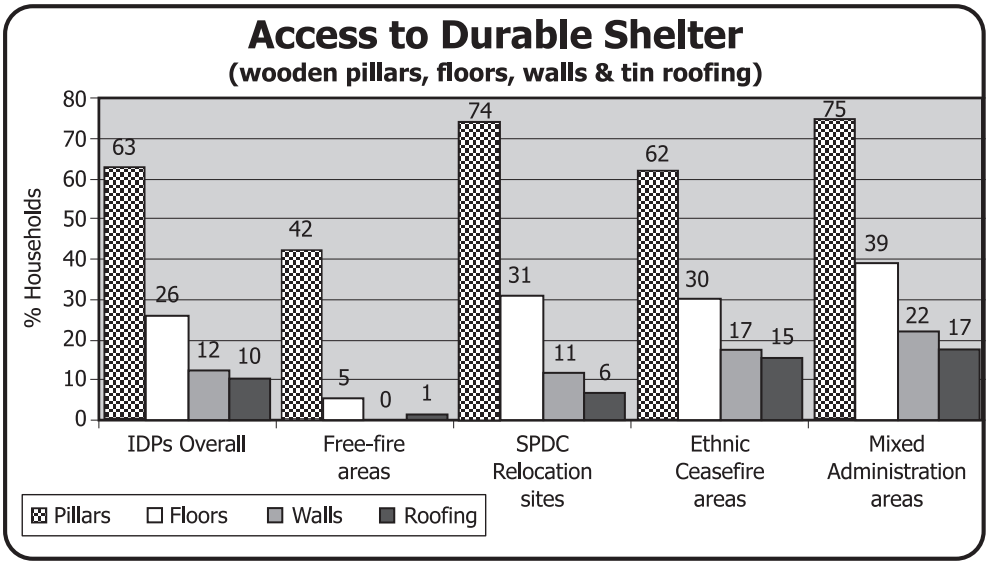


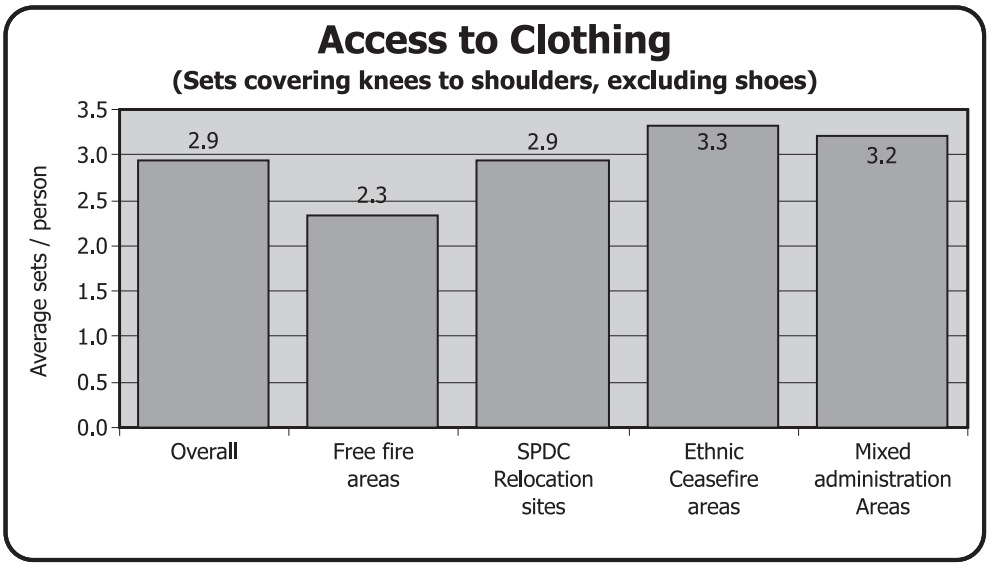
free-fire areas had unrestricted access to primary schools for the whole year, compared to between six and seven households out of ten amongst other internally displaced populations. When results were disaggregated by states and divisions, restrictions were found to be most severe in Karenni state where only one in ten households could access primary schools all year. Conversely, only one in ten households were restricted from sending children to primary school for any length of time in Pegu Division. While the access to primary schools thus varied considerably, the resources available for teachers and students alike can be assumed as negligible across all areas and location types.

4.6 INSUFFICIENT SHELTER AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Shelter and associated household items are essential to provide physical protection from the climate, meet personal hygiene needs, enhance resistance to disease and promote human dignity. Internally displaced and conflict-affected populations, however, often have only the possessions that can be salvaged and carried. Indicators of construction materials, clothing and domestic utensils have been integrated into this survey in order to analyse the levels of shelter and household items.

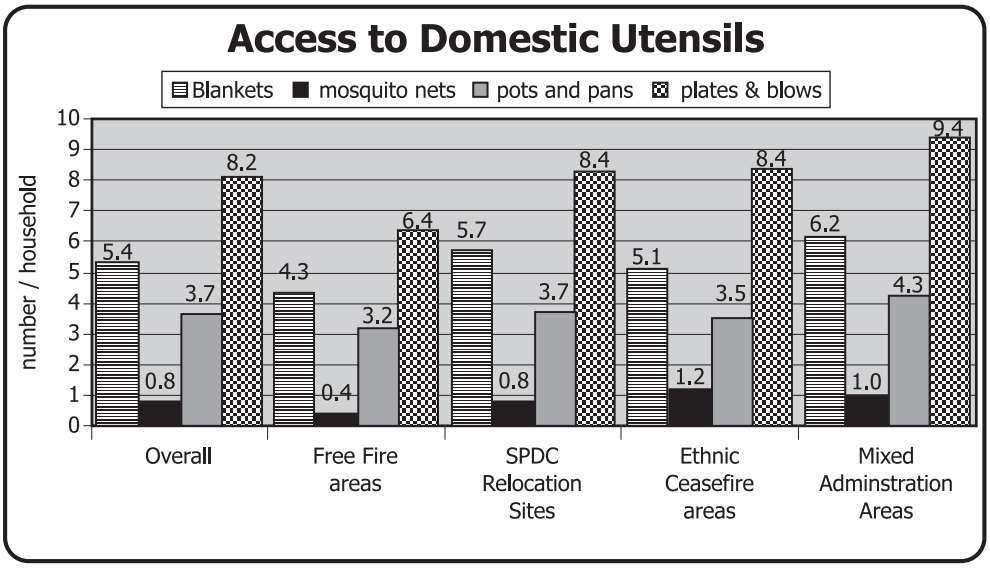
Findings from this survey indicate that only six out of ten shelters are constructed with wooden pillars, although in free-fire areas the majority of shelters are supported only by bamboo pillars. The relative stability offered by ceasefire areas, mixed administration areas and relocation sites is illustrated by a third of shelters in these settlements being constructed with wooden floors. Yet the temporary nature of such settlements is indicated by the finding that five out of six shelters therein still use bamboo walls and thatch roofing. To some extent, the prevalence of bamboo as a construction material can be attributed to cultural acceptability. However if accessible and affordable materials to construct more durable shelters for resettlement were available, it can not be assumed that internally displaced persons would reject these options.

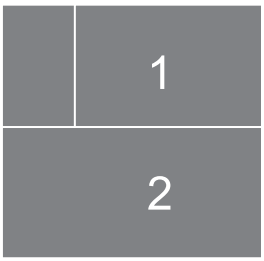




Internally displaced persons were surveyed as to how many sets of clothing they owned, where a set of clothing was defined as covering from knees to shoulders and excluded shoes. Findings suggest that the average internally displaced person has three sets of clothing, with access the most limited in free-fire areas but not significantly higher amongst populations in other types of locations. This lack of thermal comfort is a contributing factor to poor health, especially in the cold season when temperatures can approach zero degrees Celsius at night time. However, a lack of clothing also impacts on perceptions of self and human dignity, especially amongst conflict-affected populations where the sanctity of life has been threatened by military assault. While this survey did not assess the availability of foot-wear, it can be assumed that the majority of internally displaced persons do not commonly wear shoes or slippers. Given the low rates of sanitary excreta disposal, low levels of access to foot-wear is likely to exacerbate risks of infectious diseases particularly amongst children.

This survey has found that the average household consists of six members who have a blanket each, but share just one mosquito net, four cooking pots and pans and eight plates and bowls. When disaggregated by location types, access to domestic utensils is most limited for households in free-fire areas. Internally displaced households in Tenasserim Division recorded fewer domestic utensils on average than any other state or division. Low levels of property can be attributed to loss, confiscation or abandonment of possessions over years of protracted conflict and displacement. The lack of mosquito nets is particularly apparent, and can be considered a contributing factor to high levels of malaria throughout the region. Given the lack of access to medical treatment, malaria is often a fatal infection for internally displaced persons.


Access to Domestic Utensils
Blankets
mosquito nets
pots and pans
plates & blows
number / household
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
5.4
0.8
3.7
8.2
4.3
0.4
3.2
6.4
5.7
0.8
3.7
8.4
5.1
1.2
3.5
8.4
6.2
1.0
4.3
9.4
Overall
Free Fire areas
SPDC Relocation Sites
Ethnic Ceasefire areas
Mixed Adminstration Areas



1. 'Uncommon livelihood asset', ceasefire area, Mon State, 2004
2. 'Amputee and friends', mixed administration area, Karen State, 2004, CIDKP

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 : QUESTIONNAIRES

TOWNSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

Township & State name (on maps of Burma) : .....
Description of key informant(s) : .....
.....
.....

Organisation of interviewer : .....
Date : .....

1. In the past two years in this township, approximately how many villages have been destroyed or relocated by SPDC or abandoned by villagers?
   Answer : ..... villages

2. In the past two years in this township, approximately how many acres of land have been confiscated by SPDC?
   Answer : ..... acres

3. In the past two years in this township, approximately how many civilians have been displaced due to war or human rights abuses?
   Answer : ..... civilians

4. Approximately how many civilians currently hide from SPDC patrols in free-fire areas?
   Answer : ..... civilians

5. Approximately how many civilians currently stay in areas administered by both the SPDC and the ethnic opposition authorities?
   Answer : ..... civilians

6. How many relocation sites currently are there in this township?
   Answer : ..... relocation sites

7. Approximately how many civilians currently stay in these SPDC relocation sites?
   Answer : ..... civilians

8. Approximately how many civilians currently stay in ethnic ceasefire areas?
   Answer : ..... civilians

9. How many ethnic nationality primary schools with at least one teacher are currently open?
   Answer : ..... primary schools

10. How many health clinics with staff and medicines are currently open in rural areas?
    Answer : ..... health clinics

Thank you for your cooperation.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Village tract : ..... **Township and State :** .....
Organisation of interviewer : ..... **Date :** .....

What type of place is this household currently staying in?

- ☐ Hiding site in forest or fields
- ☐ Ceasefire area
- ☐ SPDC Relocation site
- ☐ Mixed administration area

SECTION A : HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE AND MATERIALS :

1. Please fill in the table with information about each and every person in this household.

No.	2.2 Sex (male or female)	2.3 Age (years)	2.4 Religion (eg animist, Buddhist, Christian, Muslim,etc)	2.5 Ethnicity (eg Sgaw / Pwo Karen, Kayan, Padaung, Mon, Shan, Lahu, PaO)	2.6 What languages can he or she read and write? (eg none, Karen, Mon, Shan, Karenni, Burmese etc)	2.7 How many sets of clothing does he or she have?
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

2. What type of relationships are there in this household ? (tick all relevant boxes)
   - ☐ Parent(s) and children
   - ☐ Other relatives (eg aunts, nephews, grandparents, cousins)
   - ☐ Friends
   - ☐ Other (please specify).....

3. How many widows, orphans or disabled persons are currently in this household? (write in number) .....

4. How many pieces of each of the following utilities does this household currently have? (write in number)
   ..... blankets ..... mosquito nets ..... pots and pans ..... plates & bowls ..... farm tools

SECTION B : SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION :

5. What materials were used in the construction of the current home or shelter? (tick all relevant boxes)
   - ☐ bamboo pillars
   - ☐ wooden pillars
   - ☐ bamboo floors
   - ☐ wooden floors
   - ☐ dirt floor
   - ☐ bamboo walls
   - ☐ wooden walls
   - ☐ no walls
   - ☐ wood tiled roof
   - ☐ leaf, grass or bamboo thatch roof
   - ☐ tin roof
   - ☐ Other (please specify) .....

6. Where does this household usually dispose of human excreta? (mark all relevant boxes)
   - ☐ Wet latrine
   - ☐ Covered, dry latrine
   - ☐ Uncovered dry latrine
   - ☐ Jungle / fields
   - ☐ River / stream
   - ☐ Beside the house

7. Where does this household usually collect drinking water from? (tick all relevant boxes)
   - ☐ Covered well
   - ☐ uncovered well
   - ☐ river / stream
   - ☐ Pond / lake
   - ☐ spring
   - ☐ rain water tanks

SECTION C : ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES :

8. Who has this household received health care from in the past 12 months? (tick all relevant boxes)
   - ☐ government clinic
   - ☐ private clinic
   - ☐ ethnic nationalities' clinic or backpack medics
   - ☐ Traditional healer
   - ☐ No one

9. In the past 12 months, how often has a primary school been open for the children here? (tick one box)
   - ☐ All year (9 months)
   - ☐ most of school time (6-8 months)
   - ☐ half of school time (3-5 months)
   - ☐ Hardly ever (less than 3 months)
   - ☐ Did not open

10. In the past 12 months, how many times has this household traded with merchants from towns? (tick one box)
    - ☐ every week
    - ☐ every month
    - ☐ once in 2-3 months
    - ☐ 1-3 times / year
    - ☐ Never

SECTION D : LIVELIHOOD AND VULNERABILITY :

11. In the past 12 months, what were this households main means of livelihood? (tick all relevant boxes)
    - ☐ Cut and burn rice fields
    - ☐ paddy fields
    - ☐ Daily labour
    - ☐ Breeding pigs, chickens, fish etc
    - ☐ Herding cattle
    - ☐ fruit gardens
    - ☐ Hunting and gathering wild food
    - ☐ Produce charcoal
    - ☐ Weaving / sewing
    - ☐ Teacher or medic
    - ☐ Other (please specify) : .....

12. In the past 12 months, how often was this household able to eat two full meals a day? (tick one box)
    - ☐ all year
    - ☐ most of the time (8-11 months)
    - ☐ About half the time (4-7 months)
    - ☐ Hardly at all (3 months or less)

If the answer was "all year", go to question 14. For all other answers, go to question

13. When this household did not have enough rice, how did they survive? (tick all relevant boxes)
    - ☐ Borrowing (repay debts later)
    - ☐ Borrowing(repay debts plus interest)
    - ☐ gifts (may not be repaid)
    - ☐ aid from organisations
    - ☐ send someone to work elsewhere
    - ☐ sale of possessions
    - ☐ Other (please specify) : .....

14. In the past 12 months, how many times has this household been forced to move or flee from their shelter?
(write in number) ..... times

15. Has this household experienced any of the following human rights abuses in the past 12 months?
(Interviewers may need to clarify the meaning of each activity. Tick all relevant boxes)

☐ Forced eviction	☐ Destruction of shelter	☐ Land confiscation
☐ Forced labour	☐ Orders to restrict movement	☐ Destruction of food
☐ Physical assault	☐ Military attack on civilians	☐ Sexual assault
☐ Theft of property	☐ Conscription into army	☐ Orders to sweep landmines
☐ Arbitrary Arrest	☐ Extortion / Arbitrary taxation	☐ Arbitrary executions
☐ None	☐ Other (please specify) :	

16. In the past two years, how many household members have been killed or wounded by landmines or military attack?
(write in number) .....

SECTION F : CHILD MORTALITY AND NUTRITION :

17. In the past two years, how many babies were born alive into this household? .....

18. In the past two years, how many children died before they were five years old in this household? .....

If the household does not have any children under five years old, the questionnaire is finished.
If the household has children between 1 and 5 years old, please continue with question 19 and 20.

19. What was the MUAC test result for each child under 5 years old?

Child 1
☐ Normal ☐ Mild malnutrition ☐ Moderate malnutrition ☐ Severe malnutrition

Child 2
☐ Normal ☐ Mild malnutrition ☐ Moderate malnutrition ☐ Severe malnutrition

Child 3
☐ Normal ☐ Mild malnutrition ☐ Moderate malnutrition ☐ Severe malnutrition

Child 4
☐ Normal ☐ Mild malnutrition ☐ Moderate malnutrition ☐ Severe malnutrition

20. How many meals of rice did the child(ren) eat yesterday?
☐ One or less ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four ☐ More than four

Thank you for your cooperation.

APPENDIX 2 :
TOWNSHIP SURVEY SUMMARY RESULTS

States, Divisions and Townships	Civilians displaced by war or human rights abuses (2003-04)	Destroyed, Relocated or Abandoned Villages (2003-04)	Number of relocation sites (2004)	Estimated IDPs hiding in free-fire areas (2004)	Estimated IDPs in Relocation Sites (2004)	Estimated IDPs in Ceasefire Areas (2004)
SHAN STATE	**31,000**	**33**	**37**	**9,300**	**21,800**	**185,000**
Ke Hsi	2,500	0	3	850	1,900	17,500
Mong Kurng	2,000	2	9	550	2,500	0
Laikha	2,400	3	4	1,000	4,250	4,000
Loilem	2,100	1	2	500	1,250	2,500
Nam Zarng	2,500	3	3	550	1,750	0
Kun Hing	8,500	5	3	1,350	2,750	27,500
Mong Hsat	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90,000
Mong Ton	2,000	8	6	2,000	2,900	32,000
Mong Pan	2,500	3	3	500	2,250	0
Mong Nai	3,800	6	3	1,500	1,500	9,000
Lang Kher	2,700	2	1	500	750	2,500
KARENNI STATE	**12,200**	**52**	**14**	**7,000**	**6,400**	**75,000**
Shadaw	3,300	5	2	1,200	1,000	0
Loikaw	550	5	4	750	1,650	21,000
Demawso	100	4	4	600	2,500	38,000
Pruso	50	7	0	200	0	7,500
Bawlake	1,200	13	2	250	750	0
Pasaung	7,000	18	2	4,000	500	1,500
Mehset	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
PEGU DIVISION	**6,100**	**25**	**25**	**13,500**	**4,500**	**0**
Tantabin	600	0	3	0	1,200	0
Kyaukgyi	1,500	12	12	9,300	1,300	0
Shwegyin	4,000	13	10	4,200	2,000	0
KAREN STATE	**61,000**	**119**	**37**	**46,900**	**13,400**	**75,000**
Thandaung	21,500	29	2	13,300	2,900	0
Papun	5,000	24	31	13,300	7,000	0
Hlaing Bwe	11,000	23	0	5,000	0	20,000
Myawaddy	10,000	22	0	8,000	0	15,000
Kawkareik	4,000	6	1	800	1,000	0
Kyain Seikgyi	9,500	15	3	6,500	2,500	40,000
MON STATE	**16,350**	**10**	**16**	**2,300**	**3,800**	**25,000**
Bilin	350	5	11	300	1,100	0
Ye	16,000	5	5	2,000	2,700	25,000
TENASSERIM DIVISION	**30,350**	**2**	**38**	**5,000**	**27,100**	**5,000**
Yebyu	8,000	2	5	1,100	2,500	5,000
Tavoy	850	0	7	500	3,950	0
Tenasserim	7,500	0	7	1,750	4,200	.
Bokpyin	2,500	0	4	0	1,800	.
Palaw	0	0	9	1,650	8,650	0
Thayetchaung	3,500	0	4	0	2,300	.
Mergui	8,000	0	2	0	3,700	.
TOTALS	**157,000**	**241**	**167**	**84,000**	**77,000**	**365,000**

APPENDIX 3 : NAMES OF DISPLACED VILLAGES AND RELOCATION SITES

Shan State

Destroyed, relocated or abandoned villages (2003-04)

Kunhing Township
Ho Ha
Nar Khar Oon
Nam Ba Man
Warn Tong
Bang Kher

Laikha Township
Kong Hom
Na Mark Gang
Wan Pan

Langkhur Township
Wan Jid
Wan Hart

Loi Lem Township
Kom Long

Mong Kung Township
Knog Kor
Huay Yok

Mong Nai Township
Jong Koong
Mai Hai
Bang Sar
Hai Ker
Sai Phaw
Wan Hi

Mong Pan Township
Ho Kai
Tong Ju
Hwe Joi

Mong Ton Township
Loi Ke Lek
Yarng Kham
Look Maw Kung
Mark Lu La
Moung Hey
Loi Nok
Mork Kao Deg
Mae Koi Du

Nam Zarng Township
Ha Loi
Moi Tor
PaNgab

SPDC Relocation sites (2004)

Kehsi Township
Murng Kao
Murng Nang
Nong Som

Kunhing Township
Kali
Kun Hing
Nam Mor Ngern

Laikha Township
Mark Lang
Parng Phone
Sam Sen
Wan Yerng

Langkhur Township
Nong Long

Loi Lem Township
Parng Long
Sanen

Mong Kung Township
Bang Kae Tu
Ham Ngai
Kat Pul
Kher Oong Oi
Murng Kerng
Murng Kerng
Murng yon
Nong Yang
Tong Lao

Mong Nai Township
Keng Tong
Kong Mong
Nar Kharn

Mong Pan Township
Hwe Mark Perng
Nar Lor
Nong Lom

Mong Ton Township
Huay O
Mae Ken
Moung Hrng
Na Kon Mu
Nam Hu Kun
Nong Leng

Nam Zarng Township
Hai Neng
Kong Yao
Murng Jid

Karenni State

Destroyed, relocated or abandoned villages (2003-04)

Bawlake Township
Chai Kya
Hall Kham
Leh Way
Loi Way
Mine Then
Saw Lon
Wan Aunge
Wan Lyaw
Wan Nouth
Wan Pala
Wanmalan
Wanpar Kyi
YeNi Pouk

Demawso Township
Daw Kalaw Du
Daw Peh
Daw Pu
Htee Po Kalo

Loikaw Township
Daw Pa Par
Daw Sah
Nai Sa Kwai
Phayah Pyu
Wai Ngu

Pasaung Township
Bwar Do
Ghay Lo
Hso Hsar Kee
Hto Do Lay Ko
Ka Reh Kee
Ka Yawr So
Kaw Kah Daw Ko
Ko Baw Deh
Me Tu Pal
Nu Thu Hta
Pa Choo
Pa Low Htee
Pal Kee
Pal Kee
Saw Kwa Se Deh
Show Daw Ko
Show Lo
You Hah Dwe Ko

Phruso Township
Htee Kee Hso
Kaw Ta Maw
Khu Ku
Khu Pa Ra
Maw Thin Do
Preh Hso Ku
Pu Ka Rah Ku

Shadaw Township
Daw Naw Ka Lu
Daw Ta Naw
Htay Yar Du
Nai Owa Lay
Ta Ree Dar

SPDC Relocation sites (2004)

Bawlake Township
Baw Lar Kae
Ywar Thit

Demawso Township
Daw Ka Light Le
Daw Ta Ngu
Daw Tama Gyi
Htee Poe Kalo

Shadaw Township
Par Long Bride
Shar Daw

Loikaw Township
Daw Ta Keh
Nar La Boe
Par Long
Wai Kah

Pasaung Township
Keh Ma Pyu
Maw Chi

Pegu Division

Destroyed, relocated or abandoned villages (2003-04)

Kyaukgyi Township
Ka Dee Mu Der
Kheh Der
Ko Ni
Ler Kla
Maw Pu
Pa Kaw Khee
Per Kho Der
Saw Htay Der
Ta Kaw Der
Thaw Ngeh Der
Thay Nweh Khee
Wah Mi Lu

Shwegyin Township
Du Pa Leh
Htee Bta
Kaw Mu Der
Kho Peh Khee
Law Klaw Khee
Lo Khee
Mi Ta Nay Der
Saw Ro Kho
Saw Thet Khee
Shaw Oh Hta
Ta Say Der
Thay Kho Hser Der
Toe Thu Khee

SPDC Relocation sites (2004)

Kyaukgyi Township
Aung Soe Moe
Baw Ka Hta
Klaw Maw
Kweh Gyan
Mon
Mu Thet
Noh Nya La
Pi Tu
Sa Leh
Ta Pye Nyut
Thit Cha Zeik
Yan Myo Aung

Tantabin Township
Htaw Ma Aye
Ner K'maw
Tan Tar Bin

Shwegyin Township
Ah Leh Kyo
Done Zeik
East Shwegyin town
Ee Ka Ni
Kwin Zeik
Kyauk Na Ga
Kyaw Gone
Tha Yeh Tha May
Tha Zee
Wa Kho Law Teh

Karen State

Destroyed, relocated or abandoned villages

Hlaing Bwe Township
Deik cha
Hsi pa day khi
Hti ler doh
Hti per khi
Hti po lay khi
Hti the blu hta
Ka law lu
Klaung kyaw
Kwe baw
Kwi law plaw
Kwi they pu
Ma taw kyo
Mae ta wah
Meh kre
Metke
Paw Baw Khi
Paw ta ka kyo
Pay khi
Po keh hta
Ta kaw toe baw
Taung po mo
The awk hpa
They la baw khi

Kawkareik Township
He Thur Pler
Kaw Kau Khee
Keh Law Mah Khee
K'Law Hta
Mae Pleh Khee
Nau Thi Na Khee

Kyain Seikgyi Township
Baw Ta Loe Khee
Htee Yoe Khee
Kwee Taw Thoo
Kweeh Tuh Khee
Mae Ka Thau Khee
Noh Kloh Tic
Pa Au Khee
Pa Wee jungle
Pah Klaw Khee
Paw Naw Khee
Preh Khee
Shoe Hta
Ta Ric Tic Khee
Toh Meh Khee
Wa Koh Law Tai

Myawaddy Township
Bah Hta
Bu way
Gu Pa Doh Khee
He Nwee Pler
Hti wa kale
Kler Law Sai
Paw Bu Lah Hta
P'He Nwee Htuh
Pu Kler Khee
Sgaw Plaw
Ta Bluh Koh Hta
Ta Bluh Koh Khee
Ta Oo Hta
Ta Oo Khee
Taw Auk
The moe pha
The waw kwa kya
They nya ou pwa
Theyu doh kwi
Thi wah pu
Wa klu kla
Wa klu pu

Papun Township
Ber Khaw
He Poe
Hpaw Khee
Kay Mu Der
Ki Nu Kho
K'Leh Lo
Lay Wah Pu
Ma Me Pu
Mamu
Maw Haw
Nu Thoo Hta
Pa Tha
Per Khee Der
Plo Yweh Mu Der
Sher Hti
Ta Paw Der
Tha Lay Gaw Der
Thaw Kwa
Thay Ba Hta
Thay Kho Mu Der
Theh Hsa Khee
Thoo Kler
Wah Ka Der
Yo Poe Law

Thandaung Township
Ber Kah Lay Kho
Bla Khee
Bu Hsa Kee
Bu Khee
Haer Toe Ber
He Daw Kaw
Htee Hsa Ber
Kaw Tu Toe
Klay Khee
Klay Khee
Ko Haw Der
Ko Khee
Ku Ler Der
Maw Kee Der
Maw Tu Der
Oo Ber
Plo Mu Der
Pwee Khee
Sei Keh Der
Shew Kho
Show Ser
S'wah Daw Kho
Tha Aye Khee
Tha Kwe So
Thay Kee Der
Thay Khee Lar
Thay Mer Der
Wah Me Ber Kho
Wah So

Karen State

Partially displaced Mon villages

Kyain Seikgyi Township
Htee K'Pa Areas
Htee P'Nweh
Htee Tha Blu
Khaw Kheh
Shwe Doh
Ywa Thit

SPDC Relocation sites

Kawkareik Township
Tee hu thaw

Kyain Seikgyi Township
Kya-in
Meh T'Kreh
Sisong

Papun Township
Baw Kyoe Len
Baw Tho Hta
Hloe Paw Htee
Hpuay Wen Hta
Hpwei Taw Rue
Htee Tha Blut Hta
Kaw Pu
Khaw Hta
Khu Thu Hta
Kwie Ta Ma
Lay Kaw Hta
Lay Poe Hta
Ma Htaw
Ma Lay Ler
Mae Khu Hta
Mae Kyo Hta
Mae Myen
Meh Way
Mem Khyo
Pah Lo
Paw Hta
Ta Bo Pu
Ta Khaw Hta
Tae Doh Hta
Tha Gaw Play
Thee Mu Hta
Toe Thay Pul
Wa Mu
Wa Ta Moe
Wai Moe
Wi Cha

Thandaung Township
Klaw Me Der
Kler Lar

Mon State

Destroyed, relocated or abandoned villages

Bilin Township
Ka Shal Poe
Klue Htaw Laun
Sea Ko
Ta Paw Khee
Wah Tho Kla

Ye Township
Wekyum
Kyauk
Webop
Kyone nyar
Khawba Channowa

Partially displaced Mon villages

Ye Township
Aleseik
Arutaung
Donphi
Kundo
Kyaungywa
Mawkanin
Sanpya
Sonnatha
Ywathit

SPDC Relocation sites

Bilin Township
East Htee Pah Doh Hta
Htee Chi Bao
Khaw Poe Pleh
Lear Khlaw
Ler Poe
Mae Naw Gaw Hta
Mae Naw Thea Khee
Na Kji
Noe Bus Baw
Ta Paw
Tau Te Htee

Ye Township
Aung Thupyaay
Kundine
Leinmawchan
Sanpya
Weng-zae

Tenasserim Division

Destroyed, relocated or abandoned villages

Yebyu Township: Cha bone, Mae taw.

Partly displaced Mon villages *Yebyu Township*

Yebyu Township
Ker Ser Kaw Hti
Law Ther
Nwe Lean
Pauk Lauk Ku
Theh Kwet
Thone Dan Gone
Ya Pu (Yopu)

Villages previously relocated, with return blocked in 2003-04

Kyun Su Township
Lay Lor Sgaw Lor

Bokpyin Township
Ma Noe Roe

Mergui Township
Kyet Ma Oo
Nga Yat Eing
Ta Kar
Tu Pyaw
Wa Thoo Lor

Palaw Township
Au Pu Kee
Htee Kli Sar
Htee Met Praw
Htee Preut Maw
Htee Thaw
K' Ser Ko
Ka Maw Lah
Ka Pla
Ki Ni
K'Say Poe Kee
Naw Say Hei
Noh Pa Doh
Nyar Taw
P' Nwe Po Klo
Plei Ki
Pyi Cha
Pyi Cha Maw
T' Ma Wah
Ta Reit Plaw
Taw T' Lee
Tha May Plaw
Tu Maw
Wa Tho

Tavoy Township
Ah M'la
Ah Moe
Amay
Aye Tha Ya
Blao Hta
De Mo
Haw Ter Hta
Hkaw Kee
Htee Hgu Thaw
Htee Hta
Htee Kee
Htee Kler Hta
Htee Mu Gay
Htee Nei Paw
Htee O Oo
Htee Po Lay
Htee Thu Day
Htte Law Thi Kee
K' Ne Po Sge
Ka Hsaw Wah
Ka Lek Ki
Ka Say Hta
Kar Deh
Kaw Hser Gay
Ke
Ker Gaw
Kli Thoo
K'Meik
Koe Say
Koe Say Ta Law Per
Kone Chaung
Kwe Waw Wa
Law Aw
Ler Ker
Ler Mu
Ler Ta Poo
Met Wah
Moo Ko Paw
Naw Ta Root
Naw T'Mwe
Paw Klo Kee
Plaw Pa Taw
Pler Hta
Pra
Praw Wah
Sar Mu Taw
Seh But Kee
Si Prauk Hta
Siet Ku
T' Pe Lay Ko
Ta Reit Kee
Ta Nay Ler Ko
Tha Ko Kwi
The Nay Kler
Thu Ka
To Ki Poe Noh
Toe Teh Hta
Way To Ray

Thayetchaung Township
Htee Per
Ko See Kwee
Ler Kwi Dot
Pa Tauk Pa Doh
Pe Kee
Pe Tauk Poe
Petakat
Ta Kaut Hta

Yebyu Township
Alezakhan
Kay Te Kee
Kyaukayan
Kyethalin
Kyoukkadin
Kywe-tho-nyima
Lowthe
Mawgyi
Mintha
Natkyizin
Paukpinkwin
Singu
Taungzun
Yabu

Tenasserim Division

SPDC Relocation sites

Bokpyin Township
Htee Nyar Eu
Ke Chaung
Klaw Thoo Gaw
Sar Yi Plaw

Mergui Township
Ma Saw (Plaw Pah Lei)
Ka Pyaw

Palaw Township
Ka Wert
Mei Kyawn Theit
Myo Haung
Noh Pa Doh
Pa Law Gone
Pa Nar Mee
Pyi Char
Ta Lay Ko
Wa Zwin Oak

Tavoy Township
Hein Dar Mine
Kaw Htee Lor
Kaw Paw (Myekhanbaw)
Kler Poo
Myitta
Paw Taw
Taung Thon Lone

Tenasserim Township
Bu Thaw Plaw
Cha Thar Oo
Le Seit
Ler Pah Do
Mae Wah
Naw Teh Hta
Ta Po Hta

Thayetchaung Township
Htee Per (Tee Per)
Pa Tauk Pa Doh
Pa Tauk Poh
Pe

Yebyu Township
Law Ther (Lawthaing)
Pua Shin Ma
Shwe Ta Pe (Karen Shintabi)
Ya Pu (Yopu)

APPENDIX 4 : HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SUMMARY RESULTS

Table 1 : Distribution of Sample Population (and households)

	Free-fire areas	SPDC relocation sites	Ethnic Ceasefire areas	Mixed Administration areas	Total
Overall	1,485 (277)	1,592 (274)	1,237 (221)	1,756 (299)	6,070 (1071)
Southern Shan	273 (51)	264 (49)	240 (44)	251 (49)	1,028 (193)
Karenni	239 (48)	300 (50)	165 (26)	146 (25)	850 (149)
Eastern Pegu	173 (25)	302 (49)	0	309 (50)	784 (124)
Karen	311 (53)	314 (51)	279 (50)	288 (50)	1,192 (204)
Mon	261 (50)	138 (25)	279 (51)	456 (75)	1,134 (201)
Tenasserim	228 (50)	274 (50)	274 (50)	306 (50)	1,082 (200)

BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Table 2 : IDP Age Distribution

Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
Total	13%	15%	13%	10%	9%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Males	12%	15%	13%	10%	8%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Females	14%	14%	12%	11%	9%	8%	6%	7%	5%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
States and Divisions															
Shan	13%	12%	9%	10%	10%	7%	7%	8%	6%	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Karenni	10%	13%	17%	15%	9%	5%	4%	6%	5%	7%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%
Pegu	15%	16%	11%	10%	10%	6%	5%	5%	6%	4%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%
Karen	13%	14%	13%	10%	8%	8%	8%	7%	5%	3%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Mon	12%	17%	12%	9%	7%	8%	6%	7%	7%	5%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Tenasserim	13%	17%	14%	11%	8%	7%	7%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Location Types															
Free fire area	15%	14%	12%	9%	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	4%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%
SPDC relocation site	12%	15%	14%	11%	9%	7%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	1%	2%
Ceasefire areas	11%	15%	11%	11%	9%	7%	6%	9%	7%	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Mixed Admin Areas	14%	15%	13%	10%	8%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%

Table 3 : Distribution of Females

Overall 52%					
States and Divisions		Location Type		Age Groups	
Shan South	57%	Free-fire Areas	52%	under 15	52%
Karenni	50%	SPDC relocation sites	52%	15-29	54%
Pegu East	52%	Ethnic Ceasefire Areas	52%	30-44	51%
Karen	50%	Mixed Administration	51%	45-59	48%
Mon	52%	Areas		over 60	47%
Tenasserim	49%				

Table 4 : Crude Birth Rates
(annual birth rate per 1,000 population)

	Sample Size	**Sum of births in past two years**	**Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 people**
Overall	6,070	486	40
States and Divisions			
Shan	1,028	73	36
Karenni	850	59	35
Pegu	784	76	48
Karen	1,192	125	52
Mon	1,134	65	29
Tenasserim	1,082	88	41
Location Types			
Free fire areas	1,485	156	53
SPDC Relocation sites	1,592	123	39
Ethnic Ceasefire areas	1,237	62	25
Mixed Administration areas	1,756	145	41

(Note : While the overall sample size is significant, disaggregated samples are too small to provide reliable data for child mortality in specific states, divisions or location types).

Table 5 : Especially Vulnerable Individuals
(% population who are widows, orphans and disabled persons)

	Sum of EVIs	Sample size	EVIs / Population
Total	311	6,070	5.1%
Location Types			
Hiding site	96	1,485	6.5%
Relocation site	90	1,592	5.7%
Ceasefire area	45	1,237	3.6%
Partial SPDC area	80	1,756	4.6%
States and Divisions			
Shan	42	1,028	4%
Karenni	15	850	2%
Pegu	55	784	7%
Karen	62	1,192	5%
Mon	65	1,134	6%
Tenasserim	72	1,082	7%

PROTECTION INDICATORS

Table 6 : Prevalence of Human Rights Abuses
(% of households affected in past 12 months)

	Forced Labour	Arbitrary taxes	Travel Restric-tion	Food destruc-tion	Arbitrary Arrest	Forced eviction	Military attack on civilians	Forced landmine sweeper
Overall	57%	52%	23%	17%	14%	12%	19%	3%
States and Divisions								
Shan	74%	64%	3%	0%	19%	0%	31%	2%
Karenni	79%	54%	8%	37%	26%	16%	21%	9%
Pegu	55%	55%	46%	6%	14%	22%	27%	2%
Karen	39%	39%	22%	9%	9%	14%	16%	1%
Mon	39%	37%	27%	32%	13%	12%	21%	5%
Tenasserim	61%	67%	36%	18%	9%	15%	1%	1%
Location Types								
Free-fire areas	37%	13%	13%	22%	15%	17%	34%	7%
SPDC Relocation sites	79%	78%	45%	16%	19%	21%	9	3%
Ethnic Ceasefire areas	46%	54%	2%	14%	10%	6%	9	1%
Mixed Admin areas	63%	64%	28%	15%	13%	5%	21	2%

Table 7 : Household Displacement Frequency
(average number of involuntary moves per household in past 12 months)

Overall 0.7			
States and Divisions		Location Types	
Shan South	0.4	Hiding sites	1.4
Karenni	2.9	Relocation sites	1.0
Pegu East	0.2	Ceasefire areas	0.2
Karen	0.5	Partial SPDC areas	0.3
Mon	0.3		
Tenasserim	0.5		

Table 8 : Civilian Casualties of War
(% population killed or wounded by military attack in past two years)

Overall	1.2%
Shan South	0.3%
Karenni	1.3%
Pegu East	2.3%
Karen	1.1%
Mon	0.9%
Tenasserim	1.6%

Overall	1.2%
Free-fire areas	2.2%
SPDC Relocation sites	1.3%
Ethnic Ceasefire areas	0.2%
Mixed Admin. areas	0.9%

LIVELIHOOD INDICATORS

Table 9 : Livelihood Sources
(% households, major means of livelihood)

	Slash & burn farming	Paddy farming	Daily labour	Small animal hus-bandry	Fruit farming	Hunting and gathering	Produce charcoal	Weaving / sewing
Overall	64%	30%	34%	38%	22%	18%	9%	4%
States and Divisions								
Shan South	73%	53%	48%	21%	31%	27%	21%	7%
Karenni	85%	20%	44%	39%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Pegu East	43%	15%	58%	94%	44%	16%	0%	14%
Karen	64%	29%	22%	46%	22%	7%	3%	5%
Mon	50%	40%	29%	41%	17%	32%	15%	3%
Tenasserim	68%	13%	16%	8%	20%	20%	9%	0%
Location Types								
Free-fire areas	86%	14%	34%	43%	5%	21%	8%	6%
SPDC Relocation site	53%	27%	49%	33%	24%	6%	7%	4%
Ethnic Ceasefire area	52%	49%	22%	30%	15%	33%	19%	4%
Mixed Admin areas	63%	32%	29%	43%	40%	16%	6%	3%

Table 10 : Coping Strategies
(means of surviving livelihood shocks measured as % households)

	Loans	Aid / Gifts	Migrate for Work	Property / Produce sale
Overall	71%	30%	17%	22%
States and Divisions				
Shan South	49%	7%	23%	26%
Karenni	86%	20%	23%	20%
Pegu East	83%	64%	15%	31%
Karen	71%	32%	21%	19%
Mon	93%	33%	15%	30%
Tenasserim	49%	32%	9%	9%
Location Types				
Hiding sites	69%	35%	20%	22%
Relocation sites	67%	17%	15%	24%
Ceasefire areas	71%	49%	19%	12%
Mixed Admin areas	74%	21%	16%	28%

HEALTH INDICATORS

Table 11 : Means of Access to Health Care
(% households accessing treatment in the past year)

	Government clinic	Commercial clinic	Cross-border aid	Traditional healer	None
Overall	5%	16%	38%	22%	34%
States and Divisions					
Shan South	18%	0%	4%	28%	52%
Karenni	5%	56%	58%	46%	7%
Pegu East	2%	0%	45%	5%	48%
Karen	0%	28%	45%	12%	24%
Mon	3%	13%	45%	30%	18%
Tenasserim	1%	2%	36%	10%	55%
Location Types					
Hiding site	2%	5%	61%	25%	21%
Relocation site	5%	28%	24%	19%	43%
Ceasefire area	5%	6%	36%	25%	35%
Mixed Admin areas	7%	22%	30%	20%	36%

Table 12 : Child Mortality Rates

	Sum of live births in past 2 years	Under 5 population sum	Sum of Under 5 deaths in past 2 years	Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births per year	Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 population per day
Overall	486	781	139	286	2.4

(Note : While the overall sample size is significant, disaggregated samples are too small to provide reliable data for child mortality in specific states, divisions or location types).

Table 13 : Access to Food
(duration of access to 2 meals per day during the past year, measured as % households)

	All year	8-11 months	4-7 months	3 months or less
Total	23%	28%	29%	20%
States and Divisions				
Shan South	40%	41%	11%	7%
Karenni	11%	41%	37%	10%
Pegu East	18%	25%	23%	34%
Karen	27%	22%	33%	18%
Mon	3%	26%	39%	32%
Tenasserim	36%	15%	28%	22%
Location Types				
Hiding sites	22%	24%	34%	19%
Relocation sites	25%	26%	25%	24%
Ceasefire areas	21%	31%	28%	20%
Mixed Admin areas	24%	31%	28%	18%

Table 14 : Source of Drinking Water
(% households)

	Covered well	Uncovered well	River / stream	Pond / lake	Spring	Rain water drums	Pipes
Total	4%	39%	60%	6%	4%	6%	3%
States and Divisions							
Shan	1%	61%	65%	19%	0%	24%	0%
Karenni	1%	17%	49%	10%	21%	6%	10%
Pegu	16%	37%	41%	0%	6%	0%	1%
Karen	5%	35%	63%	0%	1%	2%	0%
Mon	3%	45%	61%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Tenasserim	2%	31%	71%	6%	2%	3%	0%
Location Types							
Hiding site	1%	16%	82%	4%	4%	8%	0%
Relocation site	5%	55%	43%	5%	2%	3%	5%
Ceasefire area	4%	41%	60%	14%	6%	8%	5%
Mixed Admin areas	6%	43%	55%	3%	5%	7%	1%

Table 15 : Acute Malnutrition Rates amongst Children
(MUAC <13.5cm>12.5 cm for mild, <12.5cm>11cm for moderate and <11cm for severe)
Global Acute Malnutrition = moderate plus severe

Sample Size	Normal nutrition	Mild malnutrition	Moderate malnutrition	Severe malnutrition	Global Acute Malnutrition
679	53%	31%	10%	6%	16%

(Note : While the overall sample size is significant, disaggregated samples are too small to provide reliable data for child mortality in specific states, divisions or location types).

Table 16 : Means of Excreta Disposal
(% households)

	Sample size	Wet latrine	Covered, dry pit	Uncovered dry pit	No toilet
Total	1071	8%	8%	37%	59%
States and Divisions					
Shan	193	1%	3%	82%	53%
Karenni	149	0%	9%	36%	75%
Pegu	124	10%	4%	3%	90%
Karen	204	14%	8%	17%	64%
Mon	201	20%	15%	26%	36%
Tenasserim	200	1%	8%	45%	53%
Location Types					
Hiding site	277	2%	3%	17%	92%
Relocation site	274	8%	10%	46%	44%
Ceasefire area	221	12%	10%	41%	56%
Mixed Admin areas	299	10%	10%	42%	45%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT INDICATORS

Table 17 : Adult Literacy Rates
(% adults over 15 who can read and write)

States and Divisions	Sample size	Literacy Rate	States and Divisions	Sample size	Literacy Rate
Overall	3,469	69%	Overall	3,469	69%
Shan	665	60%	Free-fire areas	844	62%
Karenni	473	60%	Relocation sites	900	64%
Pegu	438	65%	Ceasefire areas	746	76%
Karen	679	72%	Mixed admin. areas	979	74%
Mon	642	69%			
Tenasserim	572	85%			

Table 18 : Access to Primary Schools
(Duration of access in past 12 months, represented as % households)

	All year	6-9 months	< 6 months
Overall	53%	20%	27%
States and Divisions			
Shan South	71%	2%	27%
Karenni	8%	51%	41%
Pegu East	88%	1%	11%
Karen	67%	18%	15%
Mon	45%	30%	25%
Tenasserim	42%	17%	41%
Location Types			
Hiding Sites	11%	15%	74%
Relocation Sites	67%	20%	13%
Ceasefire Areas	63%	34%	3%
Mixed Admin areas	72%	13%	15%

INDICATORS OF SHELTER AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Table 19 : Housing Construction Materials per Household

	PILLARS		FLOORS			WALLS			ROOFING		
	Bamboo	Wooden	Bamboo	Wooden	Dirt	Bamboo	Wooden	No Walls	Wood	Thatch	Tin
Total	49%	63%	69%	26%	9%	79%	12%	5%	1%	88%	9%
States and Divisions											
Shan	65%	82%	62%	36%	12%	74%	27%	0%	2%	84%	19%
Karenni	60%	72%	61%	17%	40%	79%	12%	3%	3%	79%	9%
Pegu	52%	48%	76%	26%	1%	98%	1%	0%	0%	97%	2%
Karen	57%	44%	63%	37%	0%	75%	19%	1%	0%	88%	13%
Mon	43%	55%	73%	22%	1%	80%	7%	6%	0%	87%	7%
Tenasserim	24%	77%	81%	17%	3%	75%	4%	16%	0%	96%	2%
Location Types											
Hiding site	70%	42%	92%	5%	14%	86%	0%	7%	0%	94%	1%
Relocation site	41%	74%	61%	31%	12%	80%	11%	3%	1%	92%	5%
Ceasefire area	59%	62%	70%	30%	3%	73%	17%	7%	1%	86%	14%
Mixed Admin areas	31%	75%	56%	39%	5%	75%	22%	2%	0%	81%	17%

Table 20 : Access to Clothing
(average sets covering knees to shoulders, excluding shoes, per person)

States and Divisions	Average sets of clothing	Location Type	Average sets of clothing
Overall	2.9	Overall	2.9
Shan	2.9	Free-fire areas	2.3
Karenni	3.6	Relocation sites	2.9
Pegu	2.2	Ceasefire areas	3.3
Karen	2.9	Mixed admin. areas	3.2
Mon	3.0		
Tenasserim	3.0		

Table 21 : Access to Domestic Utensils
(average per household)

	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Pots and pans	Plates & bowls	Farm tools
Overall	5.4	0.8	3.7	8.2	3.4
States and Divisions					
Shan	5.8	1.5	3.2	7.0	2.8
Karenni	5.4	0.6	3.2	7.0	3.9
Pegu	5.9	0.7	4.1	8.7	3.7
Karen	5.8	0.8	3.9	8.5	3.9
Mon	4.8	0.5	3.5	9.3	3.4
Tenasserim	4.7	0.7	4.3	8.3	2.9
Location Types					
Free fire areas	4.3	0.4	3.2	6.4	2.8
SPDC Relocation sites	5.7	0.8	3.7	8.4	3.7
Ethnic Ceasefire areas	5.1	1.2	3.5	8.4	3.7
Mixed Admin. Areas	6.2	1.0	4.3	9.4	3.4