

Household welfare and access to services in conflict- affected Kachin State

Findings from a recent survey

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Household welfare and access to services in conflict-affected Kachin State: Findings from a recent survey

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Introduction

This report presents the findings of a recent household survey conducted in Kachin State, in northern Myanmar, by Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) in collaboration with the International Growth Centre (IGC). The primary purpose of the survey was to document the distribution of household welfare outcomes, such as poverty levels and access to essential services, across displaced and neighbouring non-displaced (host) communities in parts of the state currently controlled by the Myanmar military. A secondary purpose of the study was to understand perceptions, among surveyed households, of how the 2021 military coup in Myanmar impacted their social standing and welfare. In achieving these two purposes, we hope to inform donor and humanitarian efforts to support populations living in regime-controlled Kachin State.

Political context

The people of Kachin State, in northern Myanmar, are no strangers to conflict. From 1961 to 1994 and again from 2011 to the present day, the state has experienced, at varying degrees of intensity, violent conflict between the armed wing of the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO), a political organisation representing ethnic communities native to Kachin State, and the Myanmar military, the ranks of which are dominated by the Bamar ethnic group of central and lower Myanmar. While the conflict with the KIO's armed wing, known as the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), has been foremost, other ethnic armed organisations (EAOs) have periodically entered the fray, with some even joining forces with the Myanmar military. Unsurprisingly, the Kachin conflict has led to considerable displacement, affecting populations from a range of ethnic and religious backgrounds.

The military coup on 1 February 2021, which saw the forcible overthrow of the democratically elected government led by Aung San Suu Kyi, resulted in the military taking control of the entire state apparatus of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar through the formation of the

¹ The authors are grateful to Sut Ring Lai, MEAL Officer at KMSS-Myitkyina, for his invaluable role in shaping the project from inception and in coordinating and supervising the data collection. We are also grateful to Nilar Win, who played a key role in developing the survey instrument and supporting with survey coordination.

military-led State Administrative Council (SAC). As crackdowns of civilian protestors ensued, the KIO declared its intention to join forces with the exiled National Unity Government, formed by ousted lawmakers of the short-lived democratically elected government, and other allied EAOs to support and engage in armed conflict against the Myanmar military. Following this pact, the KIA has armed, trained and undertaken joint operations with civilian militias from across the country, known as People's Defence Forces, engaging in guerilla warfare against the military.

Data and methodology

Our analysis relies on an in-person survey of 698 households in four townships of Kachin State, conducted between February to April 2023. The four townships – Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Mohnyin and Tanai – were purposely selected by KMSS for reasons of safety but also geographical dispersion. Of the sampled households, 62.5% (436) were drawn from 10 IDP camps, with the remaining 37.5% (262) made up of neighbouring non-IDP households.

Sampling strategy

Our target sample was 700 households, of which we intended two-thirds (467) to be IDP households and the remaining one-third (233) to be non-IDP households. Our sampling design relied, firstly, on probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling of the 467 IDP households. Then, the 233 non-IDP households were drawn from the IDPs' surrounding or neighbouring villages and wards, allowing for comparison between IDPs and their immediate host communities. Note that whereas random sampling of IDP households was possible, we opted for purposive sampling of non-IDP households for reasons of safety. This involved KMSS identifying an initial "safe" non-IDP household for interview, which was then asked to identify additional "safe" non-IDP households, from diverse backgrounds but living in the same area.

The PPS sampling of IDP households involved two stages:

1. Selecting the 10 IDP camps from a list of all camps in the four townships where KMSS is currently active. To do so, we employed weighted random sampling, with the weights corresponding to camp size (number of households). See Annex A for the selected camps.
2. Randomly selecting a fixed number of households, so as to reach our target IDP sample of 467, to interview from each camp. Adjusting for the fact that one of our camps, Naw Ing, only had 25 households, the fixed number was determined to be 49 for all camps except Naw Ing, where we would try to interview all 25 households.

The selection of surrounding or neighbouring villages and wards also proceeded in two stages:

1. Determining whether each of our 10 selected camps is rural or urban.
2. If a camp was rural, KMSS was asked to choose a single village which was the closest possible village to the camp (the camp may be located inside the village) that was perceived as safe for the survey team to visit. If a camp was urban, KMSS instead chose a single ward which was the closest possible ward to the camp (once again, the camp may be located inside the ward) that was considered safe for the survey team to visit. See Annex A for the selected villages and wards.

Our replacement protocol saw those randomly selected IDP households which did not agree to participate in the survey replaced with their immediate neighbours. If it was still not possible to meet the target number of IDP households in a given camp by following this protocol, the shortfall was filled with additional non-IDP households in the surrounding area via purposive sampling. This explains the greater proportion of non-IDP households in our actual sample of 698 households as compared with the target sample of 700 households.

Survey instrument

The survey instrument, which took around 90 minutes to administer, was developed in the latter half of 2022 and finalised in early 2023, following a pilot survey conducted in December 2022. The content of the survey was informed by three principal sources: (1) existing modules from the 2017 Myanmar Living Conditions Survey; (2) existing modules from the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS) developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); and (2) key informant interviews with representatives of the camp management committees of eight IDP camps in Myitkyina and Waingmaw townships (see Annex A).

The survey instrument, included in full as Annex B, was made up of 16 sections:

1. Household roster
2. Displacement and migration
3. Education and literacy
4. Health status and healthcare
5. Labour and employment
6. Remittances and other transfers
7. Housing, water and electricity
8. Household assets
9. Household consumption and hunger
10. Loans and savings
11. Shocks and coping strategies
12. Subjective assessment of wellbeing
13. Reporting of justice issues
14. Social networks
15. Social cohesion
16. Closing section

Data limitations

A few caveats are in order with regards to the quality and reliability of the survey data that was collected. Notably, for reasons of safety, we were limited in the extent to which we could employ random sampling. This included purposive selection of townships, meaning that our results for IDP households cannot be taken as representative for the whole of Kachin State. Similarly, only IDP camps where KMSS is active were included in our sample, so the results cannot be taken as representative for all IDP camps in the four selected townships, but rather just the KMSS-covered ones (which is most of them). Moreover, our non-IDP sample cannot be taken as representative at any level, having been purposely sampled for safety reasons. It does, however, allow for some measure of comparison with our IDP sample, given geographical proximity (as ensured by the selection process for villages and wards).

A further caveat is that many communities in Myanmar since the coup have experienced high levels of anxiety and distrust, both between and within communities. These breakdowns in social relations have frequently resulted in violence – from assassinations of perceived military conspirators to the reporting of resistance sympathisers to military authorities, potentially leading to detainment, torture and death. In such a climate of fear, survey responses cannot be taken entirely at face value. It is also very likely that respondents' apprehensions contributed to relatively high non-response rates on certain questions, e.g. whether a member of one's social network is connected to any public officials. We also saw high non-response rates on questions pertaining to wealth and income, perhaps stemming from a perception that revealing this information could result in reduced aid flows from donors.

Analysis and findings

In this section, we present our initial, high-level analysis and findings of the survey data. The dataset also allows for more specific analyses, which are beyond the scope of this report. Our focus in this report is on understanding how household welfare and access to services differ between the following subsamples: (1) IDP versus non-IDP households; (2) households in each of our four townships; and (3) male- versus female-headed townships.

We cover the following sets of household outcomes:

- Poverty analysis
- Food security
- Access to essential services

Poverty analysis

A key objective of this report is to assess poverty levels in our different subsamples of interest. Tables 1, 2 and 3 present poverty levels in the different subsamples, according to Myanmar's National Poverty Line (NPL) and Extreme Poverty Line (EPL), based on reported monthly² household income. We see that a greater proportion of IDP households are below both the NPL and the EPL than non-IDP households, with the difference being especially sizeable in the case of the NPL. We also see that households in Waingmaw and Tanai Townships exhibit a notably higher incidence of poverty according to the NPL than the other two townships, but that only Tanai Township has a higher level of extreme poverty. Finally, we see that female-headed households are slightly more likely to be impoverished according to both the NPL and the EPL than their male-headed counterparts.

² To convert the measure to daily, we assume 30 days per month.

Table 1: Households' poverty levels based on monthly household income in different subsamples

Subsample	Proportion below NPL	Proportion below EPL
IDP	5.08%	1.87%
Non-IDP	2.63%	1.05%
Myitkyina	3.11%	1.67%
Waingmaw	9.76%	0.00%
Mohnyin	2.44%	0.00%
Tanai	9.38%	3.13%
Male head	3.25%	1.08%
Female head	4.49%	1.28%

We should caveat that our reported income data is likely to contain inaccuracies (e.g. due to enumerators entering an incorrect number of zeros, respondents purposely underreporting income). We have sought to corroborate the reported household income data with the reported salaries of individual household members, but questions of reliability still remain. Thus, it is a useful complement to look at the data on household outcomes apart from income that are linked to a state of impoverishment. In this report, we attempt to do so by employing the Poverty Probability Index (PPI) developed by Innovations for Poverty Action (2019). The PPI tells us the probability that a given household is "poor" according to a specified poverty line. We once again use the NPL and the EPL. The PPI is constructed using the following 10 indicators:

1. The agroecological zone that the household lives in
2. The number of household members aged 0-4
3. The number of household members aged 5-9
4. The primary source of electricity for the household over the last 12 months
5. The main source of water used by the household for drinking during the wet season
6. The main construction material of the roof of the dwelling
7. The main construction material of the external walls of the dwelling
8. Whether any members of the household own or have access to an electric cookstove
9. The highest level of education attained by the head of the household
10. Whether any household members consumed meat over the last seven days

Figure 1: Distribution of poverty probabilities for IDP households (NPL)

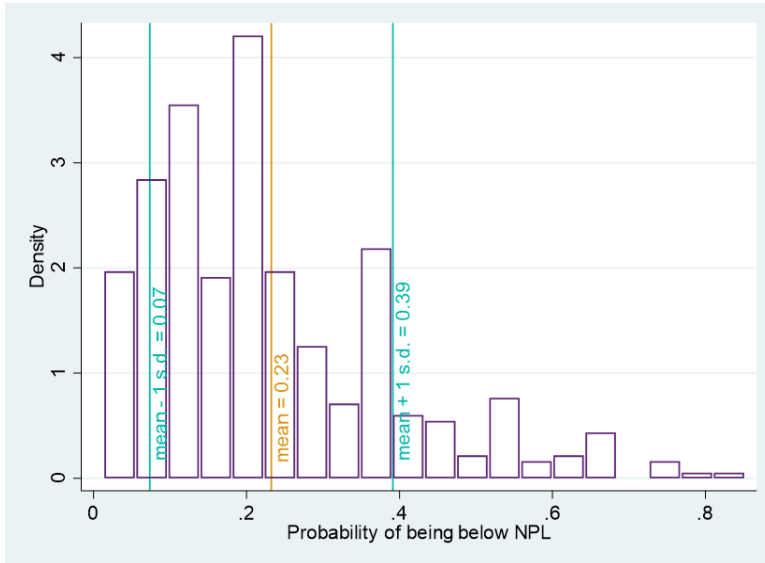


Figure 2: Distribution of poverty probabilities for non-IDP households (NPL)

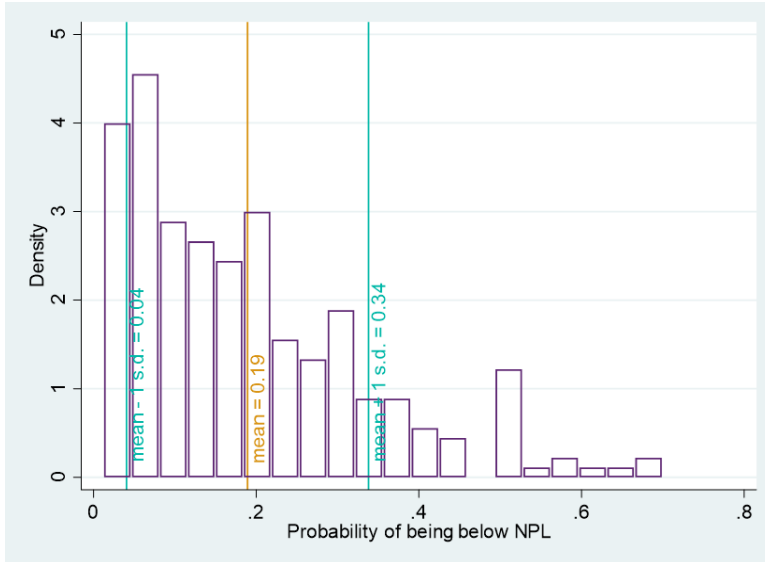


Figure 3: Distribution of poverty probabilities for IDP households (EPL)

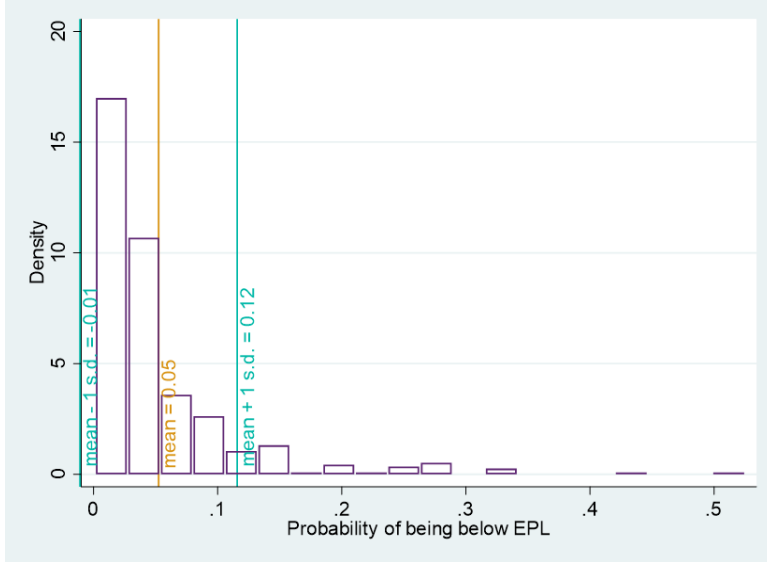
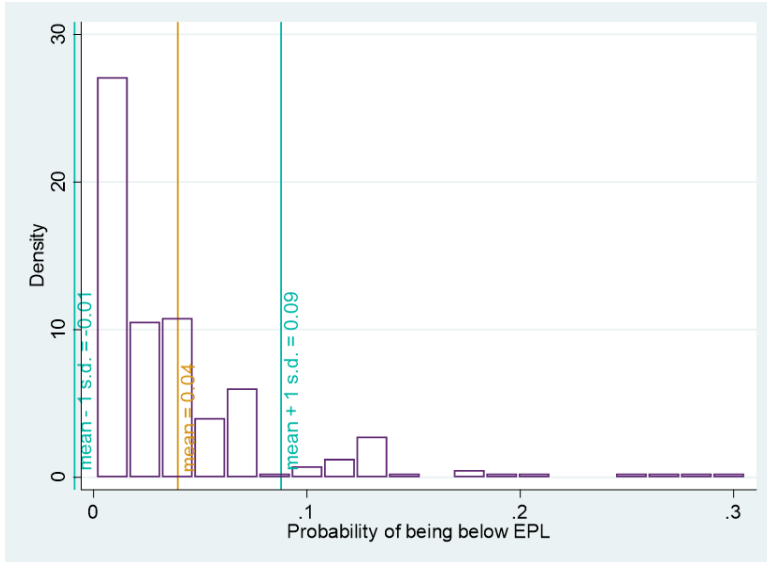


Figure 4: Distribution of poverty probabilities for non-IDP households (EPL)



Figures 1 and 2 depict the distribution of likelihoods for IDP and non-IDP households, respectively, of being below the NPL. The distributions suggest that IDP households are indeed somewhat more likely to be below the NPL than non-IDP households, with a mean likelihood of 23.2% versus 18.9%. Controlling for township, the difference is found to be statistically significant at the 1% level (see Table A1 in Annex C). We do not observe

statistically significant differences in the likelihood of being below the NPL when comparing across our four townships³ and between male- and female-headed households, controlling for IDP status.

Compared to the results for the NPL, the probabilities of being below the EPL are small for both IDP and non-IDP households (see Figures 3 and 4). However, we do find, once again, that IDP households are more likely, albeit only slightly, to be below the EPL than non-IDP households, with a mean probability of 5.2% compared to 3.9%, respectively. Controlling for township, we find the difference to be statistically significant at the 1% level (see Table A2 in Annex C). Also mirroring our NPL results, we find that the likelihood of being below the EPL is not significantly different across townships and between male- and female-headed households after controlling for IDP status.

Our analysis so far raises the question of what may be driving the higher incidence of poverty among IDPs compared to non-IDPs. By regressing responses to the 10 indicators used to construct the PPI onto households' PPI scores for the NPL and EPL (while controlling for township), we can determine the main drivers of the poverty differential in the case of each poverty line (see Table 2). We find that the material of the external walls of IDP dwellings is the primary driver, at a 1% significance level, of their higher likelihood of being below both the NPL and the EPL. Secondary drivers are not owning an electric cookstove (representing asset poverty), lower levels of educational attainment among IDP household heads, and the absence of meat consumption (representing food poverty), all of which are significant at the 10% level for the two poverty lines.

Table 2: Drivers of PPI differential between IDP and non-IDP households (significant only)*

Determinant of poverty differential	NPL		EPL	
	Magnitude**	Significance level	Magnitude**	Significance level
The number of household members aged 0-4	1.58	1%	1.34	1%
The primary source of electricity for the household over the last 12 months	0.24	5%	0.24	5%

³ It is important to note that our regression specifications treat Myitkyina as a "default" township, such that our coefficient estimates only tell us whether being in one of the other three townships leads to a significantly different coefficient estimate compared to being in Myitkyina Township. We view this as justified given that 7 out of our 10 camps visited are located in Myitkyina Township.

The main construction material of the external walls of the dwelling	-3.84	1%	-3.45	1%
Whether any members of the household own or have access to an electric cookstove	-0.54	10%	-0.60	10%
The highest level of education attained by the head of the household	-0.68	10%	-0.60	10%
Whether any household members consumed meat over the last seven days	-0.45	10%	-0.50	10%

*: See Tables A3-A8 in Annex C for the full set of regression output.

** : A positive magnitude corresponds to a higher PPI score for IDP households compared to non-IDP households, whereas a negative magnitude corresponds to the reverse. The higher a household's PPI score, the lower is the likelihood that it is below a given poverty line.

Our analysis of the NPL and EPL poverty differentials also produces some surprising results. In particular, we find that, controlling for township, non-IDP households fare worse in terms of access to electricity than IDP households, and this result is statistically significant at the 5% level for both the NPL and EPL. Furthermore, we find that IDP households are helped by having relatively fewer young children, and this is significant at the 1% level for both poverty lines. This may reflect household decisions to refrain from having children post-displacement.

Food security

For our analysis of food security, we make use of the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) developed and validated by Deichtler et al. (2010) for cross-cultural use. The HHS consists of a set of six questions which allow us to estimate the percentage of households in our sample facing household hunger, classified at three different degrees of severity: (1) little to no household hunger; (2) moderate household hunger; and (3) severe household hunger. The six questions are as follows:

1. In the last four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of a lack of resources to obtain food?
2. How often did this happen in the last four weeks?
3. In the last four weeks, did anyone in your household go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
4. How often did this happen in the last four weeks?
5. In the last four weeks, did anyone in your household go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?
6. How often did this happen in the last four weeks?

Tables 3-5 present the findings from implementing the HHS for our subsamples of interest – namely, IDPs compared with non-IDPs, each of our four townships, and male-headed households compared with female-headed households. It is notable that across all of these subsamples, over 95% of households interviewed had experienced only little to no hunger during the recall period of the survey (the four weeks prior to the interview). This figure rises to 100% for households surveyed in Tanai Township. It is also notable that only one household out of 700 in our sample experienced severe hunger based on the HHS.

Table 3: Household hunger by IDP status

IDP status	Household hunger		
	Little to no hunger	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger
IDP	97.70%	2.07%	0.23%
Non-IDP	98.47%	1.53%	0.00%

Table 4: Household hunger by township

Township	Household hunger		
	Little to no hunger	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger
Myitkyina	98.22%	1.58%	0.20%
Waingmaw	95.65%	4.29%	0.00%
Mohnyin	95.65%	4.35%	0.00%
Tanai	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 5: Household hunger by gender of household head

Gender of household head	Household hunger		
	Little to no hunger	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger
Male	98.17%	1.60%	0.23%

Female	96.92%	3.08%	0.00%
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From the tables, moderate hunger appears to be relatively more common among households in Waingmaw Township and Mohnyin Township and for female-headed households. However, when we regress IDP status and gender of the household head onto the HHS while controlling for township, we find that these differences are not statistically significant at conventional levels (see Table A9 in Annex C). In fact, the only statistically significant difference that we find (at the 1% level) is that households in Tanai Township appear to experience lower levels of hunger than those in our “default” township of Myitkyina.

Access to essential services

For this section, we review a number of descriptive statistics for access to essential services for IDP vs non-IDP households, households in each of our four townships, and male- vs female-headed households. We also consider how access is perceived to have changed since the coup in 2021. For the purposes of this report, we do not go into whether findings across subsamples are statistically different from one another (as we did for the poverty and hunger analyses), relying on simple eyeballing of the data instead.

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We look at the following services in turn:

- Education
- Healthcare
- Water
- Electricity

As a rough proxy for access to education, we can use our survey responses to construct a measure that we refer to as the “school attendance ratio”, denoting the proportion of school-age children in each household that are currently attending school. Tables 6-8 show the school attendance ratio for our different subsamples of interest. School attendance appears to be reasonably high, with above 80% of households sending all of their school-children to school in all subsamples except Waingmaw Township, where the figure drops to 79%. More generally, school attendance does appear to be somewhat lower in Waingmaw and Mohnyin than the other townships, with a sizable 21% of Waingmaw households and 17.5% of Mohnyin households not sending any of their school-age children to school. It is also clear that most households either send all or none of their school-age children to school.

Table 6: Households’ school attendance ratio by IDP status

IDP status	School attendance ratio		
	0	Between 0 and 1	1
IDP	12.04%	0.56%	87.39%

Non-IDP	13.18%	0.45%	86.36%
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Table 7: Households' school attendance ratio by township

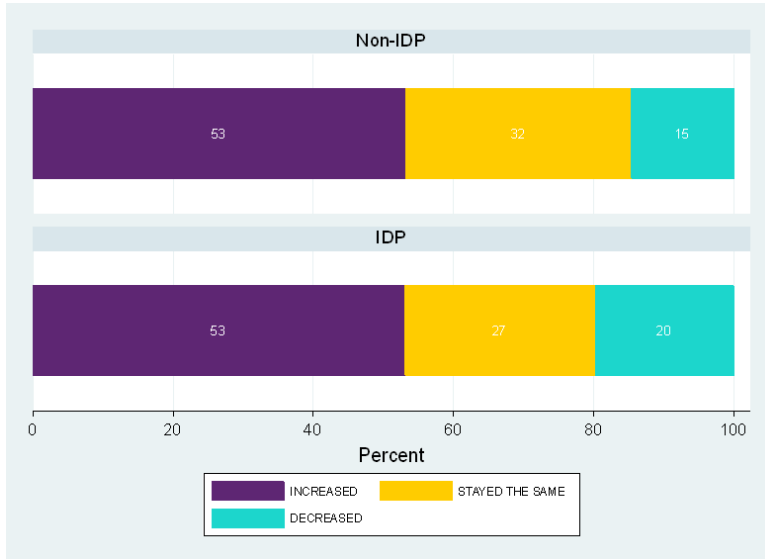
Township	School attendance ratio		
	0	Between 0 and 1	1
Myitkyina	11.00%	0.72%	88.28%
Waingmaw	20.97%	0.00%	79.03%
Mohnyin	17.50%	0.00%	82.50%
Tanai	10.53%	0.00%	89.47%

Table 8: Households' school attendance ratio by gender of household head

Gender of household head	School attendance ratio		
	0	Between 0 and 1	1
Male	11.43%	0.52%	88.05%
Female	12.33%	0.68%	86.99%

It is notable that both IDP and non-IDP households perceived a general increase in the availability of and access to education in their areas compared to 2020 (see Figure 5). Increased access to education is especially commonly reported for households from Waingmaw Township and Myitkyina Township and for female-headed households. It is likely that these perceptions reflect the reopening of schools after extended closures during the pandemic. This is consistent with our data on reported enrolment in the 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 school years, which show that school enrolment rates were low until 2022-2023.

Figure 5: Perceived change in availability of and access to education since 2020 by IDP status*



For assessing access to healthcare, we can construct a measure of the extent to which households are accessing healthcare services, which we can compare against a measure of the extent to which households are in need of healthcare services. For the former, we can look at the percentage of household members that visited or received home visits from medical establishments in the last 12 months. For the latter, we can look at the percentage of household members that did not have to stop normal activities due to illness or injury in the last four weeks. The average values of these two ratios for our three main stratifications of interest are presented in Tables 9-11.

Table 9: Households’ health visits and health status by IDP status

IDP status	Health visits in last 12 months (mean)	Health status in last 4 weeks (mean)
IDP	44.43%	94.53%
Non-IDP	41.77%	93.93%

Table 10: Households' health visits and health status by township

Township	Health visits in last 12 months (mean)	Health status in last 4 weeks (mean)
Myitkyina	44.94%	94.45%
Waingmaw	42.83%	91.66%
Mohnyin	25.98%	94.91%
Tanai	44.32%	95.47%

Table 11: Households' health visits and health status by gender of household head

Gender of household head	Health visits in last 12 months (mean)	Health status in last 4 weeks (mean)
Male	40.57%	95.11%
Female	47.71%	93.08%

Figure 6: Perceived change in availability of and access to health services since 2020 by township

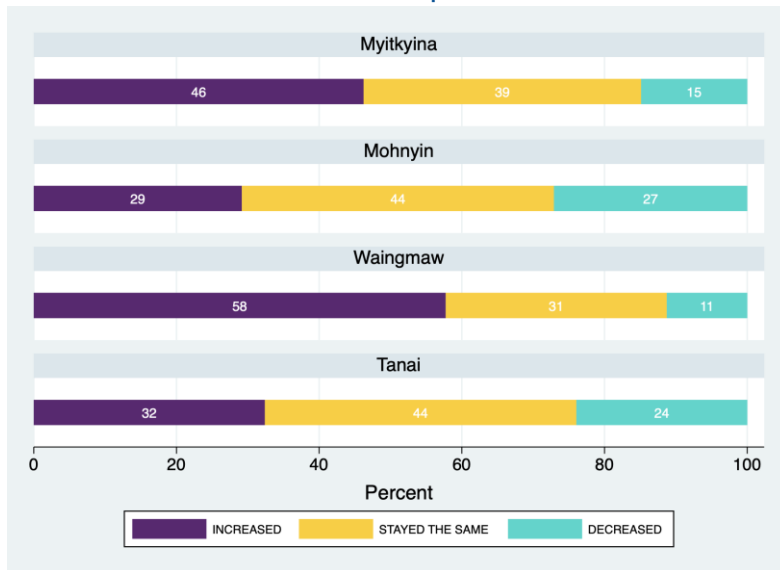


Figure 7: Households' number of minutes to fetch drinking water by IDP status

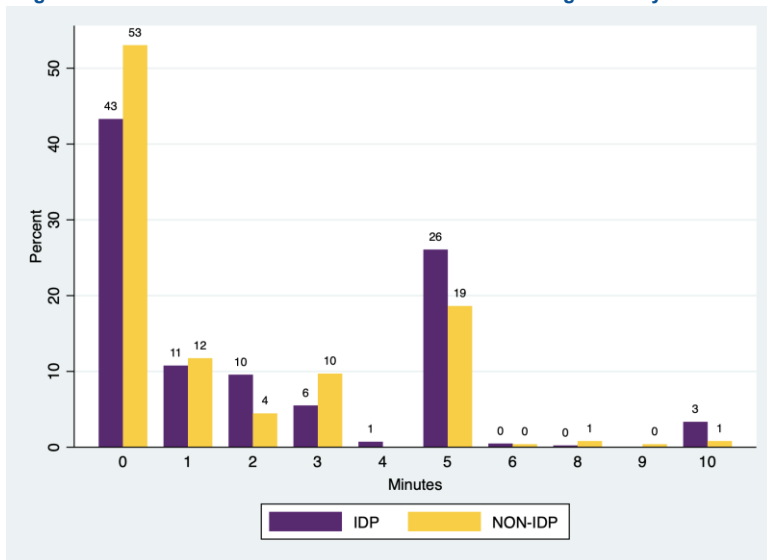


Figure 8: Households' number of minutes to fetch drinking water by township

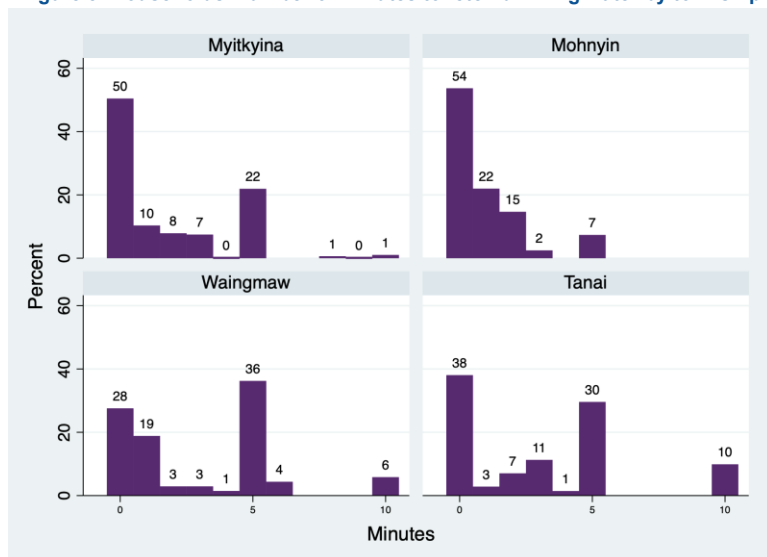


Figure 9: Households' number of minutes to fetch drinking water by gender of household head

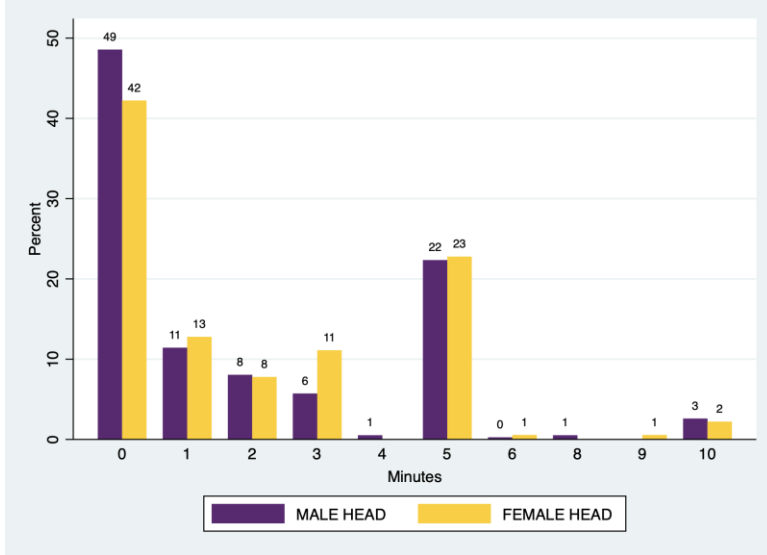
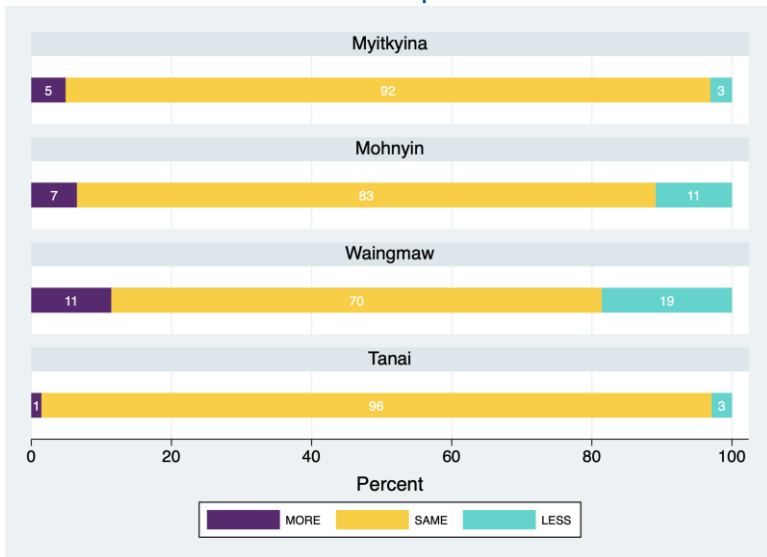


Figure 10: Perceived change in number of minutes to fetch drinking water since 2020 by township



We see that health visits relative to health status are roughly similar across our subsamples, with a singular exception – Mohnyin appears to have fewer health visits than the other townships, despite having a similar health status. This may reflect more limited access to healthcare in Mohnyin than in the other townships. Indeed, as per Figure 6, decreased access

to and availability of health services since 2020 is more commonly reported among respondents in Mohnyin Township than in the other townships. Mohnyin respondents are also the least likely to report that access to and availability of health services have increased since 2020.⁴

In Figures 7-9, we observe that 28-54% of households, depending on the subsample, are able to access drinking water within their housing compound (zero minutes to fetch the water). The most stark differences in access to drinking water, measured in this way, are across our township subsamples. Specifically, travel times to fetch drinking water of five minutes or more are more commonly reported in Waingmaw and Tanai Townships than in the other townships, and to a lesser extent in Myitkyina Township. This may be suggestive of lower access to drinking water in these townships. It is also notable that, as per Figure 10, respondents in Waingmaw Township are the least likely to report that their number of minutes to fetch drinking water is the same as it was in 2020, with 11% and 19% indicating an increase and decrease, respectively, in the number of minutes.

Table 12: Households' electricity source by township

Township	Electricity source				
	Grid	Water mill	Fossil fuel-based generator	Other non-grid	No electricity
Myitkyina	18.45%	75.60%	0.00%	4.36%	1.59%
Waingmaw	39.44%	54.93%	0.00%	4.22%	1.41%
Mohnyin	4.17%	87.50%	0.00%	4.16%	4.17%
Tanai	47.95%	2.74%	28.77%	19.17%	1.37%

⁴ It is worth noting that respondents in Tanai Township hold similar perceptions to those in Mohnyin Township with regards to how their access to and availability of health services have changed since 2020. However, it is difficult to conclude on this basis that access to healthcare is significantly poorer in Tanai Township than in Myitkyina or Waingmaw Townships – as is much more clearly the case for Mohnyin Township – given that their reported health visits relative to health status are relatively similar.

Figure 11: Frequency of electricity interruptions per week by IDP status

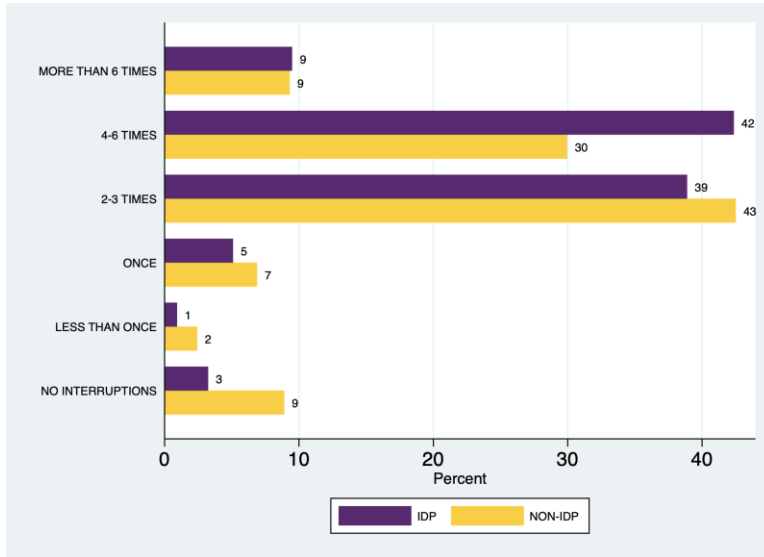


Figure 12: Frequency of electricity interruptions by township

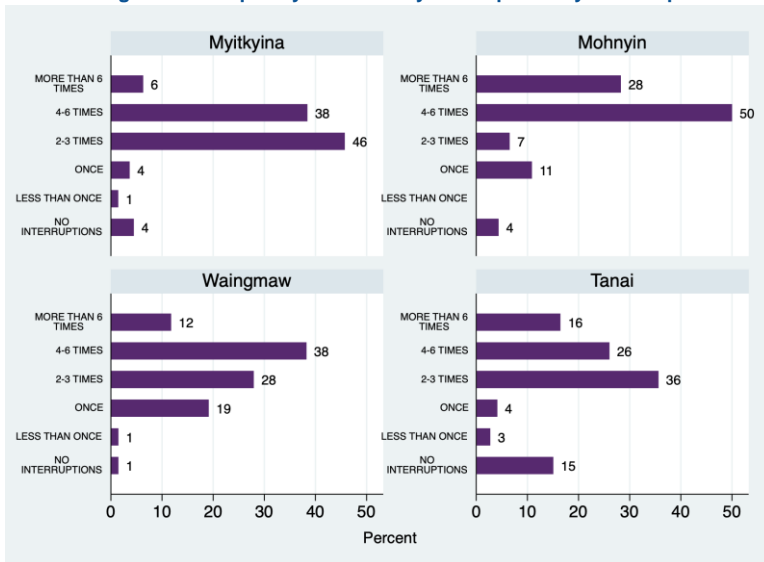


Figure 13: Frequency of electricity interruptions by gender of household head

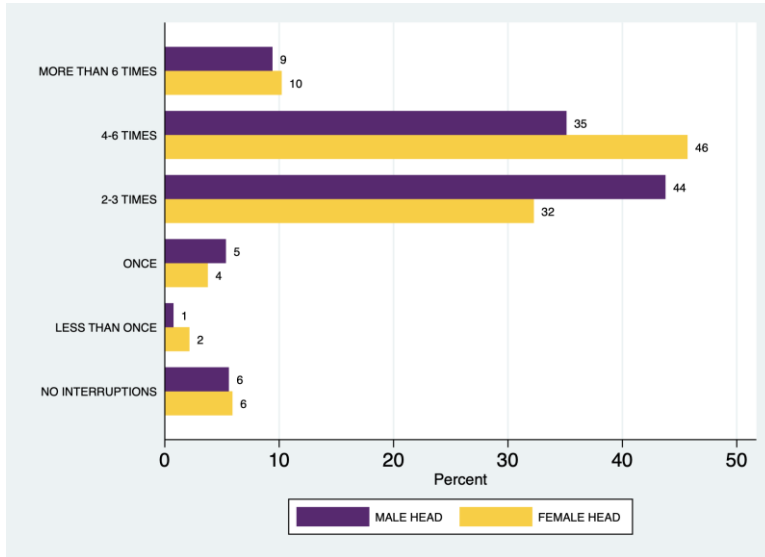
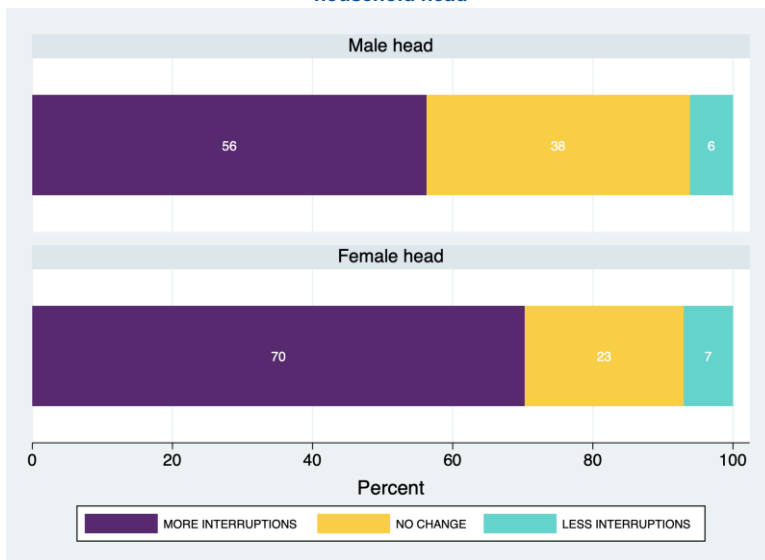


Figure 14: Perceived change in frequency of electricity interruptions since 2020 by gender of household head



As mentioned on p. 9, a higher proportion of non-IDP households do not have access to electricity than IDP households – specifically, 3.45% among the former versus 0.69% among the latter. When comparing female-headed and male-headed households, on the other hand, we find quite similar proportions having no electricity access, at 2.04% and 1.83%,

respectively. With regards to households' electricity sources, it is notable that only a single household reported having to switch away from grid electricity since the coup (to a solar home system). However, we do see notable variation across townships in the proportion of households that rely on grid electricity (see Table 12). In particular, we find that 87.5% of households in Mohnyin Township rely on water mills for electricity instead of the grid. We also see that Mohnyin Township has the highest proportion of households that do not have access to electricity (also 4.17%).

Electricity interruptions are high in frequency for both IDP and non-IDP households (see Figure 11). Despite being less likely to have no electricity access, IDP households do seem to experience a slightly higher frequency of interruptions than non-IDP households – especially if we look at the proportion of households experiencing 4-6 interruptions per week. In Figure 12, we also see some variation in the frequency of interruptions experienced by township, with a noticeably higher proportion of households in Mohnyin Township reporting 4 or more interruptions per week than in the other townships. Given that most households in Mohnyin township rely on water mills for electricity, this may in fact reflect issues in their water source for powering the mills and/or the construction of their mills. We also see that female-headed households appear to experience a slightly higher frequency of interruptions than their male-headed counterparts (see Figure 13), and that they are comparatively more likely to hold negative perceptions of how the frequency of electricity interruptions has changed since the coup (see Figure 14).

Conclusions and recommendations

To conclude, the analysis discussed in this report bears a number of notable findings with respect to household welfare and access to services in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Mohnyin and Tanai Townships. We wish to reiterate, however, that any findings are subject to the limitations of our data (discussed on pp. 3-4). With this in mind, our main findings are as follows:

- We find that IDP households are more likely to be below both Myanmar's National Poverty Line (NPL) and Extreme Poverty Line (EPL) than non-IDP households (23.2% versus 18.9% in the case of the NPL), but that the probabilities are small in the case of the EPL (5.2% versus 3.9%).
- We find that over 95% of households – regardless of IDP status, township or gender of the household head – had experienced little to no hunger in the survey's four-week recall period.
- We see that school attendance for children of schooling age is fairly high across most subsamples – above 80%, in terms of the proportion of households sending all of their school-age children to school. However, we do observe a relatively large number of households in Waingmaw and Mohnyin Townships that do not send any of their school-age children to school (21% and 17.5%, respectively).
- With regards to healthcare, we find that Mohnyin Township has a relatively low frequency of health visits (26%) compared with the other townships (above 40%), despite their average household health status – measured as occurrences of household members having to stop normal activities due to illness or injury in the four weeks prior to interview – being comparable. This may be indicative of lower access to healthcare in Mohnyin Township.

- We observe that travel times to fetch drinking water of five minutes or more are more commonly reported in Waingmaw and Tanai Townships (46% and 40% of households, respectively), and to a lesser extent also in Myitkyina Township (24%). We can interpret this indicator as a measure of access to drinking water, with Waingmaw and Tanai Townships faring especially poorly in this regard.
- Access to electricity is one dimension in which non-IDP households appear to do worse than their IDP counterparts, with a higher proportion of the former reporting no electricity whatsoever at the time of interview (3.45% versus 0.69%). We also find that Mohnyin Township has a very large proportion of households that rely on water mills for electricity (87.5%), and that 4.17% of households in the township report no access to electricity – more than double of what we see in the other townships.
- Electricity interruptions are commonplace. It is notable that despite being less likely to have no electricity access, IDP households appear to experience a slightly higher frequency of electricity interruptions than their non-IDP counterparts. We also see a higher frequency of interruptions for female-headed households versus male-headed households and for households in Mohnyin Township versus those in the other townships.

We hope that these high-level findings are helpful for development partners and humanitarian organisations operating in regime-controlled Kachin State to better target and prioritise their programmes. We would also like to offer the following recommendations for further support, as informed by our analysis of the data:

1. The survey suggests a need for continued efforts to promote poverty reduction among IDP as well as non-IDP households. To this end, it may be useful to conduct a market mapping exercise so as to enable development partners to develop specific, targeted economic empowerment programmes for achieving poverty reduction in the camps and neighbouring communities. Examples of programmes that could be informed by such an exercise include:
 - a. Providing seed capital to encourage the establishment of small businesses in sectors for which there is excess market demand;
 - b. Offering agricultural support to not only enhance agricultural productivity but also foster value addition to replace processed food products imported from elsewhere in the country with local production; and
 - c. Targeted vocational training in light of identified market opportunities, which would also help to address the education gap for those that left school prematurely due to the pandemic and subsequent political crisis.
2. Consider expanding the role of informal education initiatives, spearheaded by local communities, churches and civic organisations, for upholding continuous learning for children in politically unstable countries like Myanmar. The sustainability of these community-driven educational initiatives ensures that children who are not enrolled in formal education still have access to meaningful learning experiences, even during prolonged periods of crisis.
3. Build the capacity of and provide support to local civil society organisations and community-based groups, recognising the critical role they play in sustaining humanitarian and development efforts in crisis situations such as what we see in Myanmar. This approach also nurtures the emergence of self-reliant civic groups that possess an intimate understanding of local needs and fills an important gap in delivering public services – such as health, education, water and electricity – when

government and international organisations' own ability to provide these is limited. Empowering these local entities ensures a more robust and responsive approach to new humanitarian challenges and fosters resilience and sustainable development within communities.

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Annex A: Selected camps, villages and wards

Key informant interviews

Ja Mai Kawng RC camp
 Le Kone Bethlehem Church
 Maina AG Church
 Maina Catholic Church (St Joseph)
 Maina KBC (Bawng Ring)
 Pa Dauk Myaing (Pa La Na)
 Pa Dauk Myaing (Pa La Na)-II
 Waingmaw AG Church

Household survey

Township	Camp	Rural or urban?	Surrounding ward	Surrounding village
Myitkyina	Ja Mai Kawng RC	Urban	Jan Mai Kawng	N/A
Myitkyina	Lekone Zalone	Urban	Lel Kone	N/A
Myitkyina	Mali Yang - Lekone	Urban	Lel Kone	N/A
Myitkyina	Palana 1	Rural	N/A	Pi Tauk Myaing (VT: Pa La Na Sa Khan Myar)
Myitkyina	Palana 2	Rural	N/A	Pi Tauk Myaing (VT: Pa La Na Sa Khan Myar)
Myitkyina	Sitapru Sut Ngai Tawng	Urban	Si Tar Pu	N/A
Myitkyina	Trinity	Rural	N/A	For logistical reasons: Pi Tauk Myaing (VT: Pa La Na Sa Khan Myar)

Waingmaw	Maina RC	Rural	N/A	Mai Na (VT: Mai Na)
Mohnyin	Naw Ing	Urban (used to be rural)	Closest ward that is safe for KMSS: Su See	N/A
Tanai	Tanai KBC	Urban	Closest ward that is safe for KMSS: Kin Sar Ra	N/A

Annex B: Survey questionnaire

No.	Question	Response choices
	<p>SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "First, I would like to make a complete list of all the members of this household. That is, all the people who usually sleep in this dwelling, eat most of their meals here and share expenses together."</p>	
Q1	NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
Q2	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the household head?	HEAD SPOUSE SON/DAUGHTER SON-IN-LAW/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW STEPCHILD GRANDCHILD PARENT PARENT-IN-LAW BROTHER/SISTER BROTHER-IN-LAW/SISTER-IN-LAW GRANDPARENT OTHER RELATIVE (SPECIFY) ADOPTED/FOSTER CHILD SERVANT/DOMESTIC WORKER LODGER OTHER UNRELATED PERSON (SPECIFY)
Q3	What is [NAME]'s gender?	MALE FEMALE OTHER
Q4	How old is [NAME]?	RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS. RECORD ""0"" IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR.
Q5	What is [NAME]'s marital status?	SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) MARRIED WIDOWED DIVORCED SEPARATED
Q6	What is [NAME]'s religion?	BUDDHIST ANIMIST HINDU ISLAM CHRISTIAN OTHER RELIGION (SPECIFY) NO RELIGION
Q7	What is [NAME]'s ethnic group?	RAWANG LISU JINGPO ZAIWA LASHI/LACHIK LAWNGWAW/MARU BAMAR SHAN OTHER (SPECIFY)

Q8	Does [NAME] have an identity card? If so, which?	CITIZENSHIP SCRUTINY CARD (PINK) ASSOCIATE CITIZENSHIP SCRUTINY CARD (BLUE) NATURALISED CITIZENSHIP SCRUTINY CARD (GREEN) NATIONAL REGISTRATION CARD (3-FOLD CARD, GREEN FOR MEN, PINK FOR WOMEN) RELIGIOUS CARD NATIONAL VERIFICATION CARD FOREIGN REGISTRATION CARD FOREIGN PASSPORT NONE, DID NOT APPLY NONE, CANNOT APPLY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q9	How many days did [NAME] eat at least one meal in this household during the last seven days?	DAYS
	SECTION 2A: DISPLACEMENT (IDP HOUSEHOLDS ONLY) ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to ask a few questions about the displacement that your household experienced."	
Q1	In which year did your household move to this camp?	
Q2	For what reason did your household leave its place of origin?	CONFLICT/SECURITY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q3	What was the main occupation of your household head just prior to displacement?	AGRICULTURE (INCL. FARMING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING) MINING OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q4	Why did your household choose to move to a camp as opposed to a city (e.g. Myitkyina, Yangon) or neighbouring country? ENUMERATOR: IN KACHIN, ONLY MYITKYINA COUNTS AS A CITY. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. PUT ""o"" IF CAMP IS LOCATED IN MYITKYINA CITY.	CLOSE TO WHERE YOU MOVED FROM CLOSE TO FRIENDS/RELATIVES ACCESS TO HOUSING/AMENITIES OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q5	When your household was displaced, did any of your household members at the time or friends/relatives from your place of origin choose to move to a city (e.g. Myitkyina, Yangon) or another country? ENUMERATOR: IN KACHIN, ONLY MYITKYINA COUNTS AS A CITY. IF CAMP IS LOCATED IN MYITKYINA CITY, ASK WHETHER THEY MOVED TO ANOTHER CITY OR COUNTRY.	YES NO►Q7
Q6	Which city/ies or other country/ies did these household members at the time / friends / relatives move to? ENUMERATOR: LIST ALL IF MULTIPLE. BE AS DETAILED/SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE.	

Q7	Why did your household choose this particular camp to move to as opposed to any other camp? ENUMERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	CLOSE TO WHERE YOU MOVED FROM CLOSE TO FRIENDS/RELATIVES SAME RELIGION / RELIGIOUS BRANCH ACCESS TO AMENITIES (SCHOOL, HEALTHCARE, ETC.) ACCESS TO WORK OPPORTUNITIES OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q8	What is the city/town/village that your household moved from?	
Q9	In which township or state/region (if not in Kachin) is [response from Q8]?	TOWNSHIP CODES BHAMO CHIPWI HPAKANT INJANGYANG KHAUNGLANHPU MACHANBAW MANSI MOGAUNG MOHNYIN MOMAUK MYITKYINA NAWNGMUN PUTA-O SHWEGU SUMPRABUM TANAI TSAWLAW WAINGMAW STATE/REGION CODES SAGAING REGION THANITARYI REGION BAGO REGION MAGWAY REGION MANDALAY REGION YANGON REGION AYEYAWARDY REGION KAYAH STATE KAYIN STATE CHIN STATE MON STATE RAKHINE STATE SHAN STATE NAY PYI TAW
Q10	Is [response from Q8] urban or rural?	URBAN RURAL
Q11	Would you like to return to [response from Q8]?	YES NO ► NEXT SECTION
Q12	What is preventing you from returning to [response from Q8]? ENUMERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	ACTIVE CONFLICT LANDMINE RISK UNCERTAINTY DUE TO CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION LACK OF NEARBY AMENITIES (SCHOOL, HEALTHCARE, ETC.) LACK OF NEARBY WORK OPPORTUNITIES OTHER (SPECIFY)

	<p>SECTION 2B: MIGRATION (NON-IDP HOUSEHOLDS ONLY)</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to ask a few questions about the migration background of your household, if applicable."</p>																															
Q1	Did your household (under the current household head) previously live in another city/ward/village?	YES NO ► NEXT SECTION																														
Q2	What is the city/town/village that your household moved from?																															
Q3	In which township or state/region (if not in Kachin) is [response from Q2]?	<p>TOWNSHIP CODES</p> <p>BHAMO CHIPWI HPAKANT INJANGYANG KHAUNGLANHPU MACHANBAW MANSI MOGAUNG MOHNYIN MOMAU MYITKYINA NAWNGMUN PUTA-O SHWEGU SUMPRABUM TANAI TSAWLAW WAINGMAW</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>STATE/REGION</th> <th>CODES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SAGAING</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THANITARYI</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BAGO</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAGWAY</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MANDALAY</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YANGON</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AYEYAWARDY</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAYAH</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAYIN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHIN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MON</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RAKHINE</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHAN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAY PYI TAW</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	STATE/REGION	CODES	SAGAING	REGION	THANITARYI	REGION	BAGO	REGION	MAGWAY	REGION	MANDALAY	REGION	YANGON	REGION	AYEYAWARDY	REGION	KAYAH	STATE	KAYIN	STATE	CHIN	STATE	MON	STATE	RAKHINE	STATE	SHAN	STATE	NAY PYI TAW	
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Q4	Is [response from Q2] urban or rural?	URBAN RURAL																														
Q5	In which year did your household move to this city/town/village?																															
Q6	What was the main reason that your household moved to this city/town/village?	ACCESS TO AMENITIES (SCHOOL, HEALTHCARE, ETC.) ACCESS TO WORK OPPORTUNITIES CONFLICT/SECURITY OTHER (SPECIFY)																														

	SECTION 3: EDUCATION AND LITERACY ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "Now, I would like to ask about the education and literacy achieved by each member of your household."	
Q1	Can [NAME] speak Burmese?	
Q2	Can [NAME] speak Jinghpaw?	
Q3	Can [NAME] speak Chinese?	
Q4	Can [NAME] speak English?	
Q5	Can [NAME] speak any other language(s)?	YES NO ► Q7
Q6	What other language(s) can [NAME] speak? ENUMERATOR: LIST ALL IF MULTIPLE.	
Q7	Has [NAME] ever attended any school (incl. monastic or other religious school)?	YES ► Q9 NO
Q8	What was the main reason for [NAME] never attending school?	NOT AFFORDABLE TOO FAR LANGUAGE BARRIER DISABILITY/ILLNESS FULL-TIME HOUSEWORK / FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES AGRICULTURAL WORK OTHER (NON-AGRI.) WORK PARENTS DIDN'T THINK IT'S IMPORTANT DEATH OF PARENT(S) CONFLICT/SECURITY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q9	What is the highest level of education that [NAME] has attained?	MONASTIC / OTHER RELIGIOUS GRADE 1 GRADE 2 GRADE 3 GRADE 4 GRADE 5 GRADE 6 GRADE 7 GRADE 8 GRADE 9 GRADE 10 GRADE 11 AND ABOVE (COLLEGE, POSTGRADUATE) OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q10	In what year did [NAME] attain this level of education? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF STILL IN EDUCATION.	
Q11	Has [NAME] ever attended any vocational training?	READ TO THE RESPONDENT ALL TYPES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING LISTED IN Q12. YES NO

Q12	<p>If yes, what training(s) did [NAME] attend?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</p>	<p>PRIMARY SECTOR (FARMING, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING) SEWING/TAILORING MASONRY CARPENTRY LANGUAGE COMPUTER USE PHONE REPAIR OTHER REPAIR (SPECIFY) MACHINERY OPERATION CLERICAL / BUSINESS OPERATIONS OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q13	<p>Was this training requested by [NAME] and/or others in your community or was it proposed by an external group/organization?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH TRAINING IF THEY HAVE ATTENDED MULTIPLE.</p>	<p>REQUESTED BY US PROPOSED BY EXTERNAL GROUP/ORGANIZATION OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q14	<p>Is [NAME] currently attending school?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: THIS EXCLUDES COLLEGE/POSTGRADUATE.</p>	<p>YES NO ► Q21</p>
Q15	<p>What grade is [NAME] enrolled in?</p>	<p>GRADE 1 GRADE 2 GRADE 3 GRADE 4 GRADE 5 GRADE 6 GRADE 7 GRADE 8 GRADE 9 GRADE 10 GRADE 11</p>
Q16	<p>Which type of school is [NAME] enrolled in during the current school year?</p>	<p>MONASTIC / OTHER RELIGIOUS STATE (GOV'T) PRIVATE NGO-LED COMMUNITY-LED OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q17	<p>[If different school to previous year]: Why did [NAME] change school?</p>	<p>PREVIOUS NO LONGER AFFORDABLE PREVIOUS CLOSED DUE TO COVID-19 PREVIOUS CLOSED DUE TO CONFLICT/SECURITY UNCERTAINTY DUE TO CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION OTHER (SPECIFY) SAME SCHOOL AS PREVIOUS YEAR DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL IN PREVIOUS YEAR</p>

Q18	Where is the school located? ENUMERATOR: IF ELSEWHERE, BE AS DETAILED/SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE.	INSIDE CAMP (IDP HOUSEHOLDS ONLY) SAME VILLAGE (BUT OUTSIDE CAMP FOR IDP HOUSEHOLDS) SAME WARD (BUT OUTSIDE CAMP FOR IDP HOUSEHOLDS) DIFFERENT VILLAGE BUT SAME VILLAGE TRACT (SPECIFY) DIFFERENT WARD / VILLAGE TRACT BUT SAME TOWNSHIP (SPECIFY) DIFFERENT TOWNSHIP BUT SAME DISTRICT (SPECIFY) DIFFERENT DISTRICT BUT SAME STATE (SPECIFY) OTHER STATE/REGION (SPECIFY) OTHER COUNTRY (SPECIFY)
Q19	How long does it take, in normal conditions, to [NAME] to reach the school (one way)? Answer in minutes.	MINUTES
Q20	Is this by foot, bicycle or motor vehicle?	FOOT BICYCLE MOTOR VEHICLE
Q21	What is the main reason for not currently sending [NAME] to school?	NOT AFFORDABLE TOO FAR LANGUAGE BARRIER DISABILITY/ILLNESS FULL-TIME HOUSEWORK / FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES AGRICULTURAL WORK OTHER (NON-AGRI.) WORK LACK OF INTEREST PARENTS DON'T THINK IT'S IMPORTANT DEATH OF PARENT(S) CONFLICT/SECURITY UNCERTAINTY DUE TO CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION TOO YOUNG►Q28 GOT MARRIED/PREGNANT COMPLETED STUDIES -OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q22	Did [NAME] enrol in school in the 2021-22 school year?	YES NO►Q25
Q23	Which type of school was [NAME] enrolled in during that school year?	MONASTIC / OTHER RELIGIOUS STATE (GOV'T) PRIVATE NGO-LED COMMUNITY-LED OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q24	[If different school to previous year]: Why did [NAME] change school?	PREVIOUS NO LONGER AFFORDABLE PREVIOUS CLOSED DUE TO COVID-19 PREVIOUS CLOSED DUE TO CONFLICT/SECURITY UNCERTAINTY DUE TO CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION OTHER (SPECIFY) SAME SCHOOL AS PREVIOUS YEAR DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL IN PREVIOUS YEAR

Q25	Did [NAME] enrol in school in the 2020-21 school year?	YES NO ► Q28
Q26	Which type of school was [NAME] enrolled in during that school year?	MONASTIC / OTHER RELIGIOUS STATE (GOV'T) PRIVATE NGO-LED COMMUNITY-LED OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q27	[If different school to previous year]: Why did [NAME] change school?	PREVIOUS NO LONGER AFFORDABLE PREVIOUS CLOSED DUE TO COVID-19 PREVIOUS CLOSED DUE TO CONFLICT/SECURITY UNCERTAINTY DUE TO CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION OTHER (SPECIFY) SAME SCHOOL AS PREVIOUS YEAR DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL IN PREVIOUS YEAR
Q28	How much did the household spend on children's education during the last 12 months? Include costs of travel, school uniforms, stationery, etc. ENUMERATOR: CHILDREN IS DEFINED AS AGED 17 OR YOUNGER. DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. PUT ""0"" IF NO EXPENDITURES.	
Q29	On a scale between 1 and 4, where 1 = "not at all" and 4 = "very much", how satisfied are you with the availability and accessibility of children's education in your area? ENUMERATOR: CHILDREN IS DEFINED AS AGED 17 OR YOUNGER.	1 2 3 4
Q30	According to your perception, has the availability of and access to children's education in your area increased, decreased or stayed the same compared with the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: CHILDREN IS DEFINED AS AGED 17 OR YOUNGER. PUT ""0"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	INCREASED STAYED THE SAME DECREASED
Q31	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q30 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
Q32	On a scale between 1 and 4, where 1 = "not at all" and 4 = "very much", how satisfied are you with the quality of children's education that is available and accessible in your area? ENUMERATOR: CHILDREN IS DEFINED AS AGED 17 OR YOUNGER.	1 2 3 4
Q33	According to your perception, has the quality of children's education that is available and accessible in your area increased, decreased or stayed the same compared with the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: CHILDREN IS DEFINED AS AGED 17 OR YOUNGER. PUT ""0"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS	INCREASED STAYED THE SAME DECREASED

	AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	
Q34	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q33 was accurately remembered?	VERY QUITE NOT CONFIDENT CONFIDENT CONFIDENT
	SECTION 4: HEALTH STATUS AND HEALTHCARE ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to know about the health status of members of your household, including any healthcare services that they have made use of recently."	
Q1	In the last four weeks, has anyone in your household had to stop normal activities because of one or more serious illnesses or injuries? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO►Q5
Q2	Who in the household had to stop normal activities because of one or more serious illnesses or injuries in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW. LIST ALL NAMES IF MULTIPLE.	
Q3	For what serious illnesses or injuries did [NAME] have to stop normal activities in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. IF COVID-19 IS NOT CONFIRMED BY TEST (RAPID OR PCR), SELECT OPTION 1.	RESPIRATORY ILLNESS OTHER THAN COVID-19 (INFLUENZA, COMMON COLD, ETC.) COVID-19 (CONFIRMED BY TEST) STOMACH PROBLEM (DIARRHOEA, NAUSEA/VOMITING, ETC.) MALARIA DENGUE HEART DISEASE (INCL. HEART ATTACK) STROKE LUNG DISEASE ACCIDENT / OTHER PHYSICAL INJURY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q4	For how many days out of the last four weeks did [NAME] have to stop normal activities because of serious illnesses or injuries? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW. IF MULTIPLE ILLNESSES/INJURIES, CALCULATE TOTAL.	DAYS
Q5	Has anyone in the household visited or received home visits from medical establishments (incl. traditional healers and pharmacies) for check-ups and treatment over the last 12 months? This includes visits for general health and illnesses/injuries as well as pregnancy checks, insertion of intrauterine device, birth delivery, etc.	YES NO►Q11

	ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	
Q6	Who in the household visited or received home visits from medical establishments (incl. traditional healers and pharmacies) for these check-ups and treatment over the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. LIST ALL NAMES IF MULTIPLE.	
Q7	Which medical establishments has [NAME] visited or received home visits from medical establishments (incl. traditional healers and pharmacies) for these check-ups and treatment over the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	GOV'T ESTABLISHMENT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT TRADITIONAL HEALER NGO ESTABLISHMENT PHARMACY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q8	How much did the household spend in total on [NAME]'s check-ups and treatment at or as a result of home visits from medical establishments (incl. traditional healers and pharmacies) over the last 12 months? Include the consulting fee and any expenses for medical items (incl. tests) and/or medication. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. PUT "" IF NO EXPENDITURES.	MMK
Q9	Did the household need to borrow money in order to cover any of these costs?	YES NO
Q10	Did the household need to sell assets in order to cover any of these costs?	YES NO
Q11	On a scale between 1 and 4, where 1 = "not at all" and 4 = "very much", how satisfied are you with the availability and accessibility of health services in your area? This includes health services covering general health and illnesses/injuries as well as pregnancy checks, insertion of intrauterine device, birth delivery, etc. Take into account services provided by traditional healers and pharmacies as well.	1 2 3 4
Q12	According to your perception, has the availability of and access to such health services in your area increased, decreased or stayed the same compared with the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT "" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	INCREASED STAYED THE SAME DECREASED
Q13	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q12 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
Q14	On a scale between 1 and 4, where 1 = "not at all" and 4 = "very much", how satisfied are you with the quality of such health services that are available and accessible in your area?	1 2 3 4

Q15	According to your perception, has the quality of such health services that are available and accessible in your area increased, decreased or stayed the same in your area compared with the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	INCREASED STAYED THE SAME DECREASED
Q16	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q15 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
<p>SECTION 5: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would now like to ask about your household's work activities. As you know, some people take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or in kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work in a family business."</p>		
Q1	In the last seven days, did [NAME] work for someone, who is not a member of the household, even if just for one hour? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW. THIS CAN BE FORMAL OR CASUAL WORK.	YES NO
Q2	In the last seven days, did [NAME] work in any kind of non-agricultural income activity or business run by either themselves or by anyone in this household, even if just for one hour? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO
Q3	In the last seven days, did [NAME] work on household agricultural activities (incl. farming, raising livestock, forestry and fishing) even if just for one hour? This can include agriculture for either own consumption or sale. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW. INCLUDE EXCHANGE LABOUR WITH NEIGHBOURS.	YES NO
Q4	What was the main reason [NAME] did not work in the last seven days? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	LOOKED FOR JOB BUT WAITING FOR RESULTS / COULDN'T FIND TRYING TO START A BUSINESS WAITING TO START NEWLY OBTAINED JOB WAITING FOR RECALL TO PREVIOUS JOB NOT BUSY SEASON TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM WORK (DUE TO HEALTH, VACATION, OTHER) -TIRED OF LOOKING FOR A JOB / TIRED OF TRYING TO START A BUSINESS DOES NOT WANT/NEED TO WORK RETIRED / TOO OLD ILL/DISABLED IN EDUCATION/TRAINING FULL-TIME HOUSEWORK / FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

		CONFLICT/SECURITY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q5	In the last four weeks, did [NAME] look for any kind of job or try to start a business? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES►Q7 NO
Q6	What was the main reason that [NAME] did not try to find a job / try to start a business in the last four weeks?	WAITING FOR RESULTS OF PREVIOUS EFFORTS►Q11 WAITING TO START NEWLY OBTAINED JOB►Q11 WAITING FOR RECALL TO PREVIOUS JOB NOT BUSY SEASON TIRED OF LOOKING/TRYING DOES NOT WANT/NEED TO WORK RETIRED / TOO OLD ILL/DISABLED IN EDUCATION/TRAINING ALREADY HAVE ENOUGH WORK FULL-TIME HOUSEWORK / FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES CONFLICT/SECURITY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q7	What did [NAME] do to look for a job / try to start a business in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	APPLIED TO PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS ANSWERED/PLACED JOB ADVERTISEMENTS LOOKED AT JOB ADVERTISEMENTS POSTED/UPDATED RESUME ON JOB SITES (INCL. SOCIAL MEDIA) REGISTERED WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AGENCY REGISTERED WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY INQUIRED WITH PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR JOB CONTACTS INQUIRED WITH WARD / VILLAGE TRACT / VILLAGE LEADER INQUIRED WITH COMMUNITY / OTHER RELIGIOUS LEADER INQUIRED WITH FRIENDS/RELATIVES CHECKED AT WORK SITE(S) WAITED ON STREET FOR WORK APPLIED FOR PERMIT(S) TO START BUSINESS APPLIED FOR LOAN / SOUGHT FINANCIAL HELP TO START BUSINESS SOUGHT MATERIALS, LAND,

		EQUIPMENT, ETC. TO START BUSINESS OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q8	What kind of job(s) did you look for / business did you try to start in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW. BE AS DETAILED/SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE.	
Q9	Over the last four weeks, what was the furthest distance that you travelled (single round trip) in order to look for a job / try to start a business? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW. PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT NEED TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	MINUTES
Q10	Is this by foot, bicycle or motor vehicle?	FOOT BICYCLE MOTOR VEHICLE
Q11	When do you expect to start working in your new job/business?	A WEEK OR LESS MORE THAN A WEEK BUT LESS THAN A MONTH BETWEEN 1-3 MONTHS MORE THAN 3 MONTHS OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q12	What kind of trade or business is [NAME]'s main occupation over the last seven days connected to? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW. BE AS DETAILED/SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE.	
Q13	Out of the last seven days, on how many days did [NAME] work in this main occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	DAYS
Q14	On the days worked out of the last seven days, what was the average number of hours per day that [NAME] worked in this main occupation?	HOURS

	ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	
Q15	Out of the last 12 months, in how many months did [NAME] work at least one day in this main occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	MONTHS
Q16	Over the last 12 months, in the months worked, what was the average number of days per month that [NAME] worked in this main occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	DAYS
Q17	For [NAME]'s main occupation, what is/was their employment status?	EMPLOYEE SELF-EMPLOYED (OWN FARM/BUSINESS) ► Q19
Q18	For [NAME]'s main occupation, who is/was the employer?	FAMILY MEMBER(S) PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL (NON-FAMILY) PRIVATE COMPANY (DOMESTIC) PRIVATE COMPANY (FOREIGN) GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME CHURCH / RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION / NGO POLITICAL PARTY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q19	For [NAME]'s main occupation, what is/was the job's duration?	PERMANENT SEASONAL IRREGULAR/ONE-OFF
Q20	For [NAME]'s main occupation, where is/was their place of work located? ENUMERATOR: IF ELSEWHERE, BE AS DETAILED/SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE.	INSIDE CAMP (IDP HOUSEHOLDS ONLY) SAME VILLAGE (BUT OUTSIDE CAMP FOR IDP HOUSEHOLDS) SAME WARD (BUT OUTSIDE CAMP FOR IDP HOUSEHOLDS) DIFFERENT VILLAGE BUT SAME VILLAGE TRACT (SPECIFY) DIFFERENT WARD / VILLAGE TRACT BUT SAME TOWNSHIP (SPECIFY) DIFFERENT TOWNSHIP BUT SAME DISTRICT (SPECIFY) DIFFERENT DISTRICT BUT SAME STATE (SPECIFY) OTHER STATE/REGION (SPECIFY) OTHER COUNTRY (SPECIFY)
Q21	For [NAME]'s main occupation, how much did they receive for their most recent wage/salary or business earnings plus any bonus/benefit payments (money + in kind)? What period did this payment cover? ENUMERATOR: INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND. PUT ""o"" IF NO PAYMENT RECEIVED.	MMK CODES FOR PERIOD HOUR DAY WEEK MONTH YEAR OTHER (SPECIFY)

Q22	Did [NAME] have any other job over the last seven days, in addition to this main occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO ► Q29
Q23	What kind of trade or business is [NAME]'s secondary occupation over the last seven days connected to? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW. BE AS DETAILED/SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE.	
Q24	Out of the last seven days, on how many days did [NAME] work in this secondary occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	DAYS
Q25	On the days worked out of the last seven days, what was the average number of hours per day that [NAME] worked in this secondary occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	HOURS
Q26	Out of the last 12 months, in how many months did [NAME] work at least one day in this secondary occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	MONTHS
Q27	Over the last 12 months, in the months worked, what was the average number of days per month that [NAME] worked in this secondary occupation? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	DAYS
Q28	For [NAME]'s secondary occupation, how much did they receive for their most recent wage/salary or business earnings and any bonus/benefit payments (money + in kind)? What period did this payment cover? ENUMERATOR: INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND. PUT ""o"" IF NO PAYMENT RECEIVED.	MMK CODES FOR PERIOD HOUR DAY WEEK MONTH YEAR OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q29	Is [NAME]'s employment/business income higher, lower or the same today compared with the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	HIGHER SAME LOWER
Q30	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q29 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
Q31	Has [NAME] ever worked in a location that is not your household's current township or place of origin? This can be a previous or current job/business.	YES NO ► NEXT SECTION

Q32	<p>Where has [NAME] worked that is not your household's current township or place of origin? This can be a previous or current job/business.</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</p>	<p>TOWNSHIP CODES</p> <p>BHAMO CHIPWI HPAKANT INJANGYANG KHAUNGLANHPU MACHANBAW MANSI MOGAUNG MOHNYIN MOMAUK MYITKYINA NAWNGMUN PUTA-O SHWEGU SUMPRABUM TANAI TSAWLAW WAINGMAW</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>STATE/REGION</td> <td>CODES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAGAING</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THANITARYI</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BAGO</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAGWAY</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MANDALAY</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YANGON</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AYEYAWARDY</td> <td>REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KACHIN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAYAH</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KAYIN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHIN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MON</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RAKHINE</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHAN</td> <td>STATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAY</td> <td>PYI TAW</td> </tr> </table> <p>COUNTRY</p> <p>CHINA INDIA OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>	STATE/REGION	CODES	SAGAING	REGION	THANITARYI	REGION	BAGO	REGION	MAGWAY	REGION	MANDALAY	REGION	YANGON	REGION	AYEYAWARDY	REGION	KACHIN	STATE	KAYAH	STATE	KAYIN	STATE	CHIN	STATE	MON	STATE	RAKHINE	STATE	SHAN	STATE	NAY	PYI TAW
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NAY	PYI TAW																																	
Q33	<p>In which year(s) did [NAME] work in this/these location(s)?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.</p>	<p>2023 2022 2021 2020 2019 PRIOR TO 2019</p>																																
	<p>SECTION 6: REMITTANCES AND OTHER TRANSFERS</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to know about any money that your household has received in remittances and other transfers, whether from the government or from non-government organizations."</p>																																	
Q1	<p>Has anyone in your household received remittances (either money or in kind) from anyone outside of the household (either abroad or elsewhere in Myanmar) in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES NO ► Q4</p>																																

	ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	
Q2	What types of remittances did your household receive over the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	BOTH MONEY AND IN KIND ONLY ONLY IN KIND MONEY
Q3	How much in remittances did your household receive in total (money + in kind) over the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND.	MMK
Q4	How much was your household income in total (money + in kind) for the last month? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND.	MMK
Q5	How much was your monthly household income in total (money + in kind) at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND. PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	MMK
Q6	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q5 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
Q7	Did your household receive transfers (incl. aid, benefits and pensions) from the government, NGOs/foundations, religious institutions or parahita organizations in the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	YES SECTION NO▶NEXT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTEION NGO/FOUNDATION ORGANIZATION RELIGIOUS PARAHITA OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q8	Over the last 12 months, how much in transfers (incl. aid, benefits and pensions) did your household receive in total (money + in kind) from the government, NGOs/foundations, religious institutions or parahita organizations? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW. INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND.	MMK
	SECTION 7: HOUSING, WATER AND ELECTRICITY ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "Now, I would like to understand your household's living situation, in terms of your housing as well as your access to water and electricity."	

Q1	If interview is taking place at the house of the respondent: DO NOT ASK. OBSERVE AND WRITE CODE. Main construction material of the external (outer) walls of the dwelling:	THATCH / LARGE LEAVES / PALM / DHANI BAMBOO EARTH WOOD TILE/BRICK/CONCRETE OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q2	If interview is taking place at the house of the respondent: DO NOT ASK. OBSERVE AND WRITE CODE. Main construction material of the roof of the dwelling:	THATCH / LARGE LEAVES / PALM / DHANI BAMBOO EARTH WOOD CORRUGATED SHEET TILE/BRICK/CONCRETE OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q3	What is the residency status of this dwelling? ENUMERATOR: PUT "RENTED" FOR ANY ARRANGEMENT THAT INVOLVES PAYMENT FOR ACCOMMODATION.	OWNED RENTED IDP CAMP OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q4	How much do you pay per month to rent this dwelling?	MMK
Q5	What is the main source of water used by the household for drinking during the wet season (June-October)?	PUBLIC TAP PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INTO DWELLING/PLOT TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE PROTECTED WELL / SPRING UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING POOL/POND/LAKE/DAM OR OTHER STAGNANT WATER RIVER/STREAM/CANAL RAINWATER COLLECTION TANK BOTTLED WATER TANKER TRUCK OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q6	How many minutes does it take to travel to your household's current main source of drinking water, get water and come back (round trip)? ENUMERATOR: PUT "o" IF WATER SOURCE WITHIN DWELLING OR PLOT.	MINUTES
Q7	Is this by foot, bicycle or motor vehicle?	FOOT BICYCLE MOTOR VEHICLE
Q8	Is this more than, less than or the same as the amount of time it took at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT "o" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	MORE SAME LESS
Q9	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q8 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT

Q10	Currently, what is the main source of water used by your household for cooking?	PUBLIC TAP PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INTO DWELLING/PLOT TUBE WELL, BOREHOLE. PROTECTED WELL/SPRING UNPROTECTED WELL/SPRING POOL / POND / LAKE / DAM OR OTHER STAGNANT WATER RIVER/STREAM/CANAL RAINWATER COLLECTION TANK BOTTLED WATER TANKER TRUCK OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q11	How many minutes does it take to travel to your household's current main source of cooking water, get water and come back (round trip)? ENUMERATOR: PUT "0" IF WATER SOURCE WITHIN DWELLING OR PLOT.	MINUTES
Q12	Is this by foot, bicycle or motor vehicle?	FOOT BICYCLE MOTOR VEHICLE
Q13	Is this more than, less than or the same as the amount of time it took at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT "0" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	MORE SAME LESS
Q14	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q13 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
Q15	How much in total did you pay for water (both drinking and cooking) for your household over the last four weeks? Include the cost of any hired labour and/or travel to collect the water. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	MMK
Q16	Is this more than, less than or the same as the amount you paid at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT "0" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	MORE SAME LESS
Q17	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q16 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT

Q18	What type of toilet facility is used by the household?	FLUSH, TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM FLUSH, TO SEPTIC TANK FLUSH, TO PIT LATRINE FLUSH, TO ELSEWHERE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT COMPOSTING TOILET BUCKET HANGING TOILET NO FACILITIES OR BUSH/FIELD OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q19	Is this toilet shared with other households?	YES NO
Q20	What has been the primary source of electricity for your household over the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	GRID COMMUNITY-BASED PROVISION FOSSIL FUEL-BASED GENERATOR SOLAR HOME SYSTEM SOLAR LANTERN RECHARGEABLE BATTERY SYSTEM WATER MILL NO ELECTRICITY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q21	What was the primary source of electricity for your household at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	GRID COMMUNITY-BASED PROVISION FOSSIL FUEL-BASED GENERATOR SOLAR HOME SYSTEM SOLAR LANTERN RECHARGEABLE BATTERY SYSTEM WATER MILL NO ELECTRICITY OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q22	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q21 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
Q23	Who does your household pay for electricity currently?	GOVERNMENT PRIVATE PROVIDER (SPECIFY) NO ONE OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q24	How much did your household spend on your primary source of electricity last month (consumption only)? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	MMK
Q25	Did your household spend more, less or the same on electricity consumption at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	MORE SAME LESS
Q26	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q25 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT

Q27	Over the last four weeks, how often did you face interruptions in your primary source of electricity? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	ONCE PER DAY 4-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2-3 TIMES PER WEEK ONCE PER WEEK LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK NO INTERRUPTIONS
Q28	How has the frequency of interruptions in your primary source of electricity changed since the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT "0" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	MORE INTERRUPTIONS NO CHANGE LESS INTERRUPTIONS
Q29	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q28 was accurately remembered?	VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT
	SECTION 8: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to know whether your household owns (or can otherwise access) certain types of assets."	
	Does any member of your household own (including ones rented to others) or have access to [ITEM]? By having access to we mean that the household can borrow/use the asset of someone outside the household.	
Q1	Generator	YES NO
Q2	Electric cookstove	YES NO
Q3	Rice cooker	YES NO
Q4	Fridge	YES NO
Q5	TV	YES NO
Q6	Wardrobe	YES NO
Q7	Car, motorcycle, scooter/moped, tuk-tuk (mechanised rickshaw) and/or motorised boat	YES NO
Q8	Working computer, laptop, iPad, Kindle and/or similar device	YES NO
Q9	How many working mobile phones are owned in total by members of your household?	PHONES
Q10	What would you estimate is the total value of assets owned (incl. ones rented to others) by your household, in their current condition, if you were to sell them tomorrow?	MMK

Q11	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q10 was truthful?	VERY QUITE NOT CONFIDENT	CONFIDENT CONFIDENT
Q12	Has the total value of assets owned (incl. ones rented to others) by your household increased, decreased or stayed the same compared with the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	INCREASED STAYED DECREASED	THE SAME
Q13	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q12 was accurately remembered and truthful?	VERY QUITE NOT CONFIDENT	CONFIDENT CONFIDENT
Q14	[IDP households only] Has the total value of assets owned (incl. ones rented to others) by your household increased, decreased or stayed the same compared with just prior to displacement?	INCREASED STAYED DECREASED	THE SAME
Q15	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q14 was accurately remembered and truthful?	VERY QUITE NOT CONFIDENT	CONFIDENT CONFIDENT
	SECTION 9: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND HUNGER ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "In addition, I would like to understand your household's consumption habits. This includes whether any members of your household experienced hunger recently."		
Q1	Over the last seven days, could you tell me how much in total your household spent on food (prepared or unprepared) purchased from markets, food delivery sellers, general stores or supermarkets that was eaten at home? Do not include food purchased from restaurants or prepared food vendors. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	MMK	
Q2	Over the last seven days, could you tell me how much in total your household spent on food purchased from restaurants or prepared food vendors, eaten either at home or outside the home? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	MMK	
Q3	Over the last seven days, did anyone in your household consume anything from your own farm or home garden? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO ► Q5	
Q4	What was the total value of food items from your own farm or home garden that your household consumed over the last seven days? That is, if you purchased those same items in the market, how much would you pay for them?	MMK	

	ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	
Q5	Over the last seven days, did anyone in your household consume any food obtained for free or as part of wage income, either at home or outside the home? Do not include food items from your own farm or home garden. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO►Q7
Q6	What was the total value of food which was obtained for free or as part of wage income that your household consumed, either at home or outside the home, over the last seven days? Do not include food items from your own farm or home garden. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	MMK
Q7	Over the last four weeks, how much did your household spend in total on non-food items of any kind. This includes essential expenditures (education, healthcare, housing, water, electricity, etc.) as well as spending on items like clothing, beverages, alcohol, tobacco (cheroots or cigarettes) and betel nut. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	
Q8	Over the last seven days, how much did your household spend in total on alcohol, tobacco (cheroots or cigarettes) and betel nut? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	
Q9	Over the last seven days, did anyone in your household consume meat? Include any type of chicken, duck, beef, pork, mutton or dried meat but not types of fish and shellfish. ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE DAY OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO
Q10	In the last four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of a lack of resources to obtain food? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO►Q12
Q11	How often did this happen in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES) SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES) OFTEN (MORE THAN 10 TIMES)
Q12	In the last four weeks, did anyone in your household go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO►Q14

Q13	How often did this happen in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES) SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES) OFTEN (MORE THAN 10 TIMES)
Q14	In the last four weeks, did anyone in your household go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO ► NEXT SECTION
Q15	How often did this happen in the last four weeks? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE WEEK OF THE INTERVIEW.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES) SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES) OFTEN (MORE THAN 10 TIMES)
<p>SECTION 10: LOANS AND SAVINGS</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "Now, I would like to turn to your household's finances. In particular, I would like to ask about any loans taken by members of your household and your household's savings."</p>		
Q1	Has any member of your household taken a loan in the last 12 months? ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.	YES NO ► Q10
Q2	Who in the household took this loan? ENUMERATOR: LIST ALL NAMES IF MULTIPLE.	
Q3	What was the main reason for [NAME] taking a loan? ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE.	START BUSINESS INVEST IN EXISTING BUSINESS HEALTH EDUCATION HOUSE MORTGAGE HOME IMPROVEMENT DURABLE GOOD (SPECIFY) FOOD CONSUMPTION PAY OFF PREVIOUS LOAN OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q4	What was the source of this loan? ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE.	MYANMAR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OTHER GOV'T BANK (SPECIFY) EVERGREEN VILLAGE FUND PRIVATE BANK LOCAL CREDIT UNION / MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION / NGO RELATIVES/FRIENDS PAWN SHOP / GOLD SHOP INFORMAL MONEY LENDER OTHER (SPECIFY)

Q5	How much was received in total (money + in kind) for this loan? ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE. INCLUDE MONETARY ESTIMATE OF ALL IN KIND.	MMK
Q6	Was any interest charged on this loan? ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE.	YES NO ► Q8
Q7	What is the amount paid in interest, and how often, for this loan? ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE.	MMK CODES FOR PERIOD DAILY WEEKLY EVERY 15 DAYS MONTHLY EVERY 4 MONTHS EVERY 6 MONTHS ANNUAL (YEAR) ONE TIME (ALL AT ONCE) OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q8	Was any collateral given when taking this loan? For example, gold, a valuable item, a land deed, etc. ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE.	YES NO ► Q10
Q9	What was the monetary value of the collateral given for this loan? ENUMERATOR: ASK FOR EACH LOAN IF THEY HAVE TAKEN MULTIPLE.	MMK
Q10	How much does your household currently have in total outstanding loans (from any source)? If partially repaid, please only count the unpaid amount.	MMK
Q11	Do you, personally, have an active account at a bank, credit union, microfinance institution or other financial institution, either by yourself or together with someone else? Note that an account can be used to save money, to make or receive payments, or to receive wages and remittances.	YES ► Q13 NO
Q12	Why do you, personally, not have an account at a bank, credit union, microfinance institution or other financial institution? ENUMERATOR: READ ALL OPTIONS TO THE RESPONDENT. LIST UP TO TWO.	TOO FAR TOO EXPENSIVE DON'T TRUST THEM DON'T HAVE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS NOT ENOUGH MONEY FOR ONE REASONS RELIGIOUS REASONS ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER HAS ONE NO NEED FOR FORMAL FINANCIAL SERVICES OTHER (SPECIFY)
Q13	Is anyone in your household an active member of a savings group?	YES NO

Q14	How much does your household currently have in total savings? This could be in the form of cash, at a bank, credit union, microfinance institution or other financial institution, or as part of a savings group.	MMK
<p>SECTION 11: SHOCKS AND COPING STRATEGIES</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to ask about any shocks that have been faced by your household recently and the coping strategies that you and your household adopted in order to deal with these shocks."</p>		
Q1-Q14	<p>During the last 12 months, was your household affected negatively by [SHOCK]?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: DO NOT COUNT THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW.</p>	<p>YES.1 NO...2▶NEXT SHOCK</p> <p>DROUGHT FLOOD LANDSLIDE EARTHQUAKE CONFISCATION OF LAND INTERRUPTION TO / REDUCTION IN / END OF REGULAR REMITTANCES FROM OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD INTERRUPTION TO / REDUCTION IN / END OF GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE INTERRUPTION TO / REDUCTION IN / END OF NON-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE REDUCTION IN EARNINGS / LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (NOT DUE TO ILLNESS/ACCIDENT/DEATH) SERIOUS ILLNESS/ACCIDENT/DEATH AFFECTING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS UNUSUALLY HIGH FOOD PRICES UNUSUALLY HIGH FUEL PRICES IMPACTED BY MILITARY/REBEL ACTIVITY/VIOLENCE OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q15	<p>Rank the three most significant shocks experienced by your household.</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: IF THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED TWO SHOCKS, RANK THOSE TWO ONLY AND LEAVE "THIRD-MOST SEVERE" BLANK. IF THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED ONLY ONE SHOCK, LEAVE THE ENTIRE QUESTION BLANK (IN KOBO). CAN LIST SAME SHOCK MORE THAN ONCE IF THERE WERE MULTIPLE OCCURRENCES.</p>	<p>MOST SEVERE (1) SECOND-MOST SEVERE (2) THIRD-MOST SEVERE (3)</p>

Q16	<p>What did your household do in response to this [SHOCK] to try to regain your former level of wellbeing?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: THIS QUESTION SHOULD ONLY BE ANSWERED FOR THE THREE MOST SEVERE SHOCKS IDENTIFIED IN Q15. FOR EACH OF THE THREE MOST SEVERE SHOCKS, LIST UP TO THREE ANSWERS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE. IF THE HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED LESS THAN THREE SHOCKS, LEAVE RESPONSES BLANK ACCORDINGLY (IN KOBO). ADULT IS DEFINED AS AGED 18 OR OLDER.</p>	<p>RECEIVED UNCONDITIONAL HELP FROM RELATIVES/FRIENDS</p> <p>RECEIVED UNCONDITIONAL HELP FROM GOVERNMENT</p> <p>RECEIVED UNCONDITIONAL HELP FROM NGO / RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION / PARAHITA ORGANIZATION</p> <p>CHANGED EATING PATTERNS (RELIED ON LESS PREFERRED FOOD OPTIONS, REDUCED NUMBER OF MEALS PER DAY, ETC.)</p> <p>EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS TOOK ON MORE EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY NOT WORKING HAD TO START WORKING</p> <p>NON-ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY NOT WORKING HAD TO START WORKING</p> <p>REDUCED EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH/EDUCATION</p> <p>TOOK LOAN</p> <p>SPENT SAVINGS</p> <p>SOLD HOUSEHOLD ASSETS (INCL. DURABLE ASSETS, E.G. CAR)</p> <p>DID NOT DO ANYTHING OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
	<p>SECTION 12: SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF WELLBEING</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "At this point, I would like to ask some questions about your overall sense of wellbeing."</p>	
	<p>Imagine six steps, where on the bottom, the first step, stand the poorest people, and on the highest step, stand the richest.</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: SHOW PICTURE OF STEPS.</p>	
Q1	On which step is your household today?	
Q2	On which step are most of your neighbors today?	
Q3	On which step are most of your friends today?	
Q4	<p>On which step was your household at the end of 2020?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.</p>	
Q5	<p>On which step were most of your neighbors at the end of 2020?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.</p>	
Q6	<p>On which step were most of your friends at the end of 2020?</p> <p>ENUMERATOR: EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.</p>	

	<p>SECTION 13: REPORTING OF JUSTICE ISSUES</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would now like to ask a few questions about how you would respond to any justice issues that you or your household might experience."</p>	
Q1	If you or your household were to experience a justice issue that you consider to be a "small case", which authority would you first report it to?	<p>CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE WARD / VILLAGE TRACT / VILLAGE LEADER RELIGIOUS / OTHER COMMUNITY LEADER MYANMAR POLICE FORCE OTHER GOV'T BODY NONE OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q2	Where would you have reported a "small case" at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	<p>CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE WARD / VILLAGE TRACT / VILLAGE LEADER RELIGIOUS / OTHER COMMUNITY LEADER MYANMAR POLICE FORCE OTHER GOV'T BODY NONE OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q3	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q2 was accurately remembered?	<p>VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT</p>
Q4	If you or your household were to experience a justice issue that you consider to be a "big case", which authority would you first report it to?	<p>CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE WARD / VILLAGE TRACT / VILLAGE LEADER RELIGIOUS / OTHER COMMUNITY LEADER MYANMAR POLICE FORCE OTHER GOV'T BODY NONE OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q5	Where would you have reported a "big case" at the end of 2020? ENUMERATOR: PUT ""o"" IF THEY DID NOT LIVE IN THIS AREA AT THE END OF 2020. EMPHASISE THAT THIS WAS TWO YEARS AGO.	<p>CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE WARD / VILLAGE TRACT / VILLAGE LEADER RELIGIOUS / OTHER COMMUNITY LEADER MYANMAR POLICE FORCE OTHER GOV'T BODY NONE OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
Q6	[For enumerator only] DO NOT ASK. How confident are you that the response to Q5 was accurately remembered?	<p>VERY CONFIDENT QUITE CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT</p>
	<p>SECTION 14: SOCIAL NETWORKS</p> <p>ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "I would also like to understand what social networks you rely on in your daily life."</p>	

Q1-Q4	If while you or another household member are cooking, your gas cylinder, kerosene or any other cooking fuel runs out and you don't have more readily available at home, how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could go to in order to borrow some who may also come to you in a similar situation?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	
Q5-Q8	If you need MMK 2,000 or 3,000 because you're falling short for some payment, how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could borrow this money from who may also come to you in a similar situation?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	
Q9-Q12	If your household had visitors and you needed some milk or sugar to make tea but the shop was closed, how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could go to in order to borrow some who may also come to you in a similar situation?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	
Q13-Q16	If you needed advice on financial matters (opening a bank account, buying gold, taking a loan, buying insurance, making investments, etc.), how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could go to for this advice who may also come to you for similar advice?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	

Q17- Q20	If you or another household member needed advice on which school/college to send your/their children to, how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could go to for this advice who may also come to you for similar advice?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	
Q21- Q24	If you had to move to another house in your camp / village / village tract / ward, how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could ask for help who may also come to you in a similar situation?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	
Q25- Q28	If your child or another family member fell sick, how many people are there in your community (outside of your household) that you could go to for advice who may also come to you for similar advice?	
	How many of these people currently have a job where they are working for someone else?	
	How many of these people (either they themselves or their household) have a business of their own?	
	How many of these people are either public officials themselves or connected to one?	
	SECTION 15A: SOCIAL COHESION (IDP HOUSEHOLDS ONLY)	
	ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "Now, I would like to understand how you perceive the local community that hosts your camp."	
	I will read a series of statements about the local (non-IDP) population in your area. Please indicate how much you agree with the statement. You can choose any number from 1 to 7, where 1 = "I do not agree at all" and 7 = "I agree totally".	
Q1	The culture of the local (non-IDP) population is different from my own culture.	1 2 3 4 5

		6 7
Q2	I would feel safe having members of the local (non-IDP) population as my next-door neighbours.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q3	Intermarriage between us IDPs and the local (non-IDP) population is a good thing.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q4	I assume that, in general, IDPs from my ethnic group have only the best intentions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q5	I assume that, in general, IDPs from other ethnic groups have only the best intentions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q6	I assume that, in general, members of the local (non-IDP) population have only the best intentions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q7	I often feel anxious around the local (non-IDP) population.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q8	The local (non-IDP) population discriminates against us IDPs.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Q9	Imagine the following situation: Suppose you unexpectedly end up with an extra MMK 100,000. If you were subsequently approached by an orphanage or care home asking for your help/support, how much of this extra money would you donate to them? Choose any value between 0 and 100,000.	MMK
Q10	How much do you think a member of the local (non-IDP) population would donate?	MMK
Q11	Now imagine that you started a new business, and you can choose from several different business partners, all of whom have a lot of experience in the sector. How many partners between 0 and 6 would you choose?	0 ► NEXT SECTION 1 2 3 4 5 6
Q12	Of these, how many would you prefer to be other IDPs?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Q13	Of these, how many would you prefer to be members of the local (non-IDP) population?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
	SECTION 15B: SOCIAL COHESION (NON-IDP HOUSEHOLDS ONLY) ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "Now, I would like to understand how you perceive the internally displaced population that resides in your area."	
	I will read a series of statements about the IDPs that live in your area. Please indicate how much you agree with the statement. You can choose any number from 1 to 7, where 1 = "I do not agree at all" and 7 = "I agree totally".	
Q1	The culture of the local IDPs is different from my own culture.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q2	I would feel safe having members of the local IDP population as my next-door neighbours.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Q3	Intermarriage between the local IDPs and the local (non-IDP) population is a good thing.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q4	I assume that, in general, members of the local (non-IDP) population have only the best intentions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q5	I assume that, in general, IDPs from my ethnic group have only the best intentions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q6	I assume that, in general, IDPs from other ethnic groups have only the best intentions.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q7	I often feel anxious around the local IDPs.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q8	Imagine the following situation: Today, you unexpectedly end up with an extra MMK 100,000. How much of this amount would you donate to a good cause such as an orphanage or elderly care? Choose any value between 0 and 100,000.	MMK
Q9	How much do you think a member of the local IDP population would donate?	MMK
Q10	Now imagine that you started a new business, and you can choose from several different business partners, all of whom have a lot of experience in the sector. How many partners between 0 and 6 would you choose?	0 ► NEXT SECTION 1 2 3 4 5 6
Q11	Of these, how many would you prefer to be members of the local (non-IDP) population?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Q12	Of these, how many would you prefer to be members of the local IDP population?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SECTION 16: CLOSING SECTION		
ENUMERATOR TO READ THE FOLLOWING: "Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this survey. Before finishing, I would like to note down a few things on how best to contact you in the future."		
Q1	What is your name?	
Q2	Would you be willing to provide us with your phone number so that we can contact you about your household's situation in a future survey round?	YES NO►Q4
Q3	What is your phone number?	
Q4	Would you be willing to share with us the phone numbers of two other household members solely for the purpose of including your household in a future survey round? This is just in case your phone number changes or if you aren't willing to share your own phone number. ENUMERATOR: SELECT "YES" EVEN IF THEY ARE ONLY ABLE TO PROVIDE ONE ADDITIONAL PHONE NUMBER.	YES NO►Q6
Q5	Please provide their names and phone numbers.	
Q6	Do you have a Facebook account?	YES NO►Q9
Q7	Is it okay if I add you on Facebook solely for the purpose of contacting you in a future survey round?	YES NO►Q9
Q8	What is your Facebook name? ENUMERATOR: ADD THEM ON FACEBOOK BEFORE CONCLUDING INTERVIEW.	
Q9	Do you have a Viber account?	YES NO►Q12
Q10	Is it okay if I add you on Viber solely for the purpose of contacting you in a future survey round?	YES NO►Q12
Q11	What is your Viber number?	
Q12	[For enumerator only] Please save the GPS location of the interview.	

Annex C: Regression output

Table A1

VARIABLES	(1) NationalPovertyLine	(2) NationalPovertyLine	(3) NationalPovertyLine
idp_hh	0.0417*** (0.0120)		0.0363*** (0.0124)
_Itownship_2	-0.0107 (0.0205)	-0.0320 (0.0218)	-0.0255 (0.0210)
_Itownship_3	0.0315 (0.0219)	0.0362 (0.0235)	0.0345 (0.0233)
_Itownship_4	-0.0119 (0.0170)	-0.00498 (0.0173)	-0.00474 (0.0172)
female_head		0.00283 (0.0134)	0.000373 (0.0132)
Constant	0.189*** (0.0102)	0.209*** (0.00849)	0.186*** (0.0117)
Observations	698	635	635
R-squared	0.023	0.008	0.021

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variable is the probability of a household being below the NPL. The independent variables are: idp_hh, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); female_head, which is a dummy variable representing the gender of the household head (1 is female and 0 is male); _Itownship_2, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); _Itownship_3, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and _Itownship_4, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A2

VARIABLES	(1) ExtremePovertyLine	(2) ExtremePovertyLine	(3) ExtremePovertyLine
idp_hh	0.0123*** (0.00422)		0.00971** (0.00431)
_Itownship_2	-0.00412 (0.00597)	-0.00965 (0.00627)	-0.00789 (0.00616)
_Itownship_3	0.0125 (0.00993)	0.0141 (0.0108)	0.0137 (0.0107)
_Itownship_4	-0.00489 (0.00565)	-0.00280 (0.00574)	-0.00274 (0.00574)
female_head		0.00306 (0.00542)	0.00241 (0.00532)
Constant	0.0394*** (0.00345)	0.0444*** (0.00305)	0.0385*** (0.00420)
Observations	698	635	635
R-squared	0.017	0.009	0.015

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variable is the probability of a household being below the EPL. The independent variables are: *idp_hh*, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); *female_head*, which is a dummy variable representing the gender of the household head (1 is female and 0 is male); *_Itownship_2*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); *_Itownship_3*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and *_Itownship_4*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A3

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)
	PPI_indicator_1_NPL	PPI_indicator_2_NPL	PPI_indicator_3_NPL
<i>idp_hh</i>	0 (0)	1.584*** (0.368)	-0.340 (0.330)
<i>_Itownship_2</i>	0 (0)	2.685*** (0.472)	0.563 (0.610)
<i>_Itownship_3</i>	0 (0)	-0.613 (0.506)	-0.294 (0.557)
<i>_Itownship_4</i>	0 (0)	1.366*** (0.523)	0.487 (0.537)
Constant	0 (0)	9.547*** (0.336)	9.092*** (0.270)
Observations	698	698	698
R-squared		0.053	0.005

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variables are the contributions of PPI indicators 1-3 (see p. 5) to a household's PPI score for the NPL. A higher PPI score corresponds to a lower probability of the household being below a given poverty line. The independent variables are: *idp_hh*, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); *_Itownship_2*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); *_Itownship_3*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and *_Itownship_4*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A4

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)
	PPI_indicator_4_NPL	PPI_indicator_5_NPL	PPI_indicator_6_NPL
<i>idp_hh</i>	0.238** (0.109)	-0.484 (0.364)	-0.0269 (0.163)
<i>_Itownship_2</i>	-0.191 (0.270)	0.264 (0.733)	-0.854** (0.423)
<i>_Itownship_3</i>	0.00180 (0.135)	0.806 (0.643)	-0.869** (0.351)
<i>_Itownship_4</i>	0.0228 (0.131)	-2.035*** (0.357)	0.512*** (0.130)

Constant	8.707*** (0.110)	2.937*** (0.318)	6.408*** (0.135)
Observations	698	698	698
R-squared	0.012	0.025	0.033

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variables are the contributions of PPI indicators 4-6 (see p. 5) to a household's PPI score for the NPL. A higher PPI score corresponds to a lower probability of the household being below a given poverty line. The independent variables are: *idp_hh*, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); *_Itownship_2*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); *_Itownship_3*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and *_Itownship_4*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A5

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	PPI_indicator_7_ NPL	PPI_indicator_8_ NPL	PPI_indicator_9_ NPL	PPI_indicator_10 _NPL
<i>idp_hh</i>	-3.837*** (0.340)	-0.537* (0.294)	-0.682* (0.407)	-0.454* (0.248)
<i>_Itownship_2</i>	-0.133 (0.563)	-0.341 (0.581)	-0.0434 (0.888)	-0.474 (0.547)
<i>_Itownship_3</i>	-0.262 (0.418)	-0.348 (0.456)	-0.629 (0.659)	-0.543 (0.468)
<i>_Itownship_4</i>	2.285*** (0.619)	-2.209*** (0.227)	-0.552 (0.592)	-0.534 (0.463)
Constant	4.600*** (0.326)	2.654*** (0.259)	5.487*** (0.348)	10.31*** (0.205)
Observations	698	613	523	697
R-squared	0.218	0.035	0.009	0.009

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variables are the contributions of PPI indicators 7-10 (see p. 5) to a household's PPI score for the NPL. A higher PPI score corresponds to a lower probability of the household being below a given poverty line. The independent variables are: *idp_hh*, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); *_Itownship_2*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); *_Itownship_3*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and *_Itownship_4*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A6

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)
	PPI_indicator_1_EPL	PPI_indicator_2_EPL	PPI_indicator_3_EPL
<i>idp_hh</i>	0	1.337***	-0.417

	(0)	(0.331)	(0.326)
_Itownship_2	0	2.241***	0.523
	(0)	(0.390)	(0.599)
_Itownship_3	0	-0.256	-0.257
	(0)	(0.443)	(0.554)
_Itownship_4	0	1.142**	0.415
	(0)	(0.455)	(0.532)
Constant	0	9.376***	9.418***
	(0)	(0.305)	(0.266)
Observations	698	698	698
R-squared		0.046	0.005

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variables are the contributions of PPI indicators 1-3 (see p. 5) to a household's PPI score for the EPL. A higher PPI score corresponds to a lower probability of the household being below a given poverty line. The independent variables are: idp_hh, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); _Itownship_2, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); _Itownship_3, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and _Itownship_4, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A7

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)
	PPI_indicator_4_EPL	PPI_indicator_5_EPL	PPI_indicator_6_EPL
idp_hh	0.238**	-0.528	-0.0307
	(0.109)	(0.397)	(0.186)
_Itownship_2	-0.191	0.289	-0.976**
	(0.270)	(0.800)	(0.483)
_Itownship_3	0.00180	0.879	-0.993**
	(0.135)	(0.701)	(0.402)
_Itownship_4	0.0228	-2.220***	0.586***
	(0.131)	(0.390)	(0.148)
Constant	8.707***	3.204***	7.324***
	(0.110)	(0.347)	(0.154)
Observations	698	698	698
R-squared	0.012	0.025	0.033

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variables are the contributions of PPI indicators 4-6 (see p. 5) to a household's PPI score for the EPL. A higher PPI score corresponds to a lower probability of the household being below a given poverty line. The independent variables are: idp_hh, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); _Itownship_2, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); _Itownship_3, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and _Itownship_4, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A8

VARIABLES	(1) PPI_indicator_7_ EPL	(2) PPI_indicator_8_ EPL	(3) PPI_indicator_9_ EPL	(4) PPI_indicator_10_ _EPL
idp_hh	-3.453*** (0.306)	-0.604* (0.331)	-0.596* (0.344)	-0.495* (0.270)
_Itownship_2	-0.120 (0.507)	-0.384 (0.654)	-0.262 (0.718)	-0.518 (0.597)
_Itownship_3	-0.236 (0.376)	-0.392 (0.513)	-0.486 (0.571)	-0.593 (0.511)
_Itownship_4	2.057*** (0.557)	-2.485*** (0.256)	-0.353 (0.518)	-0.583 (0.505)
Constant	4.140*** (0.294)	2.985*** (0.292)	4.923*** (0.292)	11.24*** (0.223)
Observations	698	613	523	697
R-squared	0.218	0.035	0.008	0.009

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variables are the contributions of PPI indicators 7-10 (see p. 5) to a household's PPI score for the EPL. A higher PPI score corresponds to a lower probability of the household being below a given poverty line. The independent variables are: idp_hh, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); _Itownship_2, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); _Itownship_3, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and _Itownship_4, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

Table A9

VARIABLES	(1) household_hunger	(2) household_hunger
idp_hh	0.0106 (0.0110)	
_Itownship_2	0.0258 (0.0310)	0.0280 (0.0356)
_Itownship_3	0.0224 (0.0250)	0.0266 (0.0280)
_Itownship_4	-0.0196*** (0.00680)	-0.0218*** (0.00753)
female_head		0.0109 (0.0146)
Constant	1.013*** (0.00857)	1.018*** (0.00817)
Observations	695	632
R-squared	0.006	0.007

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Note: The dependent variable is the HHS (see p. 10). The independent variables are: *idp_hh*, which is a dummy variable representing the household's IDP status (1 is IDP and 0 is non-IDP); *female_head*, which is a dummy variable representing the gender of the household head (1 is female and 0 is male); *_Itownship_2*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Mohnyin Township (taking the value 1 if so); *_Itownship_3*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Waingmaw Township (taking the value 1 if so); and *_Itownship_4*, which is a dummy variable for whether the household is based in Tanai Township (taking the value 1 if so). Myitkyina Township is modelled as the default township, such that a value of 0 for all three township dummies signifies that the household is in Myitkyina Township.

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