

**External Monitoring Survey  
of the Resettlement Program for Development  
of Thilawa Special Economic Zone (Phase 1 Area)**

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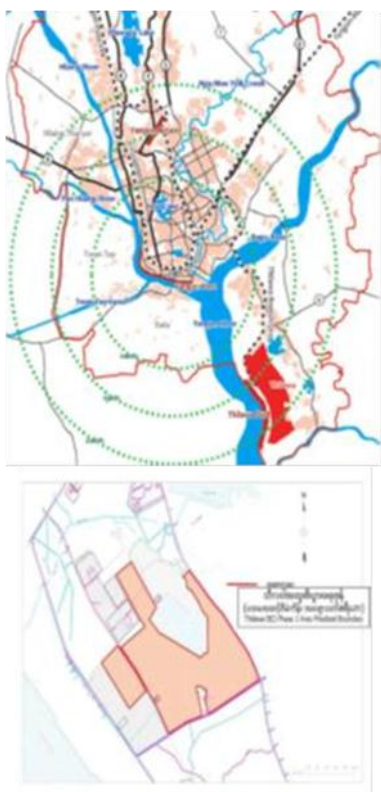
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COD	Cut-off Date
DHSHD	Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAD	General Administration Department
GOM	The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
HH	Household
IRP	Income Restoration Program
IRPISC	Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MJTD	Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development Ltd
MMK	Myanmar Kyat
MOC	Ministry of Construction
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OP	World Bank Operational Policy
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RISC	Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee
RS	Relocation site
RWP	Resettlement Work Plan
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SLRD	Settlement and Land Record Department
TOR	Terms of Reference
TKDC	Thanlyin-Kyauktan Development Company
TSEZMC	Thilawa SEZ Management Committee
YRG	Yangon Region Government
WB	The World Bank

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background of Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

Since November 2011, the Myanmar Government has been planning economic restructuring from the current structure that mainly depends on agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, to a new structure that focuses on labor-intensive industries such as manufacturing and services. To boost such economic restructuring it has been proposed to attract direct investment and market entry by companies from developed countries that have important resources such as technology, capital, management skills, and sales skills. The Myanmar government has placed a priority on attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in order to achieve economic development. As such, three Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been earmarked for development; these are in Thilawa, Dawei, and Kyaukphyu.



**Figure 1.1 Location of Thilawa SEZ Development**

Thilawa SEZ is located in Yangon Region about 20 km on the southeast side of Yangon city. The Thilawa SEZ covers an area of about 2,400 ha alongside the Thilawa Port. Thilawa SEZ land for factories near Yangon, to promote the country's industrialization as well as generate jobs for Myanmar people. This project is expected to support sustainable economic development for Myanmar, contributing to improved living standards for its people and the development of industries that can meet rising domestic demand.

The land use plan for the entire development area of Thilawa SEZ has been prepared based on the above development concept. The Phase 1 area of about 400 ha (Phase I area) has been selected as a priority development. This Phase 1 area was planned to be developed as a base for significant investment from foreign and domestic companies, supporting the country's industrialization. Myanmar Japan Thilawa Development Ltd. (MJTD) is a joint venture between the Myanmar and Japanese governments and companies from both countries.

### 1.2 Management of the Thilawa SEZ Resettlement Program

The Yangon Region Government (YRG) is the responsible body for implementation of the Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) that was prepared for the Phase 1 area. Two sub-committees have also been established, chaired by the Administrators of General Administration Departments (GADs) of Thanlyin and Kyauktan Townships. One sub-committee is Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee (RISC), which deals with disbursement of monetary assistance and the arrangement of living conditions at the relocation site (RS). The other sub-committee is Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee (IRPSC), which manages the implementation of the Income Restoration Program (IRP). The Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSEZMC) is a cooperative agency, supporting YRG, RISC and IRPSC in the smooth implementation of the RWP including the IRP. The responsibility of TSEZMC is: *“to cooperate with YRG, RISC and IRPISC to support for*

*resettlement works as needed, such as schedule management of relocation and development of SEZ area and facilitation of the job recruitment of project affected persons (PAPs) in the SEZ area”.*

### **1.3 Thilawa Phase 1 Resettlement and Income Restoration Program**

#### **1.3.1 Phase 1 Resettlement Program**

From 4 to 26 April 2013, a socio-economic census (April Census) of all households living inside the Thilawa SEZ development area (approximately 2,400 ha) was conducted. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) then followed to supplement the April Census and confirm the physical and productive assets of PAPs. The DMS was conducted between June and August 2013 while the final Phase 1 boundary was determined in early July 2013. At that time the PAPs of the Phase 1 area were identified and Cut-off Date for eligibility was set as 4 April 2013. Based on the DMS, the PAPs for the Phase 1 area were broadly divided into the following three categories.

- A. Living inside Phase 1 area (relocation required);
- B. Living outside Phase 1 area (but inside SEZ area) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1 area; and
- C. Living outside Phase 1 area (and outside SEZ area) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1 area.

As at the end of September 2013, a total of 81 households were regarded as eligible PAPs for the Phase I area and these households have a total population of 382 persons. Of the 81 households, 28 households cultivated farmland, covering a total of approximately 202 acres, inside the Phase 1 area. The other PAPs were mostly participating in casual labour/odd jobs, some livestock production and small enterprises.

As described in the RWP, the loss of house was assisted by providing a substitute house at the RS or the equivalent money to cover house construction costs for those who prefer to construct their own house at the RS. Monetary assistance was also provided for losses of other fixed assets (livestock barns), large livestock (buffalo and cow) and agriculture machines. Loss of means of livelihood for land-based and non-land-based income sources was assisted with monetary assistance for improving or restoring livelihoods to at least pre-project level. As for land-based income sources, monetary assistance was calculated based on crop yield by referring to national regulations. As for non-land-based income sources, monetary assistance was paid in the form of an allowance of wages for the period of disrupting income generating activities due to relocation. In addition to assistance for loss of assets and income sources, monetary assistance for moving, commuting and cooperation for relocation was provided to enhance smooth relocation and to support commuting after relocation.

Assistance for vulnerable groups was provided since relocation affects vulnerable groups more severely than others. The project defines as vulnerable a household headed by a woman, disabled person or an elderly person (over 61 years old), a household including a disabled person or a household below the poverty line.

#### **1.3.2 Income Restoration Program (IRP)**

Households living in or engaged in income generating activities inside the Phase I area whose livelihoods were affected due to implementation of the Phase 1 project are eligible to participate in the Income Restoration Program (IRP). The IRP is in-kind assistance provided to PAPs in order to restore and stabilise their livelihoods and income sources. The IRP focuses on diversified economic activities for PAPs to generate income for three years after resettlement, to enable them to cover their basic needs after relocation. In order to restore their livelihoods, the development of Phase 1 is providing



PAPs with an assistance package through the IRP, which includes vocational training and other support measures.

The IRP aims to assist PAPs to have job opportunities in/around Thilawa SEZ and to be engaged in small scale businesses. The IRP is being provided to all PAPs including the following (as per RWP):

- a) Farmers who need to change from farming to another income earning activity;
- b) Daily casual workers and other off-farm workers who want to change job location;
- c) Unemployed people who want to improve their technical skills to find a job; and
- d) PAPs that do not need to change their current income earning activities but want to improve their technical skills and/or income level.

The IRP was initiated in December 2013 with participatory workshop with PAPs for needs survey. Based on the result of needs survey at the participatory workshop, vocational training and infrastructure improvement have been conducted as well as social-welfare support, such as official procedure support for obtaining identity card and school transfer to new school near the relocation site.

## **2 Objectives of the External Monitoring**

This external monitoring focused on PAPs of the Phase 1 area only (where resettlement has already occurred). The objectives of the external monitoring are to:

- Monitor the progress of resettlement works for PAPs;
- Assess the effectiveness of resettlement works for PAPs by collecting data on initial outcomes in terms of standard of living and livelihood restoration;
- Monitor the progress of the IRP;
- Assess the effectiveness and impact of the initial IRP activities on PAPs; and
- Identify any standard of living and/or livelihood restoration issues and future risks for PAPs after resettlement

Regular monitoring of the progress of the resettlement works and IRP by the project-implementing agency itself (i.e. internal monitoring), and monitoring and evaluation by an independent third party (i.e. external monitoring) are committed in the RWP. This external monitoring exercise is one element of the independent third party monitoring. The scope of the external monitoring exercise was provided in the RWP.

## **3 Contents of the Survey**

### **3.1 Organization of the Survey Team**

The team of TWA Rural Development Service (known herein as “TWA”) consists of a number of Myanmar national staff, all of whom have experience in the field of rural livelihood improvement, participatory community development and community mobilisation. TWA was established in 1999. Daw Win Win Kyi, the Chairperson of TWA, organised and supervised the survey team to implement this survey. The TWA survey team comprised the following key members:

- Daw Win Win Kyi, Senior Socio-Economic Consultant;
- Daw Khin Yu Yu Win, Socio-Economic Consultant;
- U Sithu Kyaw, Data Analyst;

- U Min Swe, Social Surveyor; and
- Daw Khatta Soe, Social Surveyor.

The Curriculum Vitae (CV) for the key socio-economic consultants are provided in Annex 1.

### **3.2 Survey Period**

The field survey started on 13 October 2014 and ended on 30 October 2014.

### **3.3 Methodology Used**

Based on the monitoring and evaluation scope presented in the RWP, the main methods used for the external monitoring exercise were:

- Household survey using five tailored questionnaires for each category (A-E) targeted in the monitoring exercise;
- Interviews with key informants (U Myint Zaw, Myaing Thayar Ward Administrator and U Myint Thu, 100 Household Head at the RS); Group discussions with women, men, community leaders, and vulnerable groups; and
- Observations at the RS and within the Host Community, which is Myaing Tharyar Ward (2) and (3) in Kyauktan Township.

The household questionnaires used for this External Monitoring are included in Annexes 2 to 6.

### **3.4 Survey Parameters**

The survey parameters were designed to obtain data and information on a range of specific issues as follows: the conditions of the RS and housing and infrastructure; settlement at the RS; restoration/re-establishment of livelihoods and living standards; the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements and the IRP; and the potential need for further improvements. The parameters chosen were organised in the survey questionnaires in the following themes:

- Demography;
- Livelihoods, Income and Expenditure;
- Housing and Infrastructure at RS;
- Ownership of Assets;
- Education and Health Care;
- Environmental Conditions; and
- Communications, Social Networks and Social Cohesion.

A series of open and closed questions were included in the household questionnaire under each of these key themes. As described above, these were tailored for the different groups targeted in the survey.

### **3.5 Targeted Groups for the Survey**

A number of different categories of PAPs were targeted for the monitoring survey as well as members of the Host Community at Myaing Tharyar for a comparison with the resettled/displaced population. It was also important to obtain data from new residents at the RS, including those who have rented or purchased houses from PAPs.

Table 3.1 lists the different categories of people targeted for the survey, the number of households targeted in each group and the number actually surveyed.

**Table 3.1 List of Groups and Number of Households Targeted for the Survey**

Category of Survey Participants	No. of Targeted Households to be surveyed	No. of Households surveyed actually
<b>A:</b> PAPs living in the RS (owners)	39	39
<b>B:</b> PAPs who sold / rented their house at the RS	29	14
<b>C:</b> PAPs economically displaced only (not physically affected)	13	13
<b>D:</b> Host Community at Myaing Tharyar Ward (2), (3)	20	20
<b>E:</b> People living in Relocation Site (not PAPs <sup>1</sup> )	26	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>

As for Category B, it was identified that 15 PAPs had moved back to their original hometown after relocation. In particular, 10 out of 15 PAPs moved into the Thilawa area from the Taik Kyi region because of Cyclone Narguis. These 15 PAPs could not be reached for the survey. Lists of respondents actually surveyed are contained in Annexes 11.

## 4 Process of the Survey

### 4.1 Preparation of the Survey

TWA reviewed and examined the profile of the PAPs and also reviewed relevant reports such as the RWP and IRP documentations. TWA then mobilized a survey team comprised of surveyors. TWA provided one day of on-the-job training to the surveyors on the objective of the survey, the meanings of the survey questionnaires, the responsibility and role of the surveyors, and data collection and data entry procedures.

### 4.2 Data Collection and Data Entry

The surveyors explained the questionnaires to the survey respondents and collected the data, and checked all the data not to be missed in the questionnaire forms in the field. After the data gathering process, the data was processed in parallel to data cleaning. The data input was then cross-checked again to ensure the relevance to the information sought through the questionnaires.

### 4.3 Data Analysis

Data was processed and analysed in Microsoft Excel through the following steps by data analyst and surveyors:

- Cleaned the data and entered it into an excel file;
- Listed tables and charts inferred from the baseline and current data;

<sup>1</sup> E.g., Renters or new owners of houses sold by PAPs at the RS.

- Summarised the data collected;
- Finalised the results of the survey;
- Created charts and tables to display the survey results; and interpreted the charts and tables.

## 5 Results of the Survey

### 5.1 Demography

#### 5.1.1 Household Characteristics

The demographic data for all categories of households surveyed are provided in Table 5.1. The average family size is similar for all categories; between 4 to 5 people per household. The gender ratio is 1:1 and similar among all categories of PAPs (A, B, C) and the Host Community (D). However, the gender ratio is different for the Renters/New Owners (E) category at a ratio of 2:3.

The percentage of persons under 18 years among the PAPs (A, B, C) and the Host Community (D) is almost the same, at 36% to 39% respectively. The percentage of working age (18-60 years) amongst PAPs (A, B, C) and the Host Community (D) are also similar at 57% to 61% respectively. It is noted that their household characteristics appear to be the same because their livelihoods are almost the same.

The percentage of people under 18 within the Renter/New Owner (E) category is relatively lower (20%). There is also a high number of persons in the working age group from this category (76%). This is because these families have moved to be closer to their work sites and establish new job opportunities at the RS. As per Table 5.7, 43% of Renter/New owner are working at Yangon. The number of persons above 60 years is similar among all categories surveyed.

**Table 5.1 Characteristics of All Households Surveyed (Categories A - E)**

SN	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	Renters / New Owners (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	Gender							
	a Male	158	46	20	224	93	32	33
	b Female	162	49	31	242	88	37	37
	c Total	<b>320</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>
2	Age							
	a Under 18	123 (38%)	34 (36%)	10 (20%)	167 (36%)	71 (39%)	26 (38%)	26 (37%)
	b Working age (18 - 60)	186 (58%)	58 (61%)	39 (76%)	283 (61%)	103 (57%)	43 (62%)	40 (57%)
	c Above 60	11 (3%)	3 (3%)	2 (4%)	16 (3%)	7 (4%)	-	4 (6%)
	d Total	<b>320 (100%)</b>	<b>95 (100%)</b>	<b>51 (100%)</b>	<b>466 (100%)</b>	<b>181 (100%)</b>	<b>69 (100%)</b>	<b>70 (100%)</b>
3	Disabled person	4	1	-	5	3	-	1
4	HH Size (Family Size)	5	5	4	5			
5	Dependency Ratio	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
	a Dependents	203	54	27	284	120	41	42
	b No Dependents	117	41	24	182	61	28	28

Another remarkable finding is that the dependency ratio<sup>2</sup> of PAPs living in the RS (A) is 2.0, the highest amongst all categories surveyed. The dependency ratio for other PAPs (B and C) is 1.5 and for the Host Community (D) it is 1.3, followed by Renters/New Owners (E) at a ratio of 1.1.

### 5.1.2 Changes in Job for Household Heads

Each category of PAPs (A, B, C) was asked to indicate whether or not the household head has the same job compared to before relocation/displacement. After relocation/displacement about two thirds of household heads living in the RS (A) and that Economically Displaced only (C) have changed their jobs (Table 5.2). By contrast, about one third of household heads who have rented/sold a house in the RS (B) have changed jobs. This is largely because these PAPs moved away from the RS to remain close to their places of work. It was found that a high proportion of PAPs living at the RS and PAPs economically displaced have changed jobs. Most farmers had to change their jobs because many of them used the monetary assistance they received towards building a bigger house at the RS rather than buying or renting replacement land.

**Table 5.2 Changes in Job for Household Heads after Relocation/Displacement**

SN	Description	PAPs			Total
		PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	
1	No HH Head Job Changes	25	5	9	39
2	Percentage HH Head Job Changes	64%	36%	69%	59%

## 5.2 Livelihoods, Income and Expenditure

### 5.2.1 Income Sources

Baseline data was collected for PAPs before resettlement about their main and secondary sources of income and their levels of income (DMS, 2013). During this monitoring survey the same data was collected from PAPs to allow a comparison and evaluate changes since resettlement.

Table 5.3 shows that a high proportion of PAPs (45%) are dependent entirely on income from odd jobs (casual labor). The percentage of PAPs that rely on casual labor as their main source of income has increased by 7% since relocation/displacement. The percentage of PAPs who are now wage workers compared to before relocation/displacement has increased by 24%.

The percentage of PAPs whose income is derived from rice farming and cash crops has decreased significantly. These figures are reflective of the recent resettlement. No PAPs reported income from cash crops after relocation/displacement. This was highlighted by PAPs themselves during the survey as being due to no land being available in their compounds or elsewhere for growing vegetables and other cash crops.

Before resettlement, the second most dominant income source was rice farming in which 21% of PAPs were engaged. Now the second most dominant income source has changed to wage worker in which 21% of PAPs are now engaged.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers of Dependents (non-working ages and, working ages but jobless) are compared to the numbers of working people. High dependency ratio means those of working people faces a greater burden in supporting the Dependents.

The percentage of PAPs relying on livestock for income has increased slightly after resettlement. Even though livestock (large livestock only) were compensated as part of the resettlement program, it was observed that a number of PAPs are keeping livestock at the RS (e.g., goats, cows, and chickens). They earn money from livestock products from these animals or consume the products themselves (e.g. milk, eggs). There are some complaints from neighbors about bad smells and hygiene issues associated with those people who have livestock at the RS.

**Table 5.3 Income Sources Before and After Relocation/Displacement (PAPs)**

SN	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)											
		Baseline Data						Monitored Data					
		Main Income Source (HH)		Secondary Income Source (HH)		Total		Main Income Source (HH)		Secondary Income Source (HH)		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Odd job	37	46%	22	49%	59	47%	35	53%	9	28%	44	45%
2	Wage worker	3	4%	9	20%	12	10%	12	18%	9	28%	21	21%
3	Rice farming	24	30%	2	4%	26	21%	6	9%	1	3%	7	7%
4	Cash crops	6	7%	7	16%	13	10%	-	0%	2	6%	2	2%
5	Livestock	2	2%	1	2%	3	2%	2	3%	3	9%	5	5%
6	Public servant	1	1%	1	2%	2	2%	1	2%	-	0%	1	1%
7	Others	7	9%	3	7%	10	8%	10	15%	8	25%	18	18%
8	No job	1	1%	-	0%	1	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Total		81	100%	45	100%	126	100%	66	100%	32	100%	98	100%

### 5.2.2 Income Levels

The average household income of all categories surveyed (A-E) is shown in Table 5.4. Also shown is the average before resettlement income of PAPs (A-C). The PAPs who were economically displaced (C) are the best-off in terms of income while Renters/New Owners living in the RS (E) are worst-off in terms of income, followed closely by the PAPs living in the RS (A). The PAPs who sold/rented house at RS (B) have similar incomes with PAPs (C). It was observed that the people living in the Myaing Tharyar area generally earn less than those people living outside the area who have been able to move/work elsewhere to maximize income generation.

**Table 5.4 Average Household Income of Respondents (Kyats)**

Status	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Renter/Owner (E)
Before Resettlement (DMS, 2013)	Annual average income	1,698,718	2,791,538	2,646,923	-	-
	Monthly average income	141,560	232,628	220,577	-	-
After Resettlement (Monitoring data)	Annual average income	2,155,263	3,264,462	3,349,200	2,928,000	2,127,146
	Monthly average income	179,605	272,038	279,100	244,000	177,262

The monitoring results indicate that the monthly household income of PAPs ranges from 22,000 to 1,230,000 Kyat. The average monthly income of PAPs after relocation/displacement is 218,591 Kyat (Table 5.5). The data shows that the average monthly income is higher than compared to before relocation/displacement. In details, on the one hand, there are six PAPs (households) whose earnings are much higher than the others, on the other hand, the rest of the PAPs range in income from 22,000 – 380,000 Kyat per month. The average monthly income was calculated without one household which exceptionally earns the biggest amount of income in order not to skew the results.

**Table 5.5 Average Household Income of PAPs Before and After Relocation/Displacement**

SN	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	
		Income Total (Kyat)	
		Baseline (DMS, 2013)	Monitored Data
1	Annual average income	2,106,923	2,623,088
2	Monthly average income	175,577	218,591

A comparison of monthly income and monthly expenditure before and after resettlement was made for all categories of PAPs (A-C). As shown in Table 5.6, a total of 42 out of 66 survey target households (64%) have reported an increase in income after relocation/displacement. Almost 50% of PAPs who sold/rented at the RS (B) and Economically Displaced PAPs (C) reported a decrease in income, while 30% of PAPs at the RS (A) reported a decrease.

It was also found that the monthly incomes<sup>(\*)</sup> of only a few PAPs outweigh their monthly expenditure after relocation/displacement. In other words, more than two-thirds of PAPs reported an increase in their expenditure since relocation/displacement and many have less income than expenditure. One of the biggest reasons of this tendency is that PAPs could spend the money from cash assistance for resettlement during 10-11 months after resettlement, which has resulted in the amount of monthly earning is being lower than expenditure. While the picture is quite mixed for individual families in terms of income increases and decreases, continuous survey to monitor the income/expenditure condition is crucial to assess living restoration. According to interview with PAPs, since many people stated that they have spent monetary assistance and cannot rely on it any more, they need to assure the earning for sustaining livelihood. The data also shows that those PAPs with two income sources are generally better-off as are those still engaged in rice farming and livestock raising. It is crucial to provide off-farm employment opportunities with PAPs so that they can access further income generating activities.

Monthly incomes<sup>(\*)</sup>: Earning by working and does not include the cash assistance of resettlement program.

**Table 5.6 PAPs with Increased / Decreased Income After Relocation/Displacement**

SN	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Total
1	Monthly Income After Relocation/Displacement				
a	No. HHs Increased	28	7	7	42
b	No. HHs Decreased	11	7	6	24
2	Monthly Expenditure After Relocation/Displacement				
a	No. HHs Increased	35	11	6	52
b	No. HHs Decreased	4	3	7	14

### 5.2.3 Location of Work

Respondents were asked to identify their current location of work and a total of 80% of PAPs (A-C) are working in Kyauktan and Thanlyin Townships, followed by 68% of the Host Community (D) and 57% of Renters/New Owners at the RS (Table 5.7). The Renters/New Owners living at the RS have the highest number of family members working in Yangon (43%) followed by 27% of the Host Community and 20% of PAPs. Two households from the Host Community work outside Kyauktan, Thanlyin or Yangon. Many of the PAPs and non-PAPs surveyed would be unlikely to have the skills and experience required to work in Yangon.

**Table 5.7 Location of Work**

SN	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	Kyauktan	38 (36%)	17 (41%)	5 (22%)	60 (35%)	32	1	5
2	Thanlyin	47 (44%)	11 (27%)	8 (35%)	66 (39%)	17	14	16
3	Yangon	21 (20%)	11 (27%)	10 (43%)	42 (25%)	10	5	6
4	Other (outside of Yangon)	-	2 (5%)	-	2 (1%)	-	-	-

### 5.2.4 Transportation to Work

A total of 40% of PAPs (A-C) usually travel to work on foot or a bicycle and 34% take a motorbike (own or motorbike taxi) to their location of work in Kyauktan or Thanlyin Townships (Table 5.8). A total of 32% of the Host Community (D) use motorbike (own or motorbike taxi) and 39% of Renters/New Owners at the RS (E) also use motorbikes to go to work. Only 5% of PAPs, 17% of the Host Community and 4% of Renters/New Owners use ferry transport to their work place.

Overall, the main mode of transport to work is motorbike (own or motorbike taxi). Most respondents reported that the need to take a motorbike to work affects the local community in terms of more road accidents and noise pollution.

**Table 5.8 Mode of Transportation to Work**

S N	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	On foot	35 (33%)	8 (20%)	1 (4%)	44 (26%)	19	6	10
2	Bicycle	7 (7%)	1 (2%)	2 (9%)	10 (6%)	2	4	1
3	Motorbike	22 (21%)	7 (17%)	6 (26%)	35 (21%)	15	3	4
4	Motorbike Taxi	2 (13%)	6 (15%)	3 (13%)	23 (14%)	10	-	4
5	Ferry bus	5 (5%)	7 (17%)	1 (4%)	13 (8%)	1	1	3
6	Bus	12 (11%)	-	-	12 (7%)	12	-	-
7	Work at home	1 (1%)	-	1 (4%)	2 (1%)	-	1	-



S N	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
8	Live at work site	1 (1%)	-	-	1 (1%)	-	1	-
9	Other	9 (8%)	12 (29%)	9 (39%)	30 (18%)	-	4	5

### 5.2.5 Household Expenditure

The annual expenditure on food and non-food items is one indicator to assess the standard of living of a household. Food items consist of expenditure on rice, oils, meat/fish, vegetables etc, while non-food items consist of expenditure on electricity, water, education, health care, clothes, etc. The average total annual expenditure is shown in Table 5.9. The PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and the Economically Displaced PAPs (C) have the highest expenditure levels. The Renters/New Owners at the RS (E) have the lowest expenditure followed by the Host Community (D). The PAPs at the RS (A) have one of the lowest average incomes (after the Renters/New Owners) but the third highest expenditure levels.

**Table 5.9 Average Total Expenditure of Respondents**

Total Expenditure (Kyat)	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)
1 Annual Average Expenditure	3,922,215	4,400,280	4,751,723	3,171,000	2,404,414
2 Monthly Average Expenditure	326,851	366,690	395,977	264,250	200,368

After relocation/displacement, PAPs spend 2,212,291 Kyat annually on food and 1,974,720 Kyat on non-food items on average. It is important to highlight that annual spending on food and non-food items by PAPs has increased significantly compared with baseline levels (Table 5.10). As having mentioned at 5.2.2, one of the biggest reasons of this tendency is that PAPs spent the money from cash assistance for resettlement during 10-11 months after resettlement, which would have made expenditure increase. In addition, PAPs stated that the expenditure has gone up for PAPs because they have no farmlands to grow their main source of food and they have to buy it all. It is also observed that costs associated with electricity and housing has also increased expenditure requirements for PAPs at the RS.

It should be note that many people have already spent provided cash assistance and cannot rely on it any more. In that sense, PAPs now needs to have sufficient earning capacity for sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, it is necessary for external monitoring to be continuously conducted to monitor the income/expenditure conditions of PAPs to assess livelihood restoration periodically.

**Table 5.10 Average Annual Food and Non-food Expenditure of PAPs**

SN	Description	PAPs (A, B, C) (Kyat)			
		Baseline (DMS, 2013)		Monitored Data	
		Average	%	Average	%
1	Annual Food Expenditure	1,229,723	49%	2,212,291	53%
2	Annual Non-Food Expenditure	1,263,290	51%	1,974,720	47%

### 5.2.6 Savings

Very few PAPs and non-PAPs have savings (Table 5.11). The PAPs living in the RS (A) have the least savings (3%). Those PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and people living in the RS as Renters/New Owners (E) have the similar savings levels (29%). Most of the households with savings keep their money at a bank. One of the factors that have resulted in PAPs at the RS (A) having very little savings is that many of them put monetary assistance and/or other savings towards building of their new house (above what was offered in the resettlement package).

In terms of credit group membership almost all of the PAPs and Renters living in the RS are not members of a credit group. Credit group<sup>(\*)</sup> members are found amongst the Host Community. This indicates that PAPs and Renters living in the RS, which is a relatively new settlement, are not yet accessing available credit groups. On the contrary, the Host Community, which is an older settlement, is accessing credit more readily.

*Credit group<sup>(\*)</sup>: community-based organization (CBO) that takes care of a 'community fund' managed by community people. The community fund is created by donation of people in most of cases.*

**Table 5.11 Savings and Credit Groups**

S N	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displa ced only (C)	
1	Savings								
	a	No. with Savings	7	4	4	15	1	4	2
	b	Savings (%)	11%	20%	29%	15%	3%	29%	15%
2	Usage of Extra Money (No. of PAPs Households)								
	a	Money lending	2	-	-	2	1	1	-
	b	Build house / buy car	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
	c	Saving with bank / at home	3	-	4	7	-	1	2
	d	Invest in business	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	e	Buy gold	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Usage of Extra Money (%)								
	a	Money lending	29%	0%	0%	13%	100%	25%	0%
	b	Build house / buy car	14%	0%	0%	7%	0%	25%	0%
	c	Saving with bank / at home	43%	0%	100%	47%	0%	25%	100%
	d	Invest in business	0%	75%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%
	e	Buy gold	0%	25%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
4	Credit Group Member								
	a	Credit group member	1	9	-	10	-	1	-
	b	Credit group member (%)	2%	45%	0%	10%	0%	7%	0%

### 5.2.7 Debt and Indebtedness

Table 5.12 shows that the PAPs living in the RS (A) have the highest level of debt with 32 households borrowing money (82%). A number of PAPs reported to the survey team that they have borrowed money since resettlement. Anecdotal evidence suggests that money has been borrowed for various uses such as for investment, purchase of motorbike, housing/assets, food, and/or health care. Some of the factors that have contributed to indebtedness include new expenses at the RS due to a more urban

style of living and reduced food production by PAPs (i.e., they now buy most food instead of produce some of it). The level of indebtedness decreased for those PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B), as they have been more able to adapt their income opportunities and expenditure requirements to minimize their debt. However, it was also recorded that some PAPs put up their houses at RS as collateral for loans.

**Table 5.12 Levels of Debt of Respondents**

SN	Description	PAPs at RS (A)		PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)		Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)
		Before	After	Before	After			
1	No. of HH borrowing money	20	32	10	7	8	13	6
2	% of HH borrowing money	51%	82%	71%	50%	62%	65%	43%

### 5.2.8 Vulnerable People / Households

Vulnerable people/households are defined as follows<sup>3</sup>: a household headed by a woman, disabled person or elderly (over 61 years old) person; a household including a disabled person; and a household below the poverty line. It is difficult to compare vulnerable household data directly before and after resettlement as the baseline and monitoring data are not available for the same set of households, and the number of adult members has changed which affects the poverty line analysis. However, data can be shown for the current number and types of vulnerable PAPs (Table 5.13).

The PAPs who are considered vulnerable within the monitoring survey are 22 households. This includes 6 women-headed households, 4 households headed by a disabled person, 3 elderly headed households, 5 households below the poverty line and one household with a disabled family member.

**Table 5.13 Number and Category of Vulnerable PAPs after Relocation/Displacement**

Vulnerable Households		PAPs			
		Monitoring Data			
		PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Total
1	No. of HH headed by woman	4	2	-	6
2	No. of HH headed by disabled person	3	-	1	4
3	No. of HH headed by elderly	2	-	1	3
4	No. of HH below the poverty line	1	2	2	5
5	No. of HH including disabled person	3	-	1	4
Total		13	4	5	22

*Note: poverty line is calculated on food expenditure only, not total expenditure*

Most of these households were likely to have been vulnerable before relocation/displacement with the exception of those below the poverty line, some of whom may have become worse-off as a result of relocation/displacement. Either way, vulnerable households need additional support to access and maintain income generating activities so they can restore or improve their livelihoods. Food security is a particular concern for vulnerable displaced PAPs.

<sup>3</sup> This definition is described in the Resettlement Work Plan.

### 5.3 Food Security

#### 5.3.1 Main Source of Food

Before relocation/displacement, 30% of PAPs (A-B) derived their food mainly from their own production while 19% partly produced and partly bought their food and 51% bought all their food or received gifts from relatives (Table 5.14). After resettlement, 92% of PAPs (A-C) have to buy their food. Only 8% (or 5 households) produce some of their own food. The Host Community (D) buys almost all their own food or receives it as gifts (95%). Renters/New Owners at the RS (E) buy 100% of their own food or receive it as gifts. The results also indicate that food security has decreased for a number of households.

**Table 5.14 Sources of Food**

SN	Main Source of Food	PAPs			Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)
		PAPs at RS (A) and PAPs sold/rented at RS (B)		Eco. displaced only (C=13)		
		Before	After			
1	Own production	16 (30%)	4 (8%)	-	-	-
2	Partly produced/partly bought	10 (19%)	-	1 (8%)	1 (5%)	-
3	All is bought; Gifts from relatives	27 (51%)	49 (92%)	12 (92%)	19 (95%)	14 (100%)

#### 5.3.2 Consumption of Meals Per Day

All the children of the respondents were reported to be eating two or more meals per day (Table 5.15). Whether the respondents are rich or poor, they usually feed their children two or more meals per day. In the survey, only 6 respondents reported they had food shortages in the past 12 months. However, a number of other PAPs reported to the survey team that they were borrowing money for food (even though they did not define this situation as a shortage).

**Table 5.15 Consumption of Number of Meals by Children**

SN	Description	PAPs	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)
		(A, B, C)		
1	No. of Households where children consumed two or more meals per day	66 (100%)	20 (100%)	14 (100%)
2	No. of Households that had food shortage in past 12 months	4 (6%)	1 (5%)	1 (7%)

#### 5.3.3 Meat Consumption

Before resettlement, 44% of PAPs (A-C) consumed meat 6-7 days/week: 38% had meat consumption 3-5 days/week and only 18% had meat consumption 1-2 days/week (Table 5.16). After resettlement, meat consumption of PAPs decreased to 21% for 6-7 days/week and increased to 48% for 3-5 days/week. A higher percentage (30%) of PAPs now consumes meat only 1-2 days/week. In general, it appears that both PAPs and non-PAPs consume meat at similar levels up to 5 days/week (between 75-85% of respondents).

**Table 5.16 Meat Consumption by Respondents**

SN	Frequency of Meat Consumption	PAPs (A, B, C)		Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)
		Before	After		
1	1-2 day / week	12 (18%)	20 (30%)	4 (20%)	6 (43%)
2	3-5 days / week	25 (38%)	32 (48%)	13 (65%)	6 (43%)
3	6-7days/ week	29 (44%)	14 (21%)	3 (15%)	2 (14%)

## 5.4 Housing and Infrastructure

### 5.4.1 The Relocation Site at Myaing Tharyar

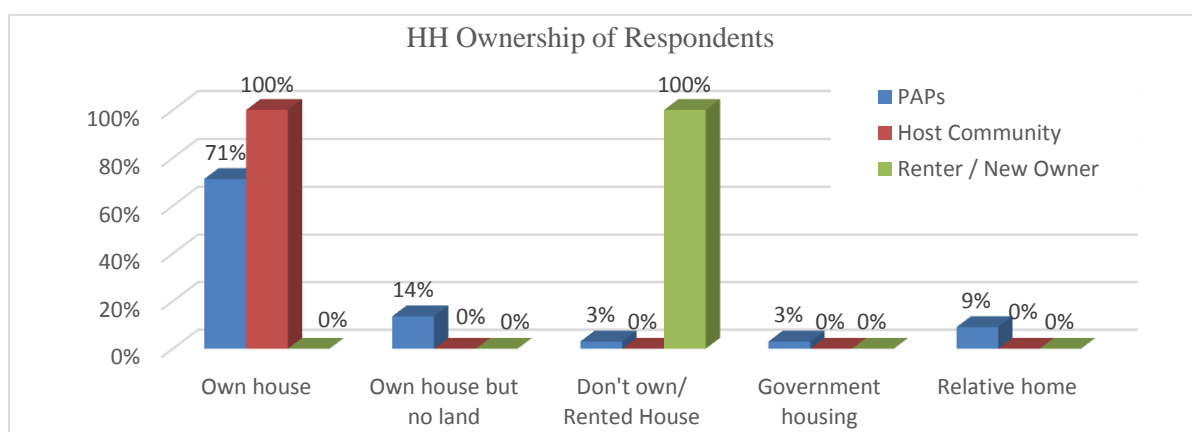
The area of the RS was originally developed for the relocation of residents affected by construction of Bant Bway Kon Dam, located south-east of the Thilawa Phase 1 area, in 1996. After the relocation of residents from Bant Bway Kon Dam, various social infrastructure elements were established at plots mainly located along the Thanlyin- Kyauktan road.

The RS is located in Myaing Tharyar Ward (3), Kyauktan Township. The site belongs to the Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development (DHSHD), Ministry of Construction (MOC). Total area of the RS is approximately 4 acres. The RS is approximately 4.5 to 8 km away from the former houses of the PAPs who lived in the Phase 1 area.

A housing plot has been provided to PAPs that were living in the Phase 1 area and also PAPs living outside the Phase 1 area but cultivating inside the SEZ area who had the intention to move into the RS. PAPs had the option of being provided a house that was constructed for them or to construct it by themselves.

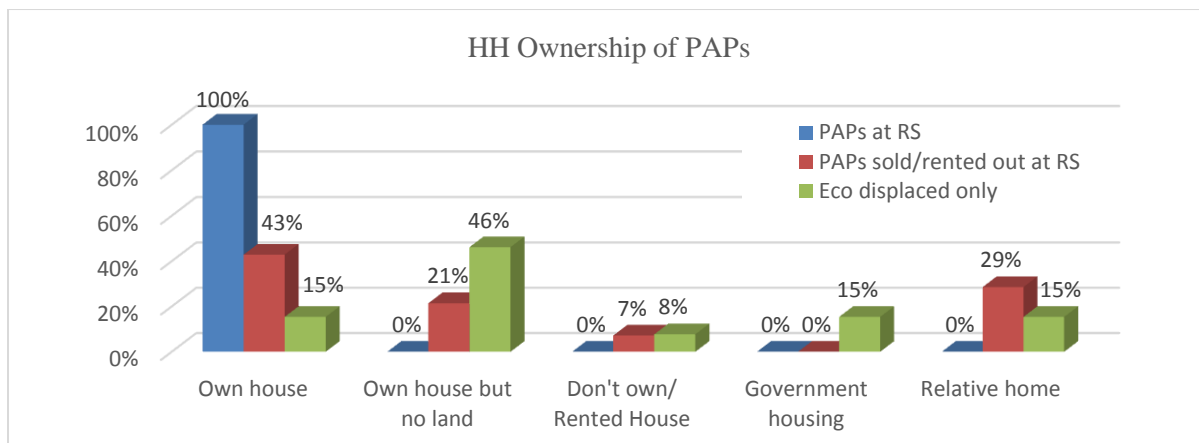
### 5.4.2 Housing Ownership

All of the Host Community (D) and all of the PAPs living at the RS (A) report that they own their house (Figure 5.1). A total of 15% of PAPs do not own their houses as they rent, live together with relatives or live in government housing if they are government staff.



**Figure 5.1 Housing Ownership of Respondents**

Around 64% of those who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) report that they own their house now. This is because some have sold their houses at the RS and now live in rented houses or with relatives. A total of 61% of Economically Displaced PAPs (C) own their house (Figure 5.2).

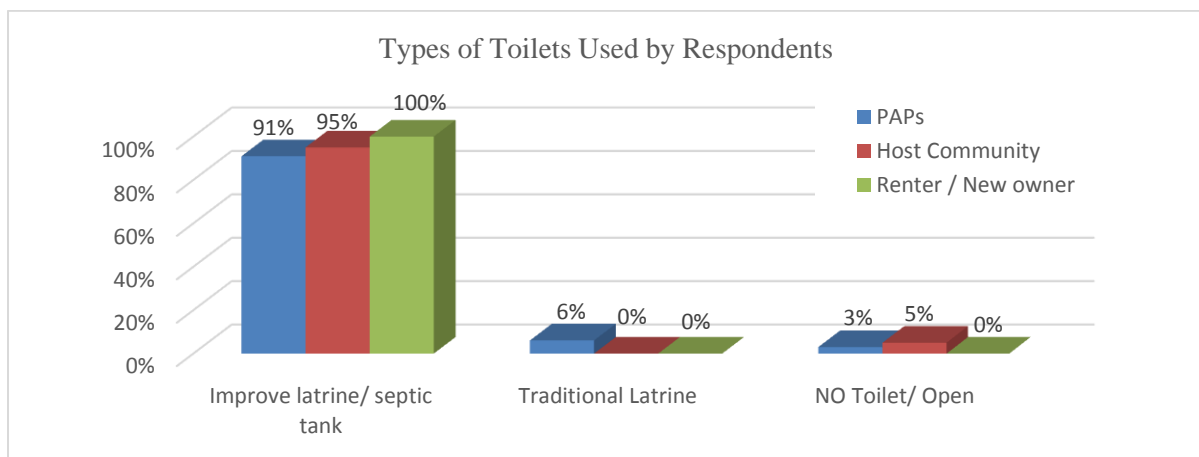


**Figure 5.2 Housing Ownership of PAPs**

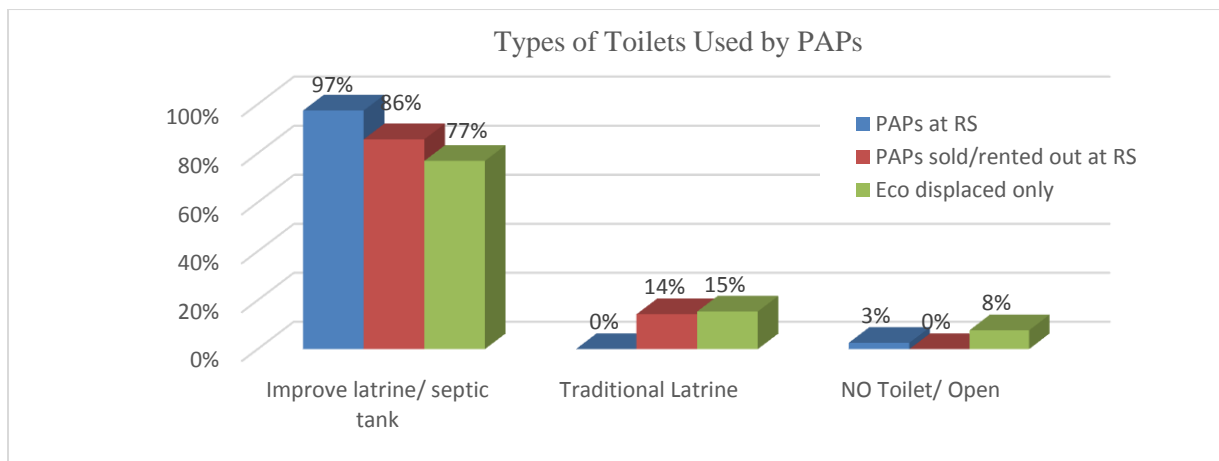
### 5.4.3 Sanitation Facilities

Most of the respondents are using improved latrines/fly-proof toilet systems for their sanitation facilities (Figure 5.3). All Renters used improved latrines as they live in the RS where improved latrines are available. Some households of the PAPs who have sold/rented out their house at the RS (B) and PAPs that were economically displaced only (C) use a traditional latrine. This depends on the facilities available in the location where they live. Only a few respondents amongst the PAPs at the RS (A), PAPs Economically Displaced only (C) and Host Community have no latrine.

Amongst the PAPs, those living at the RS (A) are using improved latrine/fly-proof toilet the most (97%), compared with 86% for those PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and 77% of PAPs that were Economically Displaced (C) but not relocated (Figure 5.4).



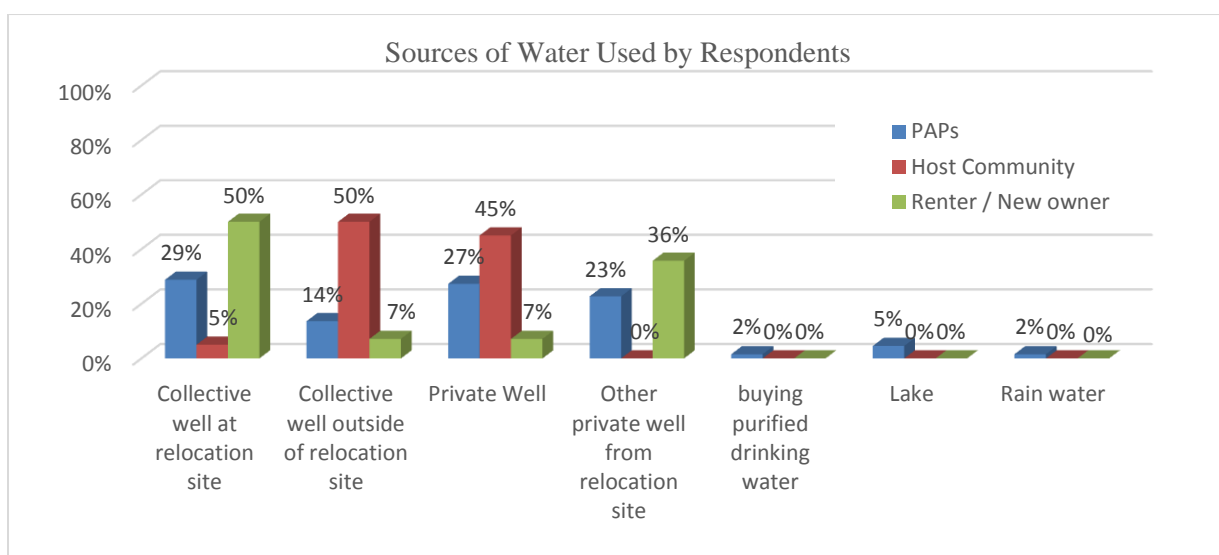
**Figure 5.3 Types of Toilets Used by Respondents**



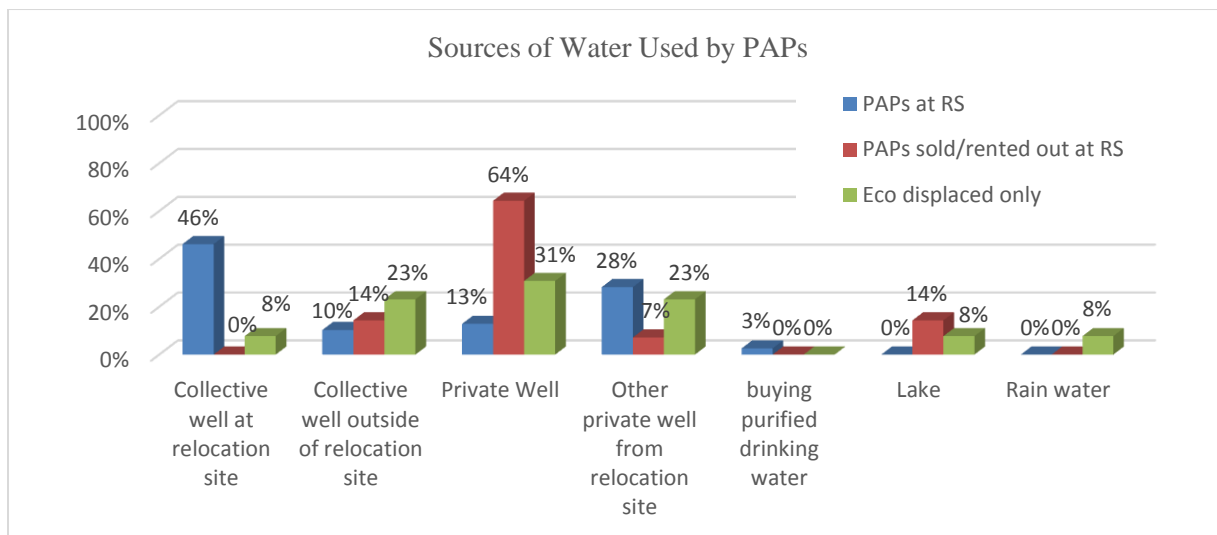
**Figure 5.4 Types of Toilets Used by PAPs**

#### 5.4.4 Sources of Water

Most respondents use water for cooking and drinking from collective wells/private wells at the RS or outside the RS (Figure 5.5). Location is a key factor for whether collective wells or private wells are used. A total of 50% of Renters/New Owners at the RS use collective wells and 36% use two private wells with a water pump connected directly to the aquifer at the RS (deep wells). Around 50 % of the Host Community (D) use collective wells and 36% use private wells at their house/compound. About 5% of the Host Community use water from the collective wells at the RS. Amongst all PAPs, 46% of PAPs at RS (A) use collective wells and 28% use private wells at the RS (Figure 5.6). A total of 10% of PAPs use collective wells and 13% use private wells. Only 3% use purified drinking water. Around 64% of PAPs who Sold/Rented at the RS (B) use private wells, 14% use collective wells and 14% use water from the lake at the monastery which is in close proximity to them.



**Figure 5.5 Sources of Water Used by Respondents**



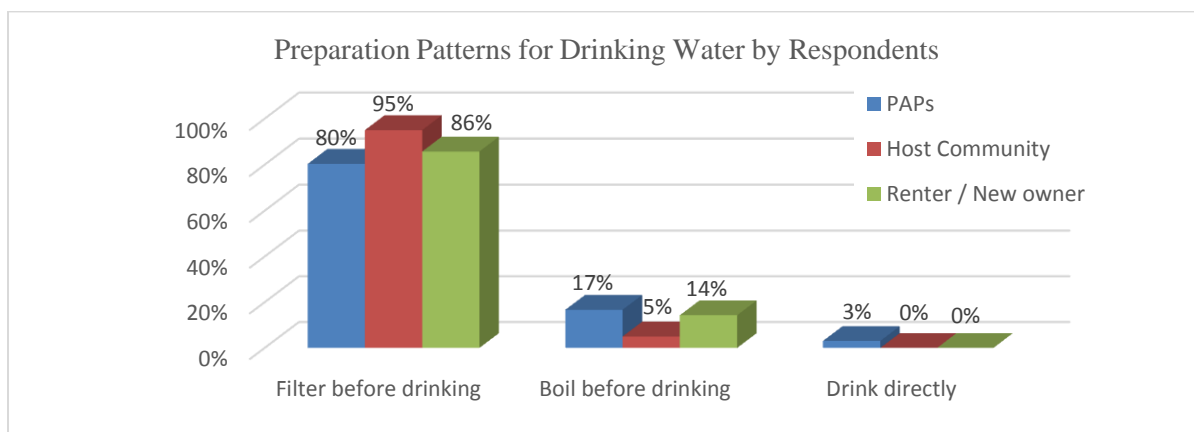
**Figure 5.6 Sources of Water Used by PAPs**

### 5.4.5 Preparation Patterns for Drinking Water

A total of 95% of the Host Community (D) filter their water and 5% boil their water before drinking. Amongst all PAPs (A-C), 80% filter their water, 17% boil it before drinking and the rest drink it directly. A total of 86% of renters/new owners at the RS (E) filter their water and 14% boil their water before drinking (Figure 5.7).

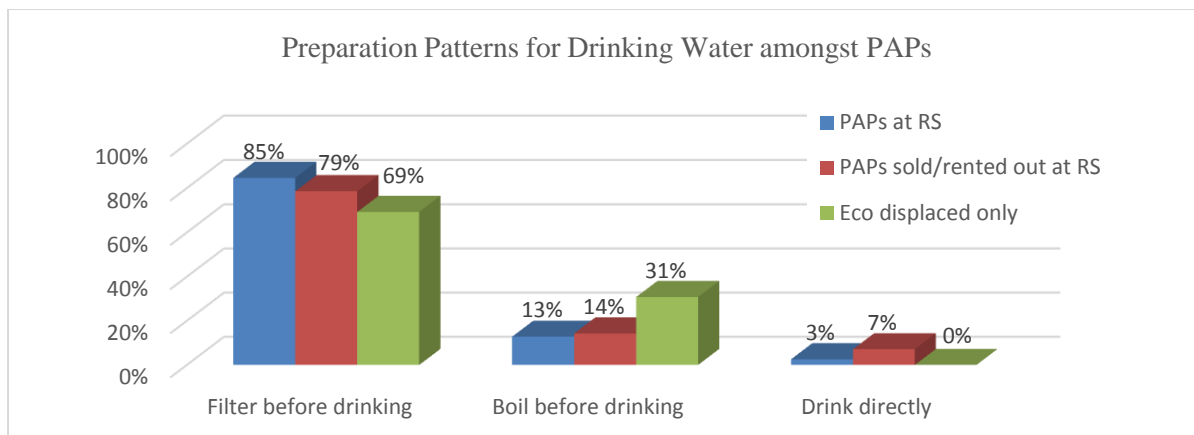
A total of 85% of PAPs at the RS (A) filter their water and 13% boil it before drinking, while the rest drink it directly. A total of 79% of PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) filter their water and 14% boil it before drinking, while the rest drink it directly. Only 69% of economically displaced PAPs (C) filter their water and 31% boil it before drinking.

It is observed that most of the PAPs and Host Community are used to filtering or boiling their water and very few people drink it directly. It appears as though it is common practice for households at RS to filter or boil water. The economically displaced PAPs (C) seem to be the most conscientious of their health with two thirds filtering water and one third boiling it before drinking (Figure 5.8).



**Figure 5.7 Preparation Patterns for Drinking Water by Respondents**

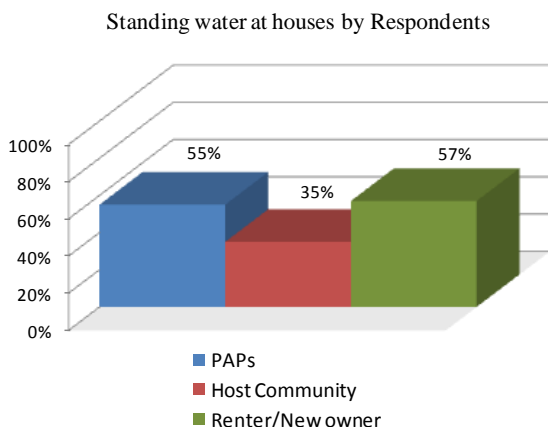




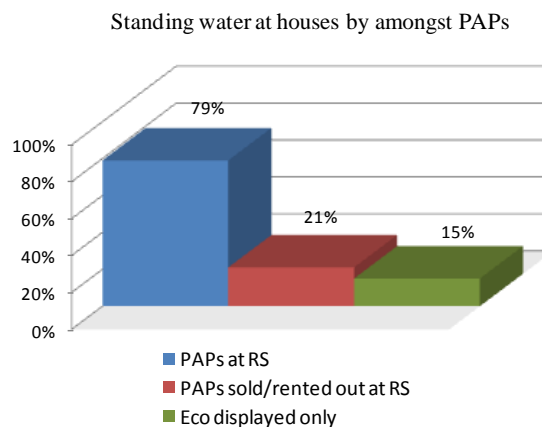
**Figure 5.8 Preparation Patterns for Drinking Water amongst PAPs**

#### 5.4.6 Standing Water around House/Yard

A total of 79% of PAPs at the RS (A) reported in the household interview to be concerned about the issues of standing water/flooding around their house (in their yards) after rain (Figure 5.10). This is the highest followed by the other residents at the RS which are the renters/new owners (E) at 57% (Figure 5.9). Some 35% of the Host Community (D), 21% of PAPs who sold/rented at the RS (B) and 15% of PAPs economically displaced (C) have the problem of standing water/flooding outside of the RS. It is evident that those people resident at the RS have more issues with standing water/flooding at their houses than other households at different locations.



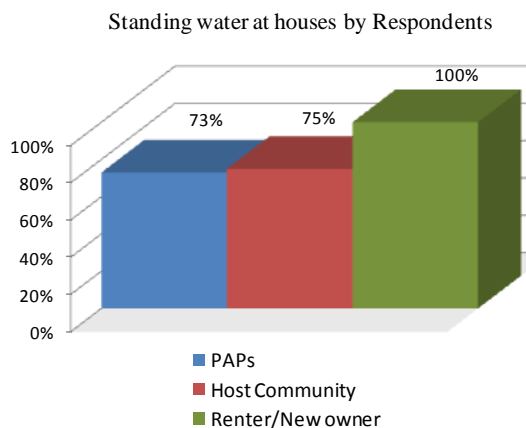
**Figure 5.9 Standing Water at Houses by Respondents**



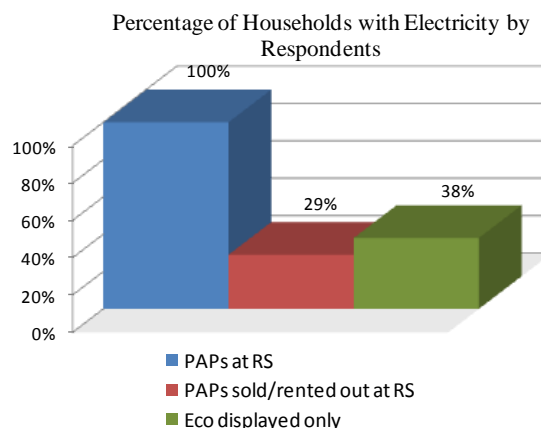
**Figure 5.10 Standing Water at Houses amongst PAPs**

#### 5.4.7 Availability of Electricity

All the PAPs at the RS (A) and renters/new owners (E) who live at the RS are supplied with electricity (Figure 5.11 and Figure 5.12). A total of 75% of the Host Community (D) also has access to electricity. Only 29% of PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B) and 38% of PAPs economically displaced (C) have access to electricity as most of them live in rural and semi-urban areas where there are shortages of electricity supply (they use candles and battery powered devices for energy and lighting).



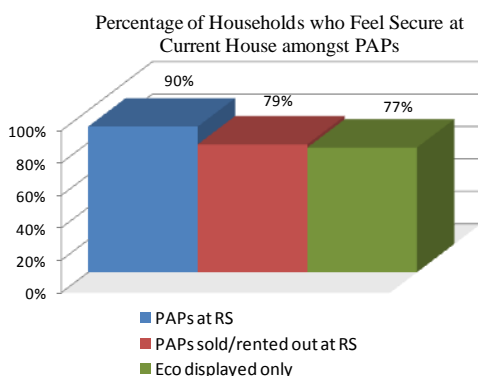
**Figure 5.11 Percentage of Households with Electricity by Respondents**



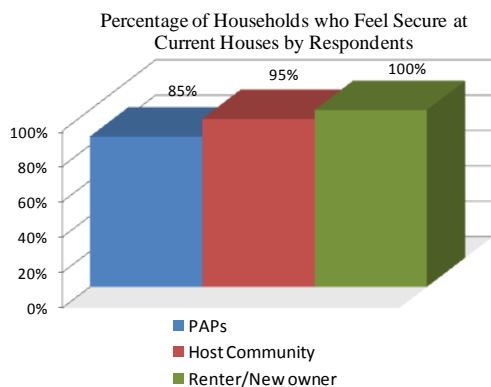
**Figure 5.12 Percentage of Households with Electricity amongst PAPs**

### 5.4.8 Sense of Security and Safety at Current House

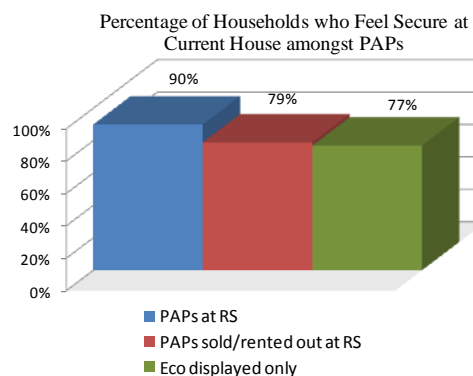
All of the Renters/New Owners (E) and 90% of PAPs at the RS (A) feel safe/secure at their current



houses ( 5.13). Some feel concerns that they have not received land ownership registration from the government yet. A high level (95%) of the Host Community (D) respondents reported feeling secure at their current house. Less of the PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and now live elsewhere reported feeling secure (79%) and a significantly lower percentage of Economically Displaced households (C) reported feeling safe/secure as most of them live in the same place as before relocation/displacement (Figure 5.14).



**Figure 5.13 Percentage of Households who Feel Secure at Current House by Respondents**



**Figure 5.14 Percentage of Households who Feel Secure at Current House amongst PAPs**

## 5.5 Perception of Living Conditions and Infrastructure at the Relocation Site

The RS residents were asked to describe their perception of housing, electricity, fly-proof toilet, water availability, drainage, road condition and several other topics compared with before resettlement and the results are shown in Figure 5.15.

The PAPs at RS (A) have a mostly positive perception of their living conditions and infrastructure at the RS compared to before resettlement with the exception of water availability. Almost all PAPs at the RS (A) perceive that they have better house conditions (97%); largely because they put some amount of their monetary assistance money into their house construction. A total of 87% said that they have a better toilet facility although some complained about the toilet drainage system and its proximity (less than 10 feet) from their kitchen. A total of 74% said that the condition of the road was better than their previous location: however the rest complained about the narrow width of the road in front of their houses (this mostly applies to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> rows of the RS). Many households (74%) complained about the quality of the water supplied at the RS. They report that it is not potable. The PAPs who sold/rented out their house at the RS (B) report their living condition and infrastructure compared to before resettlement as: 50% report a better house condition; 64% report better toilet facilities; 43% better access to water; and 64% better road conditions. The living condition and infrastructure of PAPs at RS (A) are better than those of PAPs who sold/rented out their house at RS (B). This is in contrast to income levels which are better for PAPs who sold/rented compared to those living at the RS.

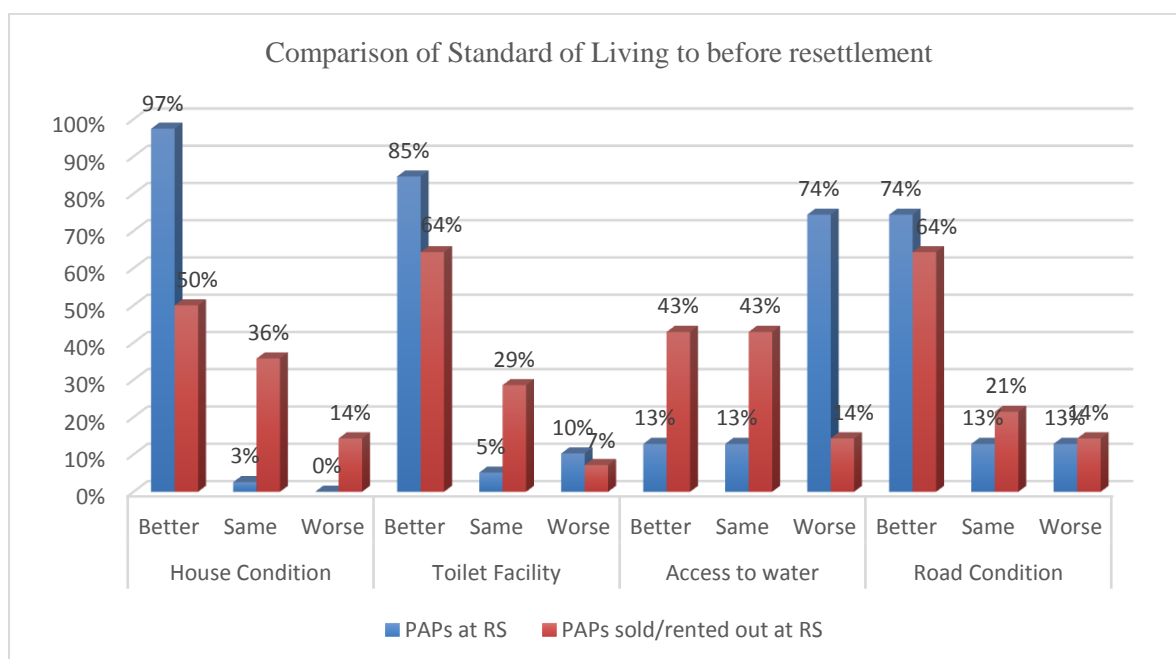


Figure 5.15 Comparison of Standard of Living to Before Resettlement

## 5.6 Ownership of Moveable Assets

Table 5.17 shows that PAPs (A-C) have more moveable assets after resettlement compared to before resettlement. Many PAPs have assets such as electric fans, fridges and TVs. The number of bicycles owned by PAPs has dropped considerably and this is directly attributed to the rise in ownership of motorcycles after resettlement. Significantly more mobile phones are in use after resettlement. Although many PAPs at the RS (A) report lower incomes than before resettlement, it is likely that the

increase in their moveable assets correlates with them using their monetary assistance for these purchases. The other PAPs (both B and C) report the highest incomes of all groups and therefore have more disposable cash available to purchase additional assets/luxury items. Overall, the improvement in ownership of moveable assets is one indicator that PAPs have improved their standard of living.

**Table 5.17 Ownership of Moveable Assets by PAPs**

SN	Assets		PAPs (A, B, C)	
			Baseline	Monitoring Data
1	Moveable Assets Type 1			
	a.	Electric Fan	3	19
	b.	Fridge	1	9
	c.	Inverter	5	7
	d.	Small generator	8	9
	e.	TV	28	59
2	Moveable Assets Type 2			
	a.	Bicycle	52	27
	b.	Motorcycle	17	47
	c.	Gondow (Handy tractor)	3	3
	d.	Tractor	1	-
3	Moveable Assets Type 3			
	a.	Phone	21	55
	b.	Water pump	9	9
	c.	Sewing Machine	1	3
	d.	Solar	2	6
	e.	Battery	1	12
	f.	Radio	2	8
	g.	Washing Machine	2	-

*Note: This table is based on data from not exactly the same households before and after resettlement.*

## 5.7 Education for Children

### 5.7.1 Attendance and Drop-Out Rates

A total of 59% of PAPs at the RS (A) have school age children (5-15 years old) and 5% of households did not send their children (Table 5.18). According to household interview, 5% of families could not send the children because of the poor family income and the long-distance to the school from their houses. They decided not to send children to school at the previous living place before resettlement program happened.

There is also no schooling of children above 5 years by 21% of PAPs who sold/rented out their house at the RS (B) and 8% of Economically Displaced PAPs (C) respectively. These families could not send the children because of the same reasons mentioned above for PAPs at the RS(A), such as the poor family income and the long-distance to the school from their houses.

A total of 65% of the Host Community (D) and 29% of Renters/New Owners at the RS (E) have school age children and there are no children above 5 years from these two groups who do not attend school.

School drop-out rates vary across the different categories with drop-out rates as follows: 3% for PAPs living at the RS (A); 7% for PAPs who have sold/rented a house at the RS (B); 23% for Economically Displaced PAPs (C); 10% for the Host Community (D); and 7% for Renters/New Owners living at the RS (E).

71% of PAPs who have sold/rented their house at the RS (B) have school age children but 21% of these households do not send their children above 5 years to school. Similarly, 85% of Economically Displaced PAPs (C) have school age children but 8% of these households do not send their children above 5 years to school.

**Table 5.18 Attendance at School, Drop Out Rates and Access to Education Facilities**

SN	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	HHs with school children	67%	65%	29%	59%	71%	85%
2	HHs with children above 5 years who don't attend school	9%	0%	0%	5%	21%	8%
3	School closer than before						
a	Yes, closer	81.8%		25%	81.8%		
b	Same distance as before	9.1%		25%	9.1%		
c	No, further away	4.5%		50%	4.5%		
d	No school before	4.5%		0%	4.5%		
4	Average minutes to nearest school from house						
a	On foot	22	16	15	24	33	14
b	By bicycle	18	9	7	-	-	18
c	By motorbike	11	10	12	6	14	13
5	Average Kyat / day for school transport	598	933	800	767	471	-
6	HHs with children who drop out of school	6%	10%	7%	3%	7%	23%
7	HHs satisfied with school	96%	100%	100%	96%		

### 5.7.2 Access to Education Facilities

A total of 82% of PAPs living at the RS (A) indicated that the school for their children is now closer than the previous school (Table 5.18). A total of 9% said that the school is the same distance as before and only 5% said that it was further away after resettlement as their previous house was very close to the main road.

If they use transport to go to school, the cost per day for those living at the RS ranges from 767 Kyat (for PAPs) and 800 Kyat (for Renters/New Owners). An average of 1,000 Kyat is paid by the Host Community (E) and 471 Kyat by PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B).<sup>4</sup>

The school is approximately 1 km away from RS. It takes an average of 6 minutes by motorbike and 22 minutes on foot to school for PAPs living at the RS (A). The majority of PAPs at the RS are now closer to school than before resettlement (82%). Those PAPs who sold/rented out a house at the RS (B) have the longest travel time of all groups. These households are likely to have moved out of the RS with economic benefits in mind and not necessarily education benefits; and thus are further away from education facilities.

All of the Host Community (D) and Renters/New Owners (E) and also 96 % of the PAPs at the RS (A) are satisfied with their children's school.

<sup>4</sup> The cost of transportation to school was not collected for those economically displaced PAPs only (Category C).

## 5.8 Health Care

Between 77% to 85% of all PAPs (A, B, C) and the Host Community (D) residents go to a health clinic in times of health problems, whereas only 50% of renters use health clinic (Figures 5.16 & 5.17). Other methods of health care are self-treatment and a few households may call a doctor to their home. The low level of health clinic use by renters/new owners (E) at the RS is likely to be due to their low incomes in comparison to the other groups surveyed.

**Table 5.19 Respond on illness, Serious Illness Rates and Access to Health Facilities**

S N	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	PAPs	PAPs	Eco.
					at RS (A)	sold/ rented RS (B)	displa ced only (C)
1	No. of HH responses on illness						
	Go to health clinic	51	17	7	31	10	10
	Self-treatment	13	3	7	7	3	3
	Call doctor to home	2	-	-	1	1	-
2	% of HH responses on illness						
	Go to health clinic	77%	85%	50%	79%	71%	77%
	Self-treatment	20%	15%	50%	18%	21%	23%
	call doctor to home	3%	0%	0%	3%	7%	0%
3	No. of HHs affected by serious illness in past 12 months	40	7	5	26	6	8
4	% of No. of HHs affected by serious illness in past 12 months	61%	35%	36%	67%	43%	62%
5	Average minutes to nearest health clinic						
	On foot	22	15	24	23	25	5
	By Bicycle	25		30	25		
	Motorbike	19	9	17	18	21	22
	Others	32	15	23	20		38
6	Health clinic closer than previous place						
	Yes, closer	29			29		
	Same distance as before	8			8		
	No, further away	2			2		

Between 60-70% of PAPs at the RS (A), those PAPs economically displaced (C), the Host Community (D) and renters/new owners (E), reported having a member of their household who suffered a serious illnesses in the past 12 months. Only 43% of PAPs who sold/rented from the RS (B) reported a family member who suffered serious illnesses in the past 12 months. All PAPs and renters stated that the clinic is about a 20-minute ride by motorbike. All PAPs at the RS (A) reported that the health clinic is closer than before resettlement.

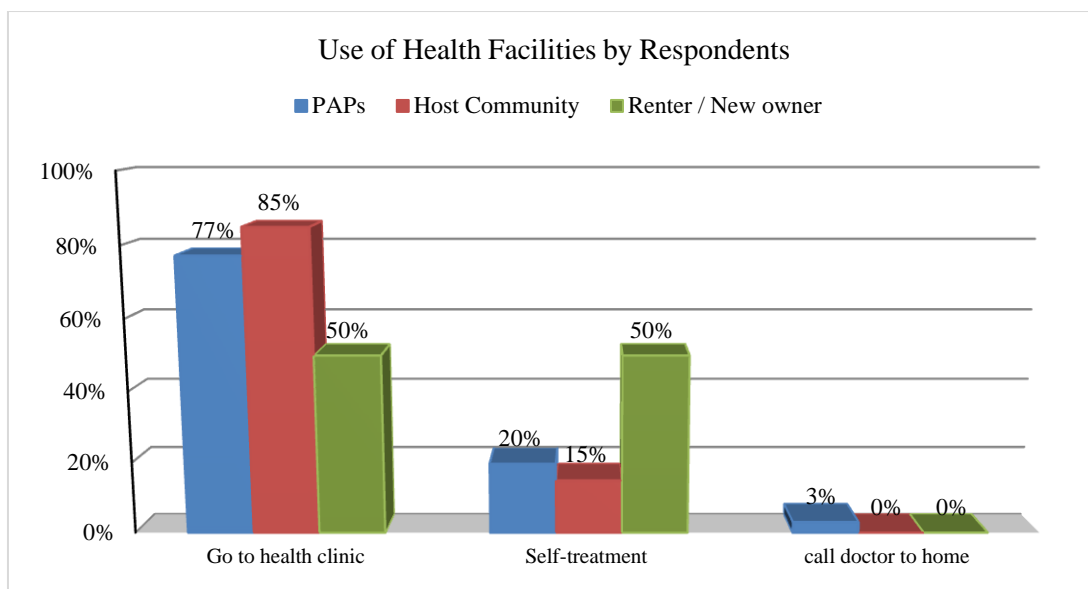


Figure 5.16 Use of Health Facilities by Respondents

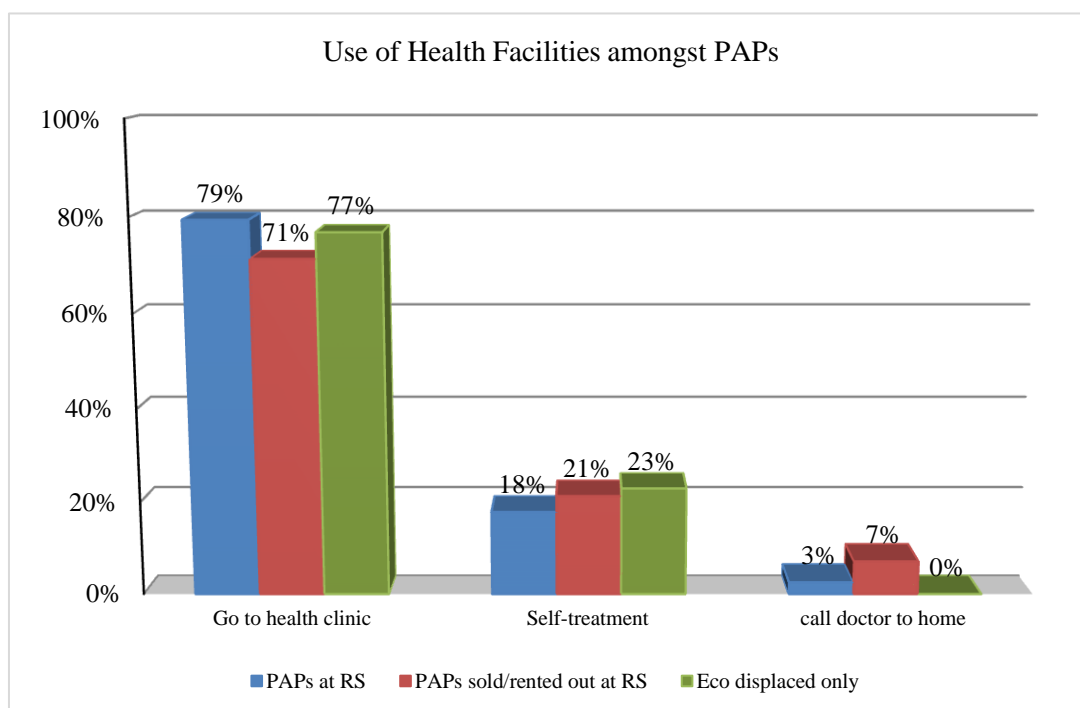


Figure 5.17 Use of Health Facilities Amongst PAPs

## 5.9 Environmental Conditions

Table 5.20 reveals the environmental conditions reported by different types of respondents. A number of renters/new owners (43%) experience problems with noise in the RS followed by PAPs (21%) and the Host Community (10%). The noise problems answered by the respondents are loud noise from sound boxes/stereos, quarrelling, rowdiness during and after drinking alcohol and noise from motorbikes. A number of residents mentioned that sound boxes are operated at high volume at the RS. It should be note that the PAPs residents at the RS were mostly living in rural or semi-urban areas previously where noise problems would have been small. They are now living in a higher density



environment where these problems are more frequent. Around two-thirds (67%) of PAPs at the RS (A) reported that there is a bad smell around their houses. 68% of the people living in the RS use the waste area that was built for disposing solid waste: 6% of them threw away: 20% burn it: 3% throw in the stream and only 3 % use it as fertilizer. As for the Host Community (D), 85% of people burn their solid waste and 15% deposited the designated place.

**Table 5.20 Current Environmental Conditions**

S N	Description	PAPs (A, B, C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	HHs with Noise Problem	21%	10%	43%	28%		0%
2	Noise Problem by Type (%)						
a	Loud sound from sound box	10%	5%	36%	13%		0%
b	Sound box and quarrel	6%	0%	0%	8%		0%
c	Quarrel	4%	0%	7%	5%		0%
d	Drinking alcohol	2%	0%	0%	3%		0%
e	Noise of motorbike	0%	5%	0%	0%		0%
3	HHs with Bad Smell Near House	54%	10%	21%	67%		15%
4	Disposal Place for Solid Waste						
a	Designated waste area/receptacle	68%	15%	100%	100%	21%	23%
b	Use as fertilizer	3%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
c	Burning	20%	85%	0%	0%	43%	54%
d	The stream	3%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
e	Away from home	6%	0%	0%	0%	7%	23%

### 5.10 Participation in Income Restoration Program (IRP)

An Income Restoration Program (IRP), which is in-kind assistance, has been developed to restore and stabilize the livelihoods of PAPs. This program aims to support households to improve their capacity for maintaining a sustainable livelihood. One of major objectives of the IRP is to improve income generating capacity and levels by providing technical training and/or education. All categories of PAPs are entitled to participate in the IRP and this includes adult women and men from all backgrounds, including:

- a) Farmers who need to alter their income earning activity from farming;
- b) Odd job workers and other off-farming workers who want to alter their job location;
- c) Unemployed people who want to improve their technical skills to find job opportunities; and
- d) People who do not need to change their current income earning activities but want to improve their technical skills and income level.

A number of vocational training opportunities have been provided under the IRP to date. Trainings in a range of income generating skills have been provided. Out of all the categories of PAPs, 35% of households have attended different types of vocational training (Table 5.21). Of 23 households who attended these training activities, 16 PAPs got a job after the training and 7 PAPs responded that training activities were useful to help them find jobs. Of 64 households surveyed, there are 22 households interested in further vocational training opportunities.

Of the PAPs at the RS (A), 36% have attended a driving course; 29% have attended a food processing course; 14% have been trained in furniture making; 14% have been trained in singing and playing an instrument; and 7% have attended a basic electrician course. The PAPs were asked about the outcomes of the training and 29% responded that the training was helpful in enabling them to find a job. It was noted by many PAPs that most livelihood activities, e.g., food-processing and furniture making enterprises, need capital investment and marketing to be successful. Since most PAPs do not have savings and decreased income in many cases, they have not been able to establish micro or small enterprises after the technical training.

Of the PAPs that sold/rented a house at the RS (B), 20% each have attended basic electrician I, computer, driving, Japanese language, and piano courses. A total of 60% of these PAPs reported that the training was helpful in finding a job (Table 5.21). Of the economically displaced PAPs (C), a total of 50% have attended driving training and 25% each have attended motorcar repair and computer training.

**Table 5.21 Participation in Vocational Training as part of IRP**

SN	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Total	
1	HHs Attend Vocational Training (%)	36%	36%	31%	35%	
2	Type of Training					
	a	Basic electronics course	7%	20%	0%	9%
	b	Computer	0%	20%	25%	9%
	c	Driving	36%	20%	50%	35%
	d	Singing & Playing Instrument	14%	0%	0%	9%
	e	Food Processing	29%	0%	0%	17%
	f	Furniture Making	14%	0%	0%	9%
	g	Japanese Language	0%	20%	0%	4%
	h	Piano	0%	20%	0%	4%
	i	Motorcar Repair	0%	0%	25%	4%
3	HHs who Report that Training helped to Find a Job (%)	29%	60%	0%	30%	
4	Reasons Training did not Help to Find a Job/Improve Income (%)					
	a	Can't drive well	7%	0%	0%	4%
	b	Need driving license	7%	0%	25%	9%
	c	Not appointed yet	21%	0%	0%	13%
	d	Not enough money to invest	7%	20%	0%	9%
	e	Not fully attended	7%	20%	0%	9%
	f	Studying	0%	0%	25%	4%
	g	No answer	50%	60%	50%	52%
5	HHs Interested in Further Vocational Training	28%	43%	38%	33%	

The reasons that PAPs said the training as not being helpful for them included the following:

- Some training venues are far from their house and the travel cost is a burden on their finances;
- There is no investment after the training to start a micro or small-scale enterprise;
- They could not find a job related to the training they undertook;

- They could not fully attend the training as there was no per diem provided to subsidize their daily income; and
- They were not able to take leave from their job to attend training as they are wage workers.

## 5.11 Communications, Social Networks and Cohesion

### 5.11.1 Community Information Sources and Communication

Most of the households surveyed except the economically displaced PAPs (C) participate in the social groups that exist within their community. Most households said that information from the government is shared with them by the 100 Household Head elected by PAPs at the RS. On the other hand, 62 % of economically displaced PAPs (C) stated that information is shared by the 100 Household Head appointed at their living place (Table 5.22). The difference in communication and social networks observed for the economically displaced PAPs is most likely because these households are dispersed in various locations including rural areas and urban environments such as Kyauktan or Thanlyin Townships. A total of 5% of PAPs at the RS (A) and 14% of PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B) said that they received information from Thilawa Social Development Group (TSDG) related to information from the government.

Amongst the economically displaced PAPs (C), information sources for social information include 8% from monk, 15% from other government officials and 15% from other sources. 14% of Renters/New owners at the RS (E) receive information from their neighbors.

**Table 5.22 Community Communications and Social Activities**

SN	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/Renter (E)	Total
1	HHS with social groups existing in community	85%	86%	69%	100%	71%	84%
2	HHS with no social groups yet formed in community	15%	14%	0%	0%	29%	12%
3	Government Information Shared by Source (%)						
a	100 HH Head	92%	86%	62%	95%	86%	87%
b	Village Administrator	3%	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%
c	Thilawa Social Development Group	5%	14%	0%	0%	0%	4%
d	Neighbours	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	2%
e	Monk	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%
f	Other Government Officials	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	2%
g	Others	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	2%
4	Social Activities Information Shared by Source (%)						
a	100 HH Head	85%	79%	62%	90%	86%	82%
b	Village Administrator	3%	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%
c	Thilawa Social Development Group	13%	14%	0%	0%	0%	7%
d	Neighbors	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	2%
e	Monk	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%
f	Other Government Officials	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	2%
g	Others	0%	7%	15%	5%	0%	4%

### 5.11.2 Community and Family Dispute Resolution

In the event of general social issues within the community, such as problems with neighbors or noise, 95% of PAPs at the RS (A) consult the 100 Household Head, 3% consult the Village Tract Administrator and the remaining 2% consult TSDG. For issues concerning the RS, 92% of PAPs consult the 100 Household Head, 3% consult with NGOs<sup>5</sup> and 5% consult TSDG (Table 5.23).

Most people with the exception of the economically displaced PAPs (C), consult the 100 Household Head for their community or family issues (77%) and some (10%) also consult the Village Tract Administrator. For Economically displaced PAPs (C), only 38% consult the 100 Household Head and 38% the Village Tract Administrator; mostly because many are living dispersed in various semi-urban areas near the SEZ. Few people consult relatives, monks, neighbors or other government officials.

Most PAPs at the RS (A) have good social relationships with their neighbors and spend time together having tea, chatting, playing karaoke, watching TV or their children play together; more than the other groups.

The level of socialization is closely related to the proximity of houses at the RS. Most of the Host Community (D) has good social relationships and the Renters/New owners at the RS (E) have the least social relationships because of their recent arrival at the site.

**Table 5.23 Community Problem-Solving and Social Relationships**

SN	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Comm. (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	Total
1	For Issues about the RS, Who do you Consult? (%)						
a	100 HH Head	92%					
b	NGOs	3%					
c	Thilawa Social Development Group	5%					
2	For General Issues, Who do you Consult? (%)						
a	100 HH Head	95%	79%	38%	95%	86%	77%
b	Village Tract Administrator	3%	7%	38%	0%	0%	10%
c	Thilawa Social Development Group	3%					
d	Relatives	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
e	Neighbors	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%
f	Monk	0%	7%	8%	0%	0%	3%
g	Other Government Official	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	3%
h	Others	0%	7%	0%	5%	0%	3%
3	Social Relationship with Neighbors (%)						
a	Having tea/chatting together	92%	64%	77%	80%	36%	76%
b	Children play together	33%	43%	23%	25%	0%	27%
c	Playing Karaoke together	10%	0%	0%	0%	7%	5%
d	Watching TV/Video together	18%	29%	8%	15%	7%	16%
4	Average No. HHs that Residents at the RS are friends with	20				4	16

<sup>5</sup> The specific non-government organisations were not named.

## **6 Summary of the Results of External Monitoring**

### **6.1 Demographics**

Household characteristics of the PAPs surveyed (A, B, C) are similar to those of the Host Community at Myaing Tharyar (D) and the Renters/New owners at the RS (E). Newcomers to the RS tend to have higher numbers of females and more family members in the working age group. This is partly because they have moved to the site to be closer to their work places and/or to establish small business opportunities at the RS. The PAPs at the RS have a higher number of dependents than any of the other groups and this is at least in part because many are not working after resettlement which has increased the dependency ratio. It is also partly because other family members have come to live with PAPs at the RS in some cases because of better facilities and access to services (e.g. larger house, electricity, water, school, healthcare etc).

More than two-thirds of household heads of PAPs at the RS (A) and PAPs economically displaced (C) have changed their jobs since relocation/displacement, compared to only one-third who have rented/sold their house at the RS (B). These PAPs moved away from the RS to remain close to their places of work. Most PAPs who were farmers have had to change their jobs as they cannot farm at the RS and many decided to use their monetary assistance to build a larger house and/or purchase moveable assets rather than secure access to new land.

Common income sources of PAPs and non-PAPs are wage worker, home business and odd job. Almost half of PAPs are dependent entirely on income from odd jobs (casual labor) since relocation/displacement. The percentage of PAPs that rely on casual labor has increased by only 7% but the percentage of PAPs who earn income as wage workers compared to before displacement has doubled (from 10 to 21%). No PAPs at the RS reported income from cash crops after resettlement; there is little to no land available at the RS to cultivate. The percentage of PAPs relying on livestock income has increased slightly after resettlement; some PAPs keep stock rising or has newly started it.

### **6.2 Income and Expenditure Levels**

In terms of income levels the PAPs who were economically displaced (C) are the best-off in terms of income while Renters/New Owners living in the RS (E) are worst-off in terms of income, followed closely by the PAPs living in the RS (A). PAPs who sold/rented house at RS (B) have similar incomes with PAPs (C). It can be said that the people living in the Myaing Tharyar area generally earn less than those people living outside the area who have been able to move/work elsewhere to maximize income generation.

The average monthly household income of PAPs is higher than before relocation/displacement. The result of the PAPs surveyed has income ranges between 22,000 and 1,230,000 Kyats per month. A total of 24 households reported a decrease in income after relocation/displacement while the other 42 households reported an increase. Almost 50% of the PAPs who sold/rented at the RS (B) and economically displaced PAPs (C) reported a decrease, while 30% of PAPs at the RS (A) reported a decrease.

More than two-thirds of PAPs reported an increase in their expenditure since relocation/displacement and many have less income than expenditure. One of the biggest reasons of this tendency is that PAPs spent the money from cash assistance for resettlement during 10-11 months after resettlement, which results in the situation that the amount of monthly earning was lower than expenditure. Additionally, many people have already spent provided cash assistance and cannot rely on it any more, PAPs needs to assure the earning for sustaining livelihood.

In accordance with drastic social change from a rural atmosphere to semi-urban lifestyle, particularly for the PAPs at the RS, household expenditures have increased (e.g., most food consumption has to be bought, clothes have to be bought more frequently than before and accommodation to be good enough for safety and security). On the one hand, many PAPs having lower incomes, have bought moveable assets according to their changing lifestyle such as refrigerators, electric fans, televisions, phones, motorbikes and inverters because electricity is available at the RS. Many PAPs appear to have spent their monetary assistance/allowances on these assets rather than investing in livelihood activities.

Overall picture is quite mixed for individual families in terms of income levels; some have improved their economic situation while others have not. Nevertheless, the results show that some PAPs are worse-off after relocation/displacement and are in need of additional support. A continuous survey of PAPs is recommended to monitor the income/expenditure conditions and assess livelihood restoration.

There is a significant gap for PAPs between the accumulation of expenditure and the interest on their debts. Indebtedness has increased for PAPs at the RS (A) by 30% but decreased by 20% for those who sold/rented their house at the RS (B). As many PAPs are lacking in household economic capital and security they are requesting further financial assistance. However provision of money makes people more dependent on others and any additional assistance should be not only monetary but also new job creation. Creation of job opportunities is the crucial issue for PAPs. Changes in income activities depend on various factors including skills and years of experiences in related jobs, strength of relationships to employers, capital investment in new enterprises, market channels and market share. It has been a great challenge for PAPs to develop new income opportunities; it takes time to adapt to a new location and to earn money from new income activities. It is recommended to create off-farm employment opportunities for PAPs so that they can access further income generating activities.

### **6.3 Living Conditions and Access to Services**

All of the PAPs at the RS (A) have their own house as does all of the Host Community (D). The economically displaced PAPs and those who sold or rented their house at the RS have lower house ownership. Overall, the PAPs living at the RS reported that they have improved their standard of living by better housing, electricity supply, water supply and sanitation facilities. They also generally reported better access to social infrastructure and services compared to the other PAPs and Host Community. Those PAPs who sold/rented at the RS (B) and economically displaced PAPs (C) have less favorable living conditions and access to services than PAPs.

All groups surveyed reported some issues with standing water/inundation around their houses and yards, especially those people at the RS have significantly more issues with standing water/inundation than other locations. This is because some houses at the RS site have been built at lower level than the drainage system. Other issues that said by PAPs at the RS included noise problems and bad smells; which are reportedly due to overflow of the latrines (pits).

Overall PAPs at the RS have a mostly positive perception of their living conditions and infrastructure compared to before the resettlement with the exception of water availability. Most are closer to their children's school than before, have better road conditions, better toilet facilities and significantly better house conditions.

### **6.4 Participation in Vocational Training**

Out of all the categories of PAPs, 23 households attended vocational training activities under the IRP. While 16 PAPs got job after the training, 7 PAPs responded that training activities were useful to help

them find jobs. It is interesting to note that 60% of the PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B) reported that the training was helpful to find a job, compared with none of the economically displaced PAPs (C) and only 29% of PAPs at the RS (A). Training program has included driving, food processing, furniture making, singing and playing an instrument and basic electrician course.

Many PAPs noted that most livelihood activities require capital investment and marketing to be successful, and since they do not have savings and their incomes are low, they cannot establish small enterprises after technical training alone. It is important to provide set-up capital for micro or small enterprise development, not only technical skill but also financial skill, marketing skill and financial support for the survival stage of market development.

A total of 22 households reported that they would be interested in further training. Training needs should be properly assessed and the constraints and capacities of PAPs integrated into the planning process (e.g., many PAPs mentioned not being able to attend training far away, or not being able to afford the time off, etc).

The IRP should include specific activities targeted at gender awareness and equality to build the capacity of women and men to fully participate in economic opportunities and contribute to restoration of their own livelihoods.

## **6.5 Communications, Social Networks and Cohesion**

In general the PAPs at the RS have more interaction with their neighbors than other PAPs and participated in social groups at the same or greater levels than other PAPs, but a little less so than the Host Community. The PAPs rely on the 100 Household Head most for information and dispute resolution in the event of problems in the community. The economically displaced PAPs have the least level of the participation in social activities and communication with the 100 Household Head; mostly because many are living dispersed in semi-urban areas around the SEZ.

To promote social cohesion and improve overall living standards for PAPs, training and support is needed in nutrition, health and hygiene issues, and managing a sustainable environment in urban conditions (for women, men, youth and children).