

2nd External Monitoring Report
on
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.

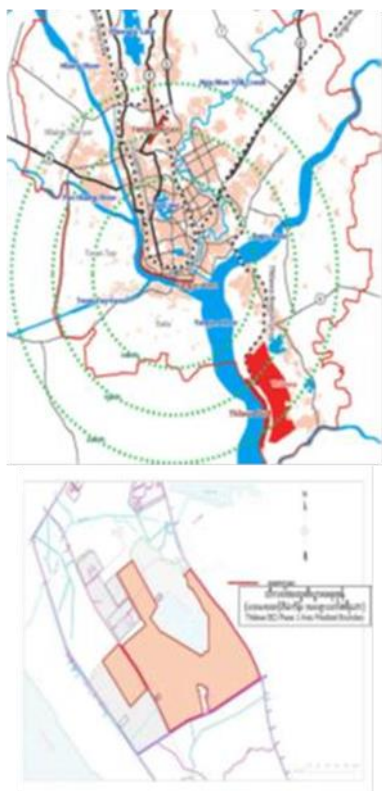


Figure 1.1 Location of Thilawa SEZ Development Area

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.

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

2.1 Overall 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.

2.2 Summary of the 1st External Monitoring

The PAPs at the RS have a higher number of dependents than any of the other groups partly because many were not working after resettlement, which has increased the dependency ratio and also because other family members have come to live with them in some cases due to the better facilities and access to services (e.g. larger house, electricity, water, school, healthcare etc) in the RS. Consequently, PAPs at the RS have the lowest per capita income of all groups surveyed.

Most PAPs who were farmers have had to change their job as they cannot farm at the RS. Common income sources for PAPs and non-PAPs are wage worker, home business and odd jobs (casual labour). Almost half of PAPs are dependent entirely on income from odd jobs since displacement. The data clearly shows that the average monthly income for many PAPs is lower than before displacement. Although many PAPs have low incomes, they increased household expenditure and 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 at RS used assistance money to spend on these assets and to build a larger house and/or purchase moveable assets rather than secure access to new land or investing livelihood activities.

There is a significant gap for PAPs between income and the accumulation of expenditure plus the interest on their debts. PAPs living at the RS report that they have improved their standard of living at

the RS due to better housing, electricity supply, water supply and sanitation facilities. PAPs at the RS have a mostly positive perception of their living conditions and infrastructure compared to before resettlement with the exception of water availability.

All groups surveyed reported some issues with standing water/drainage problems around their houses and yards, but it is clear that those people resident at the RS have significantly more issues with flooding than other locations. This is because some houses at the RS site are fixed at lower levels than the drainage system. Other issues that exist for PAPs at the RS include noise problems and odours/bad smells; which are reportedly due to flooding of the latrines (pits). Many PAPs mentioned not being able to attend training far away, or not being able to afford the time off, or not attractive to PAPs due to not relevant to the new jobs being created at SEZ and nearby. In addition, PAPs mentioned that they require capital investment after technical training. Job opportunities are crucial issue for PAPs.

The external monitoring report suggests followings:

- 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.
- Training needs should be properly assessed and the constraints and capacities of PAPs integrated into the planning process.
- 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 crucial 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.
- While building their capacity to become skilled workers within the industries at the SEZ, it is also necessary to provide PAPs with opportunities for un-skilled income generation.

2.3 Specific Objectives of the 2nd External Monitoring

Specific objectives of the 2nd External Monitoring are to:

- To review internal monitoring reports
- To assess any deviations between resettlement work plan and its actual implementation
- To monitor the changes of socio-economic conditions of PAPs during the interval period
- To provide recommendations in the implementation of RWP and IRP to improve effectiveness

First 2 items are specifically added in the 2nd External Monitoring since previously more focus was given to the changes in PAPs' livelihood after relocation which was a prioritized issue and requires the survey data urgently at that time.

3 Scope of the Monitoring

3.1 Work Period

The field survey started on 19 July 2015 and ended on 2 August 2015. After conducting the socio-economic survey, data entry in parallel to data cleaning started on 3rd August 2015 and data analysis started on 11th August 2015. The first draft report was prepared from 16 August 2015. Discussion

with JICA Expert Team was made and relevant documents were also reviewed on 25th August and 26th August at JICA Expert Team office. The report was finalized in mid-November 2015 after incorporating comments from JICA Expert Team.

3.2 Methodology Used and Sources of Information

Based on the monitoring and evaluation scope presented in the RWP, the main methods used for the external monitoring exercise were summarized in the following table.

Table 3.1 Methodology Used for the External Monitoring

No.	Type of Monitoring	Methodology
1	Institutional Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ Interviews with key stakeholder for data collection
2	Compliance Review of RWP Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ Interviews with key stakeholders for data collection ✓ Site visits to the project sites
3	Impact Monitoring of RWP Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Document review ✓ Socio-economic survey for Project Affected Households. The household questionnaires used for this External Monitoring are included in Annexes 2 to 6. ✓ Interviews with key stakeholders for data collection ✓ Its visits to the projects sites

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultants

3.3 Monitored Parameters

In the 2nd external monitoring, additional parameters such as institutional preparedness, overall completion status of assistance, allowance and allocation, IRP provision status, grievance, consultation meeting and internal monitoring are added.

3.3.1 Institutional Preparedness

The sample checklist for institutional preparedness included in the Draft Guidelines on Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement (21 April 2003, ADB) was adopted to monitor and evaluate the current organization in charge of resettlement, namely the TSEZMC and Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee (RISC). The checklist has parameters, such as establishment of the PMU, its office, manpower, schedule, etc.

3.3.2 Compliance Review of the RWP Implementation

The parameters for the review of the RWP implementation are designed to review existing internal monitoring reports and records prepared by the project management unit itself, to conduct the socio-economic monitoring survey and to review the agreement on the assistance signed by the PAPs and Yangon Regional Government (YRG), the authority in charge of resettlement of this project.

3.3.3 Impact Monitoring of the RWP Implementation

To see the impact of the RWP implementation, the socio-economic survey was conducted to see any changes in PAF's livelihood. The survey parameters of the socio-economic survey 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. The questionnaire forms for the socio-economic survey are attached in Annex 2-6.

3.4 Targeted Groups for Monitoring

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

Table 3.2 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 at the 1st EMS	No. of Households surveyed actually surveyed at the 2nd EMS
A: PAPs living in the RS (owners)	41	39	39
B: PAPs who sold / rented their house at the RS	27	14	24
C: PAPs economically displaced only (not physically affected)	13	13	12
D: Host Community at Myaing Tharyar Ward (2), (3)	20	20	20
E: People living in Relocation Site (not PAPs ¹)	27	14	16
Total	128	100	111

Note: As of 6th July 2015 document given by JICA expert team, there are 68 housing plots at RS. Of 68HH, there are 41 HHs where original PAPs are living at RS and 22 HHs that are rented by other people and 5HHs where nobody is living at RS.

The reasons on the difference between number of targeted households to be surveyed and number of household survey actually are as follows;

- i) 2 households from PAPs living in RS could not be surveyed because one PAP mentioned that he has no mood to answer and another PAP was away from home during survey period.

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

ii) 3 households from PAPs who sold/rented their house at RS could not be surveyed because one PAP has no contact number to get in touch and another PAP mentioned that he is not available and the survey team tried to contact third PAP through mobile phone several time during survey period but he is not also available. PAPs who sold/rented their houses at RS are living diversely and difficult for survey team to find their living places without access to their mobile phones and accurate location.

iii) 1 household from PAPs economically displaced only could not be surveyed. Although survey team tried to get contact him through his mobile phone many times, there was no answer. Besides, survey team did not have his contact address.

iv) Out of 27 households, 11 households could not be surveyed because 5 households were found that nobody is living and another 6 households including were not available during survey period. Of 6 households, 3 households were found that these houses were locked because people from these households go to work early morning and return their houses late and 1 household was also locked and it is learned that people in this household are working in Naypyitaw and 2 households were not living.

The reason why we have 3 more HHs in this table is the difference between planned number of housing plots from RWP and actual number of housing plots as per table 5.4 of this draft.

3.5 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; Daw Theingi Win, Social Surveyor.

The Curriculum Vitae (CV) for the key socio-economic consultants are provided in 1st External Monitoring Report.

4 Process of Monitoring

4.1 Existing Data Review

TWA reviewed Resettlement Work Plan (RWP) and existing internal and external monitoring reports by the project implementing agency itself between July 2015 to September 2015. The review of the assistance payment records was conducted between 30th Oct 2015 at TSEZMC/JICA Expert Team’s Office.

4.2 Preparation of the Field Activities (Site Visits, Socio-economic 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 in July 2015. 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.

4.3 Additional Data Collection and Data Entry

The field survey of the Socio-economic survey started on 19 July 2015 and ended on 2 August 2015. 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 between August and September 2015.

4.4 Data Analysis

Data was processed and analysed in Microsoft Excel through the following steps by data analyst and surveyors between August 2015 and September 2015. The data is included:

- Cleaned the data and entered it into an excel file;
- Listed tables and charts inferred from the baseline and current data;
- Summarized the data collected;
- Finalized the results of the survey; and
- Created charts and tables to display the survey results; and interpreted the charts and tables.

4.5 Report Format

This report has been organized in the following sections:

- **Chapter 1 Introduction** - Summary of Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and management of the Thilawa SEZ resettlement program, and Thilawa Phase 1 resettlement and income restoration
- **Chapter 2 Objectives of the External Monitoring** - Overall objectives of the external monitoring, specific monitoring of the 2nd external monitoring and summary of the 1st external monitoring
- **Chapter 3 Scope of the Monitoring** - Descriptions of work period, methodology used and sources of information, monitoring parameters, targeted groups for monitoring and organization of the survey team
- **Chapter 4 Process of Monitoring** - Descriptions on specific analysis/evaluation process in this monitoring work such as documentary review, preparation of the socio-economic survey, additional data collection and data entry, interview with stakeholders, data analysis, report formatting, and limitation
- **Chapter 5 Result of Monitoring** Descriptions on institutional preparedness, compliance review of RWP implementation, impact monitoring of RWP implementation
- **Chapter 6 Conclusion and Recommendations** - Conclusions on achievement of the RWP implementation and income restoration activities and the recommended remedial actions for issues and challenges identified through this monitoring activity.

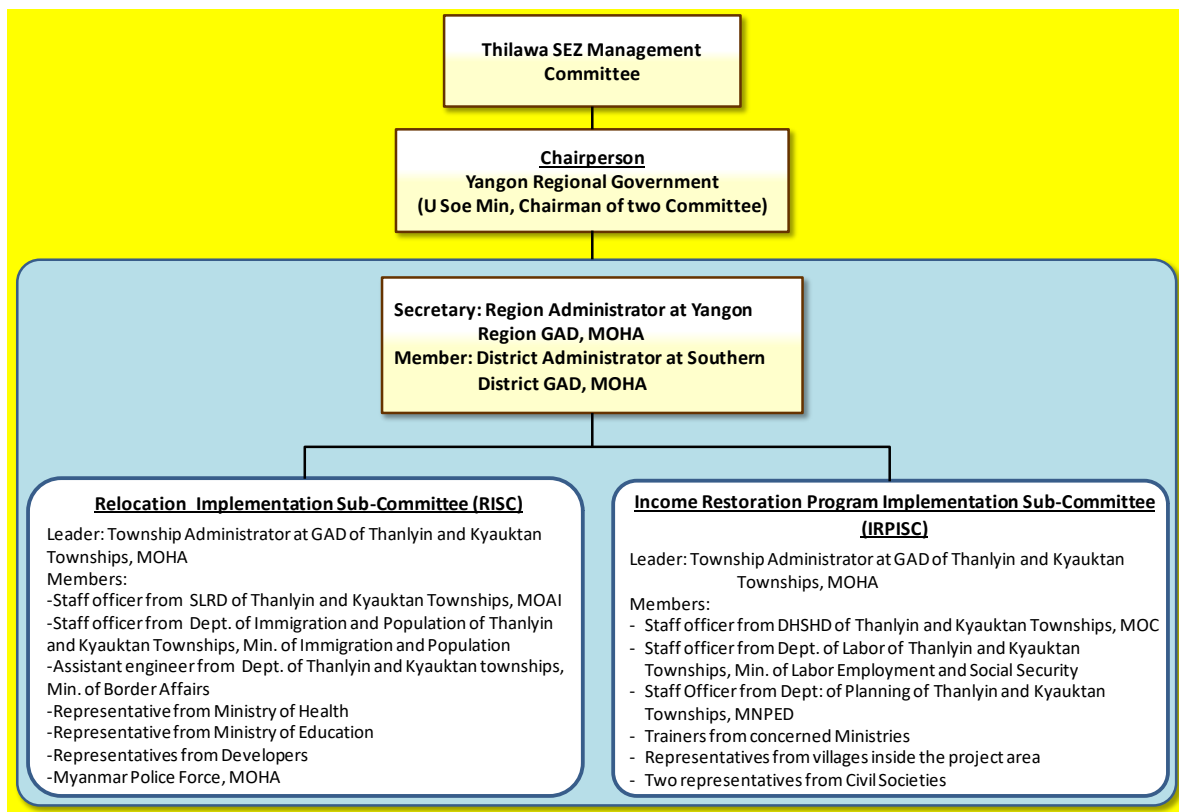
4.6 Limitations

This external monitoring report/evaluation is mainly based on interactions with PAPs through the socio-economic survey and review of the existing monitoring documents and other resettlement-related records by the external monitoring consultants. This evaluation is not a review of the RWP against international standards, and no assessment has been made about whether or not the RWP is fit-for-purpose in accordance with the relevant standards.

5 Results of Monitoring

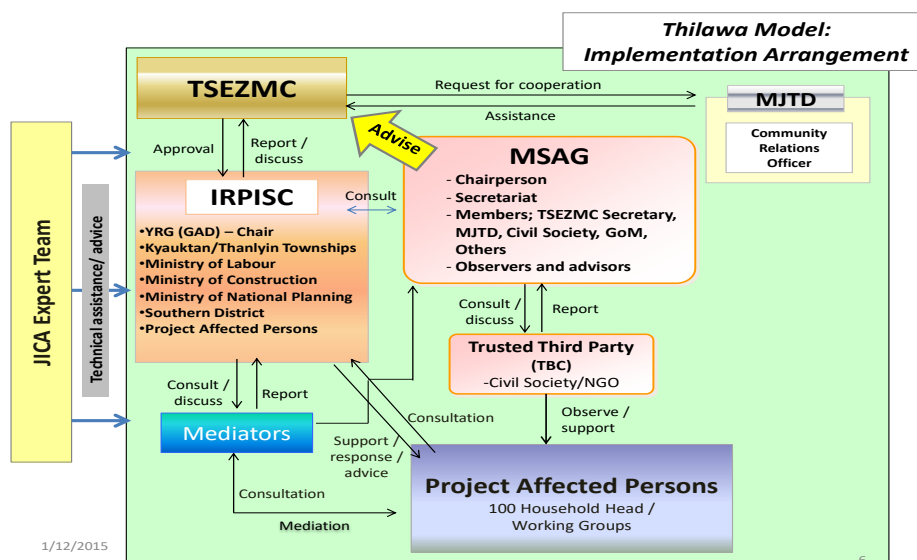
5.1 Institutional Preparedness

The following are the planned and current/Actual RWP Implementation Structure.



Source: Extracted from RWP Phase 1 Area, October 2013 (p. 39)

Figure 5.1 Implementation Structure Planned in RWP



Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on interview outcomes with JICA Expert Team

Figure 5.2 Current/Actual RWP Implementation Structure

5.1.1 Thilawa SEZ Management Committee (TSEZMC)

The responsibilities of TSEZMC are to cooperate with YRG, RISC and IRPISC to support for resettlement activities as needed, such as schedule management of relocation and development of SEZ

area and facilitation of the job recruitment of PAPs in SEZ area. However, the TSEZMC plays a more active role than it was planned in the RWP and is the primarily responsible organization for resettlement and assistance payment and communicates with PAPs more directly through public consultation and provision of the IRP.

Field office was established in Thanlyin township and the office is equipped with necessary infrastructure. One member from IRPISC is assigned for monitoring at field level. He was technically supported by JICA expert team by working together on the ground. JICA expert team already developed database for internal monitoring and provided technically to make transparent and neutral.

5.1.2 JICA Expert Teams

Although the JICA Expert Teams are not included in the planned implementation structure, currently there are two (2) JICA Expert Teams assisting the TSEZMC and other relevant organizations in terms of preparation and implementation of the RWP and the IRP.

5.1.3 Relocation Implementation Sub-Committee (RISC)

It was planned that RISC deals with disbursement of cash assistance and arrangement of living condition at relocation site. The responsibilities of RISC are to coordinate and communicate with PAPs and all related institution in resettlement at whole, to manage the disbursement of assistance to PAPs, to organize the living condition of relocation site for PAPs such as construction and installation of housing, access road, water and electricity, to coordinate PAPs for implementation of relocation at whole. However, it is not actively functioning compared to the initial plan. Currently, the major tasks are taken care of by the TSEZMC instead.

5.1.4 Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee (IRPISC)

It was planned that IRPISC manages the implementation of Income Restoration Program (IRP). The responsibilities of IRPISC are to facilitate the integration of PAPs in the host community, to coordinate and communicate with PAPs and all related institutions in IRP activities at whole, to finalize IRP through consultation with PAPs, to facilitate the registration of PAPs who participate in IRP, to implement the series of activities of IRP, to observe the progress of IRP activities on the ground, to follow up the activities of IRP, if needed and to advise about the employment opportunities to PAPs at pre-/ post training time.

IRPISC has been supporting for implementing income restoration program. IRPISC is chaired by Dr. Than Aung from Myanmar Government. Main members are from Myanmar government including PAPs and NGOs. There is no independent office. Meetings take place as needed. There are 15 members. Based on the nature of problems, members from relevant ministries are shifted based on the nature of problem to solve the issues through meetings. Technical knowledge and more experiences are crucial for making income restoration program work better. Members have strong will to support PAP. In supporting PAPs, it is important for members how to negotiate and communicate with PAPs when necessary. Experiences and Technical knowledge are important to solve the solutions raised by the community.

5.1.5 Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG)

It is planned that Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group advises to TSEZMC on the implementation of the Thilawa SEZ Phase 1 project. The MSAG consists of representatives from TSEZMC, IRPISC, MJTD, project affected people, mediators, Paung Ku (a local NGO), Earth Rights International (an international NGO) and Thilawa Social Development Group (a local residents' organization) for ensuring effective dialogue. The MSAG is chaired by Ms. Vicky Bowman, Director from Myanmar Center for Responsible Business.

5.2 Compliance Review of RWP Implementation

5.2.1 Summary of the Entitlements Proposed in the RWP

In accordance with the RWP, various assistance and a relocation site were provided, and different types of vocational trainings were also conducted as part of the IRP. The table 5.1 shows the summary of the proposed activities in RWP and the current provision status.

Table 5.1 Summary of the Proposed Activities in the RWP

Category of Proposed Activities	Planned Target as per RWP	Status as of Sept. 2015
I. Assistance		
1. Structure Assistance	Nov 2013 - Jan 2014	81 HHs completed by 28/2/2014
2. Assistance for livestock	Nov 2013 - Jan 2014	81 HHs completed by 28/2/2014
3. Transitional Assistance	Nov 2013 - Jan 2014	81 HHs completed by 28/2/2014
4. Shifting Assistance	Nov 2013 - Jan 2014	81 HHs completed by 28/2/2014
5. Transportation Assistance for Children to go to school	Nov 2013 - Jan 2014	81 HHs completed by 28/2/2014
II. Relocation		
1. Provision of Resettlement Site including facilities e.g. road, wells	1st week of Nov 2013	completed by 5th March 2014
2. Physical relocation of the PAHs	2nd week -3rd week of Nov 2013	Completed on 20 th May 2015
III. Major Income Restoration Programme (<i>target date for each activities is Not mentioned in RWP</i>)		
1. Money Management Training	Income Restoration Program was overall planned from mid-Dec. 2013 in the RWP	Dec 2013 to Aug 2014
2. Vocational Training until May. 2014		N/A
4. Job Arrangement Promotion		Jan 2014 - present
5. Microfinance Programme		Nov 2014 to 2015 ongoing
6. Social Welfare Programme		Apr-Jul and Oct 2015

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on Chapter 11 Implementation Schedule of the Phase 1 RWP and the Interim Report for Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan and the documents provided by JICA Expert Team for Technical Assistance for Planning and Implementation of Income Restoration Program.

5.2.2 Assistance

In this monitoring report, the provision status of assistance was reviewed and updated by the external monitoring consultant. More specifically, the internal monitoring record on assistance was reviewed and the agreements on the assistance signed by the PAPs and YRG (the authority in charge of resettlement of this project) were also reviewed.

Following table shows the total number of the PAPs for each group as per the RWP, which is the basis of the total number of the PAPs.

Table 5.2 Summary of PAPs in the Thilawa SEZ Phase 1 Area

Category	No. of Households	No. of Persons	No. of Workers	No. of Households with farmland inside Phase 1	Farmland (Acre)
A: Living Inside Phase 1	65	292	99	14	132.67
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	5	22	8	5	34.41
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1	11	68	23	9	35.10
Total	81	382	130	28	202.18

Source: Extracted from RWP Phase 1 Area, October 2013 (p.8)

Remarks: Two households cultivating one area is counted as one household based on the discussion at the time of Detailed Measurement Survey.

Assistance payments were given to the PAHs by the TSEZMC members at the temporary TSEZMC office in Thanlyin Township. Assistance package of the project included i) assistance for loss of assets, income sources/livelihood and resettlement, ii) assistance for vulnerable groups and iii) special arrangement (arrangement of relocation site and income restoration program), Assistances for losses of another fixed asset (livestock barn), movable assets for large livestock (buffalo and cow) and agriculture.

PAPs were divided into three groups called A: Living Inside Phase 1 (Resettlers), B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1 (Non-resettlers) and C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1 (Non-resettlers). A total of 68 households were physically resettled to the RS during this time. This included 65 households living inside Phase 1 area (Group A) and 3 households living outside Phase 1 but inside SEZ but cultivating land in the Phase 1 area (Group B). PAHs who live at the relocation site and build their own house and PAHs who Cultivated inside the Phase 1 & Lived within the SEZ area are entitled for four payment. PAHs who live at the relocation site and are provided in-kind house are eligible for two payments. PAHs who cultivated inside the Phase 1 & living outside of the Phase 1 or the SEZ are eligible for one time payment.

The assistance payment was classified into the five groups shown in Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 according to the Interim Report of the JICA Study Team for Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan in Myanmar.

The payment condition for each group was checked by the External Monitoring Consultant and is described in Table 5.5 It was concluded all the PAPs listed in the RWP received the assistance as per the payment schedule.

Table 5.3 Payment Groups and Schedule

	Group	Condition	No. of Concerned Households
1	Households living in Class A, moving to the relocation site and constructing a house by themselves	[1st Payment] - 50% of house construction cost - Cost for difference of floor - Cost for other structures - Moving cost [2nd Payment] - 30% of house construction cost [3rd Payment] - 20% of house construction cost [4th/Last Payment] - Livestock - Paddy, other crops and trees - Allowance for wage worker - Allowance for commuting - Allowance for vulnerable groups - Allowance for poverty - Allowance for school children - Additional allowance	53 households
2	Household living in Class A, moving to the relocation site, and provided in-kind house	[1st Payment] - Cost for difference of floor - Cost for other structures - Moving cost [2nd/Last Payment] - Livestock - Paddy, other crops and trees - Allowance for wage worker - Allowance for commuting - Allowance for vulnerable groups - Allowance for poverty - Allowance for school children - Additional allowance	12 households
3	Households living in 2,000ha and moving the relocation site	[1st Payment] - 50% of house construction cost - Cost for difference of floor - Cost for other structures - Moving cost [2nd Payment] - Livestock - Paddy [3rd Payment] - 30% of house construction cost [4th Payment] - 20% of house construction cost [5th/Last Payment] - Other crops and trees - Allowance for wage worker - Allowance for commuting - Allowance for vulnerable groups - Allowance for poverty - Allowance for school children - Additional allowance	3 households
4	Households cultivating land inside Class A but not necessary relocation	[1st/Last Payment] - Livestock - Paddy, other crops and trees - Allowance for vulnerable groups - Allowance for poverty	13 households

Source: Interim Report of the JICA Study Team for Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan in Myanmar

As for payment for house construction cost, YRG and TSMC decided to pay it in 4 installments with the conditions shown in Table III-36 in order to supervise house construction properly:

Table 5.4 Condition of House Construction Installments

	Installments	Conditions
1	1st Installment	- House construction cost for groundwork and roofs
2	2nd Installment	- Completion of wall construction - Payment of construction cost for floor
3	3rd Installment	- Completion of floor construction - Payment of construction cost for walls
4	Last Installment	- Completion of wall construction - Payment of construction cost for earth oil painting

Source: Interim Report of the JICA Study Team for Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan in Myanmar

Table 5.5 Current Status of Assistance Provisions as of Sept. 2015

No .	Name of Household Head	1 st Payment Date	2 nd Payment Date	3 rd Payment Date	Last Payment Date	Resettlement Date
A: Living Inside Phase 1 (Resettlers)						
1	U Kyaw Win	29th Oct 2013	20 May 2015	N/A	N/A	20 May 2015
2	U Myint Aye	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013
3	U Gun Bar Lu	29th Oct 2013	22nd Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	6th Dec 2013	6th Dec 2013
4	U Thaug Myint	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	22th Nov 2013	17th Nov 2013
5	Daw Thida	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	9th Jan 2014
6	U Nyi Nyi Tin	16th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	-	-	N/A
7	U Wai Yan	29th Oct 2013	16th Nov 2013	17th Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	17th Nov 2013
8	U Tin Myint	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	21 Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013
9	U Aung Zaw Moe	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013	9th Dec 2013
10	U Win Myint	29th Oct 2013	4th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013	18th Dec 2013	N/A
11	U Htay Naing	29th Oct 2013	16th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013	26 Nov 2013	19th Nov 2013
12	U Maung Yu	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	N/A
13	U Myo Min Lay	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013			N/A
14	U Htay Lwin	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	2nd Dec 2013	22nd Nov 2013
15	U Kiss Nar	29th Oct 2013	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	12th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013
16	U Nyunt Maung	29th Oct 2013	15th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013
17	U Ohn Than	29th Oct 2013	15th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	26th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013
18	U Win Naing	29th Oct 2013	22nd Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	6th Dec 2013	6th Dec 2013
19	U Soe Paing	29th Oct 2013	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	26th Nov 2013	N/A
20	U Rajar	29th Oct 2013	28th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	11th Dec 2013	N/A
21	U Aung Zin Oo	29th Oct 2013	16th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013
22	U Thein Zaw	29th Oct 2013	13th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	9th Nov 2013
23	U Zaw Myo Htet	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	9th Nov 2013
24	U Kyaw Myint	29th Oct 2013	28th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	12th Dec 2013	18th Nov 2013
25	U Sa Lun	29th Oct 2013	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	12th Dec 2013	8th Jan 2014
26	U Nyan Tun	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013
27	U Tin Zaw Oo	16th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013			14th Nov 2013
28	U Khin Maung Tun	29th Oct 2013	16th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013	26th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013
29	U Aung Kyaw Soe	29th Oct 2013	13th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013
30	U Bo Lin Aung	16th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013			N/A
31	U Kyaw Naing Oo	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	13th Nov 2013
32	U Ra Jar	29th Oct 2013	4th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013	23rd Dec 2013	22nd Dec 2013
33	U Soe Shwe	29th Oct 2013	18th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	N/A
34	U Thar Wa	16th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013			N/A
35	U Tin Htay	29th Oct 2013	16th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013
36	U Mut Tar	29th Oct 2013	22nd Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013
37	U Paw Sein	29th Oct 2013	22nd Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013
38	U Hla Myint	29th Oct 2013	19th Nov 2013	29th Nov 2013	2nd Dec 2013	21st Nov 2013
39	U Kyi Than	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	18th Nov 2013
40	U Ba Lae Sar Mi	29th Oct 2013	21st Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	18th Dec 2013	7th Dec 2013
41	U Myint Thu	29th Oct 2013	15th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	25th Dec 2013
42	U Myo Win	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013
43	U Yin Htwe	29th Oct 2013	12th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013
44	U Tun Tun Lin	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013	26th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013
45	U Ba Than	29th Oct 2013	4th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013	23th Dec 2013	22nd Dec 2013
46	U Kyaw Myint	29th Oct 2013	13th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013
47	U Zaw Win	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013			N/A
48	U Ku Tu Sar Mi	29th Oct 2013	4th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013	6th Dec 2013	7th Dec 2013

No .	Name of Household Head	1 st Payment Date	2 nd Payment Date	3 rd Payment Date	Last Payment Date	Resettlement Date
49	U Myo Win	29th Oct 2013	28th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	23rd Dec 2013	N/A
50	U Myint Aye	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013			N/A
51	U Than Tun (Ka) U Shwe Gun	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	15th Nov 2013
52	U Ka Nay Zar	29th Oct 2013	6th Dec 2013	6th Dec 2013	6th Dec 2013	17th Dec 2013
53	U Thein Naing Htay	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013			N/A
54	U Kyi Shwin	29th Oct 2013	15th Nov 2013	19th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013
55	U Ra Jar	29th Oct 2013	25th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	5th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013
56	U Aung Kyaw Oo	29th Oct 2013	19th Dec 2013	19th Dec 2013	2nd Jan 2014	N/A
57	U San Pyae Wai	29th Oct 2013	15th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013	25th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013
58	Daw Naing Naing Maw	16th Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013			25th Nov 2013
59	U Aye Khine Win	31st Oct 2013	28th Nov 2013	4th Dec 2013	4th Dec 2013	11st Jan 2014
60	U Thein Lwin	29th Oct 2013	14th Nov 2013	14th Nov 2013	21st Nov 2013	13th Nov 2013
61	U Win Htet Aung	16th Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013			23rd Nov 2013
62	U Phyo Wai Lwin	16th Nov 2013	22nd Nov 2013			23rd Nov 2013
63	Daw Myint Myint Than	29th Oct 2013	9th Dec 2013	9th Dec 2013	6th Mar 2014	N/A
64	U San Thein	29th Oct 2013	20th Nov 2013	20th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013
65	U Tun Lwin	16th Nov 2013	28th Nov 2013	-	-	22nd Nov 2013
B: Living Outside Phase 1 (but inside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1 (Non-resettlers)						
66	U Sein Htay	29th Oct 2013	5th Nov 2013	6th Dec 2013	3rd Mar 2014	
67	U Aung Zaw Oo	29th Oct 2013	5th Nov 2013	9th Dec 2013		
68	Daw Thi Thi Khine	29th Oct 2013	15th Nov 2013	16th Nov 2013		23rd Nov 2013
C: Living Outside Phase 1 (and outside SEZ) & Cultivating Inside Phase 1						
69	U Par Kyun	5th Nov 2013				-
70	U Aye Naing (a) Htay Khine	5th Nov 2013				-
71	U Khin Maung San	5th Nov 2013				-
72	U Hla Myint (a) U Hindata	25th Nov 2013				-
73	U Thein Oo	5th Nov 2013				-
74	U Myo Nyunt	5th Nov 2013				-
75	U Ye Tun Aung	12th Nov 2013				-
76	U Win Oo	5th Nov 2013				-
77	U Tin Win	5th Nov 2013				-
78	U Htay Naing	5th Nov 2013				-
79	U Win Thein	5th Nov 2013				-
80	Daw San Shar Tin	11th Dec 2013				-
81	U Maung Myint	5th Nov 2013				-

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on the internal monitoring records and agreements signed by the YRG and PAPs

5.2.3 Relocation

In this monitoring report, the current provision status of facilities in/for the resettlement site and the status of physical relocation were reviewed and updated by the external monitoring consultant through the document review, site visit and interactions with PAPs during the socio-economic survey.

As per the RWP, the RS was designed to have 68 housing plots with a concrete access road, seven water wells, a garbage pit, drainage and electricity at each house with electricity meters also installed.

Table 5.6 Current Status of Facilities in the Resettlement Site as of Sept. 2015

No.	Type of Facilities	Planned No. in RWP (if specified) and Proposed Target	Actual No. and Commence Date	Completion Date	Status/ Remarks
1	Housing Plots	65 in minimum	68 plots	28th Feb 2014	

No.	Type of Facilities	Planned No. in RWP (if specified) and Proposed Target	Actual No. and Commence Date	Completion Date	Status/Remarks
			1st week of Nov 2013		
2	Road	2000 ft	8th Oct 2013	29th Jan 2014	
3	Open Wells	6 Nos	2 Nos 26th Oct 2013	4th Dec 2013	
4	Tube Wells with hand pump		5 Nos 29th Oct 2013	4th Dec 2013	
5	Arrangement of electric distribution at each house including installing electricity meter	1 set	1 set 10th Dec 2013	13th Feb 2014	
6	Drainage	Not mentioned	11th Dec 2013	10th Feb 2014	
7	Garbage Pit	Not mentioned	1 Nos 28th Feb 2014	5th Mar 2014	
8	Schools	-	-	-	Existing schools were utilized. Some school equipments were provided(e.g. donation like umbrella, stationery and uniform)
9	Rural Health Clinic	-	-	-	Existing clinic was utilized

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on the internal monitoring records

5.2.4 Income Restoration Programme

Income Restoration Program (IRP), which is basically in-kind assistance, is provided in order to restore and stabilize the livelihood activities and income source of PAPs. IRP focuses on diversified economic activities for PAPs to generate earned income in a short period which will be able to cover the basic needs of PAPs after relocation. It supports for capacity development of PAPs in necessary techniques for income earning activities and empowers PAPs to obtain stable job opportunities. Although detailed activities of the IRP are finalized based on needs analysis of PAPs through consultation with PAPs, it is planned to be consisted of three main activities: i) technical support for improvement of work-skill, ii) technical support for livelihood management, and iii) assistance for finding the income earning opportunities. Currently, the following activities have been provided and being provided.

(1) Description of Each Activities for IRP and Other Related Activities

Completed Activities

1. Piano/Keyboard Training was provided to 2 participants on 10th February 2014.
2. Singing Training was provided to 1 participant on 10th February 2014.
3. Food Processing Training was provided to 7 participants on from 22.1.2014 to 30.1.2014.
4. Furniture Production Training was provided 2 participants from 23.1.2014 to 28.2.2014
5. Car Driving Training was provided to 6 participants from 1.3.2014 to 23.3.2014 and 3 participants from 1.6.2014 to 28.6.2014.
6. Basic Electrical Skill Training was provided to 3 participants from 8.3.2014 to 17.5.2014.
7. Car Repair Training was provided to 1 participant from 23.1.2014 to 4.4.2014.
8. Basic Computer Skill Training was provided to 2 participants from 25.1.2014 to 18.5.2014 and 1 participant was provided from 25.1.2014 to 27.4.2014

9. Basic Japanese Language Training was provided to 1 participant on 8.3.2014)

Current Activities

10. Support for job arrangement from June 2014 onwards
11. Promotion transportation arrangement to Thilawa SEZ area from March 2015 onwards
12. Fuji Work Training completed on 20 Aug. 2015 (12 PAPs and 26 persons in the host community participated)
13. Other vocational training planned from September 2015 onwards
14. Money Management Training /House account Training from January 2015 onwards
15. Social Welfare Support Program (SWSP) from January 2015 till October 2015
16. Micro-finance Program planned from November 2015 (preparatory work is on-going)
17. Support for Debt Reduction from January 2015 onwards
18. Clean Campaign conducted in xx 2015/Environmental Education planned form October 2015
19. Infrastructure Improvement Activities at Relocation Site including Septic Tank planned from October 2015 onwards
20. Participatory workshop with PAPs (for infrastructure improvement, training, SWSP, MFP, etc) from December 2015 onwards (continuous activity)
21. IRPISC Meeting (continuous after June 2014 and organized on 10 July 2015)
22. Meeting with stakeholders (with TSEZMC, CSOs/NGOs, International Organization etc)
23. Establishment of Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG) and organize the meeting. Continuous and the latest one organized on 2 September 2015.
24. Support for Monitoring

5.2.5 Internal Monitoring

(1) Current Practice

Monitoring information collected has been shared at IRPISC meetings whose participants include two PAPs. Since 18 August 2014, the JICA Expert Team has been monitoring the RS on a weekly basis, collecting both data and photographs of the situation. These monitoring visits have collected information regarding conditions of wells, drainage, roads, garbage pit, toilets, electricity provision, living status of PAPs (house ownership and current usage) and other issues such as drainage conditions in compounds, plantations, livestock raising and other observations. In the future, the internal monitoring form will be reviewed and updated. It is noted that monitoring work will be handed over to the village administrative office near the resettlement site.

(2) Monitoring Records

A first comprehensive monitoring record for the period from 26 October 2013 – 28 February 2014 was prepared by the JICA Expert Team. The next monitoring of PAPs by the JICA Expert Team was conducted between 10-23 March 2014 in the form of a livelihood survey to assess the number of PAPs participating in income generation activities; the housing and infrastructure condition at their houses; the social infrastructure around the RS; and the environmental conditions. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted at each of the 42 households living at the RS in March 2014.

After resettlement, the PAP's livelihood status and the facility provision in the resettlement site were monitored through regular visits by TSEZMC and JICA Expert Team, and the weekly field report was prepared by the JICA Expert Team as summarized below. Additionally the 1st External monitoring survey was carried out by national consultants TWA, with support from Social Clarity and Reeman Consulting in October 2014.

Table 5.7 Record of Internal Monitoring

Sl. No.	Type of Monitoring Report	Monitored Date	Main Subjects/Remarks
1	Weekly Field Report No. 27	6.5.2015	Conditions of wells, drainage, roads, garbage pit, toilets, electricity provision, living status of PAPs (house ownership and current usage) and other issues such as drainage conditions in compounds, plantations, livestock raising and other observations.
2	Weekly Field Report No.28	11.5.2015	ditto
3	Weekly Field Report No.29	18.5.2015	ditto
4	Weekly Field Report No.30	25.5.2015	ditto
5	Weekly Field Report No.32	1.6.2015	ditto
6	Weekly Field Report No.33	17.6.2015	ditto
7	Weekly Field Report No.34	25.6.2015	ditto
8	Weekly Field Report No.35	29.6.2015	ditto
9	Weekly Field Report No. 36	6.7.2015	ditto
10	Weekly Field Report No.37	16.7.2015	ditto
11	Weekly Field Report No.38	22.7.2015	ditto
12	Weekly Field Report No 39	28.7.2015	ditto
13	Weekly Field Report No.40	3.8.2015	ditto
14	Weekly Field Report No.41	11.8.2015	ditto
15	Weekly Field Report No.42	19.8.2015	ditto
16	Weekly Field Report No.43	24.8.2015	ditto
17	Weekly Field Report No.44	3.9.2015	ditto

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on the internal monitoring record provided by JICA Expert Team

(3) Findings

Internal monitoring reports are well prepared and found to have been monitored whether implementation of RWP was in line with the RWP. However, assessment on satisfaction level of project affected people is missing in internal monitoring records or the external monitoring. Systematic internal monitoring/recordings on grievance redress and vocational trainings are weak. A key recommendation is to activate community-driven grievance redress mechanism and to record and update vocational trainings systematically. And it is also recommended to examine the satisfaction level of PAPs on implementation of RWP in next internal monitoring.

5.2.6 Grievance Handling

(1) Planned Structure

The following structure was planned in the RWP referring the mechanism applied for neighboring countries to ensure the followings:

- i) all complaints related to relocation and assistance package are appropriately dealt with;
- ii) easily access for those who have complaints related to relocation and assistance package; and
- iii) adequate measures are taken to resolve raised issues according to Chapter 10 Grievance Redness Mechanism. the RWP.

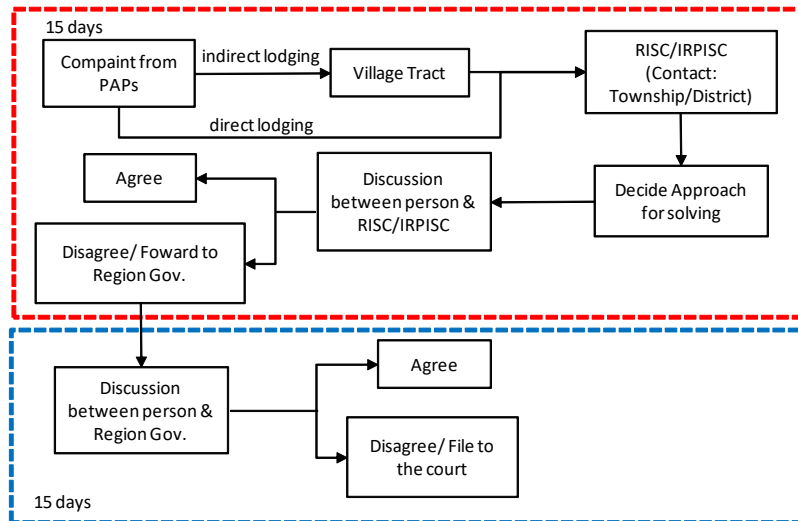


Figure 5.3 Planned Grievance Redress Mechanism
Source: RWP (p. 41)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism was slightly reviewed and updated including more stakeholders. Currently, the grievances brought to the one-stop center of TSEZMC in Thilawa SEZ were recorded by JICA Expert Team. As a transitional mechanism, the community grievance management flow chart has been developed as below and indicated the way how to resolve the complaints received from affected community.

Community Grievance Management

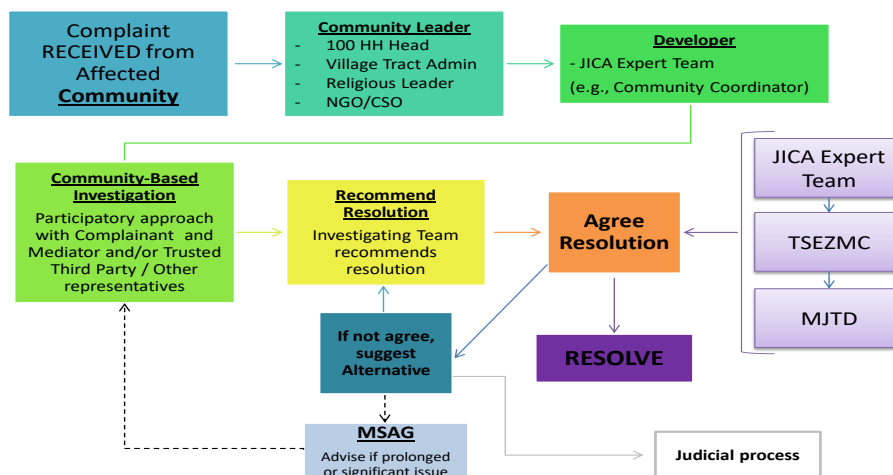


Figure 5.4 Current/Actual Grievance Redress Mechanism
Source: JICA Expert Team

(2) Past and Current Grievance Records

TSEZMC formerly received grievances during the provision of assistant package period as well as the construction of infrastructure at the relocation. The detailed conditions of grievances raised by PAHs for payment and construction of infrastructure are shown as Table 5.6

Table 5.8 Record of Grievances Received

Sl. No.	Type of Grievances (e.g. complaints/court case on assistance, resettlement site or any other)	Received Date	Closed Date & PIC	Action to be Taken & Target if not closed or any action is required,
1	Complaining assistance on cultivating areas difference between TSEZMC survey record and the areas he mentioned	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Three times discussion between TSEZMC and PAH from 9 and 19 November 2013. TSEZMC agreed with 7.5 acres on 25 November 2013 and payment was given on that day.
2	Complaining the structure in Class A was house. However, TSEZMC survey record mentioned the structure as a goat shed.	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	TSEZMC discussed with her three times between 9 and 19 November, but no agreement was reached between them. So, this case was transferred to YRG. After discussing with YRG, she accepted the structure as a goat shed and the payment was made on 11 December 2013.
3	Asking additional land for his cows.	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Discussion between TSEZMC and PAH, and then continue discussing with YRG but it has not been solved as of 28 February 2014
4	To build main concrete road up to household 24	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	TSEZMC built the concrete road up to Household 24
5	The drainage depth is too deep	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	TSEZMC reduced the depth of drainage by removing the brick layers step by step.
6	To repair the wells which are broken	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Two new wells for instored. Replace with a newer one
7	To do compaction work for the 2 nd and 4 th roads	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	not available

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on the communication table data and discussions with JICA Expert Team for Technical Assistance for Planning and Implementation of Income Restoration Program, Interim report, Pg 33.

(3) Findings

Grievance mechanism as per the RWP is not working well. It is learnt that the grievance mechanism has been modified with community grievance management. The new mechanism seems to be easier access for those who have complaints related to relocation and assistance package due to participatory approach. It appears more effective and quicker in solving the issues. A key recommendation is to activate the modified grievance mechanism, and officially record every issue raised by the community and resolve them in a timely satisfactory manner.

5.2.7 Continuous Consultation

(1) Current Consultation Records

After relocation, various types of consultation have been continuously conducted between PAPs and the TSEZMC assisted by JICA Expert Team for Phase 1 PAPs regarding the resettlement site and the IRP such as a PAF's visit on the job opportunity, discussions with the future vocational training, and issues on the facilities in the RS.

There were various consultation meetings from informal ones to formal ones. The official consultation meetings are summarized in the following table.

Table 5.9 Record of Continuous Consultation during /after Relocation since February 2013 until September 2013

Sl. No.	Date	Type of Consultation	Major Subject/Purpose	Participants
1	22 December 2013	Consultation Meeting with the host community	- To discuss the current issues and emerging issues near the resettlement site/the host community.	- 27 persons - Administration - TSEZMC - JICA Expert Team
1	14 February 2013	1st Consultation Meeting with PAPs	- Benefit of Thilawa SEZ, - Issues raised by representatives from the affected areas	- 80 representatives from the affected areas, - 18 government officers
2	11 June 2013	2nd Consultation Meeting with PAPs	- Thilawa SEZ Phase 1 development - Summary of socio-economic survey in April 2013 - Cut-off date - Request cooperation to supplemental socio-economic survey (Detailed Measurement Survey: DMS)	- 107 participants including 87 from Phase 1 area, 8 outside Phase 1 area, 12 from mass-media - 15 government officers
3	30 July 2013	3rd Consultation Meeting with PAPs	- Development Plan of Thilawa SEZ Phase 1, Class A - Summary of supplemental survey - Assistance Package for eligible households and persons	- 167 participants including 71 from phase 1 area, 73 from outside phase 1 area, 16 from mass media - 17 government officers
4	21 September 2013	4th Consultation Meeting with PAPs	- Assistance package including proposed plot size and housing design of relocation site	- 161 persons including 80 persons from Phase 1 area, 73 persons from outside phase 1 area, 8 persons from mass media: - 18 persons government officers
5	14 March 2014	Seminar for stakeholders	- To share experiences on resettlement activities at Class A (Phase 1) of Thilawa SEZ, and - To share challenges of IRP at Class A (Phase 1) of Thilawa SEZ	73 persons including: □ Government agencies including YRG, TSMC, MOC, Dawei SEZ Management Committee, 73 persons including followings: - Government agencies including YRG, TSMC, MOC, Dawei SEZ Management Committee, and Kayn Phyu SEZ Management Committee, - International funding agencies: ADB, JICA, and United Nations Development Programme, - NGOs: Social Clarity and Myanmar Center for

Sl. No.	Date	Type of Consultation	Major Subject/Purpose	Participants
				Responsible Business, and - Media: MRTV News, MRTV4 and Myanmar News Agency

Source: Prepared by the External Monitoring Consultant based on the data provided from/discussions with JICA Expert Team for Technical Assistance for Planning and Implementation of Income Restoration Program, Interim Report

Additionally, to discuss on the contents of the IRP, the following meetings with PAPs were conducted as follow. Main objectives of the participatory workshops are shown below.

- To introduce the concept of IRP
- To analyze current situation on livelihood activities
- To identify future vision on livelihood (To identify the needs)
- To identify and finalize necessary IRP activities based on the needs of PAPs

Table 5.10 Summary of the IRP Workshop

Item	1 st WS	2 nd WS	3 rd WS
Date and Time	11 Dec 2013 11:00-16:30	22 Dec 2013 10:30-13:30	16 Jan 2014 11:00-13:00
Participant (No.)	-PAPs(125) -IRPISC(17) -TSMC(2) -Vocational Training School(10) -JICA Expert Team(7) -JICA Myanmar Office(1) In total 160	-PAPs(81) -IRPISC(10) -TSMC(2) -Vocational Training School (7) -JICA Expert Team(6) -JICA Myanmar Office(2) In total 106	-PAPs(57) -IRPISC(4) -TSMC(2) -Vocational Training School (3) -JICA Expert Team(5) In total 71
Venue	TSMC Meeting Room	TSMC Meeting Room	TSMC Meeting Room
Objective	-To understand the concept of IRP -To identify and prioritize the constraint of PAPs to be overcome -To consider future life of PAPs -To select leader of PAPs	- To recognize social infrastructure around relocation site - To consider future work and necessary assistance/training - To understand grievance redress mechanism	- To understand entitled PAPs for IRP - To clarify the condition for participating in IRP -To register PAPs who are interested in vocational training
Agenda of WS	1. Introduction of IRP 2. Future vision analysis 3. Presentation on possible training 4. Selection of Representative of PAPs for IRPISC 5. Scheduling for next WS 6. Open discussion	1. Result of 1 st Consultation WS 2. Location map around relocation site 3. Matching of future work and suitable training 4. Grievance redress mechanism 5. Open discussion	1. Result of 1 st and 2 nd WS 2. Review of entitled PAPs for IRP 3. Elaboration of 'Consent Letter' for IRP 4. Registration of vocational training and signature of Consent Letter 5. Open Discussion
Result	-Issues to be overcome were identified and prioritized -75 PAPs (50PAHs) were interested in vocational training -Two community leaders were selected among PAPs	-77PAPs (55PAHs) were interested in vocational training -Location at relocation site was introduced -Village officer was introduced for PAPs to express grievance	-Consent letter was finalized by discussion with PAPs -56 PAPs(44PAHs) were registered in training and signed on consent letter

Source: Interim Report of the JICA Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan in Myanmar



There were also meetings of the Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub-Committee (IRPISC) as follow.

Table 5.11 Summary of IRPISC Meeting Result

Item	1 st Meeting	2 nd Meeting	3 rd Meeting	4 th Meeting
Date and Time	6 Dec 2013 13:30-15:00	23 Dec 2013 10:30-12:00	24 Jan 2014 15:30-17:00	24 Mar 2014 15:30-17:00
Participant (No.)	-IRPISC (14) -Related Ministries with vocational training (5) -TSMC(2) -JICA Expert Team(3) In total 24	-IRPISC (11) -TSMC (2) -JICA Expert Team (6) In total 19	-IRPISC (14) -Related Ministries with IRP (10) -TSMC(2) -JICA Expert Team (3) In total 29	-IRPISC (14) -Related Ministries with IRP (8) -TSMC(1) -JICA Expert Team (2) In total 25
Venue	TSMC Meeting Room	TSMC Meeting Room	TSMC Meeting Room	TSMC Meeting Room
Agenda of meeting	1. Introduction of Income Restoration Program (IRP) 2. Responsibility and Role of IRP Implementation Committee (IRPIC) 3. Schedule of IRP	1. Progress of activity: Result of 1st Consultation WS 2. Grievance redress mechanism 3. Concept of internal monitoring 4. Issues to be overcome 5. Scheduled IRP	1. Progress of activity: Result of 2 nd and 3 rd Consultation WS/ progress of vocational training/ progress of job-matching 2. Issues to be overcome 3. Schedule of IRP	1. Progress of Job Matching Activity 2. Progress of Vocational Training Result of Livelihood Interview 3. Seminar on Resettlement Work in Thilawa SEZ Area 4. Next step- Future schedule
Result	-The background and concept of IRP was shared -IRP Consultation WS was scheduled to 11/Dec/2013 -IRPISC meeting was decided to be held monthly	-The result of 1 st and 2 nd IRP WS was shared -The third IRP Consultation WS was scheduled to the beginning of Jan 2014. -The third IRPISC meeting was scheduled to Jan 2014 -Issues to be overcome was discussed; problem of hand-pump well 1 at relocation site was discussed	-The result of 3 rd IRP WS was shared -The progress of vocational training was reported by training implementing organization -Three officers from YRG were introduced as monitoring assistants -Issues to be overcome was discussed; difficulty of job arrangement support was mainly discussed	-The progress of IRP activity was shared -The issues to be overcome were discussed; (1) water problem at relocation site, (2) follow-up activities of vocational training, (3) squatters around relocation site, (4) lack of motivation of PAPs toward working

Source: Interim Report of the JICA Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan in Myanmar



(3) Findings

Four official public consultation meeting minutes are found in internal monitoring records. And others are also recorded in the interim report of the JICA Technical Assistance for Preparation of Resettlement Work Plan in Myanmar. It is learnt that there are also various consultation meetings from informal ones to formal ones. It is recommended to keep meeting minutes properly and to strengthen database management system for implementation of RWP.

5.3 Impact Monitoring of RWP Implementation

Continuous socio economic survey was conducted to PAP living at RS (A), PAP sold/rented a house at RS (B), PAPs economically displaced only (C) and Non-PAPs called Host Community (D) and New Renter/Owner at RS (E) so as to examine the impact of RWP implementation. New Renter/Owners at RS (E) are non-resettlers who purchased or borrowed the PAP's houses in RS and they moved at the relocation site because of good infrastructure. Based on the results of the survey, necessary measures are to be taken into account for the effectiveness of Resettlement Work Implementation.

5.4 Results of Socio-economic Survey of the Affected Persons

5.4.1 Demography

(1) Household Characteristics

Household characteristics of all household categories (A-E) have not changed much during the short period between the first EMS and second EMS. The population of all respondent categories (A-E) surveyed at the second EMS has 505 people. The population comprised of working age (57%), under 18 (37%) and above 60 (6%). Gender ratio is 1:1. There are altogether 6 disabled people including 5 people from PAPs (A-C) and 1 person from Host Community (D). There is one more disabled person (mobility impaired) from PAPs (A) at the second EMS. Family size of each household ranges from 4 to 5 and dependency ratio is 1 to 2 for all household categories (A-E).

34% (63) of PAPs at the RS (A) are working people while the remaining 66% (123) are dependent. This leads to higher dependency ratio to the PAPs at the RS (A). Dependency rate has not changed during the period between first and second monitoring result. It is found that PAPs at the RS (A) have highest dependency ratio (2), biggest family size (4.8) and 4 disabled people among all respondent categories (A-E). According to some PAPs at the RS, most of family members are dependent although their family size is big.

The actual number of PAPs (A-C) was 81 households. Out of 81 PAPs, 75 representatives of the PAPs were available at the time of conducting the socio economic survey at the Second EMS, while only 66 representatives of PAPs were available at the first EMS.

Table 5.12 Household Characteristics of All Households Surveyed (Categories A – E)

S N	Description		PAPs (A+B+C =75 HHs)	Host Commun ity (D = 20 HHs)	Renter / New owner (E = 16 HHs)	Total (111 HHs)	A (39 HHs)	B (24 HHs)	C (12 HHs)
1	Gender								
	1)	Male	173	39	29	241	93	53	27
	2)	Female	179	51	34	264	93	58	28
	3)	Total	352	90	63	505	186	111	55
2	Age								
	1)	Under 18	137 (39%)	31 (34%)	18 (29%)	186 (37%)	76 (41%)	47 (42%)	14 (25%)
	2)	Working age (18 to 60)	193 (55%)	55 (61%)	42 (67%)	290 (57%)	99 (53%)	59 (53%)	35 (64%)
	3)	Above 60	22 (6%)	4 (4%)	3 (5%)	29 (6%)	11 (6%)	5 (5%)	6 (11%)
	4)	Total	352 (100%)	90 (100%)	63 (100%)	505 (100%)	186 (100%)	111 (100%)	55 (100%)
3	Disabled person		5	1	-	6	4	1	-
4	HH Size (Family Size)		4.7	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6
4	Dependency Ratio		1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4
	a	Dependent people	1st EMR	54	27	284	120	41	42
			2nd EMR	220	49	31	300	123	65
	b	Working people	1st EMR	41	24	182	61	28	
			2nd EMR	132	41	32	205	63	46

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(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 first external monitoring survey. During the period of first EMS and second EMS, it is surprisingly seen that there are a lot of changes in jobs for household heads of all respondent categories (A-E) as shown in table 5.2. Household heads who are engaged in odd jobs mostly changed to wage workers and home business. Three wage workers became company staff. Those who were previously unemployed are engaged in odd jobs. There are more engagement in home business and company staff, decreasing the number of odd jobs and wage workers.

Some job types are defined as follow:

Odd jobs: mean casual labour e.g motorbike taxi driver. Sometimes they have jobs to do and sometimes they haven't.

Wage workers: they earn their daily wages e.g. carpenter, garment factory worker, security guard,
Home business: means people run a small shop at their house compound, selling different types of snacks and grocery.

Table 5.13 Changes in Job for Household Heads at Second EMS

S N	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented out RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Comm. (D)	New owner / renter (E)	Total
1	# of Same HHs surveyed at 1st and 2nd EMS 1	39	12	11	20	6	88
	# of HHs' Head job changes compared with 1st EMS	16	5	4	8	4	37
	% of HHs' Head job changes compared with 1st EMS	41%	42%	36%	40%	67%	42%
2	Pattern of HH Head job changes (1st EMS to 2nd EMS)						
	From Odd job To						
	a) Farmer	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b) Wage worker	4	1	-	-	-	5
	c) Company Staff	-	1	1	-	-	2
	d) Home business	-	-	-	3	2	5
	e) Taxi driver	-	-	-	2	-	2
	From Farmer to						
	a) Company Staff	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b) Home business	1	-	-	-	-	1
	From Wage Worker to						
	a) Farmer	-	-	1	-	-	1
	b) Company Staff	1	-	2	-	-	3
	c) Livestock	-	-	-	1	-	1
	d) No job	3	-	-	-	1	4
	From Home Business to						
	a) Odd job	1	1	-	-	1	3
	b) No job	1	-	-	1	-	2
	From Public Servant to						
	a) Wage worker	1	-	-	-	-	1
	From No Job to						
	a) Farmer	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b) Odd job	1	-	-	1	-	2
	c) Wage worker	1	-	-	-	-	1
	d) Home business	1	-	-	1	-	2

Note: 1. The major difference between the number of the surveyed for this 2nd external monitoring (75HHs) and the HHs surveyed for the 1st and 2nd external monitoring (62 HHs) is caused by PAPs sold/rented house at RS (B). At the second EMS, we got contact with those who went back to native place (Taikgyi) quite far from Yangon with the help of JICA expert team and one PAP from RS and the survey team was able to go and conduct field survey source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

5.4.2 Livelihood, Income and Expenditure

(1) Income Sources and Levels of All Respondents

At second EMS, common income sources found for all PAPs and non-PAPs are odd jobs, wages workers and livestock raising activities. In addition this, it is observed that other income sources categories that are engaged by respondents largely emerged compared with first EMS.

Average household income of all respondent categories (A-E) is 271,743 Kyat per month and 3,260,919 Kyat per annum. During the period between first EMS and second EMS, income increment is found in all types of respondents except PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B). Their monthly average income increment is K. 20,000 for PAPs at the RS (A), K 70,000 each for PAPs who economically displaced only (B) and Host Community (D), and K 131,488 for New Owner/ Renter at RS (E) respectively. PAPs who sold/rented a house at RS (B) are still economically the best-off in terms of income both for first EMS and second EMS because some PAPs are still doing rice farming and livestock to maximize their income.

It can be concluded that PAPs at the RS were, are still in the condition of the lowest per capita income mainly because PAPs at the RS has high dependency rate at RS compared with PAPs sold/rented out the house/land, economically displaced HHs, host community and new owners/renters as their income increased only small amount of earnings at second EMS.

Table 5.3 Comparison of Average Income amongst PAPs

S N	Description	PAPs (A+B+C)		
		Baseline	1st EMS	2nd EMS
1	Annual HH Average Income	1,962,482	2,809,812	3,030,480
2	Monthly HH Average Income	163,540	234,151	252,540

Note: Annual average income is calculated from monthly average income.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Table 5.4 Average Household Income of Respondents at first and second EMS

S N	Monitoring Report	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. Displaced Only (C)	Host Community (D)	New Owner/ Renter (E)	Total Average
1	Before Resettlement (DMS, 2013)	Monthly Ave. Income	1,698,718	2,791,538	2,646,923	-	-	
2		Monthly Ave. Income	141,560	232,628	220,577	-	-	
3	1st External Monitoring	Monthly Ave. Income	2,155,263	4,085,571	3,349,200	2,928,000	2,127,146	2,737,148
4		Monthly Ave. Income	179,605	340,464	279,100	244,000	177,262	228,096
5	2nd External Monitoring	Annual Ave. Income	2,406,000	3,870,500	3,380,000	3,769,800	3,705,000	3,260,919
6		Monthly Ave. Income	200,500	322,541	281,666	314,150	308,750	271,743

Note: Annual income is calculated from monthly income.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

(2) Income Sources and Levels for PAPs before Resettlement, First EMS and Second EMS

Main and secondary income sources of PAPs and their income levels are collected at second EMS as collected before resettlement and first EMS so that comparison and changes can be evaluated for before resettlement, first EMS and second EMS.

Table 5.6 shows that odd jobs, wage workers and home businesses can be seen as common livelihoods of PAPs (A-C). The number of PAPs who are engaged in odd jobs extremely decreased compared with before resettlement and first EMS. On the other hand, a significant number of PAPs work at others income sources like home business at second EMS. It is found that more PAPs are raising livestock compared with before resettlement and first EMS. There are only a few PAPs who are still doing rice farming and cash crops due to lack of farmlands. Two third of the PAPs have secondary income sources. PAPs with two incomes are better off than PAPs with one income.

Table 5.6 Income Sources Before Displacement, First EMS and Second EMS (PAPs)

sr	Description	PAPs																	
		Baseline Data						1st EMS						2nd EMS					
		Main Income		Secondary		Total		Main Income		Secondary		Total		Main Income		Secondary		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1)	Odd job	37	46%	22	49%	59	47%	35	53%	9	28%	44	45%	16	21%	9	19%	25	20%
2)	Wage worker	3	4%	9	20%	12	10%	12	18%	9	28%	21	21%	12	16%	4	8%	16	13%
3)	Rice farming	24	30%	2	4%	26	21%	6	9%	1	3%	7	7%	7	9%	1	2%	8	7%
4)	Cash crops	6	7%	7	16%	13	10%	-	0%	2	6%	2	2%	2	3%	3	6%	5	4%
5)	Livestock	2	2%	1	2%	3	2%	2	3%	3	9%	5	5%	10	13%	5	10%	15	12%
6)	Public servant	1	1%	1	2%	2	2%	1	2%	-	0%	1	1%	1	1%	1	2%	2	2%
7)	Others	7	9%	3	7%	10	8%	10	15%	8	25%	18	18%	23	31%	22	46%	45	37%
8)	No job	1	1%	-	0%	1	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	4	5%	3	6%	7	6%
Total		81	100%	45	100%	126	100%	66	100%	32	100%	98	100%	75	100%	48	100%	123	100%

Note: Others mainly include home business where people run a small shop at their house compound, selling different types of snacks and grocery and support from family members, pension.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015, the 1st External Monitoring Report and RWP.

Table 5.7 shows that the numbers of PAPs who increased/decreased monthly income and monthly expenditure during the period of first EMS and second EMS. It is found that half of the households (31) increased their monthly income among PAPs (A-C). Next 31 households decrease income among PAPs (A-C). Of total PAPs at the RS (A), it is found that 21 PAPs increase their income. It is found that income increase and decrease occurred mainly because of job changes. Some PAPs who changed odd jobs to wage workers and home business increased income. Some PAPs who remains engaged in odd jobs decreased their income and some PAPs who changed their jobs from rice farming to odd jobs also decreased their income. On the other hand, expenditure of PAPs at the RS (A) decreased considerably. Data is not available to explain the reasons for decrease in expenditures. It is assumed that microfinance activity including home account training at the RS is quite beneficial for most of PAPs at the RS (A).

Table 5.14 (a) PAPs with Increased / Decreased Income and expenditure After first EMS

S N	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Total
1	Monthly Income after 1 st EMS				
	a) No. of HH Increased	21	5	5	31
	b) No. of HH Decreased	18	7	6	31
2	Monthly Expenditure after 1 st EMS				
	a) No. of HH Increased	11	5	5	21
	b) No. of HH Decreased	28	7	6	41

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Note: Only 62 households are the same with first EMS to calculate increase and decrease for HH income/expenditure. The remaining households (different households between the first EMS and second EMS) are available in second EMS and these are not included in calculation.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

Table 5.15 (b) PAPs with Increased / Decreased Income and expenditure After Displacement

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

(3) Location of Work

Majority of all categories of PAPs and host community work at Kyauktan and Thanlyin townships because these townships are not very far from their houses compared with other townships. PAPs at the RS (A) mainly work in Kyauktan, followed by Thanlyin. Both of PAPs sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only (C) mainly work in Thanlyin. There are some PAPs (A-C) and host community (D) who are working in Yangon and other townships. Location of work for New owner/ renter (E) are proportionately found in Kyauktan, Thanlyin, Yangon and others because they come from different locations.

Table 5.16 Location of Work

SN	Description	PAPs (A,B,C)	Host Comm. (D)	New owner/ renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	Kyauktan	39 (30%)	18 (44%)	8 (25%)	65 (32%)	28 (44%)	5 (11%)	6 (26%)
2	Thanlyin	49 (37%)	9 (22%)	6 (19%)	64 (31%)	18 (29%)	20 (43%)	11 (48%)

SN	Description	PAPs (A,B,C)	Host Comm. (D)	New owner/ renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
3	Yangon	15 (11%)	11 (27%)	8 (25%)	34 (17%)	6 (10%)	6 (13%)	3 (13%)
4	Other	13 (10%)	2 (5%)	6 (19%)	21 (10%)	-	12 (26%)	1 (4%)
5	Home based	16 (12%)	1 (2%)	4 (13%)	21 (10%)	10 (16%)	4 (9%)	2 (9%)
	Total	132 (100%)	41 (100%)	32 (100%)	205 (100%)	62 (100%)	47 (100%)	23 (100%)

Note: The remaining 16 are home-based including farming, livestock and home business.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(4) Transportation to Work

Means of transportation to work for all PAPs and non-PAPs are on foot, motorbike, bicycle, motorbike taxi, ferry bus and others. PAPs sold/rented house at the RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only (C) mostly go for a walk to work because they are living the places where are close to work. Majority of PAPs at the RS (A) ride their own motorbikes to work. In addition, they go for work by motorbike taxi. Most of Host Communities (D) takes public transport for going to work. Half of New owners/renters (E) usually go to work with public transport. 12% of all categories of respondent (A-E) who are engaged in garment factories take a ferry bus that is a kind of transportation arrangement from these factories.

Table 5.17 Mode of Transportation to Work

SN	Description	PAPs (A,B,C)	Host Comm. (D)	New owner/ renter (E)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/ rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)
1	On foot	17 (20%)	4 (12%)	2 (7%)	23 (16%)	2 (3%)	9 (19%)	6 (26%)
2	Motorbike	29 (34%)	3 (9%)	3 (11%)	35 (24%)	21 (34%)	5 (11%)	3 (13%)
3	Bicycle	6 (7%)	4 (12%)	-	10 (7%)	5 (8%)	1 (2%)	-
4	Motorbike taxi	13 (15%)	4 (12%)	3 (11%)	20 (14%)	9 (15%)	2 (4%)	2 (9%)
5	Ferry bus	9 (9%)	4 (12%)	4 (14%)	17 (12%)	4 (6%)	2 (4%)	3 (13%)
6	Others	12 (14%)	14 (42%)	16 (57%)	42 (29%)	8 (13%)	2 (4%)	2 (9%)
	Total	86 (100%)	33(100%)	28 (100%)	147 (100%)	49 (37%)	21 (16%)	16 (12%)

Note: Others mean public transportation apart from walking, motorbike, bicycle, motorbike taxi and ferry bus.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(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 Table 5.18. Although the average income increased in all the groups except) PAPs sold/rented houses at RS (B) compared to the 1st external monitoring results and the average expenditure decreased Group A, B and D in the all groups from the 1st external monitoring results, still the average monthly expenditure exceeds the average monthly income for Group A, B and C. For Host Community (D) and New Owner/Renter (E), the income exceeds the expenditure.

Additionally, Economically Displaced PAPs (C) have the highest expenditure levels, followed by PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) which is also more than monthly average income. The Renters/New Owners at the RS (E) have the least expenditure followed by the host community (D) and the PAPs at the RS (A).

Table 5.18 Average Total HH Expenditure of Respondents

S N	External Monitoring	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	New owner/renter (E)	Total Average
1	Before Resettlement (DMS, 2013)	Annual Ave. Expenditure	1,995,789	2,669,538	3,660,000	-	-	
2		Monthly Ave. Expenditure	166,316	222,462	305,000	-	-	
3	1st External Monitoring	Annual Ave. Expenditure	3,922,215	4,400,280	4,751,723	3,171,000	2,404,414	3,734,245
4		Monthly Ave. Expenditure	326,851	366,690	395,977	264,250	200,368	311,187
5	2nd External Monitoring	Annual Ave. Expenditure	3,247,169	4,056,363	4,980,300	2,902,020	2,747,063	3,475,219
6		Monthly Ave. Expenditure	270,597	338,030	415,025	241,835	228,922	289,602

Note: Annual expenditure is calculated from monthly expenditure.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

At second EMS, PAPs spend Annual food expenditure for all PAPs (A-C) has increased compared with before resettlement and first EMS. In contrast, non-food expenditure spent by PAPs has dropped as shown in Table 5.11.

Table 5.19 Average Annual Food and Non-food Expenditure of PAPs HH

SN	Description	PAPs (A,B,C)					
		Baseline		1st EMS		2nd EMS	
		Average	%	Average	%	Average	%
1	Annual Food Expenditure	1,571,549	56%	2,212,291	53%	2,083,344	55%

2	Annual Non-food Expenditure	1,236,175	44%	1,974,720	47%	1,700,068	45%
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Note: Annual food and non-food expenditure is calculated from monthly food and non-food expenditure and US 1\$ is equivalent with 1285Kyat as of 18 September 2015.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015, the 1st External Monitoring Report and RWP

SN	Description	PAPs			
		A	B	C	A+B+C
		Average	Average	Average	Average
<i>Baseline</i>					
1	Monthly Food Expenditure	101,605	124,615	166,667	130,962
2	Monthly Non-food Expenditure	64,711	106,000	138,333	103,015
<i>1st EMS</i>					
3	Monthly Food Expenditure	179,282	193,121	190,146	184,358
4	Monthly Non-food Expenditure	147,569	173,569	205,831	164,560
<i>2nd EMS</i>					
5	Monthly Food Expenditure	154,831	178,096	225,683	173,612
6	Monthly Non-food Expenditure	115,767	159,934	189,342	141,672

(6) Savings

There are increasing number of PAPs and non-PAPs who have savings compared with first EMS. PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only (C) have same saving level (42%) each, followed by 41% PAPs living in the RS (A). Renters/New Owners (E) at the RS have the least savings (31%) while Host Community (D) have the highest savings (51%).

Saving patterns by all categories of respondents (A-E) are saving at home/bank, microfinance, investing in business and livestock. Microfinance is widely seen among PAPs at the RS (A), PAPs who sold/rented a house at the RS (B) and Host Community (D). On the other hand, very few PAPs economically displaced only (C) are accessible microfinance as they are living in diverse and difficulty to come and save money to RS. New Owner/Renter at the RS (E) also reported that most of them are not accessible microfinance because there is a wide information gap and discrimination between New Owner/Renter at the RS (E) and PAPs at the RS (A).

At Second EMS, credit group membership is found all PAPs categories (A-C). Among all of the PAPs (A-C), 85% of PAPs at the RS (A) becomes credit group members, followed by 54% PAP who rented/sold a house at RS (B) and 17% PAPs economically displaced only. Host Community (D), which is an older settlement, is accessing credit more readily.

Table 5.20 Savings and Credit Groups

S N	Description	1st EMS					2nd EMS						
		PAPs (A+B+C) 66	Host Comm. (D = 20)	Renter/ New owner (E = 14)	A (39)	B (14)	C (13)	PAPs (A,B,C) 75	Host Comm. (D = 20)	New owner/ renter (E = 16)	(A = 39)	(B = 24)	(C = 12)
1	Saving												
	# of saving HH	7	4	4	1	4	2	31	11	5	16	10	5
	% of saving HH	11%	20%	29%	3%	29%	15%	41%	55%	31%	41%	42%	42%
2	Usage of extra money												
	1. Saving with bank / at home	3	-	4	-	1	2	9	2	1	3	4	2
	2. Purchase livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-
	3. Build house / buying car	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Invest in business	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	2	1	1
	5. Microfinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	1	11	4	-
	6. Buying gold	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Money Lending	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8. Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
3	Usage of extra money												
	1. Saving with bank / at home	43%	0%	100%	0%	25%	100%	29%	18%	20%	19%	40%	40%
	2. Purchase livestock	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	27%	0%	0%	10%	0%
	3. Build house / buying car	14%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	4. Invest in business	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	9%	60%	13%	10%	20%
	5. Microfinance	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	45%	20%	69%	40%	0%
	6. Buying gold	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	7. Money Lending	29%	0%	0%	100%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	8. Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%
4	Credit Group Member												
	# of Credit group member	1	9	-	-	1	-	48	12	2	33	13	2
	% of Credit group member	2%	45%	0%	0%	7%	0%	64%	60%	13%	85%	54%	17%

Note: The term "Credit group members" means the people who are members of saving and borrowing group.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

(7) Debt and Indebtedness

Table 5. shows that the PAPs living in the RS (A) have the highest level of debt with 32 households borrowing money (82%). The reliance on agricultural sources of income at their previous living place and new expenses at the RS has led to these PAPs borrowing money since resettlement for their food security. Many PAPs at the RS reported to the survey team that they have borrowed money for food since resettlement. 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.

Table 5.13 Levels of Debt of Respondents

SN	Description	1st EMS					2nd EMS				
		PAPs at RS (A = 39)	PAPs sold / rented out RS (B = 14)	Eco. displaced only (C = 13)	Host Comm. (D = 20)	New owner / renter (E = 14)	PAPs at RS (A = 39)	PAPs sold / rented out RS (B = 24)	Eco. displaced only (C = 12)	Host Comm. (D = 20)	New owner / renter (E = 16)
1	# of HHs borrowing money	32	7	8	13	6	24	11	8	8	7
2	% of HHs borrowing money	82%	50%	62%	65%	43%	62%	46%	67%	40%	44%
3	Max Range of Debt	3,700,000	500,000	9,000,000	7,000,000	400,000	5,900,000	14,200,000	60,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
4	Min Range of Debt	5,000	50,000	200,000	50,000	35,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	60,000	50,000

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

(8) Vulnerable People / Households

Vulnerable people/households are defined as 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. There were 22 vulnerable PAPs at first EMS while there are 26 vulnerable PAPs at second EMS. 26 vulnerable households includes 10 women headed households, 3 households headed by a disabled person, 5 elderly headed households, 3 households below the poverty line and 5 households with a disabled family member. More women headed households vividly increased at second EMS compared with first EMS because of 3 women headed households are included in second EMS.

Table 5.21 Number and Category of Vulnerable PAPs at first EMS and Second EMS

sr	Description	Monitoring Data									
		Total	1st EMS				2nd EMS				
			PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented out RS (B)	Eco. displac ed Only (C)	Total	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold / rented out RS (B)	Eco. displ aced Only (C)	Total	
1	Vulnerable Households										
1	# of HH headed by woman	3	4	2	-	6	5	5	-	-	10
2	# of HH headed by disable person	2	3	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	3
3	# of HH headed by elderly	8	2	-	1	3	2	-	2	-	4
4	# of HH below the poverty line	10	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	-	3
5	# of HH including a member of disable person	1	3	-	1	4	4	1	-	-	5
6	Total	24	13	4	5	22	15	7	3	-	25

Note: Extracted from RWP "Total of food and non-food expenditure is compared with 376,151 kyats per adult equivalent per year defined in Poverty Profile prepared by UNDP, UNICEF, SIDA and Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development"

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

5.4.3 Food Security

(1) Main Source of Food

Own production for all PAPs (A-C) has significantly reduced and a high proportion of PAPs have to buy their own food since resettlement. 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. This remains unchanged between the period of first EMS and second EMS.

Table 5.15 Sources of Food

sr	Description	1st EMS					2nd EMS				
		PAPs at RS (A = 39)	PAPs sold/rented at RS (B = 14)	Eco. Displaced Only (C = 13)	Host Comm. (D = 20)	New owner / renter (E = 14)	PAPs at RS (A = 39)	PAPs sold/rented at RS (B = 24)	Eco. Displaced Only (C = 12)	Host Comm. (D = 20)	New owner / renter (E = 16)
1 Main Source of food											
1)	Own production	2 (5%)	2 (14%)	-	-	-	4 (10%)	-	1 (8%)	-	-
2)	Partly produced/partly bought	-	-	1 (8%)	1 (5%)	-	-	2 (8%)	1 (8%)	1 (5%)	-
3)	All is bought; Gifts from relatives	37 (95%)	12 (86%)	12 (92%)	19 (95%)	14 (100%)	35 (90%)	22 (92%)	10 (84%)	19 (95%)	16 (100%)

Note: There is no data collection before resettlement. According to the questionnaire, all is bought; gift from relatives is mentioned. Actually these mentioned household bought main source of food except very few households that are supported by his family.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and 1st External Monitoring Report

No matter the respondents are rich or poor, over 90 % of all the categories of respondents (A-E) feed their children two or more meals per day. 29% of PAPs reported that they had food shortages in the past 12 months. They are indirectly overcoming their food shortages by borrowing money.

Table 5.16 Consumption of Number of Meals by Children

SN	Description	PAPs with children (A + B + C) = 72HH	Host Comm. (with children HHs) D = 20HH	New owner / renter (with children HHs) E = 13HH	
1	No. of HH Children consumed two or more meals per day	2nd EMS	68 (94%)	19 (95%)	12 (92%)
		1st EMS	66 (100%)	20 (100%)	14 (100%)
2	No. of HH had food shortage in past 12 months	2nd EMS	22 (29%)	1 (5%)	2 (13%)
		1st EMS	4 (6%)	1 (5%)	1 (7%)

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Most of the respondents except New Owner/Renter at the RS normally consumed meat 3-5 days a week. Nearly half of New Owner/Renter at the RS consumed meat 1-2 days per week. There is no much difference on meat consumption pattern of PAPs (A-C) for the period between first EMS and second EMS.

Table 5.17 Meat Consumption by Respondents

sr	Description	1st EMS			2nd EMS			
		PAPs [A + B + C = 66HH]	Host Comm. [D = 20HH]	New Owner/ Renter Not PAPs [E = 14HH]	PAPs [A + B + C = 75HH]	Host Comm. [D = 20HH]	New Owner/ Renter Not PAPs [E = 16HH]	
1	Frequency of meat Consumption							
	1)	1-2 day / week	20 (30%)	4 (20%)	6 (43%)	22 (29%)	6 (30%)	7 (44%)
	2)	3-5 days / week	32 (48%)	13 (65%)	6 (43%)	36 (48%)	10 (50%)	5 (31%)
	3)	6-7days/ week	14 (21%)	3 (15%)	2 (14%)	17 (23%)	4 (20%)	4 (25%)

Note: There is no data collected before resettlement.

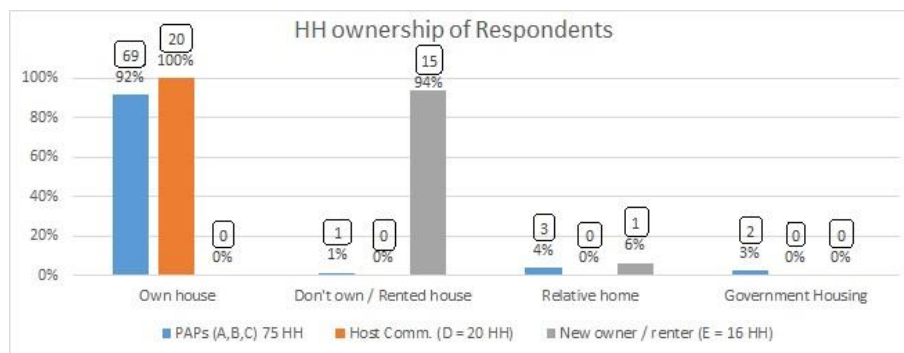
Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and 1st External Monitoring Report

5.4.4 Housing and Infrastructure

(1) Housing Ownership

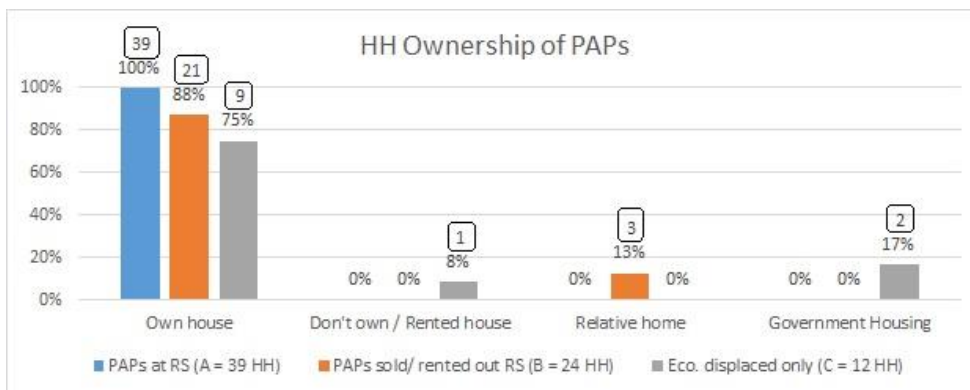
Figure 5.1 shows household ownership of each respondent categories (A-E). Host Community (D) and PAPs living at the RS (A) report that they own their house. 13% of PAPs sold/rented a house at the RS (B) report that they live in relative house because they either sold or rented their houses at the RS. 88% of PAPs economically displaced only own their houses and the remaining live rented house or live in government housing if they are government staff. The figure 5.2 shows housing ownership of PAPs only: PAPs at RS (A), PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only (C).

Figure 5.1 Housing Ownership of Respondents



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.2 Housing Ownership of PAPs

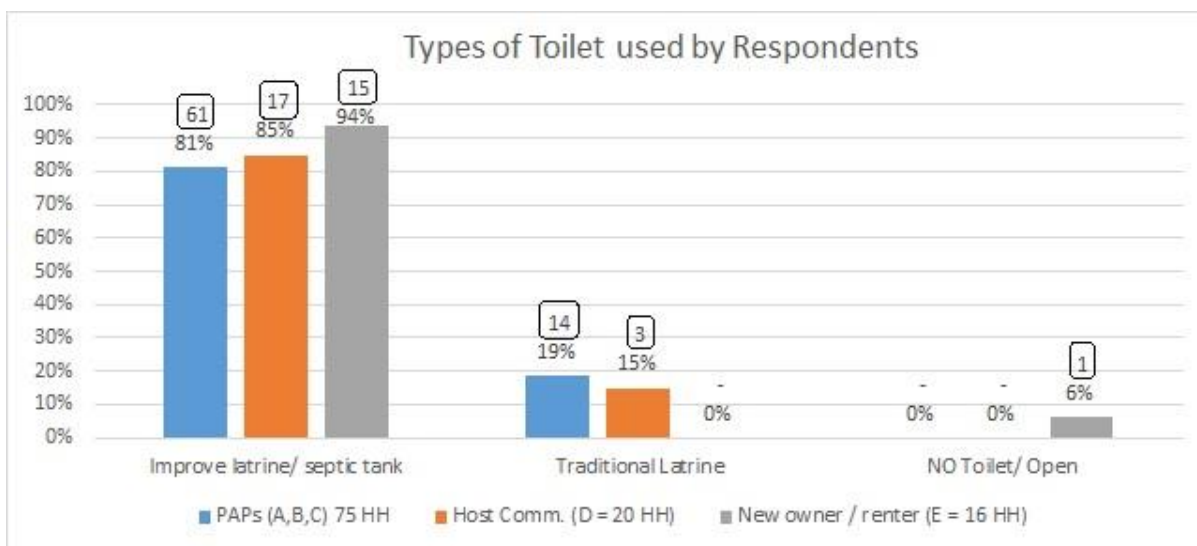


Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(2) Sanitation Facilities

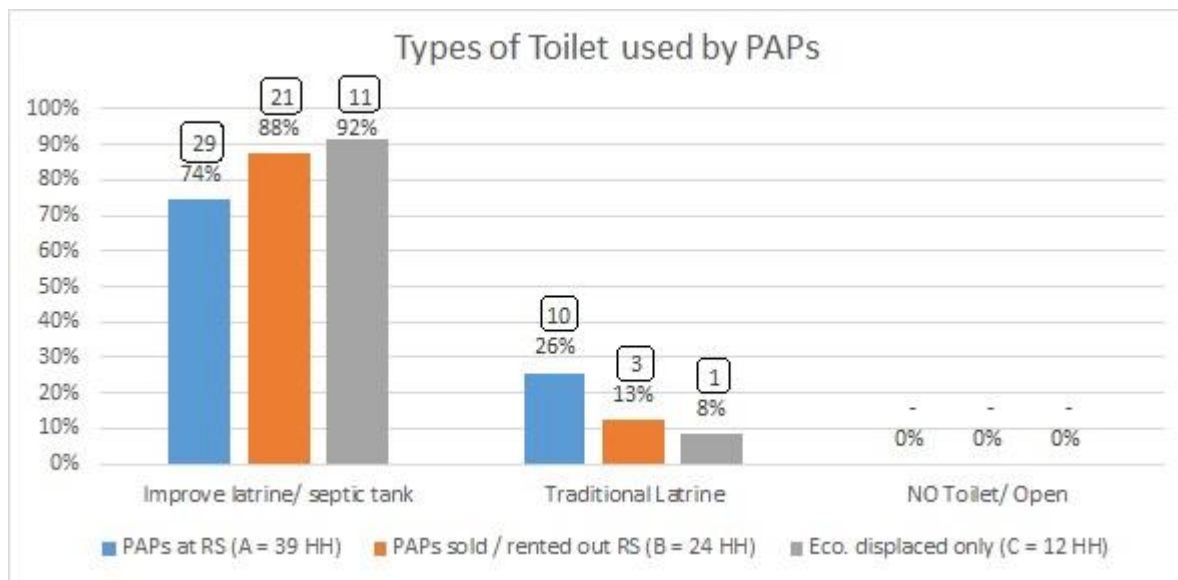
Majority of the respondents are using improved latrines/ septic tank systems for their sanitation facilities (Figure 5.3). 15 % of Host Community (D) use traditional latrine. Only 6% (1HH) of New Owners/Renters at the RS have no latrine. Among the respondents (A-E), traditional latrine is used by 26% of PAP at the RS (A), 13% of PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) and 8% of PAPs economically displaced only (C).

Figure 5.3 Types of Toilets Used by Respondents



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.4 Types of Toilets Used by PAPs

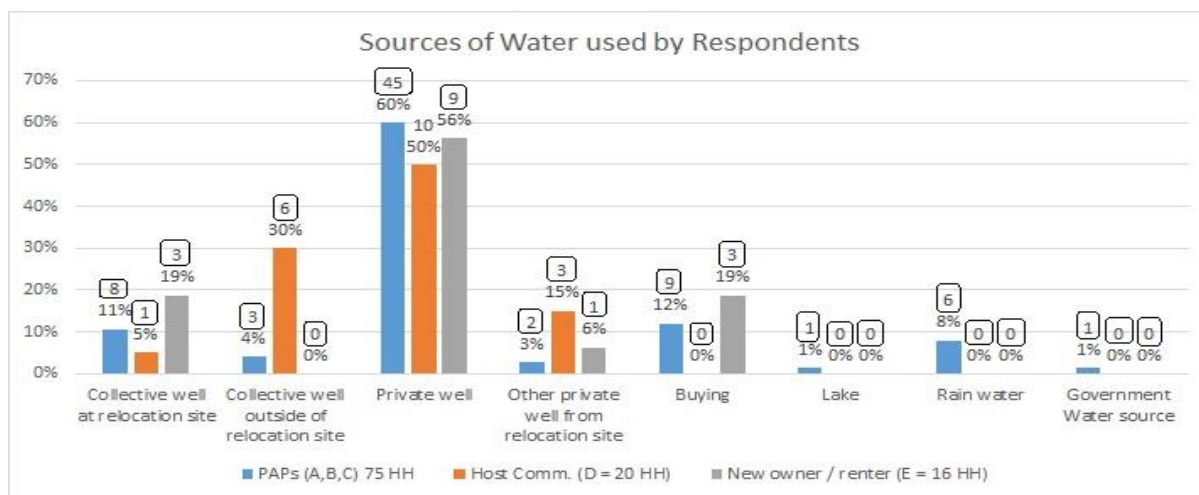


Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(3) Sources of Water

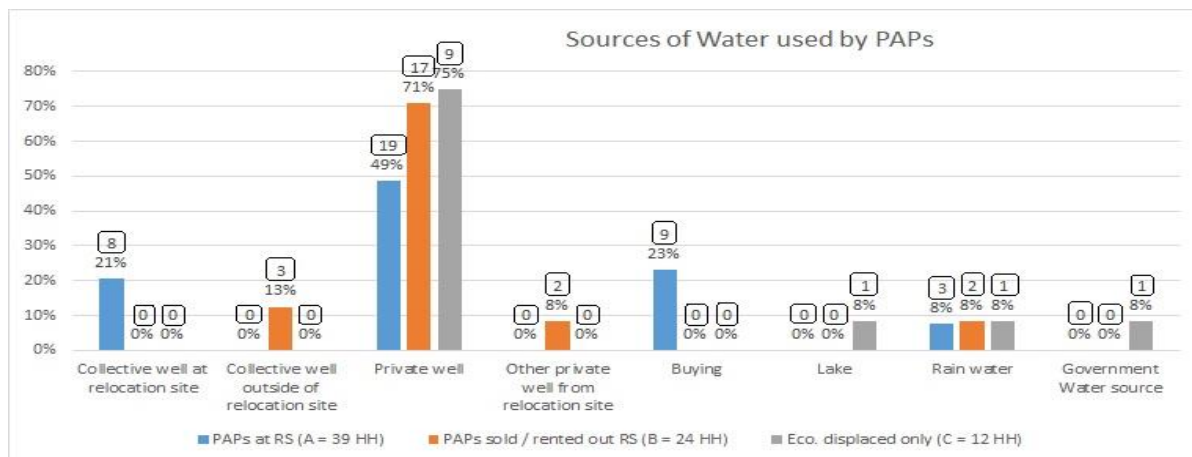
The main water sources used by all respondent categories (A-E) are private wells, collective wells and buying water. Some respondents have private wells in their house compound. There are increasing numbers of PAPs and non PAPs who use private wells compared with usage of collective wells. Over half of the respondents (A-E) have used private wells. Private wells are used by 75% of PAPs economically displaced only (C), 71% of PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B), 56% of New Owners/Renters at RS (E), 50% of Host Community (D) and 49% of PAPs at the RS (A).

Figure 5.5 Sources of Water Used by Respondents



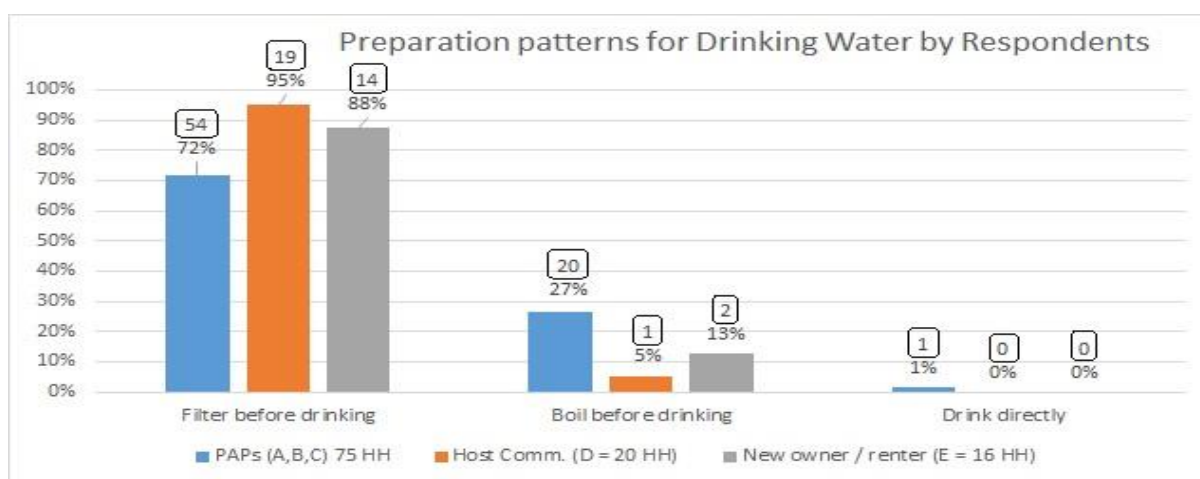
Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.6 Sources of Water Used by PAPs



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.7 Preparation Patterns for Drinking Water by Respondents

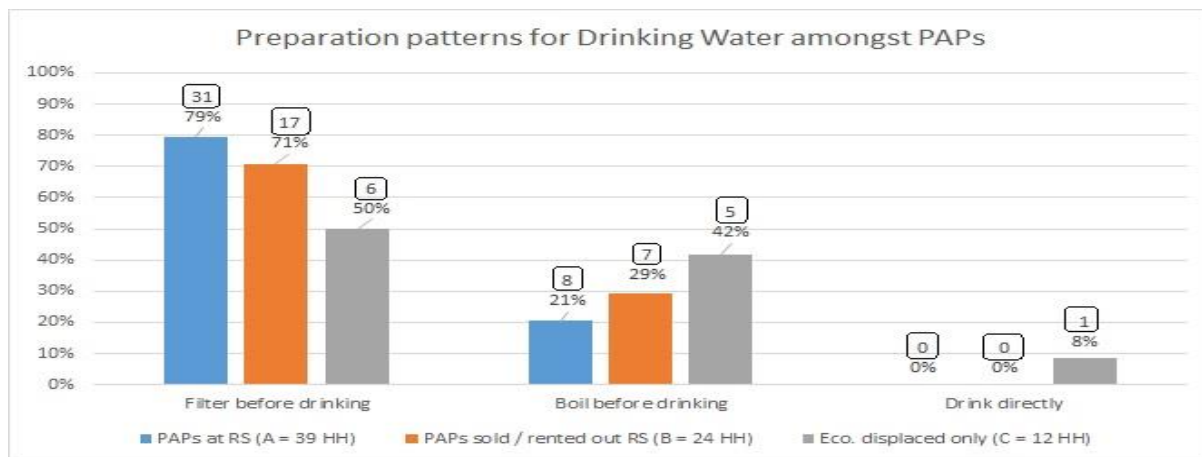


Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(4) Preparation Patterns for Drinking Water

Most of respondent categories (A-E) filter water before drinking. A negligible number of respondents drink directly without filter and boiling. Very few PAPs economically displaced only (C) drink water without preparation. Of total respondents, the high proportion of PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) boil water before drinking.

Figure 5.8 Preparation Patterns for Drinking Water amongst PAPs



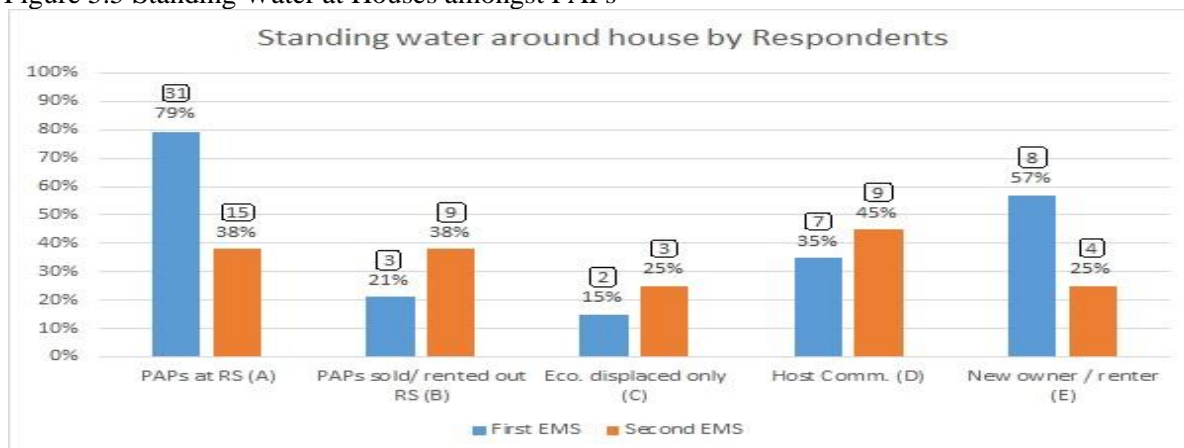
Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(5) Standing Water around House/Yard

Due to heavy and continuous rain in the rainy season, standing water around house can be seen. Less than 50% of all respondent categories (A-E) experienced that there is standing water around their houses Figure 5.9. It can be seen that PAPs at the RS (A) and New Owner/Renter at the RS (E) dramatically decreased the percentage of standing water around their houses compared with first EMS. On the other hand, PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B), PAPs economically displaced only (C) and Host Community (D) slightly increased the percentage of flooding water around their houses after raining.

It is evident that those people that are resident at the RS have significantly reduced the issues on standing water. It was also observed that ground level around houses at RS was fixed by JICA at the end of June 2015.

Figure 5.5 Standing Water at Houses amongst PAPs



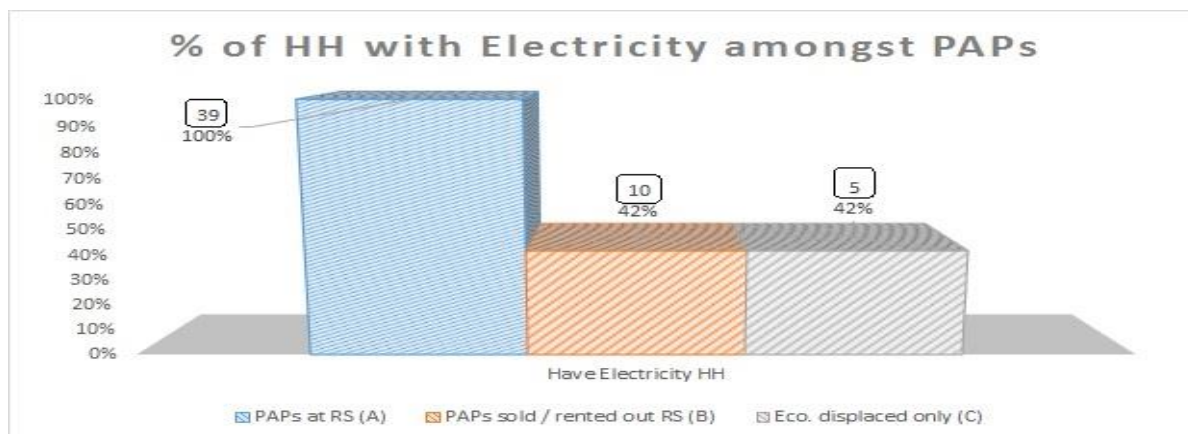
Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(6) Availability of Electricity

All the PAPs at the RS (A) and renters/new owners (E) who live at the RS are available power supply from meter box installed (Figure 5.11). A total of 75% of the host community (D) also has access to electricity. Only 42% of PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B) and 42% of PAPs economically displaced (C) have access to electricity as most of them live in rural and semi-urban areas

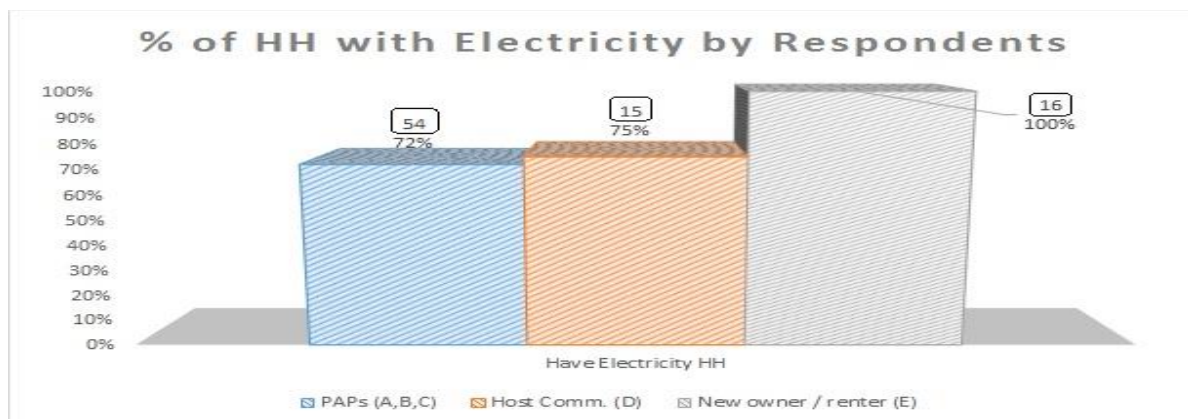
where there are shortages of electricity supply (they use candles and battery powered devices for energy and lighting) (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.11 Percentage of Households with Electricity amongst PAPs



Note: As per Detail Measurement Survey before resettlement,
Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.12 Percentage of Households with Electricity by Respondents

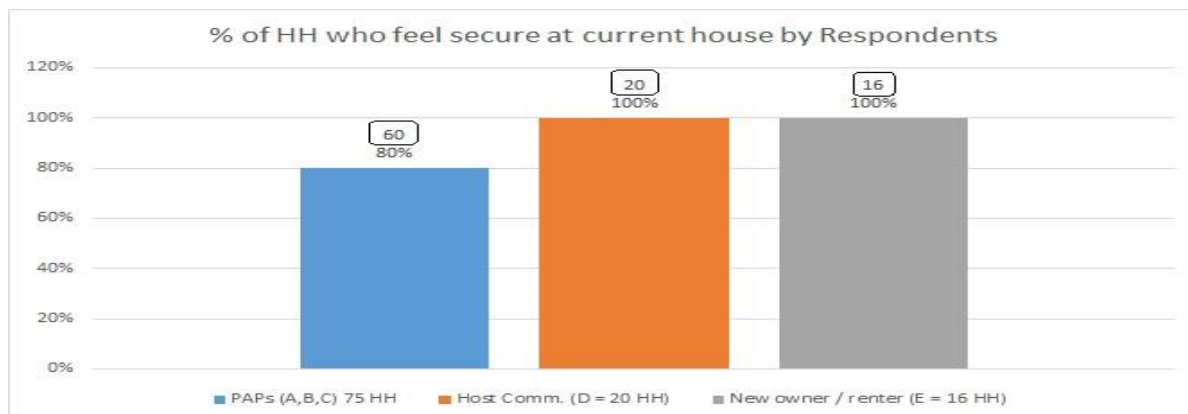


Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(7) Sense of Security and Safety at Current House

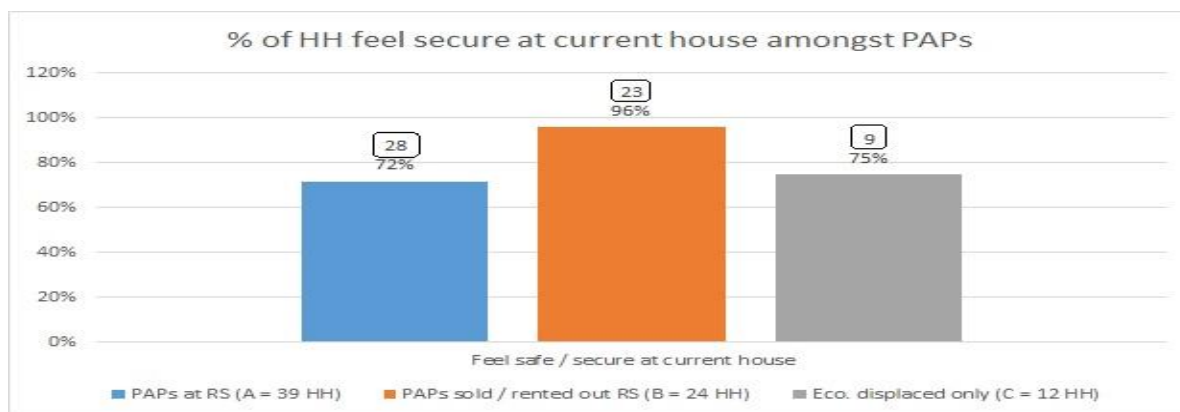
New owner/Renters (E) mentioned that they also have sense of security for living in RS although they are new comers (Figure 5.13). All of Host community feel secure at current houses because of old settlement and their natives. Among PAPs (A-C), 96% of PAPs sold/rented a house at RS feel safe living in current houses. 75 % of PAPs economically displaced only (C) have a sence of security at current houses. 72% of PAPs at RS reported feel secure at home. Some PAPs at RS have concerns about lack of land ownership registration, stolen case and poor fencing. One PAP reported that his motorbike has been stolen at RS. Three respondents revealed that they do not feel safe because they do not have land ownership registration in their hands. Some mentioned that they do not feel secure because of poor fencing.

Figure 5.13 Percentage of Households who feel secure at Current House by respondents



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.14 Percentage of Households who feel secure at Current House amongst PAPs



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(8) Perception of Living Conditions and Infrastructure at the Relocation Site

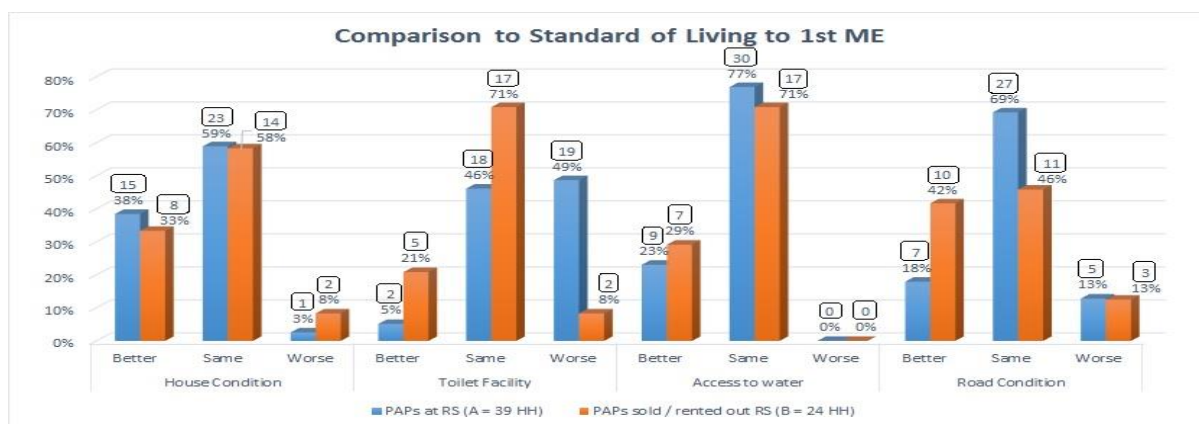
The RS residents were asked to describe their perception of housing, electricity, fly proof toilet, water availability, drainage, road condition and several other topics compared with first External Monitoring Survey and the results are shown in Figure 5.15.

The majority of PAPs at the RS (A) perceived that there are some improvements for the living conditions and infrastructure at the RS compared to first External Monitoring Survey (EMS). 97% of PAPs at the RS (A) answered at first EMS that housing conditions are better than before resettlement. At second EMS, 38% of PAPs at the RS reported that their house conditions became better than first

EMS. Half of them said that housing conditions remained unchanged the period between first EMS and Second EMS. It is found that nearly half of the PAPs (49%) complained their toilet facilities. They were having some problems with toilet drainage system due to flooding. Rainy season gets worst the situation. Only 5% said that toilet facilities are better. Although 74% households complained about the quality of water supply at first EMS, no one mentioned the complaint about at second EMS. It seems their perceptions access to water become better than first EMS. Only 13% of PAPs reported that road conditions became worse than first EMS because the roads are not concrete. Overall, some progress on the standard of living and infrastructure can be seen at second EMS.

The PAP who sold/rented out their houses at the RS (B) report their living condition and infrastructure compared to first EMS as 33% report a better house condition; 21% report better toilet facilities, 29% better access to water, 42% better road conditions. The living conditions and infrastructure (except toilet drainage system) of PAPs at the RS (A) are better than those of PAPs who sold/rented out their houses at RS (B).

Figure 5.15 Comparison of Standard of Living to first External Monitoring Survey



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(9) Ownership of Movable Assets

Table 5.18 shows that PAPs (A-C) possess more moveable assets at second EMS than first EMS. PAPs have more assets such as electric fans, fridges, inverters and TVs. The numbers of bicycles and motorcycles have considerably increased. Ownership of mobile phones extremely went up at second EMS. The possession of electrical power supply appliances like small generators and solar have dropped. Overall, there are more and more moveable assets owned by the PAPs. This indicates that PAPs are better off in terms of standard of living.

Table 5.22 Ownership of Moveable Assets by PAPs

SN	Assets		PAPs Household		
			Baseline	First EMS	Second EMS
1	Moveable Assets Type 1				
	1)	Electric Fan	3	19	42
	2)	Fridge	1	9	13
	3)	Inverter	5	7	8
	4)	Small generator	8	9	6
	5)	TV	28	59	72
2	Moveable Assets Type 2				
	1)	Bicycle	52	27	32
	2)	Motorcycle	17	47	56
	3)	Gondow (Handy tractor)	3	3	1
	4)	Tractor	1	-	-
3	Moveable Assets Type 3				
	1)	Phone	21	55	131
	2)	Water pump	9	9	17
	3)	Sewing Machine	1	3	-
	4)	Solar	2	6	4
	5)	Battery	1	12	19
	6)	Radio	2	8	8
	7)	Washing Machine	2	-	2

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015, the 1st external monitoring report and the RWP

5.4.5 Education for Children

5.7.1 Attendance and Drop-Out Rates and Access to Education Facilities

Not many changes on education can be seen during the short interval between first EMS and second EMS. PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) have the highest percentage of school children (79%). PAPs at RS (A) and PAPs economically displaced only (C) have the same percentage of school children (67%). New owner/renters at RS have the least percentage of school children (38%).

There are no children above 5 years who do not attend school in Host Community (D), New owner/renter at RS (E) and PAPs livings at RS (A). PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only have one child each who do not go to school at their school age.

Time taken from home to school varies depending on walking, riding bicycle, motorbike and motorbike taxi. Transport charges for school children range from K400 to 1000K. There are no drop-out children in Host Community (D) and PAPs living at RS (A). A small number of drop-out children can be found in PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only (C). It is learned that all of parents are satisfied about their children's school because of its good discipline and good teaching.

Table 5.19 Attendance at School, Drop Out Rates and Access to Education Facilities

sr	Description	1st ME						2nd ME					
		PAPs (A+B+C) 66	Host Comm. (D = 20)	Rent (E = 14)	A = 39	B = 14	C = 13	PAPs (A,B,C) 75	Host Comm. (D=20)	New owner/ renter (E=16)	A = 39	B = 24	C = 12
1	# of HHs with school children	44	13	4	23	10	11	53	12	6	26	19	8
	% of HHs with school children	67%	65%	29%	59%	71%	85%	71%	60%	38%	67%	79%	67%
2	No. of HH with children above 5 years do not attend school	6	-	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1
	% of HH with children above 5 years do not attend school	9%	0%	0%	5%	21%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	13%
3	Average minutes to nearest school from house												
	On foot	22	16	15	24	33	14	14	14	20	19	11	13
	By bicycle	18	9	7	-	-	18	11	15	-	3	10	20
	By motorbike	11	10	12	6	14	13	10	10	-	9	15	8
	Other	25	20	60	-	-	25	15	3	-	-	-	15
4	Average Kyat / day for school transport	598	933	800	767	471	-	554	550	1,000	416	1,080	-
5	# of HHs with children dropped out of School	4	2	1	1	1	3	4	-	1	-	2	2
	% of HHs with children dropped out of School	6%	10%	7%	3%	7%	23%	5%	0%	6%	0%	8%	17%
6	# of HHs satisfied with School	22	13	4	22			26	12	4	26		
	% of HHs satisfied with School	96%	100%	100%	96%			100%	100%	67%	100%		

- Note:
1. "Not attending school" means children above 5 years who do not go to school and the term
 2. "dropped out" means children above 5 years go to school but they dropped out from school at certain grade.
 3. First EMS data is based on 100 respondents and second EMS data is based on 111 respondents.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

5.4.6 Health Care

When household members from all respondent categories (A-E) fall ill, they usually seek the treatment from health clinic, hospital, self-treatment and calling doctor or health assistant to home. Majority of the respondents go to clinic to cure their illness. It is found that majority of respondent categories (A-E) go to health clinic followed by self-treatment at first EMS and second EMS.

53% of PAPs (A-C) reported that their household members suffered serious illness for instance: heart attack, stomachache and dengue fever in 12 months ago. 10% of family members from Host community (D) and 19% of household members from New owner/renters at RS (E) affected serious illness. It is found that the percentage of respondents categories (A-E) whose members suffered serious illness in 12 months ago decreased in second EMS.

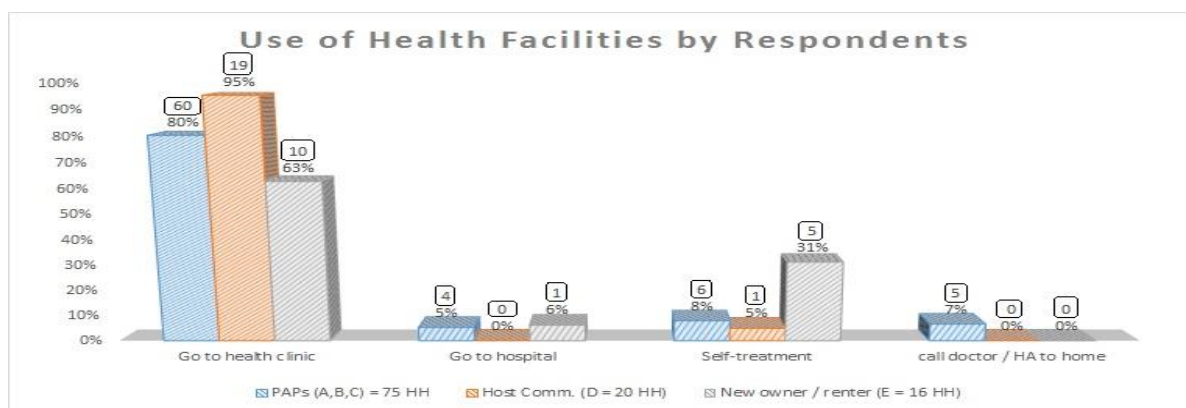
All respondent categories surveyed (A-E) go to the nearest health clinic on foot, by bicycle, motorbike and others. Time taken to reach the nearest health clinic depends on means of transports they use. It is found that maximum time to get the clinic is round about 30 minutes.

Table 5.20 Respond on illness, Serious Illness Rates and Access to Health Facilities

sr	Description	1st ME						2nd ME					
		PAPs (A+B+C) 66	Host Comm. (D = 20)	New owner / renter (E = 14)	A = 39	B = 14	C = 13	PAPs (A,B,C) 75	Host Comm. (D=20)	New owner / renter (E=16)	A = 39	B = 24	C = 12
1	# of HH repond on illness												
	Go to health clinic	51	17	7	31	10	10	60	19	10	33	16	11
	Go to hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	1	1	3	0
	Self-treatment	13	3	7	7	3	3	6	1	5	1	4	1
	call doctor / HA to home	2	-	-	1	1	-	5	0	0	4	1	0
2	% of HH respond on illness												
	Go to health clinic	77%	85%	50%	79%	71%	77%	80%	95%	63%	85%	67%	92%
	Go to hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	6%	3%	13%	0%
	Self-treatment	20%	15%	50%	18%	21%	23%	8%	5%	31%	3%	17%	8%
	call doctor / HA to home	3%	0%	0%	3%	7%	0%	7%	0%	0%	10%	4%	0%
3	Member of HH affected serious illness in past 12 months	40	7	5	26	6	8	40	2	3	19	14	7
4	% of member of HH affected serious illness in past 12 months	61%	35%	36%	67%	43%	62%	53%	10%	19%	49%	58%	58%
5	Average minutes to nearest health clinic												
	On foot	22	15	24	23	25	5	14	19	25	-	14	15
	By Bicycle	25		30	25			7	-	30	3	10	-
	By Motorbike	19	9	17	18	21	22	18	7	28	17	19	22
	Other	32	15	23	20		38	55	5	35	60	-	30

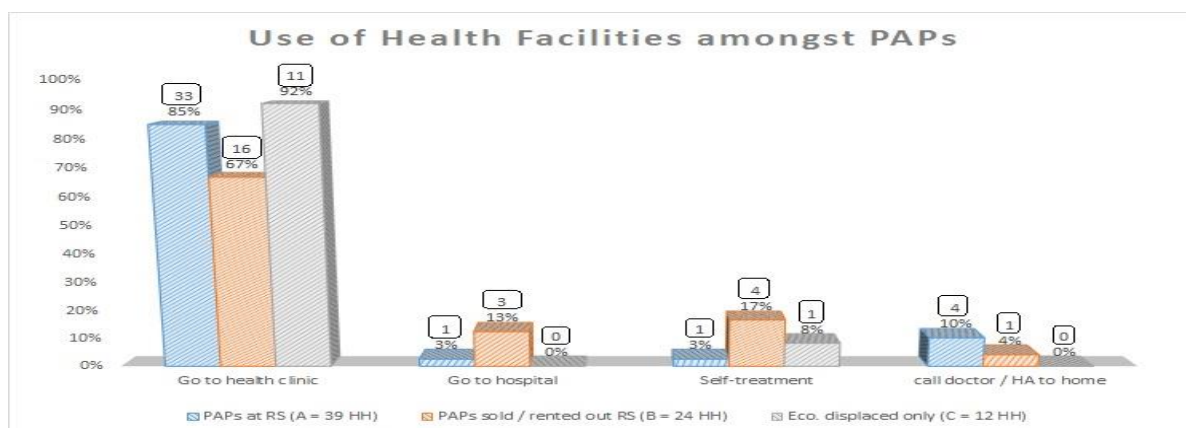
Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st External Monitoring Report

Figure 5.16 Use of Health Facilities by Respondents



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Figure 5.17 Use of Health Facilities Amongst PAPs



Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

5.4.7 Environmental Conditions

Table 5.21 reveals the environmental conditions reported by different types of respondents at first EMS and second EMS. Noise problems mentioned by all respondent categories are quarrelling, loud sound from music box and drunkard. Percentage of PAPs who reported noise problems got higher than first EMS from 21% to 27%. On the other hand, percentage of Host community (D) and New owner/renter at RS (E) who reported noise problems reduced at second EMS.

It is found that noise problems like quarreling and loud sound from music box reported by Host community (D) and New owner/renter at RS (E) reduced. 13 PAPs at RS (A) mentioned that they have noise problems from quarrelling, loud sound from music box and drunkard. At second EMS, no one mentioned noise from motorbike.

PAPs at RS (A), Host community (D) and New owner/renter (E) faced bad smell near their houses. 28 PAPs at RS (A) reported that most smells come from toilet and garbage pit. 7 New owners/renters (E) also reported bad smell from toilet. As there is designated waste area like garbage pit at RS, PAPs at RS (A) and New owner/renter (E) disposed their solid waste at garbage pit. It is found that PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B), PAPs economically displaced only (C) and Host community (D) disposed their garbage at their convenience as there is no separated dumping place for them.

Table 5.21 Current Environmental Conditions

SN	Description	1 st ME					2 nd ME						
		PAPs (A+B+C) 66	Host Community (D = 20)	Rent (E = 14)	A = 39	B = 14	C = 13	PAPs (A,B,C)	Host Comm. (D)	New owner/renter (E)	A = 39	B = 24	C = 12
1	# of HHs with Noise Problem	11	2	6	11	-	14	1	5	13	-	1	
	% of HHs with Noise Problem	21%	10%	43%	28%	0%	27%	5%	31%	33%	-	8%	
2	Noise problem by Type												
a)	Noise from quarrelling	2 (4%)	-	1 (7%)	2 (5%)	-	6 (40%)	-	2 (40%)	6 (46%)	-	-	
b)	Noise from loud speaker	5 (10%)	1 (5%)	5 (36%)	5 (13%)	-	2 (13%)	-	1 (20%)	2 (15%)	-	-	
c)	Noise from sound box and quarrelling	3 (6%)	-	-	3 (8%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d)	Noise from drunks	1 (2%)	-	-	1 (3%)	-	1 (7%)	-	-	1 (8%)	-	-	
e)	Noise from Motorbike	-	1 (5%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
f)	Not mentioned	-	-	-	-	-	4 (27%)	1 (100%)	2 (40%)	4 (31%)	-	1 (100%)	
3	# of HH with bad smell near house	28	2	3	26	2	32	1	7	32	-	-	
	% of HH with bad smell near house	54%	10%	21%	67%	15%	63%	5%	44%	82%	-	0%	
4	Bad smell from where												
a)	from Toilet	7 (25%)	-	-	7 (27%)	-	28 (88%)	-	7 (100%)	28 (88%)	-	-	
b)	from Waste well	-	1 (50%)	1 (33%)	-	-	3 (9%)	-	-	3 (9%)	-	-	
c)	Due to neighbor livestock	2 (7%)	1 (50%)	-	2 (8%)	-	-	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	
d)	from neighbor house	2 (7%)	-	1 (33%)	1 (4%)	1 (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
e)	from drainage system	4 (14%)	-	-	3 (12%)	1 (50%)	1 (3%)	-	-	1 (3%)	-	-	
f)	No answer	13 (46%)	-	1 (33%)	13 (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Disposal places for solid wastes												
a)	Designated waste area	45 (68%)	3 (15%)	14 (100%)	39 (100%)	3 (21%)	3 (23%)	44 (59%)	6 (30%)	16 (100%)	39 (100%)	3 (13%)	2 (17%)
b)	Digging and burning	13 (20%)	17 (85%)	-	-	6 (43%)	7 (54%)	9 (12%)	6 (30%)	-	-	6 (25%)	3 (25%)
c)	Behind house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (15%)	-	-	-	-
d)	to the drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1%)	-	-	-	-	1 (8%)
e)	the Stream	2 (3%)	-	-	-	2 (14%)	-	6 (8%)	-	-	-	5 (21%)	1 (8%)
f)	near railway	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1%)	-	-	-	-	1 (8%)
g)	Away from home	4 (6%)	-	-	-	1 (7%)	3 (23%)	6 (8%)	4 (20%)	-	-	3 (13%)	3 (25%)
h)	Use as fertilizer	2 (3%)	-	-	-	2 (14%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i)	No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 (11%)	1 (5%)	-	-	7 (29%)	1 (8%)

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st external monitoring report.

5.4.8 Participation in the Income Restoration Program (IRP)

50% of PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) attended different types of vocational trainings, followed by 49% of PAPs at RS (A). There are very few households attended the vocational trainings among PAPs economically displaced only (C). Most of PAPs at RS (A) attended Fuji work and microfinance

training. PAPs sold/rented a house at RS (B) and PAPs economically displaced only (C) did not join microfinance training. About one third of total respondents that attended these trainings responded that trainings did not help them to find jobs. Almost 50% of PAP households (A-C) are interested in further vocational trainings.

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 possible. According to some respondents PAPs, they 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 alone.

The following reasons are why the trainings are not helpful for them to find a job:

- ❖ Some did not attend the training fully.
- ❖ For driving training, driving license is required to drive heavy vehicles.
- ❖ There is lack of investment to start a business.
- ❖ It is difficult to find a job.
- ❖ Basic training is not enough to get a job.
- ❖ Some are unable to work due to illness.

Table 5.22 Participation in Vocational Training as part of IRP

Sr	Description	1 st ME				2 nd ME			
		PAPs at RS (A=39)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B = 14)	Eco Displaced Only (C = 13)	Total (66)	PAPs at RS (A=39)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B = 24)	Eco Displaced Only (C = 12)	Total (75)
1	No. of HH with attending any vocational training	14	5	4	23	19	12	3	34
2	% of HH with attending any vocational training	36%	36%	31%	35%	49%	50%	25%	45%
3	Type of Training								
	basic electric course	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	2
	Computer	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1
	Driving	5	1	2	8	3	2	2	7
	Singing & Playing Training	2	-	-	2				
	Food procession training	4	-	-	4	3	1	-	4
	Furniture	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2
	Japanese Speaking	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
	Piano	-	1	-	1				
	Mechanic	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
	FUJI Work	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
	Microfinance	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
	Security Training	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Sr	Description	1 st ME				2 nd ME			
		PAPs at RS (A=39)	PAPs sold /rented out at RS (B = 14)	Eco Displaced Only (C = 13)	Total (66)	PAPs at RS (A=39)	PAPs sold /rented out at RS (B = 24)	Eco Displaced Only (C = 12)	Total (75)
4	Type of Training								
	basic electric course	7%	20%	0%	9%	11%	0%	0%	6%
	Computer	0%	20%	25%	9%	0%	8%	0%	3%
	Driving	36%	20%	50%	35%	16%	17%	67%	21%
	Singing & Playing Training	14%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Food procession training	29%	0%	0%	17%	16%	8%	0%	12%
	Furniture	14%	0%	0%	9%	5%	8%	0%	6%
	Japanese Speaking	0%	20%	0%	4%	5%	8%	0%	6%
	Piano	0%	20%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Mechanic	0%	0%	25%	4%	0%	8%	0%	3%
	FUJI Work	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	8%	0%	18%
	Microfinance	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	12%
	Security Training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	3%
5	No. of HH respond training help to find job	4	3	-	7	9	3	-	12
6	% of HH respond training help to find job	29%	60%	0%	30%	47%	25%	0%	35%
7	Reasons for training did not help to find job								
	can't drive well	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	need driving license	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	6
	not appointed yet	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	not enough money to invest	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1
	not fully attended	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	3
	Studying	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Training is very basic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Training was stopped	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	No Job found	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Unable to work, illness	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	NO Answer	7	3	2	12	-	-	-	-
8	Reasons for training did not help to find job								
	can't drive well	7%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	need driving license	7%	0%	25%	9%	11%	17%	67%	18%
	not appointed yet	21%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	not enough money to invest	7%	20%	0%	9%	5%	0%	0%	3%
	not fully attended	7%	20%	0%	9%	11%	8%	0%	9%
	Studying	0%	0%	25%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Training is very basic	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	3%

Sr	Description	1 st ME				2 nd ME			
		PAPs at RS (A=39)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B = 14)	Eco Displaced Only (C = 13)	Total (66)	PAPs at RS (A=39)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B = 24)	Eco Displaced Only (C = 12)	Total (75)
	Training was stopped	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	3%
	No Job found	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	33%	6%
	Unable to work, illness	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	6%
	NO Answer	50%	60%	50%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9	No. of HH interested in further vocationally training opportunities	11	6	5	22	20	12	5	37
10	% of HH interested in further vocationally training opportunities	28%	43%	38%	33%	51%	50%	42%	49%

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015 and the 1st external monitoring report.

5.4.9 Communications, Social Networks and Cohesion

(1) Community Information Sources and Communication

The table below shows that majority of the households except Renters/New owners at the RS (E) reported that social groups such as funeral support group and social welfare groups exist in their community. Only 19% of Renter/New owners at the RS (E) know the existence of social groups at the RS. According to PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B), economically displaced PAPs (C) and Host community, over 67% of the information from the government came from 100 household head. Information flow is diverse for those who are living at the RS. As for the PAPs at the RS (A), most of the government information is shared by 100 household head (41%) and a committee with 10 representatives from project affected people (41%). Renter/New owners at the RS (E) received the information from 100 household (56%), a committee with 10 representatives from project affected people (19%) and their neighbors (13%) respectively.

Social information sources for the PAPs at RS (A) are 49% from a committee with 10 PAPs, 31% from 100 Household head and 23 % from monk. It is found that a committee with 10 representatives from project affected people is considered to include one of social information sources for PAPs at the RS (A), PAPs who sold/rented their house at the RS (B) and Renters/New owners at the RS (E). It is also learnt that monk plays a role as a social information provider at the RS.

Table 5.23 (a) Community Communications and Social Activities in HH Number

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner/renter (E)	Total
1	HHs with social group existing in community	36	21	8	20	3	88
2	HHs with no social group yet formed in community	3	2	3	-	9	17

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner/renter (E)	Total
3	HHs replied "Don't know"	-	1	1	-	4	6
4	Government Information shared by sources						
	1) 100 HHs	16	18	8	15	9	66
	2) 10 HHs	1	-	-	4	-	5
	3) Village administrator	5	4	2	-	-	11
	4) Other governmental official	2	-	1	-	-	3
	5) CSOs	1	-	-	-	-	1
	6) Monk	4	-	-	1	-	5
	7) Committee with 10 People	16	2	-	-	3	21
	8) Neighbor	-	-	-	-	2	2
	9) Relative	-	-	-	-	1	1
	9) Head of Factory	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10) Don't know	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	Social Activities Information shared by sources						
	1) 100 HHs	12	16	6	14	9	57
	2) 10 HHs	1	1	1	4	-	7
	3) Village administrator	2	2	1	-	-	5
	4) Other governmental official	1	-	1	-	-	2
	5) CSOs	1	2	2	-	-	5
	6) Monk	9	-	-	1	-	10
	7) Committee with 10 People	19	2	-	-	3	24
	8) Neighbor	-	1	-	1	2	4
	9) Relative	-	-	-	-	1	1
	9) Head of Factory	-	-	1	-	-	1
	10) Don't know	-	-	-	-	1	1

Note: 1. 100 household head means the person who is in charge of 100 households.
 2. 10 household head means the person who is in charge of 10 households.
 3. Civil Society Organization (CSO) means local based organization comprised of local community.
 4. Head of factory means chief of factory. Being a factory staff, the respondent is living in the housing provided by the factory at factory compound.

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Table 5.23 (b) Community Communications and Social Activities by percentage

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner/renter (E)	Total
1	HHs with social group existing in community	92%	88%	67%	100%	19%	79%
2	HHs with no social group yet formed in community	8%	8%	25%	0%	56%	15%

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner/ renter (E)	Total
3	HHs replied "Don't know"	0%	4%	8%	0%	25%	5%
4	Government Information shared by sources						
	1) 100 HHs	41%	75%	67%	75%	56%	59%
	2) 10 HHs	3%	0%	0%	20%	0%	5%
	3) Village administrator	13%	17%	17%	0%	0%	10%
	4) Other governmental official	5%	0%	8%	0%	0%	3%
	5) CSOs	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	6) Monk	10%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%
	7) Committee with 10 People	41%	8%	0%	0%	19%	19%
	8) Neighbor	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	2%
	9) Relative	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
	9) Head of Factory	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%
	10) Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
5	Social Activities Information shared by sources						
	1) 100 HHs	31%	67%	50%	70%	56%	51%
	2) 10 HHs	3%	4%	8%	20%	0%	6%
	3) Village administrator	5%	8%	8%	0%	0%	5%
	4) Other governmental official	3%	0%	8%	0%	0%	2%
	5) CSOs	3%	8%	17%	0%	0%	5%
	6) Monk	23%	0%	0%	5%	0%	9%
	7) Committee with 10 People	49%	8%	0%	0%	19%	22%
	8) Neighbor	0%	4%	0%	5%	13%	4%
	9) Relative	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
	9) Head of Factory	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%
	10) Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

(2) Community and Family Dispute Resolution

No matter general issues or issues concerning at relocation site are, most of PAPs at the RS and Renters/New owners at the RS (E) consult these issues with a committee with 10 representatives from project affected people followed by 100 HH heads and monk. The committee and monk have played an active role in community and family dispute resolution at Second EMS. It is noted that more people at RS became consult with monk and the committee. For Economically displaced PAPs (C), only 58% consult the 100 Household Head and 17% answered that they do not know who to consult mostly because many are living dispersed in various semi-urban areas near the SEZ.

At second EMS, 100% of PAPs at the RS (A) have good social relationships with their neighbours because of the proximity of houses and their long stay at RS. The renters/ new owners at the RS (E) increased the level of socialization with their neighbors compared with first EMS.

Table 5.24 (a) Community Problem-Solving and Social Relationships shown in HH Number

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner / renter (E)	Total
1	For issues at Relocation Site, who do you consult?						
	1) 100 HHs	13					13
	2) Village administrator	4					4
	3) Other governmental official	1					1
	4) Monk	7					7
	5) Committee with 10 People	21					21
	6) Neighbor	1					1
2	For general issues, who do you consult?						
	1) 100 HHs	18	15	7	18	11	69
	2) 10 HHs	1	-	-	2	2	5
	3) Village administrator	4	6	1	-	-	11
	4) Other governmental official	-	2	1	-	-	3
	5) Monk	7	-	-	-	-	7
	6) Committee with 10 People	17	1	-	-	2	20
	7) Neighbor	1	-	-	-	1	2
	8) Head of Factory	-	-	1	-	-	1
	9) Don't know	-	-	2	-	-	2
3	Social Relationship with Neighbor HHs	39	24	11	20	15	109
4	Average No. HHs that Residents at the RS are friends with	46				10	35

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

Table 5.24 (b) Community Problem-Solving and Social Relationships shown by percentage

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner / renter (E)	Total
1	For issues at Relocation Site, who do you consult?						
	1) 100 HHs	33%					33%
	2) Village administrator	10%					10%
	3) Other governmental official	3%					3%
	4) Monk	18%					18%
	5) Committee with 10 People	54%					54%
	6) Neighbor	3%					3%
2	For general issues, who do you consult?						
	1) 100 HHs	46%	63%	58%	90%	69%	62%
	2) 10 HHs	3%	0%	0%	10%	13%	5%
	3) Village administrator	10%	25%	8%	0%	0%	10%

Sr	Description	PAPs at RS (A)	PAPs sold/rented out at RS (B)	Eco. displaced only (C)	Host Community (D)	Newer owner / renter (E)	Total
	4) Other governmental official	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	3%
	5) Monk	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	6) Committee with 10 People	44%	4%	0%	0%	13%	18%
	7) Neighbor	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%
	8) Head of Factory	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%
	9) Don't know	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	2%
3	Social relationship with Neighbors HHs	100%	100%	92%	100%	94%	98%
4	Average No. HHs that Residents at the RS are friends with	46				10	35

Source: socio-economic survey Aug. 2015

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

In the following section, major findings and conclusions are summarised. Additionally, based on the findings, some recommendations to further improve the resettlement and income restoration activities are prepared by the external monitoring consultants.

6.1 Conclusion - Major Findings

6.1.1 Assistance

In terms of assistance, PAPs have received relevant assistance package in accordance with RWP based on internal monitoring review and the agreement on assistance signed by PAPs and Yangon Regional Government. However, there is no internal or external monitoring records for satisfaction level of PAPs on the assistance package received, which can be obtained through the future monitoring activity.

In terms of facilities in relocation site, the RS was designed to have 68 housing plots with a concrete access road, seven water wells, garbage pit, drainage and electricity at each house with electricity meters also installed as per RWP. It is found that some of PAPs at RS have concerns about their land registration title at RS. 100 household head from Host community mentioned that existing cemetery yard is needed to extend or build a new one for PAPs because the people from Host Community and Relocation Site are using the same funeral place.

6.1.2 Monitoring of Livelihood

Odd jobs, wage workers and home businesses are common livelihoods of PAP (A-C). It is found that more PAPs are raising livestock compared with before resettlement and first EMS. There are only a few PAPs who are still doing rice farming and cash crops due to lack of farmlands. Two third of the PAPs have secondary income sources. PAPs with two incomes are better off than PAPs with one income.. PAPs who sold/rented a house at RS (B) are still economically the best-off in terms of income both for first EMS and second EMS because some PAPs are still doing rice farming and livestock to maximize their income. Several PAPs (B) sold their houses at RS and moved back to their native town (Taik Gyi far from Yangon) mentioned that they were able to make their living by doing fishery here than RS. PAPs at the RS are still in the condition of the lowest income mainly because PAPs at the RS has high dependency rate due to bigger family with less employment compared with PAPs sold/rented out the house/land, economically displaced HHs, host community and new owners/renters as their income increased only small amount of earnings at second EMS. Some PAPs who changed odd jobs to wage workers and home business increased income. Some PAPs who remains engaged in odd jobs decreased their income and some PAPs who changed their jobs from rice farming to odd jobs also decreased their income. Income and expenditure of PAPs (A-C) shows that their incomes slightly increased at the 2nd EMS. But on the other hand, their expenditure remains outweigh their incomes. The level of indebtedness makes PAPs vulnerable, causing vicious cycle of poverty. It is said that support from debt reduction activities are supportive for PAPs because they decreased their indebtedness level. Surprisingly, spending on expenditure of PAPs at the RS (A) decreased considerably. This can be the positive consequences of home account training. It is difficult to conclude whether PAPs' livelihoods become better in terms of employment, income & expenditure , saving and debt. Income Restoration Program

In terms of income restoration program, it is learnt that different varieties of vocational trainings were provided to PAPs based on need analysis of PAPs through consultations with PAPs. It is good for PAPs to gain skills and knowledge to some extent. 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 crucial 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. It is also necessary to write training reports after providing trainings so as to assess the effectiveness of the trainings. Follow-up activities are also needed to ensure whether given trainings to PAPs are useful or not and how many PAPs gain jobs after trainings.

In terms of employment, PAPs at RS have high dependency rate because of bigger family with less employment. Some of PAPs reported that they only know how to do farming and livestock raising. Now their income became disrupted and jobless. They are engaged in odd jobs to earn some income. It is important for PAPs to create non-farm income earning opportunities for their employment and regular income.

Vulnerable people/households are defined as 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. Those who are engaged in odd job as casual labor seem to be vulnerable because they do not have jobs for every day and they do not have regular income. These make them vulnerable for their survival. Women PAPs became women headed households because their breadwinner died young. They are also vulnerable as they have no jobs with children. It is learnt that 2 female PAPs are employed by JET as cleaners.

6.1.3 Institutional Preparedness

It is obviously seen lack of sufficient manpower in TSEZMC's organization structure to support for resettlement activities such as schedule of management of relocation and development of SEZ area and facilitation of the job recruitment of PAPs in SEZ area. Currently TSMC is assisted by JICA Expert Teams. When JICA Expert Teams leave and hand over tasks to TSMC some time next year, it is crucial for TSEZMC in order to support future resettlement activities efficiently and effectively. with sufficient workforce.

6.1.4 Grievance Redness

Modified grievance mechanism has been currently developed for easy access for PAPs to complaints. It appears more effective and quicker in resolving the issues raised by PAPs. It is assumed that grievance mechanism proposed by RWP did not function well because not many complaints were found or data has not been properly recorded.

6.1.5 Environmental Conditions in the RS

Environmental issues raised by PAPs at RS are sense of feeling in insecurity for stolen case, poor fencing, legal land ownership title, bad smells from toilets and garbage pit and noises from drunkard, music box and quarrelling.

6.1.6 Consultation Meetings

In terms of consultation meetings, there are different varieties of public consultations, seminar and workshops. Four public consultations and one seminar for stakeholders were conducted with respective government officials, project affected people, media and JICA expert team. Besides, there were four meetings for IRPISC and there were three income restoration program workshop. It is also noted that there were many formal and informal meetings with PAPs.

6.1.7 Internal Monitoring

In terms of internal monitoring records, internal monitoring reports are found with well preparation and documented. It is also found that conditions of wells, drainage, roads, garbage pit, toilets, electricity provision, living status of PAPs (house ownership and current usage) and other issues such as drainage conditions in compounds, plantations, livestock raising and other observations are monitored with weekly field visit. It is noted that monitoring work will be handed over to the village administrative office near the resettlement site.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Monitoring of Livelihood

It is needed to continue monitoring PAPs' livelihood, especially employment, income, expenditure, saving and debt. In addition, indebtedness should be taken into consideration as vulnerable criteria if PAPs overcome their food security by borrowing money. It is better to introduce microfinance activity such as home account training at earlier stage of resettlement workplan so that project affected people can cope with living style changes and money management for their income and expenditure to minimize debt.

6.2.2 Institutional Preparedness

A key recommendation for institutional preparedness is to diagnose and strengthen TSMC in terms of capacity and working force before JICA expert teams phase out. To recruit energetic and qualified staff to support TSMC members is very important. Additionally to provide relevant capacity building trainings to them is important because implementing resettlement programs are not familiar well in Myanmar, which would be challenging.

6.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation on PAPs' Satisfactory Level

A key recommendation is to examine the PAP's satisfaction level on assistance package. Assistance package and relocation site development with facilities are completed as per RWP. For income restoration program, vocational trainings for work-skill and livelihood management are also provided. Overall, it can be said that implementation of RWP is line with its RWP. The satisfaction level of project affected people on RWP implementation plays a pivotal role to measure the adequacy of its implementation. It is found that the most important part on PAP's opinion is missing. It is recommended to conduct in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders to examine whether overall RWP implementation is adequate or not.

6.2.4 Income Restoration Program

It will be better to provide trainings to PAPs based on the vacancy required by the market, instead of PAP's needs because market assessment is crucial so to have more chances for getting relevant employment for PAPs.

Additionally, it is advisable that New owners/renters at RS should have a chance to participate in Microfinance activity including home account training to narrow down the gap between non resettlers and resettlers at RS. It would be fruitful for Economically displaced PAPs if they are accessible this activity because their locations are quite disperse and far from RS.

6.2.5 Environmental Conditions in the RS

To change their mindset and attitudes is very important for coping with existing environment and handling issues such as noises, odour from toilet and garbage because they will have to stand on their own for their survival after the end of project. It would be better to nurture PAPs about what is right, responsibility, accountability, ethics and ownership sense at earlier stage of implementation resettlement works in the future.

6.2.6 Data Management

It is recommended to create a proper database for the whole implementation of resettlement work program such as keeping records on income restoration activities, grievance redress, public consultation and internal monitoring though it is not that easy to do in practice with the limited manpower.

6.2.7 Ownership of Land

It would be great that relevant authorized body is able to issue land ownership title legally to PAPs for the sense of security and safety at Relocation Site.

Annex: 1

Institutional preparedness- Thilawa SEZ Management Committee

Step no	Activity	Remarks
1	Roles and responsibilities	TSEZMC governs Thilawa SEZ responsibilities for Resettlement Plan, playing initiative role in Resettlement Plan and Income Restoration Program.
2	Adequate staff	Human resources are limited. TSEZMC has lack of manpower.
3	Capacity development plan of staff	JICA expert established capacity development plan for government staff. This plan is still ongoing.
4	Establishment of field office with all infrastructure & computers and transport	Field office was established in Thanlyin township and the office is equipped with necessary infrastructure.
5	Formation of monitoring committee at field level	One member from IRPISC is assigned for monitoring at field level. He was technically supported by JICA expert team on job training with working together.
6	Creation of database	JICA expert team already developed database for internal monitoring.
7	Hiring an external monitor	National consultant was hired. JICA expert team provided technically to make transparent and neutral.

Institutional preparedness- Income Restoration Program Implementation Sub Committee (IRPISC)

Step no	Activity	Remarks
1	Roles and responsibilities	IRPISC has been implementing income restoration program. IRPISC is chaired by Dr. Than Aung from Myanmar Government. Main members are from Myanmar government including PAPs and NGOs.
2	Office Space, Furniture & Computers	There is no independent office. Meeting takes place when needed.
3	Adequate staff	There are 15 members. Based on the nature of problems, members from relevant ministries are shifted based on the nature of problem to solve the issues through meetings.
4	Capacity development plan of staff	Technical knowledge and more experiences are crucial for making income restoration program work better. Members have strong will to support PAP. In supporting PAPs, it is important for members how to negotiate and communicate with PAPs when necessary.
5	Difficulties	Experiences and Technical knowledge are important to solve the solutions raised by the community.

Source: Draft Guidelines on Monitoring & Evaluation of Resettlement (21 April 2003, ADB)

**Annex 2 : Monitoring Sheet Household Survey (A):
for PAPs living in Relocation Site (OWNERS)**

1. DATE OF INTERVIEW:

/ NAME OF INTERVIEWER

2. INTERVIEWEE (1) New HH No. / Old HH No.

(2) Name of interviewee (Relationship with Household Head)

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Relationship with HH Heads	3.2 Name	3.3 Age	3.4 Sex	3.5 Marital Status	3.6 Status (E.g. Student, worker)	3.7 Occupation	3.8 a)Location of work b)Transport	3.9 Disability
Household Head								
Family member 1 ()								
Family member 2 ()								
Family member 3 ()								
Family member 4 ()								

[ADD as required]								
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Option:

3.5 Marital status [choose one]	3.6 Status [choose one]	3.7 Occupation [choose one]	3.8 Location [choose one]	3.9 Disability [choose one]
1=Married	1=Employed full-time	1=Farmer	1=Kyauktan, 2=Thanlyin	1= Sight
2=Living together not married	2=Employed part-time	2= Housewife	3=Yangon,4=Others	2= Hearing
3=Widowed	3=Looking for a job/unemployed	3= Casual Labourer / Odd Job	Transport	3= Amputee
4=Divorced	5=Unable to work-ill/elderly	4= Wage Worker	1=On foot, 2=Motorbike	4= Mobility impaired
5=Separated	6=Others	5= Public Servant	3=Bicycle	5= Mental illness
6=Single /never married		6=Others	4=Motorbike taxi	6=Others
			5=Ferry bus, 6=Others	

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS		Answer
3.9	What is the Total number of persons / members in your Household (including respondent)?	Male _____ Female _____ TOTAL _____
3.10	Is it a Female-Headed Household?	YES / NO
3.11	Is it headed by Elderly Person (over 65 years)?	YES / NO
3.12	If household does not have job currently, what is reason?	1=Look for job (what type of job? []) 2=Retired 3=Sickness 4=Disability 5= Rely on parents/ children/ other family members
3.13	Do you continue the same job as before resettlement (Household Head)?	YES / NO If No, Why?

4. LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

QUESTIONS		Answer	
4.1	<p>What are main and secondary sources of income in family?</p> <p><i>[Circle one each for main and secondary income sources]</i></p>	<p><u>Main Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>	<p><u>Secondary Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>

QUESTIONS		Answer	
4.2	<p>What is total MONTHLY household income last month in family?</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p>Categories</p> <p>a) Crop/vegetable sales b) Livestock/product sales c) Salaries d) Odd jobs/casual labour e) Remittances f) Other</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	<p>Amount (Kyat)</p> <p>a) b) c) d) e) f)</p>
4.3	<p>Please estimate your MONTHLY household expenditure on:</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p>Food</p> <p>a) Rice b) Oils c) Milk d) Sugar e) Tea/coffee f) Vegetables g) Meat/fish h) Other food</p> <p>Non-food</p> <p>a) Fuel b) Firewood, c) Betel leaf d) Cigarette e) Lottery f) Alcohol g) Electricity h) Water i) Transport j) Telephone k) Education l) Health care</p>	<p>Amount (Kyat)</p> <p>a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l)</p>

QUESTIONS		Answer	
		m) Donation (social welfare) n) Clothes o) Tax/Other TOTAL _____	m) n) o)
4.4	Does your household income allow you to save?	YES / NO	
4.5	If YES to 4.7, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank/at home 2=Purchase livestock 3=Invest in business 4=Other	_
4.6	Are you a member of a credit group?		_
4.7	Did you borrow money before/after resettlement? If before/after , from whom? With how much % of interest?	Before; YES / NO 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Money lender,6=Other Interest (%) () After: YES / NO 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Other Interest (%) ()	_
4.8	If YES to 4.8, what was the main purpose for borrowing money?	Specify _____	
4.9	How often and how much do/did you borrow (times per year) before/after resettlement ? [Circle one]	Before :1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year How much () Kyats After: 1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year How much () Kyats	
4.10	Have you made any investments in livelihood activities before/after resettlement?	Categories Before: YES, NO a) Land	a)

QUESTIONS		Answer	
		b) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) c) Seeds or other inputs d) Livestock e) Open small shop f) Others <u>After: YES, NO</u> g) Land h) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) i) Seeds or other inputs j) Livestock k) Open small shop l) Others	

5. FOOD SECURITY

QUESTIONS		Answer	
5.1	What is the main source of food for the household before/after resettlement?	<p><u>Before</u>: 1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives</p> <p><u>After</u>: 1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives</p>	_
5.2	Did you have food shortages in past 12 months?	YES / NO	
5.3	If YES to 5.2, in times of shortages, how did the household fill the gap? <i>[Record all mentioned]</i>	<p>Specify _____</p> <p>(E.g. Sold livestock; Sold household assets; Borrowed; Labour migration; Ate fewer meals etc)</p>	
5.4	What was the main reason for food shortage/s?	<p>1=Drought; 2=Livestock shortage; 3=Land shortage;</p> <p>4= Crop damage due to pests and disease; 5=</p> <p>No other income sources; 6=Other (specify)</p>	_
5.5	Do the children in your family consume two or more meals per day?	YES / NO	If NO, why? _____
5.6	How many days do/did you consume meat/fish and milk before/after resettlement per week?	<p><u>Before</u> :1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week</p> <p><u>After</u>: 1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week</p>	

6. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION

QUESTIONS		Answer	
6.1	Do you own the house that you are currently living?	1=Own house; 2=Don't own; Rented house	__
6.2	If rented, how much rent per MONTH?	Amount Kyat_____ / month	
6.3	Overall, how is the condition of your house compared to before resettlement?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.4	Do you own another house anywhere else?	YES / NO	Specify where_____
6.5	What type of toilet do you use?	1=No toilet/open; 2=traditional latrine; 3=Improved latrine/septic tank	__
6.6	If Septic Tank/fly proof toilet, how do you manage when tank is full?	Specify_____	
6.17	How do the toilet facilities compare to before resettlement?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.8	Where do you get your drinking and cooking water?	1=Private well; 2=Collective well at relocation site; 3=collective well outside of relocation site; 4=River; 5=Rain water; 6=Other (specify)_____	__
6.9	When you drink water, do you drink it directly or boil it before drinking or something else?	1=Drink directly, 2=Boil before drinking, 3=Filter before drinking	
6.10	How long do/did you take to get/fetch water at previous living place (before resettlement)?	Before: 1=private well, 2=within 10min, 3=within 30min, 4=from 30min to 1hours, 5=more than 1hour After: 1=private well, 2=within 10min, 3=within 30min, 4=from 30min to 1hours, 5=more than 1hour	
6.11	How is your access to water compared to before resettlement?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.12	Is there standing water around your house after raining?	YES / NO	Specify_____

QUESTIONS		Answer	
6.13	On rainy days, does the common drainage system function well around your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what happens?_____
6.14	Do you have electricity to your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what do you use (specify)_____
6.15	If YES, what purpose do you use electricity?		1=Lighting, 2=Cooking, 3=TV/DVD, 4=Refrigerator, 5=Stereo, 6=Karaoke, 7=home business (sawing machine, freezer etc), 8=Others ()
6.16	If YES to 6.15, do you always pay the electricity bill?	YES / NO	Comments_____
6.17	Do you try to save use of electricity to minimise the bill?	YES / NO	Comments_____
6.18	How long does it take to the main road from your house? (main road=the road where people can catch the ferry bus)	1=On foot 2=By bicycle 3=Motorbike	1.() min 2.() min 3.() min
6.19	How do the road conditions at relocation site (compare to before resettlement)?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	_
6.20	Do you feel safe/secure at your current house?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____

7. OWNERSHIP OF MOVEABLE ASSETS

QUESTIONS		Answer	
7.1	<p>What Household Assets do you have?</p> <p><i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i></p>	<p>Categories</p> <p>a) Rice cooker b) Electric stove c) Iron d) Electric fan e) Fridge</p>	<p>No. of Items</p> <p>a) b) c) d) e)</p>

QUESTIONS		Answer	
		f) Inverter g) Small generator h) TV i) Phone j) Water pump k) Sewing machine l) Solar panel m) Battery n) Radio o) Washing machine p) Karaoke q) Others ()	f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o) p) q)
7.2	<p>What Other Assets do you have?</p> <p><i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i></p>	<p>Categories</p> <p>a) Bicycle b) Motorbike c) Gondow (hand tractor) d) Tractor e) Car</p>	<p>No. of Items</p> <p>a) b) c) d) e)</p>

8. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE

QUESTIONS		Answer	
EDUCATION			
8.1	How many school children do you have in your family?	TOTAL	__
8.2	Do all children above 5 years attend school? If NO, why not?	YES / NO	If NO, specify why _____
8.3	Is the school closer to you than before resettlement?	1=Yes, closer; 2=No, further away; 3=Same distance as before	__

QUESTIONS		Answer		
8.4	How long does it take to the nearest school from your house and how do children go to school??	School name 1 ()	School name 2 ()	School name 3 ()
		() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()
8.5	Do you have to pay a transportation fee for school transport? If YES, how much per day?	YES / NO	If YES, Kyat / day _____	
8.6	Are there children who drop out of school? If YES, why?	YES / NO	If YES, specify why _____	
8.7	Overall, are you satisfied with school that your children attend?	If YES, why If NO why _____		_
HEALTH & HEALTH CARE				
8.8	When you fall ill, how do you manage? (E.g. go to clinic/hospital/self-treatment etc)	1=Go to health clinic; 2= Go to Hospital; 3=Self-treatment; 4=Traditional medicine; 5=Other (specify)		_
8.9	Was any member of your household affected by serious illness in the last 12 months?	YES / NO	If YES, specify illness ____ When ____	
8.10	How long does it take to the nearest health clinic to your house?	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	NName od Clinic ()	
8.11	Is the health clinic closer to you than before resettlement?	1=Yes, closer; 2=No, further away; 3=Same distance as before		_

9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

QUESTIONS		Answer
9.1	Are there any noise problems where you live that disturb you?	YES / NO If YES, Specify

QUESTIONS		Answer	
9.2	How do you manage when there are noise issues?	Specify_____	
9.3	Is there bad smell at relocation site? If Yes, where does it come from?	YES / NO	From where?
9.4	How do you manage when there are odour issues?	Specify_____	
9.5	Where do you dispose of your solid waste?	Specify_____	
9.6	Are there any environmental issues where you live? [List to top TWO issues]	1. _____ 2. _____	

10. PARTICIPATION IN INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM / VOCATIONAL TRAINING

QUESTIONS		Answer	
10.1	Is there any family members who attended any vocational training for the IRP?	YES / NO If YES, how many persons()	
10.2	If YES to 10.1, which training did you/ he/her attend?		
10.3	Did the training help you/him/her find a job / alternative income?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____
10.4	Did you/ he/her get some skill/knowledge from the training?	YES / NO	
10.5	If you did not find a job / alternative income after training, what is the reason?	Specify_____	
10.6			
10.7	Are you interested in further vocation training opportunities, if any?	YES / NO	

11. COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

QUESTIONS		Answer	
11.1	How many social groups exist at relocation site / Myaing tharyar (3)?	YES / NO	How many? ()
11.2	If NO, do you think it needs to be formed?	YES / NO	
11.3	what is social activities in your community?	Specify _____	
11.4	How is the governmental /social activities' information shared? (trough 10HHs/ 100HHs, village administrator etc)	a-Governmental information [] b-social activities []	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.5	When you have problem which cannot be solved within family, who do you ask consultation/help? (100HHs, village administrators etc) (a) problem in society, security, (b) infrastructure at relocation site,	(a) General issues [] (b) Issue concerning relocation site []	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.6	Is there any social relationship with neighbor? (having tea/chatting together, for children to play together, playing karaoke together, watching video/TV together etc)	YES / NO	If YES, what activities? ()
11.7	How many households do you know friendly at relocation site?	() HHs	

Annex 3 : Monitoring Sheet Household Survey (B):

For PAPs who sold/rented house at relocation site

1. Date of interview/Interviewer _____

2. Interviewee (1) New HH No. /Old HH No. _____

(2) Name of interviewee (Relationship with Household Head) _____

2. (3) Location of living place (Name of Village/Ward) _____

(3) Date move in the current living place _____

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

.1 Relationship with HH Heads	3.2 Name	3.3 Age	3.4 Sex	3.5 Marital Status	3.6 Status (E.g. Student, worker)	3.7-1 Occupation	3.7-2 a)Location of work b)Transport	3.8 Disability
Household Head								
Family member 1 ()								
Family member 2 ()								
Family member 3 ()								
Family member 4 ()								
[ADD as required]								

Option:

3.5 Marital status [choose one] 3.6 Status [choose one]

3.7-1 Occupation [choose one] 3.7-2 Location [choose one] 3.8 Disability [choose one]

1=Married	1=Employed full-time	1=Farmer	1=Kyauktan, 2=Thanlyin	1= Sight
2=Living together not married	2=Employed part-time	2= Housewife	3=Yangon,4=Others	2= Hearing
3=Widowed	3=Looking for a job/unemployed	3= Casual Labourer / Odd Job	Transport	3= Amputee
4=Divorced	5=Unable to work-ill/elderly	4= Wage Worker	1=On foot, 2=Motorbike	4= Mobility impaired
5=Separated	6=Others	5= Public Servant	3=Bicycle	5= Mental illness
6=Single /never married		6=Others	4=Motorbike taxi	6=Others
			5=Ferry bus, 6=Others	

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER
3.9	What is the total number of persons / members in your Household (including respondent)?	Male _____ Female _____ TOTAL _____
3.10	Is it a Female-Headed Household?	YES / NO
3.11	Is it headed by Elderly Person (over 65 years)?	YES / NO
3.12	If household does not have job currently, what is reason?	1=Look for job (what type of job? []) 2=Retired 3=Sickness 4=Disability 5= Rely on parents/ children/ other family members
3.13	Do you continue the same job as before resettlement (Household Head)?	YES / NO If No, Why?

4. LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
4.1	<p>What are main and secondary sources of income in family?</p> <p><i>[Circle one each for main and secondary income sources]</i></p>	<p><u>Main Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>	<p><u>Secondary Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>
4.2	<p>What is total MONTHLY household income last month in family?</p>	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>a) Crop/vegetable sales</p>	<p><u>Amount (Kyat)</u></p> <p>a)</p>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
	<i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i>	b) Livestock/product sales c) Salaries d) Odd jobs/casual labour e) Remittances f) Other <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	b) c) d) e) f) <hr/>
4.3	Please estimate your MONTHLY household expenditure on: <i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i>	<u>Food</u> a) Rice b) Oils c) Milk d) Sugar e) Tea/coffee f) Vegetables g) Meat/fish h) Other food <u>Non-food</u> a) Fuel b) Firewood, c) Betel leaf d) Cigarette e) Lottery f) Alcohol g) Electricity h) Water i) Transport for work j) Telephone k) Education l) Health care m) Donation (social welfare) n) Clothes o) Tax/Other	<u>Amount (Kyat)</u> a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		TOTAL	_____
4.4	Does your household income allow you to save?	YES / NO	
4.5	If YES to 4.4, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank/at home 2=Purchase livestock 3=Invest in business 4=Other	_
4.6	Are you a member of a credit group?	YES / NO	_
4.7	Did you borrow money before/after resettlement? If YES, from whom? with how much % of interest?	<p><u>Before</u>: YES / NO <i>From whom?</i> 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Money lender, 6=Other <i>How much interest (%)?</i> ()</p> <p><u>After</u>: YES / NO <i>From whom?</i> 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Money lender, 6=Other <i>How much interest (%)?</i> ()</p>	
4.8	If YES to 4.8, what was the main purpose for borrowing money?	Specify _____	
4.9	How often and how much do/did you borrow (times per year) before/after resettlement? If YES, when? [Circle one]	<p><u>Before</u> : 1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year <i>How much?</i> () Kyats <i>Which month?</i> ()</p> <p><u>After</u>: 1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year <i>How much?</i> () Kyats <i>Which month?</i> ()</p>	
4.10	Have you made any investments in livelihood activities before/after resettlement? If YES, when?	<p><u>Before</u>: YES / NO if YES, when? () m) Land</p>	

QUESTIONS		ANSWER
		n) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) o) Seeds or other inputs p) Livestock q) Open small shop r) Others <u>After: YES, NO if YES, when? (_____)</u> a) Land b) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) c) Seeds or other inputs d) Livestock e) Open small shop f) Others

5. FOOD SECURITY

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
5.1	What is the main source of food for the household before/after resettlement?	<p><u>Before</u>: 1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives</p> <p><u>After</u>: 1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives</p>	_
5.2	Did you have food shortages in past 12 months? If YES, when?	YES / NO When? ()	
5.3	If YES to 5.2, in times of shortages, how did the household fill the gap? [Record all mentioned]	Specify _____ (E.g. Sold livestock; Sold household assets; Borrowed; Labour migration; Ate fewer meals etc)	
5.4	What was the main reason for food shortage/s?	1=Drought; 2=Livestock shortage; 3=Land shortage; 4= Crop damage due to pests and disease; 5= No other income sources; 6=Other (specify)	_
5.5	Do the children in your family consume two or more meals per day?	YES / NO	If NO, why? _____
5.6	How many days do/did you consume meat/fish and milk before/after resettlement per week?	<p><u>Before</u> : 1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week</p> <p><u>After</u>: 1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week</p>	

6. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.1	Do you own the house that you are currently living?	1=Own house; 2=Don't own; Rented house	__
6.2	If rented, how much rent per MONTH?	Amount Kyat_____ / month	
6.3	Overall, how is the condition of your house compared to before resettlement?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.4	Do you own another house anywhere else?	YES / NO	Specify where_____
6.5	What type of toilet do you use?	1=No toilet/open; 2=traditional latrine; 3=Improved latrine/septic tank (fly proof toilet)	__
6.6	If septic tank/fly prrof toilet, how do you manage when tank is full?	Specify_____	
6.17	How do the toilet facilities compare to before resettlement?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.8	Where do you get your drinking and cooking water?	1=Private well; 2=Collective well at relocation site; 3=collective well outside of relocation site; 4=River; 5=Rain water; 6=Other (specify)_____	__
6.9	When you drink water, do you drink it directly or boil it before drinking or something else?	1=Drink directly, 2=Boil before drinking, 3=Filter before drinking	
6.10	How long do/did you take to get/fetch water at current/previous living place before resettlement?	Before: 1=private well, 2=within 10min, 3=within 30min, 4=from 30min to 1hours, 5=more than 1hour After: 1=private well, 2=within 10min, 3=within 30min, 4=from 30min to 1hours, 5=more than 1hour	
6.11	How is your access to water compared to before resettlement?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.12	Is there standing water around your house after raining?	YES / NO	Specify_____

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.13	On rainy days, does the common drainage system function well around your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what happens?_____
6.14	Do you have electricity to your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what do you use (specify)_____
6.15	If YES, what purpose do you use electricity?		1=Lighting, 2=Cooking, 3=TV/DVD, 4=Refrigerator, 5=Stereo, 6=Karaoke, 7=home business (sawing machine, freezer etc), 8=Others ()
6.16	If YES to 6.15, do you always pay the electricity bill?	YES / NO	Comments_____
6.17	Do you try to save use of electricity to minimise the bill?	YES / NO	Comments_____
6.18	How long does it take to the main road from your house? (main road=the road where people can catch the ferry bus)	1=On foot 2=By bicycle 3=Motorbike	1.() min 2.() min 3.() min
6.19	How do you find the road conditions at relocation site (compare to the previous living place before resettlement?)	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	_
6.20	Do you feel safe/secure at your current house?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____
6.24	When did you decide to sell/rent house? When did you actually sold/rent house and to who?	1=Before house was constructed at relocation site 2=After house was constructed without moving in house 3=Within 2-3 month after moved in new house (Jan-Feb2014) 5=Before rainy season started (March-May 2014) 6=After rainy season started (June-August 2014) 7=In a last few month (Sep-Oct 2014)	When decided? _ When sold/rented house? _
6.25	What is the reason for having sold/rented house in relocation site?	1=Go back to native hometown 2=Live with other family member 3=Look for job in other area 4=Find house and (farm-)land in other area where house/land is less expensive 5=Others ()	_

7. OWNERSHIP OF MOVEABLE ASSETS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
7.1	<p>What Household Assets do you have?</p> <p><i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i></p>	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>r) Rice cooker s) Electric stove t) Iron u) Electric fan v) Fridge w) Inverter x) Small generator y) TV z) Phone aa) Water pump bb) Sewing machine cc) Solar panel dd) Battery ee) Radio ff) Washing machine gg) Karaoke hh) Others ()</p>	<p><u>No. of Items</u></p> <p>r) s) t) u) v) w) x) y) z) aa) bb) cc) dd) ee) ff) gg) hh)</p>
7.2	<p>What Other Assets do you have?</p> <p><i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i></p>	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>f) Bicycle g) Motorbike h) Gondow (hand tractor) i) Tractor j) Car</p>	<p><u>No. of Items</u></p> <p>f) g) h) i) j)</p>

8. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER		
EDUCATION				
8.1	How many school children do you have in your family?	TOTAL		_
8.2	Do all children above 5 years attend school? If NO, why not?	YES / NO	If NO, specify why_____	
8.3	Is the school closer to you than previous living place?			
8.4	How long does it take to the nearest school from your house and how do children go to school?	School name 1 ()	School name 2 ()	School name 3 ()
		() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()
8.5	Do you have to pay a transportation fee for school transport? If YES, how much per day?	YES / NO	If YES, Kyat / day_____	
8.6	Are there children who drop out of school? If YES, why and when?	YES / NO	If YES, specify why_____when_____	
HEALTH & HEALTH CARE				
8.7	When you fall ill, how do you manage? (E.g. go to clinic hospital / self-treatment etc)	1=Go to health clinic; 2= Go to Hospital; 3=Self-treatment; 4=Traditional medicine; 5=Other (specify)		_
8.8	Was any member of your household affected by serious illness in the last 12 months?	YES / NO	If YES, specify illness____ When_____	
8.9	How long does it take to the nearest health clinic to your house?	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()		Name of Clinic ()

9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER
9.1	Where do you dispose of your solid waste?	Specify_____
9.2	Are there any environmental issues where you live? [List to top TWO issues]	1. _____ 2. _____

10. PARTICIPATION IN INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM / VOCATIONAL TRAINING

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
10.1	Is there any family members who attended any vocational training for the IRP?	YES / NO If YES, how many persons()	
10.2	If YES to 10.1, which training did you/ he/her attend?		
10.3	Did the training help you/him/her find a job / alternative income?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____
10.4	Did you/ he/her get some skill/knowledge from the training?	YES / NO	
10.5	If you did not find a job / alternative income after training, what is the reason?	Specify_____	
10.6	Are you interested in further vocation training opportunities, if any?	YES / NO	

11. COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
11.1	How many social groups exist in your community?	YES / NO	How many? ()
11.2	If NO, do you think it needs to be formed?	YES / NO	

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
11.3	What are social activities in your community?	Specify _____	
11.4	How is the governmental /social activities' information shared? (through 10HHs/ 100HHs, village administrator etc)	a-Governmental information [] b-social activities []	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.5	When you have problem which cannot be solved within family, who do you ask consultation/help? (100HHs, village administrators etc)	Answer[]	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.6	Is there any social relationship with neighbor? (having tea/chatting together, for children to play together, playing karaoke together, watching video/TV together etc)	YES / NO	If YES, what activities? ()

**Annex 4 : Monitoring Sheet Household Survey (C):
for PAPs only economically affected (not physically affected by relocation)**

1. Date of interview/Interviewer _____

2. Interviewee (1) HH No. _____ (2) Name of interviewee (Relationship with Household Head) _____

2. (3) Location of living place (Name of Village/Ward) _____ (3) Date move in the current living place _____

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

.1 Relationship with HH Heads	3.2 Name	3.3 Age	3.4 Sex	3.5 Marital Status	3.6 Status (E.g.	3.7-1 Occupation	3.7-2 a)Location of work	3.8 Disability
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					Student, worker)		b)Transport	
Household Head								
Family member 1 ()								
Family member 2 ()								
Family member 3 ()								
Family member 4 ()								
[ADD as required]								

Option:

3.5 Marital status [choose one]

- 1=Married
- 2=Living together not married
- 3=Widowed
- 4=Divorced
- 5=Separated
- 6=Single /never married

3.6 Status [choose one]

- 1=Employed full-time
- 2=Employed part-time
- 3=Looking for a job/unemployed
- 5=Unable to work-ill/elderly
- 6=Others

3.7-1 Occupation [choose one]

- 1=Farmer
- 2= Housewife
- 3= Casual Labourer / Odd Job
- 4= Wage Worker
- 5= Public Servant
- 6=Others

3.7-2 Location [choose one]

- 1=Kyauktan, 2=Thanlyin
- 3=Yangon,4=Others
- Transport**
- 1=On foot, 2=Motorbike
- 3=Bicycle
- 4=Motorbike taxi
- 5=Ferry bus, 6=Others

3.8 Disability [choose one]

- 1= Sight
- 2= Hearing
- 3= Amputee
- 4= Mobility impaired
- 5= Mental illness
- 6=Others

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER
3.9	What is the total number of persons / members in your Household (including respondent)?	Male _____ Female _____ TOTAL _____
3.10	Is it a Female-Headed Household?	YES / NO
3.11	Is it headed by Elderly Person (over 65 years)?	YES / NO
3.12	If household does not have job currently, what is reason?	1=Look for job (what type of job? []) 2=Retired 3=Sickness 4=Disability 5= Rely on parents/ children/ other family members
3.13	Do you continue the same job as before resettlement (Household Head)?	YES / NO If No, Why?

4. LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
4.1	<p>What are main and secondary sources of income in family?</p> <p><i>[Circle one each for main and secondary income sources]</i></p>	<p><u>Main Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>	<p><u>Secondary Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>
4.2	<p>What is total MONTHLY household income last month in family?</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>a) Crop/vegetable sales b) Livestock/product sales c) Salaries</p>	<p><u>Amount (Kyat)</u></p> <p>a) b) c)</p>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		d) Odd jobs/casual labour e) Remittances f) Other TOTAL	d) e) f) _____
4.3	<p>Please estimate your MONTHLY household expenditure on:</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p><u>Food</u> a) Rice b) Oils c) Milk d) Sugar e) Tea/coffee f) Vegetables g) Meat/fish h) Other food <u>Non-food</u> a) Fuel b) Firewood, c) Betel leaf d) Cigarette e) Lottery f) Alcohol g) Electricity h) Water i) Transport for work j) Telephone k) Education l) Health care m) Donation (social welfare) n) Clothes o) Tax/Other TOTAL</p>	<p><u>Amount (Kvat)</u> a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o) _____</p>
4.4	Does your household income allow you to save?	YES / NO	

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
4.5	If YES to 4.4, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank/at home 2=Purchase livestock 3=Invest in business 4=Other	_
4.6	Are you a member of a credit group?	YES / NO	_
4.7	Did you borrow money in the past 12 months? If YES from whom? With how much % of interest?	YES / NO <i>From whom?</i> 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Money lender, 6=Other <i>How much interest (%)?</i> ()	
4.8	If YES to 4.8, what was the main purpose for borrowing money?	Specify _____	
4.9	How often and how much do/did you borrow (times per year) in the past 12 months? If YES, when? <i>[Circle one]</i>	1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year <i>How much?</i> () Kyats <i>Which month?</i> ()	
4.10	Have you made any investments in livelihood activities in the past 12 months? If YES, when?	YES / NO s) Land t) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) u) Seeds or other inputs v) Livestock w) Open small shop x) Others <i>When?</i> ()	

5. FOOD SECURITY

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
5.1	What is the main source of food for the household?	1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives	__
5.2	Did you have food shortages in past 12 months? If YES, when?	YES / NO When? ()	
5.3	If YES to 5.2, in times of shortages, how did the household fill the gap? <i>[Record all mentioned]</i>	Specify _____ (E.g. Sold livestock; Sold household assets; Borrowed; Labour migration; Ate fewer meals etc)	
5.4	What was the main reason for food shortage/s?	1=Drought; 2=Livestock shortage; 3=Land shortage; 4= Crop damage due to pests and disease; 5= No other income sources; 6=Other (specify)	__
5.5	Do the children in your family consume two or more meals per day?	YES / NO	If NO, why? _____
5.6	How many days do/did you consume meat/fish and milk before/after resettlement per week?	<u>Before</u> : 1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week <u>After</u> : 1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week	

6. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.1	Do you own the house that you are currently living?	1=Own house; 2=Don't own; Rented house	__
6.2	Do you own another house anywhere else?	YES / NO	Specify where _____
6.3	What type of toilet do you use?	1=No toilet/open; 2=traditional latrine; 3=Improved latrine/septic tank (fly proof toilet)	__
6.4	If septic tank/fly proof toilet, how do you manage when tank is full?	Specify _____	
6.8	Where do you get your drinking and cooking water?	1=Private well; 2=Collective well at relocation site; 3=collective well outside of relocation site; 4=River; 5=Rain water; 6=Other (specify) _____	__
6.9	When you drink water, do you drink it directly or boil it before drinking or something else?	1=Drink directly, 2=Boil before drinking, 3=Filter before drinking	
6.10	How long do you take to get/fetch water at previous living place?	1=private well, 2=within 10min, 3=within 30min, 4=from 30min to 1hours, 5=more than 1hour	
6.11	Is there standing water around your house after raining?	YES / NO	Specify _____
6.12	On rainy days, does the common drainage system function well around your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what happens? _____
6.13	Do you have electricity to your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what do you use (specify) _____
6.14	If YES, what purpose do you use electricity?		1=Lighting, 2=Cooking, 3=TV/DVD, 4=Refrigerator, 5=Stereo, 6=Karaoke, 7=home business (sawing machine, freezer etc), 8=Others ()
6.15	If YES to 6.15, do you always pay the electricity bill?	YES / NO	Comments _____
6.16	Do you try to save use of electricity to minimise the bill?	YES / NO	Comments _____
6.17	How long does it take to the main road from your house? (main road=the road where people can catch the ferry bus)	1=On foot 2=By bicycle	1.() min 2.() min

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		3=Motorbike	3.() min
6.18	How do you find the road conditions at relocation site (compare to the previous living place?)	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why _____	_
6.20	Do you feel safe/secure at your current house?	YES / NO	If NO, why not? _____

7. OWNERSHIP OF MOVEABLE ASSETS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
7.1	<p>What Household Assets do you have?</p> <p><i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i></p>	<p>Categories</p> <p>a) Rice cooker b) Electric stove c) Iron d) Electric fan e) Fridge f) Inverter g) Small generator h) TV i) Phone j) Water pump k) Sewing machine l) Solar panel m) Battery n) Radio o) Washing machine p) Karaoke q) Others ()</p>	<p>No. of Items</p> <p>a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o) p) q)</p>
7.2	<p>What Other Assets do you have?</p>	<p>Categories</p> <p>a) Bicycle</p>	<p>No. of Items</p> <p>a)</p>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
	[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]	b) Motorbike c) Gondow (hand tractor) d) Tractor e) Car	b) c) d) e)

8. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER		
EDUCATION				
8.1	How many school children do you have in your family?	TOTAL		_
8.2	Do all children above 5 years attend school? If NO, why not?	YES / NO	If NO, specify why _____	
8.3	Is the school closer to you than previous living place?			
8.4	How long does it take to the nearest school from your house and how do children go to school?	School name 1 ()	School name 2 ()	School name 3 ()
		() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()
8.5	Are there children who drop out of school? If YES, why and when?	YES / NO	If YES, specify why _____ when _____	
HEALTH & HEALTH CARE				

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
8.6	When you fall ill, how do you manage? (E.g. go to clinic hospital / self-treatment etc)	1=Go to health clinic; 2= Go to Hospital; 3=Self-treatment; 4=Traditional medicine; 5=Other (specify)	_
8.7	Was any member of your household affected by serious illness in the last 12 months?	YES / NO	If YES, specify illness _____ When _____
8.8	How long does it take to the nearest health clinic to your house?	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	Name od Clinic ()

9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
9.1	Are there any noise problems where you live that disturb you?	YES / NO If YES, Specify	
9.2	How do you manage when there are noise issues?	Specify _____	
9.3	Is there bad smell around your house? If Yes, where does it come from?	YES / NO	From where?
9.4	How do you manage when there are bad smell issues?	Specify _____	
9.5	Where do you dispose of your solid waste?	Specify _____	
9.6	Are there any environmental issues where you live? [List to top TWO issues]	1. _____ 2. _____	

10. PARTICIPATION IN INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM / VOCATIONAL TRAINING

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
10.1	Is there any family members who attended any vocational training for the IRP?	YES / NO If YES, how many persons()	
10.2	If YES to 10.1, which training did you/ he/her attend?		
10.3	Did the training help you/him/her find a job / alternative income?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____
10.4	Did you/ he/her get some skill/knowledge from the training?	YES / NO	
10.5	If you did not find a job / alternative income after training, what is the reason?	Specify_____	
10.6	Are you interested in further vocation training opportunities, if any?	YES / NO	

11. COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
11.1	How many social groups exist in your community?	YES / NO	How many? ()
11.2	If NO, do you think it needs to be formed?	YES / NO	
11.3	What are social activities in your community?	Specify_____	
11.4	How is the governmental /social activities' information shared? (through 10HHs/ 100HHs, village administrator etc)	a-Governmental information [] b-social activities []	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.5	When you have problem which cannot be solved within family, who do you ask consultation/help? (100HHs, village administrators etc)	Answer[]	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
11.6	Is there any social relationship with neighbor? (having tea/chatting together, for children to play together, playing karaoke together, watching video/TV together etc)	YES / NO	If YES, what activities? ()

Annex 5 : Monitoring Sheet Household Survey (D) for Host Community (Control Group)

1. Date of interview/Interviewer _____

2. Interviewee _____

(1) Name of interviewee (Relationship with Household Head)

2. (2) Location of house (Name of Village/Ward) _____

(3) Date move in the current living place _____

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

.1 Relationship with HH Heads	3.2 Name	3.3 Age	3.4 Sex	3.5 Marital Status	3.6 Status (E.g. Student, worker)	3.7 Occupation	3.8 a)Location of work b)Transport	3.9 Disability
Household Head								
Family member 1 ()								
Family member 2 ()								
Family member 3 ()								
Family member 4 ()								
[ADD as required]								

Option:

3.5 Marital status [choose one]

1=Married

2=Living together not married

3.6 Status [choose one]

1=Employed full-time

2=Employed part-time

3.7 Occupation [choose one]

1=Farmer

2= Housewife

3.8 Location [choose one]

1=Kyauktan, 2=Thanlyin

3=Yangon,4=Others

3.9 Disability [choose one]

1= Sight

2= Hearing

3=Widowed

4=Divorced

5=Separated

6=Single /never married

3=Looking for a job/unemployed

5=Unable to work-ill/elderly

6=Others

3= Casual Labourer / Odd Job

4= Wage Worker

5= Public Servant

6=Others

Transport

1=On foot, 2=Motorbike

3=Bicycle

4=Motorbike taxi

5=Ferry bus, 6=Others

3= Amputee

4= Mobility impaired

5= Mental illness

6=Others

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER
3.1	What is the Total number of persons / members in your Household (including respondent)?	Male _____ Female _____ TOTAL _____
3.2	Is it a Female-Headed Household?	YES / NO
3.3	Is it headed by Elderly Person (over 65 years)?	YES / NO
3.4	If household does not have job currently, what is reason?	1=Look for job (what type of job? []) 2=Retired 3=Sickness 4=Disability 5= Rely on parents/ children/ other family members
3.5	Is it difficult to find job opportunity around Myaing tharyar (3)? What types of job exist around Myaing tharyar (3)?	

4. LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
4.1	<p>What are main and secondary sources of income in family?</p> <p><i>[Circle one each for main and secondary income sources]</i></p>	<p><u>Main Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>	<p><u>Secondary Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>
4.2	<p>What is total MONTHLY household income last month in family?</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>a) Crop/vegetable sales b) Livestock/product sales</p>	<p><u>Amount (Kyat)</u></p> <p>a) b)</p>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		c) Salaries d) Odd jobs/casual labour e) Remittances f) Other <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	c) d) e) f) <hr/>
4.3	<p>Please estimate your MONTHLY household expenditure on:</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p><u>Food</u></p> p) Rice a) Oils b) Milk c) Sugar d) Tea/coffee e) Vegetables f) Meat/fish g) Other food <p><u>Non-food</u></p> a) Fuel b) Firewood, c) Betel leaf d) Cigarette e) Lottery f) Alcohol g) Electricity h) Water i) Transport for work j) Telephone k) Education l) Health care m) Donation (social welfare) n) Clothes o) Tax/Other	<p><u>Amount (Kvat)</u></p> p) a) b) c) d) e) f) g) a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		TOTAL	
4.4	Does your household income allow you to save?	YES / NO	
4.5	If YES to 4.7, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank/at home 2=Purchase livestock 3=Invest in business 4=Other	_
4.6	Are you a member of a credit group?		_
4.7	Did you borrow money before/after resettlement? If before/after , from whom? With how much % of interest?	<p><u>Before:</u> YES / NO 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Money lender,6=Other Interest (%) ()</p> <p><u>After:</u> YES / NO 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Other Interest (%) ()</p>	_
4.8	If YES to 4.8, what was the main purpose for borrowing money?	Specify _____	
4.9	How often and how much do/did you borrow (times per year) in the past 12 months ? <i>[Circle one]</i>	1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year Hou much () Kyats	
4.10	Have you made any investments in livelihood activities in the past 12 months?	YES / NO <u>Categories</u> a) Land b) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) c) Seeds or other inputs d) Livestock e) Open small shop	

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		f) Others	

5. FOOD SECURITY

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
5.1	What is the main source of food for the household?	1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives	<input type="text"/>
5.2	Did you have food shortages in past 12 months?	YES / NO	
5.3	If YES to 5.2, in times of shortages, how did the household fill the gap? <i>[Record all mentioned]</i>	Specify _____ (E.g. Sold livestock; Sold household assets; Borrowed; Labour migration; Ate fewer meals etc)	
5.4	What was the main reason for food shortage/s?	1=Drought; 2=Livestock shortage; 3=Land shortage; 4= Crop damage due to pests and disease; 5= No other income sources; 6=Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>
5.5	Do the children in your family consume two or more meals per day?	YES / NO	If NO, why? _____
5.6	How many days do/did you consume meat/fish and milk?	1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week	

6. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.1	Do you own the house that you are currently living?	1=Own house; 2=Don't own; Rented house	<input type="text"/>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.2	If rented, how much rent per MONTH?	Amount Kyat _____ / month	
6.3	Do you own another house anywhere else?	YES / NO	Specify where _____
6.4	What type of toilet do you use?	1=No toilet/open; 2=traditional latrine; 3=Improved latrine/septic tank	__
6.5	If septic tank/fly proof toilet, how do you manage when tank is full?	Specify _____	
6.6	Where do you get your drinking and cooking water?	1=Private well; 2=Collective well at relocation site; 3=collective well outside of relocation site; 4=River; 5=Rain water; 6=Other (specify) _____	__
6.7	When you drink water, do you drink it directly or boil it before drinking or something else?	1=Drink directly, 2=Boil before drinking, 3=Filter before drinking	
6.8	How long do you take to get/fetch water?	1=private well, 2=within 10min, 3=within 30min, 4=from 30min to 1hours, 5=more than 1hour	
6.9	Is there standing water around your house after raining?	YES / NO	Specify _____
6.10	On rainy days, does the common drainage system function well around your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what happens? _____
6.11	Do you have electricity to your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what do you use (specify) _____
6.12	If YES, what purpose do you use electricity?	1=Lighting, 2=Cooking, 3=TV/DVD, 4=Refrigerator, 5=Stereo, 6=Karaoke, 7=home business (sawing machine, freezer etc), 8=Others ()	
6.13	If YES to 6.15, do you always pay the electricity bill?	YES / NO	Comments _____
6.14	Do you try to save use of electricity to minimise the bill?	YES / NO	Comments _____
6.15	How long does it take to the main road from your house? (main road=the road where people can catch the ferry bus)	1=On foot 2=By bicycle 3=Motorbike	1.() min 2.() min 3.() min

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.16	How do you find the road conditions at relocation site?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	_
6.17	Do you feel safe / secure at your current house?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____
6.18	Do you have any positive/negative influence because of relocation site (or Control Group)?	Positive	
		Negative	

7. OWNERSHIP OF MOVEABLE ASSETS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
7.1	<p>What Household Assets do you have?</p> <p><i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i></p>	<p>Categories</p> <p>a) Rice cooker b) Electric stove c) Iron d) Electric fan e) Fridge f) Inverter g) Small generator h) TV i) Phone j) Water pump k) Sewing machine l) Solar panel m) Battery</p>	<p>No. of Items</p> <p>a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m)</p>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		n) Radio o) Washing machine p) Karaoke q) Others ()	n) o) p) q)
7.2	What Other Assets do you have? <i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i>	Categories a) Bicycle b) Motorbike c) Gondow (hand tractor) d) Tractor e) Car	No. of Items a) b) c) d) e)

8. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER		
EDUCATION				
8.1	How many school children do you have in your family?	TOTAL		_
8.2	Do all children above 5 years attend school? If NO, why not?	YES / NO	If NO, specify why _____	
8.3	How long does it take to the nearest school from your house and how do children go to school??	School name 1 ()	School name 2 ()	School name 3 ()
		() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()
8.4	Do you have to pay a transportation fee for school transport? If YES, how much per day?	YES / NO	If YES, Kyat / day _____	
8.5	Are there children who drop out of school? If YES, why?	YES / NO	If YES, specify why _____	

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
8.6	Overall, are you satisfied with school that your children attend?	If YES, why _____ If NO, why _____	_
HEALTH & HEALTH CARE			
8.7	When you fall ill, how do you manage? (E.g. go to clinic/hospital/self-treatment etc)	1=Go to health clinic; 2= Go to Hospital; 3=Self-treatment; 4=Traditional medicine; 5=Other (specify)	_
8.8	Was any member of your household affected by serious illness in the last 12 months?	YES / NO	If YES, specify illness _____ When _____
8.9	How long does it take to the nearest health clinic to your house?	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	Name of Clinic ()

9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
9.1	Are there any noise problems where you live that disturb you?	YES / NO If YES, Specify	
9.2	How do you manage when there are noise issues?	Specify _____	
9.3	Is there badsmell around your house? If Yes, where does it come from?	YES / NO	From where?
9.4	How do you manage when there are bad smell issues?	Specify _____	
9.5	Where do you dispose of your solid waste?	Specify _____	
9.6	Are there any environmental issues where you live? [List to top TWO issues]	1. _____ 2. _____	

10. COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
10.1	How many social groups exist in your community / Myan tharya(3)?	YES / NO	How many? ()
10.2	If NO, do you think it needs to be formed?	YES / NO	
10.3	What are social activities in your community?	Specify_____	
10.4	How is the governmental /social activities' information shared? (through 10HHs/ 100HHs, village administrator etc)	a-Governmental information [] b-social activities []	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
10.5	When you have problem which can not be solved within family, who do you ask consultation/help? (100HHs, village administrators etc)	Answer[]	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
10.6	Is there any social relationship with neighbor? (having tea/chatting together, for children to play together, playing karaoke together, watching video/TV together etc)	YES / NO	If YES, what activities? ()

Annex 6: Monitoring Sheet Household Survey (E) for people who living in relocation site (not PAPs)

1. Date of interview/Interviewer _____

2. Interviewee (1) New HH No. _____

(2) Name of interviewee (Relationship with Household Head) _____

2. (3) Location of previous living place (Name of Village/Ward) _____

(3) Date move in the current living place _____

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

.1 Relationship with HH Heads	3.2 Name	3.3 Age	3.4 Sex	3.5 Marital Status	3.6 Status (E.g. Student, worker)	3.7-1 Occupation	3.7-2 a)Location of work b)Transport	3.8 Disability
Household Head								
Family member 1 ()								
Family member 2 ()								
Family member 3 ()								
Family member 4 ()								
[ADD as required]								

Option:

3.5 Marital status [choose one]

3.6 Status [choose one]

3.7-1 Occupation [choose one]

3.7-2 Location [choose one]

3.8 Disability [choose one]

1=Married

1=Employed full-time

1=Farmer

1=Kyauktan, 2=Thanlyin

1= Sight

2=Living together not married

3=Widowed

4=Divorced

5=Separated

6=Single /never married

2=Employed part-time

3=Looking for a job/unemployed

5=Unable to work-ill/elderly

6=Others

2= Housewife

3= Casual Labourer / Odd Job

4= Wage Worker

5= Public Servant

6=Others

3=Yangon,4=Others

Transport

1=On foot, 2=Motorbike

3=Bicycle

4=Motorbike taxi

5=Ferry bus, 6=Others

2= Hearing

3= Amputee

4= Mobility impaired

5= Mental illness

6=Others

3. FAMILY STRUCTURE / HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER
3.9	What is the Total number of persons / members in your Household (including respondent)?	Male _____ Female _____ TOTAL _____
3.10	Is it a Female-Headed Household?	YES / NO
3.11	Is it headed by Elderly Person (over 65 years)?	YES / NO
3.12	If household does not have job currently, what is reason?	1=Look for job (what type of job? []) 2=Retired 3=Sickness 4=Disability 5= Rely on parents/ children/ other family members
3.13	Is it difficult to find job opportunity around Myan Tharya (3)? What types of job exist around Myan Tharya (3)?	

4. LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
4.1	<p>What are main and secondary sources of income in family?</p> <p><i>[Circle one each for main and secondary income sources]</i></p>	<p><u>Main Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>	<p><u>Secondary Income</u></p> <p>Odd job Wage worker Rice farming Cash crops Livestock Public servant Other No job</p>
4.2	<p>What is total MONTHLY household income last month in family?</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p><u>Categories</u></p> <p>a) Crop/vegetable sales b) Livestock/product sales</p>	<p><u>Amount (Kyat)</u></p> <p>a) b)</p>

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		c) Salaries d) Odd jobs/casual labour e) Remittances f) Other <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	c) d) e) f) <hr/>
4.3	<p>Please estimate your MONTHLY household expenditure on:</p> <p><i>[Fill in the amount for each category and then TOTAL]</i></p>	<p><u>Food</u></p> a) Rice b) Oils c) Milk d) Sugar e) Tea/coffee f) Vegetables g) Meat/fish h) Other food <p><u>Non-food</u></p> a) Fuel b) Firewood, c) Betel leaf d) Cigarette e) Lottery f) Alcohol g) Electricity h) Water i) Transport for work j) Telephone k) Education l) Health care m) Donation (social welfare) n) Clothes o) Tax/Other	<p><u>Amount (Kvat)</u></p> a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		TOTAL	_____
4.4	Does your household income allow you to save?	YES / NO	
4.5	If YES to 4.4, what do you do with the extra money?	1=Saving with bank/at home 2=Purchase livestock 3=Invest in business 4=Other	_
4.6	Are you a member of a credit group?	YES / NO	_
4.7	Did you borrow money in the past 12 months? If YES, from whom? With how much % of interest?	YES / NO <i>From whom?</i> 1=Bank; 2=Credit group; 3=Family/Relatives; 4=Friend, 5=Money lender, 6=Other <i>How much interest (%)?</i> ()	
4.8	If YES to 4.8, what was the main purpose for borrowing money?	Specify _____	
4.9	How often and how much do/did you borrow (times per year) in the past 12 months? [Circle one]	1 time / year; 2 times / year; 3 times / year; 4 or more times / year <i>How much</i> () Kyats	
4.10	Have you made any investments in livelihood activities in the past 12 months?	YES / NO Categories a) Land b) Equipment (e.g. farming, business etc) c) Seeds or other inputs d) Livestock e) Open small shop f) Others	

5. FOOD SECURITY

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
5.1	What is the main source of food for the household?	1=Own production; 2=Partly produced/partly bought; 3=All is bought; Gifts from relatives	__
5.2	Did you have food shortages in past 12 months?	YES / NO	
5.3	If YES to 5.2, in times of shortages, how did the household fill the gap? <i>[Record all mentioned]</i>	Specify _____ (E.g. Sold livestock; Sold household assets; Borrowed; Labour migration; Ate fewer meals etc)	
5.4	What was the main reason for food shortage/s?	1=Drought; 2=Livestock shortage; 3=Land shortage; 4= Crop damage due to pests and disease; 5= No other income sources; 6=Other (specify)	__
5.5	Do the children in your family consume two or more meals per day?	YES / NO	If NO, why? _____
5.6	How many days do/did you consume meat/fish and milk?	1-2 day / week; 3-5 days / week; 6-7days/ week	

6. HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.1	Do you own the house that you are currently living?	1=Own house; 2=Don't own; Rented house	__
6.2	If rented, how much rent per MONTH?	Amount Kyat _____ / month	
6.4	Do you own another house anywhere else?	YES / NO	Specify where _____
6.5	What type of toilet do you use?	1=No toilet/open; 2=traditional latrine; 3=Improved latrine/septic tank (fly proof toilet)	__

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.6	If septic tank/fly proof toilet, how do you manage when tank is full?	Specify_____	
6.8	Where do you get your drinking and cooking water?	1=Private well; 2=Collective well at relocation site; 3=collective well outside of relocation site; 4=River; 5=Rain water; 6=Other (specify)_____	__
6.9	When you drink water, do you drink it directly or boil it before drinking or something else?	1=Drink directly, 2=Boil before drinking, 3=Filter before drinking	
6.12	Is there standing water around your house after raining?	YES / NO	Specify_____
6.13	On rainy days, does the common drainage system function well around your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what happens?_____
6.14	Do you have electricity to your house?	YES / NO	If NO, what do you use (specify)_____
6.15	If YES, what purpose do you use electricity?		1=Lighting, 2=Cooking, 3=TV/DVD, 4=Refrigerator, 5=Stereo, 6=Karaoke, 7=home business (sawing machine, freezer etc), 8=Others ()
6.16	If YES to 6.15, do you always pay the electricity bill?	YES / NO	Comments_____
6.17	Do you try to save use of electricity to minimise the bill?	YES / NO	Comments_____
6.18	How long does it take to the main road from your house? (main road=the road where people can catch the ferry bus)	1=On foot 2=By bicycle 3=Motorbike	1.() min 2.() min 3.() min
6.19	How do you find the road conditions at relocation site (compare to the previous living place)?	1=Better; 2=Same; 3=Worse If BETTER/WORSE, why_____	__
6.20	Do you feel safe/secure at your current house?	YES / NO	If NO, why not?_____
6.22	How did you find the house to live in relocation site? (introduced by anyone?)	1=Real estate agent 2=Friend 3=Family/relatives 4=Others	__

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
6.23	Why did you decide to rent/live house in relocation site?	1=Good condition in infrastructure(water, electricity,road,toilet, kitchen) 2=Near the previous living condition 3=Good location (neat main road, near school, near clinic, other public facilities) 4=Recommended by Friend/family 5=Near working place 6=Others []	_

7. OWNERSHIP OF MOVEABLE ASSETS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
7.1	What Household Assets do you have? <i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i>	<u>Categories</u> a) Rice cooker b) Electric stove c) Iron d) Electric fan e) Fridge f) Inverter g) Small generator h) TV i) Phone j) Water pump k) Sewing machine l) Solar panel m) Battery n) Radio o) Washing machine	<u>No. of Items</u> a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n) o)

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
		p) Karaoke q) Others ()	p) q)
7.2	What Other Assets do you have? <i>[Circle each asset owned and record no. of items]</i>	Categories a) Bicycle b) Motorbike c) Gondow (hand tractor) d) Tractor e) Car	No. of Items a) b) c) d) e)

8. EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE

QUESTIONS		ANSWER		
EDUCATION				
8.1	How many school children do you have in your family?	TOTAL		__
8.2	Do all children above 5 years attend school? If NO, why not?	YES / NO	If NO, specify why_____	
8.3	Is the school closer to you than previous living place?			
8.4	How long does it take to the nearest school from your house and how do children go to school??	School name 1 ()	School name 2 ()	School name 3 ()
		() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()
8.5	Do you have to pay a transportation fee for school transport? If YES, how much per day?	YES / NO	If YES, Kyat / day_____	

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
8.6	Are there children who drop out of school? If YES, why?	YES / NO	If YES, specify why _____
8.7	Overall, are you satisfied with school that your children attend?	If YES, why _____ If NO why _____	__
HEALTH & HEALTH CARE			
8.8	When you fall ill, how do you manage? (E.g. go to clinic hospital / self-treatment etc)	1=Go to health clinic; 2= Go to Hospital; 3=Self-treatment; 4=Traditional medicine; 5=Other (specify)	__
8.9	Was any member of your household affected by serious illness in the last 12 months?	YES / NO	If YES, specify illness _____ When _____
8.10	How long does it take to the nearest health clinic to your house?	() min 1=on foot, 2=by bicycle, 3=motorbike, 4=others ()	Name of Clinic ()

9. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
9.1	Are there any noise problems where you live that disturb you?	YES / NO	If YES, Specify _____
9.2	How do you manage when there are noise issues?	Specify _____	
9.3	Is there badsmell around your houseat relocation site? If Yes, where does it come from?	YES / NO	From where? _____
9.4	How do you manage when there arebad smell issues?	Specify _____	
9.5	Where do you dispose of your solid waste?	Specify _____	
9.6	Are there any environmental issues where you live? [List to top TWO issues]	1. _____ 2. _____	

11. COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

QUESTIONS		ANSWER	
11.1	How many social groups exist in your community Myaing tharyar (3)?	YES / NO	– How many? ()
11.2	If NO, do you think it needs to be formed?	YES / NO	
11.3	What are social activities in your community?	Specify _____	
11.4	How is the governmental /social activities' information shared? (through 10HHs/ 100HHs, village administrator etc)	a-Governmental information [] b-social activities []	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.5	When you have problem which cannot be solved within family, who do you ask consultation/help? (100HHs, village administrators etc) (a) problem in society, security, (b) infrastructure at relocation site,	Answer[]	1=100HHs, 2=Village administrator, 3=Other governmental official, 4=NGOs, 5=CSOs, 6=Monk ,7=Others
11.6	Is there any social relationship with neighbor? (having tea/chatting together, for children to play together, playing karaoke together, watching video/TV together etc)	YES / NO	If YES, what activities? ()
11.7	How many households do you know friendly at relocation site?	() HHs	

Annex 7 : List of Respondents for PAPs living in Relocation Site as Owners (A) to be surveyed and actually surveyed

SN	New HH No.	PAPs Name	HH To be Surveyed	HH Actual Survey	No. Difference	Remarks
1	1	U Kyaw Win	1	-	1	no mood to answer
2	2	U Myint Aye	1	1	0	
3	3	U Gan Barlu	1	1	0	
4	4	U Thaung Myint	1	1	0	
5	5	Daw Thidar	1	1	0	
6	7	U Wai Yan	1	1	0	
7	8	U Tin Myint	1	1	0	
8	9	U Aung Zaw Moe	1	1	0	
9	11	U Htay Naing	1	1	0	
10	14	U Htay Lwin	1	1	0	
11	15	U Kissnar	1	1	0	
12	17	U Ohn Than	1	1	0	
13	18	U Win Naing	1	1	0	
14	21	U Aung Zin Oo	1	1	0	
15	23	U Zaw Myo Htet	1	1	0	
16	26	U San Lun	1	1	0	
17	27	U Nyan Tun	1	1	0	
18	29	U Khin Maung Tun	1	1	0	
19	30	U Aung Kyaw Soe	1	1	0	
20	32	U Kyaw Naing Oo	1	1	0	
21	33	U Rajar (Ba Than)	1	1	0	
22	37	U Tin Htay	1	1	0	
23	38	U Mot Thar	1	1	0	
24	39	U Paw Sein	1	1	0	
25	40	U Hla Myint	1	1	0	
26	41	U Kyi Than	1	1	0	
27	42	U Ba Lae Sar Mi	1	1	0	
28	43	U Myint Thu	1	1	0	
29	45	U Yin Htwe	1	1	0	
30	46	U Tun Tun Lin	1	1	0	
31	47	U Ba Than	1	1	0	
32	48	U Kyaw Myint (Khwe Pu)	1	-	1	away from home during survey period
33	50	U Ku Ra Nar Thar (Ga Ru Sar Mi)	1	1	0	
34	53	U Than Tun (Shwe Gon)	1	1	0	
35	54	U Ka Nay Zar	1	1	0	
36	58	U Ra Jar (Kar Si)	1	1	0	
37	62	U Aye Khaing Win	1	1	0	
38	63	U Thein Win (U Thein Lwin)	1	1	0	
39	65	U Phyo Wai Lwin	1	1	0	
40	67	U San Thein	1	1	0	
41	68	U Tun Lwin	1	1	0	
Total			41	39	2	

Annex 8 : List of Respondents for PAPs who sold/rented house at Relocation Site (B) to be surveyed and actually surveyed

SN	New HH No.	PAPs Name	HH To be Surveyed	HH Actual Survey	No. Difference	Remarks
1	24	U Sein Htay	1	1	0	
2	51	U Myo Win (Hla Tun)	1	1	0	
3	56	U Kyi Shwin	1	1	0	
4	12	U Maung Yu	1	1	0	
5	19	U Soe Paing	1	1	0	
6	25	U Kyaw Myint (Arr La Mon)	1	1	0	
7	35	U Soe Shwe	1	1	0	
8	6	U Nyi Nyi Tin	1	1	0	
9	20	U Ra Jar Ka Ra Dee	1	-	1	not available
10	57	Daw Thi Thi Khaing	1	1	0	
11	64	U Win Htet Aung	1	-	1	not available
12	22	U Thein Zaw	1	-	1	no contact number to get in touch
13	59	U Aung Kyaw Oo	1	1	0	
14	10	U Win Myint	1	1	0	
15	13	U Myo Min Lay	1	1	0	
16	16	U Nyunt Maung	1	1	0	
17	28	U Tin Zaw Oo	1	1	0	
18	31	U Bo Lin Aung	1	1	0	
19	34	U Aung Zaw Oo	1	1	0	
20	36	U Thar Wa	1	1	0	
21	44	U Myo Win (Hla Myo Win)	1	1	0	
22	49	U Zaw Win	1	1	0	
23	52	U Myint Aye	1	1	0	
24	55	U Thein Naing Htay	1	1	0	
25	60	U San Pyae Wai	1	1	0	
26	61	Daw Naing Naing Maw	1	1	0	
27	66	Daw Myint Myint Than	1	1	0	
Total			27	24	3	

Annex 9 : List of Respondents for PAPs only economically displaced (C) to be surveyed and actually surveyed

SN	PAPs Name	HH To be Surveyed	HH Actual Survey	No. Difference	Remarks
1	U Par Kyun	1	1	0	
2	U Aye Naing (a) Htay Khine	1	1	0	
3	U Khin Maung San	1	1	0	
4	U Htay Naing	1	1	0	
5	U Win Thein	1	1	0	
6	U Maung Myint	1	1	0	
7	Daw Thein Nu	1	1	0	
8	U Hla Myint (a) U Hindata	1	1	0	
9	U Win Oo	1	1	0	
10	U Tin Win	1	1	0	
11	Daw San Shar Tin	1	1	0	

12	U Myo Nyunt	1	1	0	
13	U Ye Tun Aung	1	-	1	not available
Total		13	12	1	

Annex 10 : List of Respondents for Host Community (D) to be surveyed and actually surveyed

SN	New HH No.	PAPs Name	HH To be Surveyed	HH Actual Survey	No. Difference	Remarks
1	301	Daw Htay Htay Win	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
2	740	Daw Khin Ohn Myint	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
3	766	U Myint Swe	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
4	835	Daw Cho Cho Oo	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
5	873	U Nay Lin Aung	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
6	1010	Daw Khin San Hla	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
7	1033	U Zaw Lwin	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
8	1149	Daw Thin Thin Khaing	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
9	1154	Daw San Yee	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
10	1243	U Myo Zaw	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 2
11	122	Daw Aye Thidar Myint	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
12	183	Daw Than Hnint	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
13	198	Daw Bo Ma	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
14	247	Daw Thein Nwet	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
15	223	U Hla Tun	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
16	211	Daw Than Than Myint	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
17	N/A	Daw Khin Than Htay	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
18	223	Daw Pan Ei Phyu	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
19	260	Daw Tin Tin Moe	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
20	266	Daw Aye Aye Htay	1	1	0	Myaing Thar Yar 3
Total			20	20	0	

Annex 11 : List of Respondents living at Relocation Site as New Owners/Renters (E) (not PAPs) to be surveyed and actually surveyed

SN	New HH No.	Renters' Name	HH To be Surveyed	HH Actual Survey	No. Difference	Remarks
1	19	U Aung Naing Win	1	1	0	
2	22	Daw Nilar	1	1	0	
3	13	U Sein Maung	1	1	0	
4	12	Daw Nan Khin May Lay	1	1	0	
5	52	U Tun Tun Win	1	1	0	
6	31	Daw Nge	1	1	0	
7	36	Ko Naing Win	1	1	0	
8	28	U Yan Naing Moe	1	1	0	
9	16	U Sein Htay	1	1	0	
10	34	Daw Moe Moe Aye	1	1	0	
11	59	Daw May Thazin	1	1	0	
12	10	Daw Thae Su Maw	1	1	0	
13	25	Daw Kyi Kyi Soe	1	1	0	
14	20	Daw Tin Tin Pyone	1	1	0	
15	44	Daw San San Myint	1	1	0	
16	56	Daw Khin Nyein	1	1	0	
17	6	Not available	1	0	1	go to work
18	24	Not available	1	0	1	not living
19	51	Not available	1	0	1	not living

20	55	Not available	1	0	1	working in Naypyitaw
21	61	Not available	1	0	1	go to work
22	66	Not available	1	0	1	go to work
23	35	Nobody is living	1	0	1	
24	49	Nobody is living	1	0	1	
25	57	Nobody is living	1	0	1	
26	60	Nobody is living	1	0	1	
27	64	Nobody is living	1	0	1	
			27	16	11	