



Fight, Fire and Flee



The Experiences of IDP Women, Youths and Children in Myanmar after Coup

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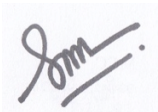
In honor of International Women's Day which falls on 8th March 2022, the Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs of the National Unity Government has released this report called "Fight, Fire and Flee".

The objectives of the Ministry are

- (a) Protect, to protect women, young people, and children from human rights
- (b) Provide, to provide the needs of women, young people, and children
- (c) Promote, in prior to promote participation on building federalism for women, young people and children, the analysis has been released on the emergency needs and necessary intervention for internally displaced women and children as one of the Ministry's activities.

It has been intended to be an empowerment as part of the restoration of Myanmar Democracy by analyzing the experiences of internally displaced women, youths, and children in Myanmar after the military coup attempt on February 1st 2021.

Respectfully,



Naw Susanna Hla Hla soe
Minister, Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Myanmar's democracy has been set back since the coup of Feb 1st 2021. Myanmar was making good progress in its democratic transition over 2010 to 2020, with multi-party elections, a functioning parliament, greater freedoms and rights and greater foreign investment. Nonetheless, Myanmar 2008 Constitution posed obstacles and restrictions to fully exercise democracy, in which 25 % of the military seats were being secured for the military in the parliament.¹ National League of Democracy, led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi won a landslide victory both in 2015 and 2020 election. Though the transition of power was tranquil in 2015, the military used the results of the 2020 elections as a false claim to justify their coup in 2021.

On Feb 6th 2021, thousands of factory workers marched on the streets of Yangon, led by brave young women, Ei Thinzar Maung, Esther Zwe Naw and Moe Sandar Myint. For days on end, the entire country came to a standstill, with tens of thousands of protestors voicing their opposition to the military takeover. New generation came up with new ideas and creations of the protests that grasped international attention.² People with different generations, social backgrounds, religious beliefs, gender identity, occupations came to the road to show their disagreement with the military coup.

Although the military initially exercised some restraint, it began cracking down on the peaceful protests, arresting and killing people for protesting, for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), posting on social media and supporting the protestors. According to AAPP, as of 4 March 2022,³ 9507 had been arrested, charged or sentenced, 1973 were charged with a warrant and are evading arrest, 1603 were killed by the junta, and 827 were being sentenced. On 1 March 2022, Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs of National Unity Government published on their social media on demographic breakdown of women, youth and children killed since the coup. 122 number or 8 percent of women, 724 number or 47 percent of youth and 110 children or 7.2 percent of children have been killed⁴ though the actual number of people getting killed each day on the conflict area might be substantially higher. This included children under 18 and pregnant women. United Nations Secretary General Deputy Spokesperson has stated in his speech dated 8 Feb 2022; "Myanmar security forces have killed at least 114 children since the military takeover a year ago".⁵

Due to brutal killings and arrests, civilians have to protect themselves and eventually people begin forming local defence forces (People's Defence Forces, PDFs) across the country, using handmade weapons to protect themselves. Many of these PDFs have formed coalitions with Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) to fight the injustice and brutality of the Myanmar military. The Minister of Defense from National Unity Government (NUG) stated that the formation of the PDF as a 'forerunner of the federal armed forces' and stated that PDF is formed in response to the violence happening throughout the country.⁶ Military has done prosecution and hunt down for PDFs and local defence forces and started doing heavy military

¹ Myanmar 2008 Constitution. file:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/constitution_de_2008.pdf

² https://www.scmp.com/news/asia/southeast-asia/article/3122541/myanmar-protesters-return-streets-undeterred-saturdays?module=perpetual_scroll_1&pgtype=article&campaign=3122541

³ <https://aappb.org/background/about-aapp/> (Visited 7, March, 2022)

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=291486076447785&set=pcb.291486623114397>

⁵ <https://www.malaysiasun.com/news/272275407/at-least-114-children-killed-by-myanmar-military-since-2021-coup-un-spokesman>

⁶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Defence_Force_\(Myanmar\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Defence_Force_(Myanmar))

operation in Chin state, Sagaing Region, Karenni State and Kayin since mid of 2021. Millions of people have to flee their homes, including elderly people, children, and women.

The military takeover and COVID-19 largely impacted on the people of Myanmar. More than 1.6 million workers were no longer in employment in 2021 according to ILO Rapid Assessment 2021. Compared to 2019, 3.2 million or 14 percent of all workers are no longer employed. Female workers lose 19 percent working hours between 2020 and 2021, in relation to the 17 percent for male workers. 730,000 women left or lost their jobs in the same period. ⁷Due to military junta deliberately blocking access to the proper health care, the third wave of Covid 19 hit hard Myanmar around July-August 2021. A lot of people's lives were needlessly lost.

The 2021 forecast on GDP growth rate in Myanmar by ADB was -18.4%. ⁸ The share of Myanmar's population living in poverty is likely to more than double by the beginning of 2022, compared to 2019 levels according to World Bank. ⁹ A year after the coup, the military still is not broadly recognized as a legitimate government around the world or within Myanmar and they are unable to govern effectively due to the strong resistance.

1.2 Overview of displacement in Chin, Sagaing, Karenni and Kayin

Myanmar has a long history of conflict and civil war since the independence in 1948 with EAOs in the States. Prolonged conflict caused immense displacements throughout the decades. According to Kayin State Profile from (MIMU) Myanmar Information Management Unit, two-thirds of registered refugee population in Thailand is from Kayin State, unregistered number of around 50,000 is regarded as Kayin- origin. ¹⁰ Before the coup, there were 96,000 IDPs who remained in camps established in 2011 of which 48% were women and 34% children. Armed clashes in recent years before the coup with Military and EAOs had displaced 10,000 people (51% were women). Northern Shan and Myanmar Armed forces have been having continuous conflict regardless of unilateral ceasefire. In 2020, 8,600 people were displaced and 9,800 people remain in 33 IDP camps or camp-like settings, of which 38% children, 69% are women and children together. ¹¹

Displacement in Rakhine state started in 2012 conflict and escalated in 2017 which caused 800,000 members of the Rohingya ethnic group seek for refuge in Bangladesh. Women and girls experienced sexual and gender-based violence due to overcrowding and lack of privacy in the camps. According to the second report of Internal Displacement Index Report by USAID which represents the state of affairs at the end of 2020; in Myanmar, there were 70,000 new displacements recorded in 2020 due to conflict and violence. Flooding and tropical storms caused 50,000 new displacements. At the end of 2020, there were 505,000 IDPs in Myanmar. Myanmar does not have a dedicated policy framework to address the internal displacement. The National Strategy on Resettlement of Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) and Closure of IDP Camps was launched in November 2019. Humanitarian response plan for 2020 with a budget of \$216.5 million, of

⁷ ILO Employment in Myanmar in 2021: A Rapid Assessment

⁸ <https://www.adb.org/countries/myanmar/main>

⁹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/myanmar/overview#1>

¹⁰ https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Infographic_KayinStateProfile_UNHCR_June2014.pdf

¹¹ UNWomen and UNFPA, Gender Profile for Humanitarian Action: Rakhine, Kachin, Northern Shan and Kayin States, Myanmar. Volume 3. Issued June 2021

which 67 percent was funded, for Covid-19 response plan and the budget was \$58.8 million, funded at 69 percent.

¹²

According to UNHCR Myanmar Emergency Update as of 15 Feb 2022, a total of 453,000 have been displaced as a result of unrest and conflict since the coup. 91,900 in Karenni State, 51,800 in Shan State (South -all towns except Kyethi, Laihka and Mongkaing), 71,800 in Kayin State, 7,500 in Mon State, 2,600 in Tanintharyi Region and 800 in Bago Region, 6,900 in Shan State (North). In addition, there are 146,500 IDPs in Sagaing Region, 34,00 in Chin State, 21,400 Magway Region. ¹³ UNHCR said that the IDPs have reached over to 800,000. Between 1 Feb 2021 to 31 Jan 2022, more than 35,00 houses, churches, monasteries, schools and markets had been either completely burnt down or destroyed in Chin, and Karenni States and Sagaing and Magway region. ¹⁴

In early April 2021, in Kani village Sagaing, clashes between military and local resistance fighters broke out and the fighting spread to Chindwin River in May. Clashes have been intensified during May in Kani Township. Myanmar military has burned down 1,500 homes in northwest Sagaing Region's Pale and Mingin townships, which resulted in mass displacements and casualties. Villages have been bombed with air strike or heavy and light weapons. As of 14 August 2021, more than 76,000 people from six townships of Sagaing region have been displaced.¹⁵

Military attacked Thantlang in Chin State on September 18, which led to the destruction of several buildings and thousands of residents having to flee for their lives. In October along, military destroyed an additional 160 homes in the town, with collateral damage totaling USD \$10-15 million. ¹⁶ More than 30,000 villagers from Chin state seek refuge in India.¹⁷ Nearly 16,700 people were displaced in Mindat and neighboring townships in Magway and Sagaing regions.¹⁸

On 25 Dec 2021, at least 35 internally displaced people were killed and their bodies were burnt in Hpruso township, Karenni State¹⁹. The victims were including women, children and two Save the Children staff included. Myanmar military has been doing air strike attacks in Demoso, Shardaw, Moebye, Pekhon, Loikaw township. Food, shelter, medicine suppliers are being stopped and checked by the military and sometimes were not allowed to pass through. Airstries in January forced 20,200 people to flee and IDPs also had to flee. 20,000 people from Nang Mae Khone in Demoso township also fled. ²⁰ Fortify Rights, released on 15 February 2022, provides evidence of likely war crimes by the military to southeastern Karenni state, killing of 61 civilians and use of others as human shields.²¹

¹² USAID Internal Displacement Index Report 2021

¹³ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Myanmar%20Emergency%20Update%20-%2015%20February%202022.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.global2p.org/publications/atrocity-alert-no-288/>

¹⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/media/108346/file/Myanmar-Humanitarian-SitRep-28-September-2021.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://www.thechindwin.com/thantlang-the-hardest-hit-town-in-myanmar-after-the-military-coup-in-february/>

¹⁷ <https://www.global2p.org/publications/atrocity-alert-no-285/>

¹⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/media/108346/file/Myanmar-Humanitarian-SitRep-28-September-2021.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/dozens-killed-bodies-burnt-in-myanmar-s-kayah-state-20211226-p59k5p.html>

²⁰ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/myanmar>

²¹ <https://www.trtworld.com/magazine/burned-alive-myanmar-military-committed-war-crimes-report-says-54757#:~:text=Fortify%20Rights%20says%20military%20massacred%20civilians%20and%20used,amount%20to%20war%20crimes%20according%20to%20a%20report.>

1.3 Background of the assessment

The Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs was formed under the National Unity Government (NUG)²² which stands as a legitimate government of Myanmar, earning the support of the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, a group of elected MPs in the 2020 general election. According to the mission of the Ministry, it aims to protect and fulfill the rights of women, youths and children and to develop specific policies to address their needs and issues. In a long-term vision, the Ministry targets all women, youths and children to enjoy equality of opportunity and a prosperous and secure life in a people- led, holistically developed Federal Union of Myanmar. To implement these mission and vision, the Ministry set out three objectives:

1. To protect women, young people and children from human rights violations and to ensure their full enjoyment of human rights throughout this period of transition
2. To support the safety and survival of women, youths and children
3. To support women, young people and children systematically contribute to the development of the nation, including in the health, social and economic sectors

Gender Action for Peace and Security highlighted about the increase of women's vulnerability in employment, sexual and domestic violence, psychological trauma in armed conflict, human trafficking, child, or early forced marriage, and potential risks of being infected by Covid-19, according to their report in 2021. In that report, the double sufferings of women and children were put forward as the consequences of lockdown measures of Covid-19 and armed conflicts. The scenario is expected to worsen for the marginalized groups in the near future, by the impacts of widespread Covid-19, the repression of the junta in the post-coup period, and the armed clashes. The UN predicted that the political crisis after the military coup, adding the social and economic impacts by Covid-19 could result in almost half of the country's population (estimated 25 million) living in poverty by early 2022 – in which women and children are the most vulnerable to be experienced with the economic failure. In this regard, a rapid assessment is required to be conducted for a better understanding about the current experiences, and sufferings of displaced women and children during the political and economic crisis, and for effective interventions based on their needs and expectations.

1.4 Objective of the assessment

In line with the objectives of the Ministry, it intends to commission a rapid assessment on the emergency needs and the required interventions for displaced women and children as one of the ministry's initiatives for further necessary interventions for women and children.

Primarily, the study will be conducted with two main objectives:

1. To examine the current experiences of displaced women and children and their urgent needs – which is aimed to provide effective and efficient measures for those groups
2. To explore the economic, social and political expectations of the study targeted groups (women and children) – the findings are expected to be considered in the policy making for rehabilitation and resettlement phase

²² <https://gov.nugmyanmar.org/>

2. Methodology

2.1 Data Collection Methods

The questionnaire for the study was developed in Burmese language. With the support of Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs, research team recruited enumerators from study sites such as Kanpetlet and Mindat from Chin State, Tabayin and Yinmarbin from Sagaing Region, Demoso and Shataw from Karenni State, those included who speak local languages. A three days virtual training was delivered by the research team for enumerators with topics covering, guide to use of questionnaire, research ethics, key gender concepts and data security. Not all the enumerators from Karenni areas were able to join the first training, due to heavy armed clashes and internet cut-off in Karenni areas at the time of data collecting process. Guidance and replicated trainings were provided by trained enumerators for those who were not able to join the training via telephone.

Prior to the interview sessions, potential respondents are communicated by the enumerators and informed about the interviews by explaining key questions and the use of data. Since all respondents were necessary to provide information about their background, locations and respondents are requested consent during the introduction part of the interview. Interview sessions were not continued if there were no consent given from the respondents. Qualitative methods such as In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were applied for the data collection. Due to the current political situation and safety concerns in the study sites, all the interviews were done virtually with the respondents who are members of affected populations, camp leaders, representatives of camp populations, camp volunteers, and members of the host community from Kanpetlat, Mindat, Tabayin, Yinmarbin, Demoso and Shataw.

Criteria for the interviewed respondents are set as:

- To select 50% of male and female community representatives from age groups above 35 and under 35
- 30% of young people to be included in the respondents
- Camp leaders, volunteers or social workers and leaders from the host community should be included in the KIIs

A total of 95 interviews were conducted in which 15 Mindat and 16 in Kanpetlat from Chin State, 16 in Tabayin and 15 in Yinmarbin from Sagaing Region, and 33 in Demoso and Shataw from Karenni State.

2.1.1 In-Depth Interview (IDI)

A total of 62 respondents were selected for IDIs according to the criteria of age group, sex, and displacement. Interviews were begun with an introduction and explanations on the purpose of assessment and requests for verbal consent from respondents. The duration of the interviews were 50 – 60 minutes long for IDI.

2.1.2 Key-Informant Interview (KII)

Total 33 KIIs were conducted with key informants who have been engaged with displaced populations and have witnessed and observed the real situation of displaced populations from study sites, to verify the information received from IDIs. The duration of KIIs was between 60 to 90 minutes, depending on the conditions of mobile phone connection, internet connection, respondent's experiences and knowledge that was explored during the interview sessions.

2.2 Data analysis and reporting

Qualitative data are recorded in a code system and information was analyzed using the thematic matrix method. Information highlighted the experiences of displaced people which focused on women issues, basic needs and necessary responses required, and strategic responses for post-conflict situations, focusing on women, youth, and children. The report was presented to the Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs and the research team for comments and further improvement.

Demographic Information of the Respondents

Study sites	KII		IDI		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chin-Mindat and Kanpetlat	5	6	11	9	16	15
Karenni-Demoso and Shataw	4	6	10	13	14	19
Sagaing-Tabayin and Yinmarbin	9	3	4	15	13	18
Total	18	15	25	37		

Sex of respondents: A total of 55% females and 45% of males participated in both KII and IDI, in which 61% from camps and 39% from host communities and villages were involved.

Age group of respondents: Three age groups which are 18-35, 36-50, and above 50 can be defined from the respondents; 64% from 18-35, 26% from 35-50, and 10% from age above 50 were included.

Work and Livelihood: Different types of participants included in the interviews which can be defined as CDM civilian government staff, farmers, general workers and students.

2.3 Limitations

This study has four main limitations.

Methodological limitation: 95 respondents participated in this qualitative study in which findings may not represent all the IDPs in selected areas. Due to internet connection slow down and internet cut-off at the study sites, it was hard to reach out enumerators to provide feedback on their transcribe and to discuss progress of data collection. Since all interviews were conducted virtually, enumerators were unable to do sufficient observation on respondents' actions and overall interview.

Communication limitations: As study sites were in intense armed conflict areas, enumerators experienced mobile connection cut-off and mobile network interruptions throughout the study period.

Language barriers: There is a diversity of languages and dialects in Chin State. Enumerators had to find the respondents from the selected camps and host communities who can speak the same language as them. Though enumerators can speak Burmese, they faced difficulties when transcribing the interviews in Burmese.

Camp setting: The study team aimed to collect data from the camp population, but camps were mobile and people have to move one camp after another due to safety and security concerns as Myanmar military (Tatmadaw) convoys were reaching near the camps. The respondents were not only from the same camps but from different camps, and those displaced to host communities included.

3. Findings and Analysis

Overview of the analysis

This study was conducted with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Chin State (Kanpetlat and Mindat townships), Sagaing Region (Tabayin and Yinmarbin townships), and Karenni State (Demoso and Shataw townships), and interviewed to IDP respondents and key informants for about their on-ground experiences, urgent needs and requirements of immediate response.

IDPs in the (6) study sites took shelter at the IDP camps from a minimum of three months to a maximum of six months. The population in the camps of Mindat and Kanpetlat ranged from 200 in minimum to approximately 1500 in maximum. The camps in Mindat and Kanpetlat struggled to establish a base properly and faced further evacuations when there were offensive operations and clashes between People Defense Forces and the military. The average population in one camp of Demoso and Shataw ranged from 78 in minimum to above 100. There is no model of a typical IDP camp in Tabayin and Yinmarbin. People are camping in the jungles and paddy fields by building temporary shelters. It is also discovered that some took refuge in other villages.

There are some differences among the study sites in the causes of IDPs. The cause to take refuge at the IDP camps in Kanpetlat, Mindat, and Demoso and Shataw are due to clashes between the military and the Defense Forces, explosives in the village due to the military's artillery attacks, airstrikes on villages and the regime's forces established bases nearby villages. Furthermore, it is also found out that some fled to areas where they assumed were safe, and some still hiding in the villages. The causes of IDPs in Tabayin and Yinmarbin are due to raids on the villages by the military; burning houses, arbitrary arrests, torture, and killings of villagers in accusing members of local defense forces.

According to respondents, displacement in Kanpetlat and Mindat started in June 2021. The majority of the respondents in Demoso and Shataw took shelters at the IDP camps in June and July 2021. The earliest displacement in Yinmarbin and Tabayin occurred in August 2021. IDP numbers have increased significantly at present. The same situation in all the study sites is that there were no armed conflicts before the military coup.

Almost all respondents from study sites highlighted food and medicines as the urgent needs. In regards to the question of immediate response, the respondents from Tabayin stated that they had no experience with armed conflicts nor fleeing. As a result, they encountered challenges at hiding as most of the locations are flat landscapes. Therefore, they highlighted that tarpaulin (to use as roof and wall) was in urgent need to build shelter and get an emergency shelter. Families with pregnant women underlined that mid-wife and newborn accessories were the immediate needs. Additionally, the person in-charge from the health care organization at the IDPs informed that urgent medicines and equipment used in delivering a child were in need.

“Tetanus vaccine for pregnant women is in critical need. There is no place to buy a diaper (baby napkin) for an infant after delivering a baby. When pregnant women cannot perform vaginal delivery, we have difficulties in vehicles to transport those mothers to conduct a cesarean section. Although we have doctors at the camp, we do not have the necessary instruments to deliver a baby in an emergency. Moreover, in case of referral, we do not have any places to transfer those women since we do not have contact. Therefore, there are a lot of needs for women.”

(Male KII respondent, Mindat/ Chin State)

In regards to the post-conflict actions, respondents from Kanpetlat and Mindat highlighted to include psychosocial rehabilitation programs as a priority since IDPs have experienced psychological trauma due to life-threatening situations from shootouts, unpleasant weather, transportation challenges, and difficulties in getting basic needs (food). Respondents from the Demoso and Shataw areas from Karenni State expressed the need to prioritize local development programs after the post-conflict situation. Moreover, programs such as business and job opportunities for women and equality in the community are required. IDPs from Tabayin and Yinmarbin hope to receive reasonable support from the civilian government in reconstructing their homes.

The common fact that was expressed by all the respondents from the study sites is to prioritize rehabilitation programs and then development programs in the healthcare sector and education sector.

Situation of women and children at the IDPs Camps

Experiences during the conflict

The causes of IDPs to flee from their communities are due to clashes between the military and local defense forces, unjustifiable intrusion committed by the soldiers and taking of valuable items without consent; burning houses, schools, and religious buildings, artillery attack, arbitrary arrest, torture and killing on the civilians, and being used as human shields. There were events where people raised greater concern due to the news that women and young people were being targeted and got into trouble.

“The military regime’s forces established a base in the village. We heard that people in other villages were getting arrested, used as human shields, and had no mercy on women. It was no longer safe to live at home and worry that I might be sexually assaulted. Therefore, I fled from my village.”

(Female IDI respondent, Dock-Ngan-York/ Demoso-Karenni)

“When the fighting got intense in Mindut, women were raped and used as human shields. Therefore, it could affect the lives of my family and I. We had to flee when the military junta committed violence.” (Female IDI Respondent, Mindat)

In the study sites, people had encountered various challenges when they fled from their original locations. Families with pregnant women in the final trimester, breastfeeding babies, elder persons, and persons with disabilities, experienced more hardships. Greater numbers of pregnant women and elderly persons at IDP camps in Chin State experience such challenges to a greater extent.

“Among the women, pregnant women and mothers with breastfeeding children face greater challenges in evacuating. They could not flee as they desired because their immune systems were weak. They experienced more impacts.”

(Male IDI respondent, Kanpetlat)

“When infants are hungry, they cannot express their hunger. Therefore, we also are unaware of it. When we flee from the fighting, sometimes we forget to do breastfeeding.”

(Female IDI respondent, Mindat)

In the Tabayin area, there are cases of elderlies who were killed because they were unable to run. Respondents stated that junta forces have no mercy on elderlies and people with disabilities. People are at risk of being killed where junta forces are stationed.

“Some elderlies who were incapable of fleeing were left at the village. Some elderlies traveled back to their homes to observe the situation and do cattle feeding but eventually got arrested and killed by the military stationed at the village”

(Male IDI respondent, Tabayin/Sagaing)

Although respondents from Chin and Karenni States provided information in regard to the cause of fleeing (i.e. they fled from their communities since they worry that the military would commit sexual harassment against women), respondents from Tabayin and Yinmarbin did not mention such concerns.

Livelihood situation at the IDPs Camps

IDP camps in Mindat are receiving food stock distributed by the camps, receiving support from nearby villages, and donations from donors.

“Sometimes we have to purchase things by ourselves for our livelihood. Sometimes we receive donations from donors. We have to survive accordingly. We looked for bamboo shoots in the jungles and mushrooms when it is mushroom season. Moreover, we sometimes get vegetables from others’ farms.”

(IDI male respondent, Mindat)

IDPs in Tabayin and Yinmarbin were having meals by cooking the food stocks that were brought along with them and receiving meals provided by the monastery, civil society organization, other villages, host community, and monasteries. There were events where there was only one meal for a day when there was no food provider.

“The livelihood is getting along well when there are donors and if not, we have to share and have only one meal.”

(IDI female respondent, Tabayin_Bamashaung shelter)

Issues related to drinking water and latrine were faced by all the IDPs from study sites. They mentioned that the toilets' structures were not accessible for persons with disabilities, hence presenting challenges in urination and defecation. Furthermore, women were at a heightened risk of security and health issues due to the lack of toilets and hygienic facilities.

In addition, it is learned that it is difficult to cook and get milk powder and supplement powder for young children relying on milk powder and finding proper food for patients with chronic disease (diabetes, cancers), elder persons, and mothers with newborn babies.

In terms of support, IDPs in Mindat receive support from the Chin people abroad, foreign Christian Organizations, NGOs, the UN, and National Unity Government (NUG). In Kanpetlet, there are donations contributed by the NGOs, Red Cross Organizations, and Christian pastors. In Karenni State, there are various forms of donations such as individual donors, Kayan Women Organization, Kayan Beauty, Karuna Mission Social Solidarity, Taunggyi Youth, Myitta Development Foundation, Unicef, UNHCR, WFP, and INGOs such as International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, Free Burma Rangers, Pact Myanmar, Norwegian Refugee Council and World Vision,

It is learned that IDPs from areas such as Chin and Karenni states have access to support from the individual donors locally and abroad, UN and INGOs, the majority of IDPs from the Tabayin and Yinmarbin are relying on local social welfare organizations and host communities.

Social and Health Issues

“We are living in fear every day. We have to pack and get ready to flee again worrying that they might come again”

(IDI male respondent, Tabayin/Sagaing)

All the IDPs in study sites are facing anxiety, agitation and worries for the future. Additionally, due to the offensive operation conducted by the military, some suffered shocks; even some elderly died due to the shocks from the sound of explosives and shootings. They feel aggrieved at the loss of their homes being burned down and destroyed during the fighting; houses and farmlands being burned down by the military and valuable items being taken. The sound of artillery being attacked by the military and the sound of shootings in the armed clashes were terrifying for the children and caused mental distress. IDP Children could not attend school nor access education in any form as they were fleeing and staying in the camps. There is no education access for children from the camps. Moreover, IDPs are continuously facing inaccessible health care services including vaccination for Covid-19, and being prone to contagious diseases as there are challenges in accessing clean drinking water and clean water for general use. Crowded populations at the IDP camps are unable to provide enough space for social distancing. As a result, the likelihood of being infected by the Covid-19 is higher. It was also highlighted that patients with chronic diseases such as cancer ran out of medication/medicine and could not continue treatment.

3.1 Urgent Needs and Requirements for Immediate Response

Critical Needs for Women

Regarding the needs of women, a large number of women highlighted that there were emergency needs not only for themselves but also for their children. Pregnant women and mothers with infants face more needs than others. Mothers' concerns were exacerbated by the dearth of midwives and healthcare facilities for childbirth. The IDP women were also concerned about their health and safety due to a shortage of clean water and access to toilet facilities. In particular, there are needs related to women's pads, underwear, clothes, and midwives to conduct delivery care for pregnant women; furthermore, needs include medicines and materials (clothes) required in giving birth, diapers for new born, and medicines for young children. The need of women's pads was not mentioned during the in-depth interviews with both men and women IDPs, it was only highlighted in key informant interviews when enumerators asked about particular needs for women. It showed that needs of women are not considered as essential. In the early times of donations to IDP camps, feminine sanitary pads were not included whereas food and water were prioritized more. Additionally, there were limitations in consideration for the daily needs of women. The study found the lack of reproductive measures in IDP camps because no organization stressed this issue and the participant did not consider it critical. Though the IDP women did not express their concerns explicitly, their anxiety grew as IDP women were more vulnerable to sexual violence throughout the conflict. As a result, they appeared to be more engaged in methods to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

“Menstrual pads are in need. Mothers with children require children accessories.” (KII male respondent, Tabayin)

“Examples of daily needs for women: underwear, pads and other things are in need. Since we have pregnant women, we need doctors (or) nurses for emergency childbirth and health care services for pregnant women with sickness.”

(KII female respondent, Tabayin)

Critical Needs for Children

Children could not continue their schooling due to frequent displacement and fleeing. Therefore, access to education became an extreme barrier for those children. There is no opportunity to study at the IDP camps. More importantly, schools were burned down by explosives and artillery attacks. In all the study sites, the need for building emotional/psychological security for children was mainly highlighted. IDPs from Kanpetlet, Mindat, Demoso and Shataw emphasized more on the needs for new born babies. There is no support for the needs at IDP camps for infants relying on milk powder due to hydroletharus syndrome and for children depending on the supplement. The support delivered by donors and organizations solely include rice, oil, basic needs, Covid-19 prevention materials (hand gel, mask), blankets, and mosquito nets, but does not include milk powder, supplement powder, and diapers for new born babies.

Critical Needs for Youths

At the camps, 60% of the population age group 16-30 are female and there are fewer male youths in the interviews since they join the People Defense Forces. Young people at the camps are helping with the management of the camp. Among them, women and medical teams are included. In all the study IDP camps, it is found out that there is one female who is in charge of the camp, and the majority of the camp persons in-charge are male above 30 years old. Security forces and measures like defensive support were underlined as key emergency needs during the conflict, as they needed to protect their community and land from military invasion. Furthermore, providing youths with training in contingency operations is recommended, since this is supposed to be beneficial during the conflict, as young volunteers from the community have been actively involved and leading in camp management, security, and the welfare of the IDPs. Additionally, young people are taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) by boycotting schools and universities which are under the junta's Ministry of Education. Likewise, those young people are not able to continue their education at the camps due to the camp setting and the learning environment.

3.2 Requirements for Strategic Response for Post-Conflict

Grievances/ Loses in the Conflicts and Access to Justice

People in the conflict affected areas are experiencing the killing and torturing in the villages where the military established bases, and along the way where the military operations conduct, civilians are being used as human shields while the military burn down houses, religious buildings, farmlands, arbitrarily taking and destroying of the livestock and properties. IDPs whose houses were destroyed are not in the capacity to rebuild their houses. Moreover, they cannot use their farmland and harvest their plantation due to the ongoing armed conflict. Therefore, there is a great economic loss for this population. The local governance system collapsed completely due to the clashes. Consequently, there were more vacant at the village administrator positions and some voluntarily resigned from their positions. Some village administrators collaborated with the military and caused troubles to their own community members. Therefore, mistrust towards local administration and mistrust among community members arose.

“Twenty innocent civilians were arrested, then eight people were detained and the rest were released. Among the eight individuals, one person was tortured to death. The other seven were nearly dying and currently, they are getting medical treatments up until now.”
(KII male respondent, Kyauk-Kone village/Yinmarbin, Sagaing)

“Regarding the matter of inaccessible justice, there are lawless killing, detention and in some villages, families are killed in groups. The motorbikes of those who left their motorbikes beside the road and in the monastery compounds in order to run away were burned down in a bunch. Additionally, women had experienced sexual abuse offenses.”
(KII female respondent, Taw Tike village/Tabayin, Sagaing)

“Innocent civilians were killed and detained. Private properties and lives were destroyed. We lose our rights and live under oppression because there is no rule of law.”
(KII male respondent, Daw-Noo-Khu camp/Demoso-Karenni)

Besides the offenses committed by the military, there are challenges in solving health care services and legal services for the cases that arise between the people when rule of law is not enforced.

“Regarding the matter of inaccessible justice in the conflicts, we cannot find the culprit who committed murder, and even if we find out, we cannot do anything to that person. When girls are being sexually abused and there is no place/person to file a complaint, these are the events that people have to live like it does not take place. We also heard that a girl with a disability whose parents and siblings were staying in different IDP camps had encountered sexual harassment. Although we know who did it, we cannot do anything since there is no one to take action.”
(KII female respondent, Mindat)

Access to justice has been wrecked at the community level, and the community no longer trusts or relies on the new system that the military administration attempted to establish. This situation emphasizes the importance of restoring the community's judicial system in a critical stage as soon as possible. All losses and givenness of the community members are needed to be properly documented.

Expectations on Rehabilitation (Short-term/ Long-term)

IDPs in the study location mainly highlighted recovery of psychological trauma. For the short-term and long-term projects, it is expected to rehabilitate mental recovery in groups accordingly such as children, youths, women, elderlies, persons with disabilities, people who become disabled due to war, and children/ people who become orphans in the conflicts. For children and youths, there are many grievances in education; they highlighted prioritizing the education sector. Moreover, in the rehabilitation period, they expressed how to develop certain projects in accord with the focus groups (for example – women, children, persons with disabilities, and elder persons.). In the rehabilitation period, women expect to access economic empowerment opportunities in terms of economic support services delivered by the civilian government. Moreover, families from the IDP camps expect to receive financial support in reconstructing their houses. Since women and girls also take part in different forms and roles in this revolution and therefore, they expect to receive recognition from the society for their bravery and sacrifice as equal as men. Additionally, they expect to have particular projects and programs solely aimed for women and girls in the rehabilitation phase.

“At the present, there are people who lost their houses including properties and cattle (local type). There are no more home appliances. Also, there are deaths in the fighting. Many family members passed away while fleeing and who were killed due to mine, bullets, and heavy artillery while hiding in the house and jungle. Some people lost their body parts and we need to give special consideration to those individuals.” (Female IDI respondent, Mindat)

“After we succeed our revolution, we would like to request the Civilian Government to support a housing program for those who lost their homes. Also, creating job opportunities and providing No Interest Loans (1/2 years contract). We want to provide the best education for the children, unlike the parents’ era.” (Male KII respondent, Karenni)

*“In the rehabilitation after the post-conflict, women are standing bravely along with men in this revolution and conflict. Therefore, after the post-conflict situation, we need to have a particular support program for women.”
(Female IDI respondent, Tabayin, Sagaing)*

In the study sites, people expressed that the key is to bring down the dictator. They also highlight that only federal democracy can build sustainable peace, public security, and democracy, and to take into account the needs of the ethnic, to work on equality, and to govern by the civil government that can restore democracy.

4. Current situation of conflict and displacement at study sites

4.1. Overall situation of conflicts in Chin, Karenni, Kayin and Sagaing after one year of coup

Armed conflict, which transformed from protest to armed resistance of local civilians to against brutality of the military, is ongoing after one year of coup. Different conflict patterns can be found in ethnic states and regions since the coup in February 2021. The Sagaing region, where there was no recent conflict history before the coup, is now experiencing escalations in armed clashes between armed resistance groups and military. In the ethnic states like Chin and Karenni, local defense forces were formed and some joined hands with formerly established EAOs/EROs to operate armed struggle against the military. Armed resistance of defense forces and EAO/ERO with junta forces are ongoing. According to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project, 6,120 fatalities are reported in armed conflicts within one year after the coup.²³

More than 4,500 civilian homes have been destroyed by arson attacks and raids by the military since the coup. More than half of the civilian homes are from Sagaing region, over 900 in Chin state, 300 in Karenni and dozens in several other areas.²⁴ Due to raids and arson attacks of the military, and heavy armed clashes between the military and armed resistance groups in ethnic states and regions, the figure of displaced population is growing rapidly. UNHCR Myanmar issued an emergency update on 1 March 2022, highlighting that the number of people internally displaced reached from 451,000 to 503,000 over a period of one week, since the military coup. New displacement occurred in the areas such as Chin state and Sagaing region, locations that previously had no recent history of conflicts before the coup²⁵. UNHCR stated the IDP figure reached over 870,000 across the country as of 28 February 2022. Breakdown of IDPs in the study sites as per UNHCR emergency update²⁶ is: 93,800 in Karenni, 171,000 in Sagaing, and 33,200 in Chin. Highest IDPs are in Sagaing region; the number of IDPs is more than its population of 307,194²⁷; Karenni has the second highest rate, and Chin is third. Karenni, the second smallest state of the country, has large internal displacement that is harder to flee and sheltered within the state for the IDPs.

4.2 Overall situation of the temporary shelters/ camps/ host community

Because of ongoing armed conflicts, establishment of proper camps for IDPs remains difficult to construct. People are fleeing and moving around safer places within their areas. With the lack of food, shelters, water, IDPs have to return to their homes, but due to the ongoing armed conflict, returnees are displaced again. Brutal attacks by the military are mounted in Karenni state, since December 2021 until now, even camps are not safe anymore. Targeted attacks toward a camp in Karenni happened in the early January 2022, causing the death of civilians including children.

With the growing amount of IDPs, humanitarian needs which include food, shelters, relief items and life- saving services, health care and education for displaced populations as well as host communities are escalating. The military has reduced humanitarian access to the country's conflict zones and continues to

²³ <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>

²⁴ <https://www.voanews.com/a/more-than-4-500-homes-raided-by-military-since-myanmar-coup-/6445578.html>

²⁵ <https://mizzima.com/article/year-roundup-2021-conflict-situation-myanmars-ethnic-states-and-regions>

²⁶ UNHCR Myanmar Emergency Update, 1 March 2022

²⁷ 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, as of 29 March 2014 data.

block supplies, and deny travel permissions. In Karenni states, INGOs, UN agencies operations were suspended after December 2021 violence, in which two staff members of Save the Children were killed among the victims in that violence. There is a lack of data about the current situation of Sagaing, regarding camps, shelters and host communities, and humanitarian access. According to local and foreign news agencies, people from conflict areas of Sagaing region are currently fleeing to the woods and nearby villages with immensely challenging situations without having proper camp settings. The high displacement rate as per UNHCR data, compared to other study sites in Chin and Karenni states, is caused by the ongoing: brutal killings and arson attacks on houses, monasteries, live stocks and civilian properties; artillery fires and airstrikes caused by the military and Pyu Saw Htee forces which is backed by the military. As per news agencies' interviews with aid workers and local CSOs, it is hard to operate for all stakeholders to do humanitarian aid and work.²⁸ Restrictions and bureaucracy on delivering humanitarian supports prolonging people's sufferings.²⁹ There are higher needs of humanitarian assistance but there is still no access to affected people from the aid workers and organizations, and the humanitarian situation has been deteriorating rapidly.

4.3. Vulnerability related to gender

Women, girls and children have been affected by the current armed conflicts. They face the consequences and suffer from lack of safety and protection during the crisis. According to the Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs, 7.2% of civilian deaths are children, which is highest in Sagaing region, followed by Karenni and then Chin states. 8% of all fatalities were women, highest in Sagaing region compared to Karenni and Chin states like children's data.³⁰ According to local news agencies, military forces killed 10 children in Loikaw township from Karenni, Papun from Kayin, Yinmarbin and Pauk from Magway region in the first week of March 2022. 37% of total displaced people across Myanmar are children. As per Save the Children data, about 150,000 children fled from their homes in the past year³¹. In addition, children have been killed in bombing, raids and shootouts. Children without access to food and healthcare services are vulnerable to starvation and illness. Women from the conflict affected areas are not only facing safety issues and risks of sexual violence, but also lack in accessing hygiene items and nutritious food, especially for lactating and pregnant women. Pregnant women from conflict areas experience overdue pregnancy due to chronic stress. According to the support program for pregnant women and breast-feeding mothers, currently implemented by the Ministry of Women, Youths and Children Affairs, there is reported cases of overdue pregnancies in conflict areas: in Taze of Sagaing region, 4 in 10 pregnant women are past their due dates; in Gant Gaw of Magwe region, 3 in 6 pregnant women are past their due dates; in Lay Kay Kaw of Kayin state, 3 in 6 pregnant women in an IDP camp are past their due dates, and in another IDP camp records that 2 in 5 pregnant women are past their due dates. As per Women League of Burma (WLB), there are about nine reported rape and sexual assault cases perpetrated by soldiers in ethnic states such as Chin, Kachin, Shan and Sagaing and Yangon regions. One pregnant woman and lactating mother were included among the survivors.³² Additionally, WLB highlighted that the number of cases significantly increased after the coup. There was several news from local news agencies and on social media platforms about rape cases perpetrated by soldiers and Pyu-Saw-Htee forces in Sagaing and Magway regions. Some

²⁸ <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2022/2/1/multiple-crises-spiral-Myanmar-one-year-after-coup>

²⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-humanitarian-update-no-15-15-february-2022>

³⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=291486129781113&set=pcb.291486623114397>

³¹ <https://www.savethechildren.net/news/violence-intensifies-myanmar-least-150000-children-forced-their-homes-year-military-coup>

³² <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/military-rape-12032021170414.html>

rape cases from these regions were reported to Ministry of Women and Youths and Children Affairs. One case is about a lactating mother from Taze township area in Sagaing region. Another case is about a mother of a young three-year-old girl from the Pauk township area of Magway region, and both of them were killed. However, there is a lack of properly assessed data with conflict affected communities. Due to poor condition of living spaces with limitations and restrictions for personal privacy in IDP settings, women and girls face heightened risks of sexual abuse and GBV.³³ Delaying humanitarian assistance and healthcare services in conflicted affected areas and IDP settings are negatively affecting women's reproductive health issues and daily necessities.

³³ OCHA, Humanitarian Need Overview, issued December, 2021

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The number of IDPs are increasing on a daily basis. There are extreme limitations in support and donations to the IDPs population, particularly in Tabayin and Yinmarbin. Humanitarian assistance does not reach equally to the affected areas i.e. Tabayin and Yinmarbin are in greater need of humanitarian aids. With heavy load of IDPs, current humanitarian assistance is not enough for camps from Kanpetlat, Mindut, Demoso and Shataw areas. From the interviews, it is also discovered that there is limitation in engagement and collaboration between the CSOs, ministries from the National Unity Government, and the IDP camps. The structure of camps; shelters are not in the conditions to resist weather challenges i.e. flood, heavy rain can easily destroy camps. The majority of camp leaders are male and therefore, there is a great limitation in consideration for women, pregnant women, and girls in regard to women's products and privacy such as sanitary pads, underwear, and hygiene facilities such as toilets. There is no proper establishment of camp management committees especially in camp and host communities of Tabayin and Yinmarbin areas. There is a complete lack of health care services for the elderly, pregnant women, and infants. Reproductive health services like contraception, access to emergency contraceptive pills and other sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services are lacking and are in great need for women and girls in conflict affected setting. Rape and sexual assault cases likely to increase in conflict affected areas, therefore services like emergency contraception for unwanted pregnancy, psychosocial support and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV will become higher for sexual and gender-based violence survivors. In the study sites, there is no proper educational program designed for children and young people at the camp setting as well as host communities. Lastly, families with pregnant women and lactating women solely highlighted the matters related to pregnancy and breastfeeding, and the rest members including the camp leaders do not mention those topics. Based on the findings, the research team propose a set of recommendations: emergency support during conflicts, short-term support in the rehabilitation phase, and long-term support in the rehabilitation as follows.

- To establish a management committee in camp and host community settings to be able to coordinate wider camp population, respective ministries and potential donors.
- To conduct humanitarian aid surveys and develop response plans and actions.
- To do rapid assessment about SGBV cases in conflict affected areas and conduct research on access to services to gender-based violence in the conflict affected areas and displacement setting.
- The needs of women/girls, lactating women, children such as underwear, sanitary pads, newborn accessories, milk powder, supplement and nutritional powder for children, must be considered and included in humanitarian aids and kits.
- To develop an emergency plan for providing sexual and reproductive health services including GBV services in conflict affected setting by the respective ministries.
- To develop a plan for addressing psychological issues of women, children, elderly and people with disabilities from conflict affected areas.
- Create education programs for children and implemented through local CSOs, associations, foundations.
- To coordinate with development partners or UN agencies for urgent humanitarian assistance in Sagaing region where there is less access to humanitarian assistance by the international organizations.
- To establish networking and coordination mechanisms among camp management committees, CSOs, government ministries for collective actions.

6. Annex

List of respondents (KII)

SN	Code	Gender	Age	Role	Education	Name of the place
1	KII-KPL-01	M	50	N/A	Grade 9	Kharaing village
2	KII-KPL-02	M	30	N/A	B.A (Geo)	Kharaing village
3	KII-KPL-03	F	22	N/A	Grade 9	Kharaing village
4	KII-KPL-04	M	60	N/A	Grade 8	An Nyar Katin camp
5	KII-KPL-05	F	27	N/A	Nurse	An Nyar Katin camp
6	KII-KPL-06	F	42	N/A	B.Sc(Maths)	An Nyar Katin camp
7	KII-MD-02	M	31	Representee of camp people	University graduate	Wun Ma Thu camp
8	KII-MD-03	F	28	Camp Helper	University graduate	Wun Ma Thu camp
9	KII-MD-04	M	31	Camp Leader	B.A (Eng.)	Loke Shel camp
10	KII-MD-05	F	40	Senior Nurse	B.A (His.)	Loke Shel camp
11	KII-MD-06	F	21	N/A	B.A	Loke Shel camp
12	KII-TBY-01	M	35	Camp Leader	B.A(Myanmar)	Taw Tike, a place in the woods
13	KII-TBY-02	M	34	Camp Volunteer	Grade 11	Taw Tike, a place in the woods
14	KII-TBY-03	F	34	Representee of displaced people	Grade 11	Taw Tike, a place in the woods
15	KII-TBY-04	M	32	Representee of displaced people	Grade 6	Taw Tike, a place in the woods
16	KII-TBY-05	F	28	Representee of displaced people	Grade 5	Taw Tike, a place in the woods
17	KII-TBY-06	M	25	Representee of displaced people	Grade 10	Taw Tike, a place in the woods
18	KII-YMB-01	M	49	N/A	B.A(History)	Kyauk Kone village, Yinmarbin
19	KII-YMB-02	M	35	Former ten household's leader	Grade 10	Kyauk Kone village
20	KII-YMB-03	M	54	Village leader	Grade 5	Thanbo village
21	KII-YMB-04	M	40	N/A	Grade 5	Thanbo village
22	KII-YMB-05	F	41	N/A	Graduated	Thanbo village
23	KII-YMB-06	M	52	N/A	Grade 8	Thanbo village
24	KII-KYH-01	F	24	Representee of displaced people	3rd year (Chemistry)	Thayet Kone camp
25	KII-KYH-02	M	35	Camp Leader	Grade 7	Nar Khoe Yar camp
26	KII-KYH-03	F	26	Camp Helper	Final year (His.)	Nar Khoe Yar camp
27	KII-KYH-04	M	30	Camp Helper	-	Wari Supi school
28	KII-KYH-05	M	27	Camp Helper	B.A (Eng)	Boyar camp
29	KII-KYH-06	F	30	Camp Helper	Grade 11	Daw Ta Mee camp
30	KII-KYH-07	M	40	Camp Leader	Grade 11	Daw Noe Ku camp

31	KII-KYH-08	F	25	Camp Helper	Grade 11	Chikel, Htay Thamar Ward, Kay Htoo Bo
32	KII-KYH-09	F	30	Camp Leader	B.Sc	Elephant Camp
33	KII-KYH-10	F	33	Camp Helper	University graduate	Pikin camp

List of respondents (IDI)

Sr	Code	Gender	Age	Work/Livelihood	Education	Name of the place
1	IDI-KPL-C1	M	40	Farmer	Grade 5	An Nyar Katin camp
2	IDI-KPL-C2	M	55	Farmer	Grade 9	An Nyar Katin camp
3	IDI-KPL-C3	F	42	Farmer	Grade 5	An Nyar Katin camp
4	IDI-KPL-C4	F	19	Dependent	Grade 10	An Nyar Katin camp
5	IDI-KPL-C5	M	26	Dependent	Grade 10	An Nyar Katin camp
6	IDI-KPL-V1	M	26	Education staff (CDM)	Grade 11	Chaung Rai village
7	IDI-KPL-V2	M	46	Christian pastor	M-Div	Chaung Rai village
8	IDI-KPL-V3	F	27	TA (Education)	Grade 10	Chaung Rai village
9	IDI-KPL-V4	M	35	Agriculture	Grade 11	Chaung Rai village
10	IDI-KPL-V5	F	36	Dependent	Grade 10	Chaung Rai village
11	IDI-MD-C1	M	28	N/A	Grade 10	Loke Shel camp
12	IDI-MD-C2	M	49	N/A	University graduate	Loke Shel camp
13	IDI-MD-C3	F	43	N/A	B.A	Loke Shel camp
14	IDI-MD-C4	F	22	N/A	2nd Year (Geo.)	Loke Shel camp
15	IDI-MD-C5	F	36	N/A	B.A (Geo)	Loke Shel camp
16	IDI-MD-V1	M	32	CDM staff	University graduate	Wun Ma Thu camp
17	IDI-MD-V2	M	38	Health worker	University graduate (Law)	Wun Ma Thu camp
18	IDI-MD-V4	M	26	NGO staff	University graduate	Wun Ma Thu camp
19	IDI-MD-V5	F	35	Nurse	B.A(Eco.)	Wun Ma Thu camp
20	IDI-MD-11	F	42	Local NGO staff	University graduate	Ma Nar Tar
21	IDI-TBY-01	F	28	Farmer	B.A (Histroy)	Taw Tike village
22	IDI-TBY-02	F	30	Farmer	Grade 5	Mara Kan village
23	IDI-TBY-03	M	28	vendor	Grade 10	Nagar Twin village
24	IDI-TBY-04	F	20	Medical volunteer	2nd year Physics	Bar Ma Shong camp
25	IDI-TBY-05	F	20	Medical volunteer	3rd year E-	Bar Ma Shong camp
26	IDI-TBY-06	F	27	Farmer	Grade 11	Nhaw Kone
27	IDI-TBY-07	F	19	Student	Grade 11	Ngar Bol village
28	IDI-TBY-08	M	32	Farmer	Grade 11	Bagan village
29	IDI-TBY-09	M	31	Civil staff (CDM)	B.A	Kone Tike village
30	IDI-TBY-10	F	25	Farmer	Grade 11	Dine Nek village

31	IDI-YMB-01	F	50	Day laborer	Grade 9	Htan Taw Yat village
32	IDI-YMB-02	F	41	Dependent	University graduate	Yinpaungdaing village
33	IDI-YMB-03	F	48	Day laborer	Grade 5	Yinpaungdaing village
34	IDI-YMB-04	M	44	Carpenter	Grade 5	Yinpaungdaing village
35	IDI-YMB-05	F	37	Vendor	Grade 11	Yinpaungdaing village
36	IDI-YMB-06	F	30	Vendor	Grade 8	Yinpaungdaing village
37	IDI-YMB-07	F	35	Day laborer	Grade 8	Yinpaungdaing village
38	IDI-YMB-08	F	40	Farmer	Grade 5	Yinpaungdaing village
39	IDI-YMB-09	F	20	Businessman	2nd Year (Maths)	Other villages' monasteries
40	IDI-KYH-01	M	51	Farmer	Grade 4	Tafo village camp
41	IDI-KYH-02	F	30	Farmer	Grade 11	Chikel, Kay Htoo Bo Hostel camp
42	IDI-KYH-03	F	30	Farmer	Grade 11	Dawtamagi camp
43	IDI-KYH-04	F	28	Farmer	Grade 9	Bo Cha camp
44	IDI-KYH-05	F	30	Social worker	Grade 11	Dawn Ngan Youk camp
45	IDI-KYH-06	F	30	Education officer (CDM)	Grade 11	Daw Noe Ku camp
46	IDI-KYH-07	M	32	Civil staff (CDM)	University graduate	Kaung Htu village
47	IDI-KYH-08	M	57	Driver	Grade 9	Kwe Taw Do Baptist church
48	IDI-KYH-09	M	46	-	Grade 7	Kwe Taw Do Baptist church
49	IDI-KYH-10	F	24	Nurse Aid	Grade 11	Kwe Taw Do Baptist church
50	IDI-KYH-11	F	18	N/A	Grade 11	Kwe Taw Do Baptist church
51	IDI-KYH-12	M	28	Teacher (CDM)	B.A (Geo)	War Yone forest camp
52	IDI-KYH-13	M	52	Farmer	Grade 8	War Yone forest camp
53	IDI-KYH-14	F	22	Volunteer teacher	Zoo 4th Year	War Yone forest camp
54	IDI-KYH-15	F	27	Teacher (CDM)	B.A	War Yone forest camp
55	IDI-KYH-16	M	25	Teacher (CDM)	B.A (Eco)	Song Nu La group (Soft Baw Tha) camp
56	IDI-KYH-17	M	30	Fire Service staff (CDM)	Grade 11	Song Nu La group (Soft Baw Tha) camp
57	IDI-KYH-18	F	21	Civil Staff (CDM)	Grade 10	Thayet Kone camp
58	IDI-KYH-19	M	51	Farmer	Grade 1	Thayet Kone camp
59	IDI-KYH-20	F	41	Vendor	Grade 2	Thayet Kone camp
60	IDI-KYH-21	F	21	Civil staff (CDM)	Grade 11	Thayet Kone camp
61	IDI-KYH-22	M	51	Farmer	Grade 2	Thayet Kone camp
62	IDI-KYH-23	F	41	Vendor	Grade 3	Thayet Kone camp