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Research Background

The living conditions in the Innlay Region have undergone significant changes and have deteriorated considerably following the military coup. Moreover, there has been a lack of individuals available to document the human rights violations occurring in the area and to raise awareness of these abuses among the public. In response to the challenges faced in presenting and reporting such issues to international organizations, JMC-Innlay conducted a research study titled "Social Impacts of Innlay Community After Coup" with the aim of addressing these difficulties.

Purpose of the Research

1. To collect and present substantial evidence that supports the successful and efficient prosecution of the terrorist army on an international scale.
2. To raise awareness among individuals about the impact of the military coup on the living conditions and overall quality of life in the Innlay region.
3. To document and consolidate the testimonies of victims who have suffered from human rights violations and ensure their inclusion in international reports and media outlets.

Survey Sample Selection

The selection process for the research sample involved several criteria. The entire Innlay region in Nyaung Shwe Township was chosen to be the sample area. The criteria for selection included the representation of individuals from diverse backgrounds, ensuring coverage of the Innlay Region, and the inclusion of 96 victims directly affected by the military coup. The sample targets

consisted of 35 men, 35 women, and 26 individuals from other gender categories, selected from multiple villages in the Innlay region.

However, due to security concerns, the research was conducted with the final participation of 36 men, 43 women, 6 additional participants, and 1 unwilling participant. These selections were made to accurately reflect the real conditions and experiences in the area. The following criteria were applied during the selection process:

1. Selection of victims who were directly affected by the military coup.
2. Inclusion of individuals from diverse backgrounds.
3. Involvement of families and witnesses of victims who experienced abuse and violations.

Research Questions

A total of 74 questions were developed to facilitate the analysis and comparison of five distinct sectors - education, economy, social issues, health, and security - before and after the coup. The questionnaire was structured as follows:

1. Introduction: 6 questions.
2. Education: 15 questions.
3. Economy: 10 questions.
4. Social Issues: 8 questions.
5. Health: 15 questions.
6. Security: 20 questions.

Additionally, the research allowed the sample group to contribute any additional questions or suggestions they deemed relevant. To gather and compile the necessary data, interviews were conducted by experienced local youths through in-person and telephone interactions with the participants.

Quality Control

Strict adherence to guidelines was maintained throughout the research process to ensure the security of participants and respondents, accurate portrayal of their experiences, and confidentiality of the obtained information. These measures were particularly important due to the nature of the study, which focused on examining the effects of the military coup on local communities.

Research Period

The research was planned and carried out from the first week of January through the last week of April. The following are the research timelines and process:

- Preparation (First week of January)
- Developing Interview Questions (Second week of January)
- Data Collection (February and March)
- Data Entry (First week of April)
- Report Writing (Third week of April)
- The fourth week of April marked the conclusion of research.

Education Sector

Question - Does your family have children of school age? How many are there? How old are they?

Regarding this question, 68% of participants mentioned that they had children of school age, whereas only 31% of participants responded that they did not have any children of school age within their family. Among the children who fall into the school-age category, 44% are at the primary school level, 24% are at the high school level, 17% are at the university level, 11% are in middle school, and 4% are at the kindergarten level. This data illustrates a wide range of ages, covering children from kindergarten all the way up to university.

Graph - Primary School (Blue), High School (Red), University Level (Yellow), Middle School (Green), Kindergarten (Light Blue)

Question - Do your children of school age currently attend school? Are you content with the education they are receiving now? If you are dissatisfied, please explain the reasons behind your dissatisfaction.

Among the respondents, 55% stated that their school-age children are currently enrolled in school, while the remaining 45% stated that their school-age children are not attending school. Notably, 45% of the children of school age were out of school due to the military coup. Additionally, 84% of the respondents that stated their school-age children are currently enrolled in school expressed dissatisfaction with the schools which are under the State Administrative Council's (SAC) control. Despite their discontent with the existing education system, parents and guardians felt compelled to send their children to these schools as they had no other viable options for continuing their studies.

Reasons for expressing dissatisfaction with the current education system can be attributed to various factors. These include 50% of respondents disliking the system itself, 25% expressing concerns about their children's safety while attending school, 11% perceiving a lack of progress in educational quality, 7% citing a shortage of teachers, and another 7% pointing out a lack of discipline within schools.

Graph - *Dissatisfaction with the current education system (Blue), Concern of children's safety (Red), Lack of progress in education (Yellow), Shortage of teachers (Green), Lack of discipline within schools (Light Blue)*

Question - As a student, do you feel safe while attending school? If you feel unsafe, please state the reasons why.

Out of the survey respondents, 80% expressed a feeling of insecurity while attending school. Among those individuals, half stated their sense of insecurity due to the current political situation, 30% felt unsafe due to security concerns, 5% expressed dissatisfaction with the current education system, 7% stated a lack of alternative options, and 8% attributed their unease to living under a military dictatorship. Consequently, despite enrolling their children in schools, a majority of families felt unsafe due to political unrest and security issues.

Graph (in order from top to bottom) - Due to the political situation, feeling unsafe, lack of alternative options, dissatisfaction with the current education system, being under a military dictatorship.

Question - Do you observe any improvements in your child's education? Have you ever been informed by your children about any issues or problems occurring at their school? If so, what specific issues and problems have you heard about?

According to the survey findings, 72% of respondents reported no improvements in their child's education, while 16% noticed only slight improvements, and 12% acknowledged witnessing positive changes in their child's education. Furthermore, 34% of the respondents stated that they had been informed about issues and problems occurring at their children's schools. These issues were categorized as follows:

1. 36% mentioned a lack of discipline maintenance at school.
2. 27% expressed concerns about insufficient staff and teachers' incompetence.
3. 17% reported violations against students, such as physical punishment, scolding using abusive language
4. 10% highlighted the issue of money collection at schools.
5. 7% mentioned instances of discrimination against children whose parents participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
6. The remaining 3% pointed out a decrease in the quality of lessons being taught.

These insights shed light on the prevailing challenges within the education system as perceived by the surveyed respondents.

Graph (top to bottom) - *Violations against students (physical punishment, scolding using abusive language), lack of discipline maintenance at school, shortage and incompetence of teachers, collection of money, decrease in the quality of lessons, discrimination against children whose parents participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).*

Question: Are you satisfied with the current education system? If not, please explain why.

According to the survey, a significant majority of 82% of parents and guardians expressed dissatisfaction with the current education system. The reasons provided for this dissatisfaction are as follows:

1. 56% of respondents felt that there is no clear pathway for educational advancement within the system.
2. 18% mentioned the lack of effective teaching as a primary concern.
3. 11% expressed dissatisfaction due to the education system being under the control of a military dictatorship.
4. The remaining percentage indicated their dissatisfaction due to reasons such as the lack of competent teachers, the collection of money, feeling compelled to comply with the system, and having no other viable choices available.

These findings demonstrate the prevailing discontent among parents and guardians regarding the current state of the education system.

Graph - *Lack of effective teaching, lack of competent teachers, collection of money, not willing to answer, education system being under the control of the military dictatorship, compelled to comply with the system, no other viable choices available, no clear pathway for educational advancement*

Economy Sector

From the depicted graph, noticeable changes in employment can be observed before and after the military coup. Prior to the coup, there were 24 individuals working as government staff members, whereas currently, only one person remains in a staff role. This indicates a significant decline in staff employment. Regarding student numbers, there was a decrease from four students before the coup to two students afterward, as indicated by the percentages on the graph. This decline in student enrollment is a substantial drop, with half of the students now being out of school.

In summary, the graph illustrates a shift in the employment status of staff and students affected by the coup. Many individuals have transitioned to assisting with family businesses or working in the agriculture sector. Some individuals who are unable to engage in family businesses or agriculture have become dependent on their family members, as indicated by the presented data.

Graph heading - *Graph depicting the difference in jobs before and after the coup*

Graph (left to right) - *Agriculture, Livestock, Government Staff, Student, Dependent, Other household or family business*

Question: Do you feel that you have the freedom to work and engage without restrictions in your current business? How does the current situation differ from the time before the military coup?

Out of all the respondents, 77% expressed that they faced limitations in working and engaging freely in their jobs and businesses. Conversely, only 23% stated that they were able to work and engage without such restrictions. By examining the provided graph, it is evident that the primary differences mentioned by the majority of respondents between the period before and after the coup are the lack of freedom in commerce and trade, as well as the impact of inflation. Additionally, some respondents mentioned transitioning to other jobs, experiencing

unemployment, and encountering business delays as significant changes. Overall, these reasons highlight that a substantial portion of the local community in Innlay is currently unable to work freely and is experiencing unemployment as a direct consequence of the military coup.

Graph (top to bottom) - *Inflation, lack of freedom in commerce and trade, transitioning to other jobs, being unemployed, delays in business*

Question - How does the household income vary between the period prior to and following the military coup?

Based on the survey findings, notable disparities can be observed in the daily household incomes before and after the military coup. Prior to the coup, a majority of households earned between 20,000 MMK and 30,000 MMK per day, while after the coup, the majority shifted to earning between 10,000 MMK and 20,000 MMK per day. Following the coup, it also became apparent that households earning more than 30,000 MMK per day constituted a smaller majority, compared to households earning less than 10,000 MMK per day forming a smaller majority before the coup. Additionally, there was a decrease in the number of households earning more than 30,000 MMK per day, from 27 respondents before the coup to only 4 respondents after the coup. Similarly, the number of households earning more than 20,000 MMK per day decreased from 18 respondents to 11 respondents.

Conversely, the number of households earning less than 10,000 MMK per day increased from 13 respondents before the coup to 22 respondents after the coup. These findings indicate a significant decline in daily household income within the local community of Innlay following the coup.

Graph labels top - *Daily household income after the coup (Orange), Daily household income before the coup (Blue)*

Graph (top to bottom) - *Unwilling to answer, more than 30,000 MMK, between 20,000 MMK and 29,999 MMK, between 10,000 MMK and 19,999 MMK, less than 10,000 MMK*

Question - Does your current household income adequately cover your family's expenses? Do you feel secure in terms of earning a livelihood for your household? Have you encountered any attempts to control or disrupt your business? Could you share your personal experiences in this regard?

Based on the survey results, it was found that a mere 4% of respondents expressed satisfaction with their current household income, while the overwhelming majority of 96% indicated that their income is insufficient to cover their expenses. Similarly, only 10% of respondents felt a sense of security in earning a livelihood for their household, while the remaining 90% did not feel secure in this regard.

Furthermore, the survey revealed that 19% of respondents reported experiencing attempts to control and disrupt their business. Within this group, 38% mentioned encounters where they were asked to surrender their belongings, 26% faced instances where they were denied the opportunity to sell their goods, 21% encountered situations where they were coerced into giving money, and 15% stated that they were compelled to share a portion of their profits.

Graph - Others (such as being asked to surrender their belongings) (Blue), Denied the opportunity to sell goods (Red), Coerced into giving money (Yellow), Share a portion of their profits (Green)

Social Issues Sector

Question - Are occasions such as festivals, celebrations and funerals being conducted in your villages as they typically would? Have you noticed any differences or changes in the way these occasions are being held? What do you believe are the reasons behind these changes?

Based on the survey results, it was revealed that 53% of respondents reported that occasions such as festivals, celebrations and funerals are not being allowed or conducted in the usual manner. On the other hand, 47% of respondents mentioned that such occasions are still permitted and taking place normally. However, the survey data indicates a noticeable difference in perception regarding these occasions before and after the military coup. A larger proportion of respondents expressed that festivals, celebrations and funerals are no longer being held in the same manner as they were prior to the coup.

Regarding the reasons behind these changes, 46% of respondents attributed it to security concerns, 24% mentioned inflation as a contributing factor, and 25% attributed it to political unrest. A smaller percentage of respondents stated that the changes were due to the COVID-19 pandemic and a lack of freedom.

Graph (top to bottom) - Taking place regularly; decreased number of festivities, lesser occasions of festivals, celebrations and funerals; more occasions of festival, celebrations and funerals; freedom to hold such occasions ceased or reduced; lesser number of youths to help out in issues regarding the village

Question - Have you seen any changes regarding social interactions and relationships within your community? If yes, what do you think are the reasons behind such changes?

Based on the survey findings, it was revealed that 71% of respondents acknowledged changes in social interactions and relationships within their communities. Among these respondents, 78% attributed the reason for such changes to divergent political views, resulting in a sense of mistrust among individuals. Additionally, 19% mentioned the rift between individuals participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and those who are not (Non-CDM) as a contributing factor. The remaining percentage attributed to reasons due to fear and reluctance to engage with individuals supporting the People Defense Forces (PDF).

The above-mentioned factors indicate that the people in the Innlay Region have experienced a growing divide in their social interactions and relationships after the coup, primarily due to disparities in political views and perceptions. Consequently, this has led to a loss of trust and a decreased willingness to engage with one another compared to before the coup.

Graph (top to bottom) - Distrust between CDMs & Non-CDMs, distrust due to divergent political views, fear and reluctance to engage with individuals supporting the PDF, Do not know

Question - Are local community-based organizations and charities able to carry out their activities normally? Are there any regulations limiting their operations? How would you describe the sense of unity and harmony within villages following the coup, in your opinion?

According to the survey results, a significant majority of 76% of respondents reported that local community-based organizations and charities were unable to conduct their activities as usual. The main reasons mentioned for this were a lack of members within these organizations and a lack of implementation of activities. Other reasons also included instances where there were no activities to implement and organizations were denied access to implement activities. Regarding the sense of unity and harmony within villages after the coup, 48% of respondents indicated that there was no such sense present. However, 42% of respondents mentioned a slight sense of unity and harmony remaining. 7% of the remaining respondents believed that there was still a good sense of unity and harmony within their villages, while 1% stated that their village exhibited a high level of unity and harmony. The last remaining 2% of respondents were unsure about the sense of unity and harmony within their village.

Graph - Others (no members left in the organization) (Blue), Lack of implementation of activities (Red), No activities (Yellow), denied access to implement activities (Green)

Healthcare Sector

Question - Do you currently have access to regular healthcare services? Are there any differences in the services compared to before the coup?

According to the survey results, a majority of 64% of respondents reported that they have not been receiving regular healthcare services. On the other hand, the remaining 36% stated that they have been able to access healthcare services regularly. The pie chart highlights the disparities in the healthcare sector between the period before and after the coup.

Among the respondents, 78% mentioned an increase in service fees as a notable difference. Additionally, 17% reported a lack of regular visits by health care officials to their areas, while the remaining respondents stated issues such as the absence of doctors in clinics, discrimination by doctors, and lack of access to vaccines as differences between the post and pre-coup periods.

Graph - Others (Increased costs) (Blue), No regular field visits by healthcare officials (Red), Absence of doctors in clinics (Yellow), Discrimination by doctors (Green), Lack of access to vaccines (Light Blue)

Question - Is there regular access to maternal and newborn healthcare services? Are vaccinations allowed to be administered? Are free medicines being distributed? Do dispensaries or clinics exist in your village, and are there doctors stationed there?

Based on the survey responses, a significant majority of 85% of respondents reported not receiving regular maternal and newborn healthcare services, being denied access to vaccines at clinics, and not receiving free medicines. Regarding the availability of dispensaries or clinics in their villages, 69% of respondents confirmed their presence, while the remaining 31% stated otherwise. Of those who had dispensaries or clinics, 41% (almost half) mentioned that there were no doctors stationed there. Additionally, 28% of respondents expressed experiencing discrimination from stationed doctors at these dispensaries and clinics following the coup.

Graph - Yes (Blue), No (Red)

Question - Are there obstacles or barriers impeding access to healthcare services after the coup? If so, what kinds of barriers are prevalent?

According to the survey results, 20% of respondents noted the presence of barriers hindering access to healthcare services after the coup. However, the majority of respondents chose not to provide specific comments or answers regarding the types of barriers they encountered. Among those who did mention barriers, a small portion highlighted issues such as limited or inadequate availability of medicine and support, challenges in traveling due to security checkpoints, a shortage and incompetence of healthcare staff, increased costs, and restrictions on doctors administering vaccinations imposed by the dictatorship.

Graph (top to bottom) - Restrictions on doctors administering vaccinations imposed by the dictatorship; Inadequate availability of medicine and support; Challenges in traveling due to security checkpoints; Increased costs; Shortage and incompetence of healthcare staff, Not willing to answer

Question - Are you satisfied or feel secure with the healthcare services provided by the current State Administrative Council (SAC)? If not, could you please explain the reasons behind your dissatisfaction or lack of security?

According to the survey results, a significant majority of 96% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction and a lack of security with the healthcare services provided by the State Administrative Council (SAC). Among these respondents, 28% stated a lack of trust and feeling unsafe with the services provided. Additionally, 18% mentioned receiving arrogant treatment from healthcare staff, 16% reported experiencing discrimination and biased treatment from healthcare staff, 12% highlighted the increased healthcare costs, and 11% mentioned the lack of medical supplies as reasons for their dissatisfaction and lack of security.

Furthermore, most of the respondents mentioned relying on local doctors in their villages or seeking treatment from private hospitals in case of emergencies. A smaller portion of respondents stated that they are self-treating with familiar medicines and short-term remedies.

Graph (top to bottom) - Arrogant treatment from healthcare staff; Lack of trust and feeling unsafe with the services provided; Increased healthcare costs, Lack of medical supplies, Lack of competent healthcare staff, Experiencing discrimination and biased treatment from healthcare staff, Not willing to answer

Question - Have you had any unusual experiences while receiving healthcare services? If so, what kind of experience was it?

Among the survey participants, 26% acknowledged experiencing unusual encounters while receiving healthcare services. Within this group, 40% shared encountering delays at security checkpoints during travel and being denied access to roads en route to healthcare facilities. Notably, 24% expressed fear in visiting public hospitals, dispensaries, and clinics. Regarding unusual encounters, 16% reported that local doctors in their villages were hesitant to go out and provide medical care to patients. Additionally, 8% mentioned encountering escalated expenses in hospitals and clinics, coupled with insufficient availability of medical supplies.

Graph (top to bottom) - Encountering delays at security checkpoints during travel and being denied access to roads en route to healthcare facilities; Local doctors in their villages hesitant to go out and provide medical care to patients; Increased costs and insufficient availability of medical supplies; fear of going to public hospitals and clinics; public hospitals and clinics not accepting patients

Security Sector

Question - Do you believe your current place of residence is safe and secure? Can you move about and commute freely within your region? How are civilians in your region moving about and commuting?

The overwhelming majority of participants (92%) expressed feeling unsafe and insecure in their present place of residence. Furthermore, 83% mentioned facing limitations on their mobility and travel within the local region of Innlay. Approximately 42% of respondents described various measures they take when commuting, such as carrying identification documents like the National Registration Card (NRC) and COVID-19 vaccination records, refraining from going out at night, clearing their phones of sensitive content before leaving home, evading security checkpoints, and reducing their frequency of outings. Such are examples on how civilians commute within their region.

Graph - Others (Required documents) (Blue), Refraining from going out at night (Red), Reducing frequency of outings (Yellow), Clearing phones of sensitive content (Green), Evading security checkpoints (Light Blue)

Question - Are you able to express yourself freely without restrictions? Have you ever encountered situations where you felt unsafe in your village or community? If yes, could you provide details about the specific instances you experienced?

The survey findings indicate that a significant majority of respondents (92%) expressed their inability to freely express themselves within their villages and communities. Furthermore, 83% of the participants reported instances where they felt unsafe in their village or community. According to the survey data, these encounters encompass various experiences, such as relocating to another house out of fear of sleeping in their own house, experiencing violent interrogations, feeling threatened by pro-military groups like Pyu Saw Htee, military informants, the Pa-O National Organization (PNO), the Pa-O National Army (PNA), and other pro-military factions, villages being raided by the military, being affected by distressing news and psychological warfare, facing illegal demands for money, encountering looting and property destruction, and experiencing fear and apprehension among individuals affiliated with the People Defense Forces (PDF) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), as well as unjust killings and arrests.

Graph (top to bottom) - Relocating to another house out of fear of sleeping in their own house; Experiencing violent interrogations; Receiving threats from pro-military groups like Pyu Saw Htee, military informants, the Pa-O National Organization (PNO), the Pa-O National Army (PNA); villages being raided by the military; Being affected by distressing news and psychological warfare; Facing illegal demands for money and looting; Experiencing fear and apprehension among individuals affiliated with the People Defense Forces (PDF) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM); Unjust killings and arrests; Not willing to answer

Question - Did you experience any inspections at your village following the military coup? If so, what specific subjects or matters were the focus of these interrogations?

According to the survey responses, 60% of the participants reported inspections taking place in their villages after the military coup. Among these inspections, the primary motive reported by the majority (47%) was to investigate news-related matters. Additionally, 19% of the inspections were aimed at searching for and investigating the presence of weapons, 16% focused on scrutinizing household registration lists, 11% involved inspecting overnight guest registrations, and 7% were conducted for the purpose of holding pro-military seminars. It is noteworthy that prior to the coup, such investigations and inspections were not carried out in the Innlay Region. However, following the coup, the region has experienced a notable increase in these activities.

Graph - Others (Investigating for news) (Blue), Weapons (Red), Household registration list (Yellow), Overnight guest registration list (Green), Holding pro-military seminars (Light Blue)

Question - Have you personally encountered any inspections at your home? If so, what specific areas or items did they inspect?

Among the survey participants, 17% reported personal experiences of inspections at their homes. These inspections primarily revolved around several aspects, such as searching for weapons, investigating news-related matters, examining phones for any suspicious content, inspecting the household registration list, verifying the National Registration Card (NRC), and determining the number of individuals residing in the house.

Graph - Weapons (Blue), Others (Investigating News) (Red), Phones (Yellow), Household registration list (Green), National Registration Card (NRC) (Light Blue), Number of individuals residing in the house (Brown)

Question - How is the inspection conducted within your house? Were there any instances where property was damaged or taken away during the inspection? If so, what items were taken?

In the survey, it was found that 44% of the participants reported that the inspection involved searching through the house and going through belongings. Another 24% mentioned that the inspection primarily consisted of asking questions (interrogating), while an equal percentage reported that it involved patrolling the village. Furthermore, 8% of the respondents stated that the inspection was done involving physical force or beating.

Regarding property damage and theft, 33% of the participants claimed that high value items and other belongings such as their pets and low-value items were taken away. Additionally, 24% reported that money was taken, and 10% mentioned that their mobile phones were confiscated during the inspection.

Graph 1 - Searching through the house and going through belongings (Blue), Asking questions (interrogating) (Red), Others (Patrolling the village) (Yellow), Inspection involving physical force or beating (Green)

Graph 2 - High value items (Blue), Others (Pets & low-value items) (Red), Money (Yellow), Phones (Green)

Question - Were any individuals in your village arrested? If so, how many people were arrested? What types of cases led to these arrests? Can you provide details on the methods used for the arrests?

According to the participants, 19% of the arrests that occurred after the coup were primarily related to drug use and political activities. Additionally, a smaller number of arrests were made

for theft and causing disturbances in the village. The individuals who were arrested were subjected to various methods, including physical beatings, being handcuffed in public, being bound with ropes, and the use of tasers.

Graph 1 - Drugs (Blue), Politics (Red), Others (Yellow), Causing disturbance in village (Green), Theft (Light Blue)

Graph 2 - Others (Blue), Physical Beatings (Red), Cuffing and tying with ropes (Yellow), Use of tasers (Green)

Question - Have you ever encountered any interrogation or inspection at security checkpoints while traveling? If so, what items or aspects did they inspect, and what methods were used for the inspection process?

According to 82% of the participants, they experienced interrogation or inspection at security checkpoints while traveling. The inspection process involved examining various items and aspects including National Registration Cards (NRC), phones, bags, the individual's body, questioning, COVID-19 vaccination records, and checking the storage compartment under motorcycle seats. 52% of the respondents mentioned that the inspection primarily consisted of asking questions (interrogating) and 32% of the respondents stated that they faced intense interrogation with the use of force and weapons. Disturbingly, 2% also stated that they were subjected to physical beatings, torture, and the confiscation of their belongings without their consent during the inspection process.

Graph - National Registration Card (NRC) (Blue), Phones (Red), Others such as bags and body (Yellow), Asking where and from you are going (Green), COVID-19 vaccination papers (Light Blue), Storage compartment under the motorcycle seat (Brown)

Summary of the Research Report

The following is a summary of the findings from the social impact research survey. In the education sector, it was observed that approximately half of the children surveyed were not yet

of school age. For the other half of children that are of school-age, half of them were not attending any schools. Furthermore, parents and guardians of children who are attending school expressed dissatisfaction with the current education system, stating concerns about its ineffectiveness and the delivery of education by teachers.

Based on the survey results concerning the economy of the Innlay Region, there has been a noticeable decline since the coup in comparison to the period before it. Employment patterns have undergone changes, with many government employees now assisting their family businesses, including agriculture and other household-based ventures, while some have become unemployed.

In terms of household income, a significant decrease has been observed among households earning more than 30,000 MMK and 40,000 MMK. Conversely, there is an increase in the number of households earning between 10,000 MMK and 20,000 MMK, or even less than 10,000 MMK. The survey findings also indicate that business operations are restricted and not able to be conducted freely. The combination of reduced household income, unemployment, and inflation has created insufficiencies in household finances, posing challenges for families.

Additionally, controls are being imposed on businesses such as being denied the opportunity to sell products, coerced into paying money, and compelled to share profits.

In the social issues sector, it has been observed that compared to the period before the coup, occasions such as cultural festivities, celebrations, and funerals are not freely conducted due to security concerns arising from the political situation. Relationships between individuals have undergone changes and deteriorated due to differing political views, resulting in mistrust among people, clashes between participants and non-participants of the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), and strained relationships based on political affiliations.

Moreover, local community-based organizations and charities have ceased their operations within the Innlay Region. They face challenges such as a lack of remaining members and being denied the opportunity to continue implementing their social activities. In conclusion, interpersonal relationships within the Innlay Region have deteriorated, and local

community-based organizations are unable to carry out their charitable work as they did before the coup.

In the healthcare sector, it has been found that approximately half of the clinics and dispensaries in local villages are experiencing absence of healthcare workers. Moreover, a significant portion of the population within the Innlay Region has not been able to access public healthcare services. Since the coup, there have been notable changes in the healthcare sector compared to the situation prior to the coup. These changes include increased healthcare costs, the absence of regular field visits from healthcare officials, limited access to medical supplies, and a lack of healthcare workers in clinics. Additionally, patients face challenges related to security, as they must pass through military-manned security checkpoints while traveling to receive healthcare services. The lengthy inspections at these checkpoints have led to healthcare officials and doctors discontinuing their regular field visits due to security concerns.

Within the security sector, a striking 90% of individuals in the Innlay region have expressed a lack of safety and unease in freely traveling and moving around. During travels within the region, security checkpoints have been established where individuals are required to present their National Registration Cards (NRC), household registration lists, COVID-19 vaccination documents, and undergo various inspections by the military. This differs from the situation before the coup.

Furthermore, 60% of the respondents have indicated that inspections are also being conducted within villages, while 17% have personally experienced such inspections taking place in their own homes.

This Social Impact Research Report reveals that the people of the Innlay Region have experienced significant hardships and have been subjected to rights violations across various sectors including education, economy, health, social, and security.