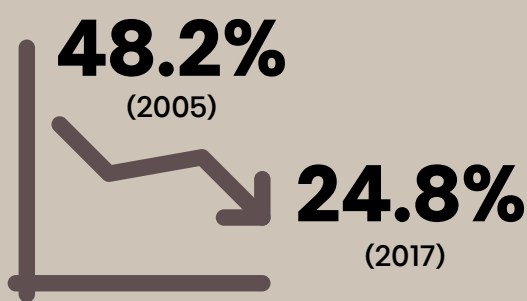


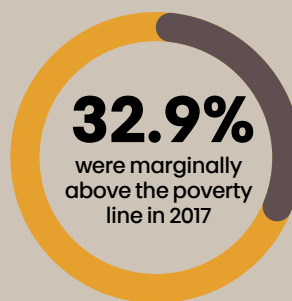
# MYANMAR: COVID-19, COUP D'ETAT AND POVERTY



Despite significant progress in poverty reduction, which sees poverty rates halved between 2005 and 2017...

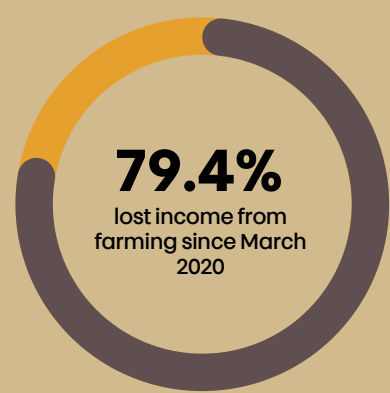
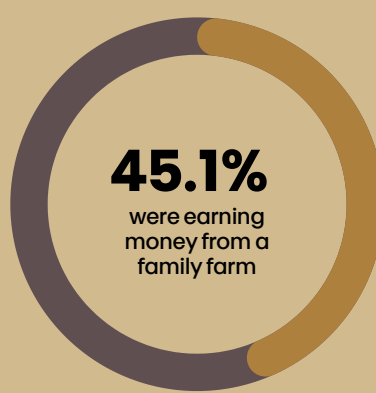
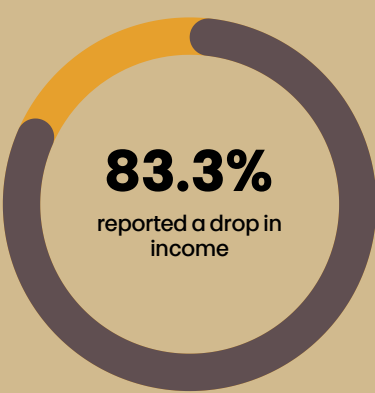


...vulnerabilities have remained as one third of the population in Myanmar were considered as near poor

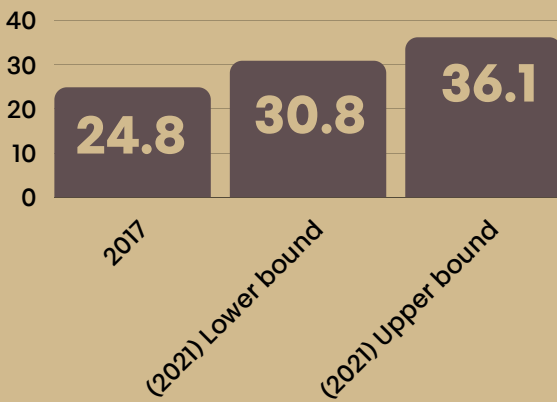


## COVID-19 has set the stage for an increase in poverty rate

The Household Vulnerability Survey (2020) shows that containment measures have been particularly harmful to small-scale, family-owned businesses, further increasing the vulnerability of the households owning them



Impact of COVID-19 on poverty rate in Myanmar (%)\*



46.5% average household income loss in the wake of the pandemic

This loss of aggregate household income as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed the effect of short-term shocks on pre-existing vulnerabilities

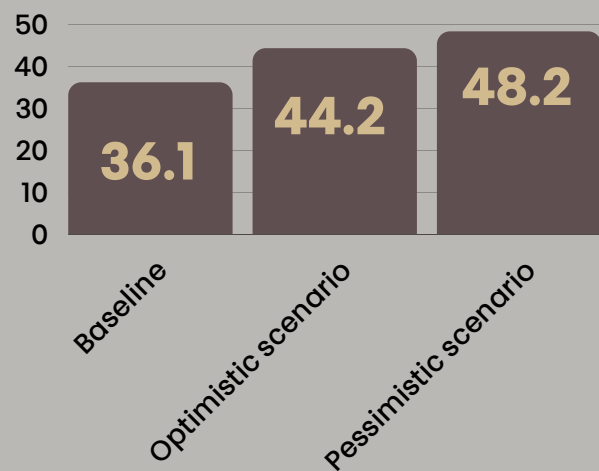
Existing evidence suggests vulnerable households in Myanmar had minimal recourse to coping mechanisms

\*The approach and assumptions for the above scenarios are provided in the full report

## The coup d'etat has further compounded the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, reducing incomes and increasing poverty rates

Unlike the case of COVID-19 where the shock was assumed to be temporary, the effect of the shock associated with the coup is longer in duration and more severe in magnitude

Compounded effect of the coup d'état on poverty rate in Myanmar (%)\*\*



\*\* The approach and assumptions for the above scenarios are provided in the full report

In the worst-case scenario,

**over half**

of children in Myanmar would be living in poverty, further exacerbating an already high child poverty

Urban poverty is expected to increase

**more than threefold**

compared to the MLCS 2017 baseline

Female-headed households will become

**even more vulnerable**

due to the combined impacts of COVID-19 and the coup

