

KAYAH STATE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Annexes



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Annexes

The annexes to the report, the *Socio-economic Analysis of Kayah State*, September 2013, are contained in this companion volume. These are the survey instruments (quantitative and qualitative), the list of villages surveyed, data tables, a list of key informants, township profiles, and maps.

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ANNEX 1 METHODOLOGY ANNEXES

1.1 Survey Questionnaire Kayah State Village Assessment Form (Quantitative)

SURVEY GENERAL INFORMATION:

(This section can be filled by the enumerator and validated with the community)

1. Enumerator Team Name:	_____ [][][][]	3. Assessment Date (dd/mm/yy):	
2. Partner Organizations: (Tick only one)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ACF 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AVSI 3. <input type="checkbox"/> CARE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Mercy Corps 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Metta		[][][][][]

4. Record number of survey respondents:

1. Women	[][][]	4. Teachers	[][][]	7. Children	[][][]
2. Men	[][][]	5. Health workers	[][][]	8. Other 1	[][][]
3. Community leaders	[][][]	6. Elders	[][][]	9. Other 2	[][][]

CODE 1:

1. All 2. Most 3. Half 4. Less than half 5. Few 6. None 7. Don't Know

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

(This section can be filled by the enumerator and validated with the community)

5. Township:		6. Village Tract/Town:	
7. Village/Ward Name:		8. P-code:	
9. Total No. of HHHs:	[][][][] Source of Data: <input type="checkbox"/> Exact number (from what source _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate		
10. Total Population	[][][][] Source of Data: <input type="checkbox"/> Exact number (from what source _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate		

<p>11. Village categories (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Area 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Area 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Agriculture 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Lowland Agriculture 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Economic Development Project 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Relocated village 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict - Affected village 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Prone Area</p>				
<p>12. Building Types:</p>	<p>(Use Code 1) 1. Bamboo hut <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Wooden house <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Brick house <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Others _____ <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>13. Ethnic Group</p>		<p>(Use Code 1)</p>	<p>14. Religion</p>		<p>(Use Code 1)</p>
<i>Kachin</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Buddhist</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Kayah</i>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Christian</i>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Kayan (Padaung/ Yinbaw/Ka Ngan/Za Yein/ La Hta/Kay Kho)</i>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Islam</i>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Kayaw</i>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Kaehtobo/Traditional spirit/TagonTaing</i>	3.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Monu Manaw</i>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Bramaso</i>	3.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Yintale</i>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>None</i>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Gaebar</i>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other (specify)</i> _____	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Pao</i>	8	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Innthar</i>	9	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Kayin</i>	10	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Chin</i>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Mon</i>	12	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Bamar</i>	13	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Rakhine</i>	14	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Shan</i>	15	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Other (specify)</i> _____	16	<input type="checkbox"/>			

<p>15. What languages are spoken in this village? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>16. What is the Main language? (Tick only one)</p>
<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Kayah 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Kayan 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Kayaw 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Monu Manaw 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Yintale 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Gaebar 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Pao 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Innthar 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Shan 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Kayah 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Kayan 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Kayaw 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Monu Manaw 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Yintale 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Gaebar 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Pao 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Innthar 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Shan 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>

ACCESS

<p>17. What is the closest market town near the village?</p>	<p>Town Name: _____</p>		
<p>18. Accessible via:(Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Paved Road 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Dirt Road 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Footpath (motorbike accessible) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Footpath (only walking) 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>		
<p>19. What is the most common way to get to the town (marketplace)?</p>	<p>Accessible via (Use Code)</p>	<p>Travel time to nearest market town (HH:MM)</p>	
<p>Code 1. <i>By Foot</i> 2. <i>Motorbike</i> 3. <i>Small vehicle/Trailargy car</i> 4. <i>Line bus</i> 5. <i>Truck</i> 6. <i>Boat</i> 7. <i>Other:</i> _____</p>	<p>1. Primary mode of travel</p>	<p>[]</p>	<p>__ __ HH: __ __ MM</p>
	<p>2. Secondary mode of travel</p>	<p>[]</p>	<p>__ __ HH: __ __ MM</p>
<p>20. How many households in the village have access to electricity? (If none, skip to 24)</p>	<p>(Use Code 1) []</p>		
<p>21. If Yes, Is electricity available regularly?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> At least 8 hours a day 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 4-8 hours 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours a day 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Varied 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>		

<p>22. Has access to electricity in this village changed in the last 2 years?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> No change in access to electricity (Same) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased access (less reliable) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Some improvement 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Significant improvement 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know</p>
<p>23. What is the main source for electricity? 1. <i>Electricity (Government)</i> 2. <i>Electricity organized by village (Hydro/Generator power)</i> 3. <i>Electricity (Commercial generator)</i></p>	<p>1. Main Source <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 2nd Source <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 3rd Source <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>24. What is the primary type of cooking fuel for village HHs? 1. <i>Fire wood</i> 2. <i>Charcoal</i> 3. <i>Electric</i> 4. <i>Gas</i> 5. <i>Others</i> _____</p>	<p>1. Most important <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 2nd important <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 3rd important <input type="checkbox"/></p>

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

25. How many Households own the following assets:	(Use Code 1)
1. <i>Television</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <i>Radio</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. <i>Mobile phone</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <i>Motorbike</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <i>Car/ truck</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. <i>Power tiller</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. <i>Trailargy</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. <i>Household generator</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. <i>Bullock Cart</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. <i>Bicycle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. <i>Others</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CODE 2:

1. None 2. Less than 10 3. 10-20 4. 20-40 5. 40-80 6. 80-100 7. More than 100

POPULATION DATA

Displaced and Returned Communities

26. Are there households that have been resettled in this village?

1. Yes
2. No

27. If Yes, how many households have been resettled after 2000?

(Use Code 2)
[]

28. Are there people who have newly arrived in this community in the last 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No (**Skip to 30**)

29. For people who have newly arrived, where did they live before? (Tick all that apply)

1. Camps in Thailand (refugee)
2. Elsewhere in Thailand (potential refugee)
3. People who were originally from this village who have come back (IDP returnee)
4. People who are not originally from this village but left their place of origin due to conflict (IDP)
5. Myanmar people who moved here to work (economic migrants)
6. Others _____
7. Don't Know

30. Is the number of newly arrived households increasing, decreasing or stable? (Tick only one)

1. Increasing
2. Decreasing
3. Stable
4. Don't Know

Vulnerable Groups

31. Who are the most vulnerable groups in your community?

1. *Female headed households*
2. *Elderly*
3. *People with landmine disabilities*
4. *Disabled persons*
5. *Ex-combatants*
6. *People with no land*
7. *Returnees*
8. *Others* _____

Most vulnerable []
2nd Most vulnerable []
3rd Most vulnerable []

Food Security	
<p>32. What are the three main sources of rice for households? (Rank by importance)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Own production/ remaining stocks</i> 2. <i>Church/ monastery</i> 3. <i>Purchase from market or others</i> 4. <i>Food aid</i> 5. <i>Borrow from friends or family</i> 6. <i>Purchase on credit</i> 7. <i>Other, specify</i> 	<p>Most important []</p> <p>2nd important []</p> <p>3rd important []</p>
<p>33. Do households in the village sometimes skip meals or sell assets to purchase food because of food insecurity?</p>	<p>(Use Code 1)</p> <p>[]</p>
<p>34. Have the people in the village received cash or food aid from any organization during the past 12 months?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to 36) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
<p>35. If yes, what is the estimate number of the households that received cash/ food aid?</p>	<p>(Use Code 1)</p> <p>[]</p>

LIVELIHOOD	
<p>36. What is the main livelihood for households in this area? (Record most important three) And what is the annual household income?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Farming</i> 2. <i>Sale of Agricultural Crops</i> 3. <i>Daily Wages (Agricultural Casual Labor)</i> 4. <i>Daily Wages (Non-Agricultural Labor)</i> 5. <i>Petty Trade</i> 6. <i>Salary Job</i> 7. <i>Sale of Livestock</i> 8. <i>Fishing/Hunting</i> 9. <i>Collecting Firewood or forest products</i> 10. <i>Aid or remittances</i> 11. <i>No cash income</i> 12. <i>A mix of the above</i> 	<p>Main Source [][]</p> <p>2nd Source [][]</p> <p>3rd Source [][]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>
<p>37. Annual Income of top three:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>No cash income</i> 2. <i>Less than 50,000 Kyat</i> 3. <i>Between 50,001 and 100,000 Kyat</i> 4. <i>Between 100,001 and 200,000 Kyat</i> 5. <i>Between 200,001 and 500,000 Kyat</i> 6. <i>Between 500,001 and 1,000,000 Kyat</i> 7. <i>Between 1,000,001 and 1,500,000 Kyat</i> 8. <i>Between 1,500,001 and 2,000,000 Kyat</i> 9. <i>Between 2,000,001 and 2,500,000 Kyat</i> 10. <i>More than 2,500,000 Kyat</i> 	<p>Main income [][]</p> <p>2nd income [][]</p> <p>3rd income [][]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>

<p>38. Do most households engage in farming activities? If no, proceed to (Shocks and Credit)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to 46)</p>
<p>39. What are the main crops that are grown in this area?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Paddy</i> 2. <i>Improved paddy</i> 3. <i>Groundnut</i> 4. <i>Sesame seed</i> 5. <i>Corn</i> 6. <i>Sunflower</i> 7. <i>Green gram</i> 8. <i>Cowpea</i> 9. <i>Pigeon pea</i> 10. <i>Chick pea</i> 11. <i>Butter bean</i> 12. <i>Kidney bean</i> 13. <i>Soy bean</i> 14. <i>Tomato</i> 15. <i>Black gram</i> 16. <i>Chili</i> 17. <i>Water melon</i> 18. <i>Rice bean</i> 19. <i>Other</i> _____ 20. <i>Other</i> _____ 21. <i>Other</i> _____ 	<p>Most important <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd important <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd important <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>40. How many farming households use the following: (Use Code 1)</p>	
<p>1. <i>Simple farming tools (machete, hoe, etc)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2. <i>Draught Animals</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>3. <i>Machine tools (power tiller, thresher, water pump)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>4. <i>Machine tools (power tiller, thresher, water pump)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>5. <i>Mix of the above</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>41. What type of land do most households have access to for farming? (Tick only one)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> High land, only 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Low land, only 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Mix of High land/low land</p>
<p>42. Are there challenges to accessing farmland?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to 44)</p>

<p>43. If Yes, what types of challenges? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Road not passable due to rain 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Farmland is too far away 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Landmines 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Safety 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to answer 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
<p>44. How much land is available for most households? (Use Code 1)</p>	
<p>1. No land for farming</p>	<p>[]</p>
<p>2. Less than two acres of land</p>	<p>[]</p>
<p>3. Two - five acres of land</p>	<p>[]</p>
<p>4. Five acres and more</p>	<p>[]</p>
<p>45. Have there been any significant changes of land/access usage in the last 2 years?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Constraints and Credit</p>	
<p>46. In the last year, what kinds of constraint have there been to the livelihoods of the people in your village?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Sickness or injury</i> 2. <i>Loss of employment/income</i> 3. <i>Natural disaster (Floods, Drought, Landslide, Erratic/Heavy Rains, etc...)</i> 4. <i>Commodity price increase</i> 5. <i>Limited availability of land</i> 6. <i>Rats/pests damaged crops</i> 7. <i>Restrictions on travel to fields or markets</i> 8. <i>No major shocks to livelihood</i> 9. <i>Armed conflict</i> 10. <i>Unable to answer</i> 	<p>Most common [][] 2nd most common [][] 3rd most common [][]</p>
<p>47. How many households currently have an outstanding debt to pay?</p>	<p>(Use Code 1) []</p>
<p>48. What are the main reasons people borrow money? (Insert three main reasons)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Food</i> 2. <i>Health case</i> 3. <i>Education</i> 4. <i>Housing</i> 5. <i>Invest in Agriculture</i> 6. <i>Invest in business</i> 7. <i>Family/religious events</i> 8. <i>Land</i> 9. <i>9. Other _____</i> 	<p>Most common [][] 2nd most common [][] 3rd most common [][]</p>

<p>49. What are the main sources of cash credit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Friends or family</i> 2. <i>Money Lender</i> 3. <i>Bank</i> 4. <i>Microcredit Group</i> 5. <i>Employer</i> 6. <i>Village Revolving Fund</i> 7. <i>NGO/Association</i> 8. <i>Church</i> 9. <i>Other (specify)....._</i> 	<p>Most common [][]</p> <p>2nd most common [][]</p> <p>3rd most common [][]</p>
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WATER SUPPLY

<p>50. Sources of drinking water at the village (tick all that apply):</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Dug Well 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Rain water 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Natural spring 4. <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Piped water system/ Gravity flow 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Tube-well/Pump 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Pond 8. <input type="checkbox"/> No access
<p>51. Sources of water for washing at the village (tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Dug Well 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Rain water 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Natural spring 4. <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Piped water system/ Gravity flow 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Tube-well/Pump 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Pond 8. <input type="checkbox"/> No access
<p>52. What is the walking time to water source?</p>	<p>____ HH, ____ MM</p>
<p>53. Are there water shortages?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to 55)
<p>54. If Yes, How many months of water shortage? (tick only one)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 months 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 months 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 5 months 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months 7. <input type="checkbox"/> more than 6 months

55. What do most people do with water before drinking it? (tick only one)

1. Boil
2. Use Ceramic Filter
3. Cloth Filter
4. Nothing
5. Others _____

56. Water Infrastructure

1. No. of tube-wells	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Working [][]	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Not working [][]
2. No. of hand dug wells	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Working [][]	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Not working [][]
3. No. of motor pumps	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Working [][]	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Not working [][]
4. No. of Rain water collection tanks	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Working [][]	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Not working [][]
5. No. of Tap Stands	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Working [][]	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Not working [][]

SANITARY AND HYGEINE CONDITIONS

57. What are the main types of latrines are being used in the village? (Use Code 1)

1. Direct pit	[]
2. Indirect pit	[]
3. Brick	[]
4. Open	[]

58. Are there cases of water born diseases in this area?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know (Skip to 60)

59. If yes, what kind? _____

Specify, _____

Environmental sanitation:

60. Is there a common waste dump in the village?

1. Yes
2. No

HEALTH ACCESS

61. What is your closest functioning health facility? Is it in the village or in another town?

1. In Village
2. In Other Village
3. In Nearby Town (less than 2 hours away)
4. In Distant Town (more than 2 hours away)

1. Hospital []
2. RHC []
3. Sub RHC []
4. NGO clinic []
5. Private []
6. Others _____ []

<p>62. Which health facility do most people use when they need treatment? How far away is it? And how much does it cost?</p> <p>a. Health facility:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hospital 2. RHC 3. Sub RHC 4. NGO Clinic 5. Private 6. Others..... <p>b. Mode of transport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private Vehicle 2. Walking 3. Motorbike 4. Public Bus 5. Others..... 	<p>a. Most Used Facility (Use facility code)</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p>	<p>b. Mode of transport (Use transport code)</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p>	<p>c. Duration (HH, MM)</p> <p>___:___</p> <p>___:___</p> <p>___:___</p> <p>___:___</p> <p>___:___</p>	<p>d. Cost</p>
<p>63. What kinds of health workers come to this village? (Tick all that apply)</p> <p>How often?:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once a week 2. Once a month 3. Upon request 4. More than one month 	<p>Type:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Healer 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional birth Attendant 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Community Health Worker 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Midwife 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Auxiliary Midwife 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NGO 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile- Backpack Service 		<p>a. How Often: (fill in code)</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p> <p>[]</p>	
<p>64. Which of the following services have been available to the families in your village in the past year? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria diagnosis and treatment 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment of minor illness 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of insecticide nets 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Antenatal care 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Referral cases 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Health education 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Deworming 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin A 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Other 			
<p>65. Are there challenges to accessing health facilities?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to 67) 			

<p>66. If Yes, what types of challenges? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Road not passable due to rain 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic is too far away 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Clinic does not have adequate staff or supplies 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Costs are too high 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Landmines in the area 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Safety 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to answer 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<p>67. What are the main health concerns that occurred during the last month: (To be answered by health staff)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea (at least 3 watery diarrhea per day) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Skin infections 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Dysentery 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Transmitted Disease 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Gastritis 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Trauma (accident/injury) 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory infection 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
<p>68. Where do most families access medicines? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Shop in the village 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Shop in the market town 3. <input type="checkbox"/> From the clinic 4. <input type="checkbox"/> From the health worker/mobile clinic 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NGO 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Not available 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<p>69. Where do pregnant women deliver their babies? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Home 2. <input type="checkbox"/> RHC 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Sub RHC 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NGO clinic 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
<p>70. Who assists in the delivery? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Healer 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional birth attendant 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Community Health Worker 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Midwife 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Nurse 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Experienced Person 8. <input type="checkbox"/> None
<p>71. What percentage of households use bed nets?</p>	<p>(Use Code 1) []</p>

<p>72. Has there been any health campaign in the village in the last year? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamin A 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Deworming 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ 8. <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
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NUTRITION

<p>73. For how long do most women exclusively breast feed? (Tick only one)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 1- 3 months 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 3-6 months 4. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 6 months</p>
<p>74. Are there obvious signs of malnutrition in children? (i.e. very thin or swollen feet) (Tick only one)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> None 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Some 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Many 4. <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know</p>

EDUCATION ACCESS

<p>75. How old are most children when they enter Primary school? (Tick only one)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 5 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____</p>	<p>76. How old are most children when they finish school? (Tick only one)</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> 9 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 10 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 11 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 12 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 13 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 14 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 15 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 16 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 17 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain</p>
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<p>77. What education facilities are available in the village? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>Education services available in the village</p>	<p>a. How many students currently in school?</p>	<p>b. How many teachers?</p>
	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Pre school (3-5 years old)</p>	<p>[][][][]</p>	<p>[][]</p>
	<p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (5-9 years old)</p>	<p>[][][][]</p>	<p>[][]</p>
	<p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Middle school</p>	<p>[][][][]</p>	<p>[][]</p>

	(10-14 years old)				
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> High school (15-16 years old)	[][]	[][]		
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify _____)	[][]	[][]		
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> None				
78. Can teachers in the school, speak the local language?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No				
79. Where are the nearest schools? (Not including the village school)	School types	a. Location (Insert Code)	b. Means of Access (Insert Code)	c. Time to reach (mins.)	d. Language of education (insert Code)
a. Location: 1. <i>In Nearby Town</i> (less than 2 hours away) 2. <i>In Distant Town</i> (more than 2 hours away)	Preschool:	[]	[]	[]	[]
b. Means of access: 1. <i>Vehicle</i> 2. <i>Walking</i> 3. <i>Boarding</i> 4. <i>Other</i>	Primary school:	[]	[]	[]	[]
d. Language 1. <i>Myanmar</i> 2. <i>Kayah</i> 3. <i>Kayan</i> 4. <i>Kayaw</i> 5. <i>Monu Manaw</i> 6. <i>Yintale</i> 7. <i>Gaebar</i> 8. <i>Pao</i> 9. <i>Innthar</i> 10. <i>Shan</i> 11. <i>Other</i> _____	Middle school:	[]	[]	[]	[]
	High school:	[]	[]	[]	[]
	Vocational school:	[]	[]	[]	[]
	Other	[]	[]	[]	[]
80. Are there challenges to accessing the local schools?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to 82)				
81. If Yes, what types of challenges? (Tick all that apply)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Road not passable due to rain 2. <input type="checkbox"/> School is too far away 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Costs are too high 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Landmines 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Safety 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to answer 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				
82. How many children of school age in the village are not attending school?	1. Aged 5-12 [] 2. Aged 12-16 [] <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know				

<p>83. What is the main reason why children are not regularly attending school? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Illness or handicap 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot pay transportation cost/ school is too far 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot pay fees for school 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher absent 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Security situation is not safe 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Child needed for domestic chores 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Child works for cash or food 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Child not interested to attend school 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Child is moving with family to another site 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
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DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

<p>84. Has your community received outside assistance in any of the following sectors within the last year? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Education 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Food 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Health 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Income generation 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other 9. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
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<p>85. Are any of the following groups active in the village? (Tick all that apply)</p>	Groups	Most active one
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Village Development Committee 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Faith Based Organization 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer's associations 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Group 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other1 _____ 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other2 _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/>

MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS

86. List the three most important needs of the community

1.
2.
3.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / NOTES

87. Additional
Information/Notes

1.2 SEA Kayah Village Discussion Guide (Qualitative)

A. Village situation

1. What has changed the most in your village in the last 2 years? Are things getting better or worse, and why?
2. What are the biggest risks and problems you are currently facing in this village? (Prompt: Security, conflict, relocation, business, politics, market, weather, investment, technical skills, infrastructure, electricity, income, prices.)
3. What are the main challenges for different groups in your community:

	Main Challenge
Young People	
Women	
Children	
Elderly	
Disabled	
New Migrants/ Resettled People	

4. Are you able to move about freely and safely in order to pursue your livelihood and social activities? (If security is an issue, has the situation been getting worse or improving?) (Prompt: *armed conflict, landmines, crime/banditry*)
5. Has there been any change to the landscape and natural resources around your village? (Prompt: *forests, water*) What has been the cause of this change? (Prompt: *natural disaster, collection of firewood, companies, conflict*)

B. Livelihoods

6. What is the main source of livelihoods in this village? (Prompt: farming, trading, casual labor, collection of forest products/wildlife)
(NOTE: If this community collects forest products and wildlife- try to understand the scale of the practice. How many families engage in this practice? How important is it?)
7. Do you feel that it is easier or harder to make a living than it was 2 years ago? Why?
8. For farming, do most people farm land here or in other villages? Is the land very far away?
9. What are the major constraints to farming? (Prompt: lack of technical knowledge, lack of equipment, lack of a market for inputs, lack of a market to sell, lack of market information, security, water, lack of irrigation, shifting cultivation practices, storage issues, access to mills, landmines?)
10. What is your main agricultural product and is it mostly for home consumption or for selling? (Prompt: *Rice, Maize, Other crops*)
11. **(If this village sells agricultural products)** If crops are sold, how do you get your products to market (prompt: *take crop to market ourselves, crops are purchased by a collector*)? Do you think that you get a fair price? How do you know the price?

12. If you have technical questions about farming, where can you access assistance? *(Prompt: agricultural extension workers, INGO staff)*
13. If you want to buy equipment/inputs (fertilizer, tools) for farming where do you go? Do they usually have what you need and are the prices fair and is the quality good?
14. Are there opportunities in this village for casual labor? If yes, what kinds of work? What is the daily rate in this area? Why do people do casual labor?
15. Do people move from here for work? Where do they go? *(Prompt: young people (male/female), families, what kind of work)*
16. What kinds of work do you think your children will do when they grow up?

Land

17. Have there been issues around land in your village? What kinds? *(Prompt: disputes about ownership, change in usage)*
18. Do you feel that your land is yours? Do you feel that other people recognize your land as yours? Can you buy and sell land easily? *Prompt: Is your land registered? What kind of land rights do people have? Do you know about the Land Law?*

C. Services

Health

19. If you have an illness, where do you get services? How 'satisfied' are you with the services? Why? *(Prompt for example: availability of equipment, how they are treated, cost of service, quality of medical personnel, building)*
20. What is the biggest obstacle to accessing health services?
21. Are there any health issues that are a particular issue in this area? What kinds of health issues are most common in the village? *(Prompt: malaria, landmine injury, TB, maternal health)*

Education

22. Do you feel that your children are getting/have access to a good education that will help them in their futures? *(Prompt: vocational training, formal education)*
23. What are the main challenges? *(Prompt: costs, more schools, better buildings, more teachers, teach in local language, better access, better teachers, more skills training, teacher accreditation)*
24. Do most children attend secondary school (grade 6-9)? If no, why? *(Prompt: more boys or girls dropping out?)*
25. What can be done to improve attendance and reduce dropouts at secondary school? Are there any alternatives for young people who dropout? *(Prompt: informal education, vocational training- are there differences for boys and girls?)*

Financial Services

26. What is generally the biggest cash expense for households? *(Prompt: agricultural inputs, construction material, housing, land, festivals, health, emergencies, weddings, funerals)*

27. If households need large amounts of money because of an unexpected event, how do you manage? (Prompt: borrow, sell livestock, sell household items, community assistance, social 'safety net')
28. If families have extra cash, how do they save their money? (Prompt: bank, gold, livestock, send money to relatives)
29. Are there challenges to accessing credit in the village? (Prompt: no collateral, high interest rates)
30. Do people in the village receive remittances from family members working in other places?

Roads

31. Has there been any improvement in the roads in this village in the last 2 years, 5 years? 10 years?
32. Are there any plans to improve the roads? (prompt: government/ community program)
33. How often do people go to the main market town? And why? (Prompt: sell goods, festivals, employment)

Economic Development Projects

34. Are there any existing economic development projects in this area? (Prompt mining, timber, dams)
35. What is the biggest impact of these projects? (Prompt: employment, pollution, land grabbing, security, safely, relocation)
36. Do you know if there are any economic development projects planned in the future in this area? (Prompt mining, timber, dams)

Institutions and Services

37-40. What are the main organizations and associations that are active in the village (or in the area)? What do they do? Who is most active in them? (prompt: government officials, women, everyone, don't know) Are they functioning well? (prompt: very active, not very active, used to be more active, now less active) (If we have KII with members of these groups: What are their constraints and how can they be overcome?)

Organisation	Main Function	Most Active Members	Comments (working well?)
Village Development Committee			
Faith Based Organizations			
Women's Groups			
Farmer's Associations			
Youth Groups			
Others			

41. Does your community have any of the following self-help services? What do they do? Who can access them?

Organization	Main Function	Who uses these services?
Village Development Fund		
Village Revolving Fund		
Seed Bank		
Food Bank		
Religious support		
Others		

42. How does local government support your village? What do you think they could do to help your village? (*Prompt: Road extension, road improvement, agricultural loan, and business loan. Food support*)

D. VISION & CLOSING

43. What is your hope for your village?

"We have come to the end of the interview. I would like to thank you for the time you have taken to share with us your thoughts. We appreciate your time and effort and we have enjoyed learning about your community. We hope that this information will better inform the support that comes to the people of Kayah."

E. PRICING TABLE

To be completed by the enumerator before or after the FGD.

Item	Unit	Specify Type	Available: Village or Nearby Town?	Cost
Rice				
Eggs	10 eggs	Chicken eggs		
Pork	viss	1 viss		
Tomato	viss	1 of each		
Carrot	viss	1 of each		
Onion	viss	1 of each		
Cabbage	viss	1 of each		
Farming Hoe	1	standard		
Fertilizer (Urea)	50kg bag	Chinese Brand 1 bag		
Oral Rehydration Salts	1 pack	Government Issue		
Cement	50kg bag	Thai Brand 1 bag		
Mosquito net	1	(find out in Loikaw)		
Exercise Books	1 dozen	80 pages (show)		
Candle	1 pack (6)	Standard household		
Petrol	Gallon	1 gallon		
Diesel	Gallon	1 gallon		
Charcoal	Standard bag	1 bag		

1.3 SEA Assessment Village List in Kayah State

Sr. No	Township	Township Code	Village Tract	Village Code	Village Name	Assessment Type	
						Plus Plus	Profile
1	Loikaw	MMR002001	Pan Kan	168260	Ywar Tan Shey	√	√
2	Loikaw	MMR002001	Htee Se Khar	168265	Htee Se Khar	–	√
3	Loikaw	MMR002001	Loilen Lay	168289	Pein Chit	–	√
4	Loikaw	MMR002001	Noe Koe	168308	Noe Koe San Pya	√	√
5	Loikaw	MMR002001	Daw Paw Ka Le	168318	Daw Paw Ka Le (Ywar Gyi)	–	√
6	Loikaw	MMR002001	Nwar La Woe	168334	Htay Paw Khu	–	√
7	Loikaw	MMR002001	Nwar La Woe	218782	Ka Yan Thar Yar (North)	√	√
8	Loikaw	MMR002001	Chi Kei	168341	Daw Ta Cha (Kayah)	–	√
9	Loikaw	MMR002001	Par Laung	168351	Par Laung	–	√
10	Loikaw	MMR002001	Par Laung	168352	Daw Ta Yoe	√	√
11	Loikaw	MMR002001	Tee Lon	218791	Daw Se	√	√
12	Loikaw	MMR002001	Law Pi Ta	220064	Kanni	–	√
13	Loikaw	MMR002001	Law Pi Ta	168378	Maik Kan	–	√
14	Loikaw	MMR002001	Law Pi Ta	168379	Law Da Lay	–	√
15	Demoso	MMR002002	Naung Pale	168444	Law Si	√	√
16	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ka Law Du	168529	Daw Ta Ngu	√	√
17	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Taw Kuu	No P code	Daw Hno Ku	√	√
18	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Taw Kuu	168434	Daw Ti Woet	√	√
19	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ka Law Du	168531	Daw Ta Mee	√	√
20	Demoso	MMR002002	War Thaw Kho Ywar Thit	168424	Lar Le	√	√
21	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Hpu	168533	Daw Hpu	√	√
22	Demoso	MMR002002	Saung Du Ywar Thit	168419	Han Thaw Kho	√	√
23	Demoso	MMR002002	Ngwe Taung	168514	Par Doe Du	√	√
24	Demoso	MMR002002	Htee Hpoe Ka Loe	168543	Daw Law Khu Ywar Thit	√	√
25	Demoso	MMR002002	Pan Pet	168504	Pan Pet Ka Tel Ku	√	√
26	Demoso	MMR002002	Ngwe Taung	168512	Daw Ka Loe Khu	–	√
27	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ka Law Du	168528	Ta Nee Lar Le	√	√

KAYAH STATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – ANNEXES

Sr. No	Township	Township Code	Village Tract	Village Code	Village Name	Assessment Type	
28	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ta Ma Gyi	168548	Daw Ngay Khu	√	√
29	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Yauk Khu	168459	Hpa Ru Khaw	–	√
30	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ta Ma Gyi	168552	Daw Ta Cha	–	√
31	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ta Ma Gyi	No P code	Daw Ta Cha (Ywar Thit)	–	√
32	Hpruso	MMR002003	Htee Paw So	168560	Htee Paw So	√	√
33	Hpruso	MMR002003	Rar Aye Pa Rar	168566	Rar Aye Pa Rar	√	√
34	Hpruso	MMR002003	Kay Hlar (Kyet Hpoe Gyi)	168573	Daw Ta Ka Let	√	√
35	Hpruso	MMR002003	Doe Pa Rei	168607	Hpu Ka Rar Khu	√	√
36	Hpruso	MMR002003	Doe Pa Rei	168609	Hlyar Du	–	√
37	Hpruso	MMR002003	Doe Pa Rei	168612	Htee Du Lei	–	√
38	Hpruso	MMR002003	Ho Yar	168615	Ho Yar	–	√
39	Hpruso	MMR002003	Ho Yar	168617	Htay Kho	–	√
40	Hpruso	MMR002003	Ho Yar	168618	Hu Mo Hti	–	√
41	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168681	Tha Ree Dan (East)	√	√
42	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168685	Daw Mu Le	√	√
43	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168687	Daw Ta Naw	√	√
44	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168700	Pun Chaung	√	√
45	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	No P code	Daw Wel Yaw	–	√
46	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (South)	168718	Daw Ta Maw (Taung Pine Su See)	–	√
47	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (South)	No P code	Daw Saw Bu	√	√
48	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (Middle)	168727	Shar Taw (North)	–	√
49	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (Middle)	168734	Sa Laung	–	√
50	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (Middle)	168736	Pan Lo	√	√
51	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (Middle)	No P code	Say Ko Le	√	√
52	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (Middle)	No P code	Daw Say	–	√
53	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168692	Su Le	–	√
54	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168693	Ka Lar Le	–	√
55	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168691	Nar Aum (North)	–	√
56	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (middle)	No P Code	Daw Ka Tae	–	√
57	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168670	Daw Le Du	–	√

KAYAH STATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – ANNEXES

Sr. No	Township	Township Code	Village Tract	Village Code	Village Name	Assessment Type	
58	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	No P code	Daw Eisa	–	√
59	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (South)	No P code	Daw Ka Le Tay	–	√
60	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	No P code	Daw Boe Lo	–	√
61	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (South)	No P code	Daw Kha Auk	–	√
62	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Nan Hpe	168776	Nan Hpe	√	√
63	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Bawlakhe	168779	Main Htan	√	√
64	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Saw Lon	168784	Haw Khan	√	√
65	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Chi Kweit	168787	Nan Nauk	√	√
66	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Chi Kweit	168788	Saung Lawt	√	√
67	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Lwei Waing (Ywarhit Sub-township)	168796	Lwei Waing	√	√
68	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Saw Lon	168783	Saw Lon	–	√
69	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Saw Lon	168785	Lwei Waing		
70	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Wan Lwe (Ywarhit Sub-township)	168789	Wan Lwe	–	√
71	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Lwei Waing (Ywarhit Sub-township)	218803	Wan Ba La	–	√
72	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Bu Khu	168774	Bu Khu	–	√
73	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Nan Hpe	168777	Sa Le Lon	–	√
74	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Nan Hpe	168778	Daw Se Khu	–	√
75	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Bawlakhe	168780	Yae Ni Pauk	–	√
76	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Bawlakhe	168781	Wan Chei	–	√
77	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Chi Kweit	168786	Chi Kweit	–	√
78	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Hpasawng	168801	Hpasawng Taung Paw Ywar	–	√
79	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Hpasawng	168804	Nan Hu Kone	–	√
80	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Hpasawng	168805	Khe Hpyu	√	√
81	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Kaw Thu Doe	168834	Loe Law Htee	√	√
82	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168835	Mawchi (Lower)	–	√
83	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168836	Mawchi (Taung Paw Ywar)	√	√
84	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168837	Lo Khar Lo	√	√
85	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168843	Ywar Thea Do	√	√
86	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mo Sar Khee	168844	Mo Sar Khee	√	√

KAYAH STATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS – ANNEXES

Sr. No	Township	Township Code	Village Tract	Village Code	Village Name	Assessment Type	
87	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Hpasawng	168802	Par Pu	–	√
88	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Hpasawng	168803	Nant Kit	–	√
89	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Wan Aung	168806	Wan Aung (Shan)	–	√
90	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Wan Aung	168807	Wan Aung (Kayah)	–	√
91	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Wan Aung	168808	Kyauk Pe Nyo	–	√
92	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Kaw Thu Doe	168832	Hpa Lo Tee	–	√
93	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Kaw Thu Doe	168829	Kaw Thu Doe	–	√
94	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Kaw Thu Doe	168831	Shaw Daw Kho	–	√
95	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Kaw Thu Doe	168833	Hpaw Bu Kho	–	√
96	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168841	Swar Po	–	√
97	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168840	Pa Thar Khee	–	√
98	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	No P code	Yae Pu	–	√
99	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	No P code	Doe Mu Pal	–	√
100	Mese	MMR002007	Mese	168858	Wan Kan	√	√
101	Mese	MMR002007	Mese	168859	Ho Seit	√	√
102	Mese	MMR002007	Mese	168862	Pan Kein	√	√
103	Mese	MMR002007	Ho Gyt	168863	Ho Gyt	√	√
104	Mese	MMR002007	Ho Gyt	218806	Lan Zon	√	√
105	Mese	MMR002007	Ho Gyt	218805	Lel Taw	√	√
106	Mese	MMR002007	Ho Gyt	No P code	Ho Pha	√	√
107	Mese	MMR002007	Mei Se Nan	168866	Mei Se Nan	√	√
108	Mese	MMR002007	Mei Se Nan	168867	Nan Pin Lein	√	√
109	Mese	MMR002007	Mei Se Nan	168869	Nan Hu	√	√
110	Mese	MMR002007	Mei Se Nan	218807	Kyauk Su	√	√
111	Mese	MMR002007	Nan Man	168870	Nan Man	√	√
A.1	Loikaw	MMR002001	Noe Koe	168308	Noe Koe San Pya	√	√
A.2	Demoso	MMR002002	Daw Ka Law Du	168528	Ta Nee Lar Le	√	√
A.3	Shadaw	MMR002004	Shadaw (North)	168687	Daw Ta Naw	√	√
A.4	Bawlakhe	MMR002005	Saw Lon	168784	Haw Khan	√	√
A.5	Hpasawng	MMR002006	Mawchi	168837	Lo Khar Lo	√	√
A.6	Mese	MMR002007	Ho Gyt	218806	Lan Zon	√	√

DATA SUMMARY

Township	First Phase Implementation		1 st Round (March)		2 nd Round (April)	Total Assessment	
	Qualitative	Profile	Qualitative	Profile	Profile	Qualitative	Profile
Loikaw			5	14	0	5	14
Demoso	10	10	3	4	3	13	17
Hpruso			4	6	3	4	9
Shadaw			7	11	10	7	21
Bawlekhe			6	6	10	6	16
Hpasawng			6	9	13	6	22
Mese			12	12	0	12	12
Total			43	62	39	53	111

ANNEX 2 SOURCES AND SUMMARIES

2.1 Key Informant List

KEY INFORMANTS BY SECTOR

Kayah State Government

1. Minister of Planning and Economics, U Taw Reh
2. Minister of Social Welfare & Health, U Koe Reh
3. Minister of Myanmar Ethnic Affairs (Focal point for the education sector), U Sein Oo
4. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, U Poe Reh Yan Aung
5. Parliament Chairman and Loikaw Township Representative, U Kyaw Swe
6. Minister of Social Welfare and Health (Loikaw Township Representative), U Koe Reh
7. Minister of Planning and Economics (Demoso Township Representative), U Taw Reh
8. Minister of Forestry and Mines (Shadaw Township Representative), U Ye Win
9. Minister of Development Affairs (Maesae Township Representative), U Aung Naing Oo
10. Minister of Transportation (Bawlakahe Township Representative), U Chit Hla
11. Minister of Customs and Revenue, (Phasaung Township Representative), U Than Kyaw Soe
12. Minister of Energy and Industry (Phruso Township Representative), U Saw Hu Hu
13. Vice-Parliamentary Chairman, U Aye Maung
14. Maesae Township Representative, U Thein Htun
15. Pharsaung Township Representative, Saw Koe Dee
16. Phruso Township Representative, U Saw Richard
17. University of Loikaw, Dr. Aung Win Kyi, Rector; Dr. Aung Min, Dean of Mathematics; Dr. Khin Sanda Aye, Dean of Geography; Dr. Nyunt Nyunt San, Dean of Botany; Dr. Khin San, Dean of Philosophy; Dr. Khin Kyi Kyi Thein, Dean of Zoology; Dr. Molly Shein, Dean of History; Dr. Than Than Aye, Dean of English; Dr. Kay Thwe Win, Dean of Oriental Studies; Dr. Kyi Kyi Moe, Dean of Myanmar; U Myint Bo, Registrar.

Township Administration

18. U Alfred, District Officer for Agriculture, Loikaw District
19. Daw Htay Htay Sein, Department of Agriculture, Demoso
20. Dr. Ye Khaung, Township Medical Officer, Hpruso
21. Assistant Township Officer for Education, Demoso
22. U Sai Aye, Township Officer, Hpruso
23. Daw Htay Htay Sein, Department of Agriculture, Demoso
24. Dr. Ye Khaung, Township Medical Officer, Hpruso
25. Assistant Township Officer for Education, Demoso
26. U Sai Aye, Township Officer, Hpruso

Non-State Actors

27. Colonel Plyar Reh Phone Naing, KNPP, Karenni National Progressive Party
28. Khu Daniel, Liaison Officer, KNPP, Karenni National Progressive Party
29. Maw Day Day Phoe, KNPP
30. U Htun Kyaw, Chief of Karenni National Peoples' Liberation Front

CBOs, NGOs and Faith-Based Groups

31. Mr. Thaw Reh, Officer for Youth, Kae Htoe Boe, CBO
32. Fr. Albino Htwe Win, Director of KMSS, Loikaw
33. Fr. Luigi Htya Ruh, Bawlakhe parish priest
34. Fr. Luigi Shey Phe, Dawvero parish Priest
35. Fr. Joseph Sein, Mae Sae parish priest
36. Fr. Edward Pho Shwe, Phasaung parish priest
37. Fr. Saw Abraham, Mawchee parish priest
38. Sayardaw U Zinawbarta
39. Bishop Sotero Pharmo, Bishop of Loikaw
40. Father Felix Ba Htoo, Rector Theological Institute, Yangon (Boarding House Loikaw)
41. Local Development Network (LDN): Li Reh Angelo, Coordinator; Nan Ree, LDN Cashier; Cynthia, LDN Accountant; Sotero, LDN Field Staff
42. Shalom Foundation, Pluh Reh, Regional Coordinator
43. Kae Htoe Boe Elders: U Poe Reh Aung Thein, President of Kae Htoe Boe Traditional Trust League; U Tu Reh (EC); U Phyar Reh (EC); U Nyunt Tin (EC); U Noe Reh (accountant); U Ngai Ree, General secretary
44. Saw Sun Ray Htoo, Coordinator, KBA CSSDD, Kayah Baptist Association Christian Social Services and Development Department
45. Pithu, Member, Kayan New Generation Youth (KNGY)
46. Plereh, Karenni National Youth Organization (KNYO)
47. Ahhtan, Secretary, Kayan New Generation Youth (KNGY)
48. Evelyn, Civil Health Development Network (CHDN)
49. Shalom, Yangon
50. Luiz K, India

INGOs and Multilaterals

51. UNHCR, Monica Sandri, UNHCR Reintegration Officer, Kelly Ryan
52. ACTED, Kif Nguyen, Country Director
53. The Border Consortium (TBC), Duncan Macarthur, Emergency Response Coordinator, Sally Thompson, Executive Director
54. PACT Myanmar: Erica Tubbs, Deputy Chief of Party; Dr. Wynn Thane, Senior Regional Coordinator; Jyaw Nain Oo, Regional Officer
55. Joint Needs Assessment Team: Laura Bailey, World Bank; Asborn Wee, World Bank; Shani Harris, United Nations
56. World Bank - Myanmar: Nik Myint, Edith Bowles
57. Embassy of Switzerland, Karin Eberhardt, Development Advisor
58. Fondazione Terre des Hommes Italia, Massimo Lanciotti, Country & Regional Representative
59. ActionAid, Shihab Uddin Ahamad, Country Director Myanmar

Private Sector

60. U Khin Maung Myint, State Industrial President, Naga Min Saw Mill
61. U Aung Thet Oo, In charge of Inspectors
62. U Tin Htun, Committee, Htun Linn Thar Saw Mill
63. U Htein Linn, Owner of Business, Shwe Nyaung Pin General Industrial
64. U Khim Maung Latt, Kyawyatana General Trading Company
65. U Kyi Sein, Businessman, Kayah

2.2 Selected Tables from Qualitative Data

2.2.1 Vulnerability In Kayah

“What are the main challenges for different groups of people in your community?”

Below are some of the indicative responses from the qualitative data, attributed to each source village. These have been selected as they represent a common answer across villages in that township.

Township	Young People	Women	Children	Disabled	Elderly	New Migrants/ Resettled People
Loikaw (5 villages)	Lack of job opportunities. <i>(Daw Ta Yoe)</i>	Weak participation in village affairs. <i>(Noe Koe San Pya)</i>	Difficulty in kindergarten building and teachers, difficulty in education. <i>(Daw Se)</i>	Main difficulties are travel and daily living expenses. <i>(Ywar Tan Shey)</i>	Activities of daily living are difficult for the elderly who have no children. <i>(Noe Koe San Pya)</i>	No Answer
Demoso (3 villages)	Lack of following instructions from the leaders. Being stressed and depressed because of being jobless. There are no job opportunities because there is no investment or capital money. <i>(Tar Nee La Le)</i>	Difficult to get child minders when women are working in the home and farms. They have to work the same as their husbands. <i>(Pan Pet Ywan Ku)</i>	Cannot support kindergarten fees. The parents also have weak knowledge about education. <i>(Daw Ngay Khu)</i>	Difficult to educate them. <i>(Pan Pet Ka Tel Ku Pan Pet Ywan Ku)</i>	Difficulties in travel and lack of care by their families. <i>(Daw Ngay Khu)</i>	No Answer
Hpruso (4 villages)	Lack of funds, Young people from the village have to work in other places to get income. <i>(Rar Aye Pa Rar)</i>	No Answer	Cannot attend school because parents have difficulties meeting daily living expenses. <i>(Hpu Ka Rar Khu)</i>	No Answer	No Answer	No Answer
Shadaw (7 villages)	No educated people. Have to go and work far away. <i>(Daw Mu Le)</i>	Difficult to go and work on the farm because of young babies. Girls can't work (afraid of soldiers and are apprehensive). <i>(Tha Ree Dan)</i> Few can speak Burmese. Difficulty in giving birth due to poor	Because of school fees, most children stopped their education after primary school. <i>(Daw Mu Le)</i>	Staying in bed, can't do anything. Main problems are food and having someone to look after them. <i>(Daw Ta Naw)</i>	Worry about food security as they cannot work anymore. <i>(Daw Mu Le)</i>	Some moved back in 2000. Some are waiting for a safer situation. <i>(Pan Lo)</i> No tools for work and difficulties getting water. <i>(Say Ko Lei)</i> Moved from Le Du Khaw. Farm work is in high

Township	Young People	Women	Children	Disabled	Elderly	New Migrants/ Resettled People
		health services. (Pan Lo)				demand -have to work weeding. (Daw Mu Le)
Bawlakhe (6 villages)	Frequent change in leadership. No job opportunities except in farming. (Main Htan)	Lack of safety in traveling. (Haw Khan) Women are not as free as men. They are afraid to go to crowded places. (Nan Nauk)	Have to work for home daily expenses, when they should go to school. (Main Htan)	There is no one to depend on for help with activities of daily living. (Saung Lawt)	Health is a problem. There is no regular health service or care within the family. (Saung Lawt)	No land ownership for housing. (Main Htan) Meeting household daily expenses is a problem without land. Have to build a new life. (Nan Nauk) A few are having trouble with daily living expenses. (Lwei Waing Su See (Lwei Wein/Lwei Waing))
Hpausaung (6 villages)	Lack of education and drug addiction has increased, damaging young people. This has lowered the capacity of youth. (Mo Sar Khey)	Lack of knowledge about health (no birth spacing) (Maw Chi Taung Paw Ywar) Lack of knowledge about health, lots of troubles during childbirth because of lack of birthing assistance. (Mo Sar Khey)	There are not enough experienced teachers for children's schooling. Only a few pass their exams. (Lo Khar Lo)	Difficult to meet the costs of daily living. Difficulties with health and travel. (Khe Phyu)	No healthcare, and have to work for their daily living expenses. (Mo Sar Khee)	Need a building or a place to stay. Still do not have their own homes. (Lo Khar Lo)
Mese (12 villages)	As they have no job opportunities, some go to Thai border refugee camp. (Lan Zon)	Have to work on the farm just like men. (Pan Tein) Women lack knowledge about health. They get married too early and lack communication skills. (Lel Taw)	After they finish primary school in the village, even if children want to study in secondary school in other villages, they face prejudice. (Ho Gyit) Educating children is difficult because of the costs of daily living. Lots of school drop-outs under age 15. (Ho Seit)	Difficulties with mobility and meeting daily living costs. (Nan Pin Lein)	No one takes care of them, or for their health. (Ho Pha) No one looks after them fulltime for health or daily survival as elders are not staying with their families anymore. (Ho Gyit)	They have to re-start farming from the beginning. (Pan Tein)

2.2.2 Livelihoods in Kayah

“Do you feel that it is easier or harder to make a living than it was 2 years ago? Why?”

Below is a table that illustrates the variation in responses to this question posed in the Qualitative Discussions. The left column indicates the number of villages in the township for which data are available; the next 3 columns indicate how many villages answered that things are getting “better,” “worse” or “remaining unchanged” and provide a summary of responses.

Township	Getting Better	Getting Worse	Unchanged or Mixed
Loikaw (5 villages)	(4) Improving because of better agricultural equipment, improved security, and better labour rates.	(1) Getting harder because of soil deterioration, increased pressure on land (and therefore an increase in shifting agriculture), and because of deforestation.	
Demoso (3 villages)	(2) Improving because of freedom of movement and stopping the practice of shifting agriculture, therefore reducing travelling distance to the fields (from 3 hours to 2 hours).	(1) Getting harder because of a lack of timber sawing jobs and the need to shift to casual labour.	
Hpruso (4 villages)		(1) Challenges in farming because of increased population pressure on the land and a decrease in soil fertility.	(3) Farming practices seem generally consistent, but there is a decrease in orchids (forest products), and there have been challenges with weather (too much rain) affecting crops.
Shadaw (7 villages)	(1) Improvements relate largely to increased freedom of movement.	(4) Main challenges relate to poor soil quality and poor weather.	(2) For some villages, things are generally the same.
Bawlakhe (6 villages)	(3) Improvements relate to access to farming machinery.	(1) A decrease in two years’ yield suggests that things are getting harder.	(2) There is a sense that while things are easier because of farm machinery, they are also harder because the market prices are more competitive. Things have improved too because of lower transportation costs, but are also harder because of poor soil fertility and bad weather.
Hpausaung (6 villages)	(1) Generally things have become “easier” although crop pests (rats) are still an issue.	(4) The main challenges concern mining practices, an increase in competition and a decrease in resources.	(1) There are some who feel that there are more opportunities for jobs, but that the jobs are now further away, which is challenging.
Mese (12 villages)	(3) The improvements in livelihoods appear to be based on increased crop yields (rice, sesame and chilli).	(8) The main challenges concern limited land for shifting cultivation, perceived unfair prices for crops, and weather and pests affecting crops. There is also concern that there are fewer opportunities for casual labour.	(1) For this village, things have remained difficult and have neither improved or nor worsened.

2.2.3 Changes in Kayah

“What has changed the most in your village in the last 2 years? Are things getting better or worse, and why?”

Below is a summary table that illustrates the variation in responses to the question posed in the Qualitative Discussions. The left hand column indicates the number of villages in each township for which data are available, then, in the next column is a summary of responses attributed to source villages.

Township	Summary of Responses
Loikaw (5 villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can travel freely because of improved security and road renovations. <i>(Daw Ta Yoe)</i> The economic situation has improved. We are now getting electricity from hydropower. There is an increase in household numbers. <i>(Daw Se)</i>
Demoso (3 villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After fixing the dam, we can grow paddy twice in a year. There is enough water. Around 45 households can grow summer paddy. They have received training and are using improved seeds (China Mhwe, Pearl Thwel, Shwe Yay 2). The road from the village to Demoso is still being renovated by Naing Group Company. One challenge is that pigs have died due to increases in temperature and disease. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lei)</i> Now the road is better. Before there was no stone road and the road was narrow. There were also huge boulders. In 2012 the monks and the villagers extended the road themselves. <i>(Pan Pet Ka Tel Ku (Pan Pet Ywan Ku))</i> Previously when we went to the farms, we could only go within the designated areas. Now we can travel freely in the village and other places as well. <i>(Daw Ngay Khu)</i>
Hpruso (4 villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best change within the last two years has been getting part-time electricity. The Ministry of Border Ethnicity Development donated a generator to the village and we bought the wires and wheels, in order to get two hours electricity per day. The worst change is that a number of households are struggling with daily living costs due to increased drought, not enough cows and buffalos for farming, lack of farmland, and inability to afford agricultural inputs. <i>(Htee Paw So)</i> The best changes in the village are that there are more job opportunities in 2012 as the lead project started working here. The government has supported some parts of the road renovation (to gravel). <i>(Rar Aye Pa Rar)</i> Before 2013, the weather was fair. But this year, the weather has been bad. The water source has dried up. Even though there has been rain, it is not enough. There are challenges in farming. Before the 2012 ceasefire, sometimes there was armed conflict in the village. Since the ceasefire, we can travel safely within the village at any time. <i>(Daw Ta Ka Let)</i> There were real challenges in 2012 because the bad weather caused a decrease in agricultural yields. This made it hard for the families in the village to live. Since 2013, there have been improvements because of government improving the roads in the village. <i>(Hpu Ka Rar Khu)</i>
Shadaw (7 villages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A major improvement is that the road has been improved (through village self-help). Road transportation is also better because of the improved political situation. In January 2013, a village health facility was rebuilt. In 2013, a middle school was opened. There is still widespread malaria. <i>(Tha Ree Dan)</i> With the self-supporting road improvements, transportation has become better and we can now drive motorbikes in the dry season. <i>(Daw Mu Le)</i> In 2011, through self-help, the village upgraded a footpath to a road so that we can drive motorbikes. But we still can't use motorbikes in the rainy season. There was a fire in one rice storehouse (that spread from a farm fire). <i>(Daw Ta Naw)</i> Since a month ago, there have been improvements to the connecting road and now there are more cars and motorbikes on the road. <i>(Pun Chaung)</i> One year ago the Daw Saw Buu Village was rebuilt. In 1995, the village was ordered by the military to move to Shadaw Collective Village but after the peace process we have returned to our original place (where we still have our own lands). There is land registration in

	<p>Shadaw, but is has not yet reached this village. Some people who came back still do not have houses yet. <i>(Daw Saw Bu)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some villagers have moved to the refugee camp. Although they want to come back, they are waiting for a peaceful situation. <i>(Pan Lo)</i>
<p>Bawlakhe (6 villages)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the improvements are better transportation, a new clinic, and greater freedom of expression. Some of the challenges have been deforestation (because of MDG company/private timber company), weather changes and inflation of prices. When selling sesame seed through brokers, markets, etc., we don't always get good market rates. <i>(Lwei Waing Su See (Lwei Wein/Lwei Waing))</i> Some improvements include regular medical staff, getting free education in the primary school, getting free exercise books and text books, and getting a better toilet. The village also received electricity through self-support organized by the youth group. <i>(Saung Lawt)</i> There has been some reduction in malaria (through use of mosquito nets with DEET). In addition to having a free primary school, in 2013 some children have received additional support for their education. Also, with ACF support, we have built a water storage tank and three school toilets. Some challenges include poor crop yield due to bad weather and deforestation caused by the May Thu Htike Timber company. <i>(Main Htan)</i> There have been some good changes such as building the bridge (self-help led by the monastery). With ACF support, we have built a water storage tank and have connected the water pipe. It is now easier to travel than before and there are improvements in relations between groups. <i>(Nan Nauk)</i> Things are busier now, and the village is crowded with people coming and going. The roads connecting to the village have improved (with support from companies). There are more job opportunities and health support. Some challenges have been a decrease in crop yields for two years due to changed weather and insects. People still struggle with meeting their daily expenses. <i>(Haw Khan)</i> The best things in the last two years have been getting electricity, improvements in transportation and a more peaceful political situation. <i>(Nan Hpe)</i>
<p>Hpausaung (6 villages)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can now travel freely. In the past, we had to run away because of instability (4 cut policy) and we could not build a permanent house. <i>(Loe Law Htee)</i> We have finished building the kindergarten (collaboration between government and villagers). It has become difficult to work in mining (lead) because of water pollution and less water in the stream. <i>(Ywar Thea Do)</i> We can now travel safely and work safely because the ceasefire has stopped the armed conflict around the village area. This has improved our living standards and there are now more people coming to the village. <i>(Lo Khar Lo)</i> The roads are getting better and so it is easier for children to go to the self-supported schools. Since the new school building was constructed, the attendance of students has improved. <i>(Khe Phyu)</i> There have been some changes in this village within the last two years. We received a cement toilet in the school. We can now live peacefully in the region because there is no more conflict. <i>(Mo Sar Khee)</i>
<p>Mese (12 villages)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes in the last two years are more people in the village (more houses). Road access has also improved. The people have become more aware of the importance of education. There are now more motorbikes, which makes transportation easier. <i>(Ho Gyit)</i> Since the by-election, there have been some good changes. The school and the clinic have been rebuilt. The government has improved the roads and bridge, which have improved our transportation. <i>(Nan Pin Lein)</i> Even though we still have a border guard/army near our village, the good change is that now they do not bother us anymore and now we can travel safely and freely. Our village is located near the Thai border and there are so many landmines at the border. But there is no danger for us anymore. <i>(Lel Taw)</i> There have been changes in the village within the last two years. The government provided a generator and wire, built a clinic and renovated the road. But there is no fuel-support for operating the generator, no health workers, and we cannot rebuild the stone road. <i>(Nan Hu)</i> In the last two years there has been an increase in people from other places coming and settling here. They are mainly working in agriculture to earn their daily living expenses. Finding new land for agriculture is a problem. <i>(Ho Seit)</i> The farms in the village are suffering because of floods, and insects damage crops. <i>(Wan Kan)</i> Our standard of living is improving. Instead of straw huts, we now have wooden houses. Health care and road access have also become better. Weather has become worse. Many people are now driving motorbikes. We think now this is the "motorbike age". <i>(Mei Se Nan)</i>

2.2.4 Agriculture in Kayah

“What are the major constraints to farming? How do you get your products to market? Do you think that you get a fair price? How do you know the price? If you have technical questions about farming, where can you access assistance? If you want to buy equipment/inputs (fertilizer, tools) for farming where do you go? Do they usually have what you need and are the prices fair, and is the quality good?”

Below is a summary table that illustrates the variation in responses to the question posed in the Qualitative Discussions. The left column indicates the number of villages in each township for which data are available. The next columns provide a selection of responses that represent both common and unique responses, attributed to the source village.

Township	What are the major constraints to farming?	How do you get your products to market? Do you think that you get a fair price? How do you know the price?	If you have technical questions about farming, where can you access assistance? If you want to buy equipment/inputs (fertilizer, tools) for farming where do you go? Do they usually have what you need and are the prices fair and is the quality good?
Loikaw (5 villages)	<p>The weather is the main challenge for agriculture. Last year the planting of beans and maize was delayed because of lack of rain. The natural fertility of soil has been destroyed through using a lot of fertiliser. Although they know they have to maintain soil fertility, people don't do that. There are challenges in agriculture because of weak understanding of farming techniques. <i>(Noe Koe San Pya)</i></p> <p>There are difficulties in farming. We have low crop yields because we cannot use fertiliser. Also, we do not know how to use the right pesticide, and we suffer from many insects in the field. Last year some of the households were only able to grow one bucket of beans because of insects. <i>(Ka Yan Thar Yar (North))</i></p>	<p>The broker comes to our homes. We cannot get a good sale price and can only get the price that the broker states. We only know the price from the brokers. Also the brokers' measuring buckets are bigger. <i>(Ka Yan Thar Yar (North))</i></p> <p>In the summer season, we go to sell by 3-wheeled motorcar. In the rainy season, we go to sell by cow cart due to difficult road access. The brokers also come and buy in the village and we know the price from the brokers. We think we are getting a fair price. <i>(Daw Se)</i></p>	<p>World Vision has provided a training course on agriculture and technical skills. People who attended the course know this information, but they have not shared it. They learned how to use fertilizer, how to mix EM. We ask the local shops how to use pesticides. <i>(Noe Koe San Pya)</i></p> <p>Farmers discuss techniques among themselves or we ask farmers who have attended the agricultural course from CARE Myanmar. <i>(Daw Ta Yoe)</i></p>
Demoso (3 villages)	<p>We need capital for agriculture. There is a lack of grazing land for livestock. The daily rate of paddy planting workers is getting higher due to high demand and not enough labourers. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lel)</i></p> <p>We need capital for the farms but there is a</p>	<p>We go and sell our crops in Loikaw ourselves. We can get the market price. We know the price from the shops and through other farmers. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lel)</i></p>	<p>We can ask for technical input from the agriculture department office and the agronomist. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lel)</i></p> <p>Mostly we use “Armo” fertilizer, which we can get easily in Loikaw. Some farmers use</p>

	<p>lack of money. We can only use rainwater for our farming, which is difficult. Difficulties in technology but not many difficulties in the farms. <i>(Pan Pet Ka Tel Ku (Pan Pet Ywan Ku))</i></p>		<p>manure. <i>(Daw Ngay Khu)</i></p>
<p>Hpruso (4 villages)</p>	<p>The major constraints to farming are insects. Secondly, farmers can't afford to pay for fertilizer and the soil is getting dry. That's why there is a decrease in yield. Some of the families are not healthy enough to work on the farms and have difficulties earning enough for daily living expenses. <i>(Hpu Ka Rar Khu)</i></p> <p>The main farming challenge is the animals destroying the crops (rats, monkeys and birds). There is a decrease in yield because of animal pests, and also the villagers cannot afford to hire labour for weeding. This is a big issue. We also have to go to other villages to mill rice because we don't have a rice miller in the village. Costs for transportation are high, especially in the rainy season. <i>(Daw Ta Ka Let)</i></p> <p>The main farming practice in the village is shifting cultivation. Yearly, we have to prepare new farmland far away from the village. The soil is not good. Also animals destroy the crops because farms are far from the village, transportation is difficult and we cannot afford to make the required fencing. Because of all these challenges, we have poor harvests. <i>(Rar Aye Pa Rar)</i></p>	<p>Mostly, brokers from the village come and buy the peanuts. Some go and sell at the market by themselves. We know the price from the people who sell. Therefore we think we sell to the brokers at a fair price. <i>(Daw Ta Ka Let)</i></p> <p>The brokers come and buy the peanuts if we have some extra ones. We don't know the price and we accept the price the broker gives us. <i>(Htee Paw So)</i></p>	<p>If we want to know answers to agricultural questions we ask other farmers. <i>(Daw Ta Ka Let)</i></p> <p>We don't ask any technical questions of agriculture extension workers/INGO staff but we share the knowledge among farmers.</p> <p>We don't go and buy agricultural inputs such as fertilizers as we are using shifting cultivation. We only grow using traditional methods. <i>(Rar Aye Pa Rar)</i></p> <p>We go and buy (agricultural inputs) at Demoso and Hpruso. The price is fair and the products are good. <i>(Hpu Ka Rar Khu)</i></p>
<p>Shadaw (7 villages)</p>	<p>There is a lack of equipment and finance for agriculture. We cannot use a power tiller because there is no road for the tiller. Water is only from the stream. <i>(Daw Saw Bu)</i></p> <p>There are lots of weeds due to shifting cultivation and no agricultural techniques are used. There is not enough water for agriculture because we depend on rainwater. <i>(Daw Ta Naw)</i></p>	<p>We go to Shadaw by foot to sell our products. We can sell at the market rate, but we do not know if the price is fair or not. <i>(Say Ko Lei)</i></p> <p>We have to go to the nearest village (Daw Ta Yaw) three hours away to sell our crops. We do not know whether we get a fair price. <i>(Daw Ta Naw)</i></p> <p>To sell our crops, we carry the goods to the</p>	<p>We do not ask anyone for agricultural advice. No agricultural extension workers or INGOs come and give techniques. Farmers ask each other. If they don't know, they accept advice from each other. <i>(Tha Ree Dan)</i></p> <p>We have no assistance. We just help each other in the village. <i>(Say Ko Lei)</i></p> <p>We go to Loikaw twice in a year (for Festival</p>

	<p>It is difficult for women to farm (they lack equipment and knowledge). There is no water resource. It is fine for people who have a buffalo. Without buffalos, farming is difficult. There is no suitable land and seeds. The soils are different in each place. <i>(Tha Ree Dan)</i></p>	<p>city by foot. The price is the current market price. There are linkages between the city and village so that we can know the market price. <i>(Daw Saw Bu)</i></p>	<p>and Kayah National Day) and then we can buy agricultural inputs. <i>(Daw Mu Le)</i></p> <p>We do not use fertilizer or pesticides. We go to Loikaw to get farming equipment. We do not know the price, and it might be expensive. <i>(Daw Ta Naw)</i></p> <p>If we need to buy things, we need to go to Shadaw. Sometimes we go to Loikaw, even though it is expensive but it is easy to get. <i>(Say Ko Lei)</i></p>
<p>Bawlakhe (6 villages)</p>	<p>There is some delay in planting because of a lack of power tillers, technical inputs, and capital. <i>(Nan Hpe)</i></p> <p>The main problem is change in the weather. It is very difficult if there is rain during the sesame harvest (as it reduces the yields of sesame). <i>(Nan Nauk)</i></p> <p>High costs of borrowing money and hiring workers/machinery are a problem. We need to give an advance payment before sesame harvesting. <i>(Main Htan)</i></p>	<p>We sell our crops in Loikaw or to the brokers. The brokers come to the village and buy. We know the price by checking from Loikaw or the broker. We do not think we get a fair price, as we have to sell at lower prices due to our difficult situation. <i>(Saung Lawt)</i></p> <p>Because of high transportation charges, we cannot go to the market in the city, so we just sell to shops in the village. We know the prices in Loikaw because some go to the markets in Loikaw. We can get a fair price. <i>(Lwei Waing Su See (Lwei Wein/Lwei Waing))</i></p> <p>The brokers come and buy at the house before harvest time. Very few of us go and sell at the city. We know the price from the brokers and we are satisfied. <i>(Nan Nauk)</i></p> <p>The people who have a bad harvest sell to the brokers. The people who have a good harvest can get the price they want in the Loikaw market. We sell the products by checking the price through the phone and friends. <i>(Nan Hpe)</i></p>	<p>We can ask for agricultural support from the Township Agriculture Department. <i>(Main Htan)</i></p> <p>We grow the traditional way. We do not ask for any help from others. We work in a traditional way between farmers. <i>(Nan Nauk)</i></p> <p>Mostly we buy (agricultural inputs) from Bawlekhe, and sometimes we go and buy in Loikaw. It is easy to get if we have money. We ask the price at each shop one by one and then we buy when we get a fair price. We are not sure about the quality of products because sometimes we get good quality and sometimes we get bad quality. <i>(Saung Lawt)</i></p> <p>We can buy from the shops in Ywar Thit. If not big things, we can easily get them here. The prices are fixed. Sometimes the goods are good but sometimes they are bad. <i>(Lwei Waing Su See (Lwei Wein/Lwei Waing))</i></p>
<p>Hpausaung (6 villages)</p>	<p>The main challenge in agriculture is insufficient water as there are no dam systems. Also, there is insufficient agricultural equipment and a lack of technical knowledge. <i>(Ywar Thea Do)</i></p>	<p>We sell cardamon in Loikaw or sometimes brokers come and buy from us. We think we are getting a fair price and we are satisfied. We can learn about the price from relatives and friends. <i>(Mo Sar Khee)</i></p>	<p>We can go to the Department of Agriculture or ask other farmers from the village to help us with agricultural techniques. <i>(Lo Khar Lo)</i></p> <p>We ask for help from other farmers. <i>(Loe Law Htee)</i></p>

	<p>The main challenges for agriculture are: 1) Lack of technical knowledge; and 2) Lack of water resources because of using shifting cultivation. <i>(Khe Phyu)</i></p>	<p>The brokers come and buy here, but we cannot get the market price because we take the money in advance. <i>(Khe Phyu)</i></p> <p>We go and sell in Loikaw but we cannot get the price we want. <i>(Loe Law Htee)</i></p>	<p>We can get farming hoes and knives easily from Maw Chi, but they are expensive and the goods are made in China (poor quality). <i>(Mo Sar Khee)</i></p> <p>The main equipment in agriculture is the wooden plough and we can get other inputs from Hpasawng or Loikaw. The prices are high but the quality is good. <i>(Ywar Thea Do)</i></p>
<p>Mese (12 villages)</p>	<p>We lack knowledge about agricultural inputs. There are not enough cows and buffalos, not enough water for farming, and rats and insects are destroying the crops. <i>(Ho Gyt)</i></p> <p>The major constraints to farming are not enough rain water, no agriculture equipment, and insects and animals destroying the crops. <i>(Nan Pin Lein)</i></p> <p>The major constraints to farming are not enough agricultural equipment and difficulties buying it. <i>(Ho Pha)</i></p> <p>It is difficult to find land for farming because of the shifting cultivation system. Also, in Twel, land for farming is becoming harder to find than before. <i>(Lel Taw)</i></p>	<p>At harvest time, the brokers from the city come and buy our crops. They buy from us by the basket and sell it at Loikaw with small weighing scales. The price of sesame in the village is 12,000 kyats and in Loikaw it is 18,000 kyats. Even though the villagers know the price, all the villagers still sell to the brokers. <i>(Mei Se Nan)</i></p> <p>The brokers come and buy in the village. We can get a fair price. We do not go and sell in the city because of the transportation fees and it is tiring. <i>(Nan Hu)</i></p>	<p>We do not get assistance from any organization regarding technical questions. But when we buy the seeds, we ask the educated people who can read the instructions on the package and we follow the instructions. <i>(Nan Hu)</i></p> <p>For agriculture inputs, we buy from Loikaw when we go and sell the sesame. The price is two times cheaper than in Hpasawng and Mese markets. The villagers go there together once in a year. <i>(Kyauk Su)</i></p> <p>We go and sell peanuts and beans (the winter crops) at Loikaw by ourselves. The brokers come and buy the sesame in the village. We heard that the sesame price is 17,000 kyats per bucket, but we sell at the village price which is 10,000 kyats per bucket. <i>(Nan Pin Lein)</i></p>

2.2.5 Work Opportunities in Kayah

“Are there opportunities in this village for casual labour? If yes, what kinds of work? What is the daily rate in this area? Why do people do casual labour? Do people move from here for work? Where do they go?”

Below is a summary table that illustrates the variation in responses to the question posed in the Qualitative Discussions. The left column indicates the number of villages in each township for which data are available. The next columns provide a selection of responses that represent both common and unique responses.

Township	“Are there opportunities in this village for casual labour? If yes, what kinds of work? What is the daily rate in this area? Why do people do casual labour?”	“Do people move from here for work? Where do they go?”
Loikaw (5 villages)	Casual labour opportunities are in agriculture, cement mixing, woodcutting, the purifying drinking water factory, and bamboo cutting and fence making. Rates are between 2,000-3,000 kyats per day. In some instances, there are opportunities to saw wood (up to 1 week in a month) for rates of up to 10,000 kyats per day.	Some work in timber near Loi Lin Lay and Tee Lone. Some young people go to West Pa Daung for up to six months a year as casual labourers.
Demoso (3 villages)	Casual labour opportunities are in weeding, herding cows, odd-jobs, babysitting, as house-maids, and in clearing farmland and planting. Rates are around 2,000 kyats per day and/or payment in rice.	Some villagers work as housemaids in Thailand or Malaysia. (<i>Thit Kwin, Kayah Phu and Khe Twinn</i>) Some Pa Daung women have migrated to Thailand to work in tourism villages. Some households send family members to stay in refugee camps in Thailand.
Hpruso (4 villages)	Casual labour opportunities are in road construction (breaking stones and digging sand). Rates are 2,000-3,000 kyats per day. Also, there are opportunities nearby to work in mining in Maw Chi where the daily rate is approximately 4,000 kyats per day. Some young people work in the border area, but their activities and rates are unknown. Three villages indicated little/no casual labour opportunities.	There is some movement (among young men) to work in the mines or as bus conductors near Naypidaw or Mawchi, while some young women work as housemaids. Some families have left to work in the border area.
Shadaw (7 villages)	Casual labour opportunities are in the hospital or middle school, and in road construction. (Rate is 3,500 kyats per day). Work as an agricultural daily labourer is 2,000-2,500 kyats per day. 2 villages indicated no casual labour opportunities.	Only one village mentioned that people go elsewhere for work. They go as casual labourers to Shan State where they work on sesame farms for 2,500 kyats per day.
Bawlakhe (6 villages)	Casual labour opportunities in agriculture are available at rates of between 2,000-3,000 kyats per day. As a cook at a timber company, the rates are approximately 2,000 kyats per day.	Few villages mentioned people leaving for work, and that was mostly locally, to Ywar Thit. Some have gone to Maw Chit and Thit Kwin for mining work.

		“No one moved to other places because our home is the best place. They are afraid, shy, and lack education to work in another place. We dare not go to places like other villagers.” (<i>Nan Nauk village</i>)
Hpausaung (6 villages)	Casual labour opportunities in lead mining are between 3,000-5,000 kyats per day.	As there are employment opportunities locally, there is little movement outside of the area for work.
Mese (12 villages)	Casual labour opportunities are in agriculture (clearing sesame seed farms and cutting sesame), picking flowers and fixing roads and bridges. Rates range from 2,500-3,000 kyats per day, but in some areas, up to 4,000 kyats per day. Work as a carpenter can earn between 5,000-8,000 kyats per day. Two villages indicated no casual labour opportunities.	Those that leave for work tend to go to Thailand or Singapore, although some also go to the nearby mines as well.

2.2.6 Visions of the Future

“What is your hope for your village?”

Below is a table that illustrates the variation in responses to the question posed in the Qualitative Discussions. In the left column is the number of villages in the township for which data is available, and in the next column is a summary of responses.

Township	Summary of Responses
Loikaw (5 villages)	<p>We want agriculture and business to develop in our village.</p> <p>We want to become a more improved village. We hope to have a road and electricity in 2015.</p> <p>We hope to: get electricity (if we get it, it will be better for students when studying); improve agricultural technical skills so yields will increase; improve job opportunities and work together to improve the village through young, educated people.</p> <p>We hope to get enough clean drinking water, get better education and get electricity.</p> <p>We want our village to have a clinic, kindergarten, school and better transportation.</p>
Demoso (3 villages)	<p>We hope to get electricity and a clinic.</p> <p>We hope to get better water and electricity.</p> <p>We are hoping for better education, to meet daily living expenses through agriculture and for a better communications system.</p>
Hpruso (4 villages)	<p>We hope to have regular electricity. As we have already reported to the government, the economy and education in the village will improve if we get regular electricity.</p> <p>Even though we have a primary school in the village, it is damaged. If we can get a better school building, the children can get a good education. Now dirt from lead mining is flowing into the village stream and it is dangerous to drink the water so we would like to have purified drinking water to improve health. At the moment, we don't have electricity in the village. If we can get electricity, we will have better social and educational activities as other villages do.</p> <p>Mainly, we hope to get better transportation. If we have good road access, we can go and sell our peanuts in the city at a good price. Families will then increase their incomes. We hope to get equipment and enough medicine for the village because the village is in a very remote area and we have to go to the town for health care. As a result, children die unnecessarily.</p> <p>Mainly, we hope to have a village clinic and enough medicine, equipment and a nurse. Now we face problems, even with a common cold, as we don't have enough medicine. So that's why it would be better if we can get a nurse from the government. In addition, we are going to ask the government for improved access to drinking water this year.</p>
Shadaw (7 villages)	<p>The village administrator wants to improve unity in the village. It will improve when there are more educated people. We hope for peace; then, we can travel freely. We need to get electricity, better education for the children, and water for agricultural purposes.</p> <p>We hope to get a road that is good enough for car transportation.</p> <p>We hope to have better transportation (for trading, education, and health). We want a clinic, a nurse and electricity so children can study.</p> <p>We hope to get a local teacher in the village and a nurse; life would be better with these things. Some students failed the tests for 10th standard. A midwives course would be good; someone already attended the pharmacy course, but no one has studied midwifery.</p> <p>The village will be improved if we have a school, a clinic that easily gets medicine, a good road and water.</p> <p>We hope to get: electricity, a better road, a water storage tank for agriculture, drinking water, a clinic, and a school.</p> <p>We hope to get a better road, electricity and water as well as better healthcare and education.</p>

<p>Bawlakhe (6 villages)</p>	<p>We hope to reduce prices to the market standard, to get enough health staff and medicines, more help in education and a bus service in Loikaw to YwarThit. The main thing is transportation. We need medicine—even though we have a clinic, there is not enough medicine. We need a water tank for use by the whole village. We hope to get: loans with a low interest rate, enough medicine and clinic equipment and teaching materials. We hope to rebuild the school. We hope to get better transportation to the city, to finish the monastery building through self-help and to achieve donation targets for the monastery. We want to get better transportation in order to travel easily in the rainy season. We want to have a nurse and regular supplies of medicine. From the educational perspective, we need a school building and staff. We need help regarding the land law. We hope to get a high school, staff housing and a library. It will be better if the village road can be improved, as it is difficult to use in the rainy season.</p>
<p>Hpausaung (6 villages)</p>	<p>We hope to get transportation, electricity and water. We hope to get electricity, enough water and a health clinic. We hope to electricity, water supply and health care. We hope to get electricity and a high school. We want to extend the village clinic and ECCD. We hope to get: electricity, enough drinking water, health care, a school and teachers. We want to have a genuine peace agreement that is more than a ceasefire agreement.</p>
<p>Mese (12 villages)</p>	<p>We hope to get electricity, a road, a middle school, health care (and enough medicine) and better communications (telephone). We hope to get electricity, build a youth club and connect to the water pipe nine miles away. We hope to get: better roads, health care service, pesticide for agriculture, better water supply and electricity. We hope to get electricity, water, transportation and other improvements in the village. We hope to improve education, health knowledge, get electricity and build a new school. We hope to improve the village through getting better transportation, better electricity and a middle school. We hope to get electricity, better road transportation, better education and health care to improve the future of the children in the village. We want our village to be improved like others. We want our village to become a government-recognized village and thus get help to improve. Even though we have only a small population, we want support for improving home food consumption, health and good education for the children. If our government cannot look after our village, we hope INGOs will help improve our village or get help and support from other organizations. We hope to improve living standards in the village by getting support for daily living expenses, agriculture, transportation, health and education. We hope to improve roads, electricity, health, education and the economy. We hope to have better living standards in the village, through better road access, buildings and also improvements in meeting daily living expenses, health and education. We hope to get education, knowledge about health, better road access and electricity.</p>

2.2.7 Perceptions of Land Issues

“Have there been issues around land in your village? What kinds? (Prompt: disputes about ownership, change in usage) Do you feel that your land is yours? Do you feel that other people recognize your land as yours? Can you buy and sell land easily? Prompt: Is your land registered? What kind of land rights do people have? Do you know about the Land Law?”

Below is a table that illustrates the variation in responses to the question posed in the Qualitative Discussions. The left column indicates the number of villages in the township for which data are available, then, in the next column there is a summary of responses, attributed to source villages.

Township	Summary of Responses
Loikaw (5 villages)	<p>There are no big land issues. Sometimes there are some issues about land ownership and using the land, but we can solve these through mutual understanding. <i>(Daw Se)</i></p> <p>We think our land is secure. We don't know about the land laws. We can freely buy and sell our own land. We heard that they (the government) will make sure that land ownership is recognized by the new land law. <i>(Moe Koe San Pya)</i></p> <p>We think our land is safe. We don't know about the Land Law. We can buy and sell land freely. <i>(Daw Se)</i></p>
Demoso (3 villages)	<p>5 years ago there were some land issues. There have been difficulties in the land use system but it is not a big issue. There have been a few cases of family inheritance issues and a few arguments. <i>Pan Pet Ka Tel Ku (Pan Pet Ywan Ku)</i></p> <p>Our land is not safe because there is no register for ownership. We don't know too much about the land laws. Farm (paddy) ownership (deeds) is still being registered. Farms (sesame or maize) are not secure because there are land titles. But land is bought and sold within the village. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lei)</i></p> <p>Our land is safe because we have deeds. We don't know the land laws, as no one has come to explain them. We need to learn. <i>(Pan Pet Ka Tel Ku (Pan Pet Ywan Ku))</i></p>
Hpruso (4 villages)	<p>We don't have land issues in the village, but some people have lost their farms because of road building for the lead mine project. <i>(Rar Aye Pa Rar)</i></p> <p>Villagers feel secure on their own land. The land records department is starting to make land ownership records for farms, but no one has applied for this because they feel secure on their own inherited land. Also, there is lack of knowledge about the land law and villagers are not interested in learning. <i>(Daw Ta Ka Let)</i></p> <p>Villagers think that they own their land because they inherited it from the previous generation. They don't know about the land laws, but the government is mobilizing to register the farms. Villagers feel that they can sell and buy land freely. <i>(Rar Aye Pa Rar)</i></p> <p>There is no recognition of land ownership because we farm with shifting cultivation. The villagers have very limited knowledge about the land laws. We don't sell and buy farmland. <i>(Hpu Ka Rar Khu)</i></p>
Shadaw (7 villages)	<p>There are no land issues. The government land registration department has come to officially undertake land titling. In the past, land ownership was recognized through inheritance. But in 2013, the government land registration department came from Shadaw and recognized ownership officially. <i>(Daw Mu Le)</i></p> <p>We mostly have inherited land. We don't have documents. There is a lot of free land used for shifting agriculture. Everyone can farm. We feel free to buy and sell. Land ownership in the village is recognized even if there are no documents because it is inherited land. We can sell land with even if there are no documents because we have a witness. <i>(Tha Ree Dan)</i></p> <p>We think land ownership is secure. We can buy and sell our own farmland. Sometimes, if the previous owner of a farm has moved to a refugee</p>

	<p>camp, we don't recognize their ownership now. Generally, there is little knowledge of the land laws. <i>(Pan Lo)</i></p> <p>Yes, we feel the land is ours. But, we lack knowledge of the land laws. <i>(Pun Chaung)</i></p>
Bawlakhe (6 villages)	<p>Yes, there are some land issues. These are mostly inheritance cases. Also, new migrants and local people have some land issues. We do not feel secure about our land but we can buy and sell it, based on mutual trust. We have little knowledge of the land law. <i>(Lwei Waing Su See (Lwei Wein/Lwei Waing))</i></p> <p>For now, there are no land issues as we still have plenty of land to work on. But we cannot tell what will happen in the future. Now we are working the land freely. We could buy and sell land, but no one really does because there is plenty of free land (for cultivation). We think we own the farms that we are working now, but now the land registration department has come and measured our land and said they will give us land deeds. We think most people do not know about the land law. <i>(Nan Nauk)</i></p> <p>It is not clear yet who owns the land because the government has not yet come to measure the land. But we feel that we can freely sell and buy now. Most of the people have some knowledge of the land laws. <i>(Main Htan)</i></p> <p>Yes, we feel secure. We do not know about land registration. We mainly work on shifting cultivation and do not sell our land. <i>(Nan Hpe)</i></p>
Hpausaung (6 villages)	<p>We do not have land issues in the village. We do not think that our farms are secure. We cannot buy and sell land freely. <i>(Khe Phyu)</i></p> <p>There are some issues relating to land (mostly local disputes) but the leader of the village is able to resolve these problems. <i>(Mo Sar Khee)</i></p> <p>We do not feel secure about our land. We cannot buy or sell land freely. We have no knowledge about land rights. <i>(Lo Khar Lo)</i></p> <p>We do not think our land is secure, but we recognize each other's ownership, and we can buy and sell as we want. <i>(Loe Law Htee)</i></p>

2.2.8 Organizations and Associations

“What are the main organizations and associations that are active in the village (or in the area)? What do they do? Who is most active in them? (prompt: government officials, women, everyone, don’t know) Are they functioning well? (prompt: very active, not very active, used to be more active, now less active)”

Below is a table that illustrates the variation in responses to the questions posed in the Qualitative Discussions. The left column indicates the type of community institution. The next columns provide a selection of responses that represent both common and unique responses.

Community Institutions	Main Functions	Community Comments
Village Development Committees (VDCs)	<p>The VDC provides leadership, management and oversight of the village, coordinates with other levels of government, and facilitates in raising funds for community projects and in mediating local conflicts.</p> <p>VDCs are most active in villages that have had some projects from government or INGOs. VDCs are present in most villages (75/112 villages).</p>	<p>The VDC gathers village people and provides liaison between projects and the village. There are 10 members on the VDC. Previously these members worked actively, but now they cannot, as they are busy. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lei)</i></p>
Faith-based Organizations (FBOs)	<p>FBOs (KayTuhBu, Christian, Buddhist) provide religious guidance, maintain traditional practices and festivals, religious and cultural structures (totem poles, churches, and monasteries) and conduct religious ceremonies (burials). Some FBOs take on community development activities such as education and support for the most vulnerable.</p>	<p>We just have the organizations, but they can’t do anything because we don’t have money and struggle for food. <i>(Pun Chaung, Shadaw)</i></p>
Women’s Groups (WGs)	<p>WGs support cultural, religious and community activities such as cooking for funerals and religious events. Some raise ‘donations’ for community activities, support childcare and support some maternal health activities.</p>	
Farmer’s Associations (FAs)	<p>FAs are formed in response to specific interventions (initiated by outside organizations) and are used to maintain infrastructure/knowledge.</p> <p>FAs are only evident in 3/112 villages, in Demoso, Loikaw and Bawlakhe.</p>	<p>FAs support gaining knowledge about agriculture and livestock rearing. People from the village attend the courses. <i>(Daw Ta Yoe, Loikaw)</i></p> <p>FAs manage a rotational water system for agriculture. FAs collect funds from people who get water for agriculture from the dam. They have 10 committee members. <i>(Ta Nee Lar Lei, Demoso)</i></p>
Youth Groups (YGs)	<p>YGs participate in community affairs. They are responsible for some fundraising for village development, community activities and funerals.</p>	

2.3 Township Profiles, Kayah State, June 2013

The attached profiles were developed by teams from each of the consortium partners during the period of the study–March-June 2013. Each team was tasked with trying to access the following data. The information presented here is imperfect and incomplete due to the lack of available data, but this list does provide information on some of the primary data currently available from township sources.

	Sector	Data Question
1	Health	a. Number and location of health facilities (Map) b. Number of health staff per facility
2	Education	a. Number of schools and location (Map). b. Enrolment rate. c. Dropout rate. d. Main language of education (Primary/Secondary)
3	Electricity	a. Villages with access to electricity. (# and location) b. Proposed plans to expand electrification (# and location)
4	Roads	a. Map of the roads maintained by government. b. Proposed plans for road improvement (Strategic Plan)
5	Agriculture	a. Number and location of agricultural extension facilities (and workers) b. Current programs being implemented c. Availability of seeds
6	Land	a. Number of households registering land (2010, 2011, 2012) b. Location of land registration offices
7	Water	a. Number (location) of villages with no access to drinking water. b. Proposed plan to expand water access (# and location)
8	Livestock	a. Number of animals registered in the state b. Number of farms raising animals in Kayah c. Availability of animal food and medicine
9	Irrigation	a. Number of irrigation dams in the state b. Number of acres covered by irrigation works c. Number of acres that can access water year round
10	Planning	a. Development plans for the township. (2013-2015)
11	Environment	Data and plans on: a. deforestation b. water shortages c. natural disasters

2.3.1 Loikaw Township Profile

Village Tracts:	13
Villages:	125

Rural	61,831
Urban	45,273
Population	107,104

MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

Key Township Level Data

Education: Within the education sector, Loikaw has numerous higher education facilities including: a computer university (6 subjects, 48 teachers, and 94 students), a government technical university (4 subjects, 67 teachers, and 94 students), vocational training (a women’s vocational training school with 5 subjects, 12 teachers, and 2,914 students up to 2012) and a nurse and midwives’ training school (10 teachers and 206 students).

Roads: There are numerous roads maintained by the Union and State governments. With regard to public transport, there are presently 5 bus lines to Yangon, 2 bus lines to Naypyitaw, 5 bus lines to Mandalay, and 4 bus lines to Taunggyi. There is also 1 train line for Loikaw-Pekhon-Pin Laung-Aung Pan. Since Loikaw is the state capital, there is also 1 airline connecting Yangon-Naypyitaw-Loikaw (2 days a week). *Source: Saw Ei Htoo, Senior Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Construction, Ministry of Construction, Loikaw township.*

Agriculture: There are 25 agriculture staff in the State office, 9 agriculture staff in the District Office and 14 agriculture staff in the Township Office. In addition to this, there is: 1 seed farm in Demoso, 1 seed farm in Ngwe Thaug, and 1 research farm in Demoso. In terms of harvest yields, monsoon paddy totaled 1,881,811 baskets (2012-13, actual yield) and for summer paddy 345,310 baskets (2012-13 plan) *Source: U Alfred, District Manager, DoA, Loikaw.*

Land: The Land Registration has 3 offices (State, District, Township). Net cultivated land - 53,595 acres, wild land - 49,317 acres, land which cannot be cultivated - 206,681 acres, forest preservation area - 73,115 acres, fallow land - 52 acres. *Source: U Win Myint Htu, Deputy Officer.*



Electricity: Urban area access to electricity - 13 Qt. Villages with access to electricity - 38 villages. *Source: Jone Thar Thar, Clark.* Under the 2013-2015 township development, a hydropower station is planned in Bee Lu Chaung No, which is 16 miles from Loikaw (52MW) and will generate 334KW/hr per year. It is currently 75% complete. *Sources: Daw Naw Htoo Htoo Phaw, Officer, State Office, Ministry of National Planning and Development, Kayah State & U Aung Swe, Township Officer, GAD, Loikaw.*

Irrigation: The total number of irrigation dams in the state is 33, and these provide water to 10,080 acres. However, the number of acres that can access irrigation water the whole year is 6,826 acres. *Source: Daw Ngwe Zin, Drawing Assistant, Irrigation Department.*

KEY STATISTICS

Health Sector

State Hospital (200 beds)	1
Station Hospital:	1
RHCs (1 MW in each RHC)	7
Sub-RHC	28
Doctors (Specialists)	17
Doctors	16
Nurses	198
Health Workers	10
MW	43
Asst. Medical Officers	3
Sr. Supervisors	5
Jr. Supervisors	15
General Health Workers	1

Source: Daw Ju Dit, Assistant Supervisor, Department of Health, Loikaw Township Minister office

Education Sector

High Schools	5
Sub-High Schools	3
Middle Schools	15
Post-Primary Schools	15
Primary Schools	82
Teachers	978
BEHS Students	3,436
BEMS Students	9,393
BEPS Students	14,603
Enrollment rate	100%
Dropout rate	3.6%

Loikaw University (12 Departments, 144 teachers, 1713 students)

Source: U Khone Htet, Township Education Officer, Loikaw Township. Minister's Office, Ministry of Education, Kayah State. Township Education Office, Loikaw Township.

2.3.2 Shadaw Township Profile

Village Tracts: 4
Villages: 20

Rural	7,341
Urban	5,620
Population	12,961

MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

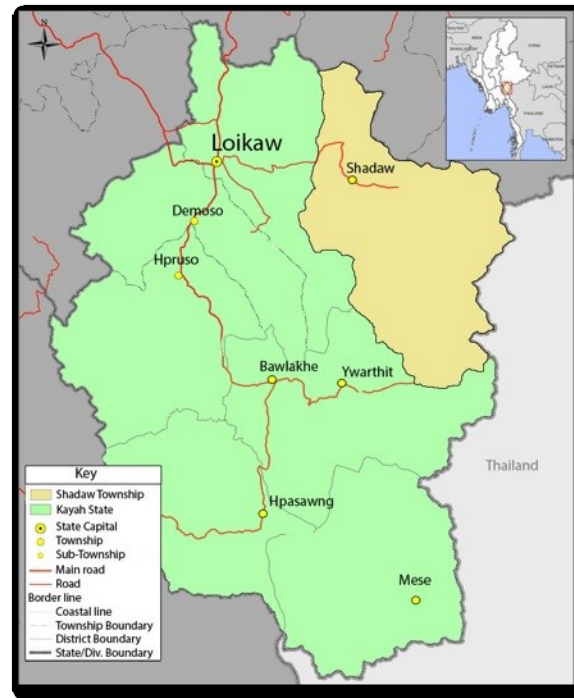
Key Township Level Data

Shadaw has a large population of internally-displaced people who have moved from both northern and southern rural Shadaw Township to urban areas. Shadaw has only a small number of NGOs.

Electricity: Only 201 households can access electricity from a generator for 3 hours a day. A bio-gas electricity generator for Shadaw and other villages has stopped because of inadequate funds from the state government, lack of user payments, and not enough raw material for fuel. Thanks to funding by a Member of Parliament, 44 households (of 54) in Salaong Village have access to solar power. *Sources: U Kyaw Swe (Township Administrator), U Su Reh (Deputy Staff Officer), Daw Khin Htwe Gyi (Branch Clerk), Township General Administration Department.*

Agriculture: Lowland paddy totals only 400 acres, while highland paddy totals 3,000 acres. Most farmers do shifting farming. The Agriculture Department conducts training on fertilizers and pest control for farmers. Farmers, who generally lack market knowledge, primarily produce paddy, sesame, corn, ground nuts, and other vegetables. In some areas, other crops include potatoes and ginger. Land is suitable though for long-term crops such as fruit trees. *Source: U Min Aung (Township Agriculture Officer).*

Land: Half of the agricultural land is registered. Communities do not ask land surveyors to measure their land as they have had ownership of their land for generations and believe that their ownership is secure. Occasionally, the KNPP provides assistance and office space for government staff that need to work at the community level. *Source: U Soe Reh (Assistant Township Officer)*



Water: The water source is spring water, located 2 miles from Shadaw town. However, the water is not enough for the urban population too as farmers use the water for their corps. Another spring is located 3 miles away, but there are no funds available to construct a pipeline. In the rainy season, the town community relies on wells that collect and store water. There are no water sales; people share water with each other.

Livestock: The state government has disbursed 63.4 million kyat (2012) in loans for goat raising. Farmers also raise chickens and pigs on a small scale. One of the challenges in Shadaw is the poor control of farm animals that destroy crops.

KEY STATISTICS

Health Sector

Township Hospital:	1
RHCs:	2
Sub-RHCs:	8
Township Medical Officer	1
Township Assistant medical officer	1
Dentist	1
Sr Nurse	1
Health Assistant	1
Nurses	3
Auxiliary Midwives	15*
Lab technician	1
Clerks	2
Community Health Workers	15**

Source: Daw Khin Mar Htay (Sr. Nurse)

** only 8 out of 15 are active*

*** currently vacant*

Education Sector

Primary Schools	12
High School	1
Teachers	67
Students	1100
ECCD	1

Source: U Thaug Htay (Township Education Officer)

2.3.3 Demoso Township Profile

Village Tracts: 27 Villages: 164	Rural	64,742
	Urban	11,150
	Population	75,892

MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

Key Township Level Data

Electricity: Currently 29 villages have access to electricity. Additionally 6 villages access electric power from a generator provided by the Electricity Department. For 2013 to 2015, there is a plan for 46 villages to gain access to a secure electricity supply. *Source: U Myint Htay Oo (Township Engineer)*

Agriculture: There are 3 agricultural extension facilities, with a total of 21 staff. The main programs focus on seed production, education and research. Seed production has been implemented on 80 acres of paddy, and trial plots have been launched on five acres for paddy, sesame, and groundnuts. Additionally, hybrid seeds have been distributed targeting paddy (400 acres), corn (500 acres) and groundnut (3 acres). *Source: Daw Htay Htay Sein (Township Officer)*

Irrigation: There are 17 dams, which irrigate 20,710 acres, however only 4,786 acres have sufficient access and supply from the 4 dams that store enough water for the whole year. *Source: U Hla Tun (Deputy Officer)*

Livestock: There are 9,900 chickens on 15 chicken farms in Demoso Township. These chicken farmers mainly contract with CP Company to buy feed and medicine and sell their chickens.



Livestock Continued: To save costs, a few of the more experienced farmers, who raise chickens, combine their local food with CP chicken feed to save costs. *Source: Dr Naw Re Say Bar (Deputy Officer)*

Environment: In 2 villages, a Community Forestry project has been established, covering >400 acres. In addition, in 4 locations with spring water sources, training has been provided on how to plant seedlings for catchment protection. *Source: U Myint Thauung (Township Officer)*

KEY STATISTICS

Health Sector

Township Hospital	1
Station Hospitals	2
MHC	1
RHCs	7
Sub-RHCs	29
Trained nurses	23
MWs	16
LHVs	2
PHS	1
Malaria officers	2
Healthcare staff	44

Source: U Yuu Day (Malaria Officer)

Education Sector

No. of schools	122
Females:	9,157
Males:	9,283
Total students: (2012-2013)	18,440

Source: U Kyaw Nyein (Assistant Township Education Officer)

2.3.4 Hpruso Township Profile

Village Tracts:	15
Villages:	115

Rural	25, 565
Urban	3,880
Population	29,445

MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

Key Township Level Data

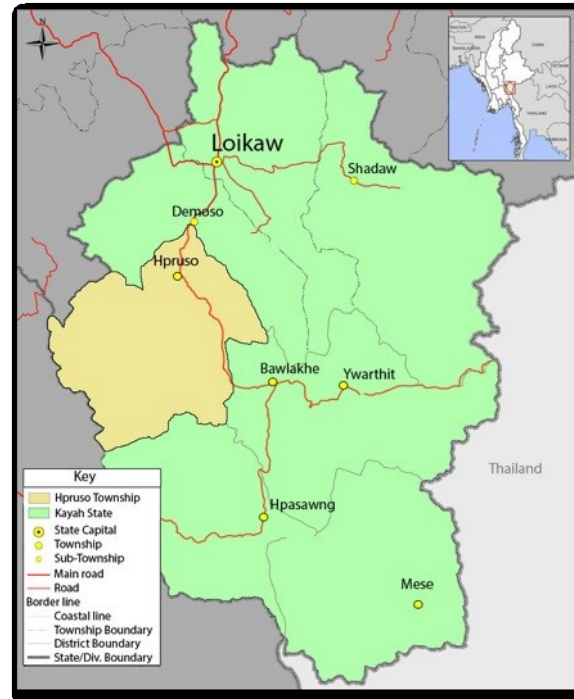
Electricity: In Hpruso and 3 other villages, there is regular access to electricity from hydropower. In other villages, including Hoya and Hti Paw, there is intermittent electricity for 3 hours per day. In future, 3 villages to gain access to electricity from hydro are Nan Kwin Khu, Raw Thaw Khaw and Bay Bu Khaw. *Source: Saw Lo Mu - 2nd Director of the Electricity Department in Hpruso.*

Roads: Various road construction and renovation projects from government include: a concrete road for 55 miles to Maw Chi and for 180 miles to Taung Ngu. Other roads include: from Hpruso and Moso to Hoya (25 miles). Earth roads are: Yado to Ghekaw (2 miles) and to Ghekaw (28 miles). Currently under construction: Maw Chi to Taung Ngu, Hpruso to Hoya, Ghekaw and Raw Thaw Kaw to Ghe Kaw. *Source: Maung Maung Zaw - road construction engineer working for the State Border and Development Department.*

Agriculture: Lowland/highland farms acres of paddy, millet, corn total: 28,187 acres. *Source: Soe Paing, assistant in Township Agriculture Department.*

Land: Registered households: 6,401. Total land area: 37,618 acres. *Source: Jonny - Secretary of Land Registration Department.*

Water: There are 10 villages without water access. Raw Taw Khaw Village needs a pipe for 1 mile to accomplish the GFS. *Source: TS administrator. U Yuthony - Village Tract, during talks with the villages.*



Livestock: Currently there are a total of 350,400 registered animals. Animals are raised for food and for cash. No medicine is provided for these animals from government, however, vaccinations are sometimes provided for a limited number of cows and buffaloes. *Source: Dr Saw Tae Reh - Township veterinarian.*

Environment: There is high risk of deforestation and water shortages due to cutting timber and shifting cultivation. *Source: Saw Win Lo - Teacher Association.*

KEY STATISTICS

Health Sector

Township Hospital:	1
RHCs:	6
SCs:	21
Health Assistants:	4
LHVs:	3
Mid-wives	18

Source: Dr. Ye Khaung - TMO (Township Medical Officer), Head of Hpruso Hospital)

Education Sector

High Schools	1
No. of students:	1,281
Middle Schools:	3
No. of students	577
After Primary Schools	2
No. of students	169
Primary Schools	94
No. of students	3,401
Total Students	5,428

Source: Ms. Mary Angela - Head of Hpruso Education Department

2.3.5 Bawlakhe Township Profile

Village Tracts: 8
Villages: 17

Rural	4,910
Urban	2,856
Population	7,766

MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

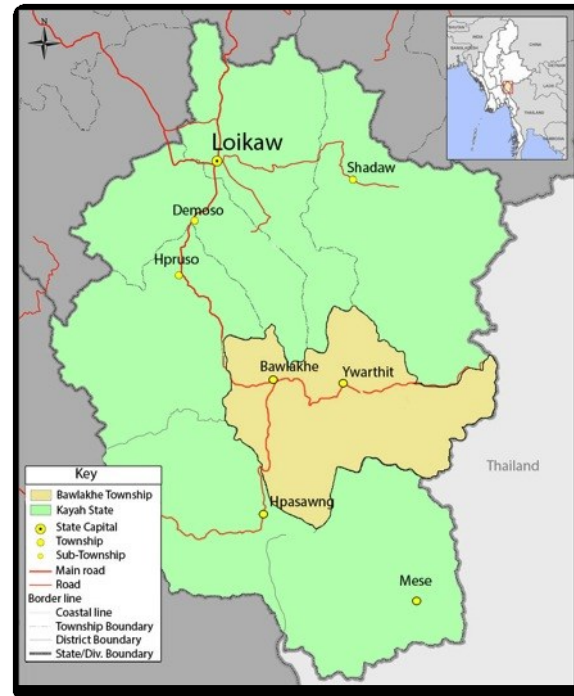
Key Township Level Data

Electricity: Two villages have electricity (Nan Phae Village in Bawlakhe) and there are plans to provide 3 more villages with electricity, including: Yay Ne Pauk and Chi Kwae Villages, Bawlakhe. Source: U Ye Win (Township Electricity Officer).

Agriculture: Although there are 31 staff within the Township Agriculture Department, only 9 agriculture staff are active within the township (23 vacancies). Programs include: distribution of pale thwe paddy and sunflower seeds, farmers’ training, making test fields/sample fields, selecting agent farmers and making demonstration fields on their land. Source: U Mar Ee (Deputy Head), Agriculture Office.

Irrigation: There is 1 dam (Daw Ta Cha dam), which provides irrigation to 1,000 acres (but not throughout the year). Source: Daw Saw Yu Khaing (Jr. Clerk), Irrigation Department.

Planning: Under the Township Development Plans (2013-2015), health activities are planned which will provide vaccinations for 90% of the township, maternal and child health care, and projects for TB, malaria and HIV. Currently 4 new sub-centres (Wan Malan, Nant Nout, BuKhu, Haw Kham) have been built, but have no facilities.



Planning (Continued): In education, an affiliated middle school and an affiliated high school have become recognized as government schools. For electricity, there are plans to increase electricity supplied to Bawlakhe Town (from 33 to 66 KV).

In agriculture, under the Mine Htal project, plans include: paddy and sesame testing and sample fields, farmer education, and new farming techniques. Source: U Myint Oo Maung (Deputy Township General Administration Officer)

KEY STATISTICS

Health Sector

State Hospital:	1
Health Care Centres:	17
RHCs	2
Sub-RHC	13
Maternal and Child Centre	1
Trained Nurses:	23
MWs:	16
LHVs:	2
PHS:	1
Malaria officers:	2
Health care staff:	

Source: Dr. Moe Htun (Township Medical Officer)

Education Sector

No of schools (Located in 8 villages)	25
Total students: (2013)	2,033

Source: U Thaug Htwe Yee (Township Education Officer)

2.3.6 Hpasawng Township Profile

Village Tracts: 8 Villages: 57	Rural	15,211
	Urban	16,212
	Population	31,423

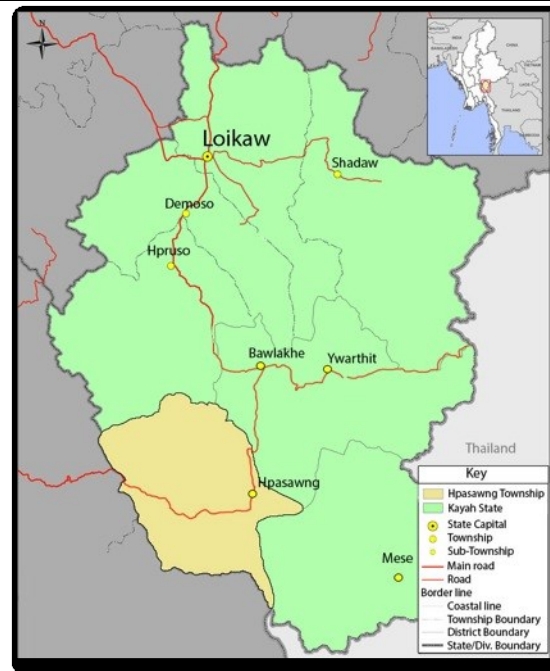
MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

Key Township Level Data

Electricity: There is 24-hour electricity for 445 households within Hpasawng Town (generated from Lawpita hydropower station). There is also a mining company, Maw Chi, which has its own generator. Presently, there is no plan to supply power to all villages. Current regulations result in village committees needing to apply for permission from the Electrical Power Supply Department for installing such things as a solar power systems, generators, or hydro power projects. The government provides technical support, quality control and safety. *Source: U Ye Naing Tun (Township Electricity Power Supply officer)*

Roads: Currently there are no village roads constructed by the Township Department, as they do not have a budget allocated. However, this year a 1 mile stone road and a 3 box drainage channel was constructed with funds from the General Administration Department. Within Hpasawng Township, municipal tax is collected quarterly at a charge of 660 kyats per house for property tax, building, land, electricity, garbage, and cleaning. The 2012 budget for the Township Department was 3.8 million kyats for Hpasawng. *Source: U Thein Zaw (Township Administrator)*

Agriculture: The Agriculture Department has distributed 50 baskets of quality paddy seeds over the last 3 years, focusing on the varieties Pale Thwe and Thee Htut Yin. Low-land paddy comprises 524 acres and high land paddy, 184 acres. Paddy yield is 50 to 55 baskets per acre. Farmers use natural fertilizers from tree leaves instead of chemical fertilizer. *Source: U Aung Sein (Township Agriculture officer)*



Land: Hpasawng Township has 8 village tracts but due to security issues, the Land Records Department is only able to work in 3 village tracts (Hpasawng, Waowng and Maw Chi). The department does not have survey equipment that is good enough for producing quality land maps. The Department has plans to provide land for returnees. The Township has reserved land for returnees who are either internally displaced or from the Thai border camps. *Source: U Mya Thway (Township Land Registration officer)*

Water: Hpasawng has a spring water source located 1 mile from the town, which is enough for the town, however, there is a shortage due to farmers using it. Villages situated in the hills such as Parpu village have a piped water supply, which benefits 70 households. *Source: U Thein Hteik (Executive Officer), Township Development Officer)*

KEY STATISTICS	
Health Sector	
Township Hospital (25 beds)	1
Station Hospital (16 beds)	1
Mother & Child Association	1
RHC	1
Sub-RHC	5
TMO	1
GP clinic	1
Traditional Medical Practitioner	1
Station Hospital Doctor	1
Assistant MO	1
Health Assistant	1
Nurses	3
Women's Health Visitors	2
MW	6
Health Supervisor	1
<i>Source: U Thein Hteik (Executive Officer, Township Development Officer)</i>	
Education Sector	
Primary schools:	15
Primary students:	977
No. post primary:	1
Post-primary students:	370
No. Middle schools:	2
Middle school students:	818
No. State High Schools:	2
State High School students	996
Students in Total:	3,161
<i>Source: U Mya Thway (Township Land Registration Officer)</i>	

2.3.7 Mese Township Profile

Village Tracts: 5 Villages: 12	Rural	4,405
	Urban	1,173
Population		5,578

MIMU/ Dept of Health 2009

Key Township Level Data

Electricity: There are 2 generators: 1 located in Mese (100KW) and 1 at Nan Man (10KW). These are sufficient to supply electricity to a total of 170 households in 2 villages within the Mese area. *Source: U Tay Zar Lwin (Jr. Engineer).*

Agriculture: Concerning agriculture staff, there is: 1 Township Officer, 2 Assistant Officers, 1 Deputy Assistant Officer, 1 Clerk, and 1 Office Helper. Agricultural training focuses on selection of pure paddy stock, natural fertilizer, distribution of good types of seeds, and distribution of manual tractors. Paddy harvest yields range from 120 baskets per acre (palel thwe) to 80-100 baskets per acre (shwe yin aye), respectively. *Source: U Mya Lwin (Township Agriculture officer).*

Land: Although the whole township is located in a forest preservation area, areas are still been cultivated, including: 920 acres of paddy, 4,419 acres of other crops, 94 acres of fruit and vegetable gardens, and 2,887 acres of shifting farms. *Source: U Zaw Lin Tun (Township Land Registration officer).*

Water: There is access to stream water at Mese, which supplies 50% of households. Additionally, there are 12 hand-dug wells and 6 water pumps at Mese, providing 100% coverage. One access to stream water at Mese Nan village provides only 10% coverage. In addition, there is 1 water tank for 2,600 gallons of rain water at Hwe Par Lan village, with 100% coverage and access to stream water for Hwe Par Lan, Ho Se, and Kyauk Su villages. *Source: U Moe Aung (Executive officer)*



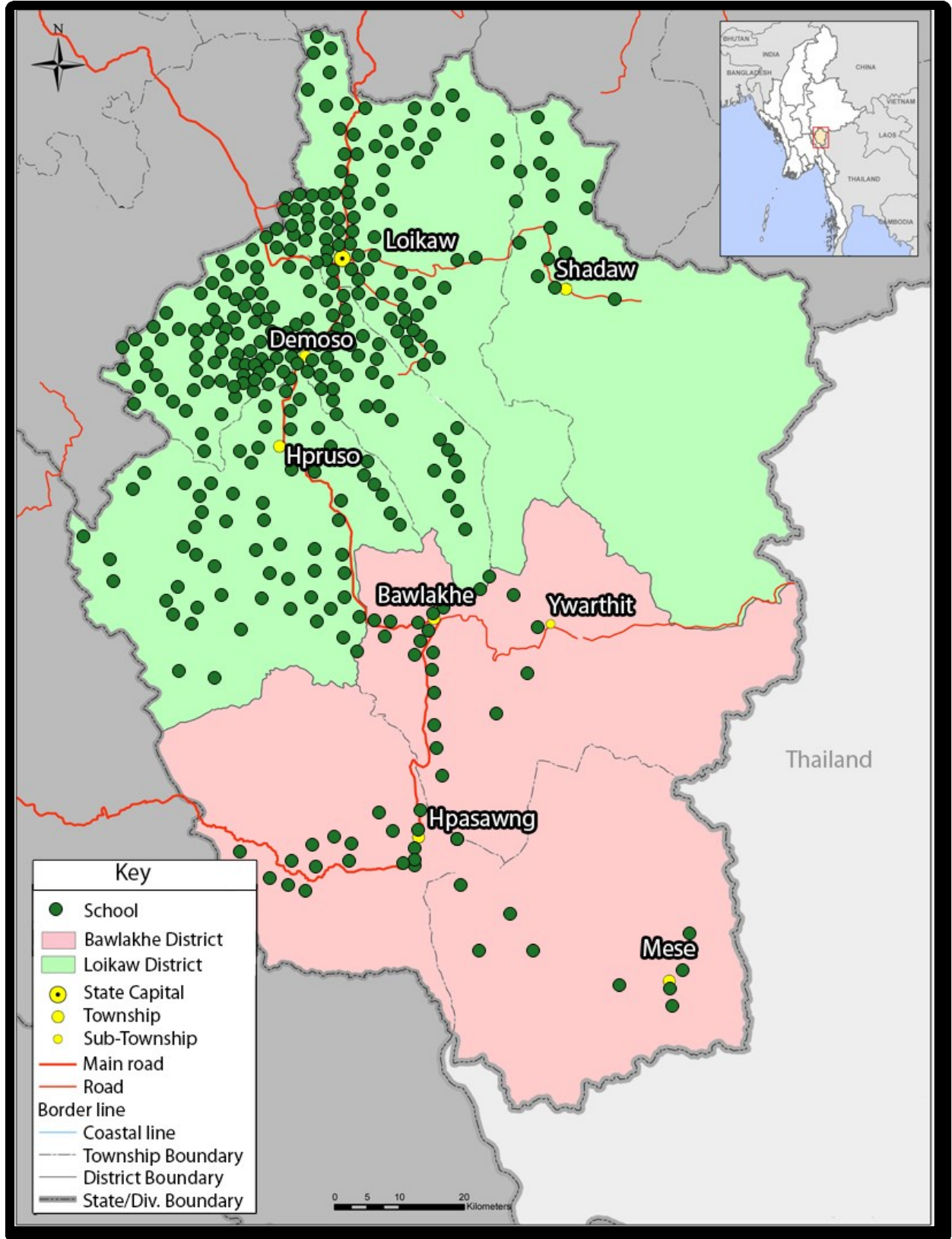
Planning: Projects planned for the following 2-5 years are: 1 road, 1 drinking water system, 1 building for the Department of Livestock, 1 low-cost housing unit, 1 solar power system, and developing 100 acres of farm land. *Source: U Myo Than (Township Planning officer)*

Environment: There are 3 forest preservation areas and 1 area for the border military. There are 38,656 acres for the Nan Man forest preservation area, 83,100 acres for Nant Pain Lein, and 513,574 acres for East Thanlwin. Other activities include distribution of seedlings, workshops, and planting of 1 acre of hardwood trees per village. *Source: U Nay Do (Township Forestry Officer)*

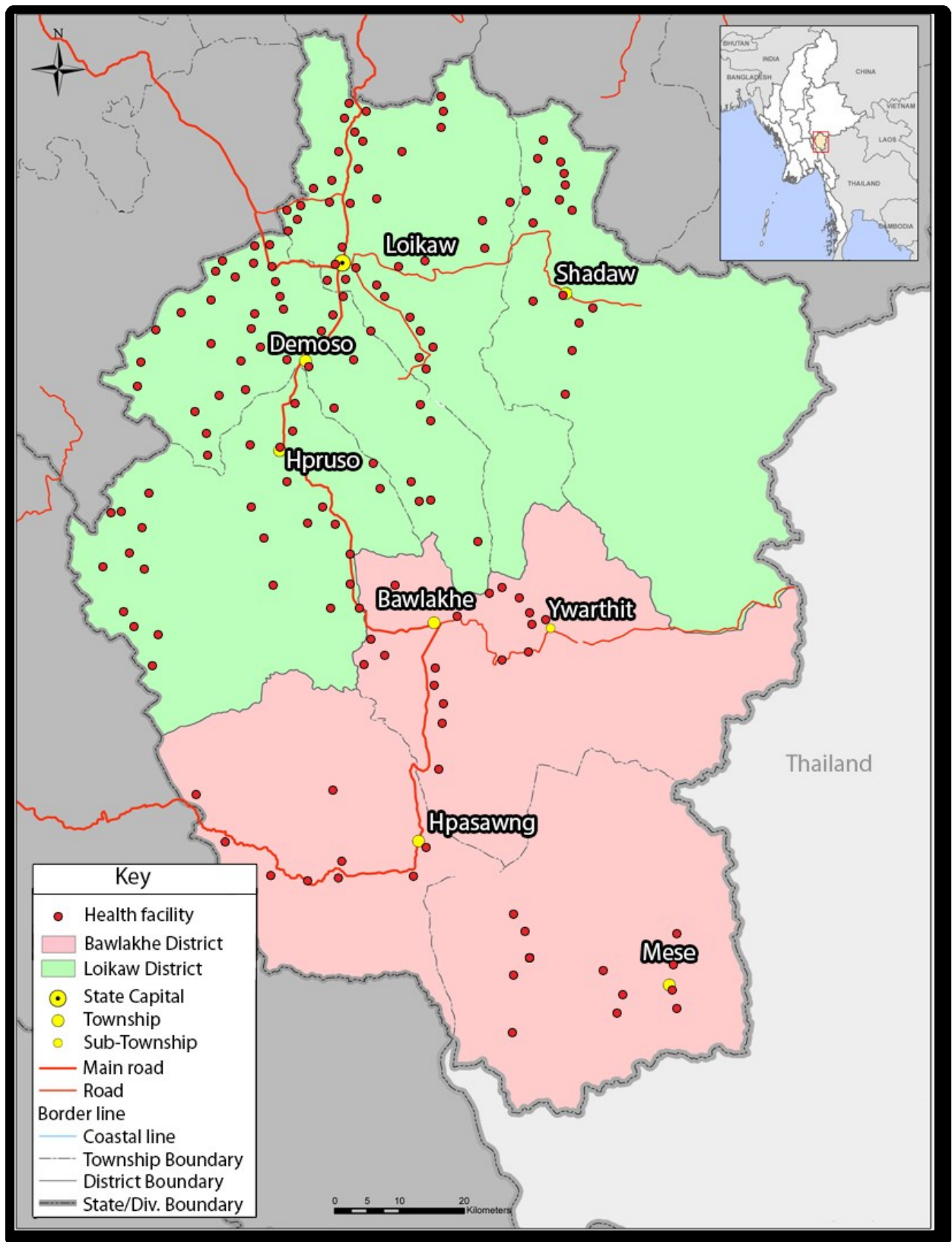
KEY STATISTICS	
Health Sector	
Township Hospital:	1
Public Hospital	1
RHC:	2
<i>Source: U Myint Soe (Township Health Officer)</i>	
Livestock Sector	
Registered animals	
Buffalos	523
Cows	876
Goats	127
Pigs	523
Chickens	1548
<i>Source: U Nay Lin Aung (Township Livestock officer-in-charge)</i>	
Education Sector	
High school	1
Middle School	1
Primary Schools (Total 982 students, 49 teachers)	7
<i>Source: U Thaug Htay (Township Education Officer)</i>	

ANNEX 3 MAPS

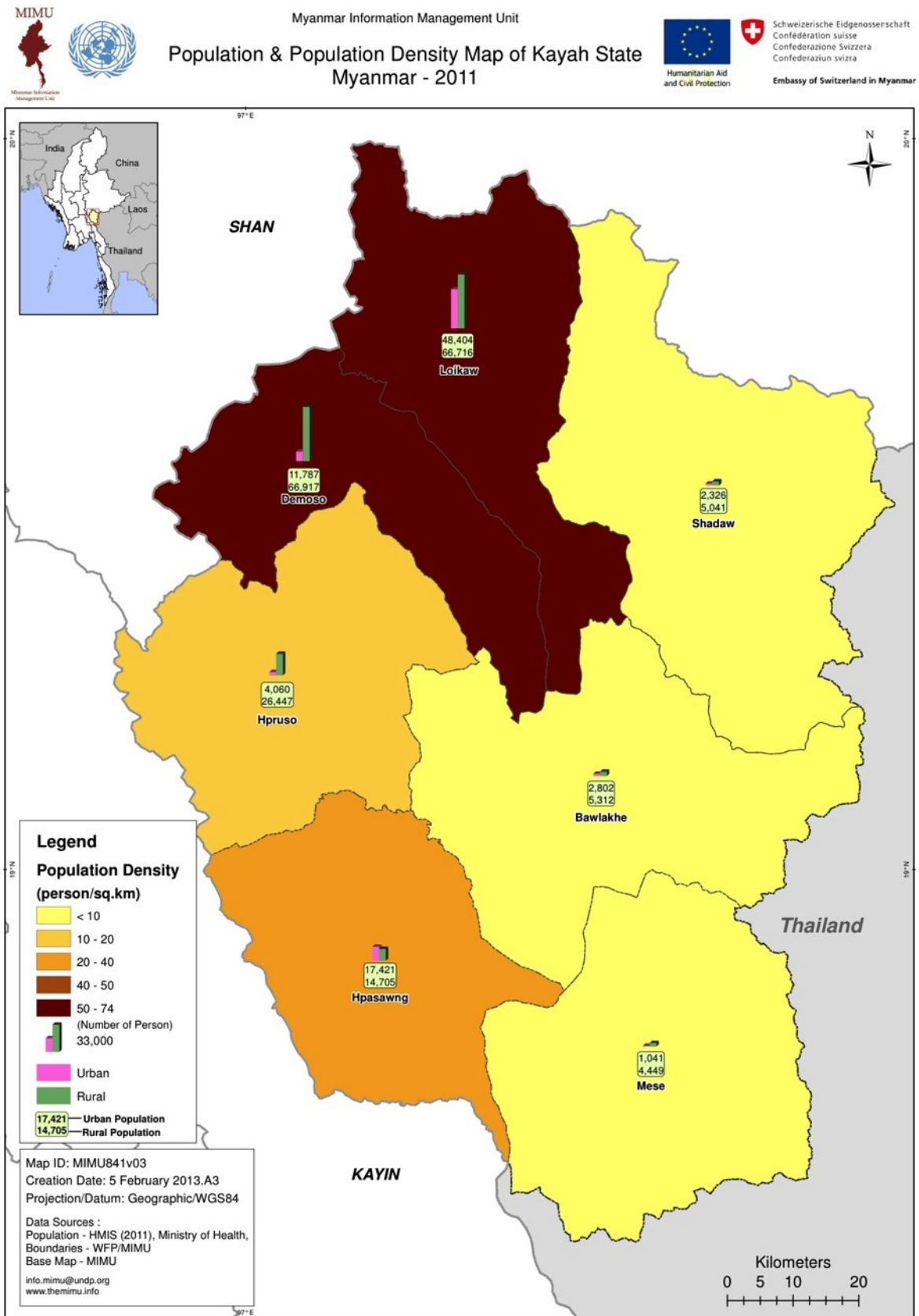
3.1 State Government Plan for Future Education Facilities, Kayah State, June 2013



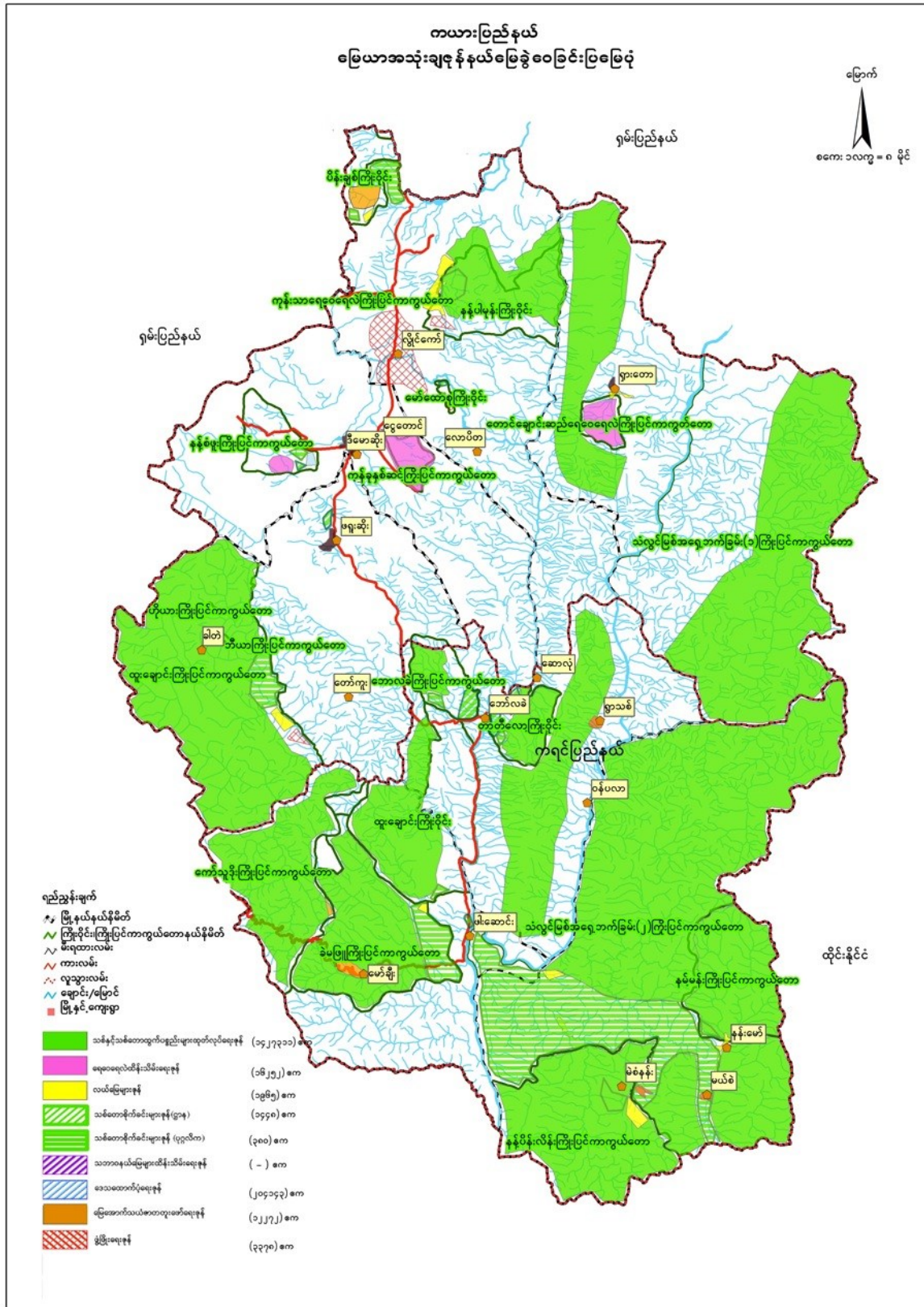
3.2 State Government Plan for Future Health Facilities, Kayah State June 2013



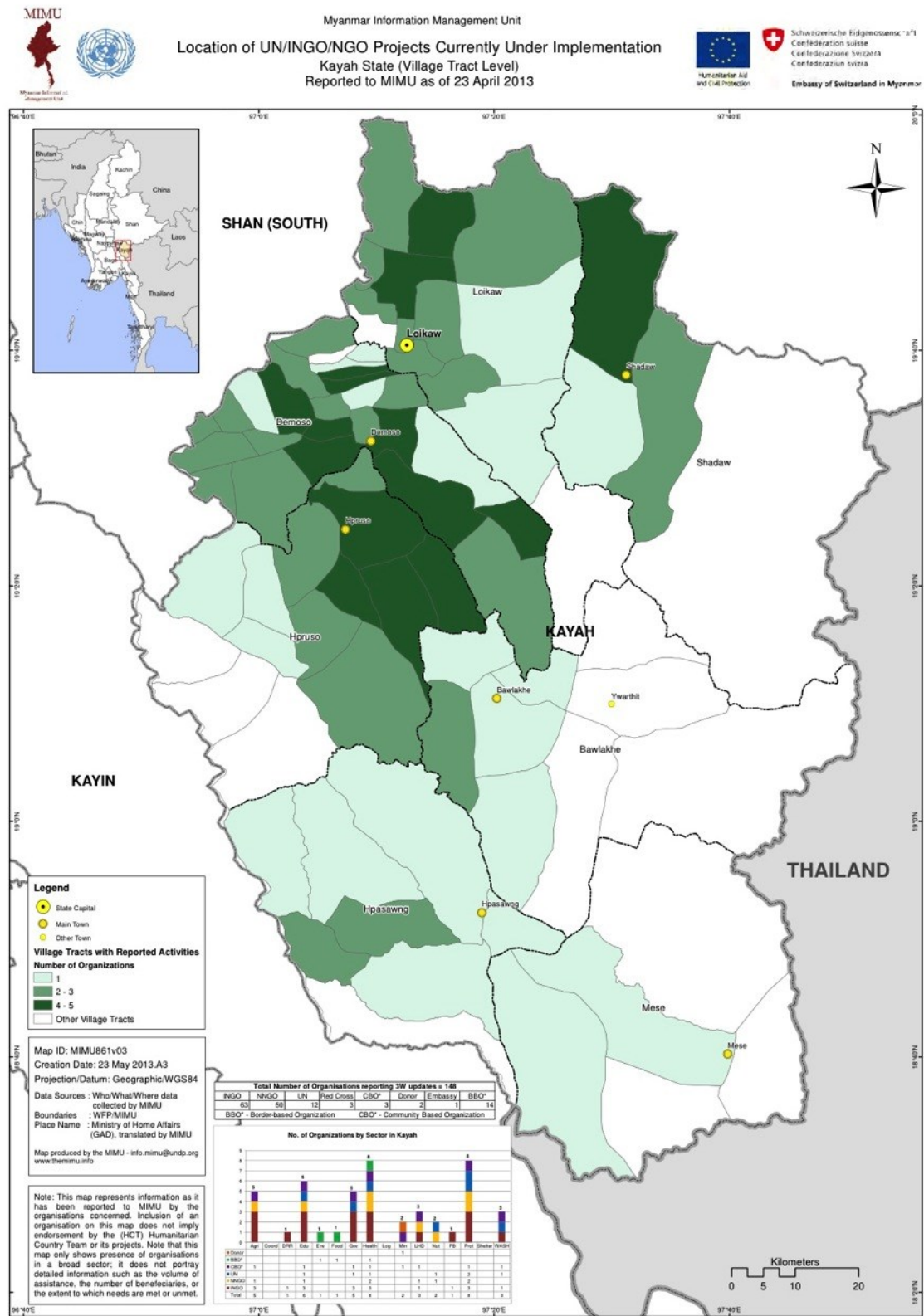
3.3 Population & Population Density Map of Kayah State



3.4 Map of Forest Lands, Kayah State



3.5 Location of UN/INGO/NGO Projects Currently Under Implementation, Kayah State





**Who/What/Where - Kayah - Organisation Presence at Township Level by Sector
as of 23 April 2013 (Projects Under Implementation)**



Township	Township_pCode	Agriculture	Coordination	Disaster Risk Reduction	Education	Environment	Food	Governance	Health	Mine_Action	Non-agricultural livelihoods/ Infrastructure	Nutrition	Peace Building/ Conflict Prevention	Protection	Shelter	WASH	Count of Orgs.
Bawlakhe	MMR002005							MC	PSI, UNICEF, FFH					NRC			5
Demoso	MMR002002	ACF, Metta, NPA			AVSI, UNICEF, YF			MC, AAM	CARE, PSI, SDI, UNICEF, FFH, TBC (KnWO)		CARE, Metta	SDI		CARE, Metta, NRC, Thingaha		ACF, UNICEF	16
Hpasawng	MMR002006						TBC (KnSWDC)	MC	PSI, UNICEF					NRC			5
Hpruso	MMR002003	ACF, NPA			AVSI, UNICEF, YF		TBC (KnSWDC)	MC, AAM,	ACF, PSI, UNICEF, FFH		Metta	SDI		NRC		ACF, UNICEF	14
Loikaw	MMR002001	CARITAS-Thai			AVSI, CARITAS-Thai, UNICEF, WV, YF	TBC (KnE)		MC, NPA, UNDP	PSI, FFH					NRC, Tdh-L, UNICEF, UNHCR			15
Mese	MMR002007							MC	PSI					NRC			3
Shadaw	MMR002004						TBC (KnSWDC)	MC, AAM	PSI, FFH			SDI		NRC			8
Not Specified				CARE						SDC		UNICEF	NPA				4