**CARE End-line Evaluation of Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project**

**North Eastern Shan State**







 

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# i. Acknowledgements

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Founded in 1992, Myanmar Marketing Research & Development Co. Ltd (MMRD) is Myanmar leading market and socio-economic research firm. For more information, see [www.mmrdrs.com](http://www.mmrdrs.com).

# ii. Acronyms

ADRA Adventist Development Relief Association

AMDA Association of Medical Doctors of Asia

CP Cooperating Partners

FFE Food for Education

FFT Food for Training

FFW Food for Work

FMMC Forest Management & Maintenance Committee

HH Households

LBMC Livestock Bank Management Committee

MT Metric Tonnes

NFL New Farm Land

NFI Non-food Item

NTP New Tea Plantation

SBMC Seed Bank Management Committee

TIF Tea Investment Fund

TIFMC Tea Investment Fund Management Committee

TOT Training of Trainers

VDC Village Development Committee

WFP World Food Programme

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# iv. Executive Summary

The project “Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project, North Eastern Shan State” was funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and implemented by CARE International in Myanmar. The five-year project covered a total of 37 villages which commenced in 2007 till December 2011.

The purpose of the end of project evaluation is to provide SDC with sufficient information to make an informed judgment about the performance and overall impact of the project. In addition, the review will help to facilitate a process, which increases the capacity of key stakeholders to engage in all steps of a learning cycle; from observation (assessment of project progress) to reflection (generation of lessons learned) and planning (next steps following the end of project). Eventually the process should mobilize the various stakeholders to take action informed by this social learning process.

The intervention supported 2,500 vulnerable ex-opium growing households in Tar Shwe Tan, Shao Kai and Man Lor Townships in Kokang Special Region. Through improved food security, agricultural diversification such as tea plantation and livestock breeding activities, and strengthened capacity building in local communities, the action aimed to contribute to establishing the livelihoods of farming communities and promoting the adoption of agricultural practices as well as enhancement of community mobilization.

In December 2011, CARE contracted an independent Yangon-based research agency, Myanmar Marketing Research and Development Ltd., (MMRD) to carry out evaluation of the project. 280 households from 16 villages were surveyed by MMRD field researchers during December 2011 and January 2012. Using a semi-structured questionnaire, 16 village questionnaires completed at the end of January was also contributed for quantitative data collection. Regarding qualitative data collection, 16 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Community-based Organizations and 2 KIIs with development agencies were carried out. In addition, a total of 7 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and 2 Case Studies were conducted. The evaluation team consisted of 12 persons in total including two research analysts working closely with two field managers.

Beneficiaries were overwhelmingly satisfied with the assistance from the project. Some households have increased income already, mainly from tea plantation and livestock breeding through CARE support, and most have also established foundations to increase their income especially from tea production. 89% of surveyed beneficiary households said their income had increased in the past 12 months during the project implementation period compared with the year prior to it. Through the provision of Food for Work and Food for Education programs, food security is seen as having improvement for their livelihoods, at least for a short term. The community reported that the number of households with food shortage has been greatly reduced. The approach of Food for Education in particular, was seen as a very successful significantly promoted the enrolment rate of school children using reward scheme.

Paddy production has also increased from the support of New Farm Land, and NFL and New Tea Plantation program have produced a major achievement that is conceived to support the community for the longer term period. According to respondents as well as field observation, the community did not face water problems due to CARE provision of water tanks and irrigation canals construction that are mostly helpful for agricultural activities as well as improved domestic drinking water source.

According to quantitative data, respondents stated that the major benefit they gained from the project in cooperation with World Food Programme and CARE was food sufficiency. 94% of respondents stated that they now have greater food sufficiency compared to the mid-term review period. It was also learned that the amount of debt in the households has been reduced due to income-generating activities. 54% of respondents stated that they do not have any debt although there are still incidences of borrowing money as a coping strategy when in short of food.

In addition, households benefited from pig breeding which has been circled three rounds. Each household in surveyed villages reported that they received one piglet. Pig breeding was mainly done as a saving mechanism, similar incidence as in mid-term review. However, some households were able to sell the pork especially when about 2-6 piglets are produced. 49 % of respondents stated they earned above 300 Yuans from pig breeding activity in 2011.

For cultivation, a substantial number of Mu[[1]](#footnote-1) has been developed. To be precise, 5082 Mu (847 acres) of new tea plantation were developed by 3097 households including 422 women-headed households. The average number of Mu owned by a household is 2 Mu developed through New Tea Plantation (NTP) program. For cultivation, the method of contouring is mostly favored by farmers. The tea plantation project has also benefited vulnerable groups such as women-headed households and poor households meeting the needs of local community.

It was learned from the discussion that there has been an improvement in the technique of tea plantation but participants expressed the need to do more monitoring especially during plantation as well as to give further training to maximize awareness among producers. 78% of respondents reported that they sell tea immediately after drying using tea dryers as well as putting out under the sun but the latter practice has gradually decreased. Though tea markets are not fully explored of, effort has been made to search for market opportunities with a strong desire to continue to do so.

Tea Investment Fund Management Committee (TIFMC) plays a key role in facilitating stakeholders with the aim of the improving tea quality and quantity. There is consultation among stakeholders including CARE, tea farmers and Tar Shwe Tan Tea Association (TSTTA). In the study area, TSTTA plays a critical role for tea production and overall management of the committee. Tea Investment Fund(TIF) was set up in villages, but it has not been initiated in many other villages. A loan scheme from TIF has been introduced that enabled farmers to accelerate tea production as well as benefiting these farmers in terms of fertilizer and seeds.

There has also been a great community satisfaction on the roles and activities of VDCs which play central role in all village affairs from economic to social and political. 70% of respondents said they are “very satisfied” with the work of VDCs. This shows clearly that not only the formation of VDC is welcome in the community but also the villages have felt benefit from the presence of VDC. VDCs and CARE staff were in regular coordination which showed a sound environment for dealing village affairs.

The project areas are dominated by ethnic majority of Kokang population. However, other ethnic minority population has been reached out to a considerable extent by the end of the project. Among the surveyed beneficiaries, 79% are ethnic Kokangs, followed by Pa Laungs (12%), Shans (4%), La Hus (3%) and Wa population (2%) respectively. This indicates other ethnic minorities were given attention through the project intervention, with a moderate coverage of the project area.

Regarding the project as a whole, it is recommended that CARE finds ways to create an enabling environment that suits their innovative approaches in livelihood enhancement. Approaches very well accepted in the communities are such as contouring, composting, soil line sowing, pig breeding and tea drying technique, which, if further supported, would be more successful in the extent for sustainable development with close guidance and with monitoring more widespread in the targeted communities.

Since many women are involved in livestock and home gardening activities, by improving these sectors, CARE would take an effective position to promote gender equality in livelihoods.

In order to empower the community to actively participate more in the project activities, it is critical to initiate a mechanism that would make the community to know their own problems and needs. This would contribute to undermining the “view” that development work in the community as some sort of compensation. A model of targeting a fewer villages (4 or 5 villages for instance) could be adopted and based on the positive experiences, project activities can be expanded in other villages.

Supporting micro credit to landless could be considered for future projects that would more broadly enhance livelihoods of the whole community with balance of improvement. Moreover, it is critically important at this moment to initiate market chain development for the sustainability of the project as well as from the perspective of income-generating approach.

# 1. Introduction and Project Background

Kokang is located in the north-eastern part of Myanmar, a geographically isolated mountainous area between the Thanlwin River and the China border. The total area of Kokang is approximately 2,200 square kilometers, with a population of approximately 105,000. Ethnic groups are mixed, Kokang (Han Chinese) as the majority and others include Palaung, Lisu, Miaongsi (Hmong), Wa, Shan and Lahu. Subsistence hill farming is the main source of income for the population although there is some concentration on trade and tourism in the towns that border China. Poppy cultivation has been a significant income generating activity for the region; in 1998 Myanmar generated 63% of the world’s opium poppy cultivation, with the majority of Myanmar poppy production taking place in the Shan State.[[2]](#footnote-2) In 2003 the Kokang authorities declared Kokang an opium free special region. While beneficial to global efforts against drug use, it had a devastating effect on the local farmers. Their primary income source was suddenly lost, they were unable to buy inputs needed for food production, and the land had become degraded due to the poppy cultivation.

Food shortages were widespread and in 2003 CARE began emergency food relief activities with other partner agencies. The design of the Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project is based on the recommendations from the Agro Enterprise Development Process assessment and Tea Sub Sector Market Assessment Report which were conducted by CARE in 2006. These assessments identified with the communities potential income generating crops, and a five-year strategy was developed to improve livelihoods.

The Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project is a five-year project which started in 2007. Interventions focus on the promotion of tea production, small scale livestock raising initiatives, improved agricultural practices, strengthening the operational and management capacity of community groups, and developing community assets with the provision of immediate food assistance through Food for Work (FFW). This end-line evaluation covers the period of 2007 to the end of 2011, to assess the performance and impact of the project overall, its progress towards achieving project objectives, and making recommendations for future project.

The objectives of the evaluation are:

* To access the degree to which achievement of the project matches project’s objectives (**effectiveness**)
* To assess the **efficiency** of project strategies and approaches (achieving maximum results with given resources)
* To assess how and to what extent the project has effectively addressed the challenges faced by the target communities (**relevancy)**.
* To identify any significant positive or negative long term changes in the life of beneficiaries as a result of project intervention, directly or indirectly (**impact)**.
* To identify potential continuation of impact after the end of project (**sustainability**).
* To assess project outcomes and results for different groups of people (by gender, ethnicity).
* To generate **lesions learned** from all aspects of the project, and
* To provide practical **recommendations** for planning/adjustments or alternatives for the future program development.

# 2. Methodology

Desk research and primary data collection was first carried out concentrating on existing documents provided by CARE and other relevant articles. MMRD team then conducted an initial discussion with CARE team in Yangon. In addition, the mid-term report prepared by CARE in 2010 was vividly reviewed.

**Table (1).Research Design and Sample Allocation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Survey Villages | Quantitative | | Qualitative | | | |
| HH | Village Questionnaire | FGD (M&F) | KII-NGOs, Association | KII CBO | Case Study |
| 16 | 280 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 2 |

**Quantitative Study**

In collecting quantitative data, MMRD selected 16 villages out of 37 project villages (3308 households) in consultation with CARE. 4 sample villages were selected from each village tract randomly. Household interview was conducted with 280 beneficiaries using structured questionnaire. Sample coverage is 95% confident level and confident interval is 5.6%. In order to cover sample error, an additional 5% of HH sample size was collected.

Village questionnaire in each survey village was used in order to obtain village information that included village profile, population, gender, ethnicity, infrastructures and type of livelihoods.

**Qualitative Study**

Regarding qualitative data collection, 7 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were carried out with beneficiaries (3 FGDs with men and 4 FGDs with women) in the village tracts of Tar Shwe Tan, Man Lor and Cha Zi Sue. FGD with one male and one female were conducted in each village tract. FGD participants were selected according to the following criteria: (1) type of livelihood activities (agriculture, cash crop, livestock, off-farm etc,), (2) diverse age ranges from 18 to 60 years among CARE beneficiaries.

In order to obtain local information on KLRP project impact, market access and contextualization, MMRD field teams also made Key Informant Interview; 16 KII CBOs (VDC, WMC, LMC and TIFMC ), one KII CBO in each village. Additional 2 KIIs at organization and association level with WFP and NGOs were also carried out. Moreover, 2 Case Studies from KLRP significant beneficiaries particularly with tea farmers and home gardeners were conducted to demonstrate the project impact on beneficiaries.

**Support of CARE Office and Staff**

At Yangon level, MMRD team and CARE staff had a discussion of the KLRP project so that the evaluation team understood the overall project as well as the geographical and social and political situation in Kokang Region. CARE office in Yangon also provided the evaluation team relevant documents for desk study. Logistics issue was arranged by CARE staff in Yangon and Lashio. For field orientation training, CARE staff in Lashio arranged the place for the training as well as helped recruited the local people for field enumerators. CARE office in Kokang was particularly helpful in assisting the selection of households, villages to be surveyed and approach of qualitative interviews to the beneficiaries.

**Field Orientation and Training, Pilot Test**

Firstly, MMRD survey teams were given orientation in Lashio. MMRD survey teams delivered field work training to local enumerators and supervisors in Kokang. After 2-day training was done, the survey teams conducted pilot testing in one project village, and then reviewed on the survey tools as results of the pilot testing. Field work training took 5 days.

**Field Data Collection and Processing**

MMRD collected quantitative data from 280 beneficiary Households and 16 Village profiles, and qualitative data from 7 FGDs, 16 KII CBOs, 2 Organizations/ Association KIIs and 2 Case Studies. In addition, the survey teams conducted Small Group Discussions/KIIs for further information and field level analysis.

Data was processed in the MMRD Yangon office. For quantitative data, SPSS and Excel were used. MMRD then proceeded with the analysis of the data and the writing of a draft report that was finalized based on CARE Myanmar review and comments. A total of 4 MMRD researchers took part in the field data collection and field management, including one Research Analyst, one Field Manager, 2 supervisors and 6 local enumerators and 2 translators. MMRD research team was organized into 2 survey teams.

**Quality Assurance**

To ensure good quality of the evaluation, the evaluation team supervisors and field manager closely worked with the field enumerators by checking the household questionnaires together. In addition, the evaluation team held a meeting in Tar Shwe Tan in which VDC members, TIFMC members and all CARE staff in Kokang attended. A number of issues of the project and perspectives were presented, thus it greatly helped the evaluation of the project.

**Table (2).Team Composition**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Survey Team | Filed Manager | Research Analyst | Supervisors | Enumerator | Translator | Total |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 |

**Limitation**

Some village administrators as well as animal health workers were not present in the villages during the field work. Most were busy working in farmland. Some respondents got confused if the project activities were from WFP, CARE-SDC and Norad. Some identified FGD participants were not available due to working in the farmland. However, the evaluation teams were satisfied enough to be able to talk with key persons who know the CARE project and the impact of this project in the community amid language barriers encountered when conducting one-on-one interview with households.

# 3. Key findings, Outcomes and Analysis - Progress towards Indicators

## 3.1 Outline of the Project

Achievements of the project objectives are assessed below starting from the overall objective that addressed food security and income security, followed by three specific objectives to ensure the measurements are realistic and have sound evaluation.

**Overall Objective**

The stated overall project object is: “To improve food and livelihood security for 2,500 vulnerable ex-opium growing households in 37 villages in Tar Shwe Tan, Shao Kai and Man Lo Townships, Kokang Special Region.”

In accordance with the project Log Frame, the two key indicators Food Security and Income Security are focused to assess the project achievement. These indicators were also used in the mid-term review for project assessment.

Overall evaluation of the project showed that significant improvement in food security and income security in the households was witnessed.

**Food Security**

Access to food security in Kokang region is one of the central issues the community has been facing. And this issue has been addressed by the CARE project that also reached out to vulnerable groups and poor households. According to responses from FGDs and KIIs, the number of households with food shortage has been reduced mainly due to the program of Food for Work and Food for Education. The communities were also found to have considerable confidence in securing food in coming years. They moderately expected a higher level of lowland paddy yielding. Overall, 100% of households reported their food security has improved compared to that of 96% in Mid-term Review result shown.

When asked about the situation in this year compared to previous 2 years, most respondents report access to food has increased to a large extent. However, there are still some months that households have to buy food. The main coping strategy in solving food shortage is to borrow food and/or credit. However, the level of borrowing money has reduced by 8% (73%) compared to the mid-term report that showed 81% had to borrow. In addition, 41% of respondents said they currently have food that could last for at least a month. Households reported that they spent between 101 and 200 Yuan on food in the past 7 days in which the amount of money indicated is moderately low.

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It was however assessed that food security is expected to decline if the project is discontinued because there is still the need of further guidance in terms of training and technical assistance. Due to cooperation with WFP, better result of the project is seen, particularly in terms of access to food. Food for Education (FFE) targeted school children that promoted school attendance by giving rice (10 kg per person) as a reward to students, thus enrolment rate has also increased in the project villages according to the villagers interviewed. WFP was only involved in FFW and FFE activities. It mostly provided materials and technical support.

Paddy production has increased from the support of New Farm Land (NFL). Access to water (irrigation) significantly improved that contributed to agricultural work. Some respondents and observation showed that there is no water problem due to CARE provision of ponds. However, the cultivated acre is still low though improvement was seen. The project activities such as FFW and FFE contributed to lesser workload and give more time for agricultural work. It is also seen that acre (mu) of agricultural cultivation increased to around 40 Mu. It was found that most households have their own land, and the project targeted to those who have easy access to water supply in addition to owning a land. Labour issue is the main concern for most farmers. Overall, the provision of new farmland, new tea plantation, water supply system and integrated canal development all contributed to the improvement in livelihoods and food security in the studied areas.

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From Chart (2), apart from agricultural activities, there has been a satisfactory result that other activities were adopted, particularly the growing of cash crops. 59% of respondents said cash crop is a new extended activity after CARE project was implemented in the community.

**Income Security**

There has been a concentration of income-generating activities in the project villages. Households reported that the level of income has increased from provisions of new farm land, new tea plantation as well as livestock breeding.It was reported that 100% of household income of the population have increased against 96% in Mid-term Review result. It was found that income from tea plantation is the main source of income for most households. However, most tea leaves were still young to be plucked for marketing which could take about three years. The communities were quite confident about increasing income in a few years from the tea plantation. It has to be noted that due to lack of recording income and expenditure in the community, it is difficult to calculate how much exactly they earn and spend, thus numbers are to be treated with great caution.

Another source of income that households have reported is from livestock breeding specifically pig breeding. In fact, pig breeding is quite common and a successful activity. The majority of households have pigs that are consumed in the family and also give way to neighbors without any payment. Only a few households said they sometimes sell the pork that generates their additional. Vegetable growing is also widely performed in the community, but again it is mostly used for family consumption. Only a few households can produce a little more to sell in the market.

An interesting situation is that income from casual work is greater than husbandry (Chart 3). This is because many young girls often work at casinos in Lau Kai and usually send remittances to their families. These girls earn as much as 2000 Yuan which is quite high compared to other manual works in the villages.

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The main factors that generate family income were reported to be from labour wage, livestock breeding and agriculture. However, some households cited that they have to use some portion of their income on buying seeds. In this case, the expected income increase was reduced (Chart 4).

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But still, the livestock breeding is quite attractive to many respondents that deserve to be mentioned. After 11 months, one piglet is produced. It was reported that mixed pig (from China) is not good because the taste of the meat is disliked by buyers. Maize, paddy husk and banana leaves are mostly used for feeding pigs. Some households cannot give space to build pigsties which can take 20 feet in width. This is one of the reasons that some households do not want to breed pigs. Motivation is the issue that still needs to be promoted for livestock breeding.

Compared to the pre-project, there has been an increase in the end-line evaluation that income from agriculture (tea plantation and vegetables) is over 250 Yuan (33%) whereas it was only 50 to 100 Yuan before CARE project started.

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Some traders from China collect products at the market. There was an exploratory visit to Mandalay for tea market, but it was discontinued and thus most market activities take place around Tar Shwe Tan, Lau Kai and China. It is important that the Tar Shwe Tan Tea Association has to initiate to flourish the tea market. On the other hand, the support of local authority is a central issue as well, thus, advocacy is critical to the issue of income security. As Chinese traders only want to buy raw tea rather than processed, the processing of good quality tea has to be given attention as well.

It is clear that the project has identified income generating activities that met the needs of the locals. It is felt that the continuity of pig breeding and cash crops identified by the locals would surely be helpful for future projects in terms of income security. Since no tax has to be paid for tea production, there is market opportunities in the Chinese market.

**Specific Objectives**

The achievement of the overall project objective is measured and assessed through the three specific objectives:

**Objective 1: Aims to increase poor households’ access to food through improved good production and Food-for-Work programmes**

Indicators for Objective 1 focused on reduction of seasonal food shortage and the increased production in maize crop and small scale livestock.

WFP provision of Non-food Item (NFI) such as FFW and renovation of pipeline has considerably contributed to the achievement of Objective (1).Food for Work program is considered as one of the effective strategies to meet the objective outlined. According to the quantitative data, respondents overwhelmingly reported that the major benefits they gained from the project through cooperation of WFP and CARE is food sufficiency. 94% of respondents stated that they have food sufficiency, and 10% said they now have better access to health – improvement has been seen compared to Mid-term Review. This incidence no doubt proved that the project met the set objective. Food for Education (FFE) was also seen as a driving force to achieve the project objective (Chart 7).

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Moreover, the incidence of level of debt incurred in households is worth to assess the project achievement. In this respect, while some households have debt over 1000 Yuan, the majority of households do not have debt due to sufficient food and growing other crops such as maize, walnut and pig breeding activities in most villages.

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In addition to the improvement in food security, it is important to take note that other new crops were grown in project villages indicating the achievement beyond expected outcome. At the same time, the communities are eager to continue growing new crops and are willing to explore crop diversification. Particularly to note is that agricultural trainings provided the community to accelerate knowledge and enhanced practices that generate better agricultural activity and an income increase (Chart (9)).

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Access to food was addressed through the provision of Food for Work and Food for Education. While FFW had a major impact on the livelihoods of the community, FFE was also thought of as a good initiative that brings about food security as well as a good tool to promote school children in terms of increased enrolment rate thus giving access to primary education in the project villages. This issue was largely praised by the community and shows their wish to see this action to continue. The overall assessment of the specific objective (1) hereby thus was deemed success.

**Objective 2: Aims to improve the production and income from tea production and livestock raising through adoption of improved management techniques.**

Indicators of objective (2): landless and land-poor access to productive land for tea plantation, improvement of tea drying technology (tea dryers, woodlots for fuel) by targeted farmers, and improvement of household’s adoption of livestock breeding methods such as using systematic pigsty, Alfafa and Splendor for pig feed. The adoption of maize and banana leaves for feed was common if Alfafa and Splendor run out. Households also obtained the support of Animal Health Worker when pigs were ill, but own treatment such as buying medicine at the local shops was also common.

For cultivation, a substantial number of Mu has been developed ranging from 40 to 600 Mu. 5082 Mu (847 acres) of new tea plantation were developed by 3097 households including 422 women-headed households. The average number of Mu owned by a household is 2 Mu developed through New Tea Plantation (NTP). The expansion of the Mu was reported by the community to have more increased income. Method of contouring is the most common employed by farmers saying that it contributes to good yielding and prevents loss of soil fertility thus, contouring is mostly favored by farmers. The project of tea plantation has also benefited vulnerable groups such as woman-headed households, small land owners and poor households. A large number of households of the study area planted mostly tea.

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Tea plantation-related trainings including Blue Cross training were attended by farmers from Shau Kai and Tar Shwe Tan. Attendants were selected by village administrators and they also considered women participation. It was learned that training attendants also shared the knowledge gained especially from the meetings, to other villagers when they go back to their villages. Above all, now a large number of farmers know how to use humus and the techniques of pig breeding and the production of fertilizers and transplanting have improved. The approach of holding Training of Trainers (TOT) to the community trainers was also found to be effective to a considerable extent.

There are still some constraints in tea plantation and harvesting which includes untimely rain during tea plucking, and high cost of labour. In addition, respondents expressed the need of more inputs such as fertilizers and technique of tea plantation. The technique of tea plantation was reported to have improved practices, but the community still demanded to be trained continuously due to slow or weak adoption. Apart from that, the lack of market access hinders income generation that could lead to less tea production in the future if it is left neglected.

In addition, households benefited from pig breeding which has been circled three rounds. Each household in selected villages received one piglet which has to be paid after 8-10 months depending on VDC management. Since the practice of keeping records is very weak, the estimate of income from livestock is difficult to obtain, despite the fact that pig breeding actually generated an income increase. 49% of respondents stated they earned above 300 Yuans from pig breeding which is a satisfactory result.

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Tea farmers were trained to construct tea dryers on their own. The meeting between Kokang Regional Development Committee and tea farmers was also held to discuss about local tea quality. During the evaluation period, the research team invited CARE project staff, farmers and local authority and discussed about overall tea production and marketing channels. It was learned from the discussion that there has been an improvement of technique in tea plantation but participants expressed the need to do more monitoring especially during plantation as well as further training to maximize awareness among villagers. A major concern was raised collectively to find out market opportunities. But still the majority of respondents (78%) said they sell tea immediately after drying. As mentioned before, tea is the main source of income for most farmers.

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Moreover, the provision of tea drying machines was overwhelmingly liked by farmers but some people do not know how to use it. Though the cost of a tea dryer is expensive with the price of the majority ranging from 1600 to 4000 Yuans, this provision is very much relevant to the local needs. But it was learned that the number of people using tea dryers is still small due to the imbalance between the number of dryers available and the number of the people requiring dryers and in this case, some people cannot wait their turn. Those who use tea dryers expressed the benefits of using these as good quality tea can be produced (100%), and also it is time saving compared to traditional practices (60%) and it can also have good price (60%).

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The evaluation teams got a good impression about the provision of livestock. All the respondents expressed their willingness to continue breeding pigs. Some even said they will buy new pigs with their own money while others stated they need to be provided with pigs. The overall community perception of livestock provision is extraordinary where 98 % of respondents said it is relevant for their needs and location.

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**Objective 3: Aims to strengthen the operational and management capacity of targeted community groups and local government partners to manage project initiatives.**

Indicators of the measurement: TIFMC supporting tea enterprises through Tea Investment Funds (TIF), and Village Action Plans developed by VDCs and implemented by end of 2011.

Tea Investment Fund Management Committee (TIFMC) plays a key role in facilitating stakeholders with the aim of improving tea quality and quantity produced in Kokang area. There has been consultation among stakeholders including CARE staff, tea farmers and Tar Shwe Tan Tea Association (TSTTA). In the study area in Tar Shwe Tan, TSTTA plays a critical role in tea production and in overall management of the committee.TIF is a provided to local tea enterprise through TIFMC with the aim to encourage them for improving quality of product and development of market chain. Three tea enterprises received TIF fund for shelter, electricity installation, processing equipment and 2 tea drying places with concrete floors.

In general, Tea Factory is made up of 7 members with 34 shares. For further investment, it has invited more shares from enterprises or individuals of tea farmers/traders declaring the institutional term of references. One basic share value is 2000 Yuan. As a large number of members could lead to problems and respondents said that too much members should be avoided. The evaluation team also agreed that the current function should be continued. The establishment of TIF which lends out a large support for local enterprises has been one great achievement of the project. TIF also conducts such as tea testing (at factory) with 4 scholars who were sent to China for study. Thus cooperation is good and should be maintained.

However, some leaders of TSTTA are not active enough for its full functioning. This issue was raised in the meeting organized by the evaluation team and in which Kokang local authority, farmers, TSTTA members and CARE staff were present. It was overwhelmingly suggested that it is needed to revive TSTTA through some kind of reform.

The role of Village Development Committee (VDC) is crucial for the successful implementation of the project. VDC is formed in all the villages in the study area. VDC mainly carries out the tasks concerned with Livestock Bank, Agricultural Bank, management of fund, and oversees construction of roads and maintenance of school buildings and bridges. The activeness of VDCs varies among villages. For example, some VDC leaders are more active in encouraging farmers to attend meetings often reminding them. VDC is the spearhead of organizing monthly meeting in which most attendants are household heads (men). It was reported that due to illiteracy, the practice of keeping records were not conducted and this has to be given attention in future projects.

VDCs are responsible for arranging trainings and selecting suitable persons to attend the trainings, particularly for establishing New Farm Land (NFL) and New Tea Plantation (NTP). As VDC in general, is active in the village, the committee plays an important role in maintenance and repairing major buildings of the village. VDC members mostly consist of 6-8 persons with some women participation, but men take the leading roles. Other VDC activities include searching of jobs for villagers, and agricultural and livestock management.

There has been a great community satisfaction on the roles and activities of VDCs. 70% of respondents stated they are “very satisfied” with the work of VDCs. This incidence clearly indicates that not only the formation of VDC is welcome in the community but also the villagers have felt benefits from the presence of VDC. (Chart 15)

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However, the initiative of action plans to be developed by VDCs is still quite weak and that is needed to be strengthened in a way that the programs will be sustainable. While there are some VDCs where action plans are already developed, but have not been materialized yet due to lack of mobilization and motivation. It does not mean that the project does not meet the objective, but it is that the process of such action plans are slow that need to be fostered through greater guidance and assistance. Overall, it is assessed that the operational and management of community groups has led to a successful project. This would not be achieved without the effort of VDCs themselves. For example, it is a satisfactory result as VDCs consulted with all villagers (68%) and other concerned persons (26%) of its work and plan. (Chart 16)

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**Achievement against Expected Outputs**

The overall assessment of the project objectives can be described as successful and the achievements are significant. There has been an income increase, lands expanded so as to enhance agricultural activities and resilience of community empowerment. Though they have brought up a major concern on market opportunities for tea produce, still it is needed to explore these markets. Effort has been made to find out such opportunities together with the search for marketing channels to reach Chinese and Myanmar markets especially Mandalay in Myanmar. In fact, an exploratory visit to wholesale markets in Mandalay has been initiated, but that still needs to be investigated. The program of sending scholars to China has seen benefits to tea factory as well as scholars themselves sharing knowledge in their communities. These scholars expressed their willingness to do a more in-depth study of tea so as to be able to produce as much good quality tea as in China.

## 3.2 Participation in Project Activities

The project was implemented in a total of 37 villages targeting vulnerable groups including poor households and woman-headed households and in addition, landless farmers who benefited from Food for Work program. Two thirds of the FGD participants were women. Women participation in livestock activities was mostly widespread in addition to home gardening. Their involvement in livestock banking was progressive and expected to continue even after the end of project activity.

The region is mainly dominated by ethnic majority Kokang population. However, other ethnic minority population has been extended to a considerable extent. The field team visited one village with a majority of Miao Zi population and one village with Pa Laung population as well as Wa population. Despite the fact that the Kokang area is largely dominated by Kokang people, the inclusion of a substantial number of other minorities was viewed as a position outcome of the project. In the study areas, it was reported from quantitative data that 79% of the population are ethnic Kokangs being the largest, followed by Pa Laungs (12%), Shans (4%), Lahus (3%) and Wa population (2%) respectively.

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It is worth to note that many Pa Laung people refused to be addressed as Pa Laung because the word carries negative meaning; instead they took themselves as Kokang [Chinese]. Therefore, the percentage of Kokang population (79%) needs to be treated with caution for Pa Laungs might also be included in this group. FGD respondents in populated-Miao Zi village reported they received equal assistance as in other villages. It said that in the past years only few Miao Zi children could attend school, but now the rate of school attendance of these children distinctively increased who had benefited rice distribution from Food for Education program.

## 3.3 Effectiveness of the Project Activities

By viewing the members in Livestock Bank, VDCs and regularly-held meetings, women members are also found; the participation of community was clearly seen. During the meeting organized by the evaluation team illustrated the enthusiasm of community work from the beneficiaries themselves such as scholars, farmers, CARE project staff and VDC members was felt and was impressive in a way that would encourage various project activities implemented in respective villages.

*Training*

In order to foster information dissemination, a number of Training of Trainers was conducted. Those specific trainings included agriculture and tea plantation. Tea stakeholders meeting were also conducted twelve times (3 times in 2011) with a considerable number of women being involved among over 200 participants. TOT on livestock was also done for seven times, Blue Cross training conducted once, Animal Drug Fund Management Training once, and TIFMC training three times. VDC training is the most frequently undertaken, 15 times in which men are the leading agents. Training attendants reported that they shared the knowledge gained from the training to the villagers in their own villages.

In addition, a number of cross visits was undertaken focusing on agriculture, tea processing, livestock workshop on referral linkages and livestock cross visit. Request was made to hold training directly in villages rather than only in towns due to long distance for some villagers. Particularly when asked about sustainability issue, most respondents expressed the need to provide more training. This should be taken into account for future programs since community mobilization is still weak. According to CARE senior staff based in Lau Kai, “*There are much more things to be done in order to make the project activities sustainable. There are times that they [villagers] are at first quite eager and support our work, but they have a hard time following it. Thus, I think mobilization is the key issue that has to be yet strengthened*.” Since the full adoption of various provisions takes time, there has been improvement in practice in the community from the provided trainings such as knowledge sharing, humus (organic fertilizer), tea plantation with contouring, crop cultivation and soil preparation.(Chart 18)

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*Agricultural Activities*

The main methods that have been adopted in agricultural activities are in contouring, crop diversification and soil line sowing. Tea is the major cultivated crop, but other crops such as maize, rice and pig breeding are also common activities. According to the data, 73% of respondents stated that contouring is a major improvement of the project, followed by soil line sowing (62%) and crop diversification (45%) indicating a satisfactory result. These are good practices for initially expected outcome as well.

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A large number of households breed pigs that complement family consumption but for additional income they sometimes sell pigs. The growing of other crops such as maize and rice is very common in the community. However, lack of market access was the most concerning factor expressed by the communities. If marketing channels can be sought, these sales from crops can lead to an income increase apart from family consumption. Interestingly, the growing of walnut was found and as there is market potential it should be considered for future programs.

The evaluation team found that access to water supply is not a problem since most farmers benefited from Irrigation Canal Construction (ICC). The community cited that the maintenance and monitoring of ICC would be important to ensure the availability of irrigation water all year round. Some farmers stated that the built-up ICC is far away from villages that could take 10 hours by foot. In some cases, CARE did not provide water for it has been provided by other NGOs such as AMDA to avoid overlapping. Brick ponds supported by CARE which could contain 100 gallon were also used by farmers. The provision of water supply in fact, largely helped New Farm Land and crops cultivation.

*Tea Activities*

Access to tea market and level of production are important factors of the project effectiveness. The majority of the study areas emphasizes tea plantation. Most of the tea produced in villages is sold to Tar Shwe Tan market (known as 5-day market). Some farmers from Shau Kai also come to sell tea in Tar Shwe Tan market. The selling period is around March and April. As there is no such thing as payment of tax, tea production is seen as a good incentive.



*Tea plants with contouring*

Depending on the quality of tea, prices are different. In general, the production rate of tea is 15 viss per Mu is produced in which the price ranges from 2 to 30 yuan per viss. For bad quality, the market price is 15-16 yuan per viss. The transportation charge (by car) for one bag of tea to Tar Shwe Tan market from villages, which is equivalent to 30 viss, is 5 yuan which is a relatively reasonable fee farmers can afford. Kokang traders as well as Chinese traders are the most frequent buyers. It was learned that Chinese traders sometimes go directly to villages to collect produced tea, and there is no such thing as advanced payment which is a good thing. According to the two scholars who came back from China, there is a positive prospect of tea market and better quality and they pointed out the importance of a well-functioning tea processing factory.

Land that was previously used for opium cultivation cannot be used for tea, but other crops such as maize and walnut can be grown. The growing of such maize and walnut still remain as small-scale as in the mid-term review. It was found that growing of walnut is mostly dominated by better-off people who produced opium in the past and who now also grow rubber. Many farmers expressed their incompetency to catch up with these people. Thus, future programs could be aimed at maximizing walnut production with a greater participation of farmers. The presence of tea consultants from CARE who closely monitor and advice farmers about tea production as well as market opportunities is a particularly motivating factor for future programs.

*Livestock Activities*

Livestock activity in the project focused solely on the provision of piglets. The majority of households that were visited raise at least one pig. Pig breeding however, is not necessarily aimed for marketing but for family consumption. Only a few households were found to sell pork especially after they had bred another piglet. Pig breeding is also used as a saving mechanism that actually contributes to children education and other costs on non-food items. One piglet could be sold at 1050 Yuan which can survive the family for a month. Thus, pig breeding is as popular as tea plantation in some areas. It was learned that some households cannot give space for pigsties due to small compounds, thus releasing the pigs outside the home. However, the majority of pig breeders have well-structured pigsties in which its manure is used for home gardening.



Three pigs in a well-built pigsty

Animal health workers received training and after certificates were issued to them, they can give treatment in villages. They have a medical box and sample of medicines which are shared to pig breeders. While the existence of AHW is relevant for some pig breeders, most breeders attempt to treat the pigs themselves by buying medicines and syringes. In some villages during the study, AHW was not there due to working in China. It was found that some AHW give treatment for free of charge, some charge 5 to 20 Yuan for medicine fee. In this regard, ways should be made for AHWs so that they earn income from their knowledge as well as this would be a motivating factor beneficial to the community as a whole. Compared to the mid-term review, there was found a better health status of the pigs, and no major occurrence of disease was reported.

The introduction of high protein forage was a successful operation that accelerated livestock activities. But the end of the project saw that there has been less activity of developing fodder. Splendor variety was said to be better as it can resist weather. However, Alfafa variety was reported to die during the winter. When there is short of forage, many people feed pigs with maize and paddy husk. There is a willingness to grow Splendor and Alfafa variety continuously; the community reported that there is no place to buy the seeds.

*Water and Sanitation Activities*

The provision of water supply and road construction helped the community in various ways. Many households were involved in the irrigation canals construction showing the community participation in the project. A canal stretched to generally 1km to 3km at length which could provide water up to 61 Mu of land and in some villages over 100 plots received water, an improvement compared to pre-support period. Water canals are initially aimed for new farm land, but it is also used for old farm land in some cases. Water ponds were provided by CARE and they were situated in the main location of the village so as to make easier for water fetchers. Time for fetching water has dramatically decreased by about one hour due to the assistance of water supply system.

FGD participants stated that the provision of irrigation canals help farmers a lot for rice cultivation. As water is piped into the village by CARE, it saves time when fetching water and the surplus water is used for home gardening. The availability of water also contributed to the improvement in health and personal hygiene as well as having access to clean drinking water, said respondents. Previously, villagers had to get up early to fetch water as the water source is far away from the village. In addition, the water quality was not good for drinking for both humans and cattle. Water was scarce so it had to be re-used again for washing dishes. Now, through CARE provision, water is available most of the time and is much more convenient for women because women usually have to take the responsibility to fetch water for household use.

Since water source is close to home, women have more time for household chores. Even children can fetch water if elders are busy. The present situation saw food security because paddy production has increased partly due to water system provided, according to respondents. When holding meetings organized by VDCs, the maintenance and cleanliness of water ponds is usually discussed and reminded to ensure water is properly used by the community. Water collection tanks, rain water and spring water are the main sources in the community, many of which have been piped from the source to the villages.

According to respondents as well as field observation, the ownership of latrine in the household is seen as an improvement of behavior and in practice. Those who have one latrine, are mostly fly proof latrine which some respondents said they use it most of the time. However, the incidence of open bush practice is still there. Thus, raising awareness for the use of fly proof latrines will be an important factor for future programs. However, there is improvement in personal hygiene behavior. 97% of respondents stated that they wash their hands after coming back from work, followed by washing hands before preparing meal (92%), before eating (87%) and after defecation (86%) respectively which shows an excellent outcome of the project activities.

## 3.4 Relevance of Project Activities

The establishment of New Tea Plantation (NTP), New Farm Land (NFL), Livestock activity, and the provision of Tea Dryer and Water Supply was of much relevance to the local needs, insomuch that some landless farmers also enjoyed from the project intervention. The program of NTP and NFL generated job opportunities even for landless farmers, and particularly the support of water supply has a huge positive impact on paddy cultivation as well as cultivation of other crops. From livestock activity, it is estimated that between 700 and 800 Yuan is made yearly which contributed mostly to children education and household kitchens. FGD participants emphasized the improvement of food security and livelihoods from the project activities. They also highlighted the benefits gained from various trainings provided that actually helped them in practice. Those benefits include knowledge of technology, cultivation technique, use of fertilizers (composting), and ways to foster better yield.

The mid-term review revealed that water supply was an outstanding priority raised by the community. The end-line evaluation saw that the installation of water supply was a significant achievement of the project activities. Respondents stated easy access and availability of water both for agricultural use and domestic use. The challenge most people faced is insufficient agricultural inputs and lack of market opportunities. Due to high labour cost for most farmers, CARE staff reported that some instructions were not materialized in some villages.

Composting is used by 70% according to key informant interview. Regarding inter-cropping, there was found to be labour cost constraint and lack of fertilizers. However, around 70% in Man Lor and Tar Shwe Tan practice inter-cropping against other villages. The crops mainly grown are *taungkyi* bean and maize.

Livestock breeding is traditionally in place in the community, and pig breeding activity is mostly undertaken. Thus, CARE’s provision of piglets is very relevant to the local community both in terms of need and good geographical location. Splendor and Alfafa were provided for pig feed which was quite used by breeders. But, respondents reported that they do not know any place to buy these seeds since the seeds provided by CARE in the initial state have run out. Instead, many breeders feed pigs with bran, banana leaves and maize. The community showed their interest in developing Splendor and Alfafa in a larger scale. Pig breeding is seen as a saving mechanism and only a few households reported that they sold some pork. There are some incidences of death of piglets if they were not properly raised in a pigsty. This is not because of the occurrence of some disease but attributed to little negligence, as also agreed by the community leaders interviewed.

However, income from tea production is the main source and all the respondents and the evaluation team visited tea plantations. It was also learned that their income has increased to a considerable extent. But the expectation of income increase in about three years cannot be ensured because the tea leaves were still young at the time of the study. Cross Learning Visit was also considered as a relevant approach. The community reported that through these cross learning visits, they came to know how to build a pigsty in a proper way and know what food they like, and also that the experiences gained from other villages including a visit to a Chinese village were shared to the villagers in Kokang region particularly about livestock activity and tea plantation.

## 3.5 Strengths and Weaknesses

Significant improvement in water supply and food security was widely expressed in the community. Particularly the approach of Food for Work program was a motivating factor that the continuity was even demanded. A large percentage of the population got involved in FFW, road construction and irrigation canal construction.

The introduction of Food for Education was seen as an outstanding program; it benefitted the community as a whole in addition to school children. Those school children with 85% of attendance rate at schools are entitled to receive a bag of rice which could survive a family of 5 for at least a month. Due to FFE program, the enrolment rate of school children was dramatically increased. The parents themselves found interested in encouraging children to go to school, hence the continuity of FFE could be considered for future project planning.

The mid-term report highlighted that there was an incidence of mixing low quality with high quality tea that negatively affected the market price. However, the end-line evaluation found that this practice no longer existed partly due to the effort of CARE staff ensuring tea farmers to maintain good quality tea. As in the past, Kokang tea still remains the most popular in China. Again, only a handful of farmers can sell in the Chinese market. It was also learned that farmers benefited from the tea factory. Two scholars, currently working in the tea factory pointed out their confidence in managing the tea factory in the future. The grading and quality of tea from tea processing factory has improved. A substantial number of meetings about tea factory were done for the continuity of it and made attempts to find out marketing channels. By looking at this factor, the effort of persons responsible for the tea factory could be seen in addition to their own action plans being put in place.

One negative issue relating to the overall agricultural works is lack of marketing channels. This was widely raised during stakeholders’ meeting as well as by key informants. The evaluation team learned that a study on market chain has been carried out which could be, from the result, initiated in future programs. Despite the fact that agricultural inputs have been allocated to beneficiaries, 48% of respondents reported that lack of inputs was the main constraint currently encountered in tea plantation which shows that further support is demanded.

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Own development initiative in the community added as another weak point found in the study. While VDC in some villages are active enough, many other VDCs still lagged behind of implementing action plans. The issuance of land certificates which was done in the past two years was now discontinued partly due to lack of local authority backup and encouragement despite the fact that CARE put its effort to do so. Therefore, the issuance of land certificates can be said to be stagnant.

The intention of the factory was to allow local farmers to have the opportunity to produce some kind of semi-finished product rather than selling only the raw tea which gets only a lower price. There has not been significant improvement in the end-line evaluation as well. One reason could be that Chinese traders mostly like to buy raw tea, thus monopolization remains a critical issue that needs to be dealt in future programs. The initiative of seeking marketing channels to Mandalay could be considered in a way that would create market competition.

## 3.6 Efficiency

The project in Kokang region has been undertaken efficiently, and coordination with concerned parties were successfully carried out. Overall, project activities were carried out without major delay and programs implemented in line with the initial plan laid out.

There were no travel restrictions that made the evaluation team to conduct assessment in the identified villages with potential respondents. The good location of CARE office in the center of the area helped CARE staff to monitor more efficiently.

The close cooperation and coordination with World Food Programme largely contributed to the success of the project. CARE has been working with WFP since the inception of CARE more or less. According to CARE’s Project Coordinator, significant improvement has seen after cooperating with WFP. WFP involvement in the project with CARE mostly included road construction, the establishment of New Farm Land, New Tea Plantation, and the distribution of rice. Future cooperation with WFP in the same activities was succinctly indicated by CARE project staff.

In addition, CARE has a good relationship with Kokang local authority. A member of Kokang Regional Development Committee, in fact, took part in the meeting held by the evaluation team and contributed experiences and ideas for the development of the community. It was learned that coordination meeting with Kokang authority has been held once at the township level and six times at the village level. However, initiative of issuing land certificates ceased partly due to lack of participation from higher level authority. Not only CARE, but also other NGOs based in Kokang region expressed their concern for future implementation with their own initiatives rather than giving permission to organizations.

# 4. Unexpected Outcomes (Positive and Negative)

Some unexpected outcomes emerged from the project activities. Particularly to note is widespread breeding of pigs that generated as an income source apart from family consumption. Compared to the previous years, the incidence of death of pigs has dramatically decreased due to systematic construction of pigsties. Even the provision of fodder (Splendor and Alfafa) ran out particularly of seeds, sources of fodder such as maize, banana leaves and paddy husk were used for pig feed indicating the willingness to continue pig breeding in the community since a clear benefit has already been enjoyed by the breeders.

It was also interesting to learn that the growing of other crops specifically walnut to a considerable extent is favored for future activity. The expansion of walnut growing in a systematic way could be projected as part of income-generating activity. In addition, the number of beneficiaries was expanded in terms of provision against the expected outcome number.

Apart from irrigation canal construction mainly aimed for agricultural activities, the assistance for other water supply sources was widely supported to the community. The gap of distance to fetch water has been filled in by stationing water tanks that are closer to villages. This was reported to be mostly helpful for women who are the main water fetchers by saving time.

Another positive outcome was Food for Education program which was widely suggested by the community to be continued in future projects. The reasons were referenced to the increased enrolment rate of school children and the distribution of rice.

Nonetheless, market access is limited for producers that seemed to be a great concern for them. Although Tea Association made an attempt to expand marketing channels, actual implementation is still weak, and the most important issue is that no attempt has been made to connect to Mandalay markets which is critically important for farmers’ incentive.

As mentioned above, income from labour wage is the second income source in the households. This labour wage mainly comes from remittances from young girls who went to Lau Kai, working at casinos. As times pass, this could have a negative social impact in the community. Therefore, income-generating activities that aim for young girls can prevent negative social impact, but also that activity could be turned to empower women as a whole in the community.

# 5. Lessons Learned and Good Practices

Since the livelihoods program in Kokang region started in 2007, CARE has been in consultation with local authority and maintained working relationship including other development agencies. The issuance of land certificates is made possible in the past few years as a result of CARE’s effort working with Kokang authority, and it is expected to increase the issuance as the administrative issue has developed. Yet, more effort needs to be made that would better convince the authority getting on board themselves, focusing on addressing the needs of the local community. CARE has already taken the right position to facilitate the process.

At the village level, VDC leaders and members are taking in charge of every village affair ranging from managing water tanks, roads, tea dryers and other supported materials to helping local people to find jobs. Equal access to tea factory and tea dryer in the community lent out support, and VDCs will be important actors in mobilizing the villagers. Request was made to provide more training both to VDC leaders in terms of record keeping as well as to farmers directly so as to adopt for example, plantation techniques quicker.

When selecting beneficiaries, consideration was made to include women and poor households which was indeed a good practice. Many women take part in VDC activities as they become members. However, women are still in behind as men are the key leaders due to the perception of male prerogative management role shaped by social and cultural lines. This gives lessons for future project in which women empowerment program could be undertaken to promote the status of women. Women were found to do much workload including household chores and farm land while many men were found to be involved in unproductive activities such as gambling which is prevalent in the whole Kokang area.

Since Kokang region was previously an opium-production area and as these opium producers lost land and income which was relatively larger than those from agricultural activities, there is a perception in the community that the support of NGO is usually viewed as “compensation” that is detrimental to very active participation. Therefore, awareness raising and community mobilization is critical at the moment in the direction that would make them clearly understand their problems themselves. To take one example, many respondents did not know the existence of Tar Shwe Tan Tea Association. In fact, reciprocal support among associations and farmers could have been effective both in terms of production and market service.

# 6. Analysis of Relevant Cross Cutting Themes (Gender, Ethnicity)

**Community Empowerment**

Empowerment is one of the key factors that determine the achievement of development project activities. Kokang project put an effort to achieve this community empowerment as well. In this regards, sense of ownership was an issue that interest both the evaluation team and CARE project staff. The evaluation team assessed that there has been a considerable feeling and actual practices over assets and community’s commitment of maintaining the materials provided by CARE. The management of assets and community work plan were largely led by village administrators and community elders with the support of the community. In order to keep going on and for sustainability issue, most respondents expressed the need to provide more training in the direction that would strengthen community participation as well as promote capacity building (such as developing their own plan) among villagers. Despite the fact that the participation of villagers in the community work such as attending meetings was found, there still needs greater effort to encourage for greater participation.

CARE project staff acknowledged that community participation was felt that in fact helped the project activities. Those active participants are mostly village leaders and some members of committees formed and facilitated by CARE. Thus, there is a feeling that more mobilization has to be done to fully see effective community empowerment. Overall, sense of community development work and enthusiasm among villagers has been seen in the end-line evaluation.

**Gender and Equity**

Consideration of women participation, especially women-headed households, in the CARE project was found ranging from beneficiaries to community leadership that enables women to speak up in important meetings. In this regard, the project objective of targeting vulnerable group was deemed success. However, the traditional practice, cultural and social norms explicitly exclude women from taking up leadership roles. This perception was widely supported by households who were interviewed. For example, 70% of respondents did not think a greater number of women would be able to become involved in VDC.

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However, a considerable number of women participation in VDC is already seen as an improvement from the gender perspective. In some villages, women members are in charge of Livestock Banking. It is also interesting to note that women have more workload than men in general. Household chores are mostly done by women and other farm work as well. Men were found to do tasks that require ‘physical strength’ and ‘heavy work’. There was also a widespread of gambling among men both in Lau Kai and Tar Shwe Tan. As mentioned above, the project coverage in the end-line has seen the relatively inclusion of ethnic minorities apart from majority Kokang population (see Chart. 17 for detail).

**Conflict Resolution**

CARE has consistently maintained good relationship with Kokang administration. Any incidence of instability and tension has not occurred in the region which is a major improvement compared to the past two years in which a large-scale fighting occurred between the Myanmar government troops and Kokang army. Given recent political development in the country, the space of humanitarian and development works is expected to improve in coming months and years and the occurrence of conflict is unimaginable for the foreseeable future.

**Promoting Environmental Sound Practices**

As part of environmental friendly practices, project activities were designed and implemented. Rain water collection tanks and provision of woodlots have already been taken place. However, the support of woodlots in quantity and in space has yet to be increased. A large number of respondents stated that they did not receive woodlots provision since its activity has not been able to cover the whole community but only for few communities.

Respondents expressed the real benefits gained from the woodlots and request was made to give training about natural resource management and the maintenance of the environment including the plantation of trees. The community was found to have a reasonable level of environmental concern due to the project activity. The evaluation team observed that forestry department, CARE and Kokang authority have had cooperation for the preservation of environment which contributed to a certain level of environmental awareness among some farmers according to respondents.

# 7. Sustainability Strategies

Given a wide range of project activities that have been established well, the key sustainability strategy is to strengthen the various existing community groups. Most importantly, the capacity building of Village Development Committee should be continued and expanded in a way that would enhance better adoption of agricultural practices and explore other activities compatible to the local context.

In order to foster tea factories and sustainable access to tea marketing channels, the evaluation suggested a rethinking of Tea Association in terms of its activity, structure and mobilization. It was learned that some of the current key leaders of the association has not made enough effort to the realization of the expected outcomes – the view overwhelmingly requested and supported by concerned persons such as its members and CARE staff. Thus the strengthening of this association will be a central issue for future programs.

The willingness of the community to continue to produce fodder and even extend, provisions already ran out during the evaluation, it needs to be considered for the sustainability of agricultural and livestock activities.

The lack of keeping records such as meeting notes and calculation of expenditures was widely expressed. Reason for this was mainly referenced to illiteracy of people in charge as well as farmers themselves. Therefore, basic accounting training could be considered for the solution.

# 8. Conclusions and Recommendations

The overall assessment of project impact in Kokang area shows that the provision of food security covering a wider population ranging from Kokang and Shan to La Hu and Pa Laung have seen a satisfactory improvement in the livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries. The adoption of agricultural activities and livestock activity has demonstrated the enhancement of income security and daily survival. Particularly the support of pig breeding has gained broad support that is compatible with the needs of the local community. Improvement in tea plantation and production has seen better practices with significant development. However, immediate benefit from tea activities in terms of access to regular income is expected to take about three years. Project participants strongly believed the prospect of an income increase from tea production which is their main income source.

Agricultural trainings and cross visits were valued by all participants who demonstrated willingness to learn and improve their capacities, but they sometimes were unable to fully apply what had been taught due to institutional or external constraints. The fully adoption of capacity development and management still needs further support for greater resilience in the community although a clear improvement has already been seen. Regarding long-term management of the project activities, a faster reform of top leadership structure at association level could encourage greater community mobilization.

The establishment of good working relationships with Kokang authority, community groups such as VDCs and other partners by CARE has shown the efficiency and effectiveness of the project intervention. However, greater effort to advocate tea traders to both Chinese and Myanmar (to Mandalay) and deeper maintenance of coordination with the local authority would better ensure the sustainability of the project.

**Recommendations**

Regarding the project as a whole, it is recommended that CARE finds ways to create an enabling environment that suits their innovative approaches in livelihood enhancement. Approaches very well accepted in the communities are such as contouring, soil line sowing, growing of walnut, pig breeding and tea drying technique, which if further supported, would be more successful in the extent of sustainable development with closer guidance and with monitoring more widespread in the targeted communities.

The issuing of land certificates was previously engaged and the number of households who received the certificates had increased. But that has not been significantly progressed due to local administration issue, hence, continuous liaising with local authority about land certificates should be focused that would accelerate agricultural cultivation more effectively. Advocacy in Yangon level to recognize tea plantation as opium-replacement crop could also be strengthened.

Since many women are involved in livestock and home gardening activities, by improving these sectors, CARE would take an effective position in promoting gender equality in livelihoods. With the project’s approach in providing pioneering and alternative ways of generating income, livelihood training, that is traditionally perceived to be suitable for women should improve the role of female members of households significantly.

There was a report of some pigs that died during the first stage of breeding. Thus, procurement of pigs when directly delivered to the beneficiaries should be improved so that they are healthier, disease-resistant and suited to the local conditions. Animal Health Workers have not been fully applying knowledge gained from the training as the community is relying on themselves with their own treatment of animals. Thus, ways should be found to assist AHWs to earn a concrete income from their work and provide effective service and also the community should be encouraged to receive the service.

In order to empower the community to more actively participate in the project activities, it is critical to initiate a mechanism that would make the community to know their own problems and needs. This would contribute to undermining the “view” that development work in the community as some sort of compensation from the traditional opium production. A model of targeting a few villages (4 or 5 villages for instance) could be adopted and based on the positive experiences, project activities can be expanded.

The promotion of literacy or education especially to women and minority groups should be given attention. The education sector was widely discussed and the community eminently requested for Burmese (Myanmar) teachers who can stay long in the community. There is a feeling among the community that the proficiency of Burmese (Myanmar) language would promote the educational level of their children.

Supporting micro credit to landless could be considered for future projects that would more broadly enhance livelihoods of the whole community with balance of improvement. Moreover, it is critically important at this moment to initiate market chain development for the sustainability of the project as well as from the perspective of income-generation approach.

# 9. Annexes

## 9.1 References

(Jan 2007-Dec 2009). *Mid Term Review of Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project, North Eastern Shan State*.

(1 Jan 2011- 30 June 2011). *Semi Annual Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project.*

## 9.2 Logical Framework

| **Intervention Logic** | **Verifiable Indicators[[3]](#footnote-3)** | **Sources and Means of Verifications** | **Major Assumptions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **OVERALL OBJECTIVE** | | | |
| To improve food and livelihood security for 2,500 vulnerable ex-opium growing households in 37 villages in Tar Shwe Tan, Shao Kai and Man Lo Townships, Kokang Special Region. | * 2,500 vulnerable ex-opium growing farmer households have improved access to food by EOP * 40% of target HH increased income by EOP | Informal assessment  EOP evaluation | WFP continues its programme in Kokang  Access to the area remains open  Suspension of the programme due to restart of conflict |
| **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES** | | | |
| **Objective 1:** Increase poor households’ access to food through improved food production and Food-for-Work programmes. | * % of households reporting seasonal food shortage is reduced. * 60% of target households have increased production in maize crop and small scale livestock | Informal assessment, EOP evaluation, 6 monthly reports | WFP will provide Non Food Items (NFI) for construction.  WFP pipeline will remain active |
| **Objective 2:** Improve the production and income from tea production and livestock raising through adoption of improved management techniques. | * 70% of targeted landless and land-poor own at least 1.5 Mu of land under tea plantation * 50% of targeted farmers adopt improved tea drying technology * 60% of targeted households adopt improved livestock raising methods. | Baseline assessment, EOP evaluation, 6 monthly reports & direct observation | Tea farmers can be trained to construct tea dryers by themselves.  Kokang Regional Development Committee and tea farmers are able to maintain local tea quality. |
| **Objective 3:** The operational and management capacity of targeted community groups and local authority partners to manage project initiatives is strengthened. | * 5 TIFMC supporting 3 existing tea enterprises through Tea Investment Funds (TIF) * 37 Village Action Plans are developed by VDCs before end of 2010. * 75% of Village Action Plans fully implemented by end of 2011. | Informal assessment, EOP Evaluation, 6 monthly reports, annual reports | The project retains a good working relationship with the Kokang Regional Development Committee |

## 9.3 Map of CARE project area in Kokang Special Region



## 9.4 Terms of Reference

**CARE MYANMAR**

TERMS OF REFERENCE: **End of project Evaluation Consultant**

**Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project, Kokang, North Eastern Shan State.**

Location of assignment: Yangon, Laukai Field Office, Kokang, North Eastern Shan State.

Duration of assignment: Final evaluation report to be submitted on 31-Jan-2012

Responsible to: Joseph Kodamanchaly, Assistant Country Director-Programs (ACDP)

Main counterparts: U Nay Myo Zaw, Program Coordinator

Dr. Sithu, M&E Coordinator

1. **Background**

Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project (KLRP) was started in January 2007 with the support from SDC. The project was implemented in Tar Shwe Tan area, Laukai District, Kokang Special Region No. (1), Northern Shan State, Myanmar.

The **Overall Objective** of the project is “To improve food and livelihood security for 2,500 vulnerable ex-opium growing households in 37 villages in Tar Shwe Tan, Shao Kai and Man Lo Townships, Kokang Special Region.”

Next level in logical hierarchy consists of three specific objectives:

**Specific Objective 1** aims to increase poor households’ access to food through improved food production and Food-for-Work programmes;

**Specific Objective 2** aims to improve the production and income from tea production and livestock-raising through adoption of improved management techniques; and

**Specific Objective 3** aims to strengthen the operational and management capacity of targeted community groups and local government partners to manage project initiatives.

Baseline survey was not being able to conduct due to limitations from the local authority.

The mid-term review was conducted in May-Jun 2010, which focused on the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the project, as well as the sustainability of activities, with recommendations for the remaining phase of the project using qualitative and quantitative tools.

**Purpose of the End of Project Evaluation**

The purpose of the end of project evaluation is to provide SDC with sufficient information to make an informed judgment about the performance and overall impact of the project. In addition, the review will help to facilitate a process, which increases the capacity of key stakeholders to engage in all steps of a learning cycle; from observation (assessment of project progress) to reflection (generation of lessons learned) and planning (next steps following the end of project). Eventually the process should mobilize the various stakeholders to take action informed by this social learning process.

The specific objectives of the end of project evaluation are:

* To access the degree to which achievement of the project matches project’s objectives (**effectiveness)**
* To assess the **efficiency** of project strategies and approaches (achieving maximum results with given resources)
* To assess how and to what extent the project has effectively addressed the challenges faced by the target communities. (**relevancy**)
* To identify any significant positive or negative long term changes in the life of beneficiaries as a result of project intervention, directly or indirectly (**impact**)
* To identify potential continuation of impact after the end of project (**sustainability**)
* To assess project outcomes and results for different groups of people (by gender, ethnicity)
* To generate **lessons learned** from all aspects of the project, and
* To provide practical **recommendations** for planning/adjustments or alternatives for the future program development.

1. **Issues to be studied during evaluation**

The final evaluation consultant will be expected to deliver the following outputs:

* Status of the project: level of achieving the Objectives, comparison of progress made against project objectives and plan, and changes that have occurred in the community;
* Responses from key stakeholders regarding their participation in the management and implementation of the project and the level of local ownership including plans for taking the program forward
* Responses from beneficiaries relating to project implementation strategies, outcomes and achievements;
* Participation levels of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on women, minor ethnic groups, in established groups (e.g. VDC, Livestock Banks) and project activities;
* Effectiveness of particular models or technical approaches (e.g. Livestock Bank Systems);
* Extent to which an enabling environment for behavior change has been achieved through the establishment of community technical groups in all targeted components (agricultural, health and water);
* Skill levels among trained groups, and effectiveness of knowledge and skill dissemination among targeted beneficiaries
* Effectiveness and efficiency of the approach, strategies, management systems and coordination arrangements, and the extent to which timely and appropriate decisions were made to support effective implementation and problem solving;
* Key challenges and lessons learned to be documented;
* Prospects for sustainability using current intervention strategies and established groups.

Wherever appropriate, the consultant will prepare session (question) guides for the issues around efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the current approaches and strategies applied during the implementation, as well as the quality of the current outputs produced.

**Roles and Responsibilities**

1. ***Desk Review***

The consultant team will be expected to review the following information:

* 1. Mid-term review report
  2. All qualitative and quantitative data and information within log frame indicators to review status and impact of the project: level of achieving the Objectives, comparison of progress made against project objectives and plan, and changes that have occurred in the community;
  3. Indicators of overall objectives, specific objectives and outputs
  4. Lessons learned, good practices
  5. Information on cross cutting issue such as gender, participation, environmental impact
  6. Additional and remaining needs for sustainability of project interventions
  7. Unexpected outcomes such as benefit, harm, social changes etc.

1. ***Development of the draft methodology (No. 4 in EOI package)***

After reviewing documents, consultant team has to develop a draft methodology for the evaluation study including calculation of sample size and methods to be utilized for data collection. This draft methodology together with work plan and budget has to be submitted to CARE as part of EOI package.

The selected consultant team and CARE Program Team will work together to finalize the draft methodology.

1. ***Development of the work plan and budget (No. 5 and 6 in EOI package)***

The consultant team also needs to prepare a work plan and budget (with the formats provided with EOI Package), and submitted as a part of EOI package.

The selected consultant team and CARE Program Team will make necessary negotiation on work plan and budget.

1. ***Orientation to Project with help of key program staff***

Key program staff will make a presentation to the consultant team about the project design, at Yangon Office. The aim of the presentation is to support the consultant team to understand more about the nature of the project and to clarify any ambiguity appeared during document review.

1. ***Development of data collection tools including guidelines***

After reaching agreement upon design and work plan, consultant team will develop data collecting tools including guidelines

1. ***Data collection in the field***

Consultant team will collect data in the field from project beneficiaries and different stakeholders of the project, which will include at least but not limited to project and program staff, community group members and leaders, local authorities, tea leaf buyers and merchants. Consultant team might need to interview some key program staff at CARE Yangon Office.

1. ***Data analysis (using appropriate methods for data analysis), data cleaning, recording, feedback to key project and program staff***
2. ***Report drafting***
3. ***Finalize Evaluation Report***

Considering the feedbacks from SDC and Program Team, consultant need to finalize the report in the format outlined in session 5 of this ToR.

**Reporting Requirements**

The product of the review is an End of Project Evaluation Report. The report should be in English and font not smaller than 10pt Arial, with the following structure

* Executive Summary

1. Introduction and Project Background
2. Methodology
3. Key findings, Outcomes and Analysis - Progress towards indicators
4. Unexpected outcomes ( Positive and Negative)
5. Lessons learned and good practices
6. Analysis of relevant cross cutting themes (gender, ethnicity)
7. Sustainability strategies
8. Conclusions and Recommendations
9. Annexes
10. Tools ( Guidelines for FGDs, IDIs)
11. Reference
12. Logical Framework
13. Map of project area, if relevant
14. Lists of persons/organizations consulted
15. Other technical annexes where relevant (e.g. statistical analysis)

The Executive Summary should not be more than three (3) pages and the main text of the review report should not exceed 30 pages. Findings and recommendations must be fully cross-referenced. The report will be prepared using Microsoft Word Software and according to the above-listed donor format with descriptions in English. The report shall essentially follow the structure of the Terms of Reference and detailed materials shall be attached as appendix. It shall be clear and concise, limiting itself to essential points.

The Consultant Team shall be responsible for providing a soft copy of the report, together with soft copy of data collected such as FGD transcripts, quantitative data. CARE Myanmar will be responsible for printing hard copies for the donor and for distribution to other relevant partner organizations and agencies and stakeholder groups. CARE Myanmar will facilitate the translation of key portions of the review report to local languages, especially the findings, lessons learned, recommendations and the revised log frame if required, for non-English speaking stakeholders.

1. **Expertise Required**

The Consultant Team shall be selected based on the following criteria:

* Extensive facilitation skills and ability to use participatory tools for evaluation processes;
* At least four years of continuous professional experience in the monitoring and evaluation of integrated development projects;
* Excellent grasp of planning and management of development projects;
* Knowledge of gender in development;
* Familiarity with the development context particularly in North Eastern Shan State would be useful.

The end of project evaluation Consultant Team will have overall responsibility for ensuring all parts of the TOR are addressed satisfactorily in the evaluation report. Upon completion of the draft report and the feedback from key program staff, the Consultant Team will be responsible for incorporating the comments and suggestions into the final evaluation report.

CARE Myanmar will be responsible for supplying a local facilitator and an interpreter for the facilitation of workshops, interviews and discussions with stakeholders, beneficiaries and groups in the field.

Approved, I accept the terms of appointment as outlined in

this letter,

------------------------------ --------------------------

Brian Agland Myanmar Marketing Research and

Country Director Development Co., Ltd

End of Project Evaluation Consultant

(Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project)

CARE Myanmar

Date: December 24, 2011 Date: December 24, 2011

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 9.5 Proposal for KLRP Evaluation   Social Insight Logo |  |
|  |  |
| 12/19/2011 | Evaluation of Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project (KLRP) in Tar Shwe Tan area, Laukai District, Kokang Special Region No. (1), Northern Shan State, Myanmar. |
| **MMRD Research Services**  6-9th Flr, 'Building C' ,New Mingalar Market, Corner of Set Hmu Road (Mill Road) & Banyardala Road, Mingalar Taung Nyunt Township, Yangon,  Phone 0951-200326,200846,201350  Fax;0951-202425  [uaungmin@mmrdrs.com,myintzaw2007@gmail.com](mailto:uaungmin@mmrdrs.com/myintzaw2007@gmail.com/)  tlhnin@gmail.com | 1. **Background** 2. **Objectives and Expected outputs** 3. **Expected output** 4. **Research Methodology** 5. **Deliverable** 6. **Manpower & timeframe** 7. **Budget** 8. **Agency requirement** 9. **Background of Research Firm** |

**1. BACKGROUND**

Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project (KLRP) was started in January 2007 with the support from SDC. Project was implemented in Tar Shwe Tan area, Laukai District, Kokang Special Region No. (1), Northern Shan State, Myanmar.

The Overall Objective of the project is “To improve food and livelihood security for 2,500 vulnerable ex-opium growing households in 37 villages in Tar Shwe Tan, Shao Kai , Cha Zi Sue and Man Lo Townships, Kokang Special Region.”

**2. Objective of Evaluation**

**General objectives of the evaluation are:**

* To provide Care Myanmar with sufficient information to make uninformed judgment about the performance and overall impact of the project.
* To facilitate a process, which increases the capacity of key stakeholders to engage in all steps of a learning cycle
* To reflection (generation of lessons learned) and planning (next steps following the end of project).

**The specific objectives of the evaluation are:**

* To access the degree to which achievement of the project matches project’s objectives **(effectiveness)**
* To assess the efficiency of project strategies and approaches **(achieving maximum results with given resources)**
* To assess how and to what extent the project has effectively addressed the challenges faced by the target communities. **(relevancy)**
* To identify any significant positive or negative long term changes in the life of beneficiaries as a result of project intervention, directly or indirectly **(impact)**
* To identify potential continuation of impact after the end of project **(sustainability)**
* To assess project outcomes and results for different groups of people **(by gender, ethnicity)**
* To generate lessons learned from all aspects of the project **(lessons learned)** and
* To provide practical recommendations for planning/adjustments or alternatives for the next phases of the project. **(recommendations)**

**3. EXPECTED OUTPUT**

**The expected products of the study are:**

* level of achieving the Objectives, comparison of progress made against project objectives and plan, and changes that have occurred in the community;
* Responses from key stakeholders regarding their participation in the management and implementation of the project and the level of local ownership including plans for taking the program forward
* Responses from beneficiaries relating to project implementation strategies, outcomes and achievements;
* Participation levels of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on women, minor ethnic groups, in established groups (e.g. VDC, Livestock Banks) and project activities;
* Effectiveness of particular models or technical approaches (e.g. Livestock Bank Systems);
* Extent to which an enabling environment for behavior change has been achieved through the establishment of community technical groups in all targeted components (agricultural, health and water);
* Skill levels among trained groups, and effectiveness of knowledge and skill dissemination among targeted beneficiaries
* Effectiveness and efficiency of the approach, strategies, management systems and coordination arrangements, and the extent to which timely and appropriate decisions were made to support effective implementation and problem solving;
* Key challenges and lessons learned to be documented;
* Prospects for sustainability using current intervention strategies and established groups.

**4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

After conducting the desk research and primary level data collection, MMRD will produce the report in line with the following approaches.

Firstly, the desk research will concentrate on studying existing documents from CARE and other secondary sources. This segment will enhance the quality of MMRD research team comprehensiveness of the project area and food security issue.

Secondly, MMRD researchers will conduct an initial discussion with CARE’ M&E team for an opinion .The midterm report will be reviewed vividly and MMRD team may request short discussion session in Yangon office, to void any misinterpretation of midterm report.

Thirdly, during field study and data analysis process, the data will be intersubjectively analyzed. Also, minimization of measurement error will be our core concern while conducting field study. Finally, our researchers will uphold and maintain research procedure at all time, and demonstrate the evaluation to assess the objectives of the project.

**KLRP- Research Design and Sample Allocation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Survey Villages** | **Quantitative** | | **Qualitative** | | | | **Field Orientation &Training / Pilot test** | **Travelling** | **Working day** | **Total day** |
| **HH** | **Village Questionnaire** | **FGD (M&F)** | **KII-NGOs, Association** | **KII CBOs** | **Case Study** |
| **16** | **280** | **16** | **7** | **2** | **16** | **2** | **6** | **5** | **13** | **24** |

**Quantitative Study**

In this study, MMRD will select 16 villages out of 37 project villages (3308-HH) with consultation of CARE. 4 sample villages will be selected from each Village tract randomly. Household interview will be conducted 280 beneficiary households with structured questionnaire; required sample household will be selected proportionately. Sample coverage is 95% confident level and confident interval is 5.6%. In order to cover sample error, 5% additional HH sample size will be collected in this study, thereby making 296 beneficiary households.

We will use Village Questionnaire in each survey village for village information which will be included village profile, population, sex, ethnicity, infrastructures and type of livelihoods.

**Qualitative Study**

6 FGD will be carried out separately 3 FGDs with male and 3 FGDs with female in the village tracts such as Tar Shwe Tan, Man Lo and Cha Zi Sue. One male FGD and one female FGD will be conducted in each village tract. FGD participants will be selected according to following criteria: (i) Type of livelihood activities (agriculture, cash crop, livestock, off-farm, etc…); (ii) diverse age ranges among 18 to 60 of CARE KLRP beneficiaries.

In order to obtain local information on KLRP project impact, market access and contextualization, MMRD field teams will make Key Informant Interview ; 16 KII CBOs (VDC, WMC, LMC and TIFMC ), one KII CBO in each village. As organizational/ Associational KII, 2 KIIs will be carried out with UN agencies or NGOs or trade association.

MMRD will conduct 2 Case Studies with KLRP significant beneficiaries (Tea farmers and Home gardener).

**Field Orientation &Training, Pilot test**

Firstly, MMRD survey team will be taken orientation of KLRP team, CARE Lashio/Kokang in project area. MMRD survey team will deliver field work training to local Enumerators and Supervisors in Kokang. After 2 days training, the survey teams will conduct pilot testing in one project village, and then reviewing on the survey tools as results of the pilot testing. Field work training will take 5 days.

**Field data collection and processing**

MMRD will collect quantitative data from 296 beneficiary Households and 16 Village profile, and qualitative data from 6 FGDs, 16 KII CBOs, 2 Orgs/ Association KIIs and 2 Case Studies.

In addition, the survey team will conduct Small Group Discussions/KIIs for the further information and field level analysis.

Data will then be processed in the MMRD Yangon office. For quantitative data, SPSS and Excel will be used.

MMRD will then proceed with the analysis of the data and the writing of a draft report that will then be finalized based on CARE Myanmar review and comments.

**5. DELIVERABLE**

- A report of no more than 30 pages excluding annex.

- Raw data Tabulation (in excel file)

- Survey questionnaire (in Word file, English and Myanmar version mixed)

- Record photos (in JPEG file)

**Outline of the report**

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction and Project Background
3. Methodology
4. Key findings, Outcomes and Analysis - Progress towards indicators
5. Unexpected outcomes ( Positive and Negative)
6. Lessons learned and good practices
7. Analysis of relevant cross cutting themes (gender, ethnicity)
8. Sustainability strategies
9. Conclusions and Recommendations
10. Annexes

**6. MANPOWER AND TIME FRAME**

A total of 4 MMRD researchers will take part in the field data collection and field management, including one Research Analyst, one Field Manager, 2 Supervisors and 6 local Enumerators and 2 translators. MMRD research team will be organized into 2 survey teams.

**Team composition**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **survey Team** | **Filed Manager** | **Research Analyst** | **Supervisors** | **Enumerator** | **Translator** | **Total** |
| **2** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **6** | **2** | **12** |

**It will take 11 weeks to complete this assessment of study**

**KLRP-Research Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Activity List** | **DEC\_2011** | | | **JAN\_2012** | | | | **FEB\_2012** | | | |
| **2wk** | **3wk** | **4wk** | **1wk** | **2wk** | **3wk** | **4wk** | **1wk** | **2wk** | **3wk** | **4wk** |
| 1 | Meeting for Survey Plan;LIFE &KLRP Goal, Scope, methodology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Research Design & Methodology and Tool developing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Presentation to the CARE and Contracting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Finalize survey materials and printing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Briefing and orientation by CARE in project area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Orientation & Training / Pilot testing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Field data collection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Data entry & Processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Draft report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Review Report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Finalize Report |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**7. AGENCY COUNTERPART REQUIREMENT**

* CARE Myanmar must share all relevant project documents with MMRD for desk review;
* CARE Myanmar must assist MMRD with the selection of villages where the research will be carried out;
* CARE Myanmar must ensure that MMRD field researchers are authorized to access project sites;
* CARE Myanmar must provide transportations for survey teams in survey villages,
* CARE Myanmar must support pilot testing in which village selection, logistics and others;
* CARE Myanmar must provide 6 local enumerators and 2 translators, including their field allowance, meal & accommodation etc.

**8. BACKGROUND OF CONSULTANT AND FIRM**

**MMRD Research Services** is the most experienced marketing research agency in Myanmar. Since its creation in 1992 MMRD has conducted over 200,000 door-to-door interviews and over 600 focus group discussions (FGD) around the whole Myanmar for consumer, retail, media, business and social research projects.

**MMRD Research Services** has 140 full-time employees and 54 regular part time staff scattered in branch offices in 13 Myanmar cities, including Yangon, Mandalay, Nay P yi Taw and Pathein. It also has a pool of project-based, experienced Myanmar field researchers from various geographic and education backgrounds, who can be relied on to carry out quality surveys in all parts of the country. MMRD is able to approach Myanmar from a diversity of perspectives thanks to its three main departments, i.e. Consumer Insight, Business Insight and Social Insight.

**MMRD Publications Services** is also involved in the annual publication of Yangon Directory, Mandalay Directory and other specialized directories including the Myanmar Industry Directory, the Myanmar Food Industry Directory and the Myanmar Education Directory. MMRD Publications Services publishes *Business*, the monthly magazine of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and *Myanmar Industrial Digest*, the quarterly magazine of the Myanmar Industrial Association.

MMRD Social Insight has already conducted more than 70 social research projects using both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. Social Insight conducted pretest surveys, baseline surveys, assessments, monitoring and evaluation assessments, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys and Participatory Rapid Appraisals over the last 10 years. In terms of subject areas, Social Insight researched about health, WASH, agriculture, livelihoods, migrations, education and others. MMRD has been entrusted with research projects by numerous UN agencies (e.g. UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, FAO) and INGOs (e.g. Save the Children, CARE, Population Services International, World Vision, Marie Stopes International).

U Aung Min, Head of Department of the Business Insight and Social Insight Departments will lead the project with assistance of a local consultant. Research Analyst Salai Tluang Lian Hnin will conduct research and analysis. U Myint Zaw, Assistant Manager of Social Insight, will manage the field teams as Field Manager, and 2 senior supervisors will participate in this study.

We thank you for your consideration of our proposal.

## 9.6 Lists of persons/organizations consulted

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Date** | **Name** | **Post** | **Organization** | **Village** | **Village tract** |
| 1 | 25.01.12 | U KyawKyawLwin | Programme Officer | WFP (Kokang) |  |  |
| 2 | 4.01.12 | U HtayAung | Senior Program Officer | Care (Kokang) |  |  |
| 3 | 12.01.12 | U LunKaung | Junior Project Officer | Care (Kokang) |  |  |
| 4 | U KyawSoe Lin | Community Faciliator | Care (Kokang) |  |  |
| 5 | 16.01.12 | U Han TharSoe | Field Office Coordinator | Care (Lashio) |  |  |
| 6 | 02.01.12 | U Laung San | Chairman | VDC | Chan Maw Si | **Shao Kai** |
| 7 | U HtanLaung Si | Member | VDC |
| 8 | 02.01.12 | DawTeik Shao Kyein | Accountant (VDC) | VDC | Shao Kai |
| 9 | U Kyin Ta Tan | Chairman | VDC |
| 10 | 03.01.12 | U Li Laung Saw | Chairman | VDC | Tar Chin Su |
| 11 | U Si Laung San | Member | VDC |
| 12 | 03.01.12 | U LaungKyone | Chairman | VDC | Pan Chone |
| 13 | Daw Shi Lin Khwar | Member | VDC |
| 14 | 06.01.12 | U Li LaungWa | Chairman | VDC | Nyo Chan | **Cha Zi Chu** |
| 15 | U Yan Lung Yi | Vice Chairman | VDC |
| 16 | 07.01.12 | U Chan Laung Wan | Chairman | VDC | Lin Shing |
| 17 | U Chan Saw Lung | Member | VDC |
| 18 | U Chan Wei Pa | Member | VDC |
| 19 | U Chan She Kya | Member | VDC |
| 20 | 05.01.12 | U YaungLaungOo | Chairman | VDC | Tar Chu Char |
| 21 | U Li Laung Lu | Member | VDC |
| 22 | 06.01.12 | U Maw Long | Chairman | VDC | Chu WaChayi |
| 23 | U KeeChaungHua | AHW |  |
| 24 | 07-08.01.12 | U Yan Kyoi Si | Chairman | VDC | Tar Shwe Tan | **Tar Shwe Tan** |
| 25 | U Li Kya Sian | Accountant (VDC) | VDC |
| 26 | 09-11.01.12 | U PhanLaung Pa | Vice Chairman | VDC | Nan Kaw |
| 27 | U Laung Ta Soe | Member | VDC |
| 28 | 09.01.12 | U Lu Lao Hua | Accountant (VDC) | VDC | He Htau Lin |
| 29 | U Lee Chan Sue | Chairman | VDC |
| 30 | U Chu Lao Wa | Vice Chairman | VDC |
| 31 | U Lee Lao Van | Chairman | VDC | Sau Par Chayi |
| 32 | U Thwan Lon Kway | Accountant (VDC) | VDC |
| 33 | 11.01.12 | U Yan Lee Shone | Chairman | VDC | NyanKhwan | **Man Lor** |
| 34 | U Sue Kyar Chan | Vice Chairman | VDC |
| 35 | 12.01.12 | U Ai Shan | Chairman | VDC | Wa Chu Chayi |
| 36 | U Ai Sai | Member | VDC |
| 37 | U Kyin Lao Vu | Vice Chairman | VDC |
| 38 | 13.01,12 | U Lu KyinHua | AHW |  | Shar Man Law |
| 39 | Lon Ae` | Member | VDC |
| 40 | 14.01.12 | U YaungShu Chin | Chairman | VDC | Man Lor |
| 41 | U Char Sin Chan | Member | VDC |

## 9.7 FGD transcripts

1. Shan State (North)

Lao Kai Township

Man Law Village Tract

**WaChyuCharyi Village**

January 12, 2012

FGD was conducted with 8 females on the effectiveness of Care Myanmar's programmes at 10:00am on January 12, 2012 in WachyuCharyi Village, Man Law Village Tract, Lao Kai Township.

It is known that Care Myanmar has provided various kinds of assistances to the village such as provision of agricultural equipment, seeds (maize, tea, lablab bean, and green peas), construction of latrines, and WFP also distributed rice as FFW for doing NFL and NTP and then establishment of the Livestock Bank.

By doing so, households have more sufficient food than before and children can learn easily. Then, WFP also provides rice to children as FFE. Due to FFW programmes, the workforce becomes stronger and villagers also come to know the agricultural techniques. These factors have changed distinctively.

VDC is organized with 3 females and 2 males. Those are selected by the agreement of all villagers. The committee carries out every village activity by the coordination of Care Myanmar.

New farmland Land (NFL) was created by FFW programme and domestic paddy seeds are planted in NFL. The soil of NFL is not as good as the old but the NFL can produce a good yield if fertilizers are used. However, the price of the paddy of NFL and of the old land is the same. Because of the development of NFL, food security becomes sufficient than before.

A small area of new tea plantation (NTP) has been developed by FFW programme. Then, a rubber plantation has already been planted in the area of NTP. Those rubber plants are not owned by the village but by wealthy persons.

As irrigation canals are provided, those help farmers for rice plantation. Village woodlots are not found yet. As water is piped into the village by Care Myanmar, it saves time in bringing water and the surplus water is used in home gardening. The village committee members have attended FFS trainings held in Tar ShweHtan and ShaukKaing Townships and the trained members re-lectured the lessons to villagers. The respondents do not remember the name of person who has made the cross learning visit. Being provided the Livestock Bank, each beneficiary household is allowed to keep a pig. Now, the number of households which breed pigs becomes increased than before.

Being kept pigs at home, curries will be in easy reach and they will have more income by selling pigs. It is known that cattle breeding are not easy because the village has no pasture. Previously, they received seeds of high protein forage but those plants are gone now because there is no agricultural land for those. There is a person in village, who was trained 10 days for animal health care by Care Myanmar. The organization also assisted a drug-kit and techniques to the village. The village animals are now given medical treatment with cheap charges. No tea dryer is provided because the village has a little amount of tea production.

They have many difficulties. In the sector of agriculture, they cannot do cultivation because of the rarity of agricultural lands as well as livestock breeding for lacking of grazing land and large investment money. To sustain the current benefits for the long existence, all villagers would work together in coordination. In the aspect of future development, it is still required to have standards of education and health as well as other techniques.

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1. Shan State (North)

Lao Kai Township

Man Law Village Tract

**WaChyuCharyi Village**

Date: January 12, 2012

FGD was held at 11:50 am on January 12, 2012 with 8 males in WaChyuCharyi village on the effective activities of Care Myanmar.

It is known that Care Myanmar has provided various kinds of assistances to the village such as provision of agricultural equipment, seeds (of maize, tea, lablab bean, green peas), and construction of latrines. Rice was also distributed as FFW for doing NFL and NTP by WFP and then, the Livestock Bank was established.

By doing so, it gives many distinctive results such as households have more food security than before; children can learn easily; WFP provides rice to children as FFE programme, work capacity become increased due to FFW; and villagers become aware of agricultural techniques. As the village has a school, children are safe and do not need to go to other village.

VDC is organized with 3 females and 2 males. They are selected by the agreement of all villagers. The committee carries out all village activities by the coordination of Care Myanmar. 2 male members who are village authorities and 3 female members attend the training. The female members are now leading in some activities. The village has developed a little NFL in which paddy is grown. When developing NFL, as labour force was not sufficient for the workload, paid workers were hired. Up to now, there are many households that cannot repay the labour charges spent in NFL. Though the new tea plots have been developed, rich men occupied those new tea plots including the village community-owned plot for their rubber plantation so the village has no more community-owned plot. They do not hear any formation of compensation. Due to the expansion of rubber plantation, there is no land for pasture and even for the new farm land (NFL) for tea plantation. It is found that there is no establishment of the village woodlot.

As water is piped from the source by Care Myanmar, water is received easily by the village. Then, as water is always available, the matters of health and personal hygiene become improved and the villagers gain benefits of time saving and having clean drinking water. Then, vegetables can be grown easily even in summer. They do not recognize the persons who have made the cross learning visit, but they know the training lessons on how to do natural fertilizers and other techniques. In the matter of livestock breeding, according to the disciplines the village leader leads in breeding pigs in turn with 5% of interest rate. The situation of persons who are doing livestock breeding becomes improved. Because of this business, the expenditure of curry becomes less. Though they receive high protein forage, the growing plant is not successful because of difficult situation in cultivation. Then, the veterinary staffs of Care Myanmar take care of the village animals in cheap fees. No tea dryer is assisted to the village because its tea production is low.

The difficulties are that they cannot do cultivation as much as they could because of the scarcity of land and high cost of investment money. In the matter of livestock breeding, they face difficulty of the rarity of pasture and high cost of investment money, too. It is known that for the sustainability of current benefits, they would altogether carry out the programmes in cooperated efforts.

For the future development, if trainings related to health, education and latrine are given to the villagers, the developments will long last. Moreover, the village needs a lot of other techniques.

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Township : Lao Kai

Village Tract : Cha Zi Chu

Village : **Tar ChyuChayi**

No. Participants : 8

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| **No** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Age** | **Occupation** | **Land Ownership** | **Education Level** | **Ethnicity** | **Religion** |
| **1** | Lee Shauk Hoi | F | 49 | Agri | 6 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **2** | Yan Lon Mae | F | 42 | Agri | 6 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **3** | Yan Shao Hae | F | 54 | Agri | 30 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **4** | Lee Shao San | F | 47 | Agri | 6 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **5** | Lee Shao Wu | F | 43 | Agri | 33 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **6** | Lee Shao Se | F | 43 | Agri | 30 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **7** | Kyauk Man Chin | F | 28 | Agri | 9 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **8** | Mar Shao Sue | F | 40 | Agri | 12 Mu | - | Kokang |  |

Date of Interview : 05/01/ 2012

Start Time : 12:55 hour

End Time : 14:10 hour

Name of moderator : U Ye` Linn Tun

Name of note taker : DawPhyu Thin ZarMyint

**VDC**

VDC was formed in Tar ChyuChayi with 8 members including the Village Leader. Only male members were selected by the Village Leader. VDC carries out the tasks concerned with the Livestock Bank, the Agricultural Bank, and construction of roads and school building. Then, it selects persons to attend training as well as suitable persons for establishing NFL (New farmland) and NTL (New tea land) according to the disciplines. As VDC is active in the village, the committee plays an important role in maintenance and repairing major buildings of the village.

**New Farmland Development**

When establishing NFL development, priority is given to persons who have a little land or who have no land. Though participants are not farmers, they remark that the beneficiaries of farmland would have more food. In later time, the new rice lands would annually produce paddy as sustainable benefits in long existence. In the past, the earning cash was spent only for food but now it can be used for health and clothing.

**New Tea Plantation**

Each household owns one plot of tea plantation or two but some households gained 2 times of harvest. Then, for the task of making natural fertilizers, a bag of rice, techniques and EM have been provided. The programme has started since 3 years ago. If a plot is cultivated, 90kg of rice is provided. Care Myanmar gave practical lessons on how to plant tea and how to dig ditches.

400 Yuan per plot is cost for the labour of a tea plantation. The assisted amount of rice does not match with the given workload. Anyway, the tea plantation is gained as a profit because of the rice provision. Consequently, they face difficulties in planting tea that there were a lot of dead tea plant in the nursery stage or the death was caused by animals or lack of systematic agricultural techniques. Then, it is hard to buy good quality tea nursery plants for replacing the dead plants. They say that tea growers received assisted rice in the time of tea plantation and income in the harvest time as well as food for home. Then, they could also do any other income-generated businesses.

They say that tea is the principal crop so they would surely sustain it. They would grow maize in among tea plants. Planting maize gives two ways of benefits: one is useful for home consumption and the other is fencing for all tea plants.

**Village Woodlots Establishment**

The village has no establishment of village woodlot but some households received pine trees. However, the information is uncertain.

**Irrigation Canals Construction**

Last year, irrigation canals were constructed so over hundreds of tea plots receive water. The task was carried out only by farmland owners who want to have water for their plots. As water is being received from irrigation canals, all rice fields can receive sufficient water without waiting for rain. So, the production rate will also rise.

**Village Roads/Water System/School Construction**

It comes to know that village roads, water supply system and school buildings were assisted to the village. The tasks were done by providing rice by the method of food for work. The village road connected to Cha Zi Chu Village was paved with stones. The whole village participated in the construction of the road. Then, the tasks were not separated by gender but males split stones and carried, whereas females dug the ground and carried earth. They all worked early in the morning till to late evening.

They also worked for the water supply system and building the school. In those works, technicians of Care Myanmar led them in doing tasks. When constructing the school, women dug the ground and men carried sand and stones.

In the past, the village road was very muddy and not even fit enough for humans and animals to go on. Then, even a woman alone dared not to travel because of robbers. Today, travelers and motor-cars use the road in common. Then, it is very easy for selling the village products or buying household materials.

In the past, villagers had to get up early to bring water. The water was not good for drinking by both humans and cattle. Then, water was scarce so one time-used water was re-used again for washing dishes. Today, as water is available at nearby, it becomes more convenient for women because women usually have to bring water for home. So, they have more time to work their household chores and then can take care of their children. Moreover, it becomes better for home because children can fetch water if elders are busy.

The rate of school attendance becomes distinctively increased due to the construction of school as well as the provision of rice to students. Daw Li Shaun San said, "*In the past, parents were sad to see children going to school in rain. If we called back them from school because of worries about their illness, the children would be absent. Now, it is fine*." They say that the provided buildings are renovated by the village once a year. The plan has been made to fence the school as well as to dig out ditches along the village road. If there is a major renovation, the village will collect a fund for that.

**Cross Learning Visit**

The village leader and VDC members have made the cross learning visit, however, they do not share their experiences to the villagers.

**Livestock Bank Establishment**

It is known that the village has loan circulation system for keeping pigs. One batch of loan allows to only 4 households and the loan is 750/- Yuan with 100% interest rate. If a pig is dead, the capital loan must be repaid. They discuss that pig is kept for the household food throughout the year. Offspring of a pig can be sold out and the earning can be used as capital for breeding pigs. As the surplus amount of money can be used for the household expenses, keeping pigs is helpful to the household living. The business of breeding pig matches with the region. So, there are a few cases of animal death. Being a female job, keeping pigs is more appropriate for women.

**Introducing High Protein Forage**

Only a few received the high protein forage and then, it does not grow well. Though the forage helps pigs to increase meat, it is hard to get nurseries and then, the plants do not develop well. So, the villagers are not interested to grow the plant.

**Provide animal health workers referral linkage with Tsp. Livestock Dept.**

There is a female worker of animal health in the village and she tours around the village to cure animals. She just attended the training because males did not want to do. Being a woman, she is always busy with her house works so it not easy for her. So, she can just give the treatment to animals when she has free time. Today, the assisted medicines are gone out. If the required medicines are given to her, she gives free treatment. Having an animal health worker in the village, on one does not need to bring a worker from far place. Then, in the matter of animal disease, villagers can consult with the animal health worker.

**Tea Dryer**

Tea dryer is not provided to the village. The villagers want to have the dryer but they cannot make it due to lack of techniques. Not having the tea dryer, they face difficulty in rainy season. So, when drying tea in the rainy season, a person is required to watch the weather condition, otherwise tea will be damaged. Being the female job, women are always very busy for that.

**Lesson learned and Recommendation**

Though techniques of making natural fertilizers have been given, villagers do not know where to buy the stuff because EM has gone out. So, EM should be provided sufficiently or they want to know the source of EM or natural fertilizers should be made with materials available in the village. In the matter of water supply system, some village parts do not received water. As damaged water pipes are repaired, spare parts have already gone out. Then, the same kind of water pipe cannot be bought in Lao Kai. Thus, if a water supply system is made, the system should cover the whole village. Moreover, it will be better if the market available water pipes and other accessories are used in the system. In next 2 months/years, tea would be harvested but villagers have a few markets. The tea market is now controlled by China. So, they want to contact with another market. Then, the women of Tar ChyuChayi discuss that the easy as well as inexpensive technique should be provided for drying tea.

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1. Township : Lao Kai

Village Tract : Cha Zi Chu

Village : **Tar ChyuChayi**

No. Participants : 8

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| **No** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Age** | **Occupation** | **Land Ownership** | **Education Level** | **Ethnicity** | **Religion** |
| **1** | Hu Shao Ae` | F | 33 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **2** | Wan Shao Kyein | F | 19 | Agri | 6 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **3** | Wan Shao San | F | 32 | Agri | 2 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **4** | Yan Shao Sul | F | 30 | Agri | 4 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **5** | Yan Shao Shi | F | 35 | Agri | 12 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **6** | Yan Shao Shine | F | 40 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **7** | Mar Shao Chin | F | 24 | Agri | 5 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **8** | Shone Shao Kai | F | 42 | Agri | 5 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **9** | Mar Shao Phyin | F | 34 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |

Date of Interview : 16/01/ 2012

Start Time : 10:55am

End Time : 12:35pm

Name of moderator : U Ye` Linn Tun

Name of note taker : DawPhyu Thin ZarMyint

Name of note taker : DawZeNaw

**VDC**

In Tar ChyuChayi Village, VDC was formed with 8 members including the Village Leader. Two races - Myaungzee and Kokang - are living in the village. From the side of Myaungzee people, a Deputy Village Leader and one member are selected for VDC. VDC leads to manage the affairs of selecting beneficiaries of the Livestock Bank and resources.

**New Farmland Development**

In the matter of new farmland development, priority is given to those whose own a little land or who have land. On the side of Myaungzee, there is only one person because Myaungzee people own a little land and there has no more land for the new farmland.

They say that the new farmland will provide sustainable benefits for a long period. In the past, money was spent only for food but now the money can be used for other factors of health and education.

**New Tea Plantation**

In the matter of tea plantation, each household has one plot or two but the household which owns no land has no tea plot. Myaungzee people own a little land rather than Ko Kang people because they have sold out their lands due to poverty and their childbirth rate is high. So, most of Myaunzee are landless.

They say that tea is a cash crop in the period of cultivation. If tea is harvested, a household gets income. With this earning, the household can extend its cultivation as well as it can do other tasks and then, they can spend the money in other sectors.

**Village Woodlots Establishment**

In the village, there is no establishment of village woodlot but they say that some households received pine trees. However, the fact is uncertain.

**Irrigation Canals Construction**

Last year, irrigation canals were constructed for the village. So, many rice plots receive water. Water is the life of rice field. So, if the rice land does not receive water, the paddy cultivation cannot be done. Being the hilly region, rice fields that depend on rain water produces a low rate of yielding. In the past, the village water source was not irrigated to the village. At present, food security becomes better because the paddy production becomes increased due to the water system provided.

**Village Roads/Water System/School Construction**

It is known that the village receives assistances of construction of village roads, water supply system and school. The programmes were done by food for work method. The road connected to Cha Zi Chu Village was paved with stone. When the village road was constructed, males did heavy tasks like splitting stones and females did other works like digging ground. Each participant received one pail or pack (wHk) of rice per day.

When carrying out the water supply system and school construction, the whole village took part in the programme and technicians of Care Myanmar came and led the programmes. Formerly, the village road was very muddy. It was bad for travelling. Today, as the rod becomes fair, it saves time in travelling so sellers and buyers can travel without anxiety. Being good in road transportation, the conditions of education, health and marketing become more improved than before. Though the water supply system is constructed, water does not reach to Myaungzee village because the water source is lower than the Village. Then, water cannot be used due to frequent water pipes broken.

In the past, only a very few Myaungzee children attended the school. Today, as the school was constructed and rice is assisted to students, the rate of school attendance becomes distinctively increased.

**Cross Learning Visit**

The Village Leader and VDC members have made cross learning visits, but they do not share their knowledge to the villagers.

**Livestock Bank Establishment**

In the village, there is an arrangement of loan circulation and four households receive loans in one turn. The loan is 750/- Yuan with 100% interest rate. If a pig dies, the capital loan must be repaid.

Being poor, most of Myaunzee people are casual workers so they normally work under Kokant'sLawpuns (wealthy persons). After establishing the Pig Bank, villagers gain many benefits and sufficient foods because priority is given to the landless persons. If they sell pigs and save more money regularly, it will be a good hope for their easy household living.

**Introducing High Protein Forage**

The participants do not know about the high protein forage.

**Provide animal health workers referral linkage with Tsp. Livestock Dept.**

They are not aware of the animal health worker living in the village. If their animals are sick, they buy medicines from a drug store and cure the animals themselves.

**Tea Dryer**

Tea dryer is not provided to the village.

**Lesson learned and Recommendation**

Myaungzee people are landless because there is a little land in the village. Establishing new farmlands for paddy and tea plantation cannot give good affects to the whole village. So, they suggest that the other appropriate programmes like the establishment of the Livestock Bank or Micro Grant should be carried out for all casual workers.

Myaungzee Village does not receive water from the source up to now because the water source is situated in the lower level and the pipeline is damaged by cattle. So, all female participants discuss that the water supply system should be systematically planned and implemented as well as the pipeline should be covered safely.

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1. Township : Lao Kai

Village Tract : Cha Zi Chu

Village : Tar ChyuChayi

No. Participants : 8

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| **No** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Age** | **Occupation** | **Land Ownership** | **Education Level** | **Ethnicity** | **Religion** |
| **1** | Lao LaungChayi | M | 55 | Agri | 100 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **2** | Lee San | M | 50 | Agri | 67 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **3** | Lee Yu Shin | M | 56 | Agri | 500 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **4** | Kyan Se | M | 39 | Livestock/Agri | 10 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **5** | Yan Ae Chan | M | 45 | Livestock/Agri | 20 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **6** | Yan Sin Yone | M | 28 | Teacher | 10 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **7** | Yan Long Kway | M | 52 | Agri | 40 Mu | - | MyaungZe |  |
| **8** | Lee Kwan Me | M | 50 | Agri | 80 Mu | - | Kokang |  |

Date of Interview : 05/01/ 2012

Start Time : 10: 21am

End Time : 12: 35pm

Name of moderator : U Ye` Linn Tun

Name of note taker : DawPhyu Thin ZarMyint

**VDC**

In the village, VDC was formed with 8 male members including the Village Leader. The members were selected by the Village Leader who was also appointed by the authorities of Kokant Region. VDC manages all affairs of construction of roads and establishment of new farmland and the Livestock Bank. Every village activity carried by each committee is decided in the village meeting. When asking about the benefits done VDC, they dare not tell anything but smile at each other.

**New Farmland Development**

It is known that the new farmland was developed since 4 years ago. The priority is given to persons who have a little land and who have land to develop. However, persons who own many land plots in far place are not provided assistance. VDC selects beneficiaries who are in line with its disciplines.

In the matter of agriculture, they do not have enough money for labour charge and sufficient seeds. In some households have a little labour. In some farmland, there have stone layers so it causes more expenses for mining it. Then, being the new farmland and not being used fertilizers, the new rice fields could not produce a good yield.

Because of developing new farmland, the sector of village agriculture becomes improved. Beneficiaries gain rice in the harvest time so their household living becomes easy in the present period. In later time, they would gain enough sustainable food due to the annual rice production. U Lee Yu Shin said," *It is good for getting rice currently because of growing paddy. It can also solve the food problem for the new generation*." They would sustain the farmland carefully because the farmlands become their own properties. Then, the land is essential for food for the new generation.

**New Tea Plantation**

The tea plant which was received by first beneficiaries is about 5 years old now. Some plants can be plucked a little tea leaves. When giving assistance, priority is given to persons who own a little land but not to persons who own many land plots. In the first year of assistance, 10 beneficiary households received 3 bags of rice, one bag/tong of seeds and 100/- Yuan. In later years, beneficiaries just received over one bag of rice and seeds. On the whole, each household received at least one to 3 plots of tea plantation. Care Myanmar has given lectures on how to grow tea by applying the agricultural techniques according to the line of contour. A bag of rice, techniques and EM are provided to anyone who is interested in making a natural fertilizer pit.

Their difficulties are not having enough money for labour charges and having a little labour force. As tea is the main cash crop, even a little rice is assisted to them, they grow rice diligently. U Lao LaungChayi said," *It does not matter how many plots are received or not. Those are ours. Some persons who receive the quota of rice only for one plot usually grow 10 plots of tea. The products are ours*."

They hope that they could go easily to market to have good earning if tea is harvested because the road has been already paved by Care Myanmar. The current benefits are that they know how to grow plants systematically, how to grow many plants in the same area and then how to cut expenses. They all believe that beneficiaries of land plots would try their best because the plots are their owned properties and the benefits will go to them. The persons who can afford money also would utilize the current techniques in their plantation.

**Village Woodlots Establishment**

There is no establishment of the woodlot in the village, however, some households received pine trees. This information is uncertain.

**Irrigation Canals Construction**

In last year, as irrigation canals were constructed, over 100 plots receive water. But, only the farmland owners participated in the task. However, there was no distinctive difficulty. Water is received by most paddy plots which usually get water only in rainy season. Those plots faced agricultural problems in the past but today, they have no such problems at all. The rate of paddy production from the new farmland also becomes improved due to the well received water.

**Village Roads/Water System/School Construction**

Construction of village roads, water system and school was assisted to the village. Those programmes were carried out by the method of food for work (FFW). The road connected to Cha Zi Chu Village was paved with stone. In the past time of poppy cultivation, the regional authorities assisted 10000/- Yuan to the village to construct the road. Today, the road was renovated.

The whole village, males and females, participated in the road construction. Males split stones and carried those. Females dug ground and carried earth. Over 300 bags of rice were provided to the participants. Though provided amount of assistance does not match with daily wages but the whole village took part in the task for the village development. A technician of Care Myanmar came to the village and led the tasks of the water system and the school construction, in which the whole village participated.

In the past, the road was too muddy and not fit enough for walking through. So, sellers could not use the road and then even robbery cases happened on the way. Today, marketing the village products or going to market is easy at anytime and anyone can go to market by someone's own car if he/she does not even own it.

They say that in the past, they had to get up early to bring water and they had to go to the water source for two times but they got the single load of water because the source is very far from the village. So, it was not easy for children to fetch water. Today, children can easily bring water and then, elder people get more time for work due to spending just a little time for bringing water. As the water source is situated in low level, water does not reach to the households in higher level when the rainy season is over. The village has three parts. Myaungzee people are living in two parts which do not receive water. The village cannot do to get water by their own effort alone.

The rate of school attendance becomes distinctively improved due to school construction and rice provision to students. U Kyan Se remarked, "*It is now safe and secured for weather. In the past, many children were sick because of the school wasn't secured. Now, I send my children to school*." They say that the assisted buildings are renovated once every year. They would try their best to maintain the buildings as original as before it was. Those buildings are essentially useful for all so they would carefully maintain those.

**Cross Learning Visit**

The Village Leader and VDC members have made cross learning visits but they do not share their experiences with the village.

**Livestock Bank Establishment**

The Livestock Bank has been established in the village to circulate loans for breeding pigs. In one time, 600/- Yuan loan is given to each of 4 beneficiary households. The interest rate is 50%. The programme has been running for almost 4 years. If a pig dies, the capital loan must be repaid.

The business of breeding pig is fine because pig is a common breeding animal in Kokant. The business results more benefits because priority is given to the poor and any kind of pigs can be purchased by beneficiaries. The business can be done without own money and the meat can be consumed by households and then, the income earned from selling out the pig can be used as capital money for the next breeding. On account of these benefits, in the long run the business could provide sustainable food and income.

**Introducing High Protein Forage**

Today, there is no high protein forage because they did not keep the seed. It is because only a few households received the forage and then the plants did not grow well. They did not also re-use the nursery because it might not match with the regional weather.

**Provide animal health workers referral linkage with Tsp. Livestock Dept.**

They say that there is an animal health worker in the village and he cures the animal diseases. But, it is not sure whether he takes fees or not. Having a worker for animal health in the village, the villagers do not need to call another health worker who is living in far place and then, they can consult the matters of animal diseases with him.

**Tea Dryer**

Tea dryer is not provided to the village. The villagers want to make a dryer but they do not know how to make it. Having no tea dryer, they have difficulties in rainy season that a person is needed to watch the tea leaves, otherwise the rain would cause a lot of damages.

**Lesson learned and Recommendation**

When the road was constructed, in some lower parts water drainage pipes were not fixed. So, those parts are damaged by the water flow. Then, the construction period takes a long time because trucks and other equipment were not used. They suggest that if another road is constructed, systematic survey should be done by technicians. Then, machines should be provided and used for carrying stones. Moreover, authorized persons of Care Myanmar should make frequent visits to the site and supervise the tasks to repair the errors quickly.

In the provided water system, the water source is situated in the low level as well as the pipeline is damaged by animals due to not having strong cover so the whole village does not receive water. Thus, if a water system is established, the water source which is available for the whole year should be selected after the detail survey is completed. Then, they request to provide a tea dryer to the village. Though they want to establish a tea dryer with their own saving money, they have no technique so the technique should also be provided to them. All villagers of Tar ChyuChayi discuss that agricultural trainings should be held in the village to cover the knowledge on whole village community.

1. Township : Lao Kai

Village Tract : Tar Shwe Tan

Village : Tar Shwe Tan

No. Participants : 8

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| **No** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Age** | **Occupation** | **Land Ownership** | **Education Level** | **Ethnicity** | **Religion** |
| **1** | Yan Chone Hoi | F | 36 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **2** | Kyu Shao Tee | F | 47 | Agri | 15 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **3** | Lee Sinn Kyu | F | 39 | Agri | 16 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **4** | Kyu Shao Kyawn | F | 56 | Agri | 17 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **5** | Fu Shao Kwan | F | 38 | Seller | 5 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **6** | Lu Shao Wu | F | 45 | Agri | 4 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **7** | Kyu Shao Hai | F | 52 | Casual Labor | - | - | Kokang |  |
| **8** | Wan Lao May | F | 36 | Agri | 2 Mu | - | Kokang |  |

Date of Interview : 07/01/ 2012

Start Time : 11: 30 hour

End Time : 13: 20 hour

Name of moderator : U Ye` Linn Tun

Name of note taker : DawPhyu Thin ZarMyint

**VDC**

VDC of the village was formed by the leadership of the Village Leader. VDC manages all village affairs on selection of beneficiary persons and carrying out the programmes of the Agriculture Bank and the Livestock Bank, circulation of loans, coordination with Care Myanmar as well as construction of water supply system and village roads and establishment of village woodlot. Decisions concerned with the whole village are decided in the village meeting.

**New Farmland Development**

When developing new farmlands, opportunity is given to persons who have lands to develop it. The principal requirement for the new farmland development is having own land which can access irrigated water. So, only persons who do not have such kind of land do not get the opportunity. Some want to have new farmland but they own no land at all. The beneficiaries of new farmland are really poor and in the past, they were casual workers.

Persons who are working for the new farmland development receive rice in the time of plantation. So, currently they are not worried for food and then, they will become land owners. Moreover, they will also own the produced rice from the new land so the money they spent for rice before could be now used in other affairs, too.

**New Tea Plantation**

Each household owns one or two tea plots. The tea plots have been started since 4 years ago. Persons who have no land or who are not interested in tea plots do not carry out the tea plantation. The old plots of maize and vacant lands are re-used for the tea plantation.

They face a little difficulty in forming contour lines as well as in nurturing the nursery plants because they are not skillful in those tasks. Some households could contribute a little labour force so they have to hire workers.

In some plantation, though the rate of production is even low, the early tea leaf plucking has already started. It is because of the systematic plantation and careful nurturing. In the period of tea plantation, they have no worries for foods because rice is assisted so they could freely work in the plantation. As they become the owners of tea plants, any earned money would go into their pockets. DawKyu Shao Tee remarked, "*No matter of 3 or 4 visses, money is gained from any selling.*"

Daw Wan Lao May added, "*Money gained from selling tea leaf can be used in children's school expenses. No need to borrow money from others.*" In the past, tea plantation was not taken care but after the assistance of Care Myanmar, they give more attention to it. The plantation is regularly weeded about 3 times a year. By doing so, it will be better in long existence.

**Village Woodlots Establishment**

The village woodlot has been established in the village own land. The area of the woodlot is the same size of over 300 tea plots. It is established by the agreement of the whole village. Then, disciplines are adopted for chopping trees and the area of the woodlot is determined by the agreement of the whole village. In the cases of chopping trees for construction purpose or for cutting firewood, the Village Leader must be informed.

The whole village took part in the activities of digging fire-protective ditches and of marking demarcation lanes. For doing this task, all participants received rice. Today, natural springs gradually become dried out due to deforestation. As the village has its own woodlot, it has already been protected from deforestation. Then, not having careless chopping trees, deforestation becomes less and then, pine trees and trees given by Care Myanmar have been planted in the woodlot. So, the village would have enough firewood and timber.

**Irrigation Canals Construction**

Irrigation canals are not provided to the village.

**Village Roads/Water System Construction**

The village roads and the water supply system were provided to the village. The road connected to Nan Kaw was paved with stone and the other road connected to Lin Shwe Chin Village was paved with earth. The whole village including males and females participated in road construction for about 15 days. The water supply system was initiated by Care Myanmar with the coordination of the village.

In the past, the road was very muddy so both humans and animals could not use it. Then, it was very hard for transporting goods and even going to farmland. Today, a load of 4 mules can be easily transported by one load of trawler-G. Thus, it is easy now. As a result, it saves time and no more hardship for travelers. DawKyu Shao Hai remarked," *In the past, children had to go to school early and they came back late in the evening. Such difficulty is no more now so we have more time*."

In the past, they had to get up early in the morning to fetch water. If they were late, they just got muddy water. Today, water can be fetched or piped from nearby surce to home so there is no difficulty in fetching water. In the past, they could not grow vegetable because of scarcity of water. Today, they can do it. DawKyu Shao Tee said, "*As water is available now, house cleaning can be handled well. Previously, we're worried about water. We're happy now*."

**Cross Learning Visit**

They say that their villagers have made cross leaning visits as well as other villagers also did the same. The persons who have done such visits re-explain their experience in their convenient time. By doing so, they are aware of agricultural techniques and have practical lessons so it is easy to apply their experiences.

**Livestock Bank Establishment**

For breeding pigs, the programme of loan circulation is established in the village. Some receive the loan of 700/- Yuan or 500/- Yuan with 50% interest rate. If a pig dies, the money borrower must be repaid the loan. The loan programme gives priority to the poor and the persons who are interested in livestock breeding.

In the past, they could not keep pigs although they wanted to do so. After the Livestock Bank was established, they have chance to do breeding. Among the two bred pigs, one was killed and consumed by the family. The other pig was sold out and repaid the loan. With the leftover money, a new pig can be bought. Later, if the number of pig becomes increased and more money is gained, the excess money can be used for the household living.

**Introducing High Protein Forage**

They say that high protein forage are not developed well due to weakness of agricultural techniques and weather condition. They do not know how to continue the work.

**Provide animal health workers referral linkage with Tsp. Livestock Dept.**

The animal health worker cures animal diseases in the village. He charges 5/- Yuan or 20/- Yuan for treatment depending upon the medicine. Then, medical prescription can be requested from him if animals are sick. Having the animal health worker in the village, other technician in faraway is not needed to call like it was done in the past. Today, it saves time and money because the technician can be called easily.

**Tea Dryer**

The village was provided 4 tea dryers which are placed in the houses of persons who invested the money. They say that tea leaf produced in the rainy season can be dried without quantity loss as well as without wasting time and human labour due to the establishment of tea dryer. Anyone can dry his/her own tea leaf by bringing firewood to the location where the tea dryer is situated. They respond that the quality of tea leaf becomes better.

**Lesson learned and Recommendation**

As the village has only 4 tea dryer, it will be even difficult if there is a high production of tea leaf. When a tea dryer was assembled, technical know-how was not given to the village. Today, they are not able to construct new dryers. They said that if a tea dryer is assembled, the technical know-how should be provided together with the practical training. In this way, they can do renovation and imitation. The water supply system does not cover the whole village so in the part of branch village (Chu Charyi) does not receive water. The village is not able to invest money for that. They suggest that if a water supply system is provided, the whole village should be covered.They want to have Mini Grant groups and other small scale businesses for all casual workers of the village. By doing so, landless workers would be convenient in their livelihood.

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1. Township : Lao Kai

Village Tract : Tar Shwe Tan

Village : Tar Shwe Tan

No. Participants : 8

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Age** | **Occupation** | **Land Ownership** | **Education Level** | **Ethnicity** | **Religion** |
| **1** | Wan Htin Sane | M | 57 | Casual Labor /Agri | 3 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **2** | Lee Sinn Li | M | 31 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **3** | Yan Chein | M | 25 | Agri /Seller | 3 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **4** | Lee Ae` | M | 60 | Agri | 5 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **5** | Fu KyarYo | M | 33 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **6** | Yan Kwe` Shinn | M | 49 | Agri | 10 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **7** | HauKywanKhine | M | 58 | Agri | 20 Mu | - | Kokang |  |
| **8** | Shao YueKyone | M | 27 | Casual Labor | - | - | Kokang |  |

Date of Interview : 07/01/ 2012

Start Time : 15: 20 hr.

End Time : 16: 50 hr.

Name of moderator : U Ye` Linn Tun

Name of note taker : DawPhyu Thin ZarMyint

**VDC**

VDC of the village was formed by the leadership of the Village Leader. There is another committee known as TSTTA which was also organized by tea traders and tea factory owners including the Village Leader. VDC manages the village programmes such as the Agricultural Bank, the Livestock Bank and the village resources (the establishment of water supply system, roads and village woodlots). Being taken the leading role in all village committees, VDC plays a vital role in the management of the village.

**New Farmland Development**

The new farmland is received by persons who have lands which can be irrigated. Some want to have new farmland but they own no land at all. The beneficiaries of new farmland are really poor and casual workers. Each person receives one plot to 3 plots. They say that persons who participate in new farmland development receive rice for food in short term and then, they will have sufficient food in long term. So, even a small plot could help them to get a certain support.

**New Tea Plantation**

Each household owns one tea plot at least to 5 plots. The tea plots were started last 4 years ago. However, only landless or uninterested persons do not participate in the new farmland development. They face a little difficulty in nurturing tea and in forming contour lines because they are not skillful in those tasks. Some have to hire workers because they could give a little labour force. Moreover, the other difficulties are death of plants caused by insects and having no money to feed fertilizers.

Tea leaf can be plucked now in some tea plots. In the period of tea plantation, they have no worries at all for food so they are able to work peacefully because of rice provision. Then, they would also become owners of tea plants so whatever production is owned by them. If tea production becomes abundant or one owns 2 plots or they sell much amount of tea leaf in 3 to 4 fine marketing periods (ေရႊဖီခ်ိန္(၃-၄)ပုိင္း), they would have sufficient foods for about 2 months. Today, as tea leaf becomes a market demand item, they take much care to the plants and then the persons who have lands gradually grow a few tea plants year after year.

**Village Woodlots Establishment**

The village woodlot was established in last 4 years ago in the village own land. The cases of area demarcation and disciplines were decided by the agreement of the whole village. In the matter of chopping trees to construct a house, the Village Leader must be informed. If anyone who chops trees more than the permitted amount, he must gives ransom for it. For the matter of firewood, only branches are allowed to cut off.

All persons who participate in the tasks of digging trenches to protect from fire and of forming the demarcation lanes, receive rice. In the village woodlot, pine trees and other trees are also planted. Today, natural water sources become dried out due to deforestation. Having a woodlot in the village, deforestation is already protected so there will be sufficient firewood and timber.

**Irrigation Canals Construction**

There is no irrigated canal in the village.

**Village Roads/Water System Construction**

Road construction and water supply system were provided to the village. The road connected with Nan Kao was paved with stones and with Lin Shwe Chin Village was paved with earth. The whole village participated in the road construction and each participant receives about one bag/pack/tong (wHk) of rice.

In the past, the road was too muddy and difficult to travel. Sellers, buyers and farm workers had a lot difficulty. Today, trawler-G and cars can easily access the road so it is easy for commuting in between villages. The task of fetching water is the job of female. As water is available, it is good for women. So, they have more time to work household tasks.

**Cross Learning Visit**

Cross learning visits were made by some villagers to Lao Kai, Shao Kai and Man Lao villages. Some even went to China. However, the visitors do not distribute their experiences in the village.

**Livestock Bank Establishment**

In the village, there is a loan circulation programme for pig breeding. The loan is 700/- Yuan with 50% interest rate. The loan is given priority to those who are poor or interested in livestock breeding. But, if pigs die, the money borrowers must repay the taken loan. Casual workers and landless persons gain more benefits due to the Livestock Bank. They do not receive assistances related to new farmland and tea plantation. So, the Livestock Bank gives priority to them. Their businesses generate money quickly. As the job is a sustainable business, if care is given to it, it will give foods and income.

**Introducing High Protein Forage**

The high protein forage does not grow well. Some plants die. They do not know why the plants do not grow well. They say that if pigs are fed those plants, the pigs distinctively gain weight.

**Provide animal health workers referral linkage with Tsp. Livestock Dept.**

The animal health worker usually take care all animals in the village. He did not take any fees for curing animals with the medicines he received from the training. After those drugs are gone out, he takes 5 Yuan to 20 Yuan depending upon the medicine. Having an animal health worker in the village, in the matter of caring animals the trained person can be invited easily. So, it saves time and money. In the past, the veterinary technician did not come to the village in person so animals were given injection according to his prescription.

**Tea Dryer**

4 tea dryers have been given to the village. Care Myanmar assisted 800 Yuan and technicians but tea dryers are placed in the house that invests money for the dryer. The other households can use the tea dryer if they bring own firewood.

**Lesson learned and Recommendation**

When establishing new farmland for tea plantation and rice field, some participants had to hire casual workers to finish the task in time because they were busy and could not give full load of labour. In some cases, as one plot costs 400 Yuan for labour charges, so some persons are still in debt. They suggest that if there is a programme of new farmland development, sufficient assistance should be provided. They discuss that during the period of carrying out a programme, knowledge and techniques related to agriculture should be also provided. By doing so, they can remember everything because they learn whatever while they are working.

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## 9.8 Household Questionnaires

**Evaluation of**

**Kokang Livelihood Rehabilitation Project (KLRP\_CARE)**

**Household Questionnaire**

**(English and Burmese versions)**

**CONSENT FORM**

Let me introduce myself. My name is ----------- and I work for [MMRD/ CARE).

To assess CARE’s projects in agriculture, water and health implemented in the village, we would like to discuss a little bit about the project with you. Thank you so much for participating in this conversation.

We would like to know the situation about health, agriculture, economy, use of water and living conditions in your family. These factors will contribute to the betterment of the project activities as well as for the village as a whole.

We will keep our conversation confidential and will not share with anyone. Thus, we would like to encourage you to discuss frankly and freely.

During discussion, you can stop the interview at any time. You can also refuse to answer some questions if you wish to. However, we would like you to complete the whole interview and we would appreciate it very much. But, what you said will be important for this area, thus we would like to encourage you to answer

If you have any questions, you can ask them to me any time during the interview.

Shall we start the discussion?

Signature of interviewer……………….. Date…………….

If respondents agree, you can start discussion.

If respondents refuse to answer, please say thank to them, then end the discussion.

**I. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I.** | NrdKUe,f Township **vm;&Id;jrdKU Kokang** |  |
| **II.** | aus;&Gmtkyfpk Village tract |  |
| **III.** | aus;&Gm Village |  |
| **IV.** | aus;&GmwGif pDrHudef;pwifaomESpf Year program started\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **V.** | tdrfaxmifpk erlemtrSSwf \_\_\_\_\_Household number\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **VI.** | tdrfaxmifOD;pD; trnf Head of household |  |
| **VII.** | ajzqdkol trnf Interviewee |  |

**II.** xdef;csKyfrIyHkpH Field Control Form

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **II1** | ajzqdkonfhaehpGJ/ Date | \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2012 | | \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2012 |
| **II2** | ar;jref;csdef/ Interview time | pwifajzqdkcsdef(em&D?rdepf) Interview starting time (Hr, Minute) \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_ (24 Hours)  jyD;qHk;csdef(em&D?rdepf) Interview end time \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_ (24 Hours) | | |
| **II3** | awGUqHkar;jref;ol Interviewer  trnf Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  aeUpGJ/ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2012 | | uGif;MuD;Muyfol Field supervisor  trnf Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  aeUpGJ/ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2012 | |

**Remarks**

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| **1.1** | | tdrfaxmifpk0ifrsm;taMumif; ajymjyyg/ 1.1. Please describe about your household. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No  pOf | awmfpyfyHk  Relationship | | usm;^r  Male/Female | t ouf  Age | vlrsKd;  Ethnicity | | tdrf axmif &Sd^r&Sd  Marital status | ynmt&nftcsif;  Education | pmwwf  ajrmufrI  Literacy | | | | | | t"du tvkyf tudkif  Primary occupation | | | 'kwd, tvkyftudkif  Secondary occupation | |
| zwf  Reading | | | ta&;  Writing | | |
|  | | 1/ 1. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 2/ 2. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 3/ 3. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 4/ 4. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 5/ 5. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 6/ 6. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 7/ 7. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 8/ 8. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 9/ 9. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 10/ 10. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 11/ 11. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 12/ 12. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 13/  13. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 14/14. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | | 15/15. |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
|  | |  | | **awmfpyfyHk**  Relationship  tdrfaxmifOD;pD;............ 1  Head of household…………………1  tdrfaxmifzuf............ 2  Spouse………………………………..2  tdrfaxmifOD;pD;\om;....... 3  Son of household head………………….3  tdrfaxmifOD;pD;\orD;....... 4  Daughter of household head…………..4  tjcm;aqGrsdK;**(wl^wlr^c,fr^0rf;uGJ)**.. 5  Other relatives (niece/nephew/cousin)…5  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)............ 6  Others (describe)……………………..6  **usm;^r**  Male/female  usm;.............. 1  Male……………………….1  r................ 2  Female…………………….2    **tdrfaxmifa&;tajctae**  Marital status  tdrfaxmifr&Sd........ 1  Single……………………1  tdrfaxmif&Sd......... 2  Married……………………2  rkqdk;zdk^r........... 3  Widower/widow………………3  uGm&Sif;^uGJuGm....... 4  Divorce……………………..4  twlaevufwGJazmf..... 5  Living with someone………….5  **ynmt&nftcsif;**  Education  bkef;MuD;ausmif;ynma&;... 1  Monastry……………………1  twef;ynmroif&...... 2  No formal education attended…2  rlvwef;tqifh........ 3  Primary education………….3  rlvwef;atmif........ 4  Primary school passed………….4  tv,fwef;atmif...... 5  Middle school passed………..5  txufwef;atmif...... 6  High school passed………….6  bGJU&............... 7  Degree obtained……………7  bGJUvGef............. 8  Post-graduate………………..8 | | | | | | **pmwwfajrmufrI**  Literacy  wwf ……………………1  Literate…………….1  rwwf……………………2  Illiterate……………..2  **wpfOD;csif;tvkyftudkif (vGefcJhaom 6 vtwGif;)**  Occupation (during past 6 months)  ysHustvkyform;....... 1  Side job……………………1  pdkufysdK;a&;........... 2  Agricultural works………..2  arG;jrLa&;........... 3  Husbandry…………………..3  ukefonf............ 4  Trader………………………..4  a&TUajymif;tvkyform;... 5  Migrant worker………………..5  tpdk;&0efxrf;......... 6  Civil servant…………………..6  yk\*¾vdu0efxrf;........ 7  Private sector staff…………….7  NGOs 0efxrf;....... 8  NGO staff…………………….8  ausmif;om;.......... 9  Student………………………9  rSDcdk............... 10  Dependent………………….10  rD;aoG;zkwfa&mif;...... 11  Charcoal maker/seller………….11  xHk;zkwfa&mif;......... 12  Lime seller…………………..12  xif;ckwfa&mif;........ 13  Wood seller…………………13  udk,fydkif,mOfarmif; .... 14  Own car driver……………..14  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)......... 15  Others (specify) ……………………….15  **vlrsKd;**  Ethnicity  &Srf; 1  Shan……………..1  0vlrsdK; 2  Wa………………..2  yavmif 3  Pa Laung………….3  Arm 4  Bamar……………..4  w&kwf 5  Chinese……………5  ucsif 6  Kachin………………6  vm;[l 7  Lahu……………….7  ujym; (azmfjyyg) 8  Mixed (specify)…….8  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)...9  Others (Specify)……..9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1.2**  1.2 | |  | | ajzMum;oltrSwfpOf (txufazmfjyyg Z,m;rS eHygwf) - …………………………….  Serial number of respondent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(c) pkdufysKd;a&;** (b) Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(c.1) vzufpkdufysKd;jcif;** (b.1) Tea plantation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **No.** | | **Question** | | | | | | | **Answer** | | | | **Code** | | | | | | **Skip** | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | **,ck**  **(NyD;cJhaom 12 vtwGif;)**  Current (within the last 12 months) | | | **,cif**  **(uJ&f jrefrm rwkdifcif)**  Past (before CARE project) | | |  | | |
| 1 | | vufzufpdkufysKd;ygovm;/  Do you plant tea? | | | | | | | pdkufygonf------------ 1  Yes…………….1  rpdkufyg--------------- 2  No………………2 | | | | ------- | | | ------- | | | **,cif?,ck rpkdufvQif**  **25 ukdoGm;yg/**  If not, go to 25 | | |
| 2 | | b,fESpfrl pdkufysKd;cJhygovJ/  How many acres did you plant? | | | | | | | ---------------rl  ……………Mu | | | | ----------- | | | ---------- | | |  | | |
| 3 | | b,fvzufrsKd;ukdpkdufysKd;ygovJ/  What type of tea do you plant? | | | | | | | w&kwf-------------------------------------1  Chinese…………………….1  oD&dvuFm---------------------------------2  Sri Lanka……………………2  tmoH-------------------------------------3  Atan………………………….3 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | | |  | | |
| 4 | | wrlukd xGufEIef;b,favmuf&SdygovJ/  How much is yielded per for one Mu? | | | | | | |  | | | | ----------- | | | ---------- | | |  | | |
| 7 | | &dwfodrf;NyD;aemuf &mcdkifEIef;b,favmuf avvTifhqHk;&IH;ygovJ/  How much did you loss in post-harvest (in percentage) | | | | | | | &mckdifEIef;jzifh  In percentage | | | | --------% | | | --------% | | |  | | |
| 8 | | &dwfodrf;NyD;aemufavvTifhqHk;&IH;rItqifhowfrSwfay;yg/(1-qHk;½HI;rItrsm;qHk;? 5-qHk;½HI;rItenf;qHk;)  Please rank the post-harvest yield loss (1 represents the highest loss while 5 represents little losses) | | | | | | | cl;qGwfjcif;---------------------------( )  During picking…………………………( )  o,f,lydkUaqmifjcif--------------------( )  Transporting------------------------( )  tajcmufcHjcif;- ----------------------( )  Drying-------------------------------( )    odkavSmifjcif;- ------------------------( )  Storage------------------------------( )  tckd;cH&jcif;----------------------------( )  Theft----------------------------------( ) | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | | |  | | |
|  | | |  | | |
| 9 | | vzuftxGufavQmhenf;aponfh tcsufrsm;udkajymjyyg/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What were the causes of post-harvest loss?  (Multiple answer) | | | | | | | rodyg-------------------------------97  Don’t know………………………………97  ydk;rTm;a&m\*gusa&mufjcif;--------------1  Pest and disease…………………………1  tajcmufcHud&d,mr&Sdjcif;-------------2  No equipment for drying……………2  cl;qGwfcsdef^NyD; aemufrdk;&Gmjcif;--------3  Rain after plucking…………………………3  tajcmufvSrf;csdefwGifrdk;&Gmjcif;--------4  Rain during drying…………………………4  cl;qGwf&eftcsdefroifhawmfjcif;--------5  Unsuitable time for plucking…………5  odkavSmifonfhae&mraumif;rGefjcif;---6  Improper storage place …………………6  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)----------------------8  Others (specify)--------------------------8 | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |
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| 10 | | vzufukdaumif;pGmajcmufatmifvSef;ygovm;/  Do you properly dry tea? | | | | | | | vSef;ygonf-------------1  Yes---------------------1  rvSef;yg-----------------2  No---------------------2 | | | | ------- | | | ------- | | |  | | |
| 11 | | vzufukdaumif;pGmodkavSmifcJhygovm;/  Did you properly store tea? | | | | | | | odkavSmifcJhygonf-------------- 1  Yes------------------------------1  rodkavSmifcJhyg-------- 2  No--------------------------------2 | | | | ------- | | | ------- | | |  | | |
| 12 | | vzufukdajcmufNyD;csif; a&mif;pm;cJhygovm;/  (aps;aumif;&wJhxdapmifhcJhygovm;)  Did you sell tea immediately after drying? (or did you wait until high price) | | | | | | | ra&mif;yg-----------------------------………………….0  No………………………………………………………1  ajcmufNyD;csif;a&mif;ygonf------------------ 1  Sold after drying------------------------------2  aps;aumif;&onftxdapmifhygonf--------- 2  Wait until high price-------------------------3 | | | | ------- | | | ------- | | |  | | |
| 13 | | cl;qGwfNyD;aemuf avvTifhqHk;&IH;rIavQmhenf;ap&ef tjcm;enf;vrf;rsm; oHk;cJhovm;/  Did you use any other practices to reduce yield loss in post-harvest for tea? | | | | | | | oHk;ygonf--------------- 1  Yes----------------------------------1  roHk;yg------------------- 2  No----------------------------------2 | | | | ------- | | | ------- | | | **,cif?,ck 2 qkdvQif15 ukdoGm;yg/**  If not, go to 15 | | |
| 14 | | oHk;cJhaomenf;vrf;rsm;udkazmfjyyg/  If yes, please mention them. | | | | | | | 1/-------------------------------  2/-------------------------------  3/-------------------------------  1…………………………………..  2…………………………………..  3………………………………….. | | | | ------- | | | ------- | | |  | | |
| 15 | | vzuftajcmufcHpuftokH;jyK&efvufvSrf;rDS ygovm;/  Do you have access to tea drying machine? | | | | | | | rDS ygonf-----------------1  Yes-----------------------1  rrSDyg -------------------2  No-----------------------2 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 16 | | vzuftajcmufcHpuftokH;jyK ygovm;/  Do you use tea drying machine? | | | | | | | oHk;ygonf--------------- 1  Yes----------------------------------1  roHk;yg------------------- 2  No----------------------------------2 | | | |  | | | | | | **2 qkdvQif21 ukdoGm;yg/**  If 2, go to 21 | | |
| 17 | | b,ftcsdefrS pwifokH; cJhygovJ/  When did you start using it? | | | | | | | **------------------ESpf-------------------v**  ……………………year…….………month | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 18 | | tokH;jyKvQifbmtusKd;aus;Zl;&SdygovJ/  What are the benefits of using? | | | | | | | ukefusp&dwfoufom------------------1  Low cost…………………………………..1  tcsdefukefoufom--------------------2  Time saving…………….…………………2  aps;aumif;ykd&-------------------------3  Good price………………………………….3  vzuft&nftaoG;ykdaumif; ------------4  Good tea quality…………………………..4  tjcm;(azmfjyyg) ---------------------------------5  Others (specify)……………………………….5 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 19 | | vzuftajcmufcHud&d,mtokH;jyK wJhtwGufbmtcuftcJawG&SdygovJ/  What difficulties did you face in using tea drying machine? | | | | | | | 1/-------------------------------  2/-------------------------------  3/-------------------------------  1…………………………………..  2…………………………………..  3………………………………….. | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 20 | | vzuftajcmufcHud&d,m r&SdrDSu bmtcuftcJawGBuKHygovJ/  What difficulties did you face before using tea drying machine? | | | | | | | 1/---------------------------------  2/----------------------------------  3/----------------------------------  1…………………………………..  2…………………………………..  3………………………………….. | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 21 | | vzufpdkufysKd;&mwGifrnfonfh tcuftcJBuHKawGU cJh&ygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckru jzpfekdifonf)**  What problem did you face in planting tea? *(multiple choice)* | | | | | | | jyóemr&Sdyg-------------------------------0  No problem…………………………………0  rodyg-------------------------------------97  Don’t know…………………………………..97  rdk;acgifjcif;---------------------------------1  Drought…………………………………………1  a&m\*gESifhydk;rTm;usa&mufjcif;----------------2  Pest and disease-------------------------2  ajrqDMoZmnHUzsif;jcif;----------------------3  Poor soil------------------------------------3  pdkufenf;pepftm;enf;jcif;------------------4  Poor planting technique---------------4  aps;uGufr&Sdjcif;-----------------------------5  No market………………………………………5  oGif;tm;pkvHkavmufpGmroHk;Edkifjcif;----------6  Insufficient input…………………………….6  oGif;tm;pktwdk;EIef;jrifhrm;jcif;--------------7  Interest rate of inputs hight……………7  aps;rwnfNidrfjcif;------------------------ -8  Unstable price……………………………….8  tajcmufcH&eftqifrajyjcif;----------------9  Uncomfortable for drying………………9  vzufrsKd;aphr&Ekdifjcif;---------------------10  Lack of tea seeds………………………….10  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)---------------------------11  Others (specify)…………………………….11 | | | |  | | | | | | **0^97**  **qkdvQif**  **23 ukdoGm;yg/**  If 0 & 97, go to 23 | | |
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| 22 | | txufygjyóemrsm;xJrSoifBuHKawGUcJh&aom ta&;BuD;qHk;jyóemubmvJ/  What is the main problem? (Select from factors mentioned above) | | | | | | | (tay:tcsufrsm;rSwpfckom/uk'feHygwfomjznfUyg)  (Select from factors mentioned above)  ------------------ | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 23 | | vzufpdkufysKd;&mwGif BuHKawGUcJh&tcuftcJ ,cifxufwkd;vmygovm;/ (SA)  Are problems increased after planting tea? (Single answer) | | | | | | | t&iftwkdif;yJ----------------------1  The same……………………………..1  wkd;vmw,f-------------------------2  Yes………………………………………..2  avQmhvmw,f----------------------3  Reduced………………………………3 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 24 | | bmaMumifhtwGuftJ'DvkdjzpfwmvJ/  What are the reasons? | | | | | | | 1/-----------------------  2/-----------------------  3/-----------------------  4/-----------------------  1…………………………………..  2…………………………………..  3…………………………………..  4…………………………………… | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 25 | | vufzufaps;uGuf tvm;tvmrSm  Do you think tea market potentials will improve? | | | | | | | wdk;wufvmzG,f&m&Sdonf-----------------1  Yes……………………………………………….1  ,ciftwdkif;------------------------------2  The same……………………………………………2  rajymwwfyg------------------------------97  Don’t know………………………………………97 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 26 | | uJ&f jrefrm pDrHudef;0ifNyD;aemuf xif;&I;ya'omyif b,fESpfyif&cJhygovJ/  How many woodlots did you plant after CARE project? | | | | | | | xif;pdkufcif;twGuf---------------- yif  Woodlots…………………………….. | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 27 | | oifhrdom;pkwGifvufzufESifhywfoufonfY rnfonfhoifwef;rsdK;ukd b,fESpfBudrfwufzl; ygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What kind of tea-related training you and your family members did attend?  (Multiple answer) | | | | | | | r&&Sdyg-------------------------------0  No……………………………………………0 | | | |  | | | | | | **r&&Sdyg[k ajzyguá(c.2) odkU**  If not, go to b.2 | | |
| vzufqifhyGm;oifwef; ---------------1 ( )  Tea growing…………………………………………..1 | | | |  | | | | | |
| vzufpdkufawmifolrsm;tpnf;ta0; -2 ( )  Tea growers meeting……………………………..2 | | | |  | | | | | |
| vzufxkwfvkyfrItwGuf avhvma&;c&D;pOf--3( )  Corss visit……….……………………………………….3 | | | |  | | | | | |
| pdkufysdK;a&;qifhyGm;oifwef; ----------4( )  Agriculture…..………………………………………..4 | | | |  | | | | | |
| pdkufysdK;a&;twGuf avhvmrIc&D;pOf--5( )  Visit for agriculture………………………………..5 | | | |  | | | | | |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg)---------------------6( )  Others (specify)…………………………………..6 | | | |  | | | | | |
| 28 | | tqdkygpdkufysdK;a&;oifwef;ukdb,folwufa&mufcJhygovJ/  Who attended such training? | | | | | | | txufyg tdrfaxmifpktrSwfpOfrsm;ukd  azmfjyyg(---------------)  put household number | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 29 | | tqdkygpdkufysdK;a&;oifwef;rS &&Sdvmaom todtjrifrsm;rSm  (tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)  Knowledge gained from the training:  (Multiple answer) | | | | | | | ajraqG;jyKvkyfenf;---------------------- --------1  Composting…………………………….1 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | ajrqDvTmxdef;odrf;rIqdkif&m A[kokw-------------2  Knowledge of maintaining soil……….2 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | pdkufysdK;ajrjyKjyifenf;---------------------- -------3  Soil preparation technique……………3 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | oD;ESHpdkufysdK;enf;--------------------------- ------4  Crops growing…………………………4 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | obm0 ajrMoZmtoHk;jyKenf;------------- ------5  Use of organic fertilizer technique…..5 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | pdkufysdK;a& toHk;jyKenf;--------------------- -----6  Use of irrigation………………………..6 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | oD;ESHaps;uGuf&SmazGenf;------------------- ------7  Explore crops market………………….7 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------8  Others (specify)………………………..8 | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 30 | | oifwef;rSb,ftcsufawGukdjyefokH;jzpfygovJ/  What elements do you practice from the training? | | | | | | | 1/---------------------------  2/---------------------------  3/---------------------------  4/---------------------------  1…………………………………..  2…………………………………..  3…………………………………..  4…………………………………… | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| 31 | | bmtusKd;aus;Zl;awG&&SdvmygovJ/  What are the benefits you gained? | | | | | | | 1/---------------------------  2/---------------------------  3/---------------------------  4/---------------------------  1…………………………………..  2…………………………………..  3…………………………………..  4…………………………………… | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |
| **(c.2) rdk;&moDv,fpyg; pdkufysdK;jcif;** (b.2) Low land paddy in rainy season | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **No.** | | **Question** | | | | | | | **Answer** | | | | **,ck**  **(NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif;)**  Present (the last 12 months) | | | | **,cif**  **(uJ&f jrefrm rwkdifcif)**  Past (before CARE project) | | **Skip** | | |
| 1 | | pyg;pkdufysKd;ygovm;/  Did you grow rice? | | | | | | | pdkufysdK;ygonf------------- 1  Yes...................................1  rpdkufysdK;yg------------- 2  No..................................2 | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | | **,cif?,ck 2 qkdvQif (c.4.1) ukdoGm;yg/**  If present and past, go to (b.4.1). | | |
| 2 | | pdkufysdK;cJhygu wpfESpfywfvHk;rSm b,f&moDpyg;awGpdkufygovJ/  If yes, what type of paddy season? | | | | | | | v,fpyg; ---------------------1  low land paddy ……………..1  awmif,m pyg; -------------------2  Upland paddy………………….2 | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | |  | | |
| 3 | | b,fvwGifajrpjyifNyD; b,fvrSm&dwfodrf;ygovJ/  In what month did you start land preparation and in what month did you harvest? | | | | | | | ---------------rS--------------xd  From……………….to……………d | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | |  | | |
| 4 | | rdk;&moD pyg;b,fESpfrlpkdufysdK;ygovJ/  How many Mu did you grow rice in rainy season? | | | | | | | ----------rl  ………………………..Mu | | | | ------ | | | | ------ | |  | | |
| 5 | | NyD;cJhaomrdk;&moDwGif pyg;pdkufysdK;&eftwGuf rdk;a&vHkavmufpGm&&Sdygovm;/  Did you get enough rain water for your paddy field in previous rainy season? | | | | | | | vHkavmufygonf-------- 1  Yes......................... 1  rvHkavmufyg------------ 2  No............................ 2 | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | | **,cif?,ck 1qkdvQif8 ukdoGm;yg/**  If present and past, go to 8 | | |
| 6 | | rvHkavmufygu pyg;cif;odkYa&oGif;ygovm;/  If not, did you irrigate your paddy field? | | | | | | | oGif;ygonf-------------- 1  Yes......................... 1  roGif;yg----------------- 2  No......................... 2 | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | | **,cif?,ck 2qkdvQif8 ukdoGm;yg/**  If present and past, go to 8. | | |
| 7 | | b,fESpfrl a&oGif;pkdufygoenf;/  How many Mu did you irrigate? | | | | | | | ----------------rl  …………………………..Mu | | | | ------------ | | | | ----------- | |  | | |
| 8 | | NyD;cJhaomrdk;&moDwGif oif\v,f^,mrSwrlukd pyg;rnfrQxGuf&SdygovJ/ | | | | | | | ---------------rl | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | |  | | |
| 9 | | pyg;(qef)a&mif;cs&ygovm;/  Did you sell any of that rice? | | | | | | | a&mif;ygonf------------ 1  Yes......................... 1  ra&mif;yg---------------- 2  No......................... 2 | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | | **,cif?,m2qkdvQif (c.3.1) ukdoGm;yg/**  If present and past, go to (b.3.1) | | |
| 10 | | pyg;(qef)b,fESpfwkHa&mif;cscJhygovJ/  How much did you sell? | | | | | | | ----------wkH  …………………….basket (*Tong*) | | | | ------- | | | | ------- | |  | | |
| 11 | | pyg; 1wkHukd b,faps;&SdygovJ/  What is the price for one basket (*Tong*)? | | | | | | |  | | | | --------- | | | | --------- | |  | | |
| **(c.3) awmif,m pyg;** (b.3) Upland paddy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **No.** | | **Question** | | | | | | | **Answer** | | | | | **,ck**  **(NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif;)**  Present (last 12 months) | | | | | | **Skip** | |
| 1 | | awmif,mpyg;udk b,fvwGifajrpjyifNyD; b,fvwGif&dwfodrf;ygoenf;/  In what month did you start land preparation for upland paddy and in what month did you harvest? | | | | | | | --------------rS-------------xd  From……………….to……………….. | | | | |  | | | | | |  | |
| 2 | | NyD;chJaom awmif,mpyg; b,fESpfrl pdkufysdK;cJhygovJ/  How many Mu did you grow upland paddy? | | | | | | | ----------rl  ……………………..Mu | | | | | ------- | | | | | |  | |
| 3 | | awmif,mpyg; wrlukd b,fESpfawm&&SdcJhygovJ/  How many basket (*taw)* did you get for one Mu? | | | | | | | -----------awm  *……………………………basket (taw)* | | | | | ------- | | | | | |  | |
| 4 | | awmif,mpyg;a&mif;csrI&Sdygovm;/  Did you sell any of that rice? | | | | | | | a&mif;ygonf---------- 1  Yes......................... 1  ra&mif;yg-------------- 2  No......................... 2 | | | | |  | | | | | | **,ck2qkdvQif7ukdoGm;yg/**  If present, go to 7. | |
| 5 | | awmif,mpyg; b,fESpfawma&mif;cscJhygovJ/  How many basket (*taw)* of upland paddy did you sell? | | | | | | | -----------awm  *……………………………basket(taw)* | | | | | ------- | | | | | |  | |
| 6 | | pyg; 1awmukd b,faps;&SdygovJ/  What is the price for one basket (*taw)?* | | | | | | | ----------------- | | | | | --------- | | | | | |  | |

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|  | **pyg;pkdufvQif ar;&ef** |  |  |  |
| 7 | NyD;cJhaom (12)vtwGif;pyg;pdkufysKd;&m wGifrnfonfh tcuftcJBuHKawGUcJh&ygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What problems did you face when growing paddy in the last 12 months? (Multiple choice) | rodyg-----------------------------------------97  Don’t know……………………………………….97  rdk;acgif^a&BuD;------------------------ ---1  Drought/flood……………………………………..1  ydk;+a&m\*gusa&muf-------------------- 2  Pest and diseases………………………………..2  &dwfodrf;NyD;aemufavvGifhqkH;&IH;rIrsm;--- ---3  High post-harvest loss…………………………3  ajrqDMoZmnHHYzsif;--------------------- ---4  Poor soil fertility…………………………………..4  pdkufysdK;enf;pepftm;enf;------------- 5  Lack of rice growing technique……………..5  a&oGif;enf;pepftm;enf;------------- -----6  Lack of irrigation system………………………..6  oGif;tm;pkoHk;pJGEdkifrItm;enf;---------- ------7  Lack of inputs…………………………………………7  aygif;jrufjyóem&Sdk------------------------ 8  Weeds……………..…………………………………..8  vHkNcHKaomodkavSmifae&mr&Sd------------ ----9  No proper storage place………………………..9  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)--------------------- 10  Others (specify)…………………………………..10 |  | **97 qkdvQif 9 ukd oGm;yg/**  If 97, go to 9 |
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| 8 | pkdufysdK;a&;ESifh ywfoufNyD; tBuD;rm;qkHk;jyóemu bmvJ/**(SA)**  What is the main important problem you faced? *(select one from 7)* | (tay:tcsufrsm;rSwpfckom/ uk'feHygwfomjznfUyg)  Put one from no. 7 with code only. | ----------- |  |
| 9 | NyD; cJhaom(12)vtwGif; pyg;pkdufysdK;&mwGif "gwfajrMoZmoHk;cJhygovm;/  Did you use chemical fertilizer in growing rice in the last 12 months? | oHk;ygonf-------------- 1  Yes......................... 1  roHk;yg------------------ 2  No......................... 2 |  | **roHk;yg[k**  **ajzyguá 11 odkU**  If not, go to 11 |
| 10 | rnfonfh"gwfajrMoZmudk toHk;jyKygovJ/ 1rl rSm b,favmufxnfhygovJ/ (roHk;ygu ]0} a&;yg/)  (trsdK;tpm;ESifh yg0ifrIudka&;yg)  If yes, what kind of chemical fertilizer did you use? And how much did you use for one Mu?  *(If not used, put 0)* | ,l&D;,m;-----------------tdwf(uDvkd) Urea..………………………… bag(kg)  wDplyg--------------------tdwf(uDvkd)  T-super …………………… bag(kg)  uGefaygif;--------------------( )uDv  Compound…………………… bag(kg)dk  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------- ( )uDvkd  Other (specify)……………… bag(kg |  |  |
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| 11 | NyD;cJhaom wpfESpftwGif; pyg;pdkufysdK;&mwGif obm0ajrMoZmoHk;cJhygovm;/  Did you use organic fertilizers in growing rice last year? | oHk;ygonf------------- 1  Yes......................... 1  roHk;yg----------------- 2  No......................... 2 |  | **roHk;yg[k**  **ajzyguá 13 odkU**  If not, go to 13 |
| 12 | rnfonfhobm0ajrMoZmudk oHk;ygovJ/ 1rlwGifb,favmufxnfhoHk;ygovJ/  If yes, what kind of organic fertilizer did you use? And how much did you use for one Mu? | wd&dpämefacs;-----------------vSnf;tpD;  Animal manure……………. Bullock cart  tyift<uif;^usef----------vSnf;tpD;  Crop residue…………… Bullock cart  ajraqG;------------------tdwf(1wif;cJGtdwf)  Compost ……………Bag (1 ½ local basket)  qkdifrS0,f-------------------tdwf  Buy from shop…………………..Bag |  |  |
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| 13 | NyD;cJhaom(12)vtwGif; b,fpyg;rsdK;pkdufcJhygovJ/ **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What variety of paddy did you grow during the last 12 months? (Multiple choice) | a'orsKd;------------------------------1  Domestic……………………………….1  aumufnSif;---------------------2  Sticky rice.................................2  qif;a&TvD------------------------3  Sin Shwe Li................................3  w&kwfrsdK;(203^881)---------- -4  Chinese Variety........................4  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)---------------- 5  Others (Specify)........................5 | | |  |  |
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| 14 | pyg;ukd b,fvdk&dwfygovJ/  **(SA)**  How do you reap paddy? | wHZOf ----------------------------------------1  Sickle…………………………………………………1  &dwfodrf;pufjzifh ------------------------------2  Machine…………………………………………….2  tjcm;( azmfjyyg) -----------------------------3  Others (specify)………………………………….3 | | |  |  |
| 15 | &dwfcsdefwGifoif\pyg;aumif;rGefpGm&ifhrSnfhyg ovm;/  Is the paddy properly ripen when reap? | | rSnfhygonf---------------------- 1  Yes……………………………………….1  rrSnfhyg--------------------------- 2  No…………………………………………2 |  | |  |
| 16 | pyg;udkrnfonfhvu©PmudkMunfhNyD;&dwfygovJ/ **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What characteristics of paddy you look when you reap? (Multiple answer) | | t&GufudkMunfhjcif;jzifh---------------------1  Leaf………………………………………………1  oufwrf;wGufcsufjcif;jzifh-----------------2  Age….…………………………………………..2  pyg;aphta&mifMunfhjcif;jzifh----------------3  Color of seeds………………………………….3  ab;em;v,f&dwfodrf;csdef-------------------4  When nearby farms reap………………..4  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------5  Others (specify)……………………………….5 |  | |  |
| 17 | NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif;pyg;udk b,fvdkacR avSUcJhygovJ/  (SA)  How did you thresh paddy during the past 12 months? (Single answer) | | wd&dpämefjzifh---------------------------------1  Animal…………………………………………….1  pufypönf;jzifh-------------------------------2  Machine…………………………………………..2  vuf&dkufwkwfuJhodkUypönf;rsm;jzifh------------3  Hand tool…………………………………………3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)---------------------------- 4  Others (specify)………………………………4 |  | |  |
| 18 | oif\pyg;udkb,fae&mwGifa>cavSUygovJ/  Where did you thresh your paddy? | | pdkufuGufwGif-------------------------------------1  In the farm field……………………………………1  pdkufuGufESifha0;aomae&mwGif  (twiftcsvdkonf)------------------------------2  Far from the field………………………………….2 |  | |  |
| 19 | pyg;udktNynfht0ajcmufatmifvSef;cJhygovm;/  Do you fully dry paddy? | | vSef;cJhygonf----------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………….1  rvSef;cJhyg-------------------------------2  No……………………………………………..2 |  | |  |
| 20 | tajcmufvSef;&efoifhawmfaomae&mudka&G;yg  ovm;/  Did you select suitable place for drying? | | a&G;ygonf------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………….1  ra&G;yg---------------------------------2  No……………………………………………..2 |  | |  |
| 21 | rsm;aomtm;jzifhoif\pyg;udkb,fvdktajcmufcHygovJ/ (SA)  In general how do you dry your paddy? (Single answer) | | aevSef;jcif;-----------------------------1  Under the sun…………………………….1  trdk;atmufxm;jcif;--------------------2  Under the shade………………………..2  avrIwfud&d,mjzifh----------------------3  Compressor…………………………………3  tajcmufcHpufjzifh-----------------------4  Drying machine…………………………..4  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)------------------------5  Others (specify)………………………..5 |  | |  |
| 22 | oif\pyg;udkaumif;pGmodkavSmifygovm;/ (rdk;? ydk;? <uuf wdkUrSumuG,fjcif;)  Do you properly store your paddy? (to protect from rain, pest and rat) | | odkavSmifygonf-------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………….1  rodkavSmifyg-----------------------------2  No……………………………………………..2 |  | | **2 [kajzyguá**  **24 odkU**  If 2, go to 24 |
| 23 | odkavSmifpOfydk;owfaq; wpfckckoHk;ygovm;/  Do you use pesticide during storing? | | oHk;ygonf--------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………….1  roHk;yg-----------------------------------2  No……………………………………………..2 |  | |  |
| 24 | &dwfNyD;aemuf avvGifhqHk;½IHk;aponfh jyóemrsm;BuHKawGY&ygovm;/  Did you face any problem of post-harvest loss? | | BuHK&ygonf------------------------ 1  Yes…………………………………………….1  rBuHK&yg--------------------------- 2  No……………………………………………..2 |  | | **rMuHK&yg[kajzyguá28 odkU**  If not, go to 8. |
| 25 | &dwfNyD;aemufwpfrlukd qHk;½IH;rI&mckdifEIef; b,favmuf&Sd ygovJ/  After harvesting, how much does it account for the loss for one Mu? | | ----------% |  | |  |
| 26 | &dwfNyD;aemufqHk;½IH;rI tqifhowfrSwfay;yg/  (1-trsm;qHk;? 5-tenf;qHk;)  Please rank post-harvest loss (1 as highest, 5 as lowest) | | &dwfjcif;--------------------------- ( )  o,f,l^ydkYaqmif----------------- ( )  acRavSY---------------------------- ( )  tajcmufcH------------------------ ( )  odkavSmif-------------------------- ( ) |  | |  |
| 27 | pyg; txGufqHk;½IH;aponfh tcsufrsm;udkazmfjyyg/ **(axmufray;ygESihf/)**  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What are the causes of yield loss of paddy? *(multiple choice)* | | &dwfcsdefrrSefjcif;--------------------------------1  Improper harvest time............................1  &dwfNyD;aumufvIdif;rsm;aocsmpGmryHkjcif;---------2  Improper piling in field after harvest ....2 &dwfcsdefwGif ydk;rTm;zsufqD;jcif;-------------------3  Pest damage when harvesting................3 o,f,lydkYaqmifrIenf;vrf;rusjcif;--------------4  Lack of means of transportation..............4 &dwfcsdefv,fuGufxJa&&Sdaejcif;-----------------5  Water in field when harvest.....................5  tajcmufcHypönf;ud&d,mr½Sdjcif;----------------6  No drying materials................................6  &dwfcsdefrkd;&Gmjcif--------------------------------7  Raining in harvest time...........................7  acRavSYpufcRwf,Gif;jcif;------------------------8  No proper threshing machine.................8  pyg;yifrsm;tvGef,kdifvJjcif;(r&dwfcif)----------9  Heavy logging when harvest.....................9  racRcifaumif;pGmrajcmufjcif;-----------------10  Not dry enough before threshing........ 10  tajcmufvSef;&efae&mrvHkavmufjcif;---------11  Lack of place for drying..........................11  odkavSmif&efvHkNcHKaomae&mr½Sdjcif;-------------12  Improper storage place..........................12 qefBudwfpufraumif;rGefjcif;------------------13  Improper milling machine......................13  iSufzsufqD;jcif;--------------------------------14  Bird damage.........................................14  <uufzsufqD;jcif;-------------------------------15  Rat damage............................................15  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------16  Others (Specify).....................................16 |  | |  |
| 28 | trsm;tm;jzifhpyg;udkb,fvdkenf;eJUMudwfcGJygovJ/  (SA)  In general, how do you mill paddy? (Single answer) | | vufoHk;ud&d,mjzifh-----------------------1  Hand tool…………………………………….1  wd&dpämefESifhwGJvsuf-----------------------2  Using animal………………………………..2  pufjzifh-----------------------------------3  Machine……………………………………….3  a&tm;jzifh--------------------------------4  Water power………………………………….4  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)-------------------------5  Othes (specify)……………………………….5 |  | | **1^2 [kajzyguá**  **30 odkU**  If 1 & 2, go to 30. |
| 29 | pufoHk;ygu rnfodkUaompuftrsKd;tpm; jzifhMudwfcGJygovJ/  (SA)  If used machine, what type of machine do you use for milling? | | pufBuD;----------------------------------1  Big machine…………………………………1  pufvwf---------------------------------2  Hand machine………………………………2  pufao;----------------------------------3  Small machine………………………………….3  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)-------------------------4  Others (specify)……………………………..4 |  | |  |
| 30 | aemufqHk;tBudrfpyg;b,fESpfawmBudwfcGJcJhygovJ/  How many baskets (*taw*) did you mill as the last time? | | --------------awm  ………………………..Baskets (*taw*) |  | |  |
| 31 | BudwfcGJNyD;qefb,fESpfawm&cJhygovJ/  How many baskets (*taw*) did you get after milling? | | ------------ awm  ………………………..Baskets (*taw*) |  | |  |
| 32 | BudwfcGJNyD;qef\tajctae  (SA)  Situation after milling…(Single answer) | | tusdK;taMutvGefrsm;----- ---------1  Very high broken rice………………2  tusdK;taMursm;---------------------2  High broken rice…………………….2  tusdK;taMutwifhtoifh------------3  Medium broken rice…………….3  tenf;i,fomusdK;--------------------4  Little broken rice………………………..4  tusdK;taMutvGefenf;---------------5  Very little broken rice………………..5  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)-------------------------6  Others (specify)………………………..6 |  | |  |
| 33 | &dwfodrf;NyD;aemufpyg;txGufEIef;avQmhusrIoufomapaomenf;vrf;wpfckckudktoHk;jyKcJhygovm;/  Did you use any other methods to reduce yield loss in post-harvest? | | oHk;cJhygonf-------------1  Yes……………………………..1  roHk;yg------------------2  No………………………………2 |  | | **roHk;yg[kajzygá c.4 odkU**  If not, go to b.4. |
| 34 | b,fenf;vrf;rsm;udktoHk;jyKcJhygovJ/  If yes, what are they? | | ---------------------------------------- |  | |  |

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| **(c.4) ajymif; (ajymif;Murf;)** (b.4) maize | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Question** | **Answer** | **,ck**  **(NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif;)**  Present (the last 12 months) | **,cif**  **(uJ&f jrefrm rwkdifcif)**  Past (before CARE project) | **Skip** |
| 1 | ajymif;pdkufysKd;cJhygovm;/  Do you grow maize? | pdkufcJhygonf------------1  Yes……………………………..1  rpdkufcJhyg---------------2  No………………………………2 | ------- | ------- | **,cif? ,ck 2 qkdvQif (c.5) ukdoGm;yg/**  If present and past, go to b.5. |
| 2 | ajymif;b,fESpfrl pdkufysKd;cJhygovJ/  How many Mu of maize did you grow? | --------------rl  ……………………..Mu | ------- | ------- |  |
| 3 | ajymif;udkb,fvwGifppdkufNyD;b,fvwGifcsKd;  ygovJ/  In which month did you plant maize and harvest? | -------------rS----------------xd  -------------from------------------to | ------- | ------- |  |
| 4 | ajymif;wrlukd b,fESpfawm&&SdcJhygovJ/  How many baskets of maize did you get from one Mu? | -----------awm  …………….Baskets (*taw*) | ------- | ------- |  |
| 5 | ajymif;a&mif;csrI&Sdygovm;/  Do you sell maize? | a&mif;ygonf---------- 1  Yes……………………………..1  ra&mif;yg-------------- 2  No………………………………2 | ------- | ------- | **,cif? ,ck 2qkdvQif 8 ukdoGm;yg/**  If present and past, go to 8. |
| 6 | ajymif;b,fESpfawm a&mif;cscJhygovJ/  How many baskets of maize did you sell? | -----------awm  …………….Baskets (*taw*) | ------- | ------- |  |
| 7 | ajymif; 1 awmukd b,faps;&SdygovJ/  How much is the price of maize for one basket? |  | --------- | --------- |  |
| 8 | NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif; ajymif;pdkufysKd;&mwGif rnfonfh tcuftcJBuHKawGUcJh&ygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What constraints did you encounter during maize planting? | rodyg-------------------------------------97  Don’t know…………………..97  jyóemr&Sdyg-------------------------------0  No problem………………….0  rdk;acgifjcif;-------------------------------- 1  Drought-----------------------------1  a&m\*gESifhydk;rTm;usa&mufjcif;--------------- 2  Disease and worm---------------2  ajrqDMoZmnHUzsif;jcif;--------------------- 3  Bad fertility-------------------------3  pdkufenf;pepftm;enf;jcif;----------------- 4  Weak planting technique-------4  aps;uGufr&Sdjcif;--------------------------- 5  Lack of market--------------------5  oGif;tm;pkvHkavmufpGmroHk;Edkifjcif;-------- 6  Insufficient inputs----------------6  oGif;tm;pktwdk;EIef;jrifhrm;jcif;------------ 7  Interest rate of inputs high-----7  ajymif;aps;rwnfNidrfjcif;----------------- 8  Unstable maize price------- 8  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)--- -------------------------- 9  Others (specify)……………….9 |  | | **jyóemr&Sd^rodyg[k ajzyguá10 odkU**  If no problem, go to 10. |
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| 9 | txufygjyóemrsm;xJrSoifBuHKawGUcJh&aom ta&;BuD;qHk;jyóemubmvJ/ (SA)  What is the most important issue for you among the above-mentioned constraints? | (tay:tcsufrsm;rSwpfckom/uk'feHygwfomjznfUyg)  (select from above factors)  ------------------------------ |  | |  |
| 10 | ajymif;zl;^ajymif;aphaumif;pGmajcmufatmifvSef;cJhygovm;/  Did you dry maize grain? | vSef;ygonf----------- 1  Yes------------------------1  rvSef;yg----------------- 2  No--------------------------2 |  | |  |
| 11 | NyD;cJhaom(12)vtwGif;ajymif;tajcmufcH&ef  oifhawmfaomae&m a&G;cJhygovm;/  Did you choose suitable place for drying maize during the past maize season? | a&G;cJhygonf------------- 1  Yes--------------------------1  ra&G;cJhyg----------------- 2  No---------------------------2 |  | |  |
| 12 | ajymif;zl;^ajymif;aphrsm;udkaumif;pGmodkavSmifcJhyg  ovm;/  Did you properly store maize grains? | odkavSmifcJhygonf------- 1  Yes--------------------------1  rodkavSmifcJhyg----------- 2  No---------------------------2 |  | |  |
| 13 | ajymif;udkb,fvdkacRovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  How did you thresh maize? (Multiple answer) | vufjzifh-------------------------1  By hand----------------------------1  vufoHk;ud&d,mjzifh--------------- 2  Hand tools-------------------------2  ajymif;acRpufjzifh----------------- 3  Maize threshing machine------3  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)----------------  Others (specify)-----------------97 |  | |  |
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| 14 | ajymif;zl;^ajymif;aphodkavSmifcsdefwGifydk;owfaq;?rIdowfaq;oHk;cJhygovm;/  Did you use pesticide during storing corn/maize seed? | oHk;cJhygonf------------- 1  Yes--------------------------1  roHk;cJhyg---------------- 2  No---------------------------2 |  | |  |
| 15 | vGefcJhaom (12) vtwGif;ajymif;ajcmufNyD;csif; a&mif;pm;cJhygovm;/(aps;aumif;&wJhxdapmifhcJhygovm;)  Did you sell maize just after drying in the past 12 months? (Did you wait until high price?) | ra&mif;yg-----------------------------------0  No……………………………0  ajcmufwmeJUa&mif;ygonf-------------------1  Sold after drying…………….1  aps;aumif;&wJhtxdapmifhygonf------------2  Wait until high price………….2 |  | |  |
| 16 | ajymif;csKd;NyD;aemuf avvTifh qHk;½IH;aponfh jyóemrsm; BuHKawGUcJh& ygovm;/ (txGufEIef;ESifht&nftaoG;)  Did you face any problem in post-harvest? (quantity and quality) | &Sdygonf---------------------------1  Yes…………………….1  r&Sdyg------------------------------2  No………………………2 |  | | **r&Sdyg[k ajzyguá20 odkU**  If not, go to 20. |

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| 17 | ajymif;csKd;NyD;aemuf &mcdkifEIef;b,favmuf avvTifhqHk;&IH;ygovJ/  After harvesting, how much percentage of the maize was lost? | ---------------------% |  |  |
| 18 | ajymif;csKd;NyD;aemufavvTifhqHk;&IH;rItqifhowfrSwfay;yg/(1-qHk;½HI;rItrsm;qHk;? 5-qHk;½HI;rItenf;qHk;)  Please rank loss of post-harvest. (1 as highest, 5 as lowest) | &dwfodrf;jcif;--------------------- ( )  Harvesting--------------------------( )  o,f,lydkUaqmifjcif;------------- ( )  Transportation-------------------( )  a>cavSUjcif;---------------------- ( )  Threshing--------------------------( )  tajcmufcHjcif;------------------ ( )  Drying---------------------- ( )  odkavSmifjcif;-------------------- ( )  Storing---------------------------- ( ) |  |  |
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| 19 | ajymif;txGufavQmhenf;aponfh tcsufrsm; udkajymjyyg/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What are the factors that cause low yielding of maize? (Multiple answer) | rodyg----------------------------------------97  Don’t know…………………………97  ydk;rTm;a&m\*gusa&mufjcif;----------------------1  Pest damange……………………...1  tajcmufcHud&d,mr&Sdjcif;----------------------2  No drying tool…………………….…2  ajymif;csKd;csdefESifh&dwfodrf;NyD;aemufrdk;&Gmjcif;------3  Rain during and after harvest………3  tajcmufvSrf;csdefwGifrdk;&Gmjcif;-----------------4  Rain during drying…………………….4  ajymif;csKd;&eftcsdef^toufroifhawmfjcif;------5  Inappropriate time for harvesting……5  odkavSmifonfhae&mraumif;rGefjcif;------------6  Improper place for storage……………6  tjcm; (azmfjyyg)------------------------------7  Others (specify)……………………….7 |  |  |
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| 20 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;ajymif;&dwfodrf;NyD;aemufavvTifhqHk;&IH;rIavQmhenf;ap&eftjcm;enf;vrf;rsm;oHk;cJhovm;/  Did you use other methods in order to reduce maize loss after harvesting in the past 12 months? | oHk;cJhygonf---------------------------------1  Yes……………………………….1  roHk;cJhyg------------------------------------2  No………………………………..2 |  | **roHk;cJhyg[kajzyguá c.5 odkU**  If not, go to b.5. |
| 21 | oHk;cJhaomenf;vrf;rsm;udkazmfjyyg/  What are they? | ------------------------ |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(c.5) tjcm;oD;ESHrsm;** (b.5) Other crops | | | | | | | | |
| **No.** | | **Question** | | **Answer** | | |  |  |
| 1 | | **tjcm;oD;ESHpkdufysKd;ajr {&d,m pkpkaygif; rnfrQ&SdygovJ/**  How many acres do you have for growing other crops? | | **------------------rl**  ………………..Mu | | |  |  |
| 2 | | **,cif *(uJ&f jrefrm rwkdifcif)***  ***xufpmvQif pkduf*{&d,mwdk;ygovm;/**  Is the acre increased compared to pre CARE project? | | **wkd;vm -------------------1**  Yes……………………1  **,ciftwkdif;--------------2**  The same…………….2  **avQmU---------------------3**  Reduced………………3 | | |  |  |
| 3 | | **oD;ESHtrsKd;tpm;**  ***,cif (uJ&f jrefrm rwkdifcif)***  ***,ck (NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif;) EIdif;,SOfar;yg***  Types of crops before CARE project and after CARE project (the last 12 moths) | ***NyD;cJhaom (12) vtwGif; b,favmuf&vJ/***  How much did you get during the past 12 months | | **,cif *(uJ&f jrefrm rwkdifcif)* xGufeKef;**  **wkd;vm ----------1**  **,ciftwkdif;-----2**  **avQmU------------3**  Yielding before CARE project  Increased……….1  Same…………….2  Reduced…………3 | **,Grfb,favmuf&vJ/**  How many yuan you get? | | **Skip** |
| 3.1 | | pawmfyJ bean | **wkH;**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.2 | | awmifBuD;yJ Taungkyi bean | **wkH**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.3 | | [if;oD;[if;&Guf(rkefnSif;? a\*:zD xkyf?udkufvefpdkif? MuufoGefeD? MuufoGefjzL?c&rf;csOf? tdrfpm;ajymif;) Vegetables (mustard, cauliflower, cabbage, onion, garlic,tomato, corn) | **usif**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.4 | | opfawmf(yif) Woodlots | **vkH;**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.5 | | yJykyf Soya bean | **wkH**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.6 | | yJwDpdrf; Green gram | **wkH**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.7 | | opfMum;oD; (yif) Walnut | **vkH;**  No. of walnut | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.8 | | yef;rsKd;pHk Variety of flowers | **vkH;**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.9 | | emewfoD; Pine apple | **vkH;**  No. of pine apple | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.10 | | urÁvmoD;(yif) Orange | **vkH;**  No. of orange | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.11 | | iSufaysmoD; (yif) Banana | **zD;**  Bunch | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.12 | | ydEéJoD; (yif) Jack fruit | **vkH;**  No. of jack fruit | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.13 | | w&kwfZD;oD;yif Chinese plum tree | **usif**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.14 | | yifrSnfhoD; Passion fruit | **vkH;**  No. of Passion fruit | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.15 | | z&JoD; Watermelon | **vkH;**  No. of watermelon | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.16 | | BuH Sugar | **wef**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.17 | | ajryJ Ground nut | **wkH**  Basket | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 3.18 | | tjcm;(azmfjyyg)--------------- Others (specify) |  | |  | **,Grf**  Yuan | |  |
| 4 | uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUtpnf;rS pdkufysdK;a&;ESifh ywfoufjyD; rnfonfhtaxmuftyHhrsm; &&SdygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What provisions for agriculture CARE gave to you?  (Multiple answer) | | | r&&Sdyg----------------------------------------0  Nothing…………………………….0 | | |  | **r&&Sdyg(okdY)**  **ajrMoZm (okdY)**  **rsKd;aph &&Sdonf [kajzyguá8 odkU**  If not received, go to 8 |
| rsdK;aph-----------------------------------------1  Seeds………………………………1 | | |  |
| ajrMoZm--------------------------------------2  Fertilizer……………………………2 | | |  |
| obm0t&if;tjrpfrsm;xdef;odrf;rIqdkif  &moifwef;-------------------------------3  Maintenance of natural resource training………………………….3 | | |  |  |
| pdkufysdK;a&;oifwef;---------------------------4  Agirucltural training…………….4 | | |  |  |
| pdkufysdK;a&;oHk;a&-----------------------------5  Irrigation for agriculture…………5 | | |  |  |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-----------------------------6  Others (specify)…………………6 | | |  |  |
| 5 | tqdkygpdkufysdK;a&;oifwef;ukdb,folwufa&mufcJhygovJ/  Who attended such training? | | | txufyg tdrfaxmifpktrSwfpOfrsm;ukd  azmfjyyg(--------------)  Describe household list…………….. | | |  |  |
| 6 | tqdkygpdkufysdK;a&;oifwef;rS &&Sdvmaom todtjrifrsm;rSm  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Knowledge gained from the training….(Multiple answer). | | | ajraqG;jyKvkyfenf;----------------- --------1  Soil composting…………………1 | | |  |  |
| ajrqDvTmxdef;odrf;rIqdkif&m A[kokw--------2  Soil maintenance………………….2 | | |  |  |
| ydk;owfaq;oHk;pGJenf;------------------ -------3  Use of pesticide…………………….3 | | |  |  |
| pdkufysdK;ajrjyKjyifenf;------------------- -------4  Soil preparation……………………..4 | | |  |  |
| oD;ESHpdkufysdK;enf;----------------------- ------5  Crops growing……………………….5 | | |  |  |
| ajrMoZmtoHk;jyKenf;------------------ -------6  Use of fertilizer……………………….6 | | |  |  |
| pdkufysdK;a&toHk;jyKenf;----------------- -----7  Use of irrigation………………………..7 | | |  |  |
| oD;ESHaps;uGuf&SmazGenf;---------------- ------8  Outreach for crop market……………..8 | | |  |  |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------9  Others (specify)……………………..9 | | |  |  |
| 7 | pdkufysdK;a&;ESifh ywfoufNyD; ajymif;vJwdk;wufrIrsm; &Sdygovm;/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Is there any improvement regarding agriculture? (Multiple answer) | | | r&Sdyg---------------------------------------------97  No…………………………………….97 | | |  |  |
| oD;ESHtrsdK;tpm;wdk;csJUpdkufysdK;jcif; ------------------1  Crops diversification………………….1 | | |  |  |
| ajraqG;jyKvkyfjcif; --------------------------------2  Soil line sowing……………………….2 | | |  |  |
| rsdK;aphbPfrsm;&Sdvmjcif; --------------------------3  Seeds bank…………………………….3 | | |  |  |
| avScg;xpfpdkufysdK;enf;rsm; pdkufysdK;vmjcif;------ --4  Composting……………………………..4 | | |  |  |
| uGefwkdvkdif;pkdufysKd;jcif;-----------------------------5  Contouring……………………………….5 | | |  |  |
| oD;nSyfpkdufysKd;jcif;--------------------------------6  Mixed growing……………………….6 | | |  |  |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------------7  Others (specify)…………………………..7 | | |  |
| 8 | rsdK;aphbPf&Sdygu rsdK;aphbPf rS taxmuftyHhrsm; &,lzl;ygovm;/  If there is seeds bank, have you ever received any support from it? | | | r&Sdyg----------------------------------------97  No seeds bank…………………..97  &,lzl;ygonf---------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………1  r&zl;yg---------------------------------------2  No………………………………….2 | | |  | **r&Sdyg/ r&zl;yg[kajzyguá12 odkU**  If not, go to 12 |
| 9 | taxmuftyHh&,lzl;ygu rnfonfhtusdK;aus;Zl;rsm; &&SdygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If yes, what are the benefits you got? (Multiple answer) | | | rsdK;aphrsm;xkwfacs;ay;jcif;--------------------1  Seeds loan……………………….1  ajrMoZmrsm; taMuG;0,f,lEdkifjcif;------------2  Could buy fertilizer on loan……..2  acs;aiGrsm; xkwfacs;ay;jcif;------------------3  Provide credit loan……………….3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------4  Others (specify)………………….4 | | |  |  |
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| 10 | tdrfjcH0ef;oD;EShHpdkufysdK;rItwGufrsdK;aphrsm;&&SdcJh  ygovm;/  Did you get seeds for home gardening? | | | &&SdcJhonf------------------------------------1  Yes………………………………..1  r&&Sdyg---------------------------------------2  No………………………………….2 | | |  | **r&&Sdyg/ [kajzyguá12 odkU**  If not, go to 12 |
| 11 | &&SdvQif? bmrsKd;aphawG&SdygovJ  If yes, what are they? | | | 1/-------------------------------------------  2/-------------------------------------------  3/-------------------------------------------  1………………………………...  2………………………………...  3………………………………... | | |  |  |
| 12 | aqmif;&moDwGif[if;oD;[if;&Gufudkbm&nf&G,f  csufeJUpdkufysKd;cJhovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  For what purpose did you grow vegetables in winter season? (Multiple answer) | | | a&mif;&ef-----------------------------------------1  To sell………………………………..1  tdrfpm;&ef----------------------------------------2  Home consumption…………………2  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------3  Others (specify)……………………..3 | | |  |  |
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| 13 | aqmif;&moD[if;oD;[if;&GufpdkufysKd;&efa&udkb,fu&cJhovJ/ **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Where did you get irrigation for winter vegetable growing? (Multiple answer) | rkd;a&^aqmif;wGif;rkd;^ESif;a&---------------------1  Rain, winter rain, snow……………1  a&wGif;---------------------------------------- 2  Well………………………………….2  wl;ajrmif;?acsmif;?jrpf?tdkif---------------------- 3  Canal, stream, creek,river…………3  a&uef---------------------------------------- 4  Pond…………………………………4  qnfwmwrH--------------------------------- 5  Irrigation canal………………………..5  a&ay;a0pepf-------------------------------- 6  Water systems……………………….6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------- 7  Others (specify)……………………….7 |  |  |
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| 14 | aqmif;&moD[if;oD;[if;&Gufpdkuf&mwGifbmjyóemrsm;&ifqdkifcJh&ygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What problems did you face in growing winter vegetables? (Multiple answer) | r&Sdyg---------------------------------------- 0  No problem………………………….0  rodyg---------------------------------------- 97  Don’t know……………………………..97  ydk;a&m\*g-------------------------------------- 1  Pest and disease……………………….1  tdrfarG;wd&dpmäef------------------------------- 2  Animal……………………………….2  rdk;acgif-------------------------------------- 3  Drought……………………………..3  rdk;rsm;---------------------------------------- 4  Too much rain………………………..4  a&aumif;pGmroGif;Edkifjcif;-------------------- 5  Lack of irrigation……………………….5  olckd;----------------------------------------- 6  Theft…………………………………….6  rsdK;aphraumif;jcif;---------------------------- 7  Improper seeds………………………7  oGif;tm;pktjynfht0roHk;Edkifjcif;------------- 8  Lack of inputs…………………………..8  enf;pepftm;enf;jcif;------------------------ 9  Weak technique……………………..9  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)--------------------------------- 10  Others (specify)………………………10 |  | **r&Sdyg/ rodyg[kajzyguá16 odkU**  If not, go to 16 |
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| 15 | aqmif;&moD[if;oD;[if;&GufpdkufysKd;&mwGift"du jyóemubmvJ/ **(SA)**  What is the main problem? | (tay:tcsufrsm;rS wpfckoma&G;&ef)  (select from 14)  ---------------------------------------------- |  |  |
| 16 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;[if;oD;[if;&GufpdkufysKd;  &mwGifajraqG;toHk;jyKcJhygovm;/  Did you use soil micro-organism (humus) in the past 12 months? | toHk;jyKcJhonf-------------------------------- 1  Yes…………………………………1  roHk;cJhyg--------------------------------------- 2  No…………………………………2 |  |  |
| 17 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;[if;oD;[if;&Guf pdkufysKd;&mwGifobm0ajrMoZm^wd&dpämefacs; toHk;jyKcJhygovm;/  Did you use organic fertilizer/animal manure for vegetable growing during the past 12 months? | toHk;jyKygonf-------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………1  toHk;rjyKyg------------------------------------ 2  No…………………………………2 |  |  |
| 18 | [if;oD;[if;&GufpdkufysKd;&mwGifrnfodkYaomrsKd;aphudktoHk;jyKpdkufysKd;cJhygovJ/  What type of seed did you use for vegetable growing? | a'orsKd;-------------------------------------- 1  Domestic variety………………….1  pyfrsKd;----------------------------------------- 2  Mixed type…………………………..2 |  |  |
| 19 | [if;oD;[if;&GufpdkufysKd;&mwGifobm0ydk;owfaq;toHk;jyKcJhygovm;/  Did you use organic pesticide for growing vegetables? | oHk;cJhygonf------------------------------------ 1  Yes…………………………………1  roHk;yg----------------------------------------- 2  No…………………………………2 |  |  |
| 20 | [if;oD;[if;&Gufudk"mwkydk;owfaq;oHk;pdkufysKd;ygovm;/  Did you use chemical pesticide for growing vegetables? | oHk;cJhygonf------------------------------------ 1  Yes…………………………………1  roHk;yg----------------------------------------- 2  No…………………………………2 |  |  |
| 21 | [if;oD;[if;&Gufudkenf;ynmtopftqef;wpfckckoHk;NyD;pdkufcJhygovm;/  Did you use other method to grow vegetables? | oHk;cJhygonf------------------------------------ 1  Yes…………………………………1  roHk;yg----------------------------------------- 2  No…………………………………2 |  | **roHk;yg[kajzyguá23 odkU**  If not, go to 23 |
| 22 | toHk;jyKcJhyguoHk;cJhaomenf;ynmudkazmfjyyg/  If yes, what are they? | -------------------------------------------------- |  |  |
| 23 | rdom;pkwGif pkdufysKd;a&;vkyfief;rsm;udk b,folut"du yg0ifvkyfaqmifygovJ/ **(SA)**  Who in the family is mainly involved in agricultural work? (Single answer). | cifyGef;--------------------------------------------1  Husband……………………………….1  ZeD;-----------------------------------------------2  Wife……………………………………..2  cifyGef;+ZeD;---------------------------------------3  Husband+wife………………………….3  om;orD;------------------------------------------4  Children…………………………………4  aqGrsdK;--------------------------------------------5  Relative…………………………………..5  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------6  Others (specify)………………………….6 |  |  |
| 24 | pkdufysKd;onfY oD;ESH^rsKd;apYtrsdK;tpm;udk b,folut"du qHk;jzwfygovJ/ **(SA)**  Who mainly decides on crops and types of seeds in the family? | cifyGef;--------------------------------------------1  Husband……………………………….1  ZeD;-----------------------------------------------2  Wife……………………………………..2  cifyGef;+ZeD;---------------------------------------3  Husband+wife………………………….3  om;orD;------------------------------------------4  Children…………………………………4  aqGrsdK;--------------------------------------------5  Relative…………………………………..5  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------6  Others (specify)………………………….6 |  |  |

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| **(c.6) pdkufysKd;a&;aps;uGuf** (b.6) Agricultural market | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Question** | **Answer** | **Code** | **Skip** | |
| 1 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;pdkufysKd;a&;oGif;tm;pkrsm;\aps;EIef;ESifhywfoufíowif;tcsuftvufrsm;&cJhygovm;/ (rsKd;? "mwfajrMoZm? ydk;owfaq;? EGm;acs;? tp&Sdojzifh……………---)  Did you get information on market price of agricultural inputs during last 12 months? (seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, manure etc) | &cJhygonf--------------- 1  Yes………………………1  r&cJhyg------------------- 2  No………………………2 |  | **r&cJhyg[kajzyguá3 odkU**  If not, go to 3 | |
| 2 | 4if;owif;udkb,fae&mu&cJhovJ/ (wpfckxufydka&G;Edkifonf)  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If yes, where did you get this information? *(multiple choices)* | tdrfeD;em;csif;rsm;rS------------------------- 1  Neighbours.............................................1  aps;^ta&mif;t0,form;rsm;rS----------------2  Market/traders.......................................2 aMumfjim^vufurf;pmapmif--------------- 3  Announcement/pamphlet......................3  wDAGD^a&'D,dk------------------------------- 4  TV/radio..................................................4  v,form;tzGJUtpnf;rsm;----------------- 5  Farmers Association................................5  uJ&f---------------------------------------- 6  CARE.........................................................6  tjcm;zGHUNzdK;a&;tzGJUtpnf;rsm;------------- 7  Other NGOs...........................................7  tpdk;&tzGJUtpnf;rsm;---------------------- 8  Government..........................................8  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)---------------------------- 9  Others (Specify)......................................9 |  |  | |
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| 3 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;pdkufysKd;a&;xkwfukefrsm;\aps;EIef;ESifhywfoufíowif;tcsuftvufrsm; wpfckck&cJhygovm;/  Did you get information on market price of agricultural products during last 12 months? | &cJhygonf----------1  Yes......................1  r&cJhyg------------2  No.......................2 |  | **r&cJhyg[kajzyguá5 odkU**  If not, go to 5 | |
| 4 | 4if;owif;tcsuftvufudkb,fae&mrS&cJhyg ovJ/ **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If yes, where did you get this information? *(multiple choices)* | tdrfeD;em;csif;rsm;rS------------------------- 1  Neighbours.............................................1  aps;^ta&mif;t0,form;rsm;rS----------------2  Market/traders.......................................2 aMumfjim^vufurf;pmapmif--------------- 3  Announcement/pamphlet......................3  wDAGD^a&'D,dk------------------------------- 4  TV/radio..................................................4  v,form;tzGJUtpnf;rsm;----------------- 5  Farmers Association................................5  uJ&f---------------------------------------- 6  CARE.........................................................6  tjcm;zGHUNzdK;a&;tzGJUtpnf;rsm;------------- 7  Other NGOs...........................................7  tpdk;&tzGJUtpnf;rsm;---------------------- 8  Government..........................................8  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)---------------------------- 9  Others (Specify)......................................9 |  |  | |
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| 5 | oifhaus;&GmtwGif;pdkufysKd;a&;aumfrwDwpfck&Sdygovm;/  Do you know any AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE in your community? | &Sdygonf------------------------------------ 1  Yes..........................................................1  r&Sdyg--------------------------------------- 2  No............................................................2  rodyg----------------------------------------- 97  Don’t know...............................................97 |  | **r&Sdyg^rodyg [kajzyguá8 odkU**  If not and don’t know, go to 8 | |
| 6 | odygu4if;pdkufysKd;a&;aumfrwDudkrnfolu tultnDay;aeovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckru jzpfEdkifonf/)**  If yes, who supported to these/this AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE? *(multiple choices)* | uJ&f-------------------------------------------- 1  CARE.........................................................1  aus;&GmtzGJUtpnf;---------------------------- 2  Community..............................................2  tjcm;zGHUNzdK;a&;tzGJUtpnf;-------------------- 3  Others NGO...............................................3  tpdk;&tzGJUtpnf;----------------------------- 4  Government..............................................4  ukrÜPD------------------------------------------5  Company.................................................5  rodyg----------------------------------------- 6  Don’t know..............................................6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------- --------------7  Others (specify).........................................7 |  |  | |
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| 7 | oifonf4if;pdkufysKd;a&;aumfrwD\tzGJU0ifwpfOD; jzpfygovm;/  Are you the member of this committee? | [kwfygonf---------------------------------- 1  Yes..........................................................1  r[kwfyg-------------------------------------- 2  No..........................................................2 |  |  | |
| 8 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;oifpdkufysKd;aom t"duoD;ESHtwGufrsKd;aph0,fcJh&ygovm;/  Did you buy seed for your main crop during last 12 months? | 0,fcJhygonf----------------------------------- 1  Yes..........................................................1  r0,fcJhyg-------------------------------------- 2  No..........................................................2 |  | **r0,fcJhyg[kajzyguá11 odkU**  If not, go to 11 | |
| 9 | b,fae&mu0fcJhygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If yes, where did you buy this seed? *(multiple choice)* | aps;rS------------------------------------------ 1  Market....................................................1  tdrfeD;em;csif;rS-------------------------------- 2  Neighbour...............................................2  ta&mif;t0,form;------------------------- 3  Traders......................................................3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------- 4  Others (Specify).......................................4 |  |  | |
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| 10 | bmaMumifh4if;ae&mrS0,fygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Why did you buy seed from this source? *(multiple choice)* | aps;oufomaomaMumifh-------------------- ---1  Cheap.......................................................1  0,f&efvG,fulaomaMumifh------------------ 2  Easy to buy...............................................2  ta<u;&aomaMumifh----------------------- 3  Able to buy with credit...............................3  rsKd;aumif;rsK;oefY&vkdY----------------------------4  Good seeds..................................................4  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------------5  Others (Specify)...........................................5 |  |  | |
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| 11 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;oifpdkufysKd;aomt"du oD;ESHwGifoHk;&ef"mwfajrMoZm0,fcJhygovm;/  Did you buy chemical fertilizer for your main crop during last 12 months? | 0,fcJhygonf----------------------------------- 1  Yes..........................................................1  r0,fcJhyg-------------------------------------- 2  No..........................................................2 |  | **r0,fcJhyg[kajzyguá14 odkU**  If not, go to 14 | |
| 12 | 4if;"mwfajrMoZmudkb,fae&mu0,fcJhygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckru jzpfEdkifonf/)**  If yes, where did you buy this chemical fertilizer? *(multiple choice)* | aps;rS------------------------------------------ 1  Market....................................................1  tdrfeD;em;csif;rS-------------------------------- 2  Neighbour...............................................2  ta&mif;t0,form;------------------------- 3  Traders......................................................3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------- 4  Others (Specify).......................................4 |  |  | |
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| 13 | "mwfajrMoZmudk4if;ae&mrSbmaMumifh0,fcJh& ovJ/**(tajzrSm wpfckru jzpfEdkifonf/)**  Why did you buy chemical fertilizers from this source? *(multiple choice)* | aps;oufomaomaMumifh-------------------- ---1  Cheap.......................................................1  0,f&efvG,fulaomaMumifh------------------ 2  Easy to buy...............................................2  ta<u;&aomaMumifh----------------------- 3  Able to buy with credit...............................3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------------4  Others (Specify)...........................................4 |  |  | |
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| 14 | vGefcJhaom(12)vtwGif;tjcm;pdkufysKd;a&;oGif; ukefwpfckck0,fcJhygovm;/  Did you buy any other agricultural inputs during last 12 months? | 0,fcJhygonf----------------------------------- 1  Yes..........................................................1  r0,fcJhyg-------------------------------------- 2  No..........................................................2 |  | **r0,fcJhyg[kajzyguá16 odkU**  If not, go to 16 | |
| 15 | 4if;pdkufysKd;a&;oGif;ukefudkb,fae&mrS0,fcJhovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckru jzpfEdkifonf/)**  If yes, where did you buy these other agricultural products? *(multiple choice)* | aps;rS------------------------------------------ 1  Market....................................................1  tdrfeD;em;csif;rS-------------------------------- 2  Neighbour...............................................2  ta&mif;t0,form;------------------------- 3  Traders......................................................3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------- 4  Others (Specify).......................................4 |  |  | |
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| 16 | rsm;aomtm;jzifhoifhpdkufysKd;a&;xkwfukefudkb,f ae&mwGifa&mif;csygovJ/**(SA)**  Where did you sell your products mostly? (Only one choice) | a&mif;p&mxkwfukefr&Sd------------------------- 0  No product to sell………………………………….0  tdrfeD;em;w0dkuf(&GmwGif;)---------------------- 1  Neighbour...............................................1  Mum;vlrSwqifh-------------------------------- 2  Middle men................................................2  aps;wGif---------------------------------------- 3  Market.......................................................3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------------------4  Others (Specify)............................................4 |  | **a&mif;p&mxkwf ukefr&Sd[kajzyguá20 odkU**  If 0, go to 20 | |
| 17 | 4if;pkdufysdK;a&;xkwfukefudk aps;xJrSmra&mif;ygu bmaMumifhvJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If you did not sell your products at market, why not there? | vrf;yef;qufoG,fa&;cufcJojzihf------------ 1  Difficult road...........................................1  vrf;raygufojzifh---------------------------- 2  No transportation.....................................2  aps;enf;ojzifh------------------------------- 3  Low price....................................................3  tqifrajyojzifh----------------------------- 4  Not comfortable..........................................4  owif;tcsuftvufr&&Sdojzifh------------- 5  No information.........................................5  a&mif;p&mxGufukefr&Sdojzifh----------------- 6  No products to sell.....................................6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------------------7  Others (Specify)..................................................7 |  |  | |
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| 18 | aps;wGifa&mif;cJhygu aps;odkYb,fvkdo,f ,lydkYaqmifygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If you sold the products at market, how did you transport your products? (multiple choice) | vm;jzifh----------------------------------- 1  By bullock cart........................................1  vkdif;um;jzifh-------------------------------------2  By line bus................................................2  axmfvm\*sDjzifh---------------------------------- 3  By Trawler G..........................................3  qkdifu,fjzifh------------------------------------ 4  By motorbike ...........................................4  okH;bD;qkdifu,fjzifh-------------------------------- 5  By bicycle...................................................5  ajcvsifjzifh-------------------------------------- 6  On foot.......................................................6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------------------7  Others (Specify)................................................7 |  |  | |
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| 19 | aps;wGifa&mif;ygu tdrfrSaps;odkY o,fykdY&eftcsdef b,favmufMumygovJ/  If sold in market, how long does it take from home to market? | 1em&Datmuf------------------------------------------1  Less than 1 hour…………………………………………….1  1em&DESifh3em&DMum;------------------------------------2  Between 1 to 3 hours…………………………………….2  3em&Dtxuf-----------------------------------------3  More than 3 hours………………………………………..3 |  |  | |
| 20 | oifhrdom;pkwGif pDrHudef;r0ifrD u pdkufysdK;a&; vkyfief;rS &&Sdaom 0ifaiGudkodyg&ap/ ***(wpfvysrf;rQ0ifaiG)***  Can you tell me about your income for your households from agricultural works before CARE project? (Average for one month) | ---------------------------,Grf  ……………………………………………………………………Yuan |  |  |
| 21 | oifhrdom;pkwGif ,ckESpf pdkufysdK;a&;vkyfief;rS &&Sdaom 0ifaiGudkodyg&ap/ ***(wpfvysrf;rQ0ifaiG)***  Can you tell me about your income for your households from agricultural works (this year)? | ---------------------------,Grf  ……………………………………………………………………Yuan |  |  |
| 22 | Care Myanmar pDrHudef;rS pdkufysdK;a&; eJUywfoufNyD; ajr? oifwef;? tBuHOmPfESifh owif;tcsuftvufpwJh ultnD taxmuftyHh aMumifhoifhtdrfaxmifpkudkb,fvdktusdK;oufa&mufapw,fvdkUjrifygovJ/  What benefits did you get from CARE’s provision of agricultural training, soil, information, advice etc. for your family? | oD;EShHtopfrsm; wdk;csJhpdkufvmEdkif-----------1  New crops diversified……………………1 |  |  |
| avmifpmzlvHkvmw,f----------------------2  Sufficient fuel…………………………………….2 |  |  |
| 0ifaiGwkd;vmw,f------------------------3  Income increased………………………………3 |  |  |
| tdrfeD;em;csif;rsm;udk a0rQEdkifonf---------4  Could share neighbours……………………..4  tpm;tpmzlvkHvmw,f----------------------5  Food secure………………………………………5 |  |  |
|  |  |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg)---------------------------6  Others (specify)…………………………………..6 |  |  |
| 23 | pdkufysdK;a&;vkyfief; wdk;wuf&aom taMumif;t&if;rsm;udk azmfjyyg/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Please describe the reasons for agricultural improvement (Multiple answer). | enf;ynmwdk;wufvmjcif; ----------------------1  Technical knowledge increased……………1 |  |  |
| rsdK;aph&&Sdjcif; ----------------------2  Received seeds……………………………………..2 |  |  |
| txGufEIef;wdk;jcif; ----------------------3  Yielding increased………………………………….3 |  |  |
| aps;aumif;&jcif; ----------------------4  Good price……………………………………………..4 |  |  |
| rsdK;aumif;rsdK;oefYU&&Sdjcif; ----------------------5  Good seeds…………………………………………….5 |  |  |
| xGufukefESifh vkyftm;ydkrdktoHk;jyKvmEdkifjcif; --------------6  Production and more labour used…………………..6 |  |  |
| pdkuf{&d,mydkus,fvmjcif; ----------------------7  Acre widened…………………………………………..7 |  |  |
| pdkufysdK;onfhoD;ESHESifh {&d,mydkus,fvmjcif; ----------------8  Crops and area increased………………………………..8 |  |  |
| arG;jrLonfh wd&dpämefavsmhcsEdkifjcif; ----------------------9  Reduced livestock breeding……………………………9 |  |  |
| a&&&SdrIwdk;wufvmjcif; ----------------------10  Irrigation improved……………………………………10 |  |  |
| tvkyfvkyfcsdefydkrdk&&Sdvmjcif; ----------------------11  More time for work…………………………………….11 |  |  |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------12  Others (specify)………………………………………….12 |  |  |

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| **(\*) arG;jrLa&;** © Livestock breeding | | | | |
| **No.** | **Question** | **Answer** | **Code** | **Skip** |
| 1 | oifhtdrfwGif rnfonfh wd&dpämefrsm; arG;jrLxm;ygovJ/  What animals do you breed? | 0uf ----------------------aumif  Pig……………………………number  Muuf^bJ ----------------------aumif  Chicken/duck………………………number  uGsJ ----------------------aumif  Buffalo…………………..number  EGm; ----------------------aumif  Cow……………………………number  vm;^jrif;^jrnf; ----------------------aumif  Mule/horse/donkey……….number  qdwf ----------------------aumif  Goat…………………………..number |  |  |
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| 2 | uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUtpnf;rS arG;jrLa&;ESifh ywfoufjyD; taxmuftyHhwpfrsdK;rsdK; &&SdcJhygovm;/  Did you get any support of livestock from CARE Myanmar? | &cJhygonf-----------------------------------1  Yes………………………………………………….1  r&cJhyg--------------------------------------2  No……………………………………………………2 |  | **r&cJhyg[kajzyguá13odkY**  If not, go to 13. |
| 3 | tdrfwGif uJ&fjrefrmrSyHhydk;xm;aom arG;jrLa&;wd&pämefrsm; &zl;ygovm;/  Did you receive any livestock support from CARE Myanmar in your home? | &zl;ygonf---------------------1  Yes…………………………………….1  r&zl;yg-------------------------2  No……………………………………..2 |  |  |
| 4 | uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUtpnf;axmufyHhaom ig;om;ayguf rsm; &cJhygovm;/  Did you receive young fishes from CARE Myanmar? | &cJhygonf --------------------1  Yes…………………………………….1  r&cJhyg-------------------2  No……………………………………..2 |  |  |
| 5 | uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUtpnf;axmufyHhaom 0ufom;aygufrsm; &cJhygovm;/ b,favmuf&cJhygovJ/  Did you receive piglets from CARE Myanmar? | &cJhygonf --------------------1  ----------------------aumif  Yes…………………………………….1  ……………………….number  r&cJhyg-------------------2  No……………………………………..2 |  |  |
| 6 | uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUtpnf;axmufyHhaom qdwfrsm; &cJhygovm;/ b,favmuf&cJhygovJ/  Did you receive goat from CARE Myanmar and how many? | &cJhygonf --------------------1  ----------------------aumif  Yes…………………………………….1  ……………………….number  r&cJhyg-------------------2  No……………………………………..2 |  |  |
| 7 | uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUtpnf;rSay;aomarG;jrLa&; taxmuf tyHhrsm;onf a'oESifh udkufnDrI&Sdygovm;/  Are the provisions of CARE relevant to the area? | &Sdygonf----------------------1  Yes…………………………………….1  r&Sdyg--------------------------2  No……………………………………..2 |  | **&Sdygonf[k**  **ajzygu á9 odkY**  If yes, go to 9. |
| 8 | udkufnDrIr&SdvQif?bmaMumifhqkdwm odyg&ap/  If not, what are the reasons? | 1/-------------------------------  2/-------------------------------  3/-------------------------------  4/-------------------------------  1………………………………………  2…………………………………….  3……………………………………..  4…………………………………….  5…………………………………….. |  |  |
| 9 | wd&pämeftpmudk rnfonfhae&mrS t"du&,lygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Where did you get the food for animals? (Multiple answer) | aps;rS0,fonf^pyfpm-------------------------------------1  Buy from market/mixed………………………………….1  uJ&ftzGJUrSyHhydk;ay;aomtpm;tpmtyifrS&onf------2  CARE provision………………………………………………2  pm;MuGif;pm;usef-------------------------------------3  Leftover……………………………………………………….3  iSufaysm^ajymif;^tpmpdrf;--------------------------------4  Banana/corn/……………………………………………………4  tjcm;-------------------------------------------------5  Others (specify)………………………………………………..5 |  |  |
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| 10 | oifhrdom;pkwGif rnfonfh arG;jrLa&; oifwef;rsdK;ukd b,fESpfBudrfwuf cJhzl;ygovJ/ **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Among your family members, what kind of livestock-related training did you attend? (Multiple answer) | yg0ifrIr&Sdyg-----------------------------------------0  Not attend…………………………………………………0 |  | **yg0ifrIr&Sdyg[k**  **ajzyguá13 odkU**  If not, go to 13 |
| arG;jrLa&;qifhyGm;oifwef; -----------------1( )  Livestock refresher training………………………………1 |  |
| arG;jrLa&;twGuf avhvmrIc&D;pOf----------2( )  Cross visit…………………………………………………………2 |  |
| wd&dpämefumuG,faq;xkd;oifwef;-----------3( )  Polio injection for animal…………………………………3 |  |
| 11 | tqdkyg arG;jrLa&; oifwef;ukdb,fol wufa&muf cJhygovJ/  Who attended such training? | txufyg tdrfaxmifpktrSwfpOfrsm;ukdazmfjyyg(------------)  Put household number…………………………………….. |  |  |
| 12 | arG;jrLa&; oifwef;rSbm tusKd;aus;Zl;awG &&SdygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What advantages did you get from the training? (Multiple answer) | 1/-------------------------  2/-------------------------  3/-------------------------  4/-------------------------  5/-------------------------  1………………………………………  2…………………………………….  3……………………………………..  4…………………………………….  5…………………………………….. |  |  |
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| 13 | rdom;pkwGif arG;jrLa&;vkyfief;rsm;udk b,folut"du yg0ifvkyfaqmifygovJ/  (SA)  In the family, who is mostly involved in livestock breeding? (Single answer) | cifyGef;--------------------------------------------1  Husband……………………………….1  ZeD;-----------------------------------------------2  Wife……………………………………..2  cifyGef;+ZeD;---------------------------------------3  Husband+wife………………………….3  om;orD;------------------------------------------4  Children…………………………………4  aqGrsdK;--------------------------------------------5  Relative…………………………………..5  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------6  Others (specify)………………………….6 |  |  |
| 14 | arG;jrLrnfh wd&pämeftrsdK;tpm;udk b,folut"du qHk;jzwfygovJ/  (SA)  Who decide on what tyope of animals to be raised? (Single answer) | cifyGef;--------------------------------------------1  Husband……………………………….1  ZeD;-----------------------------------------------2  Wife……………………………………..2  cifyGef;+ZeD;---------------------------------------3  Husband+wife………………………….3  om;orD;------------------------------------------4  Children…………………………………4  aqGrsdK;--------------------------------------------5  Relative…………………………………..5  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------6  Others (specify)………………………….6 |  |  |
| 15 | ,ckarG;jrLxm;aom wd&dpämefrsm;tjyif tjcm;a'oESifhudkufnD pD;yGm;jzpfrnfh wd&pämeftrsdK;tpm; (3) rsdK;udk ajymjyyg/  Apart from current animals breeding, please describe three marketable animals relevant to the area. | 1/---------------------------------------------  2/---------------------------------------------  3/---------------------------------------------  1………………………………………  2…………………………………….  3…………………………………….. |  |  |
| 16 | arG;jrLa&;qdkif&m wd&dpämefrsm;apmifha&Smuf&ef uJ&fjrefrmtzGJUrSoifwef;ay;xm;aom(AHW) &Sdygovm;/  Are there any Animal Health Worker (AHW) to look after animals provided by CARE Myanmar? | r&Sdyg-------------------------------------1  &Sdygonf----------------------------------2  rodyg-----------------------------------97 |  | **r&Sdyg^rodyg [kajzyguá18 odkU**  If not and don’t’ know, go to 18 |
| 17 | &SdvQif?&GmwGif rnfonfUtultnD&ygovJ/  If yes, what support did they give in the village? | 1/------------------------------------------  2/------------------------------------------  3/------------------------------------------  1………………………………………  2…………………………………….  3…………………………………….. |  |  |
| 18 | oifhrdom;pkwGif ,cifESpfu arG;jrLa&; vkyfief;rS &&Sdaom 0ifaiGudkodyg&ap/ ***(wpfvysrf;rQ0ifaiG)***  Please tell us your past income from livestock breeding (one month income on average) | ---------------------------,Grf  …………………………………….Yuan |  |  |
| 19 | oifhrdom;pkwGif ,ckESpf arG;jrLa&; vkyfief;rS &&Sdaom 0ifaiGudkodyg&ap/ ***(wpfvysrf;rQ0ifaiG)***  Please tell us your current income from livestock breeding (one month income on average) | --------------------------,Grf  …………………………………….Yuan |  |  |

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| **(C) a&&&SdrI? tdrfomESihf usef;rma&;qdkif&m tavhtxrsm;**  (d) Water and sanitation | | | | | | | |
| 1 | **a&t&if;tjrpf  *Water Source*** | | | | | | |
| ***aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaarrr***  **&vsif-1? r&vsif-2**  ***If get, 1. If not, 2*** | **(u) a&&&Sdonfhae&m**  ***(a)Water Source*** | | **(c)aomufa&ESifhcsufjyKwfa&**  ***(b) Drinking/Cooking*** | | **(\*)aq;aMuma&ESifhcsKd;a&**  ***©Washing/Bathing*** | |
| a&wGif; Well |  | |  | |  | |
| t0DpdwGif; Tube well |  | |  | |  | |
| rdk;a& Rain Water |  | |  | |  | |
| a&uef^a&tdkif Pond/Lake |  | |  | |  | |
| acsmif;a& Stream |  | |  | |  | |
| pdrfhprf;a& Spring water |  | |  | |  | |
| a&ikwfwdkif Tap Stand |  | |  | |  | |
| a&avSmifuef Water collection Tank |  | |  | |  | |
| tjcm;(azmfjyyg) Other (Specify) |  | |  | |  | |
| 2 | a&cyf&ef b,folut"duwm0ef,lovJ/  (SA)  Who is responsible for fetching water? | tdrfaxmifOD;pD; …………………………… 1  Household head ............................1  tdrfaxmifOD;pD;\ZeD; ……………………… 2  Spouse of Household head............2  om; ………………………………………… 3  Son of Household head..................3  orD; ………………………………………… 4  Daughter of Household head.........4  tjcm; (az:jyyg) ……………………… 5  Other (Specify)..............................5 | | | |  |  |
| 3 | a&wpfBudrfcyf&eftcsdef b,favmufMumygovJ/  (SA)  How long does it take for fetching water one time? | **1/ rdk;&moD**  30 rdepfatmuf------------------------------- 1  30rdepfESifhwpfem&DMum;------------------------2  wpfem&DESifhESpfem&DMum;------------------------- 3  ESpfem&Dtxuf --------------------------------4  ***1.Wet Season***  <30 mins 1  Between 30 mins and 1 hour 2  Between 1 and 2 hours 3  >2 hours 4 | | | |  |  |
| **2/ aqmif;**  30 rdepfatmuf --------------------------------1  30rdepfESifhwpfem&DM um; ------------------------2  wpfem&DESifhESpfem&DMum;--------------------------3  ESpfem&Dtxuf ----------------------------------4  ***2.Dry Season***  <30 mins 1  Between 30 mins and 1 hour 2  Between 1 and 2 hours 3  >2 hours 4 | | | |  |  |
| **3/ aEG&moD**  30 rdepfatmuf --------------------------------1  30rdepfESifhwpfem&DM um; ------------------------2  wpfem&DESifhESpfem&DMum;--------------------------3  ESpfem&Dtxuf ----------------------------------4  ***3.Summer Season***  <30 mins 1  Between 30 mins and 1 hour 2  Between 1 and 2 hours 3  >2 hours 4 | | | |  |  |
| 4 | &GmwGifaomufa&udk wESpfywfvHk;&Edkifygovm;/  Is drinking water in village available all year round? | &Edkifygonf--------------------- 1  Yes………………………………………….1  r&Edkifyg-------------------------- 2  No….………………………………………2 | | | |  | **&Edkifygonf [kajzyguá7 odkU**  If yes, go to 7. |
| 5 | rESpfuaEG&moDwkef;u'D&GmrSm a&jywfvyfcJhygovm;/  Did you face water shortage in village during last summer (2011)? | jywfcJhygonf------------------- 1  Yes………………………………………….1  rjywfcJhyg----------------------- 2  No….………………………………………2 | | | |  |  |
| 6 | aomufa&crf;oGm;onfUtcsdefwGif oifb,fu aomufa& &&SdygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Where do you get drinking water when drinking water ran out (dried up)? (Multiple answer) | a&0,foHk;&onf-------------------- 1  Buying drinking water……………….1  teD;tem;½Gmrsm;odkYoGm;cyfonf .. 2  Fetch nearby villages.………….……2  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)--------------------- 3  Others (specity)………………………..3 | | | |  |  |
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| 7 | aomufa&udktdrfwGif b,fvdk xm;odkygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  How do you store drinking water in the household? | ausmufpnf--------------------------------------1  Clay pot……..…………………………………………………1  pOfhtdk;--------------------------------------------2  Glazed earthen pot……………………………………..2  'eftkd;------------------------------------3  'eftkd;--------------------------- ------------ 3  yvyfpwpfyHk;------------------------------------------4  Plastic barrel………………………………………………..4  ayygyHk;------------------------------------------------5  Container……………………………………………………..5  tkwfuef-----------------------------------------------6  Brick-made pot…………………………………………….6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------7  Others (specify)……………………………………………7 | | | |  |  |
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| 8 | aomufa&twGufa&udk rnfonfhenf;jzifh***trsm;qkH;*** jyKjyifygovJ/(SA)  What kind of water purification method do you use for drinking water? | t0wfa&ppfjzifh--------------------------- 1  Cloth filtering…………………………………………1  a&ppftdk;jzifh------------------------------ 2  Filtration (ceramic, sand)…………………………2  wpfnodyfjcif; --------------------------- 3  Store one night………………………………………..3  a&oefYpufjzifh---------------------------- 4  Water purifier…………………………………………….4  usdKcsufjcif;------------------------------- 5  Boil……………………………………………………….5  uvdk&if;^a&oefYaq;cyfjcif;------------- 6  Chlorine/water guard…………………………….6  ausmufcsOf ponfht&mrsm;cyfjcif;------- 7  Use Alum & other materials……………………7  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)---------------------------------- 8  Others (specify)………………………………………..8 | | | |  |  |
| 9 | aomufa&tdk;rS a&udk b,fvdkcGuf trsdK;tpm;jzifY cyfaomufygov/J  (SA)  What kind of glass do you use for drinking water? | a&cGufr&Sdyg………………----- 99  No glass………………………………..………99  vufudkifudkif;ygaom cGuf………---- 1  Glass with lid……………………………………1  vufudkifudkif;rygaomcGuf…---------…-…2  Glass without lid……………………………..2  tkef;rkwfcGuf/bl;oD;……………..… 3  Coconut Mug……………………………………….3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-------------------------- 4  Others (specify)…………………………………4 | | | |  |  |
| 10 | aus;&GmwGifa&^oefUaumfrwD&Sdygovm;/  Is there WASH committee in village? | &Sdygonf---------------------------------------------1  Yes……………………………………………………………..1  r&Sdyg------------------------------------------------2  No……………………………………………………………..2  rodyg----------------------------------------------97  Don’t know………………………………………………..97 | | | |  | **r&Sdyg^rodyg[kajzyguá13 odkU**  if not and don’t know, go to 13. |
| 11 | a&^oefYaumfrwDzGJUpnf;rIwGif trsdK;orD; rsm;,ckxufydkrdkyg0ifoifhonf[k xifygovm;/  Do you think more women should involve in WASH committee? | xifygonf------------------------------------------1  Yes……………………………………………………………..1  ,cktwdkif;tqifajyygonf ------------------------2  Current one OK…………………………………………..2 | | | |  |  |
| 12 | xdkaumfrwD\ vkyfaqmifcsufrsm;udk auseyftm;&rI&Sdygovm;/  Are you satisfied with committee’s activities? | auseyfygonf---------------------------------------1  Yes……………………………………………………………..1  rauseyfyg-------------------------------------------2  No……………………………………………………………..2 | | | |  |  |
| 13 | b,ftcsdefwGifvufaq;ygovJ/ When do you wash your hand? | **1/tjrJwrf;**  Always | **2/wpfcgwpf&H**  Sometimes | | **3/vHk;0raq;**  Never |  |  |
| rpifpGefUjyD;aemuf After defecation |  |  | |  |  |  |
| xrif;[if;rjyifqifrD Before preparing meal |  |  | |  |  |  |
| uav;rsm;tm;xrif;?tpm;tpmrauR;rD Before feeding children |  |  | |  |  |  |
| tpm;tpmrpm;rD Before eating |  |  | |  |  |  |
| tpmpm;NyD;aemuf After eating |  |  | |  |  |  |
| uav;zifaq;NyD;aemuf After cleaning babies' bottom |  |  | |  |  |  |
| tvkyfvkyfNyD;aemuf After work |  |  | |  |  |  |
| trIdufESifhpGefUypfypönf;rsm;udkifNyD;aemuf After touching waste |  |  | |  |  |  |
| wd&pämefESifhtdrfarG;rsm;udkifwG,fNyD;aemuf After handling animals |  |  | |  |  |  |
| tjcm; (azmfjyyg)---------------------- Others (Specify) …………….. |  |  | |  |  |  |
| 14 | oifhvufudkaq;aMumcsdefwGifqyfjym(odkUr[kwf) jymoHk;ygovm;/  Do you use soap or ash when you wash your hand? | tNrJwrf;oHk;ygonf--------------- 1  Always……………………………………1  wpfcgwpf&HoHk;ygonf------------ 2  Sometimes………………………………..2  b,fawmhrSroHk;yg--------------- 3  Never………………………………………..3 | | | |  |  |
| 15 | oifhtdrfwGif tdrfom&Sdygovm;/  Do you have a latrine in your house? | &Sddygonf ---------------------- 1  Yes……………………………………………..1  r&Sdyg--------------------------- 2  No……………………………………………..2 | | | |  | **&Sdygonf[k ajzyguá17 odkU**  If yes, go to 17. |
| 16 | r&Sdyguoifhrdom;pk0ifrsm; rnfonfhae&mwGif rpifpGefUygovJ/  (tajzrSmwpfckru jzpfEdkifygonf/)  If No, where do your household members go for defecation?  (Multiple choice) | uGif;? csHKykwf----------------------- 1  Open field/bush…………………………………1  trsm;oHk;tdrfom------------------- 2  Common public latrine……………………….2  tdrfeD;em;csif;tdrfom……………… 3  Neighbor’s latrine………………………………3  tjcm; (azmfjyyg )……………… 4  Other (Specify)…………………………………4 | | | |  |  |
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| 17 | tdrfom&Sdygu b,fvdktdrfomrsdK;udk oHk;ygovJ/  If you have a latrine, what kind of latrine do you use? | rdv’muefpepf(,ifvkH)-------------- 1  Proof latrine……………………………….1  a&avmif;,ifvHktdrfom----------- 2  Flush/pour latrine……………………..2  a&avmif;,ifrvHktdrfom---------- 3  Flush unproof latrine………………….3  ½dk;½dk;wGif;tdrfom(,ifrvHk) ---------- 4  Normal latrine  (unproof)……………………………………4  **ajray:(,ifrvkH) tdrfom**------------5  On soil (unproof) latrine……………..5 | | | |  |  |
| 18 | tdrfomudktjcm;rdom;pkrsm;ESifhaygif;oHk;ygovm;/  Do you share latrine with other households? | oHk;ygonf…………………… 1  Yes…………………………1    roHk;yg ………………… 2  No..………………………2 | | | |  | **roHk;yg[kajz yguá20 odkU**  If not, go to 20. |
| 19 | oHk;vQif?b,fESpftdrf?vlb,fESpfa,mufoHk;ygovJ/  If yes, how many households and people do you share? | tdrfaxmifpkta&twGuf----------------  Number of households………………..  vlOD;a&ta&twGuf---------------------  Number of people……………………….. | | | |  |  |
| 20 | oifhrdom;pkwGif ig;ESpfatmufuav;&Sdygovm;/  Does your family have under 5 years old children? | &Sdygonf------------------------- 1  Yes……………………………………………..1  r&Sdyg---------------------------- 2  No………………………………………………2 | | | |  | **r&Sdyg[kajz yguá22 odkU**  If not, go to 22. |
| 21 | vGefcJhaom ESpfywftwGif; oifwdkU\ig;ESpfatmufuav;onf  0rf;ysuf0rf;avQmjzpfcJhygovm;/  Did your children (under 5) experience diarrhoea within the last two weeks? | jzpfcJhygonf----------------------- 1  Yes……………………………………………..1  rjzpfcJhyg-------------------------- 2  No………………………………………………2 | | | |  |  |
| 22 | 0rf;ysuf0rf;avQmbmaMumifhjzpfygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What are the causes of diarrhoea? (multiple responses) | rodyg-------------------------------------------97  Don’t know………………………………………….97  tpm;tpmroefU&Sif;aomaMumifh ------ 1  Unhygienic Food................................1  roefU&Sif;aoma&aMumifh--------------- 2  Contaminated water.........................2  ,ifaumifaMumifh---------------------- 3  Flies................................................3  roefU&Sif;aomvufaMumifh------------- 4  Dirty Hands.....................................4  tdk;cGufyef;uefroefU&Sif;aomaMumifh--- 5  Dirty Utensils.................................5  rpif?tnpftaMu;rsm;aMumifh---------- 6  Faeces.............................................6  tjcm; (azmfjyyg ) ------------------------7  Others (Specify)...............................7 | | | |  |  |
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| 23 | 0rf;ysuf0rf;avQmjzpfvQifb,fvdkajz&Sif;&rnfudkoifodygovm;/ ***(wpfrsKd;ruajzEdkifygonf)***  Do you know how to manage diarrhoea? (multiple responses) | "mwfqm;wdkufjcif; --------------------------- 1  ORS........................................................1  tpmqufauR;jcif;--------------------------- 2  Continue Feeding..................................2  aus;vufusef;rma&;aq;ay;cef;^ NrdKUay:aq;cef;^aq;&HkBuD; odkUjyojcif;------ 3  Go to RHC/clinic/hospital.....................3  bmrSrvkyfyg-------------------------------- 4  Do nothing.............................................4  tjcm; (azmfjyyg) -------------------------- 5  Others (Specify).....................................5 | | | |  |  |
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| **(i) 0ifaiG?tpm;tpmvHkavmufrIESifh taMuG;** (e) Income, food security and debt | | | | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Question** | **Answer** | | | | | **Code** | **Skip** |
| 1 | oifhrdom;pkwGif rnfonfh0ifaiG&vkyfief;rsm; vkyfudkifygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What kind of income-generation work do you do? (Multiple answer) | arG;jrLa&;-------------------------------------------1  Husbandry………………………………………………..1  pdkufysdK;a&;------------------------------------------2  Agriculture………………………………………………..2  ta&mif;t0,f-------------------------------------3  Trading………………………………………………………..3  aeYpm;^vpm;vkyfom; ------------------------------4  Casual work………………………………………………….4  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------------5  Others (specify)……………………………………………..5 | | | | |  |  |
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| 2 | pDrHudef;0ifa&mufNyD;aemuf wdk;csJUvmaom vkyfief;rsm;udk ajymjyyg/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Please tell us new extended works after CARE project? (Multiple answer) | rwdk;wufyg------------------------------------------97  No improvement………………………………………..97  arG;jrLa&;----------------------------------------------1  Husbandry…………………………………………………….1  0ifaiG&pdkufysdK;oD;ESH------------------------------------2  Cash crops……………………………………………………2  tao;pm;ta&mif;t0,f-----------------------------3  Small-scale trading……………………………………….3  rkefYvkyfief;--------------------------------------------4  Bread……………………………………………………………4  rsdK;apha&mif;jcif; -------------------------------------5  Selling seeds………………………………………………….5  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------6  Others (specify)……………………………………………….6 | | | | |  |  |
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| 3 | pDrHudef;0ifNyD;aemuf oifhrdom;pkwGif 0ifaiGydkrdkwdk;vmaom vkyfief;rsm;udk ajymjyyg/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Please tell us your works that generated income increased after CARE project. (Multiple answer). | arG;jrLa&;-------------------------------------------1  Husbandry………………………………………………..1  pdkufysdK;a&;------------------------------------------2  Agriculture………………………………………………..2  ta&mif;t0,f-------------------------------------3  Trading………………………………………………………..3  aeYpm;^vpm;vkyfom; ------------------------------4  Casual work………………………………………………….4  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------------5  Others (specify)……………………………………………..5 | | | | |  | **rwdk;vmyg[kajzyguá6 odkU**  If 0, go to 6. |
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|  |
| 4 | pDrHudef;0ifNyD;aemufrdom;pk0ifaiGrnfrQwdk;vmygovJ/  How much has been your income increased after CARE project? | 4-yHk 1-yHkwdk; (0-25%)-----------------------------1  4/1 (0-25%)………………………………………………..1  2-yHk 1-yHkwdk; (26-50%)-----------------------------2  2/1 (26-50%)………………………………………………..2  4-yHk 3-yHkwdk; (51-75%)------------------------------3  4/3 (51-75%)…………………………………………………3  4-yHk 3-yHkwdk;ESifh txuf (76% txuf) ----------------4  Over 4/3 (75%)………………………………………………….4 | | | | |  |  |
| 5 | rdom;pk0ifaiGrnfrQwdk;vm&onfY taMumif;t&if;rsm;ukdajymjyyg/  What are the reasons for family income increased? | 1/-------------------------------------------------  2/-------------------------------------------------  3/-------------------------------------------------  4/-------------------------------------------------  5/-------------------------------------------------  1………………………………………………………………  2……………………………………………………………….  3……………………………………………………………….  4……………………………………………………………….  5………………………………………………………………… | | | | |  |  |
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|  |
| 6 | **vkyfief;trsdK;tpm;tvdkuf 0ifaiGwdk;wufrIudk tqifhvkduf azmfjyyg/**  Describe income increased on specific works | **tvGef**  **wkd;wuf**  Very high | **tenf;i,f**  **wdk;wuf**  Little improved | **wdk;wuf**  Improved | **,cif**  **twkdif;**  the same | **avsmh**  **enf;**  decreased |  |  |
| 6.1 | vzu f tea | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.2 | ajymif; maize | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.3 | pyg; paddy | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.4 | 0ufarG;jrLa&; pig breeding | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.5 | ta&mif;t0,f trading | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.6 | vkyftm;c labour wage | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.7 | tdrfjcH0ef;pdkufysdK;a&; home gardening | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 6.8 | tjcm; ------------------------ | 1  1 | 2  2 | 3  3 | 4  4 | 5  5 |  |  |
| 7 | wdk;vmonfh0ifaiGudk rnfonfhae&mrsm;wGif toHk;jyKcJhygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Where did you spend your income (increased)? (Multiple answer) | vuf½Sdvkyfief;wGifxyfrH&if;EDS; jrSKyfESHjcif;----------------- 1  Invest in current work………………………………………1  vkyfief;opfxlaxmifjcif;-------------------------------- 2  Create new work……………………………………………….2  tpm;tpmtwGuf---------------------------------------3  Food consumption………………………………………………3  aq;0g;twGuf-------------------------------------------4  Medical use………………………………………………………..4  uav;rsm;ausmif;aea&;twGuf-------------------------5  Children’s education……………………………………..….5  tdrfoHk;ypönf;rsm;twGuf---------------------------------6  Tools for home use……………………………………………….6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------------------7  Others (specify)………………………………………………..7 | | | | |  |  |
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| 8 | vGefcJhaom (12)vtwGif; oifhtdrfrSm pm;wJhqefudk b,fu&vJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Where did you get rice that you ate in the past 12 months? (Multiple answer) | udk,fhv,f,mxGuf------------------------------------1  Product from own farm………………………..1  0,f,l------------------------------------------------2  Buy…………………………………………..2  acs;iSm; (odkY) BudKwif,l--------------------------------3  Borrow/take in advance……………………..3  ukefzvS,f---------------------------------------------4  Exchange product……………………………….4  qef^pyg;jzifhvkyftm;c,l------------------------------5  Give labour in return for rice/paddy……………..5  aqGrsdK;rdwfaqGrsm;axmufyHhrI--------------------------6  Support from relative…………………………….6  tzGJYtpnf;wckckrS pm;eyf&du©maxmufyHhhrI-------------7  Assistance from organization……………………..7  tjcm; ------------------------------------------------8  Others……………………………………………..8 | | | | |  |  |
| 9 | WFP ESifh CARE rSyHhydk;ay;aom vkyfief; wGifyg0ifvkyfudkif cJhzl;ygovm;/  Did you get involved in WFP & CARE’s project work? | vkyfudkifcJhygonf---------------------------------------1  Yes………………………………………………………………1  rvkyfudkifcJhyg-------------------------------------------2  No………………………………………………………………..2 | | | | |  | **rvkyfudkifcJhyg[kajzyguá12odkU**  If not, go to 12. |
| 10 | vkyfudkifcJhonfqdkygu rnfonfhvkyfief;rsm;wGif yg0if vkyfudkifcJhygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  If yes, what type of work? (Multiple answer) | FFW------------------------------------------1  FFW…………………………………1  FFE------------------------------------------2  FFe…………………………………2  FFT------------------------------------------3  FFT…………………………………..3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)------------------------------------------4  Others………………………………………………..4 | | | | |  |  |
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|  |
| 11 | WFP ESifh CARE rSyHhydk;ay;aom tqkdyg tpDtpOfaMumifh rnfonfhtusdK;aus;Zl;rsm; &&SdcJhygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What benefits did you gain from such provision? (Multiple answer) | pm;eyf&du©mvHkavmufvmw,f--------------------------1  Food sufficiency……………………………..1  tajccHtaqmuftODrsm;wdk;vmw,f-------------------2  basic infrastructure improved…………………2  aps;uGuftcGifhtvrf;ydkaumif;vm-----------------------3  Market opportunity better…………………..3  usefrm;a&;twGufoGm;vm&ykdtqifajyvm--------------4  Better commute for health………………….4  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------------5  Others (specify)……………………………..5 | | | | |  |  |
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| 12 | jyD;cJhaom (12)vtwGif; oifwdkUpdkufysdK;aom v,f^awmif,mrSxGufaompyg;onf oifwdkUrdom;pktwGuf vHkavmufygovm;/  Was paddy produced from your lowland/upland farm enough for the family in the past 12 months? | vHkavmufygonf------------------------------------1  Yes………………………………………1  rvHkavmufyg---------------------------------------2  No………………………………………..2 | | | | |  | **vHkavmufygonf[kajzyguá16odkU**  If not, go to 16. |
| 13 | rvHkavmufcJhygu rdom;pkwpfckvHk;twGuf 00vif vifrpm;&aomv b,fESpfvavmuf &SdygovJ/  If not, how many months the family didn’t have enough food to eat? | --------------------v  ………………………….month | | | | |  |  |
| 14 | pm;eyf&du©mrvHkavmuf&onfhtaMumif;&if;udkazmf jyyg/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What are the reasons for not having enough food? (Multiple answer) | rdom;pk0ifrsm;ojzifh------------------------------------1  Many household members………………..1  rdk;acgif^a&MuD;aomaMumifh----------------------------2  Drought/flood………………………………2  ydk;rTm;zsufqD;ojzifh-------------------------------------3  Pest damage…………………………………..3  pdkufysdK;ajreJyg;ojzifh------------------------------------4  Small land for growing……………………….4  txGufEIef;enf;yg;ojzifh--------------------------------5  Low yielding……………………………….5  oGif;tm;pkenf;ojzifh-----------------------------------6  Lack of inputs…………………………….6  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------7  Others (specify)…………………………..7 | | | | |  |  |
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| 15 | tpm;tpmrvHkavmufonfhtwGuf b,fvdkajz&Sif;ygovJ/  How did you then solve the problem? | tpm;tpmacs; ^ydkufqHacs;NyD; 0,fpm;onf------------1  Borrow food/credit to buy food……………1  avQmhpm;onf-------------------------------------------2  Reduce eating………………………………..2  ajymif;ESifhqef a&mcsufpm;onf-------------------------3  Corn and rice mixed…………………………3  tjcm;(azmfjyyg)----------------------------------------4  Others (specify)………………………….4 | | | | |  |  |
| 16 | oifwdkYrdom;pkrSm vuf&SdodkavSmifxm;wJh t"dutpm;tpm (qef? ajymif;? pyg;? vl;? qyf....ponf) **b,fESpf&ufpm** &SdygovJ/  How long would last the food (rice, corn, paddy, potato etc) you store currently for the family? | r&Sdyg----------------------------------------------0  No store…………………………….0  1 &ufpm-------------------------------------------1  1 day……………………………….1  1-7 &ufpm----------------------------------------2  1-7 days………………………………2  8-30 &ufpm---------------------------------------3  8-30 days……………………………..3  30 &uftxuf-------------------------------------4  Over 30 days…………………………4 | | | | |  |  |
| 17 | vGefcJhwJh (12) vtwGif; oifwdkYtdrfaxmifpk **tpm;tpmtwGuf ta<u;rwifbJ** yHkrSeftwdkif; pm;aomufEdkifwm b,fESpfv&SdygovJ/  How many months were you able to eat without having debt during the past 12 months? | ----------------------------------- v  ……………………………..month | | | | |  |  |
| 18 | ,ckoifhrdom;pkwGif ta<u; rnfrQ&SdygovJ/  How much debt you currently have in the family? | -------------------------------------------,Grf  ……………………………………yuan | | | | |  |  |
| 19 | twkd;EIef;b,favmufvJ  How much is the interest rate? | twkd;EIef;r&Sdyg----------------------------------0  No interest rate……………………….0  twkd;EIef; ------------------------------------%  Interest rate………………………………% | | | | |  |  |

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| **(p) rdom;pkokH;aiG** (f) Family expenditure | | | | |
| **(p.1) vGefcJhaom 7 &uftwGif; tpm;tpmukefusp&dwf** (f.1) Food expenditure during the last 7 days | | | | |
| **pOf** | **trsdK;trnf**  Types | **tr,fwefzdk; (,GrfaiGjzifh)**  value in yuan | **Code** | **Skip** |
| 1 | qef Rice |  |  |  |
| 2 | qD oil |  |  |  |
| 3 | yJ bean |  |  |  |
| 4 | tom; (Muuf? bJ? qdwf? 0uf? trJom;) meat (chicken/duck/goat/pig/cow) |  |  |  |
| 5 | MuufO? bJO chicken/duck eggs |  |  |  |
| 6 | ig;^ig;ajcmuf^ykZGef^a&xGuftpm;tpm fish/dried fish/prawn/other sea food |  |  |  |
| 7 | ig;yd&nf^ iHjym&nf fish paste sauce/fish sauce |  |  |  |
| 8 | tmvl;^MuufoGefjzL^ MuufoGefeD potato/onion/garlic |  |  |  |
| 9 | [if;oD;[if;&Guf^ opfoD; vegetables/fruits |  |  |  |
| 10 | qm;^ i&kwfoD;ajcmufrIefY^[if;cwfypönf;rsm; salt/chilli powder/flavour |  |  |  |
| 11 | tjcm;tpm;tpmrsm; (oMum;^ aygifrkefY^ bDpupf^ acgufqGJrsdK;pHk) Mumqef ^ Coffee Mix^ EdkY^ tjcm;) other foods (sugar/bread/biscuit/noodles/coffee mix/milk/others) |  |  |  |
| 12 | tdrfjyifywGif pm;aomufjcif;rsm; (rkefY[if;cg;^ tkef;EdkYacgufqGJ^ tokyf^ vufbuf&nf^ aumfzD^ oGm;&nfpmtrsdK;rsdK;^ tat;) Eat outside (rice noodle with gravy/coconut-milk noodle/pickled/tea/coffee/cold drinks) |  |  |  |
| 13 | tjcm; (azmfjyyg)------------------------------------------  Others (specify) |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(p.2) vGefcJhaom (12)vtwGif; tpm;tpmr[kwfaom ukefusp&dwf** (f. 2) Expenditure on non-food items past 12 months | | | | |
| **pOf** | **trsdK;trnf** Name | **tr,fwefzdk; (,GrfaiGjzifh)**  Value in yuan | **Code** | **Skip** |
| 1 | t0wftxnf^ ausmif;0wfpHk Cloths/ school uniform |  |  |  |
| 2 | zdeyf? ajctdwf (trsdK;pHk) Slippters/gloves |  |  |  |
| 3 | txnfcsKyfc Tailoring fee |  |  |  |
| 4 | tdrfiSm;c House rent fee |  |  |  |
| 5 | tdrfjyifp&dwf Outdoor cost |  |  |  |
| 6 | tdrfoHk;ypönf;? ud&d,mrsm; (wHjrufpnf;? zsm? aowåm? apmif? jcifaxmif? ponf...wl? vT? 0uftlvSnfh....ponf) Household equipment (broom,mat, blanket, mosquito net, hammer, saw, screw driver etc) |  |  |  |
| 7 | tdk;cGufyef;uef Pot, plate |  |  |  |
| 8 | tjcm;aomazsmfajza&;qdkif&mypönf;rsm; (wDAGD^ DVD Player^ ponfh) Entertainment materials (TV/DVD Player etc) |  |  |  |
| 9 | usef;rma&;apmifha&SmufrIqdkif&mp&dwfrsm; Health cost |  |  |  |
| 10 | ynmoifMum;jcif;qdkif&m p&dwfrsm; Educational cost |  |  |  |
| 11 | ntdyfc&D;oGm;vmjcif;qdkif&m p&dwfrsm; Night travelling cost |  |  |  |
| 12 | tvSLtwef;ESifh oma&;? ema&; Donation for religious and social events |  |  |  |
| 13 | tjcm; (azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------------  Others (specify)………………………………… |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(p.3) vGefcJhaom (30)&uftwGif; tpm;tpmr[kwfaom ukefusp&dwf** (f.3) Expenditure on non-food item past 30 days | | | | |
| **pOf**  No. | **trsdK;trnf**  Name | **tr,fwefzdk; (,GrfaiGjzifh)**  Value in yuan | **Code** | **Skip** |
| 1 | a&eHqD^ 'DZ,f^ xif;^ rD;aoG;^ vQyfppf"gwftm;c^ za,mif;wdkif^ "gwfcJ oil/diesel/wood/charcoal/electricity charge/candle/battery |  |  |  |
| 2 | a& water |  |  |  |
| 3 | qHyifnSyfjcif;ESifh qHyifqdkif&m toHk;ypönf;rsm; hair cutting |  |  |  |
| 4 | oeyfcg;ESifh tom;ta&qdkif&m tvSukefrsm; cosmetic cost |  |  |  |
| 5 | qyfjym? qyfjymrIefYESifh oefYpifjcif;qdkif&moHk;ypönf;rsm; soap and cleaning purpose |  |  |  |
| 6 | um;? bwf(pf)um;? armfawmf? axmfvm\*sD? qdkifu,f^pufbD;u,f&D? okH;bD;? jrif;vSnf;? vm;o,fc? Car, line bus, motor, trawler G, motorbike/cycle tools, three-wheel, horse cart, bullock cart carrying fee |  |  |  |
| 7 | pD;u&uf? aq;ayghvdyf? aq;&GufBuD;? uGrf;,m cigarette, smoke, betel juice |  |  |  |
| 8 | owif;pm? \*sme,f? r\*¾Zif;ESifh tjcm;pmay (0,f? iSm;) newspaper, journal, magazine, other books (buy and borrow) |  |  |  |
| 9 | bD,m? ,rumtrsdK;rsdK; beer/ beverages |  |  |  |
| 10 | AGD'D,dk^ &kyf&SifMunhfjcif;^ acGiSm;jcif;? 0,fjcif; video, movie, borrow and buying video |  |  |  |
| 11 | tjcm; (azmfjyyg)-----------------------------------------  Others (specify)………………………………….. |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **(q) tzJGYtpnf;rsm; ESifh tBuHjyKcsufrsm;** (g) Organizations and suggestions | | | | |
| **No** | **Question** | **Answer** | **Code** | **Skip** |
| 1 | oifhaus;&GmwGifaus;&GmzGHUNzdK;a&;aumfrwD (VDC) &Sdygovm;/ 4if;aumfrwDfrsm;xJrStzGJU0ifwpfOD;OD;udkodygvm;/  Did your village have Village Development Committee (VDC)? Do you know any member of these committees? | &Sdygonf-----------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………………1  r&Sdyg--------------------------------------2  No………………………………………………….2  rodyg------------------------------------97  Don’t know……………………………………..97 |  | **r&Sdyg/ rodyg[kajzyguá12 odkU**  If not and don’t know, go to 12. |
| 2 | aumfrwD0ifrsm;tm; a&G;cs,frItay: auseyfrI&Sdygovm;/  Are you satisfied on committee member selection? | &Sdygonf----------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………………1  r&Sdyg--------------------------------------2  No………………………………………………….2  rajz-------------------------------------97  No answer……………………………………….97 |  |  |
| 3 | aus;&GmzGHYNzdK;a&;aumfrwDzGJUpnf;rIwGif trsdK;orD; rsm;,ckxufydkrdkyg0ifoifhonf[k xifygovm;/  Do you think more women should be involved in village committee? | xifygonf………………-------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………………1  ,cktwdkif;tqifajyygonf -…-----……………-2  Current one OK..……………………………2 |  |  |
| 4 | aus;&GmzGHYNzdK;a&;aumfrwDzGJUpnf;rIwGif vlrsdK;pkrsm; yg0ifzGJUpnf;xm;rIudk auseyfrI&Sdygovm;/  Are you satisfied on ethnic representation in committee members? | &Sdygonf-----------------------------------1  Yes…………………………………………………1  r&Sdyg--------------------------------------2  No………………………………………………….2  rodyg------------------------------------97  Don’t know……………………………………..97 |  |  |
| 5 | aus;&GmzGHUNzdK;a&;aumfrwDrsm;u aus;&GmtwGif; bmvkyfMu ygovJ/  **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  What is village development committee doing in village? (Multiple answer) | rodyg--------------------------------------97  Don’t know……………………………………97  aus;&Gm\a&SUqufrnfh  vkyfief;pOfrsm; a&;qGJjcif;---------------------1  Village plan drawing………………………..1  tdrfaxmifpkrsm;\y#dyu©ajz&Sif;ay;jcif;---2  Solving problems in household………..2  aus;&Gmt&if;tjrpfrsm;pDrHcefUcGJjcif;----------3  Manage village resources………………..3  aus;&Gmudkudk,fpm;jyKjcif;---------------------4  Represent village…………………………….4  bmrSrvkyfyg---------------------------------5  Doing nothing…………………………………5  tjcm; (&Sdygu)-------------------------------6  Others ……………………………………………6 |  | **rodyg[k ajzyguá12 odkU**  If not, go to 12 |
| 6 | aus;&GmzGHYNzdK;a&;aumfrwDtaejzihf vkyfief;qdkif&m qHk;jzwfcsufrsm; csrSwf&mwGif**rsm;aomtm;jzifh** wdkifyif&mwGif?  **(SA)**  Did VDC consult villagers when making decision? (Single answer) | rodyg--------------------------------------97  Don’t know……………………………………97  wpf&GmvHk;ESifh wdkifyifonf-------------------1  Consult all villagers………………………..1  oufqdkifolrsm;tm;vHk;ESifh wkdifyifonf------2  All concerned persons…………………….2  vlenf;pkwpfpkESifhomwdkifyifonf--------------3  Only few people………………………………..3  aus;&GmzGHYNzdK;a&;aumfrwD0ifrsm;tcsif;csif;om  wdkifyifonf------------------------------------4  Only with members…………………………..4  tjcm;aomMC,WMC,SBMC,LBMC,TIFMC rsm;ESifhwdkifyifqHk;jzwfavh&Sdonf---------------5  With others MC, WMC, SBMC, LBMC, TIFMC……………………………………………………5 |  |  |
| 7 | aus;&GmzGHUNzdK;a&;tpDtpOfrsm;a&;qGJ&mwGifoifh rdom;pkvnf;yg0ifcJhygovm;/  Did your family members involve in village planning? | yg0ifcJhygonf-----------------------------1  Yes………………………………………………..1  ryg0ifcJhyg-------------------------------2  No………………………………………………..2 |  | **yg0ifcJhygonf[kajzyguá9 odkU**  If yes, go to 9 |
| 8 | ryg0ifvQif? bmaMumifhvJodyg&ap/  If not, why? | -------------------------------------------  -------------------------------------------  ------------------------------------------- |  |  |
| 9 | aus;&GmzGHYNzdK;a&;aumfrwD\tcef;u@ESifh vkyfief; aqmif&Gufcsufrsm; tay:auseyfrI&Sd ygovm;/ **(SA)**  Are you satisfied with VDC’s roles and activities? (single answer) | tvGefauseyf………………………-------------------1  Very satisfied……………………………….1  toifhtwifhauseyf…………------------……………2  Moderately satisfied…………………….2  pdwfysuf……………………-------------------------…3  Not satisfied………………………………….3  tvGefpdwfysuf……………………------------------…4  Very unsatisfied……………………………..4  rodyg……………………………-------------------------5  Don’t know……………………………………..5 |  |  |
| 10 | oifhrdom;pkwGif aus;&GmtzGJYtpnf;wpfckckwGif yg0ifaqmif xm;&Gufxm;ygovm;/ **(tajzrSm wpfckrujzpfEdkifonf။)**  Did your family members take part in any of VDC committee? (Multiple answer) | r0ifyg------------------------------------97  No………………………………………………..97  aus;&GmzGHYNzdK;a&;aumfrwD-------------------1  VDC………………………………………………..1  arG;jrLa&;pDrHcefYcGJrIaumfrwD---------------2  Livestock management……………………..2  vzuf&if;ESD;jrSKyfESHrI pDrHcefYcGJa&;aumfrwD---3  Tea investment management…………….3  a&pDrHcefUcGJrI aumfrwD---------------------4  Irrigation management……………………..4  wma&Twef; vzuftoif;aumfrwD--------5  Tar Shwe Tan tea committee……………5 |  | **ryg0ifyg[k ajzyguá12 odkU**  if not, go to 12 |
| 11 | oifhrdom;pkwGif rnfolyg0ifygovJ/  Who involve among family members? | txufyg tdrfaxmifpkZ,m;wGif  yg0ifaom eHygwf------------------------  put household number………………………. |  |  |
| 12 | aus;Zl;jyKí uJ&fjrefrmrSaqmif&GufcJhaom pDrHudef;ESifhywfoufNyD;ykdrkdaumif;rGefap&eftBuHjyKay;yg/  Please give us suggestion/comment about CARE’s project activities for future improvement. | |  |  |
| 13 | vzufpkdufysKd;a&;ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding tea production | |  |  |
| 14 | vzufajcmufvkyfief;ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding tea drying work | |  |  |
| 15 | arG;jrLa&;ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding husbandry | |  |  |
| 16 | tdrfNcH0ef;pkdufcif; ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding home gardening | |  |  |
| 17 | oifwef;ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding training | |  |  |
| 18 | aus;&GmtzJGpnf;rsm;ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding village committees | |  |  |
| 19 | a&ESifhywfoufí-  Regarding water | |  |  |
| 20 | tdrfomESifhywfoufí  Regarding latrine | |  |  |
| 21 | obm0yuf0ef;usifESifhywfoufífh  Regarding natural environment | |  |  |

***ar;cGef;vTmudk tptqHk; jyefppfyg/***

***NyD;vQif ajzqdkoltm; aus;Zl;wifpum;ajymNyD; ar;jref;rIudk tqHk;owfyg/***

Check questionnaires from beginning to the end. After that please say thank to the respondent.

1. 6 Mu = 1 acre [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Opium Poppy Cultivation in the Golden Triangle, UNODC Oct 2006 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. All activities (unless otherwise indicated) will be for a two period [↑](#footnote-ref-3)