



World Food Programme



Food Security Assessment in Kachin State (3 areas)



October 2007

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Food Security Assessment in KACHIN (3 areas)

October 2007



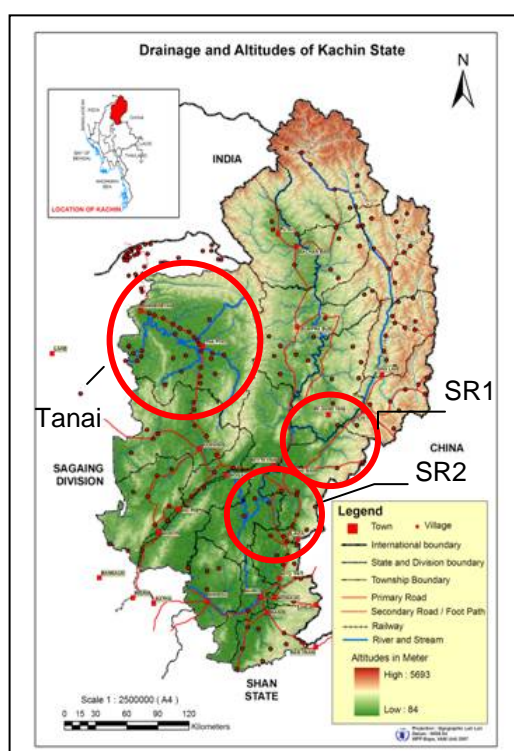
Executive Summary

This Report attempts to describe the food security situation in three selected areas in Kachin State, in October 2007 when food security is normally at its worse due to gradual exhaustion of household food stocks prior to the harvest and when employment/income earning opportunities are scarce due to rainy season.

The purpose of the assessment was to provide a better understanding of the intricacies that impact household food security and provide programmatic guidance for World Food Programme support activities in Kachin.

The assessment was carried out by enumerators trained by World Food Programme in collaboration with World Vision and Shalom Foundation and local authorities between 15 and 26 October 2007. Two hundred and ninety (290) households were interviewed in 15 villages selected from the three targeted areas. The three areas were Special Region No.1 under New Democratic Army for Kachin (NDAK), Special Region No.2 Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) and Tanai area directly under the control of the Government. Fifteen (15) key informants, one per village, were also interviewed as part of the assessment. Additional secondary information where available and has been incorporated in the Report from local authorities.

The selection of villages was not representative since local authorities did not provide a complete list of all the villages in the targeted areas, hence, the sampling was biased and the findings can not be considered as completely representative for the three areas.



The analysis, while focusing primarily on **household access to food** as well as **dietary diversity**, also incorporates information on coping mechanisms, access to land and income-generation and livelihood opportunities. These will eventually feed into the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification which is utilized for analyzing food security of a specific area, and similarly, for this food security assessment in Kachin WFP has applied the standard IPC guidelines.

The Integrated (Humanitarian) Phase Classification¹ is divided into five Phases—*Generally Food Secure, Chronically Food Insecure, Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, Humanitarian Emergency, and Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe*. The preliminary results of the three areas in Kachin indicate a phase of 'chronically food insecure' from the available data in hand. It is the hope of WFP, that in sharing the findings of the Food Security Assessment, other key stakeholders will

¹ Technical Manual Version I, Coates, Swindale, Bilinsky 2005/2006

be able to complement with other additional pertinent data sets, as spelled out in the IPC table below, in order to obtain an improved analysis of the food security situation of the targeted areas as shown on page 3.

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) is a series of questions regarding the household's perception of its own food security status. Questions asked (in indicative order of increasing food insecurity) include worrying about not having enough food, not eating preferred foods, reducing the frequency or quantity of food eaten, and skipping meals. **Household Dietary Diversity Scale** (HDDS) measures the eating habits out of 10 different food groups – 5 items or more classifies the meal as 'adequate intake' and less than two as 'deficient'. It is a particularly useful tool in the absence of nutritional data as was the case in Kachin. World Food Programme, in corroboration with the Ministry of Health, is planning to carry out a Nutrition Survey of the three target areas in partnership with AZG (Medecins Sans Frontieres – Holland) in December 2007. The nutrition results & findings will further improve the understanding of food security of the three areas.

Main findings as of October 2007

- Food insecurity is widespread in all areas, 90% of the households in SR1 and SR2 and 75% of households in the Tanai plain can be characterized as being "food insecure", or have moderate to severe levels of household food insecurity access;
- For female-headed households the picture is worse, up to 80% of female-headed households in SR2 are severely food insecure;
- The brunt of household expenditures are food and health, with 61% in SR1 and 54% in SR2, in Tanai 63% are spent only on Food;
- As per source of rice consumed, over 50% households in SR1 rely on self production, whereas for households in SR2 and Tanai rice has to be purchased;
- Primary source of income is mostly farming or wages, except. in SR1 where cattle-breeding replaces casual labour;
- More than 30% of the households in SR1 have a 'deficient' dietary intake;
- Under-5 dietary intake is worst in Tanai Plain with over 35% as deficient;
- The primary means of coping with food insecurity are accessing credit or advances against harvest (60%) and eating less preferred food items such as corn or low quality rice;
- Taking children out of school is hardly used as coping strategy, reported well below 10% in the households interviewed.

World Food Programme believes that the current Report provides a sound initial assessment of the food security of the targeted three areas and hopes that through improved coordination with other key stakeholders and interested parties, the current analysis can be further strengthened to provide a fuller and more accurate picture of the household food security situation.

WFP would like to thank **Shalom Foundation** and **World Vision** in carrying out the assessment, including the local authorities in Myitkyina and the Special Region authorities, namely, **New Democratic Army Kachin (NDAK)** and **Kachin Independence Organization (KIO)**. And special appreciation for **NaTaLa**, WFP's counterpart Ministry, for facilitating access into Kachin State.

Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification

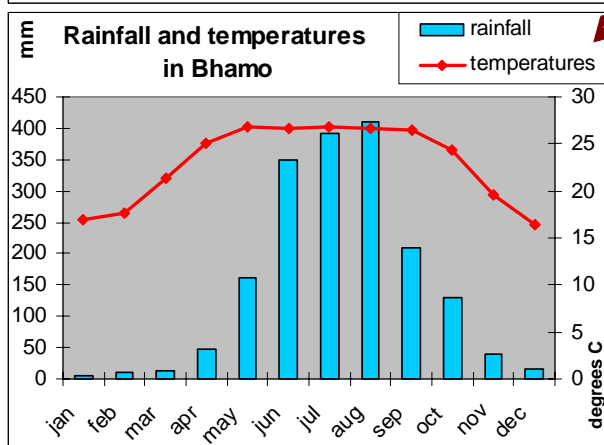
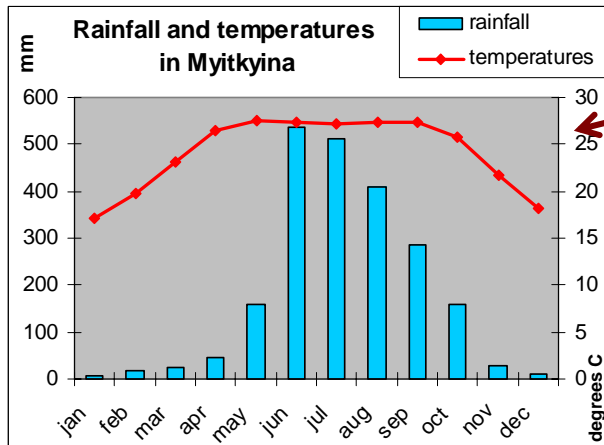
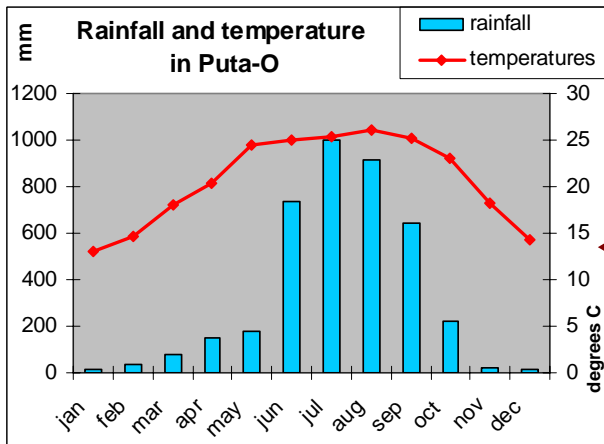
areas	SR1	SR2	Tanai	Comments
CMR				0.02/10M/day (number not reliable)
U5 Mortality				Insufficient data
Disease				Insufficient data
Governance				Considered acceptable in SR1 and SR2, hindering in Tanai (both Corporations attempts on land access and wildlife reserve presence poorly managed)
Taxation				Everywhere, accepted by the population as normal burden, yet not fair
Access to credit				Main coping mechanism as reported by households
Inflation				Insufficient data
Social restriction on women				Nil... female wages are however slightly lower than male in SR1 and SR2 (-4%), more significant in Tanai (-13%)
Social network				With more ethnicities in Tanai plain, differences (languages) could be a hindrance for social network
Access to market				Insufficient Data
Road infrastructures				Insufficient Data
Coping strategies				Households in Tanai are relying less on coping strategies (25% are "food secure" when SR1 and SR2 hardly reach 10% each)
Access to land				Less than 80% of the households have access to land in Tanai
Land productivity				Low yields in SR1 (see more under A.1.d), land confiscation in Tanai hindering productivity
Access to irrigation				Tanai plain geographically better positioned for irrigation
Education				See E.1
Protection				Corporations pressure on population
Environmental damages				Widespread deforestation, but Tanai's Wildlife reserve is at stake

Moderate to low risk / generally food secure
Moderate to high risk / chronically food insecure
High / risk acute food and livelihood crisis
Severe risk / humanitarian emergency
Extreme risk / humanitarian catastrophe / famine

A. Availability of food

1. Natural capital

a) Geography, physical, climate and natural resources



Kachin state is characterized by an extended lowland, vast plain of erosion created by the intense water flows evacuated from the first marches of the Himalaya chain.

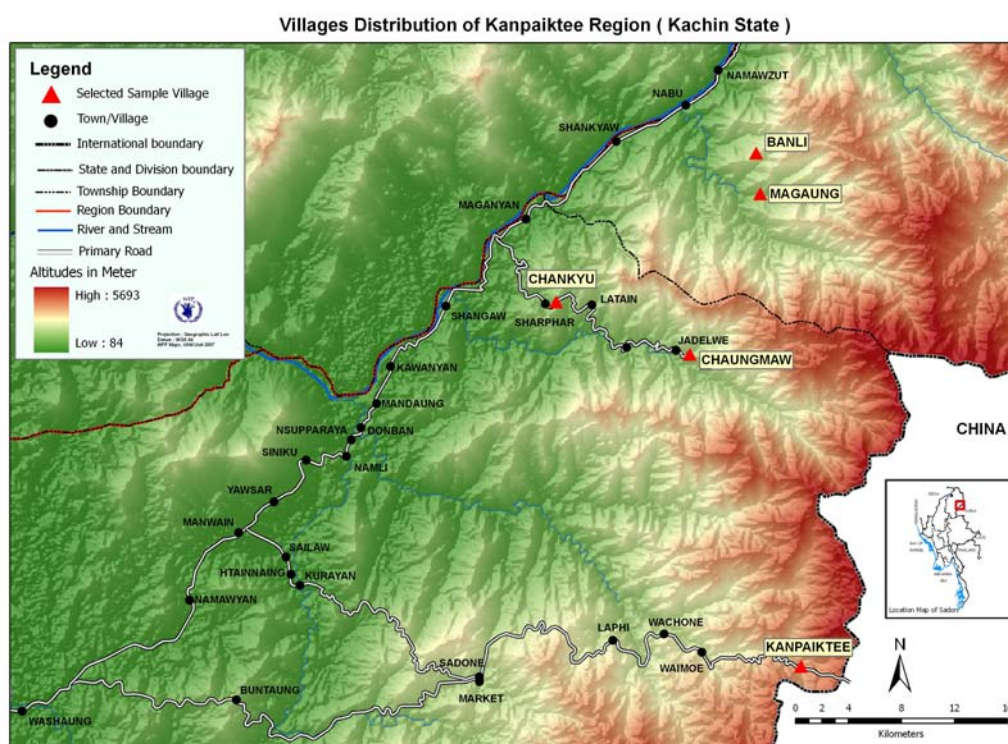
A trough joining the Malikha and Maykha rivers together gives birth to the Ayerrawaddy, 40 km up north from Myitkyina.

The mountain ridges are progressively gaining altitude while progressing north, from 80 meters on its lowest (flatlands) until reaching 5,700 meters. Covering an area of more than 89,000 km², it is the most northern State in Myanmar, with 26% of its surface situated above 1,500m.

The main cities are Bhamo (far south, close from Shan State), Myitkyina (the capital, located 120 km north from Bhamo) and Puta-O in the north, 50km from India, surrounded by the massive fringes of the Himalayas.

Background of the surveyed areas:

Special Region No. 1: New Democratic Army Kachin NDAK



Kanpaiktee is the last outpost before the Ledo Road crosses into Tain Chong, China. It lies 137 km north-east of Myitkiyina (alt. 226m) and Kanpaiktee stands at 1,965 meters above sea level. The road has been tarmaced and widened since 2005, and is being continually maintained on a 5-year Chinese contract, in spite of numerous landslides wreaking havoc with the scant traffic on the road. The magnitude of machinery and other technical service inputs required to maintain the road in the long-term poses a huge challenge especially beyond the contract timeframe when the Chinese contractor will leave. The secondary road network, in general, is inherited from the timber trading times of the Chinese, and now suffers from lack of maintenance and is very much in total decay.

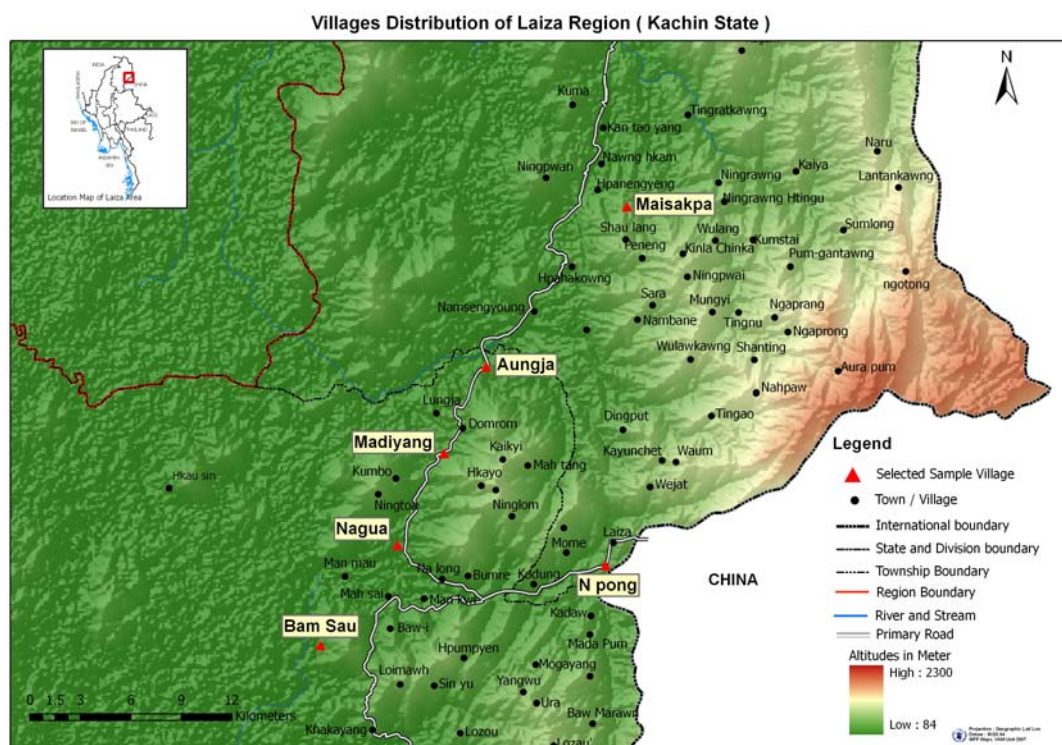
Kanpaiktee, with 149 households, located above the snowline in the winter months, is a forbidding environment for agriculture where almost everything that would normally grow in other parts of Kachin State, would not grow. Local communities have tried cultivating corn, potatoes, taro, among others, and results have not been good. Recently they have been experimenting with Saw Kaw, a Chinese culinary herb that is in high demand across the border, and so far it has been successfully grown. The other crop that grows well at such altitude is poppy, still grown clandestinely in isolated distant valleys in spite of the official ban and campaign for eradication. Green tea has been recently introduced in the lower valleys.

The population is mostly La Waw and Li Su, sub-tribes of Kachin different from the Jin Phaws. A significant population of Chinese and a few Bamars also reside in the area. The other sizeable population are the scores of rich Chinese folk who come daily to play in the 3 local gambling dens, which are run also by operators from China.

The local economy uses the Yuan, the Chinese currency, which at present exchanges at 5.5 Yuan for 1,000 Kyats. Job opportunities were described as quite scarce even during the peak season. A local Chinese bank is operational, as also is a good telephone service connected to China Telecoms, also featuring internet services and a cellular network. As also in some other areas along the China border (such as the Laiza area), there is little economic activity at present, primarily due to pressures on the year-long government crack down on illegal cross-border logging, the only trade served by this border outpost, in contrast to other outposts along the China border where massive amount of general trading is going on.

Being a food deficit area, rice is imported from China for the general population as well as the staff of the local authority, the NDAK. Almost all surveyed households benefited from the Chinese bilateral rice donation in 2006, and are looking forward to this year's donation due to come soon. Similarly other food stuffs such as vegetables, fish, oil, etc. are also imported from China, and are expensive in local terms especially for the local vulnerable poor to be able to afford on a daily basis. No humanitarian aid agency is present in the area.

Special Region No. 2: Kachin Independence Organization KIO



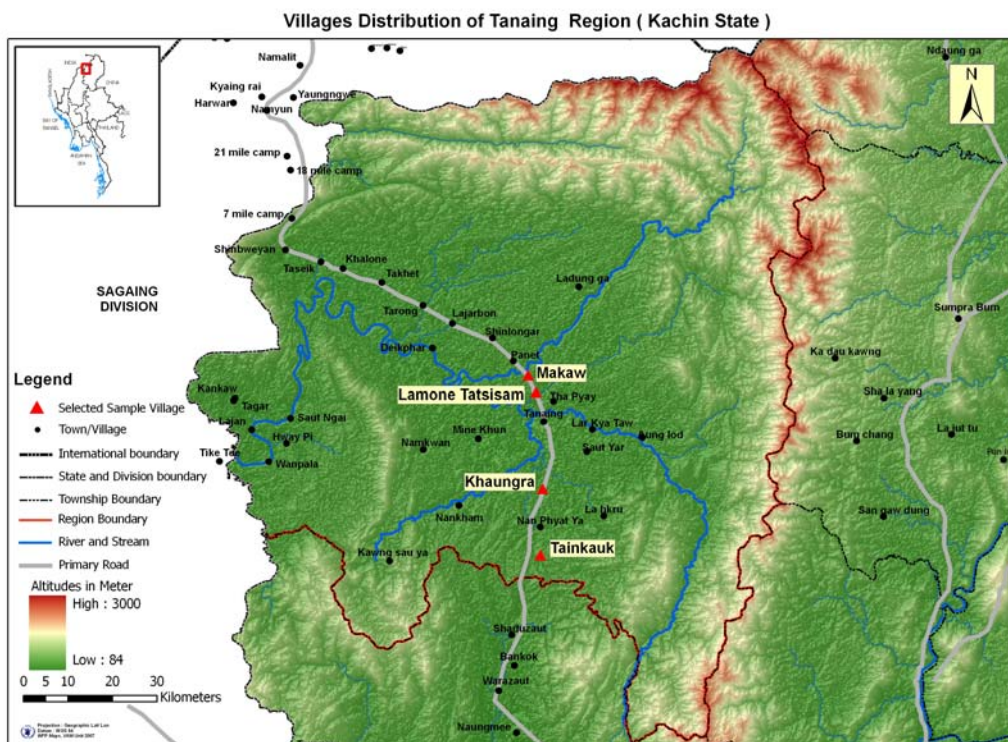
Laiza, situated 408 meters above sea level, set in a hilly landscape is a border city adjacent to China. It houses the headquarters of the KIO.

The main economic activity is agriculture, but the fields demonstrate large patches of uncultivated lands due to lack of seeds and fertilizers. Appropriate technical inputs are crucial for the area to attain self-sustainability. It was very difficult to obtain agriculture-related data from KIO administration. Similarly, education data was also not received. However, as the households' response indicated, school drop-out is not used as a coping strategy, hence, the value accorded to education by local communities. The most used coping mechanism

during periods of food insecurity was to take advances against future paddy harvest.

Basic public infrastructure such as health services are very poor and few in the area, coupled with poor hygiene education, it points to real gaps in living conditions of the communities. While there seem to be sufficient number of schools, it suffers from limited support in indispensable supplies such as books and stationery. Quality education also seems to be beset with problems with youngsters in reproductive age lack basic knowledge and income-generating skills. The transportation network is very battered and further obstacles delivery of social services, as well as, hinders commercial developments in the area. Any humanitarian agency that intends to support communities, then these infrastructures need upgrading.

Tanai plain: Government of Union of Myanmar



Tanai, approximately 211 meters above the sea level, is about 192 kms south-west from Myitkyina. The road is partly tarmac only up to Namti, about 15% of the way, and is characterized by dirt muddy segments every 3-4 miles that pose a serious hindrance to motor traffic during the rainy season. Beyond Tanai, the road is apparently not motor-able. Six (6) tributaries of the Tanaing River traverse this low-lying, averaging 200 meters above sea level, flat area with scattered swamps.

Tanai has a population of 22,350, the majority of whom are Jain Phaw living alongside numerous La Waw, Nagas, and Bamars. In addition, there are thousands of wayfarers from all corners of Myanmar trading and prospecting for gold etc. While the fortune hunters flock by the dozens to the gold fields around Tanai, the poor have been hemmed in recently by the encroachment of various monopolistic corporations' intent on establishing agro-industrial ventures based mainly on sugar cane and tapioca plantations. The arising problem, from this undertaking, is that is based in an otherwise fertile paddy land. The dwindling

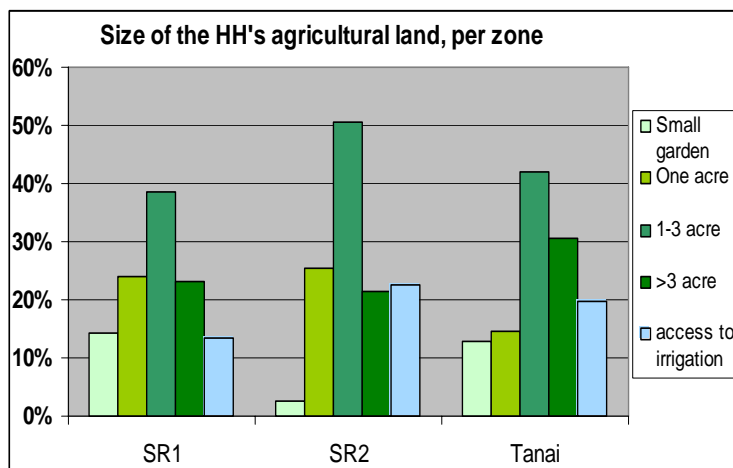
agricultural land, increasing incidence of malaria and other infectious diseases, and high prices in remote locations with little infrastructure, have gradually increased poverty and food insecurity (as reflected by the findings of the assessment).

The monopoly companies day-by-day take away thousands of acres of agricultural land, while the forest is now off-limits to most people from the establishment of the Wild Life Protection zones, which include also banning of fishing in many places. Thousands of disenfranchised peasants are being turned into casual laborers in the gold fields operated by wealthy outsiders, which is not providing them an adequate income because of high prices produced by the influx of outsiders with buying power, plus the occurrence of a monopolized markets (agents controlling various sectors of the small trading). Many formerly prosperous villages continue to be deserted by people moving out in search of more opportunistic locations, where they make homestead in marginalized sites in the periphery of more prosperous villages situated at advantageous locations closer to the gold fields. Braving the severe road conditions, hundreds of trucks each day come into Tanai, now teeming with more than 100,000 fortune-seekers, bringing in rice and other basic commodities from Myitkyina, apart from tons and tons of hardware required daily for the gold extraction operations, such as pipes, pumps, machinery and fuel. The situation seems to get worse the further west along the Lido road, with a significant immigration of Naga people from Nang Yong, closer to the India border. Nang Yong is a small town in the Sagaing Division. The UNDP/UNOPS Community Development in Remote Townships (CDRT) project is running a program in the township that includes 20 Rice Banks and twice that number of Village Savings and Loans systems, among others. World Concern has a much smaller program that also includes rice banks.

b) Land distribution/tenure

Most of the households have access to land, regardless of the size of the holding, albeit with different extents: in SR1, 87% of households have access to land, in SR2 83%, and in Tanai Plain, only 78%.

The biggest number of large land owners is located in Tanai plain where 30% of respondents indicated

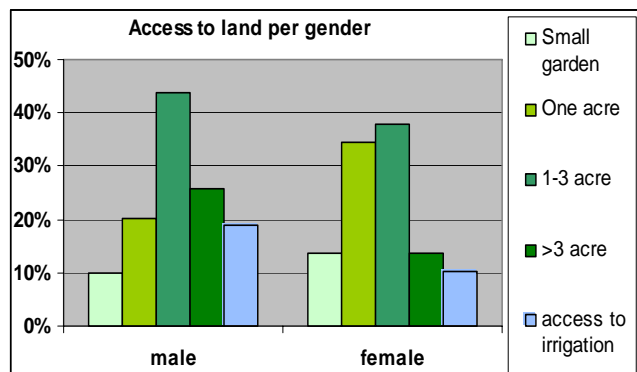


30% of respondents indicated access to 3 acres or more of land. 40% of them are close to achieving self-sufficiency since 3.6 acres is considered the official threshold for self-sufficiency, and a limited number less than 30% own smaller lands.

Data collected on irrigation requires further cross-checking and more information, since a larger percentage of households residing in mountainous areas than the flat Tanai plain area (see adjacent bar chart).

Agro-ecologically wise, the hills in SR1 and SR2, of limestone bedrock topped with a brown ferruginous soil, rely much more on shifting cultivation than Tanai plain, whose surface is able to host permanent irrigated agriculture, thanks to flat, alluvium, thick soils.

Female-headed households own smaller lands and have limited access to irrigation. But interestingly, are also more represented in the "up to 3 acres surface category" – the level that can attain self-sufficiency more easily.



c) Cropping season

SR 1													Remarks
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Upland Rice													Family annual activity
Maize													Family annual activity
Fir tree (for coffins)													as occasional income: 20 to 30 years to grow such timber (exported to China)
Tapioca (Pi Law Pi Nam)		 1 year after											as wages: it takes 1 year to harvest (main poppy replacement crop)
Walnut													as wages: it takes 7-10 years to get adult plants
Chestnut													Source of wages
Pepper Plant													as wages: it takes 3 years to get adult plants
Chinese Spice Plant (Saw Kaw)													as wages: it takes 3-5 years to get adult plants
Potato													In small garden
Chili													In small garden
Yam													In small garden
Taro													In small garden
Sesame													In small garden
Ginger													In small garden

Cereal crops such as rice and maize are the most labor-consuming activities in **SR1**, mostly between March and May (preparation of the field, slash and burn, ploughing) and sowing (May and June). Other smaller-scale activities are undertaken in the lean season from July/August such as Coffin tree harvest for export to China, which is one of the profitable income generating activities. However, it puts pressure on the environment since Coffin trees aren't cultivated as such, but collected individually from the forest, with all the collateral damage one can expect. Pepper and sesame land preparation are very unlikely to provide sufficient income to the concerned households.

	Land preparation
	Crops harvest

SR 2													Remarks
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Upland Rice													Community or family works
Mustard Plants													
Period for wages (mainly in paddy fields)		Field prep.				Nursery prep.	Planta-tion		Paddy harvest				

The **SR2** region's seasonal calendar isn't very exhaustive. Activity-wise, SR2 comes up with fewer possibilities for job opportunities eligible for wages-earning. Similarly, August seems to be the lean season in SR2. This seasonal calendar however, shows quite clearly the periods when the daily

	Land preparation
	Crops harvest
	Occurrence of field work

workers might find a job in the paddy fields, during slash and burn activity, weeding or harvest.

It was also inferred/picked up that farmers grow maize, regardless of the scale, even though it was not mentioned.

Tanai													Remarks
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Lowland rice													
Upland rice													
Orchards (oranges)													
“Dog Fruit”													
Tea													Picking leaves
Casual Labor (Kyi Lin Co. Ltd.)													Ks 30,000 to 40,000 / acre (Land Clearing)
Gold mining													
Small trade in gold fields													
Lean season													
Peak season													
Diseases prevalence													Malaria, diarrhea, infections, skin affections
Festivals													Xmas very vivid

Tanai Plain offers a more comprehensive picture of its seasonal calendar, specifically on the wages, lean season and food gap issues.

	Land preparation
	Crops harvest
	Occurrence of -

It confirms the occurrence of the lean season in July-August, similar to SR1 and SR2, but the whole lean period is indicated to last up to 5 months from June to October, which also corresponds to the period of occurrence of most diseases.

It also seems that gold mining isn't considered as a coping mechanism (i.e. practiced only in times of food scarcity) but as a source of income. The casual labor opportunities offered by the Corporations (Kyi Lin for instance) aren't providing any support to the households between July and September - and coupled with the low wage levels³, households are not in a position to save or prepare better for the next lean season. Picking tea leaves appears as an exceptional source of wages, since it takes place during 8 months, and more importantly, covers the lean season.

d) Livestock

Cattle breeding represents a large part of the income source in both SR1 and SR2 areas. Yet, the quality and quantity of livestock cannot be described due to lack of more detailed data.

³ see the paragraph on livelihoods in 3. Food markets

e) Limitations to agricultural productivity

SR1: 4,096 acres are being/to be harvested in 2007, with an average yield of 964 kg of paddy per acre (reaching yields up to 1,300 kg, especially in terraced and lowland areas). A total of 3,671 MT of cereals (330 MT of maize) are expected in the coming harvest, within 2 months.

SR2: 5,720 acres are to be harvested, with an average of 1,300 kg yield per acre (high yields up to 1,900 kg per acre), therefore, 9,382 MT are expected the imminent harvest.

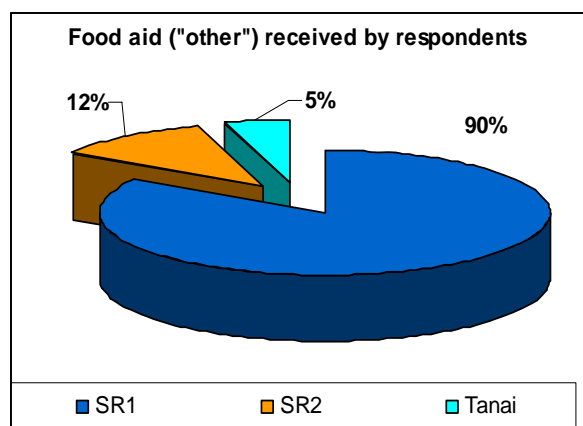
Tanai plain: 17,213 acres are to be harvested, however, no data was available on yields. One (1) percent were industrial crops such as rubber and, sugar cane, while 63% were cereals (paddy and maize).

When questioned about the current harvest, and if they would foresee any limitation on crop production, the answer was 100% "yes" in Tanai plain, 80% "yes" in SR1, 50% in SR2. The main quoted reasons were pest infestation and climate hazards (drought or flood). The 2007 cropping season was generally reported as "bad".

2. Food Aid: WFP and non-WFP programs & flows

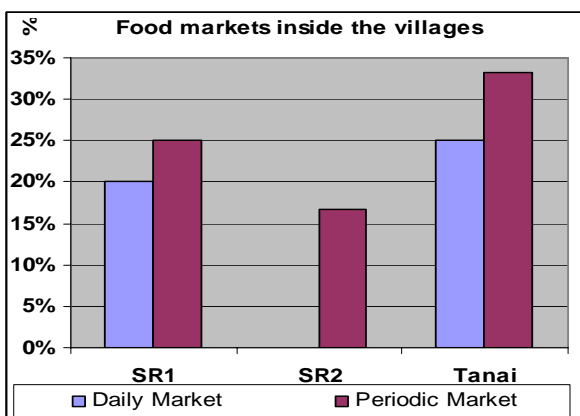
Households in the NDAK area, responded as having received rice in 2006 under the China-Myanmar "Government to Government" donation program. In SR2, the positive respondents were quite scarce and again the origin of the aid was the same "Govt to Govt" program.

This year (2007) 1,000 MT were allocated to each Special Region under a similar donation programme from China, due to arrive in December.



5% of Tanai plain's respondents received food aid, half from UNDP, half from a national program related to Mother and Child Health Care operated by the Township Medical Office. Here again, the occurrence of such programme is broadly found in Kachin State and doesn't represent a specificity in Tanai plain. There is currently no WFP programme delivering food aid into Kachin.

3. Food Markets



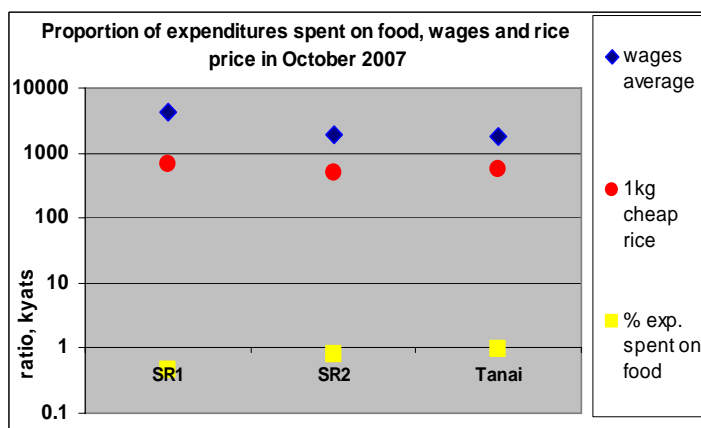
Food markets aren't easily found inside the villages. However, the sample will be expanded in the future, in order to get a more accurate picture on the markets.

The walking time acknowledged by the respondents on the distance to the closest food market is of 3 hours in general (back and forth).

No limitations witnessed on the agricultural production (apart from Poppy), most of edible items are found on the market.

In October 2007, one single normal meal including 500 g of cheap rice, 60 g of beans, and 25 g of pig fat (or edible oil) costs 460 Kyats (to 800 Kyats if one adds 100 g of pork meat), 382 Kyats in SR2, and 420 Kyats in Tanai Plain area. All values are converted into Kyats (in SR1, the most used currency is Yuan).

SR1 benefits of the use of the Yuan currency (very similar to the wages level in Kokang, also using Yuan as main currency -here converted to Kyats), allowing higher wages (but also slightly more expensive rice) forces households to rely on basic livelihoods such as unskilled labor to make a easier living than in the other regions.



In **SR1**, the % of expenditures spent on food for a household of 5.4 members (with 2 earners working 4.6 days per week as in October) reaches 50%.

SR2 uses Kyats is characterized by lower wages and has a lower price for rice. Expenditure spent on food is high, reaching 80%.

Tanai plain has lower wages with relatively high rice prices, hence expenditure on food in October reaches 90% of total. Basically forcing poorest households into more difficult economic situation, especially in the lean season.

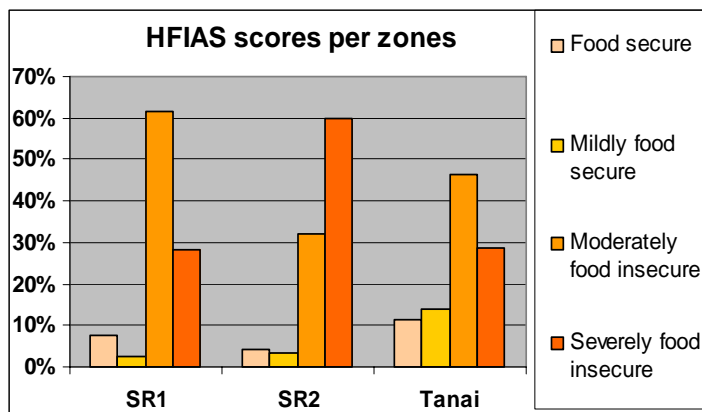
Livelihood vs. exp. :	SR1	SR2	Tanai
wages M	4325	1916	1875
wages F	4145	1833	1625
1kg cheap rice	686	512	565
% exp. spent on food	0.5	0.8	0.9

For all areas, an average household of 5.4 members and 2 earners working 4.6 days per week was used.

B. Access

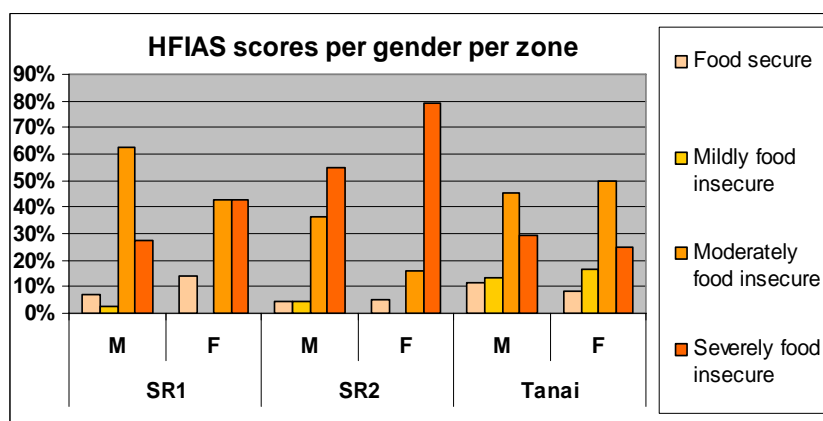
1. Household Food Insecure Access Scale:

The HFIAS scale⁴ is a set of 9 questions (doubled by an associated question on frequency of occurrence), which delivers after processing a holistic picture of the respondent's food security situation at the time of the assessment.



In the Kachin case, the data have been processed normally, per zone, and then per gender, showing significant differences between the male and female in SR1 and SR2 regions, and –curiously enough- very little gender differences in the Tanai plain.

SR2 counts the largest number of households (60%) that fall under “Severely Insecure” Access to Food, plus a significant number (30%) that fall under ‘Moderately Insecure’.



SR1 shows a bigger amount (60%) of ‘Moderately Insecure’ households than ‘Severely Insecure’ i.e. less than 30%, however, once the two most affected categories are combined then SR1 and SR2 areas are very similar in terms of household food security access.

An average of 70% of the households are actually “worried about food” in the 3 areas, and 86% were not able to consume preferred food (except Tanai Plain, where the percentage was lower at 70%). See Coping Strategies for more in-depth analysis.

Female-headed households are in the most disturbing situation, showing a high degree of food insecurity, especially in SR2 (80% of female-headed households).

⁴ The **Household Food Insecurity Access Scale** is a series of questions regarding the household's perception of its own food security status. Questions asked (in indicative order of increasing food insecurity) include worrying about not having enough food, not eating preferred foods, reducing the frequency or quantity of food eaten, and skipping meals.

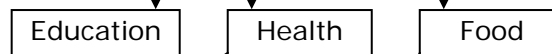
2. Poverty: rates, surveyed and/or estimated

Expenditures of the HHs in SR1:

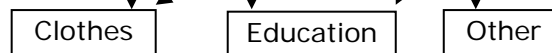
1-ary expenditures (61%):



2-ary Expenditures (27%):



3-ary Expenditures (12%):



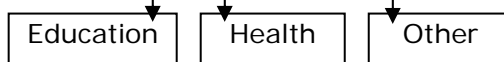
Comments: "Other" groups social expenses, gifts, investment and taxes

Expenditures of the HHs in SR2:

1-ary expenditures (54%):



2-ary Expenditures (31%):



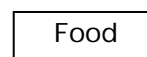
3-ary Expenditures (15%):



Comments: "Other" groups social expenses, gifts, investment and taxes

Expenditures of the HHs in Tanai Plain:

1-ary expenditures (63%):



2-ary Expenditures (27%):



3-ary Expenditures (10%):



Comments: "Other" groups social expenses, gifts, investment and taxes

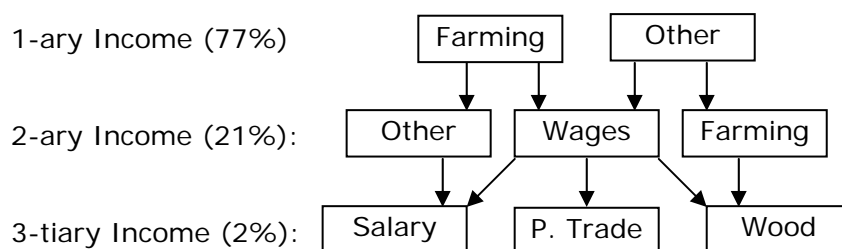
Generally, households seem to have sufficient income to spend on 3 different expenditure levels at the same time. However, it should be noted that the households in SR1 and SR2 areas, also spend on health. Tanai has the biggest primary expenditure on food. Households spending on lower priority groups in the 2 other areas such as clothes and "other" gifts, social expenses would be more on an exceptional basis (3rd rank of expenditure).

In the general picture, there does not seem to be too many discrepancies between the areas on the collateral (to food) expenses.

3. Livelihoods

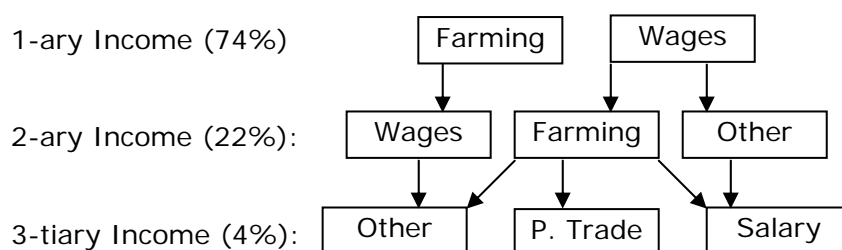
a) Main activities and income sources

SR1:



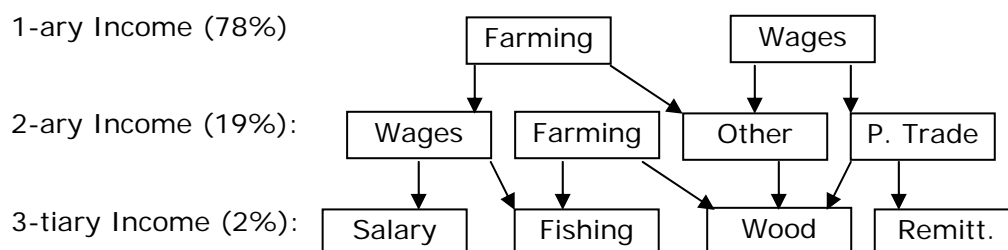
Comments: "Other" refers to Animal breeding, orchid picking, one respondent acknowledged cultivating Poppy as first source of income, similar situation with gold digging as 3rd source of income.

SR2:



"Other" refers to animal breeding

Tanai Plain:



"Other" means Alcohol distillation, traditional healing services and cart driving

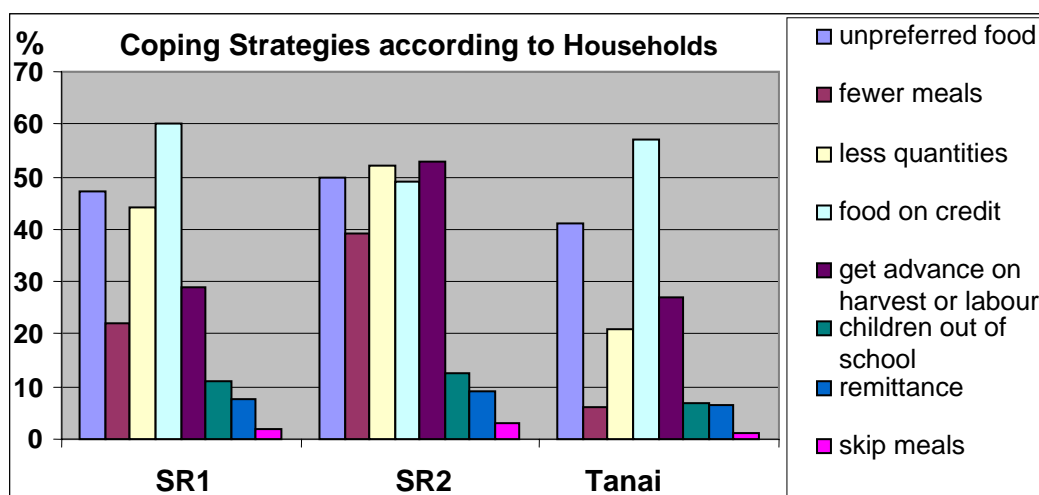
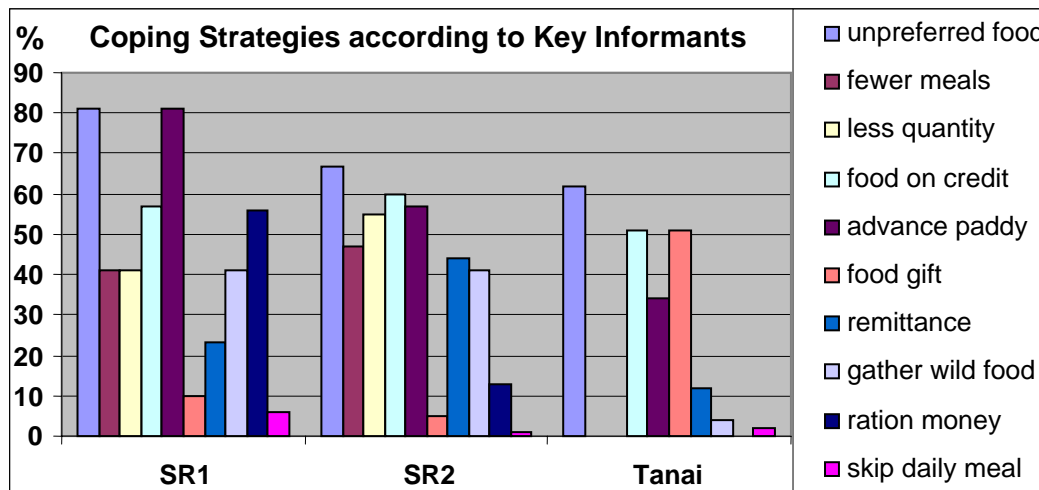
The Primary Source of Income by itself represents a massive part of the HH's economy, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total income. Then, smaller-sized activities are complementing the family's finances in order to make ends meet.

Although all areas state farming activities as primary source of income followed by wages, it appears that SR1's households rely more on cattle breeding and "other", which also includes orchid picking, poppy cultivation and gold digging than the other areas,

Tanai Plain shows more activities as 2nd and 3rd source of income than any of the other areas, basically highlighting either a weakness, i.e. that households need to diversify their income sources in order to survive, ("farming" not being sufficient to make a living) or to a position of strength whereby households are able to easily switch between livelihoods.

Knowing the high attraction caused by gold mining activities in the Tanai central flatlands, it is somewhat surprising not to find a single household reporting to rely on gold mining.

b) Coping strategies



SR1: Households depend firstly on getting credit or advances as main coping mechanism, before switching to a somewhat cheaper and less desirable diet in quantity or in quality. Wild food is an important alternative according to key informants.

SR2: Households seem to apply many coping strategies at once without preference of one over the other. The only last resort strategies reported were remittances and taking children out of school. Wild food is also used as option against food scarcity.

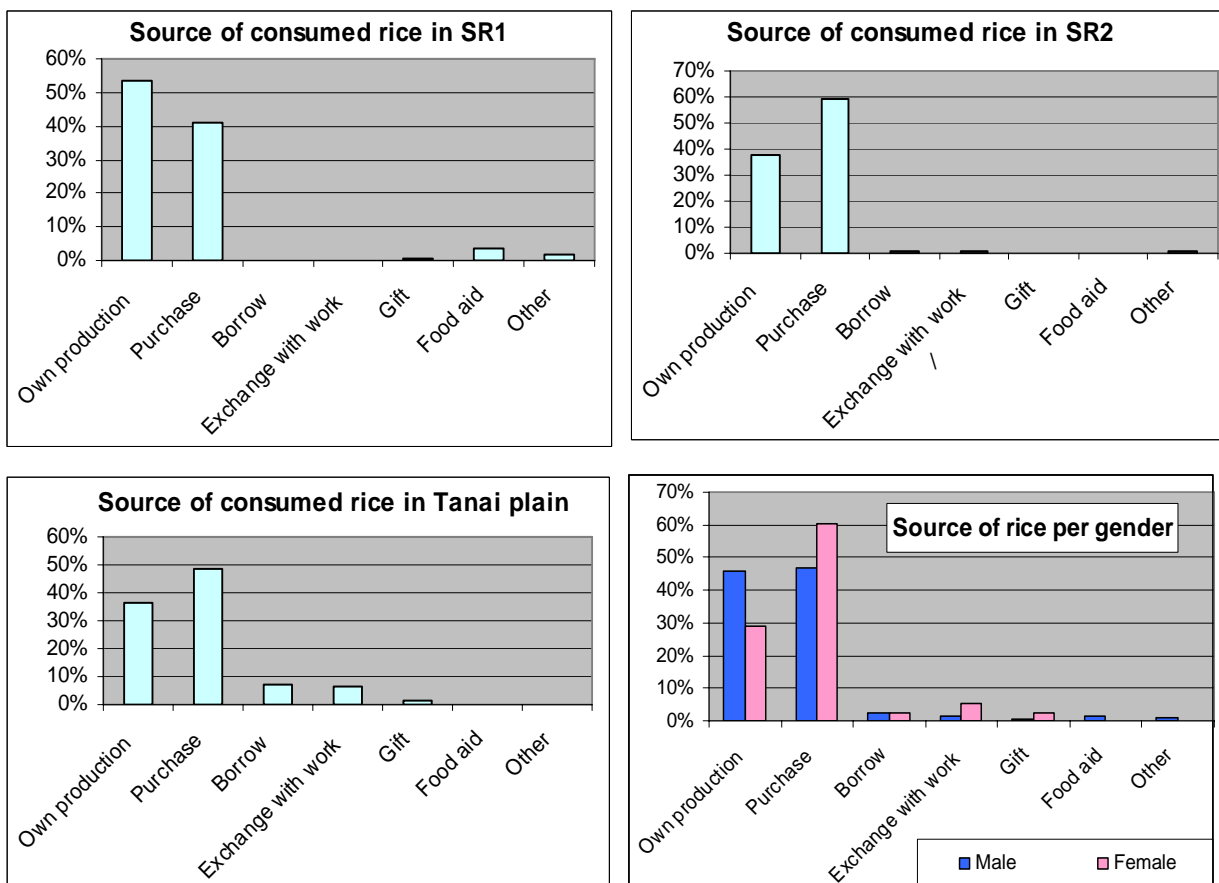
Tanai: Household preference indicated taking credit more common than relying on cheaper and less desirable diet. Key informants reported food gift as an important part of the coping strategies, probably alluding to the Chinese food aid.

Generally, approximately 40-50% of households reported relying on cheaper and less desirable foods during periods of food insecurity, while key informants generally considered it higher as coping strategy.

Also, it seems that indebtedness is a general common first option for the families in periods of scarcity, either through getting in-cash or in-kind advances. Credit based on 'in-kind' contributions is more common in all areas, but in SR2 both strategies (in-kind and in-cash) seem to have similar frequencies.

4. Household Food Access Profiling

Households reported accessing food through either their own production or through purchases. Obviously purchases are impacted by (permanent) job opportunities and (decent) wages.



Female-headed households tend to rely more on purchases than male households in meeting the family's daily rice needs. The households were expected to be quite similar on the source of consumed rice in the two neighbouring Special regions, however, results indicated that households in SR1 tended to be able to rely more on their own production from a very recent harvest rather than from the remains of last year's harvest. And in SR2, households rely on purchases through their wage earnings to get their daily rice needs.

Only households from the Tanai plain reported borrowing as a coping mechanism of significance, compared to other areas.

C. Utilization: Health and Nutritional Status

1. Mortality rates⁵

- a) Crude
- b) Infant
- c) Maternal

2. Children's nutritional status⁵

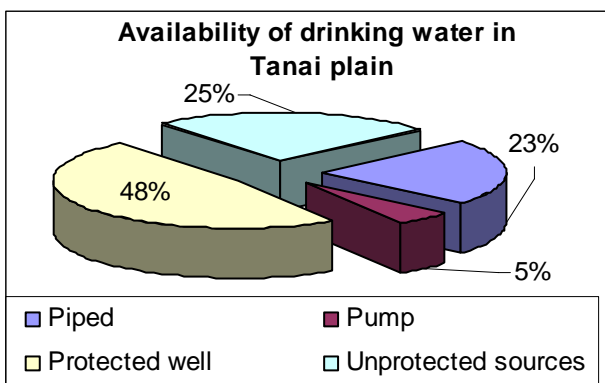
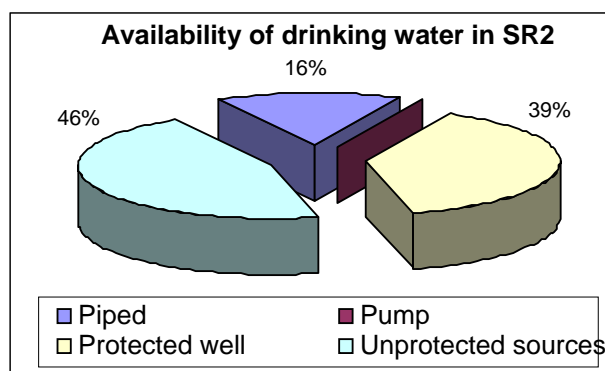
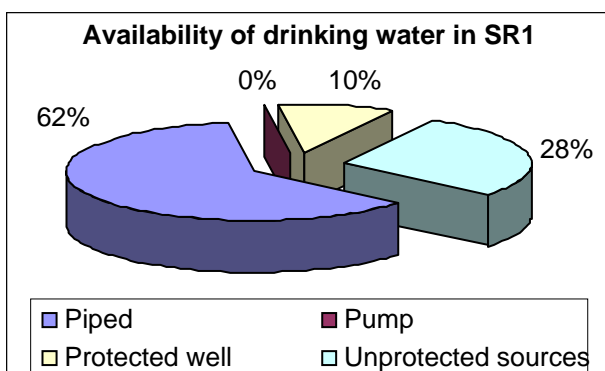
- a) Underweight: MDG
- b) Acute Malnutrition: Wasting
- c) Chronic Malnutrition: Stunting

3. Women's nutritional status

See Dietary diversity, 4.5

4. Health, Hygiene and care practices⁵

- a) Children
(Morbidity, recent episodes of fever, diarrhoea, cough)
- b) Women / mothers, maternal care
(Child care, vaccination rates)
- c) Water



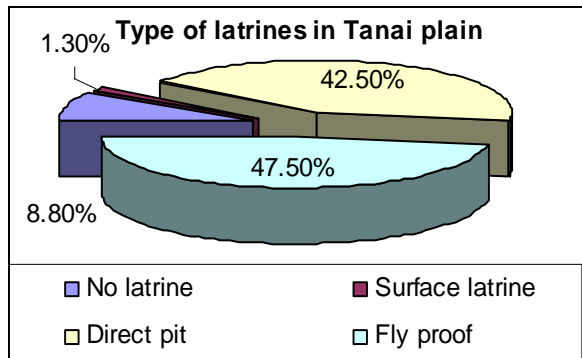
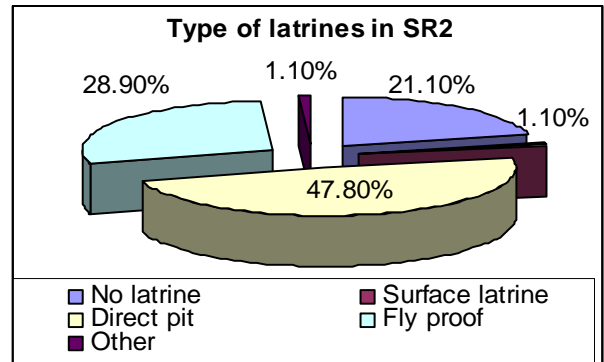
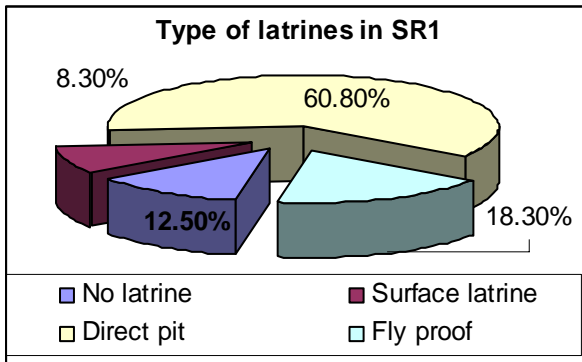
SR1: a very high level of piped water in SR1 (possibly a chance due to sample)

SR2: almost 50% of the respondents haven't access to safe drinking water.

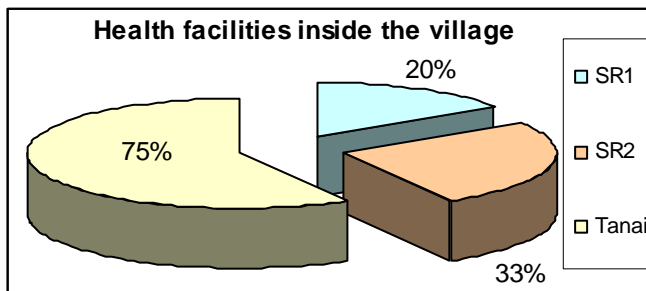
Tanai: Fair level of accessible water in Tanai Plain, (UNDP supports community projects)

⁵ Expecting data from the Nutrition survey (due for end of January 2008)

d) Sanitation



e) Access to health services



The average distance walked to reach health facilities is 6 hours in SR2 and basically not answered in other areas. From secondary data, it was reported that, there were 26 sub-centres and 170 health staff in **SR1** and in **Tanai** there were 3 rural health centres with 8 sub-centres.

f) HIV/AIDS

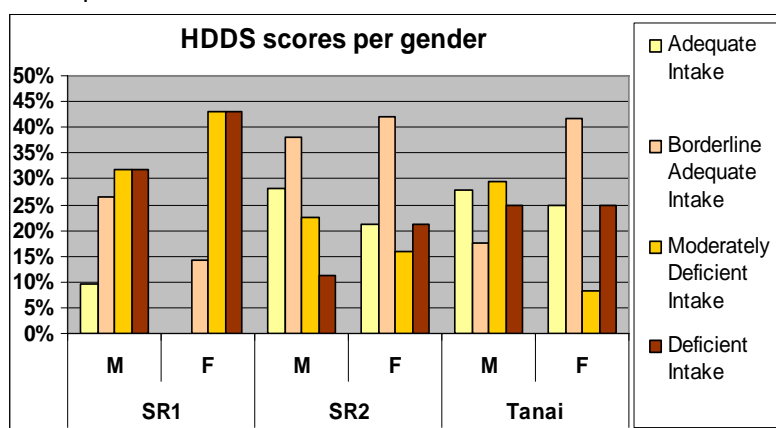
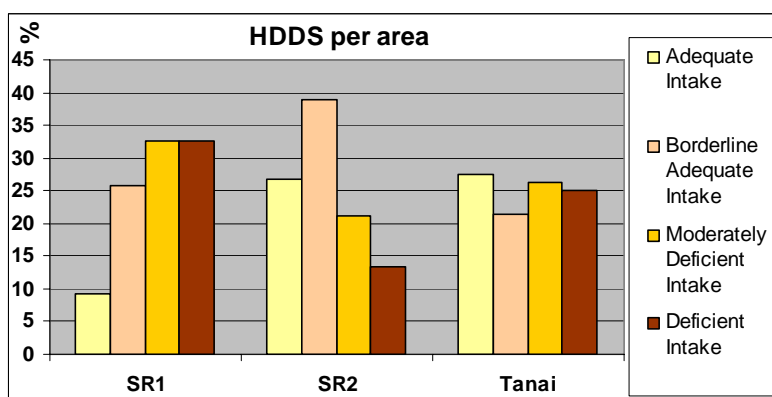
Insufficient data

5. Utilization of food at household level: the HDDS⁶ scale

Households are reported taking 2.4 meals per day on average.

The data collected on quantity didn't provide valuable information except that on average 2.6 kg of food is consumed per family per day (averaging 480g per person per day).

The differences between males and female was relatively small, +/- 10 score points.



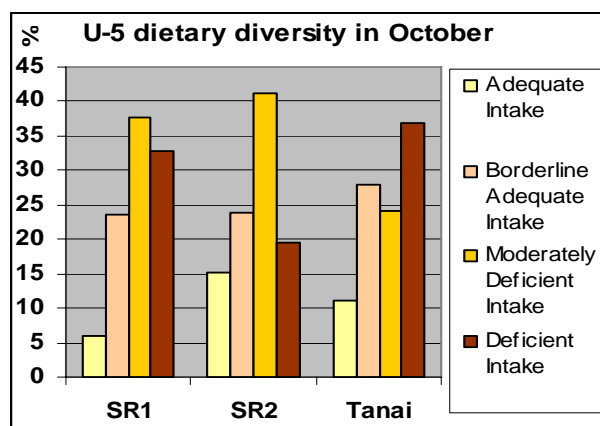
SR1: the most worrying area, 32% of the households fall within 'deficient intake' and 32% under 'moderately deficient intake'.

SR2: surprisingly "only" 12% of households were rated as 'deficient intake', and a relatively large

number of households 25% as 'adequate intake'.

Tanai Plain: curious spread for the households, approximately a quarter in each level of intake.

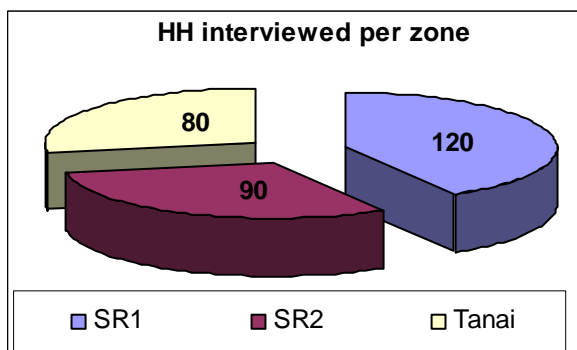
The Individual Dietary Diversity Scale which is for family members under 5 years old shows similar rates as adults for SR1 32% as 'deficient intake' and slightly less 20% in SR2, however, many more 40% as 'moderately deficient'"). Tanai plain shows the most worrying situation for under-5 children, more than 35% are 'under deficient' intake, and a further 25% are 'moderately deficient'.



⁶ the Household Dietary Diversity measures the eating habits out of 10 different food groups (8 for HDDS), 5 items and more classifies the meal as "adequate intake", 4 as "borderline", 3 as "moderate", less than 2 as "deficient". It is a complementary tool to the HFIAS. The HDDS monitors the consumption patterns of 8 food groups. This tool is particularly useful in the absence of nutritional data as it may be an indicator of a worsening situation that may require a more in-depth emergency food security assessment.

D. Demography:

1. Population census results, growth rates, current estimates



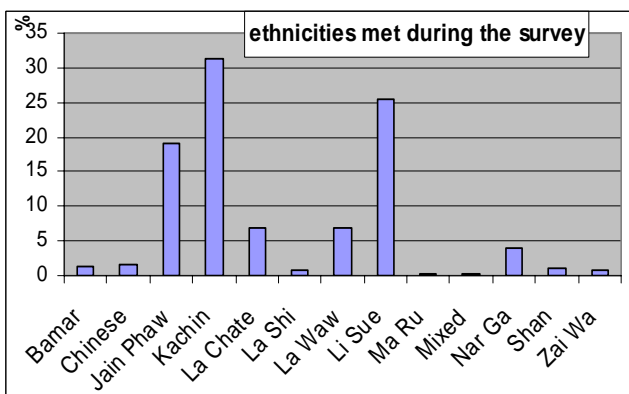
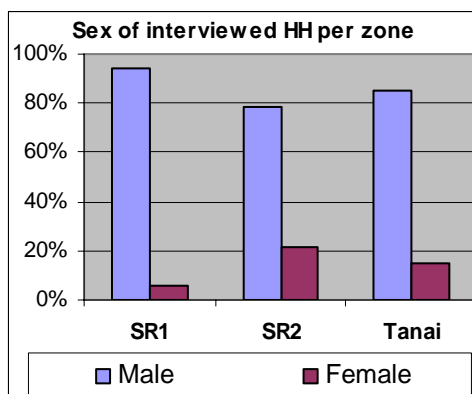
The survey covered 290 households in 3 areas, comprised 13 different ethnicities.

13% of the households were female-headed, and of these 90% of were widows, the rest had their husband in jail or working away.

The average number of under-five children in the surveyed households

was of 1.05 (the represented families count 1.65 U5-children in average). In households that have disabled people at home, the number was of 1 (1.1 as average within the represented, but the overall average is of 0.22).

The average household had 5.4 persons in total with 2 earners. The average number of working days was 4.6 in October.



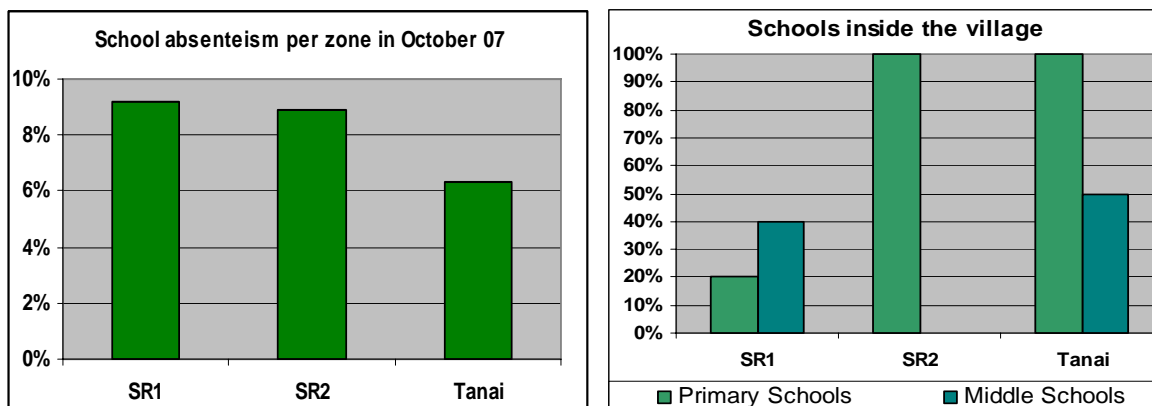
It was not possible to obtain a figure for the total population of the areas, there were too many discrepancies and when queried further this information was not forthcoming from the authorities. According to Agriculture Dept. of NDAK the population of SR1 is estimated at 64,839 people, however according to Health Dept. it was reported as 13,997. Similarly, SR2's Agriculture Dept reported 17,949 people, whereas, the Health Dept. stated 32,384 people.

2. Population displacements

There was some anecdotal evidence that some displacement from the higher uplands to lower valleys had taken place on a small scale primarily to better control poppy production, however it was not reported as systematic by the few respondents. However, quality and size of land attributed to these households remains a serious concern.

E. Education

1. Primary Education



Key informants reported that primary schools were less numerous in SR1 than in SR2 and that SR2 only counts Primary Schools – however, both statements should be taken with caution. Tanai seems to have more reliable data on education. Absenteeism rates were processed from households questionnaires through coping mechanism set.

SR1: counts 115 primary schools and 18 post-primary schools. 3,382 pupils are female, 3,606 pupils are male for a total of 6,481 students. The teacher/student ratio of SR1 is of 1:13 (not to be considered as reliable)

SR2: Insufficient data

Tanai: 1 high school and 2 middle schools, 20 primary schools (+ 3 NaTaLa schools). 3,078 female and 2,943 male students for a total of 6,021. With 195 teachers (incl. 29 female), then the teacher/student ratio for Tanai is 1:31 (more reliable number than in SR1).

2. Literacy

Insufficient data

F. Assets:

1. Physical:

a) Productive assets:

(Common physical infrastructure: transportation, irrigation, Technology level

Household level productive assets, equipment)

b) Non-productive assets:

(Common physical infrastructure: schools, health centres

Housing, amenities, household Wealth index)

2. Social:

(Networks, social and ethnic groups, community based safety networks

Land rights at community level)

G. Vulnerability:

1. History of Shocks

Insufficient data

2. Political, Economic, & Institutional Environment

Questions related to protection issues did not provide much information from the households surveyed. However, as already witnessed in other surveys, key informants are usually more talkative on the matter.

In SR1: in general, transportation especially the road conditions, were of primary concern, followed by health, and agriculture concerns (bad weather, poor forecasted harvest and agriculture inputs in general). Followed by concerns on the situation of impoverished livelihoods in general.

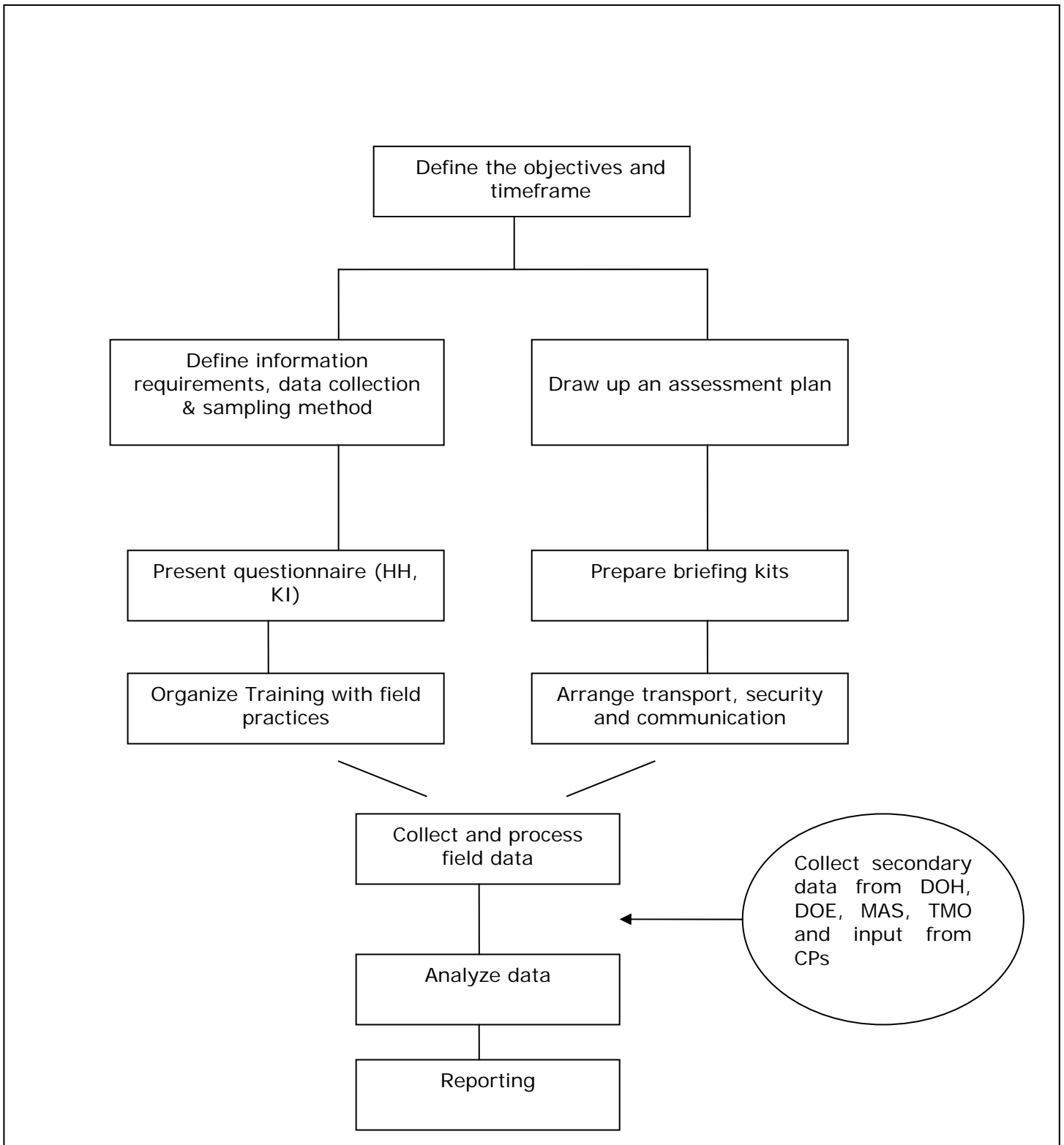
In SR2: Similarly, weak transportation in general, followed by health, water and agriculture concerns.

In Tanai: together with concerns about rising prices and education, the key informants reported on two rather contradictory concerns, the land confiscations operated by the Yuzana and Kyi Lin Corporations, and the newly Protected Forest Wildlife Conservatory, basically blocking the households attempts to collect wood, cut timber, hunt wild animals, or conquer new lands.

ANNEXES:

- analytical framework
- questionnaires
- seasonal calendar form
- villages list

Analytical Framework- Food Security Assessment (FSA) – Kachin



**Food Security Assessment
(HH Questionnaire)**

Township: _____ V.T. : _____ Village: _____ Questionnaire No. _____ Ethnicity _____

Surveyor's nameSignature..... (/ /2007)

Group Leader's name (GL)Signature..... (/ /2007)

Comments (if any) by Surveyor or by GL:

ဖြစ်နိုင်ပါကမိသားစု၏အစားအသောက်စီမံခန့်ခွဲသူ၊ ဩဇာအရှိဆုံးအမျိုးသမီးနှင့်ဆွေးနွေးပါရန် ... ကျွန်တော်၊မ နာမည်ကပါ။.....အဖွဲ့ကဝန်ထမ်းဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော်၊ မတို့ ဒီအိမ်မှာရှိတဲ့ မိသားစုဝင်တွေ နဲ့ဆွေးနွေးလိုပါတယ် ပွင့်လင်းစွာ အရှိကိုအရှိ အတိုင်းပြောဆိုပေးပါ။ ဦးတို့အဒေါ်တို့အမည်ကို မှတ်တမ်းမတင်ပါဘူး၊ ပြောဆိုဆွေးနွေးသမျှကိုလည်း လျှို့ဝှက်ထားပါမယ်။ ဤဆွေးနွေးမှုအတွက် ဦးတို့အဒေါ်တို့တိုက်ရိုက် အကျိုးအမြတ် မရှိပေမဲ့ဦးတို့အဒေါ်တို့ရဲ့အဖြေကတဆင့် ကျွန်တော်၊မတို့ ဒီမှာရှိတဲ့ရပ်ရွာလူထုရဲ့လိုအပ်ချက်တွေကို ပိုပြီးနားလည်နိုင်မှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဦး၊ဒေါ်တို့ ကျွန်တော်၊မတို့မေးခွန်းတွေကိုဆန္ဒရှိမှဖြေဆိုပါ။ဆက်မဖြေချင်လို့ရပ်ချင်လည်း ကြိုက်တဲ့အချိန်မှာ ရပ်နိုင်ပါတယ်။ ဘာမှကိစ္စမရှိပါဘူး။ ကျွန်တော်၊မ တို့ကိုလည်းမေးလိုရာမေးနိုင်ပါတယ်။ စပြီးမေးလို့ရနိုင်မလားခင်ဗျာရှင် ... Yes I__| No I__|
(မိမိအိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်အားလုံးရဲ့ကိုယ်စားပြုပေးစေလိုပါတယ်။ အိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်ဆိုတာ တစ်ပတ်မှာ ၄ ရက် အနည်းဆုံး တစ်အိမ်ထဲနေ တစ်အိုးထဲစားတဲ့လူတွေကိုပြောတာပါ။ တပတ်မှာ ၄ ရက်ထက်ပိုပြီး အဝေးမှာနေတဲ့ မိသားစုဝင်တွေကိုတော့ ဘယ်လိုနည်းနဲ့အထောက်အကူပေးနေနေ ထည့်ပြီးမရေတွက်ပါနဲ့ခင်ဗျာရှင်။)

100	Who is the head of this household? (please note if it is a male or female) ဒီအိမ်ထောင်စုမှာ အခုအိမ်ထောင်ဦးစီးဘယ်သူပါလဲခင်ဗျာရှင်	1 = Male (skip to 102) 2 = Female	__
101	Is the head of household female because.....	1 = Male is away <u>working</u> for more than 4 days/week 2 = Male is away for other reasons 3 = Male died 4 = other, (specify).....	__
102	<p>1. How many members in your household? အိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်ဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်ရှိပါသလဲ</p> <p>2. How many earners are there in your household? အလုပ်လုပ်တဲ့သူဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်ရှိပါသလဲ</p> <p>3. How many days do you usually work per week? တစ်ပတ်မှာပျမ်းမျှဘယ်နှစ်ရက်အလုပ်လုပ်ပါသလဲ</p> <p>4. How many members are working away from the village? ရွာနဲ့ဝေးတဲ့အခြားနေရာတွေမှာအလုပ်သွားလုပ်တာဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်ရှိပါသလဲ</p> <p>How many members sleeping and taking meals at least 4 days a week does your household have right now? တပါတ်ကို ၄-ရက်ထက်ပို၍အိမ်မှာအတူနေအတူစားနေကြသူဘယ်နှစ်ဦးရှိပါသလဲ ?</p>	__	
103	How many children under 5 years of age live in your household? ဒီအိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်တွေထဲမှာ အသက် ၅ နှစ်အောက်ကလေးဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်ရှိပါသလဲ	__	
104	Does any members of your household have a long term illness, requiring medical assistance or medications for more than two months or is permanently disabled? How many? ဒီအိမ်ထောင်စုဝင်တွေထဲမှာ အကြာကြီးဖျားနေပြီး ဆေးကိုနှစ်လထက်ကြာအောင် အကုန်ဆုံးရတဲ့သူ ဒါမှမဟုတ် မသန်မစွမ်းဖြစ်နေတဲ့သူများရှိပါသလား။ ဘယ်နှစ်ယောက်ရှိပါသလဲ။	__	

<p>(A) First make a list of all sources of income (including cash and in-kind) and use proportional piling to establish ranking and percentage of contribution to total HH income in the Last 30 days for all activities, then write down the main three in order of importance. ပထမဆုံး လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း(၃၀) အတွင်းမှ ဝင်ငွေရလမ်းအားလုံးကိုမေပြီးရေးချပါ။ ထို့နောက်အများဆုံးရတဲ့သုံးမျိုးကို ပဲစေ့ပုံအချိုးချနည်းဖြင့် ကြီးစဉ်ငယ်လိုက် ဖြည့်ပေးပါ။</p>			(B) Code	(C) % of contribution to total HH income
105	Primary source of income. ပင်မဝင်ငွေ	1 = Wages (Casual Labour) 2 = Salary Job ကျပ်နန်း၊နေ့စားအလုပ် လခစားအလုပ် 3 = Farming / agriculture 4 = Fishing လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေး ငါးဖမ်း 5 = Wood / bamboo cutting 6 = Trade / business ထင်း၊ဝါးခုတ်ရောင်း အရောင်းအဝယ် 7 = Small trade 8 = Artisan အသေးစားအရောင်းအဝယ် လက်မှုပညာ 9 = Remittance 10 = Other: အဝေးမှပို့ငွေ အခြား	_____	_____
106	Secondary source of income. ဒုတိယအများဆုံးဝင်ငွေ	1 = Wages (Casual Labour) 2 = Salary Job ကျပ်နန်း၊နေ့စားအလုပ် လခစားအလုပ် 3 = Farming / agriculture 4 = Fishing လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေး ငါးဖမ်း 5 = Wood / bamboo cutting 6 = Trade / business ထင်း၊ဝါးခုတ်ရောင်း အရောင်းအဝယ် 7 = Small trade 8 = Artisan အသေးစားအရောင်းအဝယ် လက်မှုပညာ 9 = Remittance 10 = Other: အဝေးမှပို့ငွေ အခြား	_____	_____
107	Tertiary source of income. တတိယအများဆုံးဝင်ငွေ	1 = Wages (Casual Labour) 2 = Salary Job ကျပ်နန်း၊နေ့စားအလုပ် လခစားအလုပ် 3 = Farming / agriculture 4 = Fishing လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေး ငါးဖမ်း 5 = Wood / bamboo cutting 6 = Trade / business ထင်း၊ဝါးခုတ်ရောင်း အရောင်းအဝယ် 7 = Small trade 8 = Artisan အသေးစားအရောင်းအဝယ် လက်မှုပညာ 9 = Remittance 10 = Other: အဝေးမှပို့ငွေ အခြား	_____	_____

<p>(A) First make a list of all sources of expenditure (including cash and in-kind) and use proportional piling to establish ranking and percentage of contribution to total HH income in the last 30 days ပထမဆုံး လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း (၃၀) အတွင်းမှ သုံးငွေအားလုံးကိုမေပြီးရေးချပါ။ ထို့နောက်အများဆုံးသုံးတဲ့သုံးမျိုးကို ပဲစေ့ပုံအချိုးချနည်းဖြင့် ကြီးစဉ်ငယ်လိုက် ဖြည့်ပေးပါ။</p>			(B) Code	(C) % of contribution to total HH expenditure
108	Primary source of expenditure ပင်မသုံးငွေ	1 = Food 2 = Education အစားအစာ ပညာရေး 3 = Health 4 = Clothes/ Shelter ကျန်းမာရေး အဝတ်အစား/ နေအိမ်ဖြူပြင် 5 = Other (အခြား).	_____	_____
109	Secondary source of expenditure. ဒုတိယအများဆုံးသုံးငွေ	1 = Food 2 = Education အစားအစာ ပညာရေး 3 = Health 4 = Clothes/ Shelter ကျန်းမာရေး အဝတ်အစား/ နေအိမ်ဖြူပြင် 5 = Other: အခြား	_____	_____
110	Tertiary source of expenditure. တတိယအများဆုံးသုံးငွေ	1 = Food 2 = Education အစားအစာ ပညာရေး 3 = Health 4 = Clothes/ Shelter ကျန်းမာရေး အဝတ်အစား/ နေအိမ်ဖြူပြင် 5 = Other: အခြား	_____	_____

111	In the last 30 days, did you have access to agricultural land? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း (၃၀)အတွင်း လယ်ယာဟင်းခင်း လုပ်ခဲ့ပါသလား?	0 = No (skip to 114) 1=Yes	_____
112	How big is this land? ဘယ်လောက်ကျယ်ပါသလဲ	1 = a small garden for household's consumption မိသားစုစားလောက်ရုံခြံ မြေကွက် 2 = smaller than 1 acre တစ်ဧက 3 = 1 to 3 acres ၁-၃ဧက 4 = more than 3 acres ၃ဧကအထက်	_____
113	Does the land have access to some irrigation system? အဲဒီ လယ်ခြံမှာရေသွင်းလို့ ရတဲ့ရေအရင်းအမြစ် နေရာနဲ့ ဆက်သွယ်ထားပါသလား	0 = No 1=Yes	_____
114	At present, where do you get your drinking water from? ယခုလက်ရှိအချိန်တွင်သောက်ရေကိုဘယ်ကရပါသလဲ ?	1 = Piped (ရေပိုက်သွယ်ထား) 2 = borehole with pump (ရေတုံကင်) 3 = Protected well or other protected source (အကာအရံရှိသော ရေတွင်းရေကန်) 4 = Other unprotected sources (river, pond...) (အကာအရံမရှိသော မြစ်၊ ချောင်း၊ ရေကန်)	_____
115	Could you please describe your latrine facilities?	1= No latrine (မရှိပါ) 2= Surface latrine (မြေပေါ်အိမ်သာ) 3= Direct pit latrine (တွင်းတဲအိမ်သာ) 4= Fly Proof latrine (ယင်လုံအိမ်သာ) 5= others (အခြား)	_____

200 (a)	Frequency of meals per day	1 = one meal 2 = two meals 3 = three meals 4 = others	_____
200 (b)	Quantity of food (stable food) consumption per day (in Kg)		_____
200 (c)	In the last 30 days where has most of the rice consumed in this household come from? လွန်ခဲ့သော ရက်ပေါင်း (၃၀) အတွင်း သင့်အိမ်မှာစားတဲ့ဆန် အများစုကို ဘယ်ကရလဲ	1 = Own production ကိုယ့်လယ်ယာထွက် ဝယ်ယူ 2 = Purchase 3 = Borrow, credit or advance ချေး၊ ငှား (သို့) ကြိုတင်ယူ ကုန်ဖလှယ် 4 = Exchange items 5 = Exchange work for food (not food-aid) or friends ဆန်ဖြင့်လုပ်အားခယူ ဆွေမျိုးမိတ်ဆွေများ ထောက်ပံ့မှု 6 = Gift from family 7 = Food aid အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ စားနပ်ရိက္ခာထောက်ပံ့မှု 8 = Other source: အခြား	_____

In answering each of the following questions, please respond according to your situation in the last 30 days. Provide examples: လွန်ခဲ့သော ရက်ပေါင်း(၃၀) အတွင်းအခြေအနေကိုမူတည်၍အောက်ပါတို့ကိုဖြည့်ပါ။ ဥပမာများပြု၍မေးပါ။			
201	Has your household benefited from any food aid programme? လွန်ခဲ့သော တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ ထောက်ပံ့မှုရရှိခဲ့ပါသလား If yes: from which programmes: ရရှိခဲ့ပါက 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Food for Education (ပညာရေးအတွက်စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Food for Work (အလုပ်အတွက်စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Food for Training (သက်မွေးသင်တန်းအတွက်စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Food for Protracted Relief(ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအတွက်စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ) 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Mother and child Nutrition (မိခင်နှင့်ကလေးကအဟာရဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးစီမံချက်) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) (အခြား)	0= No 1=Yes	_
202	Has your household benefited from any NON-food aid programs for agriculture? လွန်ခဲ့သော တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ စိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်သော ထောက်ပံ့မှုများ ရရှိခဲ့ပါသလား	0 = No 1=Yes	_
203	Has your household benefited from any NON-food aid programs for livestock? လွန်ခဲ့သော တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်သော ထောက်ပံ့မှုများ ရရှိခဲ့ပါသလား	0 = No 1=Yes	_
204	Has your household benefited from any NON-food aid programs for income generation ? လွန်ခဲ့သော တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ ဝင်ငွေတိုးပွားရေးစီမံကိန်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်သော ထောက်ပံ့မှုများ ရရှိခဲ့ပါသလား	0 = No 1=Yes	_
205	Has your household benefited from any NON-food aid programs for others? လွန်ခဲ့သော တစ်နှစ်အတွင်း အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ အခြားသော ထောက်ပံ့မှုများ ရရှိခဲ့ပါသလား။	0 = No 1=Yes	_
In answering each of the following questions, please respond according to your situation in the past 30 days. လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းအခြေအနေကိုမူတည်၍အောက်ပါတို့ကိုဖြည့်ပါ။			
300	Did you worry that your household would not have enough food in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းအစားအစာမလုံလောက်မှု အတွက်စိုးရိမ်ပူပန်ခဲ့ပါသလား ?	0 = No (skip to 302) 1=Yes	_
301	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	_
302	Were you or any household member not able to eat some preferred foods because you did not have enough money or you were not able to grow or trade for these foods? ငွေအလုံအလောက်မရှိခဲ့၍ ဝယ်မစားနိုင်ခြင်း(သို့) ကိုယ်တိုင်မစိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်၊ မမွေးမြူနိုင်ခြင်းကြောင့် ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သား များစားချင်သော အစားအစာ များကို မစားရခြင်းများရှိခဲ့ပါသလား။	0 = No (skip to 304) 1=Yes	_
303	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	_

In answering each of the following questions, please respond according to your situation in the past 30 days . လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းအခြေအနေကိုမူတည်၍အောက်ပါတို့ကိုဖြည့်ပါ။			
304	preferred foods? ငွေအလုံအလောက်မရှိခဲ့၍ ဝယ်မစားနိုင်ခြင်း(သို့) ကိုယ်တိုင်မစိုက်ပျိုးနိုင်၊ မမွေးမြူနိုင်ခြင်းကြောင့် ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သားများ သည်ထမင်းနှင့် ဟင်းသီးဟင်းရွက်တစ်မယ်စာနှစ်မယ်စာလောက်ကိုသာစားခဲ့ရတာများရှိပါသလား	0 = No (skip to 306) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Did you or any household member eat any vegetables or other food that people would not normally want to eat because there was not enough food? အိမ်မှာစားစရာရှားပါးခြင်းကြောင့်ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သားများသည် ခါတိုင်းကိုယ်မစားချင်သောဟင်း / အစားအစာများကိုစားနေခဲ့ရသလား ?	0 = No (skip to 308) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Did you or any household member eat less in any main meals, than you felt you needed, because there was not enough food? အိမ်မှာစားစရာရှားပါးခြင်းကြောင့်ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သားများသည် ကိုယ်စားနေကျပမာဏထက်လျော့နည်းစားနေခဲ့ရပါသလား ?	0 = No (skip to 310) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day, because there was not enough food? အိမ်မှာစားစရာရှားပါးခြင်းကြောင့်ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သားများသည် တနေ့တနေ့စားနေကျအနည်းထက်လျော့နည်းစားခဲ့ကြပါသလား ?	0 = No (skip to 312) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Was there ever any day when no food at all was available in your household and there was no way of getting more by buying or from the garden or field or from storage? အိမ်မှာဝယ်ဖို့လည်းမရှိ။ သိမ်းထားတာလည်းမရှိလို့ (ငွေမရှိစားစရာမရှိ) ပြတ်လပ်သွားတဲ့နေ့မျိုးရှိခဲ့ပါသလား။	0 = No (skip to 314) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ။	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? အိမ်မှာစားစရာမရှိခြင်းကြောင့်ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သားများ သည်ညနေစာမစားရဘဲဝိုက်ဟောင်းလောင်းအိပ်ခဲ့ရသည်များရှိပါသလား။	0 = No (skip to 316) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food? အိမ်မှာစားစရာမရှိခြင်းကြောင့်ကိုယ်နှင့်ကိုယ့်အိမ်သားများ သည်တစ်နေ့လုံးအစာမစားပဲနေခဲ့ရသည်များရှိပါသလား	0 = No (skip to 400) 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	How many times did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ	1 = once or twice 2 = three to ten times 3 = more than ten times	<input type="checkbox"/>

400	<p>Did your household have to purchase food on credit or borrow money to buy food in the last 30 days? ငွေချေးငှား၍ဝယ်စားရခြင်း၊ အကြွေးဝယ်စားရခြင်းရှိခဲ့ပါသလား ?</p>	<p>0 = No (skip to 402) 1=Yes</p>	<p>___</p>
401	<p>o How much did you borrow or take the amount of food on credit? How often did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ</p>	<p>1 = Once or twice 2 = 3 to 10 times 3 = more than 10 times</p>	<p>___</p>
402	<p>Were you not able to send your children to school because they needed to work at home or outside or you did not have enough money? အိမ်မှာငွေမရှိလို့(သို့) အိမ်အလုပ်၊အပြင်အလုပ်တွေလုပ်နေရလို့ကလေးတွေကို ကျောင်းမပို့နိုင်တာရှိခဲ့ပါသလား။</p>	<p>0 = No (skip to 404) 1 = Yes 2 = Not applicable</p>	<p>___</p>
403	<p>How often did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ</p>	<p>1 = Once or twice 2 = 3 to 10 times 3 = more than 10 times</p>	<p>___</p>
404	<p>Had to get an advance for next harvest or labor because you had no money at all? သင့်မှာငွေမရှိလို့ရှေးသီးနှံအတွက်ကြိုတင်ယူခြင်း၊အလုပ်ဖြင့်ဆပ်ရန်ကြိုတင်ယူခြင်းများလုပ်ခဲ့ဖူးပါသလား။</p>	<p>0 = No (skip to 406) 1 = Yes</p>	<p>___</p>
405	<p>o How much did you take in advance or the amount of food in advance? o ဘယ်လောက်ကြိုတင်ယူခဲ့ပါသလဲ။ How often did this happen in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာဘယ်နှစ်ခါဒီလိုဖြစ်ခဲ့သလဲ</p>	<p>1 = Once 2 = twice 3 = three or more times</p>	<p>___</p>
406	<p>Has a household member, normally living here, been working far away from the village because there was not enough work available locally? အိမ်မှမိသားစုဝင်တဦးဦးသည် ရွာနဲ့ပါတ်ဝန်းကျင် မှာ အလုပ်ရှားပါးလို့ အလုပ်အကိုင်အတွက် အဝေးသို့သွား ရောက်နေရခြင်းများရှိပါသလား</p>	<p>0 = No (Skip to 500) 1 = Yes</p>	<p>___</p>
407	<p>How long has he/she been away in the last 30 days? လွန်ခဲ့သောရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းမှာ ဘယ်နှစ်ရက်သွားလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသလဲ။</p>	<p>1 = Once or twice 2 = 3 to 10 days 3 = more than 10 days</p>	<p>___</p>

Did they consume the following foods yesterday (write about the foods usually consumed in a normal day at this time of the year) အိမ်သားများ မနေ့က အောက်ပါအစားအစာများစားခဲ့ပါသလား။ (အကယ်၍ မနေ့က စပါယ်ရှယ်စားသောက်ခဲ့တဲ့နေ့ဖြစ်ပါက၊ ခုလက်ရှိပုံမန်စားသောက်ခဲ့တဲ့နေ့များမှစားသော အစား အစာများကိုမေးရန်။)				
500	Cereals	Rice, Wheat, Maize, ဆန်၊ ဂျုံ၊ ပြောင်း၊	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
501	Roots and Tubers	Potatoes, Taro, အာလူး၊ ဖြိန်းဥ.. စသည်	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
502	Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits	Any pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes, ripe mangoes or papaya or other fruit and vegetables that are bright yellow or orange inside? အတွင်းသားနီနီ-ဝါဝါရှိသော၊ ဗီတာမင်အနှင့် ပြည့်စုံသော .. ဖရုံ၊ မုံလာဥနီ၊ ကန်စွန်းဥ၊ သရက်သီး၊ သင်္ဘောသီး၊ စသည်သီးနှံများ	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
503	Other Fruit or Vegetables	Any other fruit or vegetables? အခြားသောအသီးအနှံများ	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
504	Meat and poultry	Beef, Goat, Chicken, Duck, ... အမဲသား၊ ဆိတ်သား၊ ကြက်သား၊ ဘဲသား စသည့်အသားများ	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
505	Fish and Seafood	fish, shrimps... ငါး / ပုစွန် .. စသည့် ရေထွက်အစားအစာ	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
506	Eggs	Eggs ကြက်ဥ၊ ဘဲဥ .. စသည့်ဥများ	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
507	Milk and milk product	Milk, butter, yoghurt နို့၊ ထောပတ်၊ ဒိန်ခဲ-ဒိန်ချဉ်	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
508	Pulses /Legumes /Nuts /seeds	Grams, beans, lentil, cashew, Groundnuts, seeds ပဲစေ့၊ ပဲတောင့်၊ မြေပဲ၊ ပဲအမျိုးမျိုး၊ သီဟိုသီး၊ သစ်စေ့အမျိုးမျိုး	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
509	Oils and Fats	Foods cooked in Oil or fat ဆီနှင့်ကျော်ထားသောအစားအစာများ	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
600	Welfare / Safety	Have you heard about any negative impact on people receiving assistance from Humanitarian Agencies? လူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းများထံမှ ထောက်ပံ့မှုကိုရရှိနေသော အကျိုးခံစားခွင့်ရှိသူများ ဆိုးကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု ရှိခဲ့ဖူးသည် ဟုကြားဖူးပါသလား။	0 = No 1 = Yes	___
601		if yes: အကယ်၍ ရှိခဲ့ဖူးလျှင်	Tax = 1 အခွန်အခများ Theft = 2 လုယက်ခိုးယူမှုများ Misappropriation of assistance = 3 အလွဲသုံးစားမှုများ	___

			Physical violence = 4 ကိုယ်ထိလက် ရောက်အကြမ်းဖက်စော် ကားမှု Discrimination = 5 ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံခြင်း Other = please specify အခြား (ဖော်ပြပါ)	
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**Food Security Profiling _____/_____ 2007
(Key Informants Questionnaire)**

Preferred Key Informants (at least one woman):	M	F
Village head		
Teacher		
Midwife		
Shop keeper		
Farmer		

Township:		
Village Tract:		
Village:		
100	Number of households in this village	
101	Number of people living in this village	

"The purpose of the survey is to assess a general food security condition of this community. There is no direct benefit to you in participating to this assessment. However, we hope that the information collected will benefit your area by helping us understand what people need. Do you have any questions regarding this assessment?"

ကျွန်တော်၊မ နာမည်ကပါ။အဖွဲ့ကဝန်ထမ်းဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော်၊ မ တို့ ဒီရွာမှာရှိတဲ့ ရပ်ရွာလူကြီးတွေနဲ့ဆွေးနွေးလိုပါတယ်။ ပွင့်လင်းစွာ အရှိကိုအရှိ အတိုင်းပြောဆိုပေးပါ။ ဦးတို့အဒေါ်တို့အမည်ကို မှတ်တမ်းမတင်ပါဘူး၊ပြောဆိုဆွေးနွေးသမျှကိုလည်းလျှို့ဝှက်ထားပါမယ်။ ဤဆွေးနွေးမှုအတွက် ဦးတို့အဒေါ်တို့ တိုက်ရိုက် အကျိုးအမြတ်မရှိပေမဲ့၊ ဦးတို့အဒေါ်တို့ ရဲ့အဖြေက တဆင့် ကျွန်တော်၊ မ တို့ ဒီရွာမှာရှိတဲ့ရပ်ရွာလူထုရဲ့ လိုအပ်ချက်တွေကို ပိုပြီးနားလည်နိုင်မှာဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ကျွန်တော်၊မ တို့ကိုလည်းမေးလိုရာမေးနိုင်ပါတယ်။

Comments by Group Leader:

102	<i>(Do not read this question). Ask what other accesses lead to this community and note the type of main access.</i>	1 = tarmac road ကတ္တရာလမ်း	2 = dirt track motorable (normal car) မြေလမ်း ရိုးရိုးကား	__
		3 = track motorable (4x4 car only) ဖိုးဖိုးကား	4 = track non-motorable လူသွားလမ်းသွယ်	
		5 = water ရေလမ်း	6 = Other (Specify)	
103	Is there a functioning primary school in this village? ဤရွာမှာမူလတန်းကျောင်းရှိသလား။ ကျောင်းပုံမှန်ဖွင့် ပါသလား။	0 = No 1 = Yes (skip to 105)		__
104	If there is no primary school, how far is the nearest? မူလတန်းကျောင်းမရှိပါကအနီးဆုံးကျောင်းသို့သွားမည့် လမ်းလျှောက်ခရီးဘယ်နှစ်နာရီကြာ သလဲ။	(Total time there and back if less than 1 hour, write 0 if more than one hour write the actual time and if unknown write 999)		Walking Hours.....
105	Is there a functioning middle school in this village? ဤရွာမှာအလယ်တန်းကျောင်းရှိသလား။ ကျောင်းပုံမှန်ဖွင့်ပါသလား။	0 = No 1 = Yes (skip to 107)		__
106	If there is no functioning middle school, how far is the nearest? အလယ်တန်းကျောင်းမရှိပါကအနီးဆုံးကျောင်း သို့သွားမည့် လမ်းလျှောက်ခရီးဘယ်နှစ်နာရီကြာသလဲ။	(Total time there and back if less than 1 hour, write 0 if more than one hour write the actual time and if unknown write 999)		Walking Hours.....
107	Is there a permanent health facility (prior definition...) in this village? ကျန်းမာရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းဆေးခန်းရှိသလား။	0 = No 1 = Yes (skip to 109)		__
108	Is there no health facility, how far is the nearest? ဆေးခန်းမရှိပါကအနီးဆုံးဆေးခန်း သို့သွားမည့် လမ်းလျှောက်ခရီးဘယ်နှစ်နာရီကြာသလဲ။	(Total time there and back if less than 1 hour, write 0 if more than one hour write the actual time and if unknown write 999)		Walking Hours.....
109	Is there a daily food market in this village? ဤရွာမှာနေ့စဉ်ဈေးရှိပါသလား။	0 = No 1 = Yes (skip to 201)		__

110	Is there a periodic food market in this village? ဤရွာမှာရက်ခြားဈေးရရှိပါသလား။	0 = No 1 = Yes (skip to 201)	□
111	If there is no market, how far is the nearest market? ဈေးမရှိပါကအနီးဆုံးဈေးသို့ သွားနေကျ နည်းလမ်း ဖြင့်အကွာအဝေး(နာရီပေါင်း)	(Total time there and back if less than 1 hour, write 0 if more than one hour write the actual time and if unknown write 999) Walking Hours.....	_____

112. What are the major commodity most of the people eat in this village and their price?
ဤရွာမှာ လူအများစုစားသုံးသော စားကုန်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ဈေးနှုန်းကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

Major commodity လူအများစုစားသုံးသော စားကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ	Price ဈေးနှုန်း		Remarks
	This year	Last year	
Rice (low quality rice)			
Cooking oil			
Onion			
Garlic			
Chilli			
Pulses			

113. Labour type and wages (daily)
လယ်ယာကျတမ်း နေ့စား လုပ်သား တို့၏နေ့တွက်လုပ်အားခများ

Labour type	Wages (this year)		Wages (last year)		Major reason for change (if known)	Remark
	Kyats/Day (unit)	In kind/Day (kg)	Kyats/Day (unit)	In kind/Day (kg)		
Casual labour (male)						
Casual labour (female)						

	(use proportional piling) What proportion of households in this community, In the last 30 days has to take the following actions because they do not have enough food? အစားအစာရှားပါးမှုကြောင့်ဤရွာရှိအိမ်ထောင်စုများသည် လွန်ခဲ့သော ရက်ပေါင်း ၃၀ အတွင်းဤကဲ့သို့ပြုလုပ် ကြပါသလား။ ဘယ်လောက်များသလဲ proportional piling နည်းဖြင့်ရှာကြည့်ပါ။	(A) Proportion who do	(B) Proportion who do not
201	Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods? သိပ်မကြိုက်သောဈေးပေါသောအစားအစာများကိုစားကြသည်။		
202	Rely on food gift from a friend, relative or food aid? မိတ်ဆွေများ၊ ဆွေမျိုးများ၊ (သို့) အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခုခုမှ စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ ထောက်ပံ့မှု ကို ခိုခိုသည်။		
203	Purchase food on credit or borrow money to buy food? အကြွေးဝယ်စား (သို့) ငွေချေးငှား၍ဝယ်စားကြသည်။		
204	Take advance paddy or salary စပါး / ဆန် / ငွေ များကြိုယူသည်။		
205	Gather wild food they would prefer not to eat, or harvest immature crops? မကြိုက်သောတောတွင်းအစာရှင်းများကိုရှာစားသည် (သို့) မမှည့်သေးသော သီးနှံစပါးများကိုစားသည်။		

206	Ration the money they have to buy or prepare food? ရွေးနည်းစာစုငွေကိုရွေးတာပြီးစားကြသည်။		
207	Reduce portion size at mealtimes? ထမင်းဟင်းပမာဏကိုလျှော့စားကြသည်။		
208	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day? တနေ့အတွင်းစားရမည့်အနပ်ထက်လျှော့စားကြသည်။		
209	Skip entire days without eating? လုံးဝအငတ်ခံနေကြသောနေ့များရှိသည်။		
210	Have to send a member to work far away from the village to find work. မိသားစုဝင်တဦးသည်ဝေးလံသောအရပ်သို့အလုပ်သွားလုပ်သည်။		

300	To your mind, what are the 4 main community concerns? ရုပ် 1/2 လူထုများ twGuft"du အလေးထားစရာများဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသည့် အကြောင်းရင်းလေး မျိုးကိုဖော်ပြပါ။	1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....
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Village list, *yet incomplete*, was used for selecting the sampled villages (see highlighted)

No	Township	Sub Township	Village Name	Households	Kachin Special Region 1 or Kachin Special Region 2
1	Tanai		Nanpyat	21	None
2	Tanai		Inkarkar	27	None
3	Tanai		Tanet	34	None
4	Tanai		Seinlonkhar	36	None
5	Tanai		Makaw	45	None
6	Tanai		Lajarbum	60	None
7	Tanai		Lajabaw	60	None
8	Tanai		Takhat	80	None
9	Tanai		Salone	90	None
10	Tanai		Shinbweyan	110	None
11	Tanai		Kaungya	144	None
12	Tanai		Aung lut	150	None
13	Tanai		Tainkauk	180	None
14	Tanai	Sinbo	Tayon	247	None
15	Tanai		Tarong	247	None
16	Tanai		Lawon	483	None
17	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Hteinyar	3	Special Region (1)
18	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Laungphan	6	Special Region (1)
19	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Lartat	23	Special Region (1)
20	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Kharnan	30	Special Region (1)
21	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Zunpyot	30	Special Region (1)
22	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Zakhon	32	Special Region (1)
23	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Magaung	35	Special Region (1)
24	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Banli	41	Special Region (1)
25	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Lotejup	45	Special Region (1)
26	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Chaugmaw	50	Special Region (1)
27	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Mataung	54	Special Region (1)
28	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Mansan	60	Special Region (1)
29	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Yinkot	60	Special Region (1)
30	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Kanpeiti	140	Special Region (1)
31	Chipwe	Kanpiteti	Shankyu/Lanshin	180	Special Region (1)
32	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Danzaw	6	Special Region (1)
33	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Luhtaung	10	Special Region (1)
34	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Lotpun	15	Special Region (1)
35	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Khankon	15	Special Region (1)
36	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Hteinsin	15	Special Region (1)

37	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Ngapyawyan	16	Special Region (1)
38	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Langan	16	Special Region (1)
39	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Bunlein	17	Special Region (1)
40	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Lisukazum	17	Special Region (1)
41	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Konmine	21	Special Region (1)
42	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Notgu	23	Special Region (1)
43	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Kumbum	26	Special Region (1)
44	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Lachikazum	28	Special Region (1)
45	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Mumsin	28	Special Region (1)
46	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Htanmokhan	31	Special Region (1)
47	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Marsa	35	Special Region (1)
48	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Yindam	35	Special Region (1)
49	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Kanotbum	36	Special Region (1)
50	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Lisumagar	42	Special Region (1)
51	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Gukhan	44	Special Region (1)
52	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Lachimagar	45	Special Region (1)
53	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Magarbum	46	Special Region (1)
54	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Wotchone	52	Special Region (1)
55	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Sinkyine	59	Special Region (1)
56	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	tarkyarhot	65	Special Region (1)
57	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Mawsitone	69	Special Region (1)
58	Waingmaw	Na lung	Madiyang	30	Special Region (2)
59	Waingmaw	Gara Yang	Aunggyaryan	52	Special Region (2)
60	Waingmaw	Laiza	N'Pong		Special Region (2)
61	Waingmaw	Japu	Inponyauk	155	Special Region (2)
62	Waingmaw		Nagna		Special Region (2)
63	Waingmaw		Madiyaung		Special Region (2)
64	Waingmaw	Kanpiteti	Waymoe	143	Special Region (1)
65	Moemauk	Dawhpum Yang	Phonelunyan	11	Special Region (2)
66	Moemauk	Dawhpum Yang	Shiityan	22	Special Region (2)
67	Moemauk		Aungja		Special Region (2)
68	Moemauk	Hkat Chu	Narzawyan	35	Special Region (2)
69	Moemauk		Mariakpa		Special Region (2)
70	Moemauk	Ban Dawng	Oyaungkaung	56	Special Region (2)
71	Moemauk	Pajau	Nawgo	78	Special Region (2)
72	Moemauk	Nalung	Minesatpar	125	Special Region (2)
73	Moemauk		Ban San		Special Region (2)