COLLECTED OUTCOME CASE STUDIES

2013-2014
A Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Initiative

Andrew Jenkins, Cho Myint Naing, San Wai, Jan Jenkins (Editors)
Metta Development Foundation was established in 1998 to assist communities in Myanmar recover from the devastating consequences of conflict and humanitarian emergency.

The primary objective of Metta is the evolution of self-reliant and peaceful societies through social and economic growth. The driving force behind Metta is the concept the very word embodies that of "loving kindness."

© 2016 Metta Development Foundation

Graphic Design and Layout by Christine Schmutzler
Photos by Metta Development Foundation

LEGAL STATUS
National NGO
Registration Number 1807
Ministry of Home Affairs 28OCT98

TAX EXEMPTION
Ministry of Internal Revenue 16MAR99
Website: www.metta-myanmar.org
E-mail: ygn.office@metta-myanmar.org

CONTRIBUTORS BY BRANCH OFFICE

KACHIN STATE
Agriculture - Forestry
Hkun Du
Hka Ze
Mung Doi
S Tu Lum

Agriculture - Lowland
Hka Dau
Hkam Lum

Livelihood - Lisu dressmaking
Su Mai
Mary Seng Mun

Education - ECCD
Mary Char
Shaung Myat
Khaoeng Khawng Win
Health - HIV
Lu Jo
Su Nau

NORTHERN SHAN STATE
Agriculture - FFS
Naw Din
Za Cen
Zau Nam
Myint Myint Htay
Dai Ru

Livelihood - CDP
Phyu Ai Aung
Khoi Nan
Sai Zaw Myo Naing

Livelihood - CMLP
Haury Dau
Wee

Livelihood - CMP
Mahtu Htu Bu
Labya Bary Showng

SOUTHERN SHAN STATE
Agriculture and Forestry - CNCF
Khun Wai Lar
Khun Kyaw Hein
Khun Myint Swe

Agriculture and Forestry - FFS
Khun Myo Nyo
Khun Maung Khao
Aung Myo Mon

Livelihood
Sai Mya Din
May The Naing Win
Thin Thin Phyu
Waz Wai Tha

Education - ECCD
U Khun Myint Naing
Daw Pan Sein
Daw Hia Htoo

Health (WASH)
Saw Naing Lin
Chaw Su Khasing
Khun Maung Pe

YANGON REGION
Agriculture and Forestry Mangrove
Hla Win Tin
Naing Lin Aung
Saw Htaa Shin
Aung Min Tun

Livelihood Ayeyarwady Region
Khun Aung Than Htay
Sa Shu Klaan
Ma Saby
Ma Zai Chi
Ma Khin Nwe Aye

Livelihood - Kayah State
U Yan Aung Moe
U Zaw Min Hlaing
U Kenedy Htoo
Daw Khu Oha
Daw Elsset

Education - ECCD
U Khun Myint Naing
Daw Pan Sein
Daw Hia Htoo

1 Data also collected by Village Field research Team: To Awng; Mung Doi; To Ja; S Tu Lum; Dau Lum; Naw She; Gwee Maing Awang; Young Ram
2 The following also contributed: Rai Hau; Seng Hmar; Tiong Su; Hwe Aum; Sai Saymay Hlaing; Nan Hla Min Yaung; Nan Nyo Sawk Aye
3 The following also contributed through data collection for all projects (except FFS and CNCF): Khun Nyo Maung; Khun Lan Phyu; Khun Thein Do; Khun Tun Mya; Naw Nk Do; Niay Naung; Than Than Suu; Win Ei D Htoo; Chwe Su Win

COLLECTED OUTCOME CASE STUDIES
2013-2014
A Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Initiative

Andrew Jenkins,
Cho Myint Naing,
San Sai Wai,
Jan Jenkins
(Editors)
CONTENTS

PREFACE ...................................................................................................................................................................... 1

INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................................................................ 3

CONTEXT ........................................................................................................................................................................ 4

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY .............................................................................................................................................. 7
   1.1 Community Nurseries and Forestry ................................................................................................................................. 7
   1.2 Lowland Paddy Cultivation .................................................................................................................................................. 11
   1.3 Sustainable Agricultural Development .................................................................................................................................. 13
   1.4 Community Nursery and Community Forestry .................................................................................................................. 16
   1.5 Farmer Field School to LIFT the Food Security of Small and Marginal Land Holders ................................................. 18
   1.6 Mangrove Project — Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation ......................................................... 20

2. EDUCATION ................................................................................................................................................................. 25
   2.1 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) ................................................................................................................ 25
   2.2 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) ................................................................................................................ 29
   2.3 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) ................................................................................................................ 34

3. HEALTH ........................................................................................................................................................................... 37
   3.1 Community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention .......................................................................................................................... 37
   3.2 Water Supply ....................................................................................................................................................................... 41

4. LIVELIHOOD ...................................................................................................................................................................... 47
   4.1 Lisu Traditional Dress-Making ............................................................................................................................................. 47
   4.2 Community Managed Livelihood ....................................................................................................................................... 49
   4.3 Community Master Plan .......................................................................................................................................................... 52
   4.4 Community Development ...................................................................................................................................................... 56
   4.5 Small Scale Livelihood Project ............................................................................................................................................. 60
   4.6 Livelihood Project — Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation ................................................................. 64
   4.7 Community Managed Small Scale Livelihood Project ...................................................................................................... 66

CONCLUSION ................................................................................................................................................................... 69

REFERENCES ....................................................................................................................................................................... 70
The work that Metta has been engaged in for the past 14 years with diverse communities across Myanmar is a progressing process of action and reflection. The following case studies document our experiences of engaging with local peoples and communities. The findings are very encouraging and give further meaning to our work. The peoples’ determination, perseverance and ability to change their own lives inspire us to keep going.

Sai Sam Kham
Executive Director
Metta Development Foundation
October 2014
Since its creation in 1997, the Metta Development Foundation has become Myanmar’s largest national NGO in terms of coverage and resources. Metta’s primary objective is the evolution of self-reliant and peaceful societies through social and economic growth. The driving force behind Metta is the concept that the very work embodies that of ‘loving kindness.’

Metta’s sector programmes have been the product of a series of participatory processes led by its Regional Branch Offices brought together in the Regeneration Initiative April 2009 – March 2014. A recent evaluation of this initiative found that: “The lack of Metta monitoring data on broader development outcomes has made it difficult to determine to what extent Metta’s activities cause complex long-term economic and social changes.” (Raab, et al., 2012).

Therefore, Metta is taking several steps towards increasing the effectiveness of its own Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System, including:

- Clearly defining expected outcomes that the programmes are to achieve.
- Having practical, reliable and measurable outcome indicators.
- Performance standards or benchmarks that assess programme progress.
- Data collection instruments to regularly obtain indicator data.
- Periodic data collection and analysis for internal decision making and public reporting.
- Supporting organisational learning and programme improvement.

Gradually, as the capacity to identify outcomes and indicators, as well as collect and utilise data is developed in all the branches, Metta’s Head office is processing and consolidating them into a coherent whole.

In order to achieve this, an approach is being followed based on:

- Making optimal use of existing data which can already be used for monitoring and evaluating outcomes.
- Taking into account Metta’s existing capacity - both its potentials and its limitations, in designing systems for monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning.
- Building on Metta’s current Action Plan to Improve Monitoring and Evaluation.

Outcome Case Study

1. Sources of Information
2. Background
3. Project Objectives
4. Activities
5. Outputs
6. Method of Outcome Assessment
7. Results
8. Outcome Assessment
9. Sustainability

Preparation of these eighteen outcome case studies, from each of Metta’s key programme sectors of project implementation, is an important step in following this approach. The technical assistance for this provided by Metta’s partner, Oxfam Novib is much appreciated.

The case studies have been prepared using mixed methods including available quantitative data from project implementation, qualitative investigation (mainly in-depth interviews), available ‘testimonies’ provided by project participants, regular participatory group assessment text analysis of key documents. In each case a simple Logic Model or Theory of Change has been followed which clearly shows the interconnected nature of all programme components as they are intrinsically linked together.
Metta’s current Regeneration Initiative, which includes all continuing activities, has six programme sectors, and the draft results framework contains objectives, activities, outputs and expected outcomes. Objectives and outcomes for each sector examined by the case studies are given below.

## Agriculture and Forestry Sector

**Objectives**
- To improve food security and productivity in communities by improving ecological friendly methods.
- To improve community-based natural resource management and livelihood opportunities in communities.
- To strengthen CBOs’ capacity and networking in order to influence and contribute to formulating policy affecting people’s lives.

**Outcomes**
- Land security
- Increased income
- Avoiding forest fires
- Environmental and ecological conservation of water sources
- New initiatives
- CBO strengthening

**Indicators**
- Number of certified Community Forests
- Months of food security
- Family income
- Assets’ quality

## Education Sector

**Objectives**
- To improve village access to and quality of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and primary school education.
- To improve learning environments by supporting teaching and providing learning materials.

**Outcomes**
- Apply knowledge and skill
- More effective teaching/learning process
- Safe and child-friendly environment
- Adapt their learning and feedback
- Increase women’s participation in education activities

**Indicators**
- 80% of under 5 children can access ECCD services; 80% of school age children complete primary education in targeted villages.
- 60% of teachers can apply Child Centred Approach (CCA) in schools.
- All children in school can learn happily in a safe environment.
- High level participation of parents and community (increased women’s participation).
- Improved management skills and ownership (number of children supported by committee).

## Health Sector

This includes establishing community managed health care centres that:
- Support prevention, care and support for Persons Living with HIV, promote hygiene and provide access to drinking water and sanitary systems.

**Objectives**
- To improve early detection and prevention of endemic diseases

**Outcomes**
- Outcomes
- The villagers have access to basic health care services.

**Indicators**
- Villagers can affordably access quality medicine for common illnesses.
- Decreased prevalence of common illnesses.

## Livelihood Sector

**Objectives**
- To improve food security, quality of life and income by supporting small scale livelihood generation projects for women and men, and existing small scale community based projects.

**Outcomes**
- Total HHs doing well with their own income generating activities
- Improved food security
- Improved living standard

**Indicators**
- 30% increased income of 50% of total households
- No. of families which can save some of their income
- No. of families without debt
- No. of community established saving and loan groups
- No. of women have more time to rest
- No. of families sending more children to school
- No. of families receiving medical treatment
1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

1.1 Community Nurseries and Forestry

Outcome Case Study (Kachin State, March 2006 - 2012, new phase began)

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**
- Project completion report;
- Project progress reports;
- Statistical summary from monitoring;
- Detailed investigations in selected villages.

**BACKGROUND**
Village communities generally suffer from low income, and hill land has been degraded by shifting cultivation making it an under-utilised resource. Other forest land within village boundaries may be subject to allocation to outside investors if not registered in the community’s name.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**
To create community awareness of the need to promote reforestation and environmental stability, and to develop the necessary skills to improve livelihoods through establishing community nurseries.

Also, to strengthen management capacities towards self-reliant development through community-based forestry and plantation, using a standardised approach which can be expanded throughout the country.

**ACTIVITIES**
Form community nursery groups in 107 villages, with 4,617 (26% of total) households participating; generate awareness and establish a tree nursery in each village. Supply quality seeds and planting materials to establish nurseries. Support and advocacy for villages trying to register forest land.

**OUTPUTS**
10,669 acres (4,367 ha) of forest land has been planted, about half with fruit trees and about half with hardwood trees. This represents over half of the suitable available land owned by group members. Seedlings have also been sold to villagers who are not group members, which has generated some income. However, income from trees will be the main source of project-generated income in the future, and this starts (on an annual basis) 8-10 years after planting fruit trees and (from selective felling) 15-20 years after planting hardwood.

**METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**
In addition to reviewing available documents and the statistical summary, in-depth investigations were conducted by project staff in seven purposively selected villages as shown in Table 1 below. The investigations focused on the accomplishments, successes, challenges, and level of participation. The methodology included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) with participants and non-participants and direct observations of planted areas. A total of 53 local people (33 men and 20 women) participated.

**RESULTS**
It appears that environmental awareness has increased significantly in all seven villages and this may be typical of all 107 participating villages.

"Before, I thought the fields were dry because the sun was very hot. But, after Metta came and explained, with pictures, about the environment, I came to understand that it was because the trees and forests that are keeping the water in the soil are being lost.”

Daw Hkawn Nan, Nawng Hkying village

Assuming that those participating in the project and those not participating, own, on average, about the same amount of suitable hill land, then over 7% of the available, privately owned, degraded land has been replanted. This may be higher since some non-participating families have been buying seedlings from the groups. In terms of income, an average participating family has planted 2.3 acres (0.9 ha). If one third would be fruit and two thirds hardwood, this would give (after 8-10 years) an estimated recurrent annual income of MMK 20 lakh (US$ 2,353) plus...

**Summary of In-depth Investigations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Function Level</th>
<th>Total Village Groups</th>
<th>Groups Investigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very well</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less well</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TABLE 1 |

4 In Kachin State and Sagaing Region.
5 60% on private land, and 40% in community forests.
6 MMK 25,000/fruit tree pa x 100 trees/acre.
In previous years, my family of four moved to Naung Cho Kwin to do shifting cultivation, which is quite far from Waiyin village. We don't own any land. But after being involved in the village CNCF project, where I helped setting up the CF activities, the group set aside some land for me to work on, so I went from being landless to having the opportunity to own some land. I have planted raintree (mezali), pyinkadoe, yemene and teak (local hardwood varieties) on this land. In previous years, we had to gather firewood in faraway places. Now, because of the CF group, we don't need to look for firewood in distant places anymore, I can just cut down and use the mezali trees that I've planted on my land. In coming years, I will cut down the trees that I've cultivated to cover the cost of my children's education. Thanks to the CNCF group, I'm also planting different kinds of trees and plants in my house yard as well. And I've planted fruit trees and have got almost MMK 100,000 in income. I am very happy because I see that the CNCF group will be helpful for my family's food security.

Patrick, Naih Hlaing village

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Expected outcomes were increased community environmental awareness, developing the necessary skills to improve livelihood through establishing community nurseries, and strengthening management capacities towards self-reliant development through community based forestry and plantation.

I used to think that 'CN group' was the brand name of the candles we use in the house. I only understood that it is the community nursery after the sayas from Metta explained it. I didn't really go out and socialize a lot with others before, but after becoming involved with the CN activities, I became more friendly and became more interested in working with others. I also became interested in working together with and mobilizing those not involved in the village CN group, because I believe that involving the entire village in the perennial crop cultivation project will lead towards the village's development. This is how I have changed after being involved in the CNCF project. 

U Ny’Kum Hka Aung, Labang Khahtawng village

The extent and success of the plantation programme, and the results of the village investigations appear to demonstrate fairly widespread increased environmental awareness, and establishing and supporting the continued functioning of community nurseries shows that the necessary skills have been developed and transferred. There has been some increase in income since the start of the project and incomes of participating households are expected to rise more significantly during the next six year period which needs to be assessed later. One encouraging indicator of self-reliant development is the number of communities which have started a process of registering and re-plantation in other forest land within village boundaries, in order to prevent it from being allocated to outside investors. Nine* village groups have initiated this process, four obtained informal government recognition, and one has received a formal registration certificate. An additional outcome is that, on 29 September 2012, a presentation was made to Union Minister U Win Tun (Ministry of Environmental Preservation and Forestry) by NGOs (including Metta) working on environmental preservation activities in Kachin state.

TABLE 3

Participants' Income from CNCF Project in 7 Villages (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Income from Seedlings</th>
<th>Income from Seasonal Crops</th>
<th>Income from Seeds</th>
<th>Income from NTFP</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>MMK MMK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawng Hkying</td>
<td>2 1,050,000</td>
<td>2 570,000</td>
<td>1 300,000</td>
<td>1 1,920,000</td>
<td>2,970,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawng Hkyi</td>
<td>1 20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 8,000</td>
<td>1 28,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Maw Hpawng</td>
<td>2 400,000</td>
<td>2 292,200</td>
<td>1 20,000</td>
<td>1 757,200</td>
<td>2,583,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wae Yin</td>
<td>1 1,500,000</td>
<td>3 48,000</td>
<td>1 40,000</td>
<td>3 915,000</td>
<td>2,852,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hka Nan</td>
<td>4 1,033,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 30,000</td>
<td>1 1,063,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawng Hka</td>
<td>5 1,245,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 630,000</td>
<td>3 1,875,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na Hlaing</td>
<td>4 501,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 501,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total</td>
<td>6 2,970,000</td>
<td>20 37,299,600</td>
<td>3 108,000</td>
<td>9 1,920,000</td>
<td>8,727,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = farmers

The estimated average income for the 25 participating households is about MMK 310,000 (> US$ 400).

TABLE 2

Non-participants' Income from CNCF Projects in 7 Villages (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Income from Seedlings</th>
<th>Income from Seasonal Crops</th>
<th>Income from NTFP</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>MMK MMK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawng Hkying</td>
<td>1 2,300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawng Hkyi</td>
<td>1 2,300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Maw Hpawng</td>
<td>1 100,000</td>
<td>1 110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wae Yin</td>
<td>1 500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hka Nan</td>
<td>1 510,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 510,000</td>
<td>1,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawng Hka</td>
<td>3 955,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 225,000</td>
<td>1,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na Hlaing</td>
<td>4 501,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total</td>
<td>1 100,000</td>
<td>7 437,500</td>
<td>1 225,000</td>
<td>6,727,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = farmers

This is estimated to average about MMK 500,000 (> US$ 625) for each of the 8 non-participating households. Also, since no income was earned from gum production it is not included on this table.

TABLE 1

Non-participants' Income from CNCF Projects in 7 Villages (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Income from Seedlings</th>
<th>Income from Seasonal Crops</th>
<th>Income from NTFP</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>F MMK</td>
<td>MMK MMK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawng Hkying</td>
<td>1 2,300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawng Hkyi</td>
<td>1 2,300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Maw Hpawng</td>
<td>1 100,000</td>
<td>1 110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wae Yin</td>
<td>1 500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hka Nan</td>
<td>1 510,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 510,000</td>
<td>1,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawng Hka</td>
<td>3 955,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 225,000</td>
<td>1,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na Hlaing</td>
<td>4 501,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total</td>
<td>1 100,000</td>
<td>7 437,500</td>
<td>1 225,000</td>
<td>6,727,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = farmers

This is estimated to average about MMK 500,000 (> US$ 625) for each of the 8 non-participating households. Also, since no income was earned from gum production it is not included on this table.

TABLE 1
REQUEST TO THE MINISTER

1. To respect the citizens suggestions and responses in formulating projects and policies related to environmental preservation and forestry issues.

2. To respect customary law in Kachin State for land rights of communities.

3. To address issues related to confiscation of local community members’ farmlands, orchards and community forests.

4. To allow villagers to cultivate for villagers in wildlife conservation service (WCS) and watershed areas.

5. To allow community forest development activities in WCF buffer zones.

6. To enable the Forest Department to provide technical support to communities for community forest applications using simple formats and management plans.

7. For NGOs and forestry department staff to work together to raise awareness.

8. Related to REDD, to enable community forests to take part in carbon markets.

9. To clarify the law on whether tea trees can be planted and sold in the CF plantations.

10. To clearly set out felling cycles for the Forest User Groups (FUG) and plantations.

11. To set a clear forestry law from the CF (on environmental preservation, etc.).

12. For laws to be clearly set for the forest user groups on non-timber forest products.

13. To waive land measurement (survey) fees and land taxes.

14. To facilitate quick processing of approval of community forest certificate applications.

The importance of this is demonstrated by the following excerpts from two interviews.

“I was interested in the CNCF activities, so I became involved in 2009. In the first year, I bought teak seedlings worth MMK 130,000 and with the 2,200 seedlings from the community nursery, I was able to successfully cultivate about 2 acres of long-term teak plantation. But last year, my teak plantation was destroyed because Asia World (a private company) was building a road to the Myitkyina river confluence area. I really felt it as two whole years of hard labour went down the drain. When they first started building the road, I tried to tell the Chinese builder-doctor (not to cut through my plantation using sign language, but he didn’t understand, so

I became angry and hefted my knife at him. Then the fellow fetched the village administrator and the administrator asked, ‘Old lady, did you really threaten to cut the Chinese?’ I replied that it was because I was worried about losing my plantation and whether the fellows are Chinese or Indian, I would respond the same. They took photographs for compensation, but I still haven’t got anything. Because of this land is not in our name, I don’t feel at ease. I want to my family to be able to maintain the plantations for future generations.”

Daw Hkawn Nan, Nawng Hkyin Village

SUSTAINABILITY

The substantial and tangible economic benefits from this project and its long-term nature suggest that it is inherently sustainable (except where land is confiscated or acquired by government). Long-term success in land registration depends on how governance issues are resolved in future.

“I used to think that the lands that we were using (cutting down trees and farming) were our own. But through Meta’s awareness raising efforts, I now know and understand that the land is owned by the national government, and without its permission. We do not own our land, and can only get the land deeds in our names legally after we go through the process set out in the land laws.”

U Napa Tu’s Mother-in-law

1.2 Lowland Paddy Cultivation

Outcome Case Study (Kachin State) - March 2010 - 2013

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data collected from regular structured participatory community monitoring.

BACKGROUND

Village communities generally suffer from low income and lack of food security, since yields from available lowland used for paddy cultivation are low and in some cases declining because of fertility loss caused by excessive cropping intensity. This increases pressure to do shifting cultivation on hill land, which then becomes degraded by shortening rotation times.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To increase food security and income through introducing improved cultivation techniques.

ACTIVITIES

Forming community groups in 34 villages, involved 577 households (10% of the eligible farmers), which are participating through establishing ‘Farmer Field Schools’ (FFSs) where improved techniques are introduced in farmers’ fields. This package includes: improved seed selection, preparation and care of quality seedlings, improved transplanting methods, and better water and soil fertility management.

OUTPUTS

508 acres (203 ha) of lowland have been cultivated using the improved techniques, with yields improving substantially. On average, the cost of organic fertiliser is somewhat higher than the chemical fertiliser used previously, labour costs have increased by about 10%, but seed costs have reduced by >70%. Overall, increased input costs have been substantially lower than the value of the yield increases.

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Each FFS keeps its own records in the form of posters, covering the planning process, weekly progress meetings, committee formation and responsibilities. In addition, annual production data (including pre-project data) is collected from each participant at group meetings held regularly during the project. From this data, changes in household food security and incremental income have been calculated for the period 2010 (pre-project) and 2012 (after two years of FFS).

RESULTS

Average yields have increased during the two project years in all village groups. The average for all groups is a 35% increase from 5.5 to 7.49 baskets/acre (from 2.87/ha to 3.76/ha) giving an average increase of MMK 5,000 x 19.3 = MMK 96,500/acre. (US$ 284/ha). The estimated average net increase in input costs (seed, fertiliser and labour) per acre has been MMK 7,000 (US$ 20/ha). Therefore, the net incremental benefit is MMK 89,500/acre (US$ 263/ha).

Village Yields Before and After FFS*

**Average Annual Food Security in FFS Groups***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baskets of paddy/Year</th>
<th>Graph 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Household Paddy Production***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baskets of paddy/Year</th>
<th>Graph 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

To enhance and empower the decision making ability of rural households leading to adopting improved methods, and also to higher and more sustainable yields. To facilitate and strengthen efforts for sustainable community development, through re-plantation and reforestation.

**ACTIVITIES**

Forming community groups in 50 villages, involving 1,084 households (24% of the total households), which are participating through the FFSs where improved techniques are introduced in study plots and farmers’ fields. This basic package for paddy and long-term crops (tea, avocado, dogfruit, longan) includes: improved quality seedlings, improved transplanting seed selection, preparation and care of seedlings. A basic package for paddy and long-term crops (including pre-project data) is now collected from each participant at group meetings held regularly during the project. From this data, changes in yield and incremental income have been calculated for the period 2011 (pre-project) and 2012 (after one year of FFS) for the first phase of project implementation. The value of the yield increase per season (anthropo-hem) is approximately MMK 165,558 (US$ 195). This is higher than the value of the yield increase per season estimated in the FFS evaluation. This effect is estimated to be about 10% of the direct beneficiaries. It can be concluded that the FFSs have been successful in achieving significant income increases in food security (almost 20%) and income (almost $200/household/year) for those who participated (about 10% of eligible farmers). Consideration may be given on how to increase the participation rate and/or the demonstration effect to spread the benefits more widely in future.

**SUSTAINABILITY**

The economic benefits from this project suggest its economic sustainability, while the change from chemical to organic fertiliser suggest that the new techniques may also increase environmental sustainability of food production. Increased production costs and labour demand are limited, so this may not affect sustainability.

**RESULTS**

Average upland yields have increased during the one year period in most village groups. The average for all groups is a 31% increase from 20.7 to 27.1 baskets/acre (from 1.0 t/ha to 1.4 t/ha) giving an average increase of MMK 5,000 x 6.3 = MMK 32,000/acre (US$ 944/ha). However, most of this increase was accounted for by only two villages (see graph). There has been little significant change in input costs (seed, fertiliser and labour), therefore net incremental benefit per acre is the same (see graph 3).

“I was not aware of what I was doing in agriculture. Year by year goes by, I have been struggling to increase yields to be enough for the average food needs of our household. It is very hard since household food needs are increasing every year. However, after the FFS course, I am very aware about sustainable agriculture and think of our future… I am not greedy… I just hope to get stable yields even if we are not able to increase the yield.”

A farmer leader from Lashio FFS in 2012

“I know that my paddy field has much calcium carbonate (石灰), that is why the plants did not develop well. When I used bio-fertilizer, that I learned from my FFS course, I can see that there is much change in my field and can get more yield. Normally I can have 4 Saw (800 Kg), but through this technique I have almost 5.5 Saw (1,100 Kg) this year. I can contribute 1 pack of rice to the orphanage in my village and can provide 1 Pyi each for 5 school teachers. I am very pleased to have the FFS technique.”

A female participant from Theinni FFS in 2011, Taken from the project and evaluation report (Sandar Myo, et al.)
In terms of income from tree plantation, an average family has planted 0.8 acres (0.3 ha). If three-quarters are fruit and one quarter hardwood, this would give (after 7-10 years) an estimated recurrent annual income of MMK 15 lakhs (US$ 1,760)14 plus (after 15-20 years) an asset estimated to be worth, on average, MMK 24 lakhs (US$ 2,800)15. There is evidence in general that FFS empower women (Gum Shu Aung, 2008), and this is supported here by qualitative data.

“…(with) a wide-range of self-directed activities including extension works, development initiatives and advocacy. This convergence is encouraging.

SUSTAINABILITY
It is very early to judge sustainability. Yields may be affected greatly by annual variation in rainfall, so several years’ data are required to draw a firm conclusion about trends. Economic benefits from tree plantations will take one or two decades to be realised, although it seems likely that expected benefits from this activity are sustainable. Clearly, the organic sustainable approach encouraged by the FFSs is appreciated by many households, but use of available pesticides and chemical fertilisers, which may be unsustainable, may also be attractive to farmers, especially given the constraints on available labour. Time is needed to observe to what extent community based initiatives for sustain-able community development actually materialise and are sustained. Therefore, as with other Agriculture and Forestry projects, meaningful outcomes have to be measured on a long-term basis.

“… (with) a wide-range of self-directed activities including extension works, development initiatives and advocacy. This convergence is encouraging.

FIRST, THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT FFS PARTICIPANTS (WOMEN AND MEN) HAVE GENERALLY BEEN ABLE TO APPLY THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS LEARNED TO IMPROVE THEIR AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY, AND THAT THIS IS REFLECTED IN INCREASED YIELDS, WHICH AFFECT POSITIVELY INCOMES AND FOOD SECURITY. SECONDLY, THERE IS ALSO EVIDENCE, BOTH IN PROJECT RECORDS AND IN INTERVIEWS CITED BY SANDAR MYO, ET AL., THAT COMMUNITY CAPACITY FOR PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY BASED INITIATIVES HAS ALSO INCREASED. CONCERNING THE THIRD AND FOURTH EXPECTED OUTCOMES, THERE IS LIMITED EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT THESE OUTCOMES ARE BEEN ACHIEVED, ALTHOUGH THE PROJECT’S PROGRESS SUGGESTS THAT THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM HAS DEVELOPED THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES. ALSO, SANDAR MYO, ET AL., CONCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: ‘AFTER THREE YEARS, COMMUNITY AWARENESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN RAISED THROUGH FFS IMPLEMENTATION, COMMUNITY MEETINGS, FIELD DAYS, FARMER LEADERS AND MODEL FARMS.’ ALONG WITH THIS, ‘PROJECT HAS BEEN ENHANCING BROADER AWARENESS OF FFS TO REGULAR COORDINATION MEETINGS AND FIELD DAYS, THEREFORE, THE VILLAGE LEADERS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND LEADERS FROM PARTNER ORGANISATIONS HAVE BECOME MORE AND MORE AWARE OF FFS.’
1.4 Community Nursery and Community Forestry

Outcome Case Study (Southern Shan state, April 2008 – March 2012: completed, new phase)

ACTIVITIES
Increasing farmers’ skills and management capability in sustainable agriculture (upland and lowland) through FFSs, which improve paddy yields. Establishing community nurseries to produce seedlings and support the developing community forests. Maintaining existing central nurseries to produce parent planting materials and establishing demonstration plots for tea and coffee. Promoting appropriate small-scale home-based production for women in, for example, sericulture. Sharing good practices through workshops and exchange visits.

OUTPUTS
During the project period (April 2008 – March 2012), the project was implemented in 130 villages in 6 townships in southern Shan state. About two million seedlings were grown and transplanted, 7,961 farmers planted 3,333 acres (1,333 ha) with fruit trees, and 2,046 farmers planted 256 acres (102 ha) with forest (hardwood) trees. The breakdown by township is given below. In addition, 43 community mini-forests were also established, on a total of 193 acres (77 ha).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
To further improve the communities’ skills and capacity and scale-up more economic and ecological activities through establishing community nurseries, and facilitating the livelihoods and food security of small farmers and community members.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Data collected from staff monitoring, project proposal, annual progress reports, internal review and impact study.

BACKGROUND
Village communities have been trying to give up cultivating opium as a cash crop, and find suitable substitutes. Shifting cultivation is also not sustainable, and there are problems of deforestation without re-planting. Also, community forest areas are not formally owned.

RESULTS
1.7 million fruit tree seedlings were planted and 0.7 million (41%) survived. 120,000 hardwood seedlings were planted and 62,000 (52%) survived. Breakdown by township is given in graph 8. Over 6,000 families took part in this project activity (over 70% of target households). In terms of income earned from tree plantations, an average family has planted 0.4 acres (0.14 ha) of fruit (which includes tea/coffee) and a small amount of hardwood. This is estimated to produce, after 7-10 years (earlier for tea) an estimated recurrent annual family income of MMK 1.4 lakh (US$ 165).17

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
The seedling plantation and survival rate has been monitored and the value of trees planted has also been estimated.

SUSTAINABILITY
Most economic benefits from tree plantation have not yet started to materialize, although it seems likely that expected benefits from this activity are sustainable. Therefore, as with other Agriculture and Forestry projects, meaningful outcomes have to be measured on a long-term basis.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
Expected outcomes were:
- Further improving the communities’ skills and capacity to scale-up more economic and ecological activities through establishing community nurseries, and profitable forestry and farming activities.
- An increase in farmers’ self-reliant capacity in crop-based sustainable farming, especially in long-term crops, and enhancing the livelihoods and food security of small farmers and community members.

The qualitative and quantitative evidence suggests that project participants (women and men) have generally been able to apply the knowledge and skills learned in the FFS to improve their agricultural management capacity, and that the expansion in sustainable farming through the successful plantation of tree crops will produce long-term economic and social benefits, affecting positively incomes and food security.

Seeding Plantation and Survival Rate by Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Fruit Survived</th>
<th>Forest Survived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauk Mae</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinlaung</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsi Hseng</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taunggyi</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyauktalonegyi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinlaung</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 65% of the area under fruit = MMK 6,000/fruit tree x 70 trees/acre; 33% of the area under tea = MMK 30/bush x 6,000/acre.
1.5 Farmer Field School to LIFT the Food Security of Small and Marginal Land Holders

**Outcome Case Study (Southern Shan State, March 2010 – March 2013 – project completed)**

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

Continue and strengthen the self-reliant development process introduced earlier to communities in Shan (and Kachin)18 states, through the introducing FFSs. Specifically, to raise the food security and livelihood status of the small and marginal farm holdings of Pa O (and Kachin) communities who are food deficient for at least two months per year or more. Also to create a core group of farmers and project staff who understand the improved technology and can use it.

**ACTIVITIES**

FFSs have been established in 150 villages with about 25 women and men farmers participating in each village with improved techniques being introduced through action research in study plots and farmers’ fields. The basic package includes: improved seed selection, line sowing and mechanical weeding, and a range of other techniques.

**OUTPUTS**

3,518 women and men farmers participated in the southern Shan state project where a total area of 6,598 acres (2,639 ha) have benefited from improved cultivation methods (see below, from the Semi Annual Progress Report, 2013). Project Monitoring and Evaluation data (in the Semi Annual Progress Report, 2013) show a total of 3,911 farmers participating in FFSs (2,664 in southern Shan state) and 3,863 additional farmers using the improved cultivation techniques taught in the FFS. This is a significant ‘extension’ achievement, doubling the effect of the FFSs, through effective demonstration (see graph 9).

Each FFS keeps its own records in registers, covering the planning process, weekly progress meetings, committee formation and responsibilities. In addition, annual production data (including pre-project data) is now collected from each participant in group meetings held regularly during the project. From this data, changes in cultivation practices have been estimated, as well as incremental benefits per household, and have been reported in the progress reports and external evaluation report.

**RESULTS**

Costs and benefits per participating household were calculated as follows (Annual Project Report for LIFT, 2012).

- Total costs (including supplied tools, seeds, teaching aids and facilitator’s salary): MMK 55,200 (US$ 65).
- The average gross benefit was 24.3 baskets per acre (1.2 t/ha) with each participating household using the improved techniques on one acre (0.4 ha), giving an annual benefit per household of MMK 109,350,19 US$ 129 income per household.


![GRAPH 9](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Total Acrage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

Expected outcomes were:

- Continue and strengthen the self-reliant development process through FFSs
- Increase the food security and livelihood status of the Pa O communities small and marginal farm households.
- Create a core group of farmers and project staff able to use the technology.

The considerable quantitative evidence suggests that engaging in FFSs has been very encouraging, that the technology introduced has produced encouraging results in terms of increased yields, lower production costs and reduced labour time. The participants (women and men) have generally been able to apply the knowledge and skills learned to improve their agricultural management capacity, and there has been a considerable extension effect with the technology being used by a substantial number of families not directly taking part in the FFSs.

Overall this has produced an encouraging outcome in terms of the substantial improvement in food security among participating families. Clearly, farm families and field staff have made considerable progress in acquiring the skills and knowledge necessary to achieve the significant measurable progress which has been made.

**CHANGES IN FOOD SECURITY FOR PARTICIPATING HHs**

Using a separate method of data collection it was found (Salai Khin Maung Aye, et al, 2013) that the FFSs uplifted rice farmers in southern Shan state preferred the improved methods to the traditional method, as the improved method could reduce the cultivation cost by about MMK 10,000/acre (US$ 30/ha), mainly due to reducing the seed using the line sowing method and the lower cost of weeding by using a rotary weeder.

“Before adopting new technologies and farm tools, we had to weed the rice field for 30 to 35 days during the growing season. But now we have to weed only 15 to 20 days. We can find additional time for personal health care, child care, growing cash crops, taking rest or earning income, participating in FFS and also in FFS committee. Therefore, we greatly appreciate the outcome of the FFS programme as we could not imagine finding such extra time. Now we can take care of our beauty to be smart in public meeting too.”

**SUSTAINABILITY**

It is still rather early to judge sustainability. The external evaluation found considerable potential for the sustainability of the technologies introduced by Metta over the project period showed substantial achievements to address the food security and income status of small and marginal landholding upland rice farmers. Therefore, the External Evaluation Team would like to recommend to multiply similar program in the other villages in respective Townships. This convergence is very encouraging.

**VERIFICATION**

This case study was carried out with project staff separately from the recent independent evaluation of this project (Salai Khin Maung Aye, et al, 2013). The evaluation reached similar conclusions (p. 10), as follows:

- The positive outcomes of the interventions introduced by Metta over the project period showed substantial improvements in food security and income status of small and marginal landholding upland rice farmers. Therefore, the External Evaluation Team would like to recommend to multiply similar program in the other villages in respective Townships. This convergence is very encouraging.

---

18 This Outcome Case Study only covers project activities in southern Shan state.

19 Assuming a value of MMK 4,510 (US$ 5.5) basket of paddy.

---

**Gratitude**

This Evaluation Team would like to recommend to multiply similar program in the other villages in respective Townships. This convergence is very encouraging.
1.6 Mangrove Project — Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation
Outcome Case Study (Ayeyarwady Delta)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
The project has four objectives:
- restore natural mangrove forests, and replant mangroves and non-mangroves for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in delta area;
- distribute and plant home garden fruit trees by community to support sustainable livelihoods;
- promote community capacity by transferring technical know how on reforestation, and;
- improve students’ level of environmental awareness.

ACTIVITIES
To achieve the project objectives, the project team engaged with community members to improve their skills and capacity with respect to disaster preparedness. In so doing, the staff facilitated the communities’ establishment of mangrove and non-mangrove nurseries, home garden nurseries and mangrove and non-mangrove plantations, as well as planting home garden fruit trees. Furthermore, natural mangrove forests were conserved and community forests were established, which were also recognised by the Government. Finally, staff also conducted environmental education programme in local schools for the students within the project area.

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
The outcome assessment was conducted based on available project monitoring data. In addition, the survival rate of the mangrove plantations and home garden fruit trees have been continuously monitored and the value of the planted trees was estimated. The natural mangrove conservation efforts are continuously monitored and the value of the forest has been estimated for the purposes of this outcome assessment.

OUTPUTS
The project was implemented in 84 villages of 5 townships in the Ayeyarwady delta. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) management committees were formed in 72 villages of 5 townships, and each community also conducted DRR mapping and formulated DRR management plans. The community nurseries produced 1,386,100 seedlings and 164,457 seedlings for home garden fruit trees have been continuously monitored and the value of the planted trees was estimated. 80% of the mangrove trees were planted by communities, involving 1,402 households (9% of total households) participating and benefiting, 288 students (5% of total students) received awards for their essays and/or artwork. 1,708,920 mangrove forest (hardwood) seedlings were planted and 1,025,352 (60%) survived. 806 acres (322 hectares) of mangrove forests were conserved, 795 acres (318 hectares) of community forests were established and the quality and quantity of forests have increased.

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
The outcome assessment was conducted based on available project monitoring data. In addition, the survival rate of the mangrove plantations and home garden fruit trees have been continuously monitored and the value of the planted trees was estimated. The natural mangrove conservation efforts are continuously monitored and the value of the forest has been estimated for the purposes of this outcome assessment.

RESULTS
Of the 232,475 fruit tree seedlings planted, 39% (90,548 seedlings) survived. 1,708,920 mangrove forest (hardwood) seedlings were planted and 1,025,352 (60%) survived. 806 acres (322 hectares) of mangrove forests were conserved, 795 acres (318 hectares) of community forests were established and the quality and quantity of forests have increased.

“Timber and firewood are getting scarce and will be even worse in the future. That is why this project needs to be done. I became involved mainly because I was keen about planting trees and because we need household supplies – so I wanted to establish my own plantation. I contributed my time and labour. For my own plantation though, I had to hire workers to clear the weeds so I had to spend money… ‘I got seedlings for planting and building materials for constructing the nursery. I sold 100 seedlings and go about MMK 80,000; I’m getting a little bit of income now and also firewood from pruning. And before, the land was just full of weeds and wild grass, now after planting trees, young grass is coming up and so we can graze cattle here. I get MMK 7,000 per month for each cattle and can graze about six. I’ve been grazing cattle here for about 3 months now. And wild boars are returning now. Just recently, I caught 2 boars weighing 25 viss (41.25 kg) and 30 viss (49.5 kg).”

Sayadaw U Ottama, abbot of Boe Sar Kone village monastery

“Maw Lamyain Kyun
Bogaly
Pyar Pone
Laputta (Pyinsalu)
Nga Pu Taw (Hi Gyi)

GRAPH 11

Plations Established by Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Target Acre</th>
<th>Accomplishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nga Pu Taw (Hi Gyi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Laputta (Pyinsalu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pyar Pone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bogaly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maw Lamyain Kyun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Nga Pu Taw (Hi Gyi)
2. Laputta (Pyinsalu)
3. Pyar Pone
4. Bogaly
5. Maw Lamyain Kyun

Collected Outcome Case Studies | 21

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Deforestation, decreased biodiversity, land issues of immediate concern related to natural disasters like cyclones and tsunamis. The Ayeyarwady delta, Tanintharyi Region and Rakhine State are home to Myanmar’s mangrove forests. Unfortunately, due to humans’ socio-economic activities, mangroves have been depleting steadily. In the Ayeyarwady delta, the rate of mangrove deforestation from 1973 to 1989 was 7,775 hectares per year. Cyclone Nargis (2008) caused further damage to the existing mangrove forests in this area, with an estimated loss of 38,000 hectares. Consequently, Metta implemented a participatory mangrove conservation and rehabilitation to address issues of immediate concern related to deforestation, decreased biodiversity, land degradation, land use competition, climate change and poverty.

The mangrove project was implemented in the village to restore the mangrove areas of the village, to protect the village’s natural resources and to be able to use the mangroves as a means to reduce the poverty of the villagers – using the forest products for health, education and social activities. It is also to give an inheritance to the children – by maintaining the mangroves, the subsequent generations will also inherit and carry on with the conservation.”

Collected Outcome Case Studies
I didn’t notice before, but the quality of water in the village well has improved. I believe that it is because of mangrove conservation we have been doing.”

Ko Thurein, Myo-thit Village

“I view mangrove forests as my mother. Just as my mum is my birth mother, mangroves are the mother who feeds us. The mangroves provide us with fish but are also a ready source of fuel wood and timber. If we wrong our mother, we will get punished for sure.

“We should only take what we need from the mangrove forests. If we take too much, that’s like punishing ourselves. We can see weather conditions worsening nowadays. That’s because we are overexploiting our resources and so we’re being punished.”

U Saw Ku Say, Committee Chairman, Tharyargone Village

SUSTAINABILITY

It is yet premature to ascertain sustainability. However, the interim outcomes do show positive long-term developments for the communities and the region’s mangrove ecosystem.

Survival Data of Mangrove Plantations and Home Garden Fruit Trees

Survival Data of Plantations in %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mangroves planted</th>
<th>Mangroves survived</th>
<th>Non-Mangroves planted</th>
<th>Non-Mangroves survived</th>
<th>Fruit trees planted</th>
<th>Fruit trees survived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Over 6,000 families took part in this project activity (38.5% of target household). An average family has planted 0.3 acre with mangroves and 35 seedlings in the home gardens, which is estimated to produce after 3 to 5 years, an estimated recurrent annual family income of MMK 190,000 (US$ 200) from the mangrove plantations and MMK 50,000 (US$ 57) from fruit trees. The project beneficiaries have been able to apply the knowledge and skills learned in mangrove reforestation to improve their natural resource management capacity. Some villagers produced non-mangrove seedlings without support from the project, and so received offers from others to produce seedlings. They were able to sell the seedlings they produced, receiving MMK 100 per seedling. In some areas, natural mangrove forests conserved by the community, were nominated as a seed production area and seedlings were produced by MRC teams; these were sold to other areas and produced an income for those who received them.

Increased forest land and improved species composition was achieved in some areas within three years; this protected the natural mangrove forest and caused land accretion.

Beneficiaries now know how to network through village to village as a result of the learning and sharing workshops facilitated by the project staff. In addition, they have been able to apply the results of these workshops to improve their project.

“The trees act as a windbreak for the ocean breezes so it is beneficial for planting paddy and pulses. We can also tie up the cattle and buffalos to the trees. The birds sleep in the trees, as do the snakes and the rats. [I] expect that I will be able to sell the timber from the trees I have planted and also the firewood for my own use.”

Daw Khin Htay Win, beneficiary, May Dar Eine village

Maung Par, Hinegyi Village

“Mangrove forests are a necessity. Not only do mangroves shelter us from the environment, acting as wind and wave breaks, they are also where fish, shrimp and crabs breed. So we can get income from mangroves too and help our food security.”

A villager from Myo-thit Village

Survival Data of Mangrove Plantations and Home Garden Fruit Trees

“Before, I was a casual labourer. I did not have regular income and was in debt…Now, I can collect seaweed from the mangrove areas and sell in the local market. I am able to work regularly from the time the rains stop till they begin again, getting between MMK 2,000 and 5,000 per day and am not indebted anymore. My family’s food security situation has eased and because we managed to save a little, I was able to buy my son an old motorcycle to run a motorcycle taxi service.”

Maung Par, Hinegyi Village

“I view mangrove forests as my mother. Just as my mum is my birth mother, mangroves are the mother who feeds us. The mangroves provide us with fish but are also a ready source of fuel wood and timber. If we wrong our mother, we will get punished for sure.

“We should only take what we need from the mangrove forests. If we take too much, that’s like punishing ourselves. We can see weather conditions worsening nowadays. That’s because we are overexploiting our resources and so we’re being punished.”

U Saw Ku Say, Committee Chairman, Tharyargone Village

SUSTAINABILITY

It is yet premature to ascertain sustainability. However, the interim outcomes do show positive long-term developments for the communities and the region’s mangrove ecosystem.

Survival Data of Mangrove Plantations and Home Garden Fruit Trees

Survival Data of Plantations in %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mangroves planted</th>
<th>Mangroves survived</th>
<th>Non-Mangroves planted</th>
<th>Non-Mangroves survived</th>
<th>Fruit trees planted</th>
<th>Fruit trees survived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Over 6,000 families took part in this project activity (38.5% of target household). An average family has planted 0.3 acre with mangroves and 35 seedlings in the home gardens, which is estimated to produce after 3 to 5 years, an estimated recurrent annual family income of MMK 190,000 (US$ 200) from the mangrove plantations and MMK 50,000 (US$ 57) from fruit trees. The project beneficiaries have been able to apply the knowledge and skills learned in mangrove reforestation to improve their natural resource management capacity. Some villagers produced non-mangrove seedlings without support from the project, and so received offers from others to produce seedlings. They were able to sell the seedlings they produced, receiving MMK 100 per seedling. In some areas, natural mangrove forests conserved by the community, were nominated as a seed production area and seedlings were produced by MRC teams; these were sold to other areas and produced an income for those who received them.
2. EDUCATION

2.1 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)
Outcome Case Study (Kachin State)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project logframe, statistical summary from monitoring, interviews with parents, teachers, committee members, peer educators, primary school teacher.

BACKGROUND
Pre-primary education is critical for promoting the quality of primary schooling, and helps children to make the transition from home to formal schooling. The first years of life are particularly important because vital development takes place. Facilities for early childhood care and development are generally absent from the project area, increasing the risk of harm to young children and also requiring parents to spend time on childcare, reducing their capacity for earning a living, which especially affects women.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
The overall objective is the holistic development of girls and boys < 5 years of age in 32 priority communities in Kachin state. Specifically the objective is improved access to good quality education for children aged < 5 years.

ACTIVITIES
Well-designed child care and development centres have been constructed in 29 villages, with a contribution from Metta including a partial grant for construction, providing materials and an initial contribution to a revolving fund to cover running costs. Village Management Committees have been established, teachers trained and the centres are functioning well.

Volunteer ‘Parent Educators’ have also been identified and trained and are supporting the initiative by encouraging other parents.

OUTPUTS
The full programme has taken place in 27 villages. Total attendance was > 80% of the population aged three to five years. In a few cases where attendance was higher than the number of eligible children, as some children from another village also attend. In most cases where attendance is less than the number of eligible children, this is because the remaining children attend another facility, although in a few cases, non-attendance is a result of whole families being away from the village to earn a living.

Children Attending ECCD by Village*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Children aged 3-5</th>
<th>Children attending ECCD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20 In two villages, construction could not take place in 2 villages because of conflict; one centre was double the normal size because it is in a very large village.
21 In two villages, centres were constructed without the rest of the project activities.
METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
In addition to reviewing available documents and data, in-depth interviews were conducted by project staff with different people involved in the ECCD centre in two typical villages selected purposively, the first has started an ECCD Centre in 2012 and the second has been running an ECCD centre since 2010.

Open questions included the following topics:
- reasons for establishing the ECCD
- benefits of ECCD
- how children’s learning and behaviour has been affected
- challenges in managing the ECCD
- future perspectives
- any other issues

RESULTS
Reasons for setting up the ECCD included the ‘holistic development of the children’, provide a safe place for children while parents are working in the fields, and so that village children will have the same access to education as children in the towns (and finish university).

In terms of children’s learning, the interview with the primary school teacher provides a clear indication, which is supported by interviews with parents.

“Parents also need to model good behavior for their children as they learn to imitate us. When you tell them, teach them, they learn the good habits of wearing slippers, taking them off, washing hands and being systematic. When my daughter came home one day, she said, “May-may (mother), Sayama told me you are about to give birth and that I should rub your belly.” So I would say that the children going to ECCD learn to be sensitive and to care for others. They learn to get along with others, go out in public and learn to help others. These things, I would say, are what the ECCD has done. Also, children know the difference between good and bad. They tell their parents not to curse, they tell the parents that it is not good to curse and tell them how they are taught in the school.”

Daw Khin Win Kyi, parent of ECCD student, Gway Htu village

On challenges, those interviewed explained that, if the village administrator’s involvement is not strong, then bringing parents together is difficult. Funds are limited and sometimes there is not enough money for materials. Learning corners need to be kept fresh for children, and the teachers need more support for the committees to fund this. There is sometimes a problem with the teachers’ salary. In one village, money was spent on constructing a playground so there was no money left for teacher’s salary increase. Challenges are mainly to do with running costs.

“Parents also say that children have learnt to share, they have learnt to appreciate art and music and are enjoying it more. Teachers are behaving well so that they can be role models for the children. After being at the ECCD the children are ready for primary school; they know how to learn. There are small field trips to learn about the environment and to learn how to preserve it.”

Daw Aye Aye Myint, ECCD teacher, Zee Gone Village

TABLE 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons Interviewed</th>
<th>1st Village</th>
<th>2nd Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents with ECCD aged children</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents without ECCD aged children</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee members</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCD Centre teachers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent educator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary School teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of In-Depth Interviews

“...a man named U Kywe from our village was critically ill, so the doctor prescribed some medicine for him to take immediately. The medicine prescribed was (Japan Moramine), red tablets, but his daughter, who doesn’t know how to read, bought the wrong medicine (Taiwan brand) which made things worse. In my opinion, this is the result of being illiterate. So I am proud to have this ECCD centre in the village which I think is the main root of improving literacy.”

U Win Htein - ECCD Committee Treasurer, Zee Gone village

Generally, the benefits of the ECCD included the fact that it is located in the village, so parents do not have to spend time taking children to another village. Also, the children’s self-confidence has improved, the children are polite and able to interact with other people, they have good hygiene and know how to do their devotions. Parents can focus more on their work and are becoming more educated themselves; they no longer beat their children. There is now a knowledge resource in the village and, as a result of working on the project, the village has become more united.

Daw Win Shwe, primary school teacher, Zee Gone village

Parents also explain that the children teach the parents what they have learnt. They tackle their parents’ bad habits such as smoking and drinking. A teacher told a child that her mother was pregnant and said she should rub her belly for.

“...the children are teaching their parents poems, drawings and differences between good and bad. They tell their parents not to smoke; when they see their parents drinking alcohol, they tell them not to drink; they tell the parents the negative things about smoking and alcohol. When parents are curing, they tell the parents that it is not good to cure and tell them how they are taught in the school.”

U Aike Kay, father of ECCD student, Gway Htu village

On challenges, those interviewed explained that, if the village administrator’s involvement is not strong, then bringing parents together is difficult. Funds are limited and sometimes there is not enough money for materials. Learning corners need to be kept fresh for children, and the teachers need more support for the committees to fund this. There is sometimes a problem with the teachers’ salary. In one village, money was spent on constructing a playground so there was no money left for teacher’s salary increase. Challenges are mainly to do with running costs.

Daw Aye Aye Myint, ECCD teacher, Zee Gone Village

“...when we had children who hadn’t gone to ECCD, it took one month to teach them how to hold pencils, to write the ka-gyi, kha-kway and how to write the wa-lone (alphabet). When they are told to write, to ECCD, it took one month to teach them...”

Daw Aye Aye Myint, ECCD teacher, Zee Gone Village

“...I regret about not having paid attention to my child’s development before the project started. I am now paying personal attention and not shouting, beating or neglecting them.”

Ma Seng Sunt, mother of ECCD student, Gway Htu village

“...we were working together, so we did not spend a lot of money. When we built the dining hall, we worked together with two carpenters, so it was not expensive either. But we estimated that we would spend MMK 10,000, but ended up spending MMK 20,000 because of difficulties in buying some of the supplies. Because of this, even though we had planned to increase the teacher’s salary this year, we cannot do it yet.”

U Win Aung, ECCD committee member, Zee Gone village

It was hard to talk about the future. Parents want to keep the revolving fund going so they can continue to pay the teachers and keep the salaries on a par with the government salaries. Some villages have a vision to make the ECCD a free service to become self sufficient through the revolving fund.

ECCD has become a tool for community development. One committee member was not keen to take part, but is now taking a pride in what he is doing because he has seen the change in the children and into the benefits of working together. He is now keen on more united efforts.
One of the teachers says she is now more involved in village activities. She feels she now has a more important role to play in other village activities and she sees the value of the work she is doing with the children.

"After I became a teacher, my status in the village increased. When the centre first opened, there were some difficulties … before, I never talked to any of the village elders. After I became a teacher, when everyone started calling me "Sayama, Sayama," I realized I should value myself. I take pride and feel satisfied that I am contributing to social work in the village as a teacher. Well, the children's future is in my hands, you see. I used to think that the mothers regarded me as a nurse-maid, but then when the children followed what I taught them, I feel happy."

Daw Aye Aye Myint, ECCD teacher, Zee Gone village

I am unspeakably happy to be a member of the ECCD Centre Committee. Just as there were difficulties, there were also easy things. My personality is softer now, not as rude as before when I was quite short-tempered. Doing this project, I learned to be kinder as before when I was quite short-tempered. Doing this project, I learned to be kinder as before when I was quite short-tempered. After I became a teacher, when everyone started calling me "Sayama, Sayama," I realized I should value myself. I take pride and feel satisfied that I am contributing to social work in the village as a teacher. Well, the children's future is in my hands, you see. I used to think that the mothers regarded me as a nurse-maid, but then when the children followed what I taught them, I feel happy."

U Win Aung, ECCD committee member, Zee Gone village

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
Expected outcomes were the holistic development of girls and boys < 5 years of age in 32 priority communities in Kachin State, and specifically, improved access to good quality education for children aged < 5 years. It can be seen that well over 80% of eligible children have gained access to high quality early childhood learning and development and that has spread out of the Centre into homes and families. Evidence for holistic development (intellectual, physical, social, emotional and spiritual) is convincing. An additional outcome is the contribution this project has made to village unity and capacity for further self-sustaining development.

SUSTAINABILITY
Sustainability of the activities clearly depends on the committee’s ability to manage and increase the revolving fund and maintain village support. Although this continues to be a challenge, the evidence suggests that most village committees are rising to the challenge, and that the longer-established ECCD centres are becoming more financially sustainable. Further monitoring would enable a firm conclusion to be drawn on longer term sustainability.

VERIFICATION
An independent evaluation of the Metta national ECCD programme was conducted using mainly qualitative data collection techniques: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) (Dr. Thein Lwin and Oghemar Tin, 2011.). This evaluation concluded that: ‘Over the operation period of three years, community-based ECCD program has demonstrated significant positive changes in children, parents, ECCD teachers, primary school and the community as a whole. Significant positive changes in children, parents, ECCD teachers, and the community as a whole as a result of this program have been dramatic.’ This convergence is encouraging both in terms of the conclusions reached, and also in terms of the outcome case study methods used.

Comparison of ECCD-aged children in village and number of enrolled children (2013-2014)

ACTIVITIES
The project was implemented in fourteen villages from 2010 to 2012. These villages have all constructed ECCD centres, with support from Metta for part of the construction costs. Village ECCD management committees have been formed and have taken on the responsibility of managing the centre operations. ECCD teachers have also been trained and are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the centres. Metta also provided material support in form of learning materials and a small grant to establish a revolving fund to support centre running costs. Most of the centres continue to operate and function well. Volunteer Parent Educators have been identified, trained and are complementing the centre activities by raising awareness among other parents about good child rearing practices.

2.2 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)
Outcome Case Study: (Southern Shan State 2010-12)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project proposal, logframe, statistical summary from monitoring; interviews with parents, teacher, committee members, peer educators, primary school teacher.

BACKGROUND
Pre-primary education is critical for promoting the quality of primary schooling for children, and helps children to make the transition from home to formal schooling. The first years of life are particularly important because vital development occurs in all domains. Facilities for early childhood care and development are generally absent from the project area, increasing the risk of harm to young children and also requiring parents to spend time on childcare, reducing their capacity to earn a living which especially affects women.

The target area in southern Shan state is composed of rural, agricultural-based communities, which have access to few social services and educational opportunities. The older generation in the communities was educated in monastic schools. The youth have received primary schooling, but only a small portion has successfully finished middle school (grade 8).

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
The overall objective is the holistic development of girls and boys < 5 years of age in the 14 southern Shan state communities. Specifically, the objective is improved access to good quality education for children aged < 5 years.

GRAPH 14
Comparison of ECCD-aged children in village and number of enrolled children (2013-2014)
Open questions included the following topics:
- reasons for establishing the ECCD
- benefits of ECCD
- how children’s learning and behaviour has been affected
- challenges in managing the ECCD
- future perspectives
- any other issues

RESULTS
The two main reported reasons for communities to undertake ECCD activities were to ensure that children had a good foundation for primary education and to enable parents to devote more time for family livelihood activities. A few respondents also cited the desire for children’s welfare (vis-à-vis parents’ behaviour towards their children, hygiene/sanitation, adaptability, happiness and safety and the need for increased awareness.

“Before, when we could not look after our children while working at home, we tied a rope around the child (to make sure they don’t fall down from the veranda). Now they are able to play and learn freely and happily at ECCD.”

Parents, Live Marnt village

“This is the education age. So the children in the village should be more educated and have a good foundation, so that they have skills.”

ECCD teacher, Ka Naing Htaw village

“My daughter is now four years old. After she started attending the ECCD, she started speaking so much more. She would come home and recite the poems and numbers. When I hear her, I felt happy and satisfied. I am really afraid that the ECCD centre will close.”

Mother of ECCD student, Live Marnt village

The benefits from the ECCD initiative include more time for parents to work, a strong foundation for children’s education, good socialisation and improved hygiene of children; children are more polite and are also more willing to part with parents to go to school full-time (at primary school-age). A few respondents have also noted that children teach their parents what they learn at the ECCD centres (e.g., not to drink alcohol or smoke cigarettes) and that parents (especially fathers) are paying more attention to their children.

“Before, we could not look after our children while working at home, we tied a rope around the child (to make sure they don’t fall down from the veranda). Now they are able to play and learn freely and happily at ECCD.”

Parents, Live Marnt village

“When children start primary school, teachers don’t need to hold the children’s hands and teach them closely. It is easier to teach them.”

Principal, Ka Naing Htaw village

The children’s development has been reported to be more positive. Respondents noted that children have become more well-rounded in their learning.

“The children’s development has been reported to be more positive. Respondents noted that children have become more well-rounded in their learning.”

ECCD Retention Rate by Village

The graph below shows the retention rate pattern in the project villages. It should be noted that the project started with 6 villages in the first project year while the remaining projects were implemented in the second project year. Village 1’s retention dipped from year 1 to year 2 because the ECCD centre operated only for two months in year 1, so the retention rate was consistent. However, in year 2, the retention rate dropped because parents still did not have a good understanding of the ECCD initiative, and so did not want to send their children to the centre. Once they understood, the retention rate climbed back up. Village 10’s retention rate dropped completely because the village primary school started early enrollment of under-aged students. Further, the monitoring data shows that all ECCD centres are properly equipped with toys and playground equipment and latrines. With the exception of one ECCD centre, all the centres have the necessary learning corners. Each centre has an average of 4 learning corners.
The centres all report that 100% of students who finish the ECCD enroll in and attend primary school. For the selected three sample villages, data shows that 108 students have enrolled in primary school to date. The qualitative data also points to the children’s positive behavioural and developmental changes. The parent education component has been effective in enhancing parents’ involvement in raising their children (both fathers and mothers). “When my child comes back home and sings the songs he learned at the ECCD, I feel content and all the stress and strain from a long, tiring day is relieved.”

Parent educator, Live More village

“People used to say that looking after children was a lazy woman’s job because she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields. Now we understand that she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields.”

Parent educator, Pone Chaung village

“People used to say that looking after children was a lazy woman’s job because she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields. Now we understand that she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields.”

Parent educator, Live More village

“Before, we had parents who beat their children in the village. But now, we don’t really see anyone beating their children, and don’t hear any child crying in the village. We also see parents appreciating and praising what their children do.”

Parent educator, Liv Mo village

“Before, we used to beat the children as we felt like it and we also pinched them. When they started crying, we didn’t even ask why they were crying. We just beat them again for crying. We didn’t listen to what the children were saying. Interaction among children was rare. Personal hygiene was also poor. The children went along with their parents to the fields and spent all day doing nothing. The parents’ work was often disrupted because the children would play and destroy whatever had been planted. Since other people think that a man is under his wife’s control when he carries his child around, men did not do so. “After the project and parenting education sessions were given, parents came to understand the nature of children a bit better and don’t beat their children anymore. They now discipline their children gently. Fathers also care for their children more, and carry them around now. Parents want to know more about their children, so when they meet each other out and about in the village, they ask for news about the children. Parents and children are more living with each other and children come back home and sing the poems and songs they learned during the day. Children now know how to pray, wash themselves and have better hygiene. So parents feel more satisfied and don’t beat their children anymore.”

Parent educator, Ka Naing Htaw village

“People used to say that looking after children was a lazy woman’s job because she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields. Now we understand that she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields.”

Parent educator, Té Khaé village

“When my child comes back home and sings the songs he learned at the ECCD, I feel content and all the stress and strain from a long, tiring day is relieved.”

Parent educator, Live More village

“Before, we had parents who beat their children in the village. But now, we don’t really see anyone beating their children, and don’t hear any child crying in the village. We also see parents appreciating and praising what their children do.”

Parent educator, Liv Mo village

“Before, we used to beat the children as we felt like it and we also pinched them. When they started crying, we didn’t even ask why they were crying. We just beat them again for crying. We didn’t listen to what the children were saying. Interaction among children was rare. Personal hygiene was also poor. The children went along with their parents to the fields and spent all day doing nothing. The parents’ work was often disrupted because the children would play and destroy whatever had been planted. Since other people think that a man is under his wife’s control when he carries his child around, men did not do so. “After the project and parenting education sessions were given, parents came to understand the nature of children a bit better and don’t beat their children anymore. They now discipline their children gently. Fathers also care for their children more, and carry them around now. Parents want to know more about their children, so when they meet each other out and about in the village, they ask for news about the children. Parents and children are more living with each other and children come back home and sing the poems and songs they learned during the day. Children now know how to pray, wash themselves and have better hygiene. So parents feel more satisfied and don’t beat their children anymore.”

Parent educator, Ka Naing Htaw village

“People used to say that looking after children was a lazy woman’s job because she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields. Now we understand that she is using the child as an excuse not to do work in the fields.”

Parent educator, Té Khaé village
2.3 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

Outcomes Case Study: (Kayah State)

- **METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

The outcome assessment process included review of available documents and data and in-depth interviews in five typical villages with:

- 2 parents of ECCD children,
- 2 parents of non-ECCD children,
- 1 village leader, 1 teacher, 1 committee member.

Overall, more than 50% of interviews were with women.

- **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Project proposal/logframe, statistical summary from monitoring, interviews with parents, non-parents, teachers, committee members, primary school teacher.

- **OUTCOMES**

All centres are doing well.

- **METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

The outcome assessment process included:

- Collected Outcome Case Studies
- Methodology of Outcome Assessment

- **RESULTS**

The respondents stated that the ECCD centres were established in their communities to ensure that children had a good education.

In addition, the effects on children were noted to be:

- children become friendly and sociable;
- children learn to draw and colour and write;
- children have a regular routine of eating, sleeping and learning and so are more healthy;
- children can sing, and read songs, poems and stories; and
- they can play with different types of toys available at the centre.

The primary challenges were identified as:

- Some people cannot motivate parents to be interested because of their own lack of education;
- Some community members do not fulfill their duties;
- Not all meetings are attended 100% and
- Some parents do not join parent counselling sessions.

- **OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

The outcome assessment has shown that 95% of eligible children have access to high quality early childhood development opportunities. Furthermore, almost all students who finish the ECCD go to primary school. The qualitative data also points to positive changes in the children's behaviour and development.

The parent education component has been effective in enhancing parents' involvement in rearing their children (both fathers and mothers).

1. Sin taung
2. Kweth-awdaw
3. Mylale
4. Pasae jor
5. Lowsri
6. Daw-kuekhu
7. Daw takale
8. Naungpalae
9. We thekue
10. Phyay phyu
11. Doe parae
12. Htee thekue

**GRAPH 17**

Some parents have stated that they would like their ECCD to be a model for others to copy. The stories below illustrate the changes that have taken place within the communities in Kayah State where the ECCD projects have been implemented.

- **He is the father of two sons. His elder son is in second grade while the younger son was just enrolled in the ECCD. When he became a father, he did not pick up or express his love for his children. He believed that holding children, caring for them, was not a man's job, but a woman's job. He also believed that if a man picked up children or took them wherever he went, it would be an affront to his dignity and that man is seen to be under his wife's thumb. He didn't know his children and they also didn't dare to approach him. However, after attending the parent education training, he came to realise he was in the wrong. He developed a closer relationship with his children. He would speak more gently to them and care for them. He made time for them and played with them. He would personally take his son to the ECCD centre and pick him up afterwards. He enjoyed hearing his son recite poems and sing songs and would encourage and praise his son. Seeing him develop a closer relationship with his son, his wife is very happy. U Lein Paw has come to care for not just his children but the children in the entire village.”

- **U Lein Paw, father, Pasae-ler village**

“Previously, he was somebody who was afraid of public speaking. He was very shy. He has never been in a leadership position. When attending village meetings, he would always sit behind everyone else; he usually choose to sit in the most secluded place.

When selected to attend the ECCD committee training organised by Metta, he strongly refused. But as he was unable to refuse, he had to attend the training. After returning to his village upon completion of the training, he eagerly organised and led the villagers for the realisation of the ECCD centre. The villagers were pleased to see his obvious transformation, especially his wife. He was able to personally present his experiences at the project review workshop held in Yangon, in front of others. He always says that he is grateful to those who sent him to the committee training so that he would become interested in becoming actively involved in the ECCD activities, be able to undertake public speaking and to know more about holistic child development.”

- **U Htay Reh & Daw Day Leh, parents, Daw-kuekhu village**

“Previously, he was someone who was afraid of public speaking. He was very shy. He has never been in a leadership position. When attending village meetings, he would always sit behind everyone else; he usually choose to sit in the most secluded place.

When selected to attend the ECCD committee training organised by Metta, he strongly refused. But as he was unable to refuse, he had to attend the training. After returning to his village upon completion of the training, he eagerly organised and led the villagers for the realisation of the ECCD centre. The villagers were pleased to see his obvious transformation, especially his wife. He was able to personally present his experiences at the project review workshop held in Yangon, in front of others. He always says that he is grateful to those who sent him to the committee training so that he would become interested in becoming actively involved in the ECCD activities, be able to undertake public speaking and to know more about holistic child development.”

- **U Eddie Htoo, ECCD Committee Focal Person, Pasae-ler village**

“Previously, he was somebody who was afraid of public speaking. He was very shy. He has never been in a leadership position. When attending village meetings, he would always sit behind everyone else; he usually choose to sit in the most secluded place.

When selected to attend the ECCD committee training organised by Metta, he strongly refused. But as he was unable to refuse, he had to attend the training. After returning to his village upon completion of the training, he eagerly organised and led the villagers for the realisation of the ECCD centre. The villagers were pleased to see his obvious transformation, especially his wife. He was able to personally present his experiences at the project review workshop held in Yangon, in front of others. He always says that he is grateful to those who sent him to the committee training so that he would become interested in becoming actively involved in the ECCD activities, be able to undertake public speaking and to know more about holistic child development.”

- **U Htay Reh & Daw Day Leh, parents, Daw-kuekhu village**
3. HEALTH

3.1 Community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention
Outcome Case Study: (Kachin State, 2006-12 – new phase planned)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project progress reports, statistical summary from monitoring, testimonies from People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA), regular staff monitoring in selected villages.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
To contain and reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS through the PLHAs and local communities active participation in prevention and care programmes. Specifically this includes empowering PLHAs and families to access health and other services, strengthening community prevention measures, and building capacity to address social and economic challenges affecting PLHA groups.

BACKGROUND
In Southeast Asia, Myanmar has the third highest incidence of HIV. HIV/AIDS has had a devastating affect on communities in Kachin State, compounded by the widespread stigma attached to it and a lack of knowledge about prevention and treatment.

ACTIVITIES
Local AIDS Committees (LACs) and PLHA peer groups are formed, that provided training and community education on prevention and care, and on removing the social stigma of HIV. They provide education, nutrition support and help support PLHAs’ livelihoods, especially widows and orphans. Metta provides organisational support, training and grants for establishing income generating activities managed by the LACs.

LAC activities include:
- Regular meetings
- Awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse
- Identifying new PLHAs
- Advocacy
- Fund raising
- Providing health education sessions (individual and group)
- Attend of regular peer group meetings

Services provided by LACs include:
- Home visit and home-based care
- Counselling
- Nutritional support
- Emergency support
- Support for travel cost to get treatment
- Supporting the costs of regular peer group meetings
- Spiritual Input
- Educational support for orphans

PLHAs Identified and Receiving Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of PLHAs identified</th>
<th>No. of PLHAs receiving ART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAPH 18

Collected Outcome Case Studies | 37
OUTPUTS

62 LACs and 67 peer groups have been formed and are functioning. A total of 2,371 have been identified and provided with support and 1,618 are receiving Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). 17 LACs are managing income generating activities such as rice-banks, rice-mills and a motor-cycle parts shop and the surplus is being used for community education and supporting PLHAs. The chart below shows one village LAC’s investments and profits. In terms of prevention, over 2,000 Focus Group Discussions’ each involving 8-10 persons have been held to discuss HIV prevention and care, during the project period.

RESULTS

Analysis of testimonies/interviews showed a reduction of stigma. In particular, interviews ‘before’ and ‘after’ the intervention showed a major improvement in the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS, related to their improved access to ART, a large reduction in stigma within the community and improved access to education, health care and income generation opportunities.

Mortality rates also reduced significantly, which may be related to social support and increased access to ART.

**Profit (Baskets)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MMK</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,91,600</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,45,650</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9,09,000</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,73,000</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,019,250</td>
<td>2,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAPH 19**

**Investment (Baskets)**

2009 - 2010: 258
2010 - 2011: 1050
2011 - 2012: 1194

**Profit (Baskets)**

2009 - 2010: 480
2010 - 2011: 481

**Persons in Hkakum Village Experiencing Stigma or Discrimination**

2009: 130
2010: 10
2011: 2
2012: (Source: project video)

**GRAPH 20**

**ART is provided by other medical NGOs and the Government after being referred by Metta.**

**Respondents have given permission for testimonies to be used.**

**Table of Contents**

- **METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**
- **RESULTS**
- **Support Received by PLHAs**
- **Persons in Hkakum Village Experiencing Stigma or Discrimination**
- **Overview from LAC member**

**Collected Outcome Case Studies**

**Situation Before Intervention**

“We have three children so there are five in our family. My first child was born in the Parkhant Hospital when at that time, my blood test showed no HIV. When my second child was born, still no HIV. When I was one month pregnant with my youngest child, I became very sick. People said, ‘Dau Tsai, you keep getting ill, I think you should go for a blood test.’ So, I went for a blood test. They asked me, ‘If you are infected with HIV, will you be sad?’ I answered ‘No, I will not. Even if I am HIV positive, you will treat me and I will recover.’ So, let’s see the result of the test,” they said. Then they said, “Dau Tsai, you are HIV positive.” At first, I was depressed. At first, my son was shunned at school and not allowed to play with the others, especially by their mothers. I can’t help crying when I talk about my children. My child was afraid to go to school where others kept away from my child saying, ‘He is HIV positive. Don’t sit beside this boy. You will be infected with HIV.’ When my child came home from school in the afternoon, he told me how he was treated. We hugged each other and cried together.

**Testimony from Dau Tsai**

(Source: project video)

**After Intervention**

“People from every race and religion in the world are infected. At first, I felt disheartened. I didn’t dare to go outside. But we no longer feel disheartened. I have taken the firm decision to look after my children as best I can, and will keep them in school so they get an education. When I ask my children about their ambitions, one says he wants to be a doctor, the other says he wants to be an army officer and the last child says he wants to be a teacher.”

**Testimony from second respondent was a young woman speaking at peer group meeting.**

“I am very happy to see all my friends and trainers here. Now I am feeling much better. For this, I thank the committee members and trainers. The committee members have visited me and Metta has provided some money for food. I am very happy. I feel that I have everything I need. To my friends and others, it is as if I were not HIV positive and I myself, feel as if I have no infection. I am living a happy life. Even if others say something bad about me, I don’t pay any attention to them. I do not feel as if I am carrying a burden. To all my friends and trainers gathered here today, let me end by saying, ‘Let’s share our knowledge with others who have not been infected with HIV.’”

**Testimony from Dau Tsai**

(Source: project video)

**Overview from LAC member**

(Source: project video)
OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Specific expected outcomes include the empowering PLHAs and families to access health and other services, strengthening community prevention measures, and increased capacity to address social and economic challenges affecting PLHA groups.

It seems clear that PLHAs have been empowered to a considerable extent and that their ability to access health facilities (ART and other services) has increased significantly, especially in relation to the ‘without project’ situation. In about one quarter of the project area, where LACs already have income generating activities, it may be expected that these may have had an effect on PLHA incomes.

It is also clear that the widespread community education measures have had a positive effect on strengthening community prevention measures. National statistics appear to show that HIV prevalence has dropped during the project period (Choo et al., 2010). This convergence is encouraging both in terms of the conclusions reached, and also in terms of the outcome case study methods used.

SUSTAINABILITY

Dedicated project funding ended in 2012, but activities have continued with a small staff contribution from Metta, and with 174 full-time Peer Volunteers and >500 part-time volunteers. The LAC and Peer Groups’ motivation and commitment, as well as the successful management of the income generating activities suggest a high level of sustainability, although support for the consolidation and expansion of the project is very desirable.

SOURCEs OF INFORMATION

Project proposal, technical designs, logframe, statistical summary from monitoring; interviews with community members, committee members.

BACKGROUND

Communities in southern Shan state face a challenge in having consistent access to safe drinking water. This condition directly affects the communities’ health conditions and villagers often spend significant amounts of time fetching water daily.

ACTIVITIES

The project was implemented in fifteen villages from 01 April 2010 to 31 March 2013. Water supply systems were constructed in each village, managed by the village water committee and with contribution (labour and monetary primarily) from the villagers. Hygiene facilitators also conducted household level hygiene awareness raising sessions and built 5 model latrines in each village. The types of training held in the target villages included PAR, management and technical to ensure that the communities had the necessary capacity to manage the projects.

3.2 Water Supply

Outcome Case Study: (2010-2013, Southern Shan State)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to lessen the risk of water-related diseases in the targeted communities through providing water supply systems, encouraging improved sanitation and conducting hygiene awareness campaigns, thus strengthening the communities’ overall capacities.

NAR THAN VILLAGE DISTRIBUTION PIPELINE & TAPSTAND

Reservoir (5md3 = 1 no);
DN50 = 171 meters
DN40 = 51.5 meters
DN32 = 1445 meters
DN20 = 65 meters
Reservoir 15m3 = 1 no
DN50 = 118m
DN40 = 51.5m
DN32 = 171m
DN20 = 65m
Tapstand = 13 no

40 | Collected Outcome Case Studies

Collected Outcome Case Studies | 41
METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

In addition to reviewing available documents (project proposal and reports) and statistics, in-depth interviews were conducted by project staff with different people involved in the water supply project in three project villages. These three villages were selected purposively, those which were implemented early in the project period (two from 2010 and one from 2011). Twenty people were interviewed, including 5 beneficiary households, 7 peer hygiene educators/teachers and 8 community leaders and committee members. The questions probed why the water supply project was implemented, contributions to the project, benefits, changes in hygiene practices, challenges, future perspectives and other opinions vis-à-vis the project.

RESULTS

Water scarcity and wanting to improve health and hygiene were the reasons for communities to undertake the water supply project. The communities each gave types of contributions to the project: labour, time and money. Community members contributed labour to transport construction materials to the site, to dig the trenches and to construct the tanks and tapstand. They also gave time to attend trainings (personal hygiene, pipe fitting, management). The community also raised funds internally to contribute towards small project costs such as transporting materials and purchasing additional materials; each village contributed ranging from MMK 300,000 (US$ 735)27 to MMK 7,000,000 (US$ 15,300), with the average household contribution being MMK 1,000 (USDS 3).

The majority of respondents identified the project’s benefit as being that they no longer have to go long distances to fetch water and that they have more time for work. The monitoring data shows that the furthest households in the 15 villages had to walk an average 31 minutes per trip to fetch water before the water supply system was installed, and each family fetches water at least three times per day. However, this walking time dropped to an average of 6 minutes afterwards. The graph below shows the walking time comparison, pre- and post-project, in each of the villages. It should be noted that the walking time in village 4 did not change because the project only installed an intake tank and a reservoir in the village. The houses in the village are scattered far apart from each other, making the installation of tapstands to serve groups of household difficult. The village elected to have only the reservoir installed, having this ensures that they have a steady, reliable source of clean water.

On average, ten households use one tap stand. The graph above shows the distribution of tapstands and household usage per tapstand in each of the villages. As previously explained, village 4 does not have any tapstands. Village 6 has a large number of households, and, therefore, the village committee organised the construction of eight additional tapstands. The project constructed an additional water storage tank for the village in the monastery compound which villagers are able to access for water as well. Village 13 has an insufficient number of tapstands (16 families use each tapstand) because during the initial survey, the temporary village water committee, which had been formed before the project began implementation, identified an insufficient number of tapstand locations for construction.

Other reported benefits include:
- better hygiene habits, especially for children (“children cut their fingernails weekly now”)
- better health conditions (‘no more diarrhoeal diseases’ and lower incidence of flu and malaria)
- better environmental health (“kitchen and yard are cleaner” and “there are less flies and mosquitoes”)
- improved awareness (discard garbage systematically)
- ability to cultivate a kitchen garden
- earning extra income because of saved time from fetching water
- the water source is preserved (“water doesn’t dry up anymore” and “there is now a big tree near the water source”)
- better quality of life (“children have more time to study and play; “I can bathe and wash my clothes whenever I want; “both children and adults are happier”)
- enhancing social/religious life, one village reported that they are now able to do the meritorious deed of bathing the Buddha statue in the village on a regular basis, because of having access to water, rather than doing this only once or twice a year.

Walking Time (minutes) to Water Source by Village

Pre & Post Project Results

GRAPH 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Pre-Project</th>
<th>Post-Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27 Converted at October 2013 prevailing exchange rate of USD 1 = MMK 930

Tapstand Use in Project Villages

Graph above shows the usage per tapstand in each of the villages. On average, ten households use one tap stand.

GRAPH 24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tapstand Use in Project Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Tapstands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reported changes in hygiene practice from the in depth interviewees include water treatment, mainly boiling water, using flyproof latrines and washing hands after using the latrine and before eating. Children are also active in adopting good personal hygiene habits. The graph below summarises changes in hygiene behaviour (in the four key hygiene areas) in the 15 villages during the first year of the implementation.

The project also tracked data on the number of latrines in the village, which met set criteria, before and after the project implementation. Analysis of the data (captured in the graph below) shows that the average number of safe latrines in the village increased by 38% (from 66% of households having a safe latrine to 91% of households).

The change brought about by the project at the household level is best captured by the testimony of U Hla Tin, a resident of Lwe Saung village.

“I am a villager whose family is using the new water system. For me, the biggest changes is the ability to use sufficient quantities of water and have improved health. That is because, back then, the water for the village was very scarce. There were many families, but few had water and we had to go far really far away to fetch it. Since the water source was really far, we had to get up really early to fetch it and went twice a day – morning and evening. We had to spend at least 45 minutes to get enough water for cooking. If we were late we would not get any water. We work in the fields, but since we worried about fetching the water on time, we needed to go home by 1-30 in the afternoon. This reduced the time for working in the fields and directly affected our ability to earn a living. Sometimes we returned from the fields late and didn’t have enough water to bath and wash up, so we went to bed all sweaty and dirty. We would only do our laundry in the stream, after wearing them for a while. We used whatever water we could get so our health was affected with the most common problem being diarrhoea. We could not properly celebrate our traditional religious festivals, so sometimes I felt that I would be going to hell. It’s not like that anymore. After Metta supported us with the water supply system and health education, the whole village is able to use enough water and gained health awareness, so there is no more diarrhoea. Personal hygiene has also improved. We can fetch water near the house, so we don’t worry about it like before. We can focus on our work in the fields, and so not only do we have food security, but we can pay more attention to our children’s education and hygiene. Since we have plenty of water now, I can cultivate a kitchen garden in my backyard. I had only heard about being blessed by Tha-gyar-min in the old stories, but with Metta’s water supply project, I have experienced these blessings myself.”

U Hla Tin, a resident of Lwe Saung village

Hygiene Behavioural Changes in Villages

The challenges identified were few but wide-ranging in nature. These included the latrine design which prohibits access by children and which means the latrine is not weatherproof or sturdy; calcium deposits in the pipe lead to restricting the water flow; weakness in hygiene education and adoption; difficulty in organising village meetings. Future perspectives focused on maintaining the water supply system, using water responsibly, taking on new village development initiatives (building a village drug dispensary, new school building, roads and bridges), as well as continuing the hygiene awareness campaign. One respondent also wanted Metta to maintain at least an annual contact with the village. Respondents expressed appreciation to Metta and the donors for this project. They also noted that the village is now developing as villagers now possess more general knowledge and have improved their socio-economic situations.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

The project aimed to reduce the risk of water-related diseases through providing adequate access to clean water for domestic use in the target villages. The evidence shows that all 15 of the target communities now have regular access to clean water. The households furthest from the water source, now take one fifth of the time to fetch water. This contributes not only to ensuring that households have sufficient quantities of water for domestic use, but also enhances socio-economic well being. Now they have more time for their daily livelihood activities, are healthier, and can also afford to participate in other religious and social activities. The majority of beneficiaries are women as they have the primary responsibility for collecting water. They reported that with the extra time gained, they were able to provide better child care, could do other household chores, work more, cultivate a kitchen garden, participate in village social activities, as well as pay attention to personal hygiene and have more time to rest. Men have reported that they too could participate more in village social activities, as well as having more time to work in the fields and other income generating activities. Children are cleaner and have more time to study and play. Monitoring data shows that within the first year of the project implementation, the incidence of diarrhoea decreased on average by 51% within the adult population and by 44% among the children (KAP Pre and Post Surveys, 2012), which is very encouraging. This evidence points to an improved quality of life through increased access to water, accompanied by introducing good hygiene practices, which has helped villagers become healthier and have more opportunities to increase other socio-economic activities.

SUSTAINABILITY

The villagers all have a keen interest in ensuring that the water supply system is maintained. Metta has ensured that the committees all have the capacity to maintain the water supply system.
4. LIVELIHOOD

4.1 Lisu Traditional Dress-Making
Outcome Case Study: (Kachin State, March 2012-February 2013 - continuing)

OUTCOMES

The shop received an initial full start-up grant from Metta of about MMK 30,89,500 (US$3,635), and began with four trainees which has become economically self-sufficient (see graph). Six (6) additional trainees joined in November 2012, and the first four became trainers. All trainees are women ages 20-25; some are married. No trainee has dropped out. Two older women who weave at home market their products through the shop, and have each made a profit of about MMK 30,800 (US$ 35) in one year.

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

In addition to reviewing available documents and shop accounts, in-depth interviews were conducted by project staff with: 3 committee members; the trainer; 2 trainees (from first batch). They were purposively selected and open questions included:

- reasons for joining the group
- benefits from group membership
- challenges in group participation
- future perspectives
- any other issues

RESULTS

In terms of reasons for joining or supporting the group, committee members and the trainer stressed the importance of preserving traditional culture; the trainer explained that she was the one in her congregation who still knows how to make traditional dress, and wanted to pass on her skills. The trainees mentioned the significance of this, but also emphasised the importance of the prospect of income generation.

In addition to the cultural aspects, the benefits of being part of the group were mainly related to potential income. Trainees also expressed an interest in receiving further knowledge and technical training. Future perspectives for trainees were focused on making dresses at home and selling via the dress shops; this makes it possible to work at home and earn an income. Committee members the future mainly related to the sustainability of the project (see below).

During the eleven months between April 2012 and February 2013, the shop almost broke even on operating costs: net result: MMK -46,270 (US$ -54). However, investment in stock was made throughout with an asset in February amounting to to MMK 19,69,200 (US$ 2,300); there are no liabilities.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Project proposal; project progress reports; dress shop accounts; interviews with trainees, trainer and committee members.

BACKGROUND

Women from the Lisu community have very limited opportunities for work and generating an income with their with limited access to arable low land. They are frequently rely on shifting cultivation on steep slopes, which gives diminishing returns and is environmentally damaging. At the same time, within the Lisu culture, the women’s distinctive dress is very important, is in danger of gradually disappearing as the traditional skills are disappearing.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To enable Lisu women to engage in income generation activities at home, thus increasing their income and preserving traditional culture, through providing them with the necessary skills and knowledge.

ACTIVITIES

Establishing a managing committee with respected community members, which has engaged a skilled trainer and established a shop where women can be trained to make the garments and the garments produced can be sold.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Project proposal; project progress reports; dress shop accounts; interviews with trainees, trainer and committee members.
OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
Expected outcomes were increased skills and knowledge, preserving traditional culture, and improved income generation. In terms of the development of skills and knowledge, the expected outcome has been achieved since, after one and a half years of apprenticeship, all 4 initial trainees became trainers themselves. Their confidence in themselves and their abilities have increased considerably. It is likely that the second batch will follow the same route.

In terms of the preserving traditional culture, a successful process of preserving an important aspect of culture has started successfully and seems likely to continue.

In terms of income, the trainees have not received any income during the training period (which was planned and agreed to in advance). Since becoming trainers, the first batch members have received a share of the surplus generated by the shop, which has been fairly nominal, and also receive income from other work, e.g., making and selling skirts and lungis from home. However, there continues to be strong demand for traditional costumes, and it is estimated that they should each soon be able to start work at home, producing and selling via the shop sufficient to generate a monthly income of about MMK 100,000 (US$ 118). This important outcome can easily be monitored via the shop accounts for the coming year, if achieved, it would suggest that the project is achieving its objectives.

SUSTAINABILITY
Sustainability of the activities depends on the continued market demand for traditional costumes, which appears to be strong. Effective management of the shop, which also appears to be continuing, and the women’s continued interest to become apprentices or trainees. Measures such as introducing or increasing stipends and actively encouraging young women to become trainees rather than take up shifting cultivation, are envisaged to encourage this. Therefore, the prospects of sustainability in terms of achieving expanded outcomes appear reasonable.

The total initial investment available to all 20 village committees was MMK 56,119,500 (US$ 66,000), of which 96% were start-up grants from Metta and the remainder were village contributions in cash and kind. Grants and loans were disbursed in 17 villages (3 started late and had not been disbursed before the end of the project).

The types of activity are shown below.

4.2 Community Managed Livelihood
Outcome Case Study: (Northern Shan State, April 2010 – March 2013; new phase just started)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
Increase income and improve food security for both men and women by providing livelihood opportunities in 20 communities in 5 townships in northern Shan state.

BACKGROUND
In the villages in this remote area there is a need to improve food security and reduce ‘food scarce periods’ (which have been increasing). Therefore, there is a need for livelihood improvement and for households to escape from the debt cycle; this should increase food security and also improve quality of life in terms of access to health and education services. This applies especially to former opium farmers and others who were dependent on this activity.

ACTIVITIES
Supporting livelihood through livestock grants, paddy/rice banks and other loan activities managed by village committees.

OUTPUTS
There were 2,834 livelihood related activities initiated by 492 participating households in 20 communities in 5 townships in northern Shan state. 48% of the activities were carried out by women.

A breakdown of activity by type is given below.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project logframe and reports, interviews with participants, village plans.

Lisu Dress Shop 2012-13

Graph 27

Initial Investment per Village (MMK)

Graph 28

Collected Outcome Case Studies
Types of Activities by 492 Households

- 28% Agriculture Loan
- 17% Pig Grant
- 5% Rice/Paddy Bank
- 1% Trading Loan
- 1% Chicken Grant

Number of participating HH-492

Graph 29

In addition to reviewing available outcomes, in-depth interviews were conducted by project staff with 30 (17 men and 13 women) participants in 6 villages. These included: 18 beneficiaries, 5 committee members, 3 non-participating villagers and 4 village leaders. They were purposively selected and open to the village committee.

Reasons for forming the village committee:
- Food security provided by the village
- Benefits received from the project activities
- Challenges faced
- Future plans

Benefits identified included:
- Increased awareness and knowledge, especially of development concepts
- Having access to affordable loans so that livelihood activities could be carried out on time
- Less worry about the future because of mutual support
- Learning to work together and generating income to cover family expenses
- Increased unity and community spirit

“...My husband and I were in such difficult straits that we were never able to raise our own pigs, didn’t even dream about it either. Before this project came to the village, I did help someone raise a pig once. After this project came and I was able to attend the veterinary training, I started thinking about raising a pig. So even though others were raising just two pigs, I took three pigs to raise. I threw myself mentally and physically into raising them, using the techniques from the training. If the pigs were not well, I would treat them with an injection and also give them oral medicines. When the pigs were only about seven months old, when the pigs were still not very big, my mother passed away. It’s only because I am raising these three pigs that I’m not in debt. I would be in trouble otherwise. Before, we had to work and find food supplies for six months and without these pigs, we’d have had to work for nine months (after my mother’s death) for sure. For our family, because we have these project pigs, I feel hope for my life. I plan to raise pigs again this year. The amount of money we have to contribute to the committee is not much so we aren’t burdened. If we raise a pig for one year, we get about MMK 150,000.”

Daw Lone Nye and U San Htway, Kaung Kao village

Outcomes of the model project:

1. Improved asset base
2. Higher levels of income
3. Better access to credit
4. Increased awareness and knowledge
5. Improved health and nutrition
6. Improved education and literacy
7. Improved gender equality
8. Improved environmental sustainability

Villagers not involved in the project noted the absence of conflict and the observable improvements of participants’ living standards.

“Every target family has gone from ‘not-haves’ to ‘haves’. They do not have to worry about the future because of the lower interest rate. I can start to struggle my way out of debt … I have learned to work with others and learned how to keep records and do it myself … But the rice collection (of the rice bank) started late; there were a lot of misunderstandings, and I had to leave my work to give time for the benefit of others.”

U Hla Maung, Village Administrator, Lawaying village

“...My perspective has broadened. I do not have to go and lower myself to get a loan from others anymore … I do not have to be a daily labourer and can do my own work. When one family improves its lot, the ethnic group as a whole will progress, so I will continue to participate with this mindset.”

U Mong Gang Gun Phan, beneficiary, Lawaying village

The main challenges were related to the time commitment required for project activities and the limited amount of time given by committee members. Also, having to continue to explain the participatory contribution approach repeatedly to other participants is an issue. Another problem was some groups lacking unity and participants not taking the project seriously. Some mentioned poor facilitation by project staff and the small size of the loans.

Future perspectives include trying to increase community awareness, improving living standards, better food security, more health awareness and education opportunities. Other aims were to include the really needy, expand participation and make contributions to village events. More grants and support from Metta would be helpful. U Bawk a beneficiary from Hat Lin village most poignantly express his hope for the future: “I have consumed all the food I have had.”

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

The initiative project appears to have started a process of development, providing potentially measurable benefits to the more needy two thirds of households. This has been achieved through a combination of ‘asset transfer’ and different types of credit managed within the village. Village committees appear to be working well although it is difficult to confirm this from the available data. The limited information available about the effects on households suggests improvements in income and food security.

SUSTAINABILITY

This will depend on a number of factors including rates of return on specific enterprises, loan repayment rates, the cohesion and commitment of village committees, absence of natural and health shocks, and regional stability, and can only be assessed after longer-term monitoring and effective analysis of the available village level data.
4.3 Community Master Plan

Outcome Case Study: (Northern Shan state, May 2011 – April 2012; previous project continuation)

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

In addition to reviewing available documents, in-depth interviews were conducted by project staff with 26 people (7 men and 19 women) in 5 villages, as follows: 17 beneficiaries, 5 committee members and 4 non-participants. They were purposively selected from each cluster to represent villages with a range of activities and from different ethnic groups and open questions included:

- Reasons for forming the village committee
- Inputs provided by the village
- Benefits received from the project activities
- Challenges faced
- Plans and ideas for the future

RESULTS

A majority of respondents mentioned food security as their primary motivation for participating. Others also mentioned the need to find ways to solve family difficulties (poverty), to work collectively to solve problems (their own or others) and for village development. A few mentioned owning assets, increased knowledge and awareness, and escaping from profiteering business persons to work and growing food for their own consumption.

Most inputs were labour for common activities and goods (such as building materials for a warehouse to store paddy) and time (for meetings and training). A few respondents also contributed in kind and/or cash for the initial community start-up, and others paid part of their profits as a share or as interest. Committee members mentioned leadership, management, mobilization and monitoring activities as their contribution.

Benefits from the project activities included increased knowledge and awareness of development and technical concepts, gained through practice and study. In addition, there was an increased sense of security and happiness, due to the safety net created by the lines of credit made available through the project, and an improved quality of life. Many respondents mentioned owning more assets (livestock and paddy), as well as the ability to expand the range of their livelihood activities. A few mentioned being able to support students and vulnerable persons in the community, as well as increased community cohesion.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Project proposal, progress reports, interviews with participants, village plans.

BACKGROUND

After the opium ban there was widespread unemployment and a need for suitable livelihoods. Local faith-based community organisations wanted to partner with Metta to provide PAR training to these communities to enable them to develop and implement appropriate plans for sustainable livelihood opportunities.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To improve livelihoods of communities affected by the opium poppy ban in selected townships of northern Shan state by initiating and networking small scale community-based projects using the Community Master Plan approach.

ACTIVITIES

Training on PAR and providing start-up grants to enable communities to undertake occupations appropriate and relevant to their natural environment through small self reliant development activities. Capacity development for village committees and networking within each cluster.

OUTPUTS

A total of 1,104 households (35% of the total number of households in the project area) from 57 villages in 8 clusters have participated in the project. A breakdown of activity by type is given below.

Grants were provided to all 56 village committees during the previous project phase (2006-9) (except for the last 6 villages which received grants in 2011). The total of the initial start-up grants from Metta was MMK 207 million (US$ 243,000). The breakdown of start-up grants by village is shown below.
Self-Initiated Follow-up Activities by 7 Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ga Leng</td>
<td>Pig raising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw Bear Kone</td>
<td>Cattle raising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man Kyan</td>
<td>Cattle raising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bang Yang Kha</td>
<td>Buffalo-raising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsan Lun</td>
<td>Paddy bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Won Aung</td>
<td>Self-Help Savings and Loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zup Ja Aung</td>
<td>Cattle raising</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expected outcomes were:**
- Strengthened process of community participation in analysis, planning implementing and monitoring small-scale livelihood projects.
- Successful implementation and monitoring of small-scale livelihood projects for income generation.
- Strengthened existing CMP networks and a new cluster established.

Overall, the community masterplan development process seems to have produced the expected results in terms of capacity development, although the demands made on community members may be becoming a constraint. Without detailed information on the financial viability of village committees and the household enterprises, only tentative conclusions can be drawn, but the qualitative data is rather encouraging regarding the livelihood initiatives’ successes. Project records and direct feedback provide evidence for the strengthening the networks and establishing a new cluster.

### OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

-通过参与猪养殖项目，我养了牛和猪，它帮助了我的家族……我非常开心。我也看到村子里的变化更大了。
- 我受益于（项目）支持的村民们面临着的挑战。它解决了食品安全问题，并为我的孩子们提供教育。我的工作已经得到了认可，尤其是村里的孩子们。
- 我很高兴，目前的活动和项目只涉及资金，但未来我将有更多的时间，我可以提升我的技能，更好地支持项目。
- 我们会每三个月见面，举行会议。我们分析我们的进展，收集信息，相互帮助监测。

### SUSTAINABILITY

- The new initiatives being undertaken in some villages and the reported results from the best performing villages suggest that village committees may be becoming self-sustaining. Clearly, challenges remain in terms of the demands on a few leaders in terms of time and effort.
- Effective monitoring of household enterprises in terms of net income and changes in net worth could provide valuable insights into their sustainability.
4.4 Community Development

Outcome Case Study: (Kachin and Northern Shan States, April 2011 – March 2014; second phase)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project proposal, progress reports, logframe, interviews with participants, enterprise data and village committee data from 10 villages.

BACKGROUND
Families in the project villages suffer from some common economic problems: low technology, inefficiency, low yield, low prices, low profit, low income, limited capital to finance major economic activities and heavy dependence on traders/money lenders for credit and products/markets.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
CDP has four specific objectives:
1. to build the capacity of communities especially in the areas of problem-solving and planning
2. to promote community-based initiatives
3. to improve the social and economic situation in targeted communities
4. to develop a core-group of expertise in the areas of programme planning, coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation, training, and financial management.

ACTIVITIES
Providing management and technical training (as required) to all 64 villages and grants for revolving funds supporting income generating activities to 39 villages. Marketing support is provided to the 6 more enterprising villages.

OUTPUTS
A total of 1,571 households (47% of total households) in 46 villages in Kachin and 18 villages in northern Shan states are participating in income generating activities. Seventy percent (70%) of the households are in Kachin state and the rest in northern Shan state. The graph below shows the beneficiary households in each area, as well as those generating income.

Out of 1,571 participating households, 1,364 (87%) in northern Shan and Kachin states (Waing Maw and Mogaung) have started specific enterprises (the rest are using the revolving funds for other reasons) and 285 (20%) have started receiving an income from the enterprises.

Method of Outcome Assessment
Ten (10) villages (7 in Kachin state and 3 in northern Shan state) were selected as follows: all villages were categorised as: ‘Enterprising’ (6), ‘Managing’ (25), ‘Struggling’ (19), or ‘New’ (14). Four (4) were chosen from the first category, 3 from the second and 3 from the fourth.

For each selected village, a financial summary was prepared and interviews were conducted with 12 committee members and 12 non-beneficiaries. Also, members of a total of 35 beneficiary households were selected randomly and interviewed, and financial statements were prepared for each enterprise. Increased income and net worth was compared with total household income before the project (2011-12) taken from the initial village baseline.

In addition, the ‘before project’ income of the selected beneficiary households in two villages was compared with the overall ‘before project’ income in 2008 when beneficiary identification took place, to assess the results of the selection process.

Open interview questions included:
1. Reasons for forming the village committee and its history
2. Inputs provided by the village
3. Benefits received from the project activities
4. Challenges faced
5. Plans and ideas for the future

RESULTS
The 10 selected villages had received a total of MMK 46.6 million (US$ 52,500) – MMK 29.6 initially and MMK 16.8 as a recent follow-up. After funding 279 household enterprises, in 2013 they had a combined receivable balance of MMK 41 million (US$ 48,200; 88% of starting amount). In 2011-13, 6 of the 10 villages had made development grants totalling MMK 2.9 million (US$ 3,400) for: electricity connection, 2 roads, 2 rice banks, welfare, school furniture, school repair, and a rubber plantation.

Villages 6-8 are those selected from the ‘Struggling’ category. The 35 selected household enterprises had generated a total additional household income of MMK 2.9 million in 2011 and MMK 7.4 million in 2012. Total unpaid loans were MMK 7.4 million (in the last year of a three year repayment period); 8 households had already paid them full. Assets acquired by the enterprises included: 62 pigs, 12 buffalos, 1 rice bank, and 8 shops. The shops were the only enterprise that reported needing additional labour. All of this suggests that:
- Loans have been invested in assets, and average outstanding amounts are less than one year’s net income from the enterprises.
- In 2012, average net income from the enterprises of those 20 selected households currently receiving an income (and not only building assets) was about MMK 3.7 lakh (US$ 433). This compares with information from the 2011 baseline for all selected households of MMK 12.5 lakh (US$ 1,470), so the average enterprise is currently increasing average family income by about 30%. This should rise more once assets have been built and loans repaid. Financial data for each enterprise is given below:

The following table shows the income and assets related to the 35 enterprises by type of livelihood project, as well as outstanding loans balances.

To assess the nature of beneficiary selection, baseline pre-project data (2008) on annual household income for all households in two of the villages was compared with the 8 beneficiary households which were interviewed. The participating households had an average annual income of MMK 8.5 lakh, while the average all households was slightly lower at MMK 7.6 lakh. Profiles of the two groups were similar, which suggests that credit is reaching beneficiaries in all social groups, including the poorest. However, this also suggests that the different types of credit provided by the village committees may not be reaching a significant minority of the poorest families because of their low resource endowment and inability to repay. This could be investigated further and appropriate action planned.

Qualitative information on challenges and the future referred to continuing problems with management capacity in some villages, but also confirmed the potential for social and economic improvement.

Beneficiary Households by Area

Graph 32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Income Generated Households</th>
<th>Beneficiary Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Shan</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Shan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waing Maw</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogaung</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayah</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Balance 2012-13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Income from Enterprises (2012-13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 Average annual income in 2011 for all households in the selected villages was MMK 11.6 lakh (US$ 1,380).
**Table 10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pigs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chicken/pig shed, pot, bowl, (8) big pigs</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chicken/pig shed, (5) big pigs</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pot, bowl, (4) big pigs and (5) piglets</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>pot, tin, (10)</td>
<td>281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>pot, bowl, (8) pigs and (5) piglets</td>
<td>281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>concrete pig shed, (8) big pigs</td>
<td>281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>tin, cycle (1), (8) pigs</td>
<td>281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>cycle (1), big frying pan (2), (5) pigs</td>
<td>281,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>pig shed, pot (1), zinc, (1) small pig</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pig shed, pot (1), (4) pigs</td>
<td>172,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pig shed, pot (1), (2) pigs</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pot (1), (2) pigs</td>
<td>113,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) big pigs</td>
<td>230,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pig shed, (2) pigs</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pig shed, (2) pigs</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pig shed, (2) pigs</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buffalo</strong></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>(2) buffalos</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>pottery, (2) buffalos</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>(2) buffalos</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Herbal Medicine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132,100</td>
<td>rice bank building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>231,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>325,500</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rice Bank</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shop</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>rice bank building</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lowland Paddy</strong></td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUSTAINABILITY**

It seems likely that most, if not all, village management committees may be able to follow the example of those currently most successful, and so build their capital funds and disburse/recover capital to support the economic and social development of many household enterprises. Assuming this to be the case, quite substantial and rapid sustainable increases in net income and in related improvements in the social and economic situation can be expected.

**OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

Expected outcomes:
- Strengthened capacities of village livelihood management committees and capabilities of programme beneficiaries.
- Improved social and economic situation of poor households in 180 (later 150) targeted communities by providing diversified livelihood opportunities.
- Enhanced the capacity of a core group of CDP officers and personnel in effectively facilitating the community and project development processes, entrepreneurship and market linking.
- Institutionalised the programme’s initiatives and knowledge building processes in the communities, toward greater impact and sustainability.

From the selected 35 households it appears that that capacity for planning and managing suitable enterprises has been developed sufficiently for successful operation, and that most of the village committees are able to disburse and recover the necessary capital effectively.

While households from all social strata are benefitting from this process, it appears that there may be a minority of the poorest households which are not able to participate. The nature and dimensions of this issue may be usefully investigated further and, if appropriate, suitable measures planned to reduce it.

Concerning the capacity of CDP staff to facilitate the development process, it appears that a clear concept of the requirements for successful village level management has been developed and is being encouraged. Collecting and analysing data and generating meaningful information on project outcomes is now informing this process.

**U Aike Pe, committee member, Nyaung Pin village**

"We are going to try and get the government electricity in the village and also to build a village meeting hall (for functions like weddings and mass meetings)."

**U Lote Aung, Non-beneficiary, Ha Nor village**

"Of the profits the committee generated, MMK 700,000 was contributed for the village to purchase a transformer to supply electricity and used the remaining MMK 225,000 to set up a small fund for families to borrow for their livelihood activities. The committee has planned that the future profits will also be used for other village development activities."

**U Madang dau Hkawng, Village Leader, Lamyang (4) village**

"The village project started in November 2012, and through it villagers have received awareness training and have gained leadership and livelihood skills. They have learned things they didn’t know or understand before and have become more skillful. They also have learned how to carry out activities that will meet their families’ needs … Compared to before, when meetings are called, people actively participate."

**Collected Outcome Case Studies**

In terms of social and economic benefits, all households built their assets and are successfully repaying their loans. Twenty (20) of the households which generated a net income from the enterprise in year two of operation, increased their household income by an average of 30%, which is very encouraging.

29 Except four engaged in crop enterprises where it was not necessary to acquire physical assets.
4.5 Small Scale Livelihood Project
Outcome Case Study: (Southern Shan state, September 2010-August 2011)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project proposal, progress reports, logframe, interviews with participants and village committee data from all ten project villages.

BACKGROUND
In the villages from this remote area need to improve food security and reduce food scarce periods (which have been increas- ing). Therefore, livelihood opportunities need to improve in order for households to escape the debt cycle; this should increase food security and also improve quality of life in terms of access to health and education services. This applies especially to former opium farmers and others.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
Increase income and improve food security for both men and women by providing livelihood opportunities in ten communities of four townships in southern Shan state.

ACTIVITIES
The project provided facilitated community-level PMR processes and provided management and relevant technical training to the ten project villages. Support for the identified livelihood projects was provided in the form of grants to start up the income generation activities. All activities are managed by village committees.

OUTCOMES
A total of 190 participating households with project activities which represents 18% of the total number of households in the project area. Thirty percent (30%) of project participants were women. Management committees were formed in each village that were responsible for managing the village projects (on average, 20% of the committee are women).

In-depth interviews were also conducted by project staff with 60 participants in 10 villages. The staff interviewed two bene- ficiaries, two non-beneficiaries and two village leader/committee members in each village. The respondents were purposively selected and the open questions included:
- Reasons for forming the village committee/project
- Inputs provided by the village
- Benefits received from project activities
- Challenges
- Future plans

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
The outcome assessment process included reviewing available project documents and analysing the latest available detailed financial statements (October 2013) for participating individual households.

The primary benefits mentioned by the interviewees is increased income and food security, the ability to purchase other assets (house, land, tools), better technical know-how (related to animal healthcare), ability to repay debts and avoiding high-interest loans from money lenders, owning own livestock (which can be used for multiple purposes, for the farm, as well as using the manure for fertilizer), which then led to the ability to cultivate crops in a timely manner and to increase amount of land farmed, in addition to establishing a village fund.

“Before, children did not want to go to school and did not go because parents could not afford the school expenses. Now, with the funds from the agriculture savings and loans project, one per cent of the fund is used to provide pencils, pens, books, erasers, rulers so the school-age children are in school when schools open and are happy at school. They are not absent anymore.”

U Sintar, Nant Pa Tat village, school committee member, agriculture loan project

“Before the project started, we were not food secure, so we couldn’t properly support my children’s education. The older one had to leave school after fourth grade. It’s not like that anymore. Because of the pig-raising project, we can enroll the younger child in middle school and arrange for tuition. We were also able to buy a bicycle for him to go to school and we don’t have to worry anymore about the necessary school expenses.”

Non Aye Thwe, Naung Lutt village, beneficiary, pig raising project

“‘It used to be really difficult to collect contributions. If we called a meeting that had anything to do with money, no one would come. After the buffalo project started, villages can now contribute and they also give MMK 500 per month for the village fund.”

U AA, Taung Th village, village chief, buffalo raising project

RESULTS
The total initial investment available to all 10 village committees was MMK 25,360,000 (US$ 26,695), of which 98% were start-up grants from Metta and the remainder were village contributions in cash and kind. After initially funding 190 participating households (18% of existing households in the communities), by 2013, they had expanded the number of participating households to 309 (29% of all households). There was a combined receivable balance of MMK 17,250,000 (US$ 18,158) or 204% of initial support in the agriculture loans and savings & loans project villages, as well as a combined as- set base of MMK 30,690,000 (US$ 32,305), equivalent to 213% of initial support.

The primary benefits mentioned by the interviewees is increased income and use for educational expenses. Other benefits identified included: increased food security, the ability to purchase other assets (house, land, tools), better technical know-how (related to animal healthcare), ability to repay debts and avoiding high-interest loans from money lenders. (1).

The main reasons for undertaking the project were for food security and to get the necessary start-up capital for agricultural activities in a timely manner, whether in the form of money or livestock. Other reasons included getting support for educational expenses, improving living standards, helping those who are poor and avoiding high-interest rates from money lenders.
The qualitative interviews indicate that families have more disposable income, which is being used for educational purposes, as well as investments by other household and livelihood assets. The chart below illustrates the participants net average annual income by project activity type. Again, those participating in the buffalo raising projects have the most income (MMK 613,863 per household), while the income level of the savings and loans project households appears to be lower (MMK 112,321).

Analysis that compared the costs and benefits of the different types of income generation activities shows that the most capital-intensive activity, buffalo raising, yielded a marked increase in both food security and income, with a comparatively lower net returns on investment from the participating households. The loans activities, particularly the savings and loans schemes, required a high level of investment by the households and yielded a proportionately low level of income.

The challenges faced by the project included difficulty mobilising, insufficient village funds, travel and communications, record keeping, outbreaks of animal disease, well-being of livestock and insufficient village funds, travel and communications, record keeping, outbreaks of animal disease, well-being of livestock and availability of animal feed.

The interviewees expressed their desire to keep supporting other households in their communities who are not yet food secure and to initiate other village development activities such as health, education and roads, and to engage in youth development activities. However, they also noted that they would like the participating families to pay interest on time and to improve their record keeping. They also wish for ongoing support from the project.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

The project objective was to increase income and improve food security for participating households by providing livelihood opportunities. The data collected for the study indicates that food security has indeed improved for the participating households (see graph below), although the level varied across the activity types. The food security markedly increased for the villages with buffalo projects by an additional four months, while there was only one additional month of food security for villages with savings and loans and agriculture loan projects.

The food security markedly improved for the villages that received a second loan when we first got married. Since I don’t have my own buffalo, I had to work as a hired labourer to feed ourselves. We couldn’t even think about extra income, because we struggled to feed ourselves on a daily basis. Sometimes we trapped more wild animals that would destroy the rice and pulse crops and sell them, so that we would have a full rice pot then. As we struggled as casual labourers, we raised three children. My wife was also a casual labourer and would cook the fruits and vegetables given away by the farm owners for our meals. There were many, unsustain-able days where we ate only boiled beans or boiled pumpkins because there was no rice. And our house was not sheltered at all, and when it rained the family had to huddle together in one corner. We would go to bed in the evenings, watching the stars and the moon in the night sky. So you can see how pathetic our lives were.

During the project, you would not be wrong. “My name is U Be, I am over 50 years old and have a wife and three children. My family is the poorest in the village. I can barely read and write, having only gone to a monastery school when I was young. My wife cannot read or write at all. We were really poor when we first got married. Since I don’t have my own buffalo, I had to work as a hired labourer to feed ourselves. We couldn’t even think about extra income, because we struggled to feed ourselves on a daily basis. Sometimes we trapped some wild animals that would destroy the rice and pulse crops and sell them, so that we would have a full rice pot then. As we struggled as casual labourers, we raised three children. My wife was also a casual labourer and would cook the fruits and vegetables given away by the farm owners for our meals. There were many, unsustain-able days where we ate only boiled beans or boiled pumpkins because there was no rice. And our house was not sheltered at all, and when it rained the family had to huddle together in one corner. We would go to bed in the evenings, watching the stars and the moon in the night sky. So you can see how pathetic our lives were.}

SUSTAINABILITY

The beneficiaries’ interviews indicated continued interest in the project. The projects’ sustainability will depend on continued interest, in terms of loan repay-ment rates, village committees’ cohesion and commitment, and the occurrence of adverse geo-political conditions which would affect the participant’s livelihood activities. In addition, continued support from the Metta project staff will be greatly beneficial.

In 2010, Metta Development Foundation came to our village, and did awareness raising. The villagers formed a committee and submitted a buffalo project proposal. Then seventeen of the poorest households were selected and each received one buffalo. I was very happy to be among those families. I worked hard from the time I received that buffalo. When others returned home at 5 PM, I would go back only at 6 PM. That year, through my efforts, I was able to cultivate about 4 acres of paddy and about 2 acres of sesame. Income also increased. The families that received buffaloes had to pay back to the committee MMK 90,000 in the first year and then MMK 80,000 in the second and third years. Then we owned the buffaloes outright. There was a lot of grazing land around the village, my buffalo grew up quite well and even gave birth to another (buffalo). Because [I learned] agriculture cultivation techniques, the yield increased and the work was easier. We were able to send the children to school and were able to put a roof and place walls around our house, which had been falling down. Now, we have a motorcycle to make travelling about easier and also a small television for the children so that they don’t have to run to the neighbours in the evenings to watch the shows. Before, we were exempt from contributing to the village fund, I can now contribute, but not the amount. People used to pity me, but now I can hold my head high. The buffalo became ill so I sold her for MMK 350,000 and bought another one. With the remaining funds, I was able to pay off my debts. The remaining (young buffalo calf) is now two years old. We really love and take good care of it. It’s our centre of attention. My life changed markedly after par-ticipating in the project. I am the most changed person in the village and many were amazed. If you were to say that my unbelievable progress is due to this buffalo project, you would not be wrong.”

The challenges faced by the project included difficulty mobilising, insufficient village funds, travel and communications, record keeping, outbreaks of animal disease, well-being of livestock and availability of animal feed.

The interviewees expressed their desire to keep supporting other households in their communities who are not yet food secure and to initiate other village development activities such as health, education and roads, and to engage in youth development activities. However, they also noted that they would like the participating families to pay interest on time and to improve their record keeping. They also wish for ongoing support from the project.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

The project objective was to increase income and improve food security for participating households by providing livelihood opportunities. The data collected for the study indicates that food security has indeed improved for the participating households (see graph below), although the level varied across the activity types. The food security markedly increased for the villages with buffalo projects by an additional four months, while there was only one additional month of food security for villages with savings and loans and agriculture loan projects.

The qualitative interviews indicate that families have more disposable income, which is being used for educational purposes, as well as investments by other household and livelihood assets. The chart below illustrates the participants net average annual income by project activity type. Again, those participating in the buffalo raising projects have the most income (MMK 613,863 per household), while the income level of the savings and loans project households appears to be lower (MMK 112,321).

Analysis that compared the costs and benefits of the different types of income generation activities shows that the most capital-intensive activity, buffalo raising, yielded a marked increase in both food security and income, with a comparatively lower net returns on investment from the participating households. The loans activities, particularly the savings and loans schemes, required a high level of investment by the households and yielded a proportionately low level of income.

The challenges faced by the project included difficulty mobilising, insufficient village funds, travel and communications, record keeping, outbreaks of animal disease, well-being of livestock and availability of animal feed.

The interviewees expressed their desire to keep supporting other households in their communities who are not yet food secure and to initiate other village development activities such as health, education and roads, and to engage in youth development activities. However, they also noted that they would like the participating families to pay interest on time and to improve their record keeping. They also wish for ongoing support from the project.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

The project objective was to increase income and improve food security for participating households by providing livelihood opportunities. The data collected for the study indicates that food security has indeed improved for the participating households (see graph below), although the level varied across the activity types. The food security markedly increased for the villages with buffalo projects by an additional four months, while there was only one additional month of food security for villages with savings and loans and agriculture loan projects.

The qualitative interviews indicate that families have more disposable income, which is being used for educational purposes, as well as investments by other household and livelihood assets. The chart below illustrates the participants net average annual income by project activity type. Again, those participating in the buffalo raising projects have the most income (MMK 613,863 per household), while the income level of the savings and loans project households appears to be lower (MMK 112,321).

Analysis that compared the costs and benefits of the different types of income generation activities shows that the most capital-intensive activity, buffalo raising, yielded a marked increase in both food security and income, with a comparatively lower net returns on investment from the participating households. The loans activities, particularly the savings and loans schemes, required a high level of investment by the households and yielded a proportionately low level of income.

The challenges faced by the project included difficulty mobilising, insufficient village funds, travel and communications, record keeping, outbreaks of animal disease, well-being of livestock and availability of animal feed.

The interviewees expressed their desire to keep supporting other households in their communities who are not yet food secure and to initiate other village development activities such as health, education and roads, and to engage in youth development activities. However, they also noted that they would like the participating families to pay interest on time and to improve their record keeping. They also wish for ongoing support from the project.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

The project objective was to increase income and improve food security for participating households by providing livelihood opportunities. The data collected for the study indicates that food security has indeed improved for the participating households (see graph below), although the level varied across the activity types. The food security markedly increased for the villages with buffalo projects by an additional four months, while there was only one additional month of food security for villages with savings and loans and agriculture loan projects.

The qualitative interviews indicate that families have more disposable income, which is being used for educational purposes, as well as investments by other household and livelihood assets. The chart below illustrates the participants net average annual income by project activity type. Again, those participating in the buffalo raising projects have the most income (MMK 613,863 per household), while the income level of the savings and loans project households appears to be lower (MMK 112,321).

Analysis that compared the costs and benefits of the different types of income generation activities shows that the most capital-intensive activity, buffalo raising, yielded a marked increase in both food security and income, with a comparatively lower net returns on investment from the participating households. The loans activities, particularly the savings and loans schemes, required a high level of investment by the households and yielded a proportionately low level of income.
4.6 Livelihood Project — Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation

Outcome Case Study: (Ayeyarwady Delta)

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Expected outcomes were:
 Improved knowledge and management skills of project committees and communities.
 Increased productivity and income of beneficiary households in 50 priority communities.

Results from village interviews and available project data suggest significant improvement in knowledge and management skills, and overall (12 village) increase in gross income (total of MMK 110 million in 2013). By this time, 307 households (about 25% of total households) in the 12 studied villages were involved in project activities, with an average increase in gross income of MMK 358,000 (US$ 358).

Community initiatives have taken place in improving small infrastructure, including drinking water, and ECCD support.

CHALLENGES
 Some beneficiaries moved to a different place
 Difficulties in negotiating with communities when selecting poorest beneficiaries
 Increase in animal food prices
 Late payment of borrowed money

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES
 The committee will be a sustainable entity
 The project will be successful and the community to develop
 The beneficiaries will have enough capital for private enterprises
 Will be able to expand enterprise
 Will reduce poverty and become business people

OUTPUTS

Project participants were able to cover living costs, expand their businesses and borrow money at low interest rates.

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

In twelve selected project villages, 2 of the following were interviewed (50% women):
■ Committee members
■ Village leaders
■ Participants
■ Non-participants

The latest individual loan and repayment, and enterprise income records available and committee meeting minutes were also collected and analysed.

RESULTS

Main benefits recorded in the interviews were:
■ Financial and technical support for business expansion
■ Learning of different management skills
■ Gained training experience
■ Ability to expand business with low interest loans
■ Enterprise helped cover living costs and increase income
■ Gained technical knowledge
■ Able to carry out new and better household enterprises
■ Increase in unity
■ Increased savings

ACTIVITIES

The project activities included:
■ Conduct PPR sessions to select poorest families;
■ Management and technical training;
■ Provision of fund support; and
■ Monitoring and evaluation.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to improve the project committees’ and communities’ development knowledge and management skills through capacity building to achieve self-reliance and empowerment and to increase productivity and income of beneficiary households in 50 priority communities by providing diversified small-scale livelihood opportunities.

OUTPUTS

In twelve selected project villages, 2 of the following were interviewed (50% women):
■ Committee members
■ Village leaders
■ Participants
■ Non-participants

The latest individual loan and repayment, and enterprise income records available and committee meeting minutes were also collected and analysed.

RESULTS

Main benefits recorded in the interviews were:
■ Financial and technical support for business expansion
■ Learning of different management skills
■ Gained training experience
■ Ability to expand business with low interest loans
■ Enterprise helped cover living costs and increase income
■ Gained technical knowledge
■ Able to carry out new and better household enterprises
■ Increase in unity
■ Increased savings

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Project proposal, progress reports, logframe, interviews with village committees and leaders, participants’ data from all 12 villages.

ACTIVITIES

The project activities included:
■ Conduct PPR sessions to select poorest families;
■ Management and technical training;
■ Provision of fund support; and
■ Monitoring and evaluation.
4.7 Community Managed Small Scale Livelihood Project

Outcome Case Study: (Kayah State, April 2010 – March 2012, and April 2012 - March 2013)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project proposal, progress reports, logframe, interviews with participants and village committee data.

BACKGROUND
Kayah State is home to some 360,000 people across its seven townships. Despite being rich in natural resources, the state lags behind other parts of the country in development in the availability of basic infrastructure and services. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population, primarily subsistence agriculture. Average income ranges from MMK 3,000/day (USD 3) to MMK 5,000/day (USD 5), depending on the level of skill required for the work. Those who can often migrate to other parts of the country or cross the border to Thailand for work. Therefore, livelihood opportunities need improvement for households to escape the debt cycle and increase food security.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
The project objectives were to increase the participating households’ income and ensure their food security and to enhance project committees’ management capacities.

ACTIVITIES
PAR processes were facilitated in the communities. Management and technical training support (as required) were provided to all the project villages. Grants were disbursed for the establishment of revolving funds which support the participating households’ income generation activities. Project staff also provided regular monitoring support.

OUTCOMES
A total of 606 households which represents 59% of total households in 13 villages in Kayah state participating in income generating activities, of which 43% of participants are women. Management committees formed in each village (37% of members are women).

METHOD OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
Financial summaries for all 13 project villages were prepared and interviews were conducted with one beneficiary, two project committee members and one village leader in each village. The latest available detailed financial statements for individual households for January 2014 were also collected and analysed.

RESULTS
Of the 13 selected villages, 10 new villages received MMK 22.5 million in 2012, while 3 villages received MMK 19.3 million in 2010. Number of participating households was 606 which represented 59% of total households in 13 villages by January 2014. The committees have also supported other village social and development initiatives: 2 provided educational support for students, 3 donated to religious affairs, constructed 3 ECCD centres, 1 provided relief for fire victims and set up 1 saving and loan and 1 revolving fund.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Project proposal, progress reports, logframe, interviews with participants and village committee data.

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
Majority of respondents said they participated in the project because of food security concerns. Other reasons cited for joining included: easy access to loans at low interest, for community improvement, to become aware of the concept of development and to have a community fund.

The participants contributed time and labour for project activities, as well as participating in monitoring and preparing for meetings. Identified benefits from the project were: technical knowledge about agriculture, animal healthcare and management, food assistance, start-up fund for livestock raising and inputs for agriculture, extra income and spending on social welfare and gaining experiences on keeping financial records.
These eighteen outcome case studies from all four Metta Offices demonstrate that generally sufficient data and information has been collected, or can be collected without difficulty, to establish credible outcome assessment. This process has also supported the recent evaluation of the entire Community Development Project. The reduction in time needed for editing and assembling case studies from the first set (Myitkyina) to the last (Yangon) shows progress in the ability of field staff to collect and analyse information themselves, which shows how much the understanding and measuring of outcomes has improved.

The case studies have now been assembled here to provide an indicative overall outcome assessment of all four sectors in the Regeneration Initiative. Overall, it has been found that projects in different sectors have achieved their expected outcomes.

Lessons learned so far include:

- Including a planning outcome assessment as part of the original project plan or proposal will make data collection easier and assessment more effective. It is important to remember the close link between planned (SMART) Objectives and expected Outcomes.
- Branch office team members can learn from each other, different techniques of quantitative and qualitative data collection, storage and analysis.
- It is important for livelihood projects to collect and collate financial data from each village committee regularly (at least annually) so that a standard Financial Statement\(^{30}\) can be made, itemised by village for each project. In relation to this, annual auditing by project staff may also be considered.
- A standard system of analysing village management committee and household enterprise financial performance could be usefully developed, so that an overall outcome assessment could be made.
- Community development initiatives should be carefully monitored and included as outcomes in evaluation.
- Also, in the case of agricultural development projects, a more standard system for measuring and analysing changes in yield, household income and food security could usefully be developed.
- More systematic effort should be made to record and analyse factors contributing to the growth of ‘social capital’ through e.g. collective action for development.
- Attention can also be given to measuring and assessing decision making in the community development process and how women and youth participate.
- When more data is available (from baselines, external evaluation, collaboration etc.) it should be carefully preserved for future use.

### CONCLUSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Spent for Final Preparation of Case Studies (days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myitkyina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{30}\) Including income/expenditure, with receivables, for the period concerned.
REFERENCES


Metta Development Foundation (2013). Farmer Field School to LIFT the food security of small and marginal land holders. SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT. Yangon, Metta Development Foundation.


REFERENCES

YANGON HEAD OFFICE & BRANCH OFFICE
Parami Condominium Housing Building 12+1A Room 1302 16 Quarter, Hlaing Township Yangon 11051, Myanmar
Phone & Fax + 95 - 1 - 522266 + 95 - 1 - 522337
ygn.office@metta-myanmar.org
www.metta-myanmar.org

CENTRES
Kachin State - CARD Centre
Phone + 95 - 9 - 47143271
card@metta-myanmar.org

Shan State - Naung Kham Centre
Phone + 95 - 9 - 8579203
naung.kham@metta-myanmar.org

Bago Region - Bago Centre
Phone + 95 - 9 - 73174203
bago.centre@metta-myanmar.org

COORDINATION & BRANCH OFFICES
Myitkyina
545 (B), Myitmyit Quarter
Phone & Fax + 95 - 74 - 24185 + 95 - 74 - 26287 + 95 - 74 - 21650
mka.office@metta-myanmar.org

Lashio
Yonegyi Street, Block 1
Lashio, Shan State, Myanmar
Phone & Fax + 95 – 82 – 22445 + 95 – 82 – 25301
lso.office@metta-myanmar.org

Taunggyi
No. 42/10, Nay Chi Street
Taunggyi, Shan State, Myanmar
Phone & Fax + 95 – 81 – 200507
tgi.office@metta-myanmar.org

Pathein
No-44, Shwe Wut Hmon Street 3,
Pathein, Ayeyarwady Region, Myanmar
Phone & Fax + 95 – 42 – 20060
pathein@metta-myanmar.org

Loikaw
No. 24, Bo Tay Za street,
Loikaw, Kayah State, Myanmar
Phone + 95 – 83 – 21480