

SECTION ONE
VILLAGE AND AREA SUMMARY

PAYYAP UNIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Integrated Pocket Area Development Program (IPAD) was organized as a joint project between the Thai government and United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) to help solve the problem of opium production by hilltribes in highland areas. This project is a continuation of an effort to effect integrated development of different highland areas such as those supported by the United Nations (Pae Por, Wieng Pha, Sam Mun, Doi Yao), and bilateral programs such as those supported by the governments of the United States and Germany. These programs included among their objectives the improvement of the standard of living of the hilltribe peoples, the reduction of opium production and the attenuation of destruction of natural resources.

The IPAD project, as an integrated area development project, is designed to improve the well being of the hilltribe population in the project area in terms of agricultural production, educational opportunity, health and nutrition status including elimination of opium production. The project intends to bring about these improvements are to be brought about in such a manner that they are both ecologically sound and sustainable. Four areas, or pockets, of opium production have been identified by the project in Mae Chaem and Om Koi Districts, Chiang Mai plus Pai and Mae La Noi Districts in Mae Hongson Province.

To further these project goals, the IPAD project requested the Research and Development Institute, Payap University, to conduct a socio-economic baseline survey of three project pocket areas, i.e., Huai Sai Luang, Tambon Pang Hin Fon in Mae Chaem District, Kaeng Hom, Tambon Muang Paeng in Pai District and Mae La, Tambon Mae Na Jang in Mae La Noi District. No such survey had ever been undertaken in these areas.

2. OBJECTIVES

The analysis of the socio-economic data from the Payap Research and Development Institute is intended for use by the IPAD project in planning project development activities through the end of the project, currently scheduled for 1993. The data will also provide a baseline against which project progress can be measured.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey data was collected by means of questionnaires which were designed in cooperation with IPAD to provide information on development indicators developed by the project during meetings held in February and March 1991 between IPAD, Payap Research and Development Institute and the Tribal Research Insti-

tute. (The latter organization conducted the socio-economic baseline survey in the Om Koi District project area.)

As agreed upon at these meetings, data was collected at three levels: household level (interviewing household heads), village level (interviewing village headmen) and district level (interviewing district government officials). A separate questionnaire was prepared to obtain required data at each of these levels.

3.2 The PRDI project team was composed of field enumerators, team leaders and researchers. A total of 16 ethnic Karen were selected and hired as field enumerators by PRDI. These individuals were then trained in field interview methods and on how to use the household survey questionnaires.

Two team leaders were also trained. Both were ethnic Karens and graduates of Payap University. They were responsible for interviewing village headmen, supervising the field enumerators and insuring that all household questionnaires were properly completed.

A total of seven individuals, all instructors at Payap University, conducted interviews with district level government officials and conducted the data analysis. This group included the project director and coordinator, field supervisor, and four researchers. The team included Asst. Prof. Prasert Bhandhachat, Director, Payap Research and Development Institute; Dr. G. Lamar Robert, Director, Research Division, Payap Research and Development Institute; Dr. Vachara Sindhuprama, Department of History, Faculty of Humanities; Asst. Prof. Sriwan Wongcharoen, MacCormick Faculty of Nursing; Chalomsak Khattiya, Acting Director, Development Division, Payap Research and Development Institute, Kobkan Phochanachai, Research Division, Payap Research and Development Institute; Jainsiri Jantasiri, Research Division, Research and Development Institute. Project advisor was Dr Boonthong Poochoaroen, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Payap University.

4. BASELINE SURVEY SCHEDULE

February/March 1991 = meetings with IPAD staff.

26-27 March 1991 = Training of field enumerators by PRDI staff.

28-29 March 1991 = Village Profile and Household Survey questionnaire pre-test and field verification.

30 March - 5 April 1991 = Modification of questionnaires and preparation for field survey.

6 - 10 April 1991 = Survey in Kaeng Hom area, Tambon Muang Paeng, Pai District, Mae Hongson Province.

12 - 18 April 1991 = Survey in Huai Sai Luang area, Tambon Mae Seuk and Tambon Pang Hin Fon, Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai Province.

20 April - 3 May 1991 = Survey in Mae La area, Tambon Mae Lang Chan, Mae La Noi District, Mae Hongson Province.

4 May - 30 June 1991 = Data analysis and report preparation.

5. ORGANIZATION OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

The results of the analysis of the baseline survey included in this report are included in four sections as follows:

SECTION ONE. Village and area summary. This section provides a brief two-page statistical summary of each of the project villages through selected key statistics. Data in this section was obtained from district, village and household surveys.

SECTION TWO. Village profile. This section includes village level data on the socio-economic status of the villages. The data was obtained from various sources including village profile survey questionnaire.

SECTION THREE. The third section includes summary statistics from the household survey questionnaire.

SECTION FOUR. The final section is composed of individual maps showing the location of houses, schools, health stations, water sources, etc., for each village.

APPENDICES. In the appendices are included the English translation of each of the survey instruments.

4

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS IN THE MAE LA NOI POCKET AREA
MAE LA NOI DISTRICT, MAE HONG SON PROVINCE

This pocket area begins 46 kilometers from the district capital at Mae La Noi and extends to 78 kilometers from that town. Some villages are accessible by traveling through Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai Province. In any event, only four of 15 villages are accessible by road and the roads to those four villages are difficult, particularly in the rainy season. In summary, communication is a major problem in this project area.

Problems exist in the areas of administration and development as some blocks (sub-villages) which are geographically contiguous or nearly so are not part of the same government-designated village. Thus these blocks, which in practice make up a community, are governed by different village headmen or assistant headmen.

Nearly all the villagers in this area are Karen with the exception of one village which incorporates a significant Lua population. In terms of religion, there are Buddhists, Christians and Animists. Most villagers are very poor. A particularly poor group are those whose economic difficulties stem from an addiction to opium. These addicts are aware of their problem, but have not been able to solve the problem by themselves.

Most of the problems in the areas of health and education stem from communication difficulties. It is difficult for villages with no school or health facility to obtain these services from other villages. It is particularly difficult when there is an urgent need to obtain services from the district.

Most villages have received little assistance with agricultural development. Some villages have begun planting coffee but the trees are still too young to bear fruit. Many villages have a problem with flooding of agricultural areas. They also lack an appropriate irrigation system.

In summary, this area is located far from the center of administration and has serious communication problems. It has not received adequate assistance from governmental and non-governmental agencies.

SUMMARY TABLE: POPULATION BY VILLAGE

Mu	Sub-District	District, Province	TOTAL	POPULATION		
			HOUSE- HOLDS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
401	KOK LUANG	10 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	71	180	219	398
402	KONG PAE	2 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	10	25	25	53
403	THUNG PHEE	5 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	12	28	31	59
404	PHUG THONG	5 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	15	44	58	102
405	SOB MAE KHEED	7 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	9	22	24	46
406	NONG MUAN	9 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	45	146	139	285
407	HUAI HIA	2 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	33	85	90	178
408	MAE KHEED KLANG	7 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	15	45	50	95
409	MAE KHEED LUANG	7 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	15	44	47	91
410	PA KLUAI	8 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	7	18	22	40
411	MAE LA PA KAE	6 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	55	160	178	338
412	MAE LA PHA KAI	3 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	56	177	173	350
413	MAE SA-MAENG	11 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	54	134	139	273
414	MAE SOH POI	4 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	45	132	143	275
415	MAE OM LAN TAI	4 Mae Na Jang Mae La Noi Mae Hong Son	25	70	68	138
TOTAL			473	1316	1405	2721