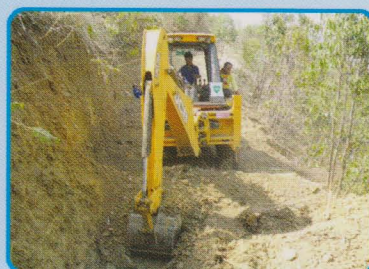




Country Agency For Rural Development

ကျေးလက်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးအဖွဲ့

OUR THREE YEARS'
ANNUAL REPORTS
(2009 - 2011)



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One Body One Spirit



Prologue

This is the first annual report that we have ever collectively published for public consumption as our accountability and transparency since the inception of our CAD organization. Therefore this report will bring you all our tremendous development programs that we have implemented in the past three years (2009-2011). The programs contained in this report were part of the dreams that I have had since 1986 and there are still some dreams that need to be realized in coming years too.



Joseph Kung Za Hmung (Director of CAD)

I have started CAD in 2004 with generous financial support of Archbishop Charles Bo who helped me US\$ 2000 to streamline what I passionately dream to be actualized. In this report, you will be able to learn from our works how much village social cohesion is tantamount for personal to community sustainable development alike. At the same time, all human development programs are not always contributed to human development because they can at times create conflicts too depending on our mobilization quality. Secondly you will know from our programs that how holistic approach programs are dynamic to kickstart community development for marginalized communities reinforced by vicious cycle of poverty.

During this reporting period, we underwent car/motorcycle accidents, funding shortages, hard weather, false accusations as well as clapping hands, praying mouths, encouraging words, crying eyes and dancing legs and expressing gratitude of communities to CAD. However, it is this report that will highlight you how much CAD has far sightedness and broadmindedness in developing marginalized and isolated communities to building sustainable and resilient communities with unweaving and untiring spirit. Taking a transforming leadership in Chin state, CAD wants to reiterate once again that our organisation's growth continues to be empowered by the government's complementary role, the support and cooperation of communities and local leaders, and the dedication and commitment of both office and field staff. Lastly but not the least, as being a founding director, I am indebted to all our donors, government and my colleagues staffs who are unreservedly dedicated to our rural cognitive and physical development programs by giving us their strong supports and helping hands.

The God whom we profess and believe is the God who is "Emmanuel"; always with us in time of our difficulties and of our joy and in Him, we are confident that we can do all things for our communities with His abundant grace.

God bless you all.

Joseph Kung Za Hmung @ Win Hlaing Oo
Founding Director of (CAD)

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank **Caritas Italy, The Little Way Association, Kindermissionswerk, One Body One Spirit, World Food Program, Oxfam Novib, Italy Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Charles Bo, Holy Childhood and British Embassy** for their kind financial contributions to improving the livelihoods and food security of the poorest and most vulnerable people in Myanmar. We are deeply indebted to them for their financial support which is gratefully acknowledged.

Disclaimer

This document has been produced with financial assistance from **One Body One Spirit**. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of our donors.



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British Embassy
Rangoon



Archdiocese of Yangon



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the past 3 years (2009-2011), with the trust of our donors who are *OBOS¹, Oxfam Novib, WFP², British Embassy, Holy Childhood, Germany, Caritas Italiana, The Little Way Association, MIVA, Catholic Bishops' Conference of Italy* CAD had implemented our three years program (**Socio-Economy and Food Security Program**) (**SEFSP**) in **7 townships** of Hakha, Thantlang and Matupi, Tidim and Kanpallet Townships in Chin State and Khin OO and Kalay townships in Sagaing division. The specific objectives of **SEFSP** were;

1. To assist target people received essential knowledge and skill for their own development,
2. To support the target communities for increased food availability and permanent agriculture system,
3. To promote access to primary health care services and hygiene education for needy families in the target communities,
4. To improve social protection measures by constructing and renovating rural transport facilities to enhance greater people's movement and economic interaction and save lives through better transport and increase livelihood opportunities.
5. To raise awareness by community related the environmental conservation and maintain their forest. Sustainable development and food security enhancement program have multi-sector approach;

¹ One Body One Spirit Movement, Caritas Seoul, Korea

² World Food Program

Our Strategic Vision

CAD realizes the integrated development of rural communities in Myanmar through perfect capacity.

Our Mission Statements

CAD will firmly stand as an agency with countrywide recognition materializing integrated development of rural communities in Myanmar through:

- Enhancing the capacity of human resources
- Generating opportunities for food and income
- Improving access to health
- Improving access to education
- Promoting rural transport and
- Supporting for the emergence of Community Based Organizations

Our Core Values

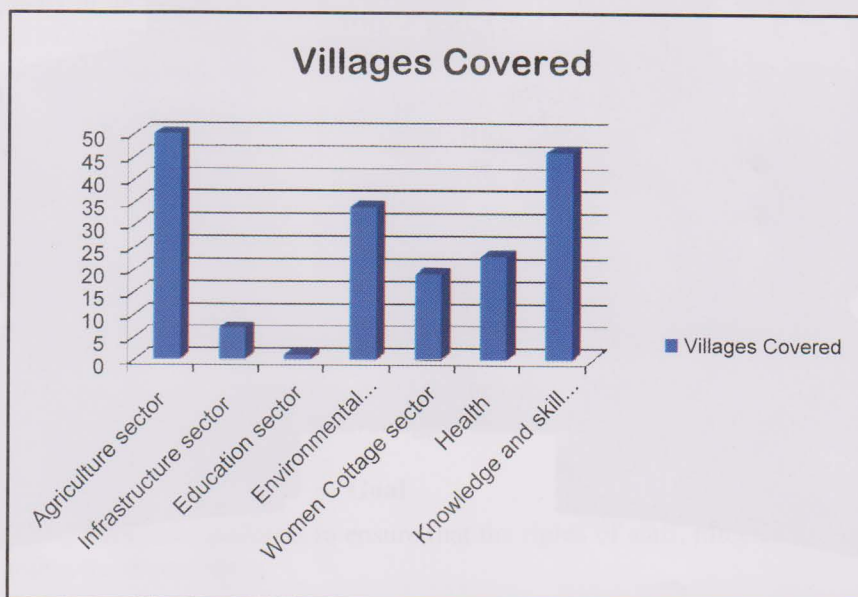
- We value transparency.
- We value accountability.
- We value family-type relationship.
- We value sacrifice.
- We value respect on woman capacity.
- We value honesty.
- We value mutual recognition.

By the end of 2009-2011, (12) projects supported by our donors in Chin and Sagaing regions had provided:

Global View of CAD Programs in 3 Years (2009-2011)

Intervention activities	2009	2010	2011	Total Beneficiaries ³
Terracing land development	20 acres	110 acres	690 acres	23751
Animal Trench for Terraces			4.2 acres	746
Health Care Program			12 villages	12896
Road Construction	70 miles	75 miles	89.9 miles	15723
School Construction	3	3	3	1726
Trees Plantation	3245 trees	4534 trees	5497 trees	983
Agricultural Trainings	120 farmers	570 farmers	9872 farmers	14781
Environmental Awareness Poster Distribution		1000 sheets	2500 sheets	9452
Fly Proof Toilet Bowls	5000 bowls	230 bowls	564 bowls	24200
Drinking Water Project	1 village	2 village	1 village	7853
Concrete Bridge	2			1125
Women Empowerment and Development	745 women	921 women	829 women	2495
Total Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries				115,731

Our Global Coverage of Our Programs in 2011



³ Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries were calculated in this number.

The Myanmar Context

Myanmar is one of the largest and poorest countries in South-East Asia. It is ranked 138 out of 177 countries in the 2009 Human Development Index. It has 130 ethnic groups, with an estimated population between 55 and 60 million. Myanmar is lagging behind its neighbours in most socio-economic indicators. It is the poorest country in South-East Asia after East Timor in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. According to a recent country-wide survey, 26 percent of Myanmar's population lives below the poverty line⁴. The number of poor is much higher in Chin (73 percent), Rakhine (44 percent), Taninthary (33 percent), Shan (33 percent) and Ayeyawaddy (32%). The nationwide prevalence of moderately underweight children is 32 percent, representing nearly 16 million children. The proportion of total household budget expended on food is 68 percent.⁵



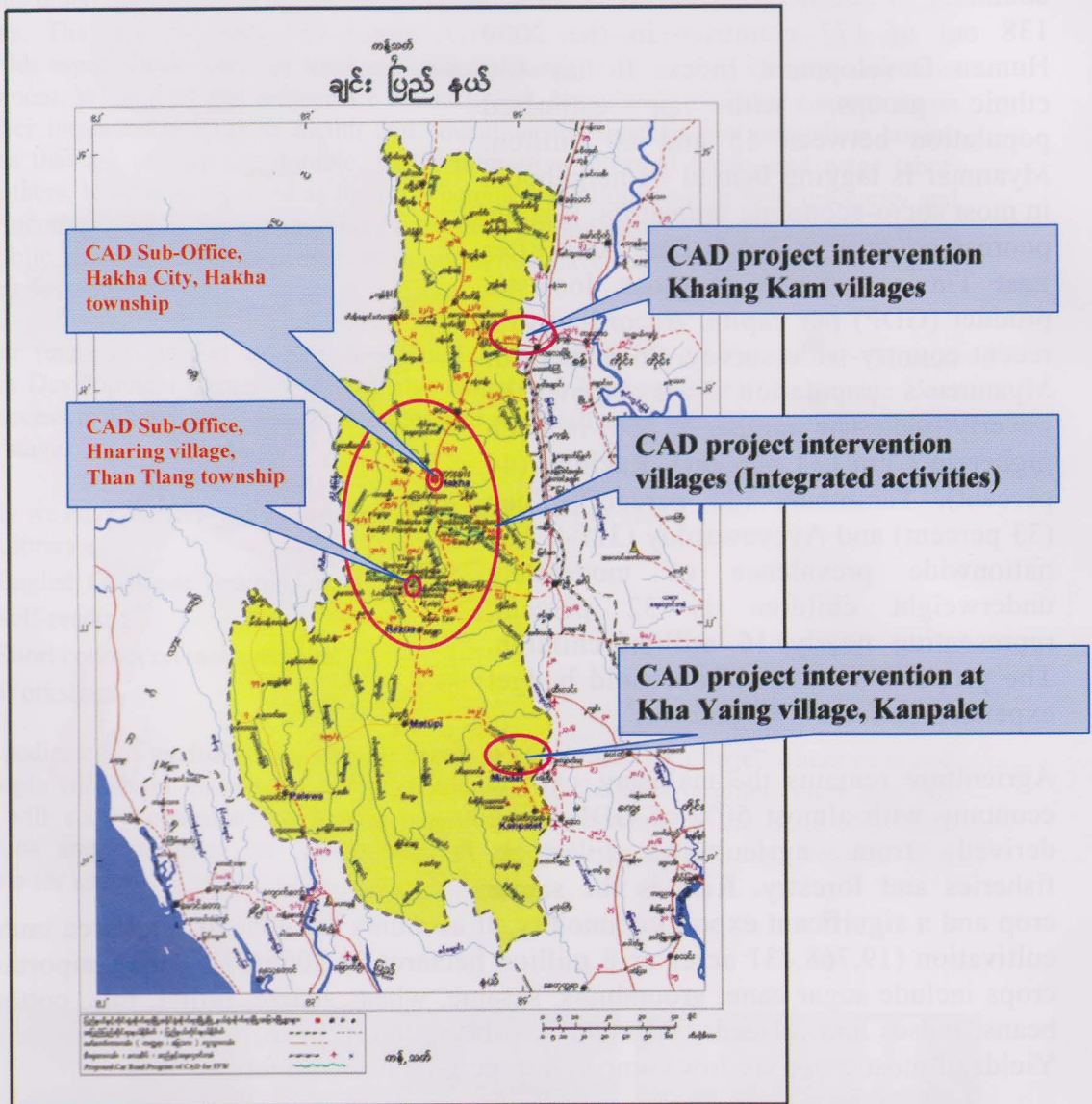
Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy with almost 50% of GDP being derived from agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry. Rice is the staple crop and a significant export commodity. It accounts for 43% of total area under cultivation (19,768,431 acres or 8 million hectares in 2006/07). Other important crops include sugar cane, groundnuts, sesame, wheat, maize, millet, jute, cotton, beans, pulses and oilseeds, vegetables, rubber, toddy palm, tobacco and spices. Yields of most crops are low compared to neighbouring countries.

63 % of the labour force is engaged in the agricultural sector, indicating that agriculture will be a key sector in the economy for some time to come. Interestingly, landlessness is a significant phenomenon for 24% of the people whose primary economic activity is agriculture.

⁴ Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment II, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 2011.

⁵ LIFT Annual Report 2010, p 1.

Our Project Map in Chin State



Basic Humanitarian and Development Data

<i>Particular</i>	Myanmar	Chin State
Population	23,128,230 (M), 26,607,050 (F), 47,735,280 (Total) ⁶	231,397 (M), 240,619 (F), 472,016 (Total) ⁷
Life expectancy	63.2 (M), 67.1 (F) ⁸	Not Available
Proportion of population with access to an improved drinking water source	82.30 ⁹ 69.40 ¹⁰	86.50 ⁹ 99.40 ¹⁰
Measles vaccination rate	82.30 ¹⁰ 84 ⁶	58.50 ¹⁰ 66 ⁶
Under five severe malnutrition (Weight for Age)	9.1 ¹⁰	9.0 ¹⁰
Number of health workforce (medical doctor, nurse, midwife)	5.04 per 10,000 people ⁶	12.60 per 10,000 people ⁶
Total fertility rate	2.03 children per woman ¹¹	2.09 children per woman
Maternal mortality ratio	1.5 ¹² 1.4 ⁶	2.2 ¹² 1.0 ⁶
Under-five mortality rate	38.90 ¹² 23.60 ⁶	23.70 ¹² 21.00 ⁶
Coverage of ante-natal care	83.10 ⁹ 87.05 ¹⁰	50.0 ⁹ 72.90 ¹⁰
Skilled birth attendance rate	49.20 ¹³ 50.20 ⁶ 70.60 ⁹ 77.90 ¹⁰	47.60 ¹³ 61.20 ⁶ 38.90 ⁹ 61.30 ¹⁰
Post-natal care coverage (frequency)	6 ⁶	4 ⁶
Abortion	One-third of all deliveries ¹⁴	Equally high
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (among population aged 15-24 years)	92.1 ¹⁰	89.3 ¹⁰

⁶ HMIS Myanmar township health profile 2009

⁷ Department of Health, Chin State, 2010

⁸ Human Development Index, UNDP, 2009

⁹ Myanmar Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2009-2010

¹⁰ Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey in Myanmar (2009-2010)

¹¹ Country Report on 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey 2009

¹² 2008 Demographic and Health Data 2010

¹³ Statistical Profile of Children and Women in Myanmar 2009, Central Statistics Office (CSO) 2010

¹⁴ Reproductive Health need assessment 1999

INTRODUCTION

Chin State Context

Chin State is located in the north western part of the country, bordering India and Bangladesh. It is divided into 2 districts, counting 9 Townships. The State is mainly mountainous with an average altitude above 1,000 meters above sea level. This characterizes by steep slopes and narrow valleys. The total population is slightly about 500,000 individuals, the second lowest at State and Division level in the country after Kayah State. The population density was 14 inhabitants per square kilometer in 2008, the lowest of the country.

Even in fine weather, transportation is severely constrained by the topography and the very scarce practicable roads. Except one main road or river in each township, access between villages is generally done through foot paths, with entire days spent on walking. The rainy season frequently provokes landslides and cuts the main cities from the (already) limited supplies received from the outside of the State.

While being administered by the same office (Hakha, northern part), Chin State is generally divided into northern and southern parts, based on access options. Routes to enter the 2 parts are different and physical barriers make the connections between the north and the south almost impossible. Paletwa Township, located at the extreme South-West of the State and bordering Rakhine State, is only accessible by boat from Rakhine State (Sittway). While being part of Chin State, this makes it specific since the Township was long administrated by Sittway's authorities and under the supervision of the western commander.

Finally, Chin State has known important waves of migration, mainly concerning its active young population. The Chin Diaspora is said to be one of the most importance of the country and maintaining strong links with the population still living in Chin State. Remittances received are therefore of a substantial account in the rural households. However, it seems that this migratory phenomenon particularly concerns the Northern Part of the State, for which networks are more developed. Migration is one of the last coping mechanisms families settle in regards to the vulnerabilities they face but is generally impacting the sustainability of the agrarian production system (loss of productive labor forces).¹⁵

CAD was founded as local non-profit and non-governmental organization in 2004 mainly in response to the food shortage, recurrent droughts, and associated disease outbreaks that were localized in *Lautu*¹⁶ area, Than Tlang Township of Central Chin State. With strong support from the target communities and generous funding of donors, it has now become a nationally recognized local organization and been able to attract the attention of regional government. Accordingly, the sectors and extent its intervention activities also have been expanded to another two regions, namely; Sagiang and Magway. The main sectors covered by CAD intervention are agriculture, food distribution, rural transport, women empowerment, water and sanitation, primary health care and health education, agriculture training, environmental conservation, and capacity building. In order to implement its programs, CAD attracted funding from British Embassy, World Food Program (WFP), One Body One Spirit (OBOS), Oxfam Novib, and Catholic Bishops' Conference of Italy (CEI). CAD, being the only local

¹⁵ ACF, Assessment Report on Food Security, Palewa Township, Southern Chin state, p.5.

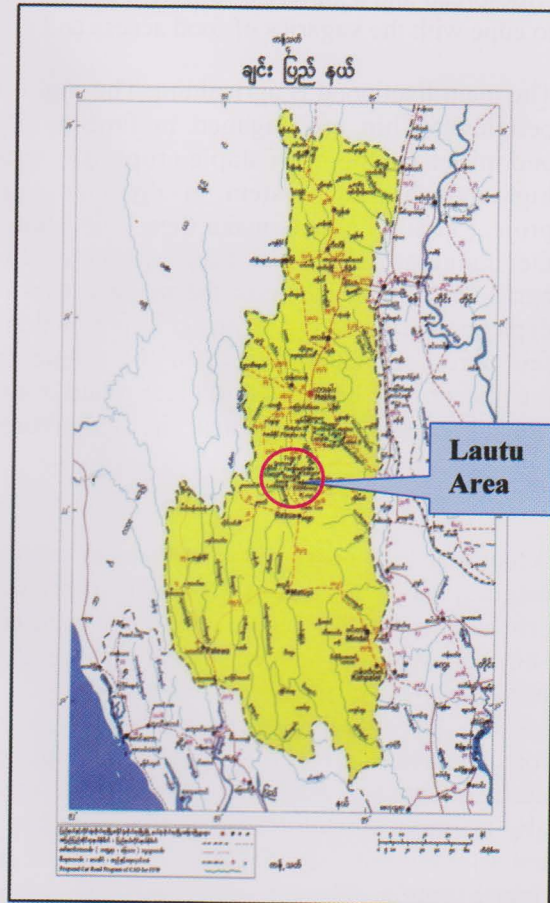
¹⁶ A sub-ethnic, so-called Lautu region, composed of 18 villages under a common dialect in Matupi and Than Tlang township of Chin state. This ethnic numbers about 18,000 populations in these two townships in the central part of Chin state.

Oxfam Novib, and Catholic Bishops' Conference of Italy (CEI). CAD, being the only local NGO having access to the Chin State, has for years strived for the rights of ethnic minority groups. Some of our strategies and key achievements are:

- a. strategically positioned itself alongside the local government and Catholic Church leaders to negotiate an opening for civil society space in remote State and Division;
- b. mobilize local authorities to recognize the importance of community participation in development of the region;
- c. mobilize Chin communities to organize themselves by retaining their control over the use of their indigenous natural resources and development of their region. CAD has successfully facilitated the landless to claim their rights by obtaining land use registration. Each family is now able to work on two acres of land for responsible terracing farming for unlimited period. In some cases, communities who have been able to demonstrate they have followed registration process have been successful in land recovery. On the other hand, CAD recognized the importance of research and training for indepth knowledge in designing rural development.

CAD's Head-Office takes responsibility for overall financial management, activities completion, technical providing, monitoring, reviewing and evaluation with external evaluator consultancy team, compiling

proposal and using data software system and reporting and uploading for website. The first agency which has ever funded our program in Lautu area is **Caritas Italy, in 2006.**



1. Agriculture and Food Security

Chin State which is located in the north-western part of Myanmar is characterized by a mountainous upland which is higher than 4000 feet in elevation. The area is covered with a large extension of natural forest and upland crops. Due to its geographic condition, communication in the township is very difficult which tend to be the transportation of food and other commodities difficult and expensive. Chronic food insecurity in Chin state is widespread and a variety of different coping capacities have been deployed by the population to cope with the vagaries of food access and availability.

The main livelihood is agricultura. The majority of people in Chin are engaged in farming. Maize and millet are the main staple crops. Maize based highland farming system is dominant in our project areas. Farmers make their living following the traditional slash and burn system of shifting agriculture which is one of the major causes of the depletion of the forest. In general, production by a few acres of land cannot feed the whole family members of the household for year round due to the limited access of investment in agriculture and infrastructure.



Modern Terracing Farm Excavation

According to food security assessment reports of WFP¹⁷, low farm yield, limited income sources, and repayment of debt remain primary problems from which other poverty-related problems derive for people of the surveyed areas in Chin State. As yield rate is concerned, shifting cultivation with its shorter cycle results in poor soil fertility and low crop yield as has been reported by CFSAM¹⁸. The report indicates that yield rates of maize (1.86 t/ha) and paddy (2.10 t/ha) in Chin State are as low as almost half of the national averages (3.26 t/ha for maize and 4.61 t/ha for paddy)¹⁹. While repeated cultivation on the same land without adequate inputs is subject to even more lower yield though there are some other factors that also affect yield rates, though not in every cropping season. But most poor farmers usually do not afford to buy essential inputs as fertilizer and productive assets as irrigation facilities and draught cattle. Though comparative data on yield variations for crops with or without irrigation are limited, access to irrigation is believed to enable crop and income diversification. Most reports from Chin State said landlessness does not limit access to land. The problems stated above are not only linked to each others, but also impose mutual negative impacts on other socio-economic indicators of the household especially health, nutrition, and education which in turn constrain every attempt made for solving the original problems. This corresponds to the fact that, as WFP reported, 90% of households are indebted and 60% of those indebted households spent the borrowed money for buying food²⁰, the shortage of which could be at least reduced through increased farm production and/or increased income. With similar regards, increased income can bring catalytic effects on other sectors. To have our program effective and efficient, it is not necessary to deal with every problem raised, but to rather address the key problems (from which other derives) and thus are the activities of this component proposed for tackling those critical problems.

¹⁷ Ibid, p.8

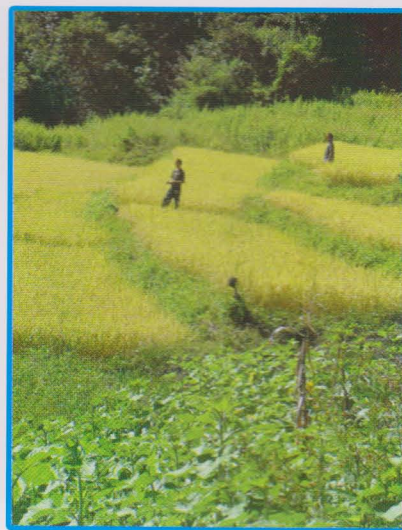
¹⁸ FAO/WFP (January 2009), Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Myanmar, p.16

¹⁹ Ibid, p.19

²⁰ WFP Chin Food 2009, p.8

Farmers in our project areas are actually facing several problems such as soil degradation due to continuous cultivation of mono-crop (Maize), lack of diversification which results low yield of crops and livestock, small landholdings largely depending on a few kinds of staple crops and environmental degradation, poor technologies disseminations all of which reinforce a vicious cycle of poverty. External technical and financial assistance from International Organizations and NGOs are also limited.

Thousands of farmers from target villages have been interested in terracing farming since 20 years ago. Nevertheless, they do not have enough money to excavate terrace themselves. CAD has implemented the terrace project on the proposal of communities. Our donors provided cash and food to CAD to implement cash for work, food for work and food for training system for project implementation to change the traditional shifting slash and burn farming system to terracing permanent agricultural farm and improve agricultural knowledge and skill. This project, also maintains on forest land and environment alike.



Ripping Paddies in Terraces

The main livelihood of most rural households in Chin State is agriculture mostly shifting cultivation. Maize, millet, soybean, rice, vegetable and sub-tropic fruits are major crops cultivated in shifting farms. Weaving, small trade and small scale livestock were doing in Chin rural households. Previous and during the recent year excessive and prolong practice of shifting cultivation systems results significantly degrade top soil, forest land/natural resource and reduce crop yield yearly. Thus, farmers suffer insufficient food for home consumption. Thus, local authority and farmers proposed to CAD to change from shifting farm to permanent terrace lands. They believe that terrace farm will grow different varieties of crop yearly, reduce soil erosion and prevent forest/natural resource depletion. According to the PRA and need assessment; the following development assistance urgently need to improve food security, poverty reduction and prevent forest depletion, with a focus on marginal farmers, landless and environmental conservation.

Purpose and Outputs

1. To create land ownership of farmers for their food security
2. To improve their livelihood
3. To renounce traditional farming for good
4. To promote environmental protection
5. To increase agricultural products for reduce the burden of household expenditures on food

Comparison between Terrace Farming System and Traditional Farming System

Sr	Terracing Farming System	Shifting Farming System
1	Control of erosion by reducing the slop of the cultivated land.	Soil erosion is high.
2	Can maintain water and soil loss.	Cannot maintain rain water and run off top soil.
3	Can grow crop year after year.	Can grow not more than 3 years.
4	Crop cannot be yielded largely due to digging the soil. But crop yield is stable yearly. Crop yield has no significance in the first year. Farmers can control weed problems successfully.	Very high crop yield can be had first year but decrease crop Yield second and third year. Weed problems is increasing year by year.
5	Can grow more varieties of crop on the plane terraces.	Mostly can grow corn, upland rice and sunflower. But cannot grow root oil seed crop such as groundnut.
6	Need to use compost to sustainable crop production.	Never produces crop even compost utilization by farmers.
7	Improve underground water table.	Decreases under ground water table and increase flatting water.
8	Maintain forest land and environment.	Largely degrades forest land and environment.
9	Increase the infiltration of rain water.	Cannot decrease infiltration of rain water.
10	Keep soil fertility (no erosion)	Cannot keep soil fertility.
11	Allow improved water management (basin irrigation)	Cannot be used wetland paddy field.

Lessons learned from Modern Farming Project:

1. It is advisable for us to start excavation of terraces only after receiving approved budget from our donors. Otherwise, even if the Project is started but unless we can give them our financial assistance due to late transfer of budget from our donors, can create mistrust or wrong accusation to us from beneficiaries that we use their fund first for ourselves.
2. Modern farms should be done in a collective way (terraces must be excavated in a selected area) so that irrigation and animal trench which is meant for protection from animal destruction are easily implemented.
3. The width of terraces must be only between 4 - 6 feet.
4. All terraces must be reported to department of forest and of agricultura for land registration.
5. Irrigation is necessary tool for sustainability and productivity of terraces for land ownership and food security of farmers.
6. Agricultural training is necessary for terracing farmers so that they could make use of their terraces for year round production.
7. Research on Agricultural System in Chin State is in need of for future generations who could use it for pro-poor land policy and farming system.

Global View on Modern Farming Evolution, Implemented by CAD in 3 Years (2009-2011)											
Sr	Villages' Name	Village Tract	Townships	HHs Land Ownership	Land Beneficiaries (Family Size)		Land acre	Distributed Rice in MT	Cash Amount		Funded
					Male	Female		WFP	Oxfam Novib	OBOS	Year
1	Lungkhin	Lungkhin	Hakha	25	37	62	20	14,997			2011
2	Khuapi	Khuapi	Hakha	60	90	150	35	26.25			2011
3	Housen	Sumsi	Hakha	30	45	75	19	14.25			2011
4	Dinlopa	Khuapi	Hakha	28	42	70	14	25.5			2011
5	Tinam	Tinam	Hakha	55	82	137	40	39,997			2011
6	Ruavan	Tinam	Hakha	28	42	70	20	15			2011
7	Malsawm	Malsawm	Hakha	30	45	75	22	16.5			2011
8	Sakta A	Sakta	Hakha	33	49	82	25	18.75			2011
9	Leipi	Leipi	Hakha	25	37	62	15	11.25			2011
10	Sakta B	Sakta	Hakha	50	75	125	30	15			2011
11	Hnaring A	Hnaring	Than Tlang	33	49	82	33	24.75			2011
12	Hnaring B	Hnaring	Than Tlang	32	48	80	32	24			2011
13	Thangaw	Thangaw	Than Tlang	17	25	42	17	23.96			2011
14	Fanthen	Fanthen	Than Tlang	55	82	137	35	26.25			2011
15	Sentung	Surngen	Than Tlang	19	28	47	19	14.25			2011
16	Surngen	Surngen	Than Tlang	60	90	150	35	26.25			2011
17	Tisen A	Surngen	Than Tlang	43	64	107	29	21.75			2011
18	Aibur	Aibur	Than Tlang	60	90	150	30	30			2011
19	Leitak A	Hmawngtlang	Than Tlang	20	30	50	12	9			2011
20	Hmawngtlang	Hmawngtlang	Than Tlang	60	90	150	35	26.25			2011
21	Tiangrua	Tiangrua	Than Tlang	28	42	70	15	11.25			2011
22	Vanzang	Vanzang	Than Tlang	25	37	62	18	13.5			2011
23	Tianglo	Tiangpi	Than Tlang	70	105	175	40	30			2011
24	Hmunthar	Lungzerh	Than Tlang	15	22	37	7	5.25			2011
25	Vawngtu	Zeiphai	Than Tlang	65	97	162	40	30			2011
26	Tiangkhua	Tiangkhua	Than Tlang	45	67	112	31	23.25			2011
27	Zipi	Hmawngtlang	Than Tlang	24	36	60	12	23.95			2011
28	Accerh	Lungzerh	Than Tlang	16	24	40	10	7.5			2011

29	Sakta A & B	Sakta	Hakha	36	76	79	17		3400000		2010
30	Hausen	Sumsi	Hakha	25	67	60	14		2800000		2010
31	Dinlopa	Khuapi	Hakha	28	69	71	15		3000000		2010
32	Khuapi	Khuapi	Hakha	22	54	56	13		2600000		2010
33	Surkhua	Surkhua	Hakha	1	2	3	1		200000		2010
34	Tisen A	Surngen	Than Tlang	7	13	15	12		3,600,000		2010
35	Hnaring	Hnaring	Than Tlang	2	8	12	1.5		450,000		2010
36	Tisen B	Surngen	Than Tlang	15	26	34	13		3,900,000		2010
37	Hriang Pi A	Hriang Pi A	Matupi	6	18	24	5.5		1,650,000		2010
38	Sate	Sate	Matupi	9	27	36	7		2,100,000		2010
39	Leikang	Leikang	Matupi	10	32	48	11		3,300,000		
40	Leikang	Leikang	Matupi	3	9	12	3		900,000		2009
41	Fanthen	Fanthen	Than Tlang	1	3	2	2		600,000		2009
42	Tisen A	Sur Ngen	Than Tlang	2	8	12	2		600,000		2009
43	Tisen B	Surngen	Than Tlang	4	18	27	4		600,000		2009
44	Sentung	Surngen	Than Tlang	4	17	28	8		2,400,000		2009
45	Hnaring	Hnaring	Than Tlang	2	5	9	1		300,000		2009
Total Numbers				1228	2022	3149	820 ²¹	568,654 ²²	12000000 ²³	20400000 ²⁴	

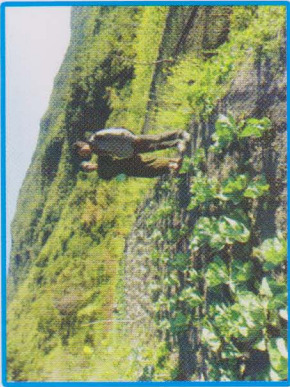
Cucumber in Terrace



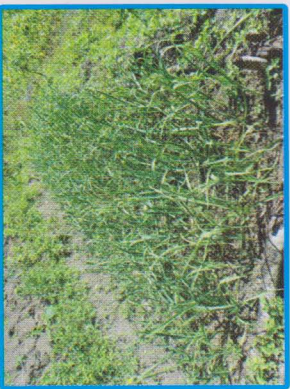
A Bee in Terrace



Cauliflower in Terrace



Onion in Terrace



²¹ These acres are of dry terraces which are still in need of irrigation for year-round cultivation and for crop diversification so that they are sustainably productive for higher income and food security of farmers.

²² Metric tonnages of rice

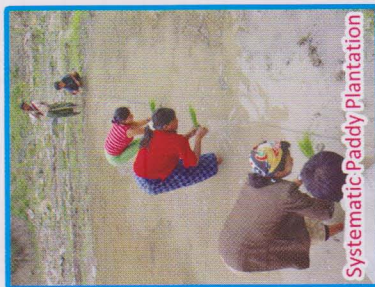
²³ Local currency (Kyat)

²⁴ Ibidem,

Global View of Soil Test Kit Training for Farmers

Sr	Village Name	Village Track	Township	No. of Kits	Target Group	Participant Beneficiaries in Trainings		Year	Donor
						Male	Female		
1	Tisen A	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	20	25	2011	OBOS
2	Tisen B	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	20	11	2011	OBOS
3	Hnaring	Hnaring	Thantlang	5	Farmers	55	45	2011	OBOS
4	Khuahrang	Khuahrang	Thantlang	5	Farmers	43	21	2011	OBOS
5	Fanthen	Fanthen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	22	34	2011	OBOS
6	Sentung	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	21	11	2011	OBOS
7	Surngen	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	28	10	2011	OBOS
8	Sate	Sate	Matupi	5	Farmers	32	15	2011	OBOS
9	Hriangpi B	Hriangpi B	Matupi	5	Farmers	14	11	2011	OBOS
10	Thangaw	Thangaw	Thantlang	5	Farmers	27	24	2011	OBOS
11	Leipi	Leipi	Hakha	5	Farmers	21	23	2011	OBOS
12	Dinlopa	Khuapi	Hakha	6	Farmers	32	26	2011	Oxfam Novib
13	Sakta	Sakta	Hakha	10	Farmers	43	11	2011	Oxfam Novib
14	Khuapi	Khuapi	Hakha	8	Farmers	23	10	2011	Oxfam Novib
15	Hausen	Sumsi	Hakha	6	Farmers	13	19	2011	Oxfam Novib
16	Tisen A	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	20	25	2010	OBOS
17	Tisen B	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	20	11	2010	OBOS
18	Hnaring	Hnaring	Thantlang	5	Farmers	55	45	2010	OBOS
19	Khuahrang	Khuahrang	Thantlang	5	Farmers	43	21	2010	OBOS

20	Fanthen	Fanthen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	22	34	2010	OBOS
21	Sentung	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	21	11	2010	OBOS
22	Surngen	Surngen	Thantlang	5	Farmers	28	10	2010	OBOS
23	Sate	Sate	Matupi	5	Farmers	32	15	2010	OBOS
24	Hriangpi B	Hriangpi B	Matupi	5	Farmers	14	11	2010	OBOS
25	Thangaw	Thangaw	Thantlang	5	Farmers	27	24	2010	OBOS
26	Leipi	Leipi	Hakha	5	Farmers	21	23	2010	OBOS
Total Numbers				140		717	526		



Systematic Paddy Plantation



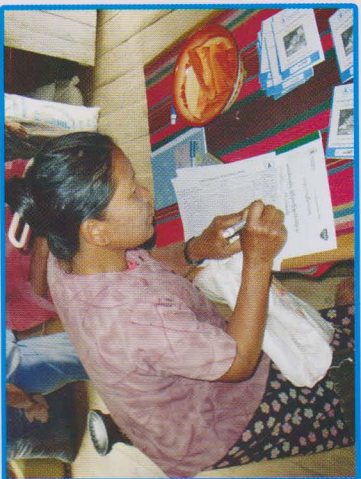
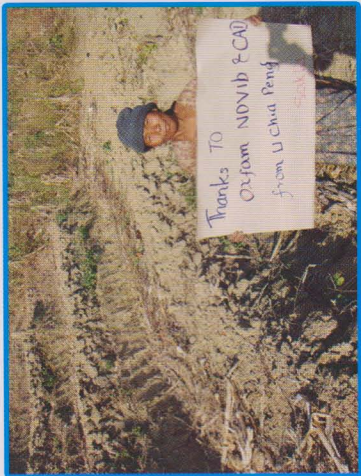
Receiving Rice for work



Receiving cash from CAD



Receiving cash from CAD



Signing Beneficiary Lists

2. Agricultural Trainings and Soil Test Kit Utilization Training

Chin state is located in the north-west part of Myanmar, bordering India and Bangladesh. Most of the state is hilly and mountainous having an average height of 4,000 feet. The main livelihood activity is agriculture and shifting cultivation or slash and burn farming is widely practiced in Chin state. In Northern Chin state, the economic activities are mostly agricultural activities (vegetables and fruit production), livestock, weaving, small trade and seasonal labor work. Regarding food security, the Northern Chin state is representative of upland agricultural systems and the farming systems are based on rotational fallow method to allow time for the regeneration of soil fertility.

A significant is right to land access in our Chin region. According to our Chin customary law, every household has the right to land access for his livelihood. The size of land is dependent on the size of family members. Heads of village allocate farms in accordance with numbers of family members. Till Year 2000, no one can choose a farm with better soil but after year 2001, the customary law is gradually changed in some villages' authority that we can buy better farm and bigger size with money for temporary farming years probably maximum is 3 years.



A Frame Training for Terrace

The existing agricultural system is unproductive, not market oriented and deleterious to environment too. Worse to say, local farmers have no access to agricultural training for higher yield farming system too. Therefore chronic food insecurity is found and mass migration has been occurred for income and job opportunities to other regions in the country and other countries. Forestry depletion is severely happened throughout the region but forestry rehabilitation program is non-existent at all.

Therefore, being convinced that capacity enhancement of farmers is indispensable from agricultural development, CAD gave farmers access to knowledge expansion on agriculture by giving them agricultural trainings such as Soil Test Kit utilization,

The objectives of Soil Test Kit training are as follows:

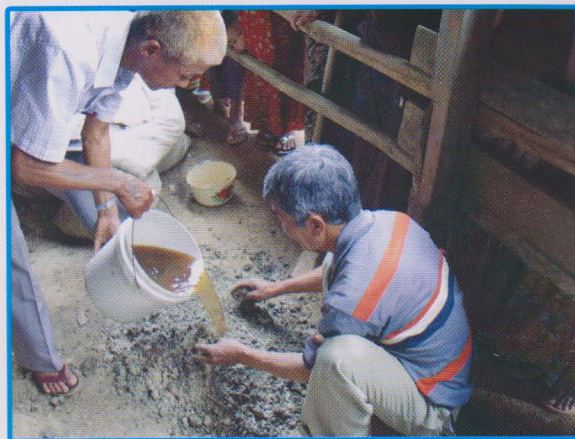
- Farmers will easily know nutrient deficiency from their agricultural land by using soil test kit.
- Farmers can manage quickly their land by composting and bio – fertilizer application.
- Farmers maintain crop productivity in permanent terrace land by putting necessary bio-manuals and organic matter with utilization of the Soil Test Kit.
- Farmers will easily access to know soil PH problem by using Soil test kit.
- Farmers can create good soil to neutralized soil PH urgently.
- Farmers will quickly recover or treat their lands of lost soil nutrients by using soil test kit from soil problem occurrence.

The objectives of Agricultural training are as follows:

- To know soil conservation methods
- To get better soil conservation measures
- To prevent from accelerated erosion and soil degradation

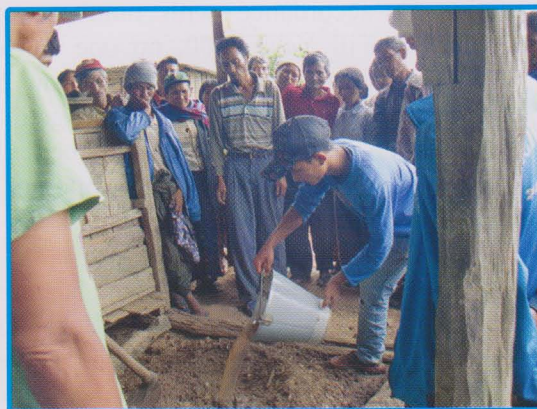
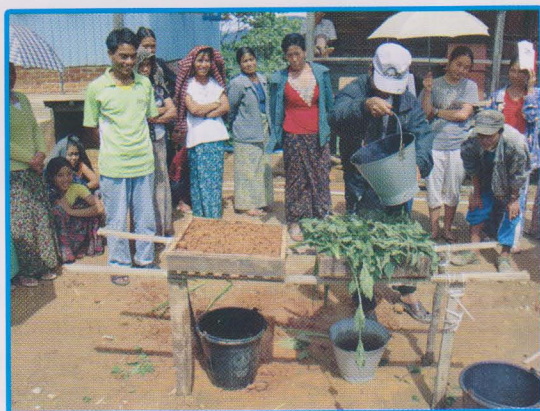
Size of Our Aid to Farmers

CAD supports training participants 3 kg of rice per day or Kyat 2000 per day and the training lasted 3 days per village.



Compost Making Training

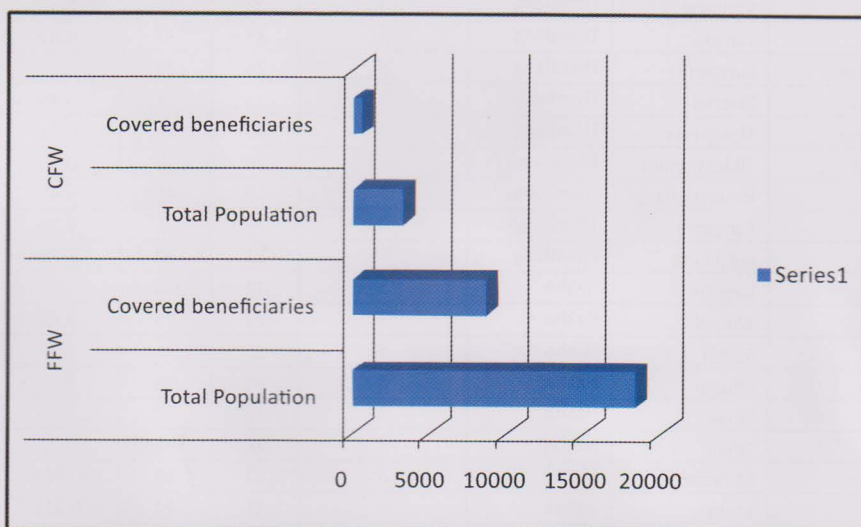
Natural Fertilizer Production Training



Our Activities Photo Gallery



Global view of coverage population and beneficiaries



Global View of Agricultural Trainings for Capacity Enhancement of Farmers on Integrated Soil Management and Compost Making and Soil Conservation and Cropping Patter in 2011

Sr	Villages' Name	Village Tract	Township	Training Period	Participants *		Distributed Food MT	Year
					Male	Female		
1	Hnaring A	Hnaring	Thangtlang	3	20	30	0.45	2011
2	Hnaring B	Hnaring	Thangtlang	3	22	25	0.423	2011
3	Fanthen	Fanthen	Thangtlang	3	43	44	0.78	2011
4	Tisen A+ B	Surngen	Thangtlang	3	28	22	0.45	2011
5	Sentung	Surngen	Thangtlang	3	17	23	0.36	2011
6	Hmawngtlang	Hmawngtlang	Thangtlang	3	31	57	0.81	2011
7	Aibur	Aibur	Thangtlang	3	26	24	0.45	2011
8	Leitak (A+B)	Hmawngtlang	Thangtlang	3	25	25	0.45	2011
9	Tianglo	Tiangpi	Thangtlang	3	35	46	0.72	2011
10	Tiangkhua	Tiangkhua	Thangtlang	3	30	30	0.54	2011
11	Vawngtu	Vanzang	Thangtlang	3	50	40	0.45	2011
12	Surngen	Surngen	Thangtlang	3	28	52	0.72	2011
13	Ruavan+ Tinam	Tinam	Hakha	3	21	34	0.495	2011
14	Malsawm	Malsawm	Hakha	3	11	24	0.315	2011
15	Dinlopa	Khuapi	Hakha	3	21	29	0.45	2011
16	Hnaring A	Hnaring	Thantlang	3	20	30	0.45	2011
17	Hnaring B	Hnaring	Thantlang	3	22	25	0.423	2011
18	Khuahrang	Khuahrang	Thantlang	3	43	44	0.78	2011
19	Thangaw	Thangaw	Thantlang	3	28	22	0.45	2011
20	Fanthen	Fanthen	Thantlang	3	17	23	0.36	2011
21	Sentung	Surngen	Thantlang	3	31	57	0.81	2011
22	Surngen	Surngen	Thantlang	3	26	24	0.45	2011
23	Tisen A	Surngen	Thantlang	3	25	25	0.45	2011
24	Tisen B	Surngen	Thantlang	3	35	46	0.72	2011
25	Aibur	Aibur	Thantlang	3	30	30	0.54	2011
26	Leitak A	Hmawngtlang	Thantlang	3	50	40	0.45	2011
27	Leitak B	Hmawngtlang	Thantlang	3	28	52	0.72	2011
28	Hmawngtlang	Hmawngtlang	Thantlang	3	21	34	0.495	2011

29	Tlangrua	Tlangrua	Thantlang	3	11	24	0.315	2011
30	Vanzang	Vanzang	Thantlang	3	21	29	0.45	2011
31	Tlanglo	Tlanglo	Thantlang	3	31	57	0.81	2011
32	Hmunthar	Lungzerh	Thantlang	3	26	24	0.45	2011
33	Vawngtu	Zeiphai	Thantlang	3	25	25	0.45	2011
34	Tlangkhua	Tlangkhua	Thantlang	3	35	46	0.72	2011
35	Tahtlang	Tikhuangtum	Thantlang	3	30	30	0.54	2011
36	Zipi	Hmawngtlang	Thantlang	3	50	40	0.45	2011
37	Accerh	Lungzerh	Thantlang	3	28	52	0.72	2011
38	Vomkua	LuLpilung	Thantlang	3	21	34	0.495	2011
39	Lungkhin	Lungkhin	Hakha	3	11	24	0.315	2011
40	Khuapi	Khuapi	Hakha	3	21	29	0.45	2011
41	Housen	Sumsi	Hakha	3	35	46	0.72	2011
42	Dinlopa	Khuapi	Hakha	3	30	30	0.54	2011
53	Tinam	Tinam	Hakha	3	50	40	0.45	2011
44	Ruavan	Tinam	Hakha	3	28	52	0.72	2011
45	Malsawm	Malsawm	Hakha	3	21	34	0.495	2011
46	Sakta A	Sakta	Hakha	3	11	24	0.315	2011
47	Leipi	Leipi	Hakha	3	21	29	0.45	2011
48	Sakta B	Sakta	Hakha	3	31	57	0.81	2011
Total Numbers					1321	1683	25.626	

Lessons learned from Agricultural Trainings Project:

- Illiteracy of rural farmers is the biggest barrier for their knowledge expansion for learning modern agricultural technologies by reading.
- Competent skill of farmers is important for higher production of crops from their farms. Therefore agricultural training must be always included in any food security activity.
- Farmer's Field School (FFS) is necessary for rural farmers where they can learn by doing in practice in the field.

Summary for Paddy Land Renovation

Sr	Village	Village Tract	Township	Households	Direct Beneficiaries		Participants		Covered	Food
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Land Acres	Metric Ton
1	Aibur	Aibur	Thantlang	100	175	225	60	40	20	10
			Total	100	175	225	60	40	20	10

Summary for Rain water harvesting for Domestic Purpose

Sr	Village	Village	Township	Direct		Participants		Quantity	Food
				Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	Khuahrang	Khuahrang	Thantlang	322	489	110	90	6.539	12.25
			Total	322	489	110	90	6.539	12.25

3. Environmental Protection (Tree Plantation for Forestry Sector)

CAD implemented tree plantation activity since 2009 and continuously. Field based team established village forest nurseries and some seedling were brought from State Forest Nursery. On the other site, CAD distributed the environmental degradation prevention posters to raise community awareness on the importance of trees and on their heavy responsibilities for tree plantation for their next generation which is the best inheritance for coming generation that they have enough trees for building, cooking, trading, warming and good environment.

Our Objectives:

- (2) *To increase forest area and maintain existing forest land.*
- (3) *To reduce and protect forest depletion.*
- (4) *To increase green area near the village.*
- (5) *To know the relationship of natural disaster, disappearance of streams, drought, food insecurity and forest depletion.*



Children plant seedlings.

(i) Summary for Tree Plantation activity for Thantlang Township

Sr	Village Name	Village Tract	Seedling distribution	Survival	Direct Beneficiaries	
					Male	Female
1	Tisen (B)	Surngen	1000	513	90	110
2	Hnaring	Hnaring	600	500	125	127

(ii) Summary for poster distribution to target villages related township

Sr	Areas of CAD Sub-Office	Numbers of Villages	Total Households	Distributed Households	Covered HHs%	Townships
1	Hakha	18	1468	1000	68.12%	Hakha and Thantlang
2	Hnaring	17	1957	1500	76.65%	Thantlang and Matupi

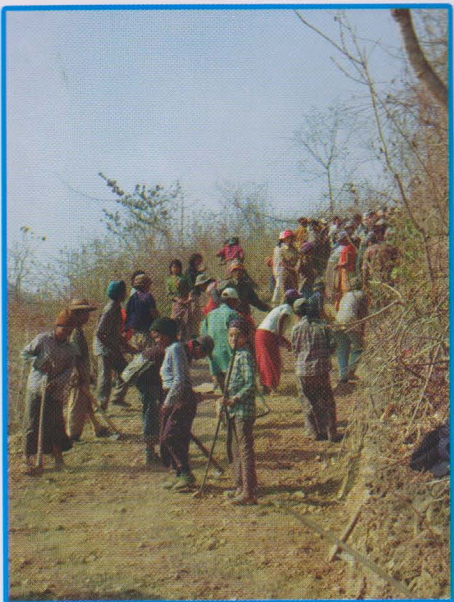
Lessons learned from Tree Plantation Project:

1. The custom of freeing domestic animals in the forest is deleterious to growth of seedlings, planted in the forest. Some seedlings are smashed by animals.
2. Local communities are still reluctant to plant trees for environmental conservation or sustainability.
3. Valuable trees (teak, pyinkado) could not be planted in our soil. Therefore tree plantation activity is not an incentive item for villagers.

4. Social Protection Sector (Road and Bridge Construction)

Difficult transportation is a major concern for people in most parts of Chin State as the region is hilly and villages are widespread and remote. Another reason for transportation being limited in Chin State is the less economic opportunities of the region that fail to attract private and public investment in transportation. As a result, people have limited access to major public services (hospitals, health centers, and schools, etc.) and market centers (cities, towns, etc), and communication facilities, which themselves are found very limited in number and

size already in comparison to other regions of the country. Literally, limited transport often has catalytic and negative implications on many efforts made for development in other sectors like health and education.



Villagers build car road.

Anyone can argue us that road construction is the task of government but it is not in our project area. Car roads are constructed in villages by villagers' initiative program or NGO aid or Government aid or Churches or villagers who are in the third countries, sending money for their respective road construction projects.

In fact, CAD has already done renovation and construction of rural transport infrastructures (such as car roads and bridges) and observed that the target villages have more income sources, save their times and resources, gain more on what they sell, and pay less for what they buy. According to IAWGC (2012),

the main motor car roads in Chin State with a total area of 36071.58 sq.km total only about 495 miles while there are nearly 1400 villages and 461 village tracts in the region²⁵. Since those car roads are supposed to connect major Towns, one can imagine about the transport conditions for villages that scatter among and intersected by hills, rivers, and streams. Finally, WFP²⁶ and Solidarites International²⁷ said a weak transport in Chin State worsens food insecurity and hampers efforts made for coping with it by creating rises in food prices and limiting imports of food from the regions nearby. For there are still many villages that are confined in their localities, CAD will continue its activities in rural transport development by building car roads and bridges under cash for work and food for work.

Road narrow or damage is one of the difficulties to transport the commodities and social infrastructure improving is one of the main factors of rural development and poverty alleviation strategy. Socio- economic of rural area is mainly depend on social infrastructure as road, bridge, storage facilities, dam, school and etc. In our nutritional survey finding, we learn that immunization is not reached or delayed at any village which has bad access (no car road) and a child who has no access to immunization or late access to immunization is prone to malnutrition.

²⁵ IAWGC 2012, pp.6,10

²⁶ WFP Chin Food 2009, p.2

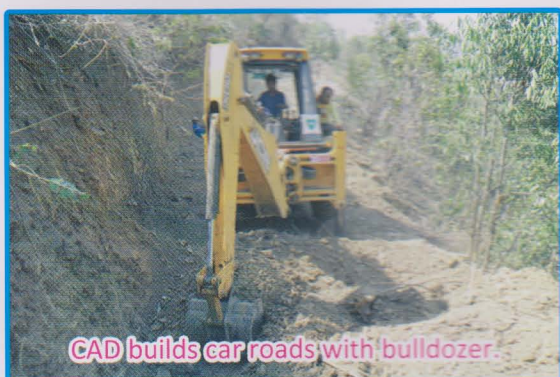
²⁷ Solidarites International (September 2010), First Rapid Assessment in Southern Chin State, p.11

Purposes and Outputs:

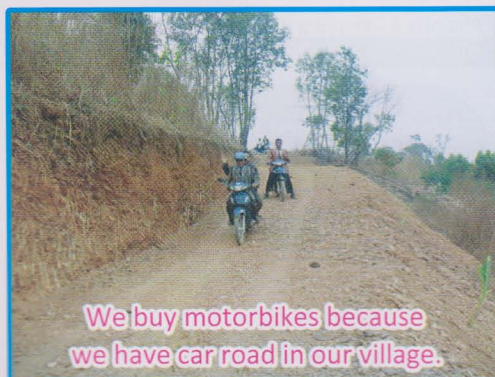
1. To enhance greater movement of people
2. To enhance economic interaction
3. To save lives with safer transport
4. To improve social infrastructure and livelihood asset
5. To create functional market in remote areas
6. To increase household income by decreasing transport cost of commodities
7. To prevent or reduce malnutrition of children
8. To boost future eco-tourism to the regions
9. To create incentives for farmers that their agricultural products have access to market as their agro based income
10. To speed up emergency response and humanitarian assistance delivery
11. To prevent malnutrition of children by increasing accessibility to villages for children immunization²⁸



CAD built concrete bridge.



CAD builds car roads with bulldozer.



We buy motorbikes because we have car road in our village.



We are strong enough to break the stone.



CAD builds suspension bridge for social protection measure.

²⁸ We found that immunization is late or not reached to children in villages which have either no or b accessibility. Therefore existence of road in rural areas is very crucial for children's immunization. who have either no or late access to immunization are prone to malnutrition.

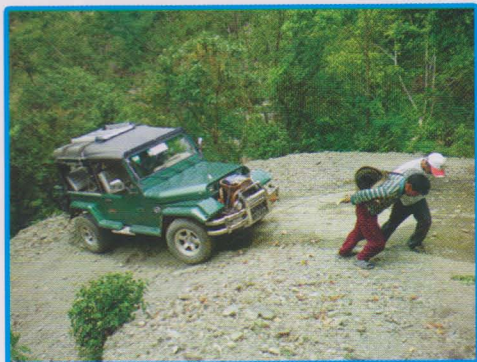
Global View of Car Roads, Constructed byCAD (2009-2011)

Sr	Villages' Name	Village Tract	Miles	Populations		Rice (MT)	Townships	Year
				Male	Female			
							Than Tlang	2011
1	Tahtlang	Tikhuangtum	4.046	188	375	14.997	Than Tlang	2011
2	Vomkua	LuLpilung	5.632	109	216	14.997	Than Tlang	2011
3	Zipi	Leitak	4.828	109	217	14.952	Than Tlang	2011
4	Thangaw-Hnaring	Thangaw	4.828	567	782	11.201	Than Tlang	2011/2010
5	Sate – Hnaring	Sate	4.4	1273	1892	22.23	Matupi	2009
6	Hnaring - Khuahrang	Hnaring	5.4	2114	2302	26.2	Than Tlang	2009
7	Hriangpi B - Innmunpi	Ngaphaipi	14	1782	2013	67	Matupi	2009
8	Innmunpi - Ngaphaite	Ngaphaipi	11	571	621	55.12	Than Tlang	2009
9	Lungcoipi - Fantheng	Fantheng	9	412	376	45	Than Tlang	2009
10	Tisen A - Tisen B	Sur Ngen	4	121	158	20	Than Tlang	2009
11	Tisen B - Sen Tung	Sur Ngen	4	109	158	20	Than Tlang	2009
12	Thang Aw - Khuahrang	Khuahrang	6	791	892	72	Than Tlang	2011/2009
13	Leipi - Khuataw	Leipi	5	321	423	25	Hakha	2009
14	Aika – Lungkhin	Aika	12	481	693	60	Hakha	2009
15	Surkhua - Lei Um	Surkhua	18	1672	2187	90	Hakha	2009
16	Phaipha A - Phaipha B	Phaipha	13	139	2861	65	Hakha	2010/2009
Total Numbers			125.134	10759	16166	623.697 ²⁹		

Lessons learned from Rural Car Road Construction:

- (1) We must consider “conflict issue” during a meeting between CAD and villagers for the Project so that development project is contributed to village cohesion and not to divisive spirit among villagers where a village is divided into A and B or divided by religions such as Catholic Quarter, Buddhist Quarter or Protestant Quarter. “if/how the project will create conflict in you”.
- (2) Those who have money, come to buy motorcycles when road is occurred in their villages or regions.
- (3) Vehicle (especially motorcycle) driving training for traffic law is in need for people who buy motorcycles, in remote areas because accidents are prevalent.

We help CAD in time of difficulty.



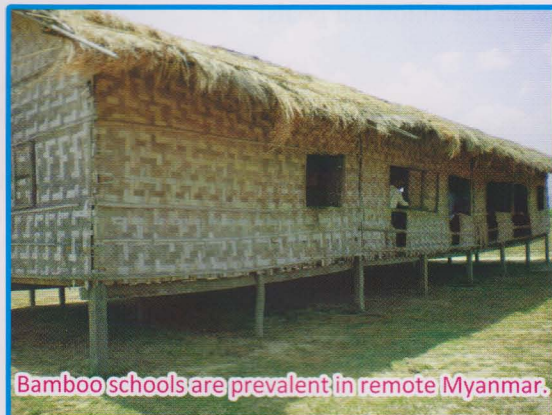
We welcome and love CAD in this way.



²⁹ These metric tonnages of rice were supported by World Food Program.

5. Education (School Construction)

Limited access to education in Chin State as a whole with its longer term impacts on the population concerned is by no means negligible. According to the Education for All Mid-Decade Assessment (EFA MDA, 2007)³⁰, primary school drop-out rate in Chin State (18%) being the highest among all States and Regions is almost three times of the national average (6.9%) whereas student-teacher ratio of the State is as high approximately as 20:1 against the national ratio of 30 students per teacher. However, high student-teacher ratio does serve as a good estimator for access to education since the high drop-out rate seems to have been characterized by other factors like logistics constraints, limited infrastructure and learning materials and socio-economic conditions of individual households, etc. Even at the absence of the constraints mentioned above, access to education in terms of enrolment rate can still be limited due to remoteness and scattered locations of villages.



Bamboo schools are prevalent in remote Myanmar.

While available data are concentrated on primary schools, CAD observes that enrolment decreases and drop-out rate increases as the level of school gets higher. Apart from basic education, it is very likely that most of the students who matriculates cannot proceed to higher education due to the state of most households being food insecure, indebted, and income deficit. There are some non-governmental and faith-based organization working in education sector, but their involvement in formal education is very limited³¹. Lack of educated people in communities can limit the development of those communities in many aspects. With the same regards, CAD firmly believes that enhancing the education level of the staff of organizations active in the target regions will improve the performance of project staff now and bring lasting impacts on their personal lives and on their own communities.



CAD replaces bamboo schools with brick one.

Education is the bedrock of human development. In other words, education is the main key of every lock of every door of human development. However at times, thousands of children and of parents are not well convinced about the importance of education in one's life. Due to lack of such knowledge on parents and authorities, safer and better learning environment is not set up for students.

³⁰ EFA MDA, 2007 cited by Inter Agency Working Group on Chin State (Hereafter 'IAWGC 2012'), 2012, pp.5-6
³¹ Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey in Myanmar, 2009-2010, cited by IAWGC 2012, p.6

Many rural schools, made of bamboos or woods are decaying and could not provide safe and good educational environment for students. Many rural schools are in the conditions of rains leak and windows broken without any facilities and personnel. Finally children do not enjoy in learning in schools and illiteracy rate at times is very high in rural areas. Therefore, CAD has tried to improve poor school infrastructure in remote Myanmar by reconstructing schools with the following goals;

To improve safer and better educational environment for students in remote Myanmar

At some villages, infrastructure is non-existent at all. Children have access to education in Christian church from Monday to Friday. The reason is not because they have a land for school but the reason is that they could not build a school. In Tisen (B) village in Thang Tlang township, CAD supported funding to villagers for construction of a school which is now approved by ministry of education as State School sooner it was completed. Now the village has state school with a teacher and proper building for safer and better educational learning.

CAD support local communities what they could not have, such as zincs, cements, irons, glasses, sands and hard woods and local communities contribute what they have such as labors, land and local woods to our projects.

Purposes and Outputs:

We believe education is the cornerstone of civil society. In remote villages, we:

1. **Increase Access** to pre-schools, primary and secondary education, vocational schools and adult literacy in language and math for vulnerable children, teens, young adults and migrant workers, including many who have never had formal schooling.
2. **Improve Quality** of teaching and learning, supporting technical training for teachers and school-based health workers, and counseling and retraining for women and girls recovering from exploitative employment.
3. **Develop Management Skills** in agriculture and micro-credit mentoring, financial literacy for migrant workers, and leadership training for advanced students who will serve their communities.

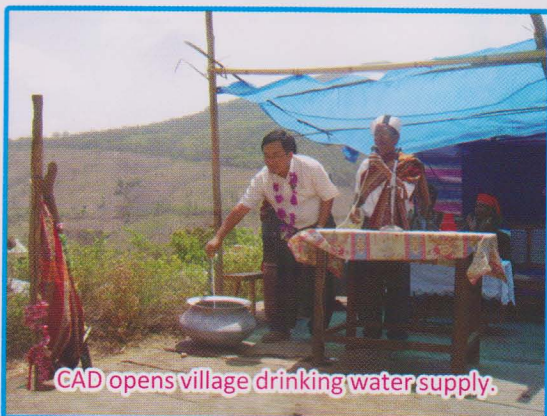
Lessons learned from Education (School Construction) Project:

- a. Hard Woods are scare in remote areas and prices and transport costs of hard Woods are very expensive per tonnage.
- b. It takes more than 3 months to bake necessary bricks for school. If we buy them, the price per one is expensive too.
- c. It is imposible for us to complete the school construction Project in a year because every resouce is scare.

6. Community Drinking Water

Neither artisan nor well is possible for drinking water of communities in Chin state. Knowing such limitations, a mystery is the Chins founded their villages on hills and they try to find streams for their drinking, washing and cooking water at lower places. In our project area, neither artisan nor pound nor well is available for drinking water except Gravity Water Flow system only. This system is however, very expensive and demanding many labors.

With the grace of God, every village has stream in its respective village but the streams could not provide sufficient water for communities. Therefore, it is even very hard to get water for cooking in summer season (January to June). Furthermore, they told us that all such living



CAD opens village drinking water supply.

conditions are due to high compound of calcium and to lack of palatability in their drinking water source. Additionally, they reported us that their domestic animals do not drink it too.

Due to scarcity of water in villages, hundred thousands of the Chins enter into bed without washing their dirty legs and bodies and go to work without washing their faces too. Worse to say, local families could not practice sanitary management too. Therefore local communities could not have personal hygiene

and good sanitary practices and they finally become unhealthy people.

Therefore by irrigating water from streams located at long distance to villages, CAD has tried to tackle scarcity of drinking water in remote villages in Myanmar with the following goal:

To enhance sufficient and hygienic Drinking water supply for the good effect on the families' health

CAD has provided sufficient drinking water to Hnaring village where more than 2000 numbers of families are existent. Crossing rivers, valleys and hills, we have capacity to irrigate or bring drinking water from a stream located at 18 kilometers from Hnaring village.



Traditional makeshift irrigation and wood water tank system

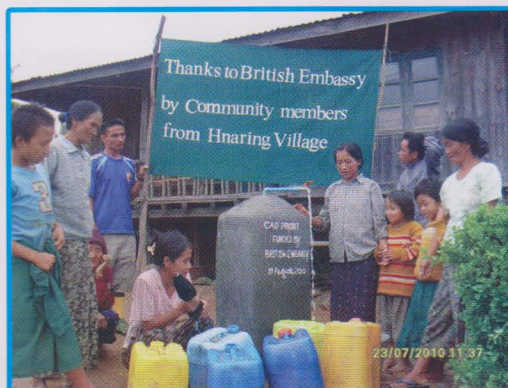


Irrigation system in remote area

Global View of Community Drinking Water Project (2009-2011)								
No	Village Name	Township	Households	Beneficiaries		Total Cost	Donor	Year
				Male	Female			
1	Fantheng	Than Tlang	213	555	612	14,831,400	British Embassy	2009
2	Hnaring	Than Tlang	403	1030	1307	21,090,770	British Embassy	2010
3	Tinam	Hakha	129	317	314	6,000,000	Oxfam Novib	2010
4	Kha Yaing	Kanpalett	75	238	262	11,454,720	British Embassy	2010
5	Khai Kam	Tidem	153	471	562	9,201,450	Oxfam Novib	2011
6	Yan Kyi Aung	Kalay	75	123	192	2,000,000	CAD Fund	2011
7	Lat Padan	Gan Gaw	78	178	201	700,000	CAD Fund	2011
	Total Numbers		1126	2912	3450	65,278,340		

Lessons learned from Community Drinking Water Project:

- Materials related project especially pipes must be bought in Mandalay which is located at about 700 kilometers from our Project area.
- Traffic is scarce in rural area. Therefore we find difficulty in transporting our Project materials and staffs to our Project villages in time.
- It is very important to make sure that stream source for drinking water is owned by recipient village or granted by the stream owner to the recipient village. Otherwise, a conflict is likely impeding among the owner of stream source and of recipient villages in future ownership.

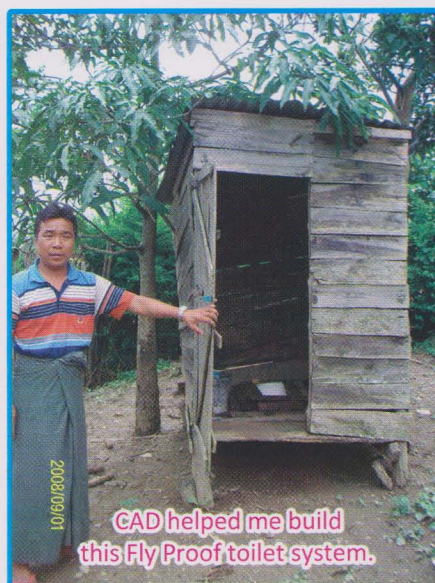


We have sufficient and hygienic drinking water.

7. Health Sector (Sanitation, Primary Health, HIV/AIDS and Nutrition)

Before stating the health conditions of people in Chin State, it is worth knowing the health education level of those people. The IAWGC (2012)³² pointed out that inadequate basic health education and health facilities are responsible for high mortality rates of the region. As such, 89.4 % of people studied by CAD do not know what HIV means and 70.5 % of young people reported that they never have access or opportunity to attend health education workshop or training³³. According to WFP³⁴, 18% of households who reported indebtedness borrowed money to meet health expenses. Inadequate basic health knowledge and lack of health facilities and services that are not available in many part of Chin State contribute to increasing mortality rates.

In addition to socio-economic factors mentioned above, access to primary health care facilities and services is limited by difficult transportation. Based on the results of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements, IAWGC (2012)³⁵ pointed out that severe acute malnutrition in the survey areas is not always the result of food insecurity or disease outbreak and suggested that further investigation of the underlying cause acute malnutrition is needed. Followings are some important indicators highlighting the poor health conditions in Chin State as reported in recent health related assessments. According to MICS (2009-10)³⁶, population with access to improved drinking water source is 82.30% for Myanmar and 86.50% in Chin State whereas IHLCS (2009-2010)³⁷ found the proportions to be 69.40% for Myanmar and 99.40% in Chin State.



Women are strong for their self-development.

CAD Role for Nutriion Promotion Program in Chin State

The latter also reported Under-Five severe malnutrition (Weight for age) at 9.1 for Myanmar and 9.0 for Chin State. Again, the 2008 Demographic and Health Data (2010)³⁸ indicated that maternal mortality ratio in Chin (2.2) is much higher against the national ratio of 1.5. However, the same source reported that under-five mortality rate in Chin State (23.70) is much lower than that national rate of 38.90. Though further study might be needed to rectify whether the health figures mentioned above are evenly distributed among the entire

³² IAWGC 2012, p.10

³³ CAD (May 2011), Overview of Chin Youth's Knowledge on HIV/AIDS in 2011, p.2

³⁴ WFP Chin Food 2009, p. 8

³⁵ IAWGC 2012, p.8

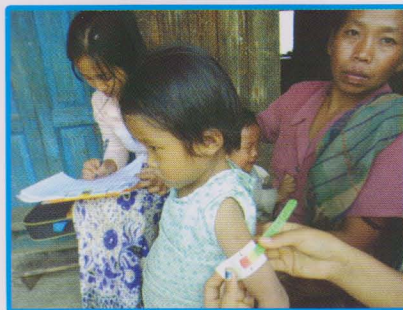
³⁶ Myanmar Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Myanmar, 2009-2010 cited by IAWGC 2012, p.2

³⁷ Op cit, p.2

³⁸ 2008 Demographic and Health Data (2010) cited by IAWGC 2012, p.2

populations or not, CAD has observed that many remote villages lack safe drinking water, primary health care facilities and services, proper nutrient feeding, and basic health education.

CAD conducted nutritional survey among 730 children under 5 years old in 18 villages of our project area in June, 2011. In our survey, we detected that severe malnourished children is 16.3%³⁹. The age of the severe malnourished children is between 6 months and 3 years old. It is the mothers of the severe malnourished children who are illiterate and who represent 43%. Among the severe malnourished children, male represents 39.1% and female 60.9%. This incident shows that female severe malnourished children are higher than male severe malnourished children.⁴⁰



CAD does MUAC measurement for nutrition surveillance.

In our in-depth survey, we detected that one of reasons for malnutrition of children is that a child who has either no or late access to immunization is prone to malnutrition. We all know that immunization is contributed to the well-being of a child. However many villages which have either no or bad Access (road) had received late or no immunization because the health team from Township Health Department find difficulties in carrying vaccines to remote villages as the result of no accessibility (car road). In our understanding, food is not only the prime cause of malnutrition but also insufficient knowledge of parents on food preparation, food cooking and food feeding for their children are the case that we should stress in rural areas.



UNICEF officer visited CAD Hnaring Sub-office.

The second reason of malnourished children is lack of drinking water. In Chin state, it is difficult for villages to get even a water for drinking. Worse to say, it is not imaginable to use water for personal hygiene too. Therefore more malnourished children are detected in villages where water is very scarce. Thirdly, sanitary management is impossible for villagers who have even no water for drinking. More malnourished children are detected in villages where sanitary practice is non-existent at all. Therefore sooner the case was detected, CAD informed TMO (Township Medical Officer of Than Tlang city) and UNICEF. UNICEF and State Department of health from Chin state responded our findings of malnourished children by feeding NRG5 to malnourished children and having regular monitoring under Hnaring Rural Health Center. CAD contributed financial resources, vehicle or horses to department of health for cost of transporting NRG5 from Township Health Department to Rural Health Center.

Besides, CAD is a member of Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network (MNTN) which has regular meeting once in 3 months, chaired by UNICEF and National Nutrition Center under department of health, the Ministry of Health of Myanmar. CAD is ready to participate in "Scaling Up Nutrition: SUN" initiated by UN and endorsed by 18 countries around the world. Myanmar is also planning to start this SUN program in the country soon.

³⁹ CAD Initial Nutrition Survey Report, 2011.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

**Global View of Fly Proof Toilet Bowls Distribution in Than Tlang and Matupi Townships,
Chin State (2009)**

Sr.	Name of Villages	Households	Beneficiary HH	Populations	Township	Donor
1	Hnaring (A)	245	204	1203	Thantlang	British Embassy
2	Hnaring (B)	139	147	839	Thantlang	British Embassy
3	Khuahrang	236	242	1524	Thantlang	British Embassy
4	Thang Aw	147	157	963	Thantlang	British Embassy
5	Fantheng	200	209	1037	Thantlang	British Embassy
6	Surngen	147	154	812	Thantlang	British Embassy
7	Tisen (A)	73	77	424	Thantlang	British Embassy
8	Tisen (B)	37	40	233	Thantlang	British Embassy
9	Sentung	50	54	248	Thantlang	British Embassy
10	Lungcuaipi (A)	25	35	154	Thantlang	British Embassy
11	Innhmunpi	61	68	372	Thantlang	British Embassy
12	Ngaphaite	105	110	661	Thantlang	British Embassy
13	Lungcuaipi (B)	84	89	427	Thantlang	British Embassy
14	Hriangpi (B)	71	77	431	Matupi	British Embassy
15	Hriangpi (A)	53	53	316	Matupi	British Embassy
16	Sate	104	109	645	Matupi	British Embassy
17	Leikang	180	185	927	Matupi	British Embassy
18	Ruava (B)	55	55	336	Matupi	British Embassy
19	La O	70	72	350	Matupi	British Embassy
20	Ruava (A)	86	86	411	Matupi	British Embassy
21	Lawng thantlang	75	75	567	Matupi	British Embassy
22	Zin Ma	102	102	438	Matupi	British Embassy
23	Darling	73	73	424	Matupi	British Embassy
24	Capaw	98	98	543	Matupi	British Embassy
25	Leipi	84	88	485	Hakha	British Embassy
26	Pin Tia	83	83	253	Hakha	British Embassy
27	Ngaphaipi	25	25	75	Hakha	British Embassy
28	Laileng	48	48	254	Hakha	British Embassy
		2756	2815	15352		

**Global View of Fly Proof Toilet Bowls Distribution
in Hakha Township, Chin State (2009)**

Sr.	Name of Villages	Households	Beneficiary HH	Populations	Township	Donor
1	Leium (A)	53	53	245	Hakha	British Embassy
2	Lan Pho	23	23	138	Hakha	British Embassy
3	Cang Va	30	25	123	Hakha	British Embassy
4	Lungtar	117	72	347	Hakha	British Embassy
5	Mawkhua	36	36	182	Hakha	British Embassy
6	Lung Coi	64	64	319	Hakha	British Embassy

7	Dau Chin	48	48	241	Hakha	British Embassy
8	Cin Khua	96	96	497	Hakha	British Embassy
9	Van Tlang	80	70	365	Hakha	British Embassy
10	Van Haa	60	64	395	Hakha	British Embassy
11	Chungcung	370	100	580	Hakha	British Embassy
12	Khua Beu	18	18	92	Hakha	British Embassy
13	Naa Bual	53	53	278	Hakha	British Embassy
14	LungHnam	48	48	250	Hakha	British Embassy
15	Beu Te	15	15	83	Hakha	British Embassy
16	Khuapi	102	102	586	Hakha	British Embassy
17	Zo Khua	172	36	182	Hakha	British Embassy
18	Hmaikhah	65	65	337	Hakha	British Embassy
19	Malsawm	67	65	357	Hakha	British Embassy
20	Keizuam	29	29	132	Hakha	British Embassy
21	Bung Zung	131	135	624	Hakha	British Embassy
22	Ringpi	80	80	451	Hakha	British Embassy
23	Aive	47	47	238	Hakha	British Embassy
24	RuaDeu	26	26	138	Hakha	British Embassy
25	Ruan	47	47	239	Hakha	British Embassy
26	Tinam	129	131	617	Hakha	British Embassy
27	Hausen	52	35	172	Hakha	British Embassy
28	Haiphal	57	35	172	Hakha	British Embassy
29	Hataa	49	30	158	Hakha	British Embassy
		2164	1648	8538		

Global View of Fly Proof Toilet Bowls Distribution in Hakha Township, Chin State (2011)

Sr.	Name of Villages	Households	Beneficiary HH	Total Beneficiaries	Township	Oxfam Novib
1	Phaipha (B)	65	65	345	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
2	Lunghau	30	30	182	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
3	Dongva	62	62	383	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
4	Lichia	50	50	291	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
5	Sumsii	15	15	102	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
6	Chawmcung	92	92	523	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
7	Mangnu	17	17	482	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
8	Lungrang	161	161	901	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
9	Hrawngvuag	42	42	511	Hakha	Oxfam Novib
		534	534	3720		

8. Women Empowerment and Development Sector

In the belief of our CAD director, it is impossible for human society to build a better world without poverty and illness without participation of women. Even woman is as important as a man in a family. But our Chin ancestors thought that women need no education and participation as long as they could cook and generate children in their human society during 19th century. The result of this wrong philosophy for our modern time is that our women are illiterate, uneducated and marginalized in our society dominated by men. Therefore the Director sets up **Agape Women Network** in **Lautu**⁴¹ area in Chin State as a local woman Institution with self-interest women for their self-development in January 1, 2007.

CAD is convinced well that the current illiterate and uneducated women could not become educated but it believes they could still become key players in their communities if they are empowered and they are assisted for their development and they could understand the painful constraint of being illiterate and uneducated for their further development and empowerment. Finally this understanding will compel them to encourage their generation especially their daughters to go to school till they reach university education.



CAD supports women's livelihood for women economy of home based textile industry.

Additionally, we taught the communities that women are as important as their husbands or sons in family food production and food security. In our experience from our projects, we learned that the active participation of women in a human society is contributive and supportive to poverty alleviation and household food security.

In our project areas, our ancestors' philosophy that women need no education hampers women development and empowerment today. They could not read and write any word. Women are indispensable from human society. Without women, human society is insipid. In the Bible, God created woman for a man as his friend. But the global philosophy in the past is that woman is inferior to man being refused access to education, work, rights and participation. But CAD believes that community development program without women progress is unsustainable at all. Therefore CAD has set up Agape Women Groups which are made up of women who are interested in women development and empowerment in 2007. Agape is a networking group joining together for women living standard. The information of this Agape network is gradually spreading to other villages where it is steadily flourishing amid unwise protest, threat and prohibition by their husbands and their Church leaders.



CAD mobilizes women groups for their development.

⁴¹ A sub-ethnic, so-called Lautu region, composed of 18 villages under a common dialect in Matupi and Than Tlang township of Chin state. This ethnic numbers about 18,000 populations in these two townships in the central part of Chin state.

Our Goal

Women Living Standard Uplifting

Our Objectives

- Uplifting capacity and vocational skills of women
- Creation of women empowerment and rights
- Creation of economic opportunities for women
- Creation of women participation in regional development
- Creation of women-led social networks

Women Development Strategy is don as follows;

- Food Processing Training
- Capacity Development
- Management Training
- Business Management Training
- Personal Hygiene and Health Care System



Women Empowerment Strategy is done as follows: CAD gives Food Processing training to women.

- Any proposal from a village must be duly signed by women groups.
- Women must be included in project committee, submitted by any village to CAD.
- Women are asked to see through any CAD program in any village.
- CAD supports financial loans to women groups affiliated to CAD programs.
- CAD provides them livelihood opportunities such as giving them piglets, chicken, cows and financial assistance.

Women are disproportionately responsible for raising children, caring for the sick, earning income and feeding their families, so our goal is to strengthen their skills and support network so they have alternatives when challenges arise and the strength to stand up to violence and discrimination. A top priority? Education!

Educating girls has a wonderful ripple effect, especially in developing countries. More years of education for girls correlate with fewer children, higher wages, and better infant and child health. Improved wages and job opportunities for women mean families see more income, as women tend to reinvest significantly higher proportions of their incomes into their families than men. Education, skills training and jobs are also our most powerful tools to deal with trafficking — including exploitative and abusive labor practices.



CAD gave liquid soap production training for women.

Summary of Loan for Agape women groups

Sr	No. of village	No. of Village Tract	Groups that received loans from CAD	Total Loan amount	Women HHs	Direct Beneficiaries		Total Beneficiaries
						Men	Women	
1	8	5	30	7,200,000	270	405	475	880

Status of Agape Women Groups

Sr	Township	Village's Names	Village Tract	No. of Groups	Average group	Common Fund	Status
1	Thantlang	Hnaring A	Hnaring	1	5000	380,000	Formation stage
2	Thantlang	Hnaring B	Hnaring	3	3867	305,210	Self-Reliance stage
3	Thantlang	Fanthen	Fanthen	8	4000	502,980	Self-Reliance, Project phase over at the end of 2011
4	Thantlang	Sentung	Surngen	4	800	88,650	Graduation stage
5	Thantlang	Surngen	Surngen	6	1100	220,260	Graduation stage
6	Thantlang	Tisen A	Surngen	6	2100	294,320	Graduation stage
7	Thantlang	Tisen B	Surngen	2	3300	277,620	Stabilization stage
8	Thantlang	Khuahrang	Khuahrang	10	3000	94,250	Only (2) groups are functional.
9	Thantlang	Thangaw	Thangaw	8	800	358,310	Graduation stage
10	Hakha	Leipi	Leipi	3	5300	215,440	Stabilization stage
11	Matupi	Sate	Sate	4	1125	252,010	At present their performance is decreasing.
12	Matupi	Hriangpi B	Hriangpi B	4	2000	683,670	Self-Reliance
13	Thantlang	Inmunpi	Inmunpi	5	1040	369,860	Stabilization stage
14	Thantlang	Ngaphithe	Ngaphithe	4	1250	363,275	Stabilization stage
	Total		Average	68	2477.826	314,704	

Lessons learned from Women Empowerment and Development program;

- (1) Illiteracy of women is the strongest barrier for uplifting the social-economic standard of the members.
- (2) We find difficulty in giving trainings to the women groups because they could not read and write their local dialect which they always speak everyday but they could not write and read what they speak.
- (3) Most of their husbands are reluctant to see their wife's development as many mothers are prohibited by their husbands to participate in this program.
- (4) Many Protestant Church pastors are also negative to this program and they give threat to their members that they will be expelled from the Church members if they join in Agape Women Network.
- (5) Although CAD pumps unconditional cash grant to Agape groups, they could not benefit much from our capital because market is non-existent at all.

9. Human Resource Development Center to Community College

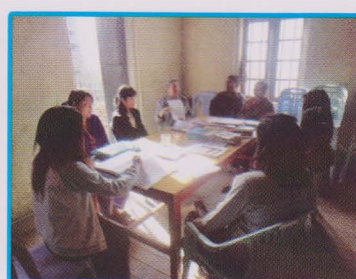
Secondary information on the situation of human resources development in the target areas is very limited. However, observations and experiences show that the poverty cycle in Chin State and other rural areas of CAD target regions is much contributed by limited human resources. The lack of productive human resources further limits the productivity of households especially in terms of food and income, thereby constraining all other aspects of development. When food and income are not sufficient, households could not concentrate on such other important aspects as health and education and need to find immediate coping strategies that are usually not durable. Labor migration, informal credit, and wage labor, among others, have been reported as the most common solutions against food insecurity and limited income⁴². While the communities have been struggling with their coping strategies, those public and private actors present in those regions have rarely been engaged in human resources development.

With the financial support of British Council in Myanmar, CAD has started “Human Resource Development Center” which is also called “Millennium Center” to provide local people access to library and to further studies and we finally aim this center to Community College stage.

Currently we have the following programs in this center as follows;

1. Library
2. English Grammar Teaching class
3. Self-reading
4. Short courses on managements
5. Workshops

We are dedicated to gradually upgrade the center to “Community College” where rural and poor people can attain knowledge and professional skill for their brighter future and this college will surely contribute to human resources development of the State too. Your suggestions and assistance for actualization of the college are warmly welcome and invaluable for us too.



Activities and books in CAD Resource Center in Hakha

⁴² ‘WFP Chin Food 2009’, p.6

10. Staff and Organization Capacity Enhancement Program

Staff development program is as crucial as community development. Unless we have anything, we can give anything to others. Therefore while doing community development programs, staff development program is included in our global strategy so that we become professional, efficient and competent social actors for development.

Specific objectives:

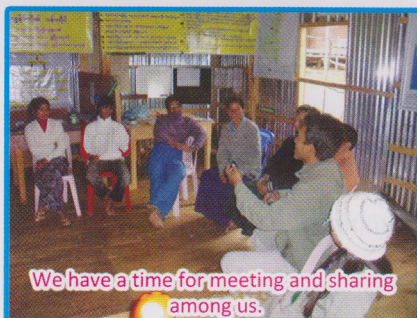
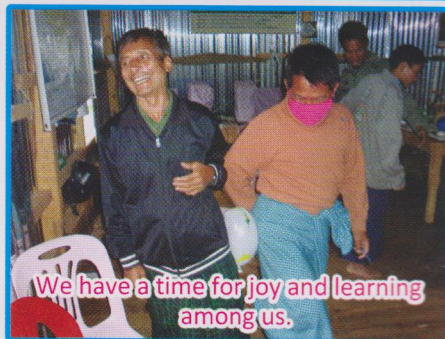
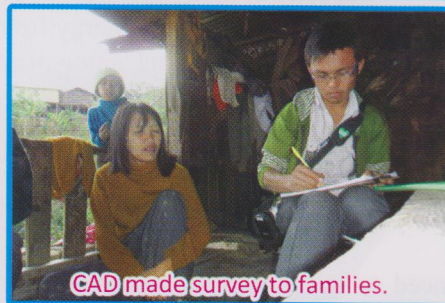
- To ensure 125 CAD staffs have obtained essential skill and knowledge for better performance

Expected results

- 100 CAD staff have been dispatched to capacity enhancement trainings, technical skills trainings, and events (workshop, seminar, conference, forum, study tour, etc.)
- 25 CAD staffs have been sent for TOT in specialized disciplines such as gender, DRR, and natural resources management, etc.

Attended Trainings by our staff

- Proposal Writing
- Project Cycle Management
- Emergency Market Mapping Analysis
- Report Writing
- 360 Degree Leadership
- Human Resourcing
- Staff Management
- Organizational Development
- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
- Social entrepreneurship
- Business Management
- Social Mobilization
- Office Management



a. Institutional Capacity Assessment (ICA)

With obvious vision and decisive leadership to our organizational development, CAD hired a local NGO, Capacity Building Initiative (CBI) to facilitate our ICA with our meager fund and this ICA was done in Hakha, the capital city of Chin state where CAD sets up our second Sub-office with Oxfam Novib's funding.

Workshop purpose

- To do self-assessment of the organizational capacity of CAD against baseline criteria on **Seven** areas - Decision-making, Planning and Project Management, Finance, Administration and Human Resources, Technical capacity, Community Ownership and Accountability, and Networking and Advocacy.

Workshop objectives

- To increase participants' awareness of all aspects of CAD and operating environment.
- To build ownership of CAD's vision, mission and staff participation in setting and achieving organizational goals.
- To prioritize areas for building and improving organizational capacity over the next 3-6 months.

Assessment

Following are the criteria to measure the capacity of CAD.

- Capacity of individual and the association
- Level of interest and energy from CAD members
- Some agreement and action plan for next step



We plan together for our vision and missions.

b. A HIV Workplace Policy

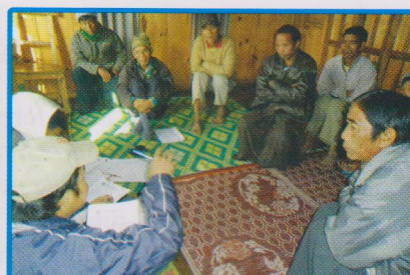
The need to develop a Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS arose from the recognition that HIV/AIDS is a workplace issue and should be treated like any other serious illness or condition technically supported by Oxfam Novib. This is necessary not only because HIV/AIDS affects the workplace but also because the workplace being part of the local community, has a role to play in the wider struggle to limit the spread and effects of the pandemic.

Goal

The goal of a HIV's workplace policy is to ensure that the rights of staff, infected are upheld and protected within the organization.

- 1) To protect the CAD staffs and beneficiaries from HIV pandemic.
- 2) To support the victims of HIV pandemic.
- 3) To prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to communities.

organizational development and human resource management/development. CBI reviews our existing HR policy and develops our expected HR policy which will be supportive to our HR management and to our improving programs for community developments in Myanmar. At the end of year 2011, our revised HR policy is approved by our Board of Management at our annual meeting, signed by our founding director. Now we have started using this new HR policy from 2012 onward.



We plan together for our vision and missions.

d. Statutes of Organization

Likewise our HR policy, we had revised our current Statutes in accordance with our operational capacity growth and management towards a better organizational management system and scope. Our statutes clearly defined the nature, culture, value, job flow and authority flow of our organization.

e. 5 Year's Strategic Development of Organization

This strategic workshop was conducted to identify the consensus vision statement for CAD and to develop the long term strategic plan to achieve the vision with our meager fund, CBI organization. This was done from on 14-17, January 2012.

11. Communication

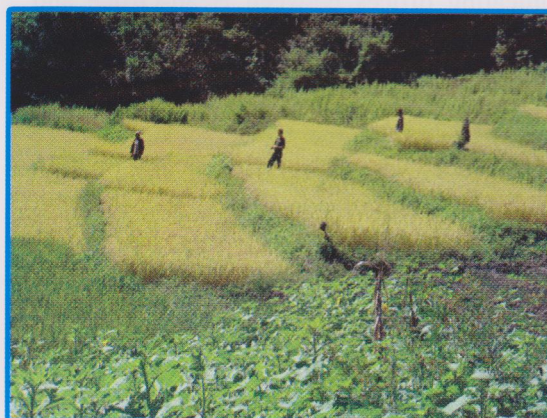
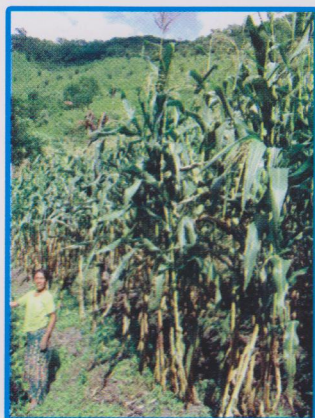
As CAD has spearheaded rural development programs in remote Chin state, public transportation, Post, telephone and internet are non-existent at all. Therefore we find difficulty in communicating offices between Head-Office and Sub-offices. Urgent informations could not be sent to sub-offices which in turn could not send its monthly reports to Head-Office. Therefore with the support of MIVA, the Netherlands, we have upgraded our offices with modern information technology of Stallite telephone and internet provider to IpStar. Today each office of CAD has capability of sending informations and reports to respective staff or office in time with better coordination. We believe "coordination saves lives". We are grateful to MIVA for supporting us our Transport and Communication projects.



12. The Impact of our Programs

Common changes before and after the project which resulted in FGDs are as follow:

<u>Before Project</u>	<u>After Project</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least 1-2 ac of forest were depleted due to one family's shifting cultivation practice per 3 years• Waste of time due to the distance from home to farm and reduced working time• More bare mountains because of shifting cultivation• Low agricultural knowledge and skills and low yields• Low household income• Poor job opportunity• Conflicts due to the land right of shifting lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced forest depletion and farmers have got permanent farms on terrace land• Farm land can be intensively controlled on the cropping pattern and easier for soil management, water management, pest and disease control can be done on terrace• Improved technical knowledge and skills in farming techniques, compost making, crop production, pest and disease control measures, etc.• Several varieties of crop can be grown on terrace land which makes ensure crop yield. Reduced food insecurity for home consumption.• Better farm income and non-farm income due from diverse livelihoods opportunity• Local people had more job opportunity by the involvement of marketing• Less conflicts among farmers and friendly due to group discussions and farming trainings

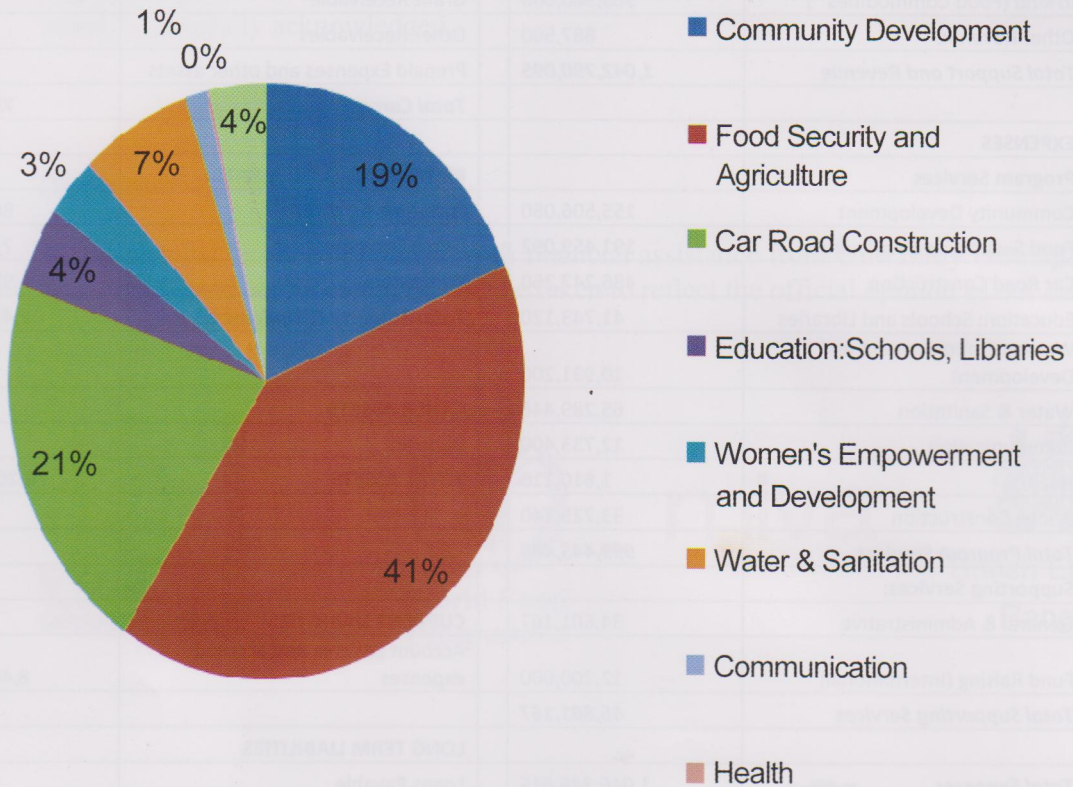


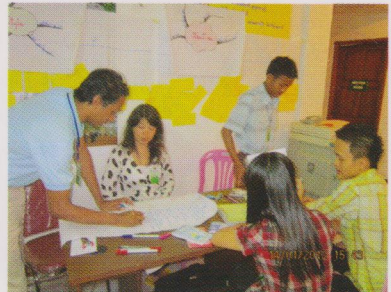
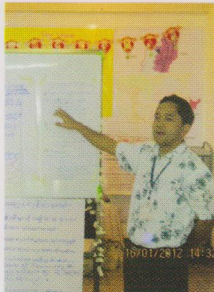
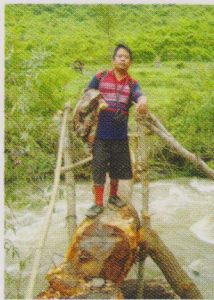
13. Our Financial Position

Our Financial Position			
Income & Expenditure Account for Year 2009, 2010, 2011	Local currency (Kyat)	Balance Sheet As At 31 st December 2011	Currency (Kyats)
SUPPORT AND REVENUE		CURRENT ASSETS	
Grants and contributions	678,002,595	Cash and bank	733,557
In kind (Food Commodities ⁴³)	363,900,000	Grant Receivable	
Other Revenue	887,500	Other Receivables	-
Total Support and Revenue	1,042,790,095	Prepaid Expenses and other assets	-
		Total Current Assets	733,557
EXPENSES			
Program Services		PROPERTY & EQUIPMENTS	
Community Development	155,506,080	Furniture & Fixtures	807,080
Food Security and Agriculture	191,459,092	Office Equipment	710,000
Car Road Construction	486,247,260	Computers	1,956,150
Education: Schools and Libraries	41,743,120	Total Property & Equipments	3,473,230
Women Empowerment and Development	10,931,200		
Water & Sanitation	65,289,446	OTHER ASSETS	
Communication	12,733,400	Deposits	-
Health	1,810,110	TOTAL ASSETS	4,206,787
Bridge Construction	33,725,740		
Total Program Services	999,445,448		
Supporting Services:			
General & Administrative	34,601,167	CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Fund Raising (International)	12,200,000	Account payable and accrued expenses	8,403,674
Total Supporting Services	46,801,167		
		LONG TERM LIABILITIES	
Total Expenses	1,046,346,615	Loans Payable	
Changes in net assets before other items	(3,456,520)	Total Liabilities	8,403,674
OTHER ITEMS		NET ASSETS	
Fund returned to donor	-	Unrestricted	(4,196,887)
		Temporarily restricted	
Changes in net assets	(3,456,520)	Total Net Assets	4,206,787
Net assets at beginning of year	-	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	4,206,787
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR (31st December 2011).	(3,456,520)		

⁴³ We calculated the estimated cost of 1213 metric tonnages of rice with US\$ 450 per metric tonnage, given by our donors.

CAD's Expenditures per Sector





Our Contact Addresses:

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