

SECTION ONE  
VILLAGE AND AREA SUMMARY

PAYAP 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; Chaloesak 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.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS IN THE MAE CHAEM POCKET AREA  
MAE CHAEM DISTRICT, CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

This pocket area begins 47 kilometers from the district capital at Mae Chaem and extends to 74 kilometers from that town. The access road to the area is under repair. Upon completion it will be usable throughout the year. Road communication within the area is possible only in the dry season. In any event, only half the villages in the area are connected by roads. Other villages are about one to two hours walk from the nearest road.

Some villages do not have a village headman or assistant headman. This makes administration, development and problem solving more difficult and less efficient.

Nearly all the villagers in this area are Karen. In terms of religion, there are Buddhists, Christians and Animists. Most villagers are very poor. In addition to environmental factors, a significant cause of poverty is opium addiction.

There are a number of Office of Primary Education (OPE) primary level schools (So Bo Cho) in the area. In addition, there are Non-Formal Education (NFE) Schools many of the other villages, but these NFE schools are not well established in terms of buildings or personnel.

In terms of public health, this area lacks development in the area of sanitation, e.g., the use of proper toilets.

In economic terms, most villagers are quite poor due to a lack of extension assistance with appropriate cash crops and marketing agricultural produce.

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-	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
				HOLDS			
101 MAE KHOM NUA	1	Pang Hin Fon	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	16	44	54	98
102 MAE KHOM TAI	1	Pang Hin Fon	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	14	44	37	81
103 MAE NGAN NOI	1	Pang Hin Fon	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	15	61	50	111
104 MAE NGAN LUANG	1	Pang Hin Fon	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	35	131	95	229
105 KHUN MAE NAI	4	Mae Suek	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	16	59	65	127
107 MAE JUM SAM NUA	4	Mae Suek	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	43	121	149	270
108 MAE JUM SAM TAI	4	Mae Suek	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	5	27	27	54
109 PHA AIR DU	4	Mae Suek	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	39	124	126	250
110 MAE SA MOR JA NUA	4	Mae Suek	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	17	59	45	107
111 MAE SA MOR JA TAI	4	Mae Suek	Mae Chaem, Chiang Mai	19	55	54	112
			TOTAL	222	728	711	1439