

UNDP MYANMAR HDI PROGRAMME

CDRT (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR REMOTE TOWNSHIPS)

PROJECTS' INTERVENTION HISTORY IN RAKHINE STATE (1994 -2012)

SUMMARY

1. QUIPs: MYA/93/031, (1994-96)

- Covered (3) Townships of; Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw in Eastern Rakhine State

2. CDRT II: MYA/96/009, (1996-98)

- Covered (5) Townships of; Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw in Eastern Rakhine State and Buthidaung & Maungdaw in Northern Rakhine State included to continue the development efforts initiated by the UNHCR for the integration of the returnees (*See Page 4&5*)

3. CDRT III: MYA/99/009, (1999-2002)

- Covered (3) Townships of; Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw in Eastern Rakhine State while UNDP's BASIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROJECT (BNAP): MYA/99/011, (1999-2002), separately covered (2) Townships of; Buthidaung and Maungdaw in Northern Rakhine State. (*See Page 6*)

4. CDRT IV: MYA/01/002, (2003-2012)

- Initially covered (6) Townships of; Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung in both Eastern & Northern Rakhine State.
- Starting from 2006, UNDP took over the UNHCR Income Generation for Returnees Muslim (R-71) with 7 National Muslim Staff and 200 + Project Villages including (663) VSLAs to NRS-CDRT project in Maungdaw and Buthidaung and merged with CDRT Project in Northern Rakhine State until end of 2012. (*See page 9 & 16*)
- On 22 October 2010, Cyclone Giri struck the Rakhine coast close to the town of Kyaukpyu. The hardest-hit areas were Kyaukpyu, Myebon, Minbya and Pauktaw townships, with severe damage to housing and infrastructure, including roads and bridges in coastal regions so that UNDP implemented the Giri Response Project in (65) Cyclone effected villages; Myebon (30) Villages, Minbya (15) Villages and Pauktaw (20) Villages until 2012 as part of CDRT Project so that CDRT coverage in Rakhine State become 8 Townships with 498 Villages and 481,117 Population from 86,098 Households at the end of 2012. (*See Page 12*)
- Detail Project Covered Village, Households and Population in Rakhine State as of HDI Termination on 31 December 2012 (*See page 18 to 33*)

1. Quick Impact Micro-projects (QUIPs), MYA/93/031 (1994-96)

1.a. Background of the Project

Quick Impact Micro Projects (QIPs/QUIP) of MYA/93/031 for 3 Townships in Eastern Rakhine State, (Minbya, Mrauk Oo and Kyauk Taw) was a multi-sectoral HDI Project included in the 15 HDI projects of Myanmar, to initiate the development of basic social and economic needs of the village communities in the poor remote border areas of Myanmar. The title of the projects in the Project Documents were "Umbrella Project for Village-track Quick Impact Micro-projects", to be executed by the UNOPS with the Government Cooperating Agencies headed by the FERD and cooperated by the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture.

1.b. Objectives and Outcome of the Project

The objectives and the goal of this project was the same as the overall objectives and goal of UNDP, HDI projects which aimed to develop the humanitarian needs of all the peoples of Myanmar, in a sustainable manner. They were:

- b) To create a visible and measurable impact on human welfare, in particular of the poor and the disadvantaged, in the specific areas of Health, Education, Water & Sanitation, Food Security, Income Generation, HIV/AIDS and Environment.
- c) To involve communities in the Identification, Design and Implementation of grass-roots initiatives of direct benefit to them; and
- d) To strengthen local capacities required to sustain community-focused development.

The development objective of the QUIP was "to reduce human development disparities in selected remote communities in terms of improved living conditions, better income, strengthened community capacity to identify/manage development projects, and strengthened community interaction at village level"

These objectives were to be achieved through the following approaches:

- direct access to the communities
- rapid assessment with communities for their priority needs
- quick delivery directly to the beneficiaries
- package of multi-sectors development activities
- periodic monitoring and evaluation of results after 12 months.

1.c. Project Coverage & Activities in Rakhine State

The following table showed the targeted project Townships, Villages and Population in Rakhine QUIP Project Areas:

QUIP Projects Coverage and the Targeted Beneficiaries in Rakhine State

Sn	Project/Township	Village Tracts	Village	HH	Targeted Population		
					Male	Female	Total
	Rakhine QUIP(MYA/93/031)						
1	Minbya	12	51	4,610	11,690	11,713	23,403
2	Mrauk Oo	12	24	4,722	12,380	12,531	24,911
3	Kyauk Taw	12	48	6,804	18,517	18,906	37,423
	Rakhine Project Area Total	36	123	16,136	42,976	32,550	85,737

The following development activities at the community levels were implemented under the QUIP Project in Rakhine State

<i>Health Sector</i> Distribution of essential drugs, medical equipment through the township hospitals, Construction RHC and community latrine and In-service Training for Health Workers
<i>Education Sector</i> Construction and renovation of village primary schools, distribution of Teaching and Learning Materials, Exercise Books, Slates and pencils, Text books, school furniture, In-service Training for the Uncertificated primary school teachers,
<i>Wat & San Sector</i> Construction of Gravity Flow Water supply systems in the hilly areas, construction and renovation of water ponds, construction and renovation of school latrines,
<i>Food Securities/ Income Generation</i> Distribution of Water Pumps, Sewing Machines, Cargo Boats(Wooden), Fishing Boat and Net, Tri-Shaw, Bicycle, Fertilizer, Agriculture Implements, Power Tillers, Thresher, Rice Huller, Grinding Mills, Hand Saw, Pig, Poultry, Draft Cattle, Milk Cow, Mini Micro Capital, Vocational Trainings, etc.,

2. CDRT II Project: MYA/96/009 (HDI-E/Phase II) (1997-99)

2.a. Brief Description of the Project

Myanmar Government approved the project document of MYA/96/009 titled as the "**Community Development for Remote Townships Project**" in October 1996. This project was to be executed as before by the UNOPS with the Government Cooperating/Implementing Agencies: Headed by the Ministry of PBANRDA, with the cooperation of the other Ministries namely; Ministry of Home Affairs(GAD), Agriculture and Irrigation, Health, Education, Forestry, Cooperatives, Livestock, Fisheries, Social Welfare and Myanmar Agriculture and Rural Development Bank.

The "Community Development for Remote Townships"(CDRT), was one of the 10 HDI-Extension(HDI-E) projects. This was the continuation and extension of the QIPs(QUIP) which covered 7 townships (4 in Chin State and 3 in Eastern Rakhine State, with 12 village-tracts each). Later, 5 more new townships: **Buthidaung and Maungdaw, in the Northern Rakhine State (NRS), were included to continue the development efforts initiated by the UNHCR for the integration of the returnees;** in addition, two new townships; Myitkyina and Waimaw, in the Kachin State and Falam in the Northern Chin State were also extended to allow a more geographical coverage of different socio-economic and ecological zones.

2.b. Objectives of the Project

The objectives of this project were the same as those of the three overall objectives of HDI Projects. They are:

- To create a visible and measurable impact on human welfare, in particular of the poor and disadvantaged, in the specific areas of health, education/training, food security, HIV/AIDS, and the environment;
- to involve community in the identification, design and implementation of grass-roots initiative of direct benefit to them; and
- to strengthen the local capacities required to sustain community-focused developments.

The objectives are to be pursued through an integrated poverty alleviation strategy which comprises the following three main approaches:

- a) To increase access to basic social services such as education, health, and water and sanitation through improvements in their quality and outreach;
- b) To increase access to productive assets, through which the poor can enhance their capacity to earn the income required to improve their quality of life, and thus also ensure their access to and affordability of social services; and
- c) To provide direct support for the poorest, the most disadvantages and vulnerable segments of the population in pursuit of their human development and humanitarian needs.

2.c. Project Coverage in Rakhine State

- **Eastern Rakhine Project Area:** 3 Townships (Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw), 48 village Tracts, 157 villages and population of 60,157.
- **Northern Rakhine Project Area:** 2 Townships (Buthidaung, Maungdaw), 24 village Tracts, 116 villages and population of 121,560.

2. d: Project Focus & Activities in Rakhine State

For achieving the above objectives, the project focused on the following activities

- This project focused on a well targeted follow-up of the Global Goals established at the Social Summit for achieving the Poverty Elimination, Job Creation, and Social Integration.

- This project was built further upon the experiences of the QUIPs and re-designed to obtain a more sustainable impact through application of integrated, participatory and bottom-up approaches, to obtain a more sustainable impact for the fulfillment of critical humanitarian and basic development needs of poor, disadvantaged, women and children.
- However, this project will be emphasizing more on the sustainability of the impact, by introduction of a participatory process through which each input, action and responsibility will be determined by the communities and the beneficiaries themselves to respond their own needs.
- **In the Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships of Northern Rakhine State, where the Muslim population is dominant, and returnees from Bangladesh are being settled and reintegrated, there exists a unique social and culture environment, which needed to be taken into consideration in the designing and implementation of project activities.**
- People centered, participatory, cost effective and environmentally sound development with particularly emphasis on the culture dimensions of development in these remote communities with rich culture diversities will form the basis principle of the project.

The following development activities were accomplished with the participation of beneficiaries themselves in the CDRT II /HDI-E Project in Rakhine State

Sn	Sector/Activities
a	<i>Health Sector</i>
	Sub-Health Centers Construction/Renovation, Primary Health Care, Training of AMW/CHW, Tool Kits, Women Health, Traditional Medicine, Essential Medicine, Health campaign;
b	<i>Education Sector</i>
	New School Construction/Renovation, Nursery School, School IG, School Furniture, Teaching and Learning Materials, School Texts, Exercise Books, Teachers Training, PTA Management Training;
c	<i>Wat/San Sector</i>
	Gravity Flow Water Supply, Hand Dug Well, Rain Water Collection Tanks, Town Water Supply, Drinking Water Ponds, Household Latrines,
d	<i>Food Securities</i>
	Agri., Livestock and Fishery development, Applied Agri. Training, Livestock Breeding, Animal Husbandry, Fish Ponds, Fertilizers, HYV Crop Seeds, Irrigation Canal, Water Protection Gates, Poultry, Pig, Goat distribution, small Dam, Land Development;
e	<i>Income Generation/Micro Credit</i>
	SRG, Micro-Finance, Provision of fund and implements for CISF activities, Training for food preservation, Carpentry, Weaving, Sewing, Wooden Boat,

	Engine Boats,
f	Environment
	SALT Farming, Agro-Forestry, Fuel Efficient Stoves, Land Reclamation, Forest Nursery:

3. CDRT III Project: MYA/99/009 (HDI Phase III) (1999-2002)

3.a. Brief Description of the Project

This project was the continuation and extension of the previous Quip Impact Micro projects (QUIP) in Rakhine and Chin States under the HDI First Phase (1994-96) and the CDRT II Project of HDI-E, in the Chin, Kachin and Rakhine States (1997 to mid 1999). This project was approved by the UNDP Administrator in February 1998 as one of the HDI-III project to be executed by the same Executive Agency UNOPS with the National Implementing Agency PBANRD (NaTaLa).

CDRT Phase III project was the continuation and extension of the previous Quip Impact projects (QUIPs) in Rakhine and Chin States under the HDI First Phase (1994-96) and the CDRT II Project, (HDI-E Phase) in the Chin, Kachin and Rakhine States (1997 to mid-1999). There were 7 townships in QUIPs which was extended to 12 in the CDRT II. **However, in this CDRT III project it was reduced to 10 townships only because two NRS townships, Buthidaung and Maungdaw, were separated to form another UNDP funded project called BNAP (Basic Needs Assessment Project, MYA/99/011).**

3.b. Objectives and Outcome of the Project

The overall objectives of the project remained the same as that of HDI projects, as follows:

- To create a visible and measurable impact on human welfare, in particular of the poor and the disadvantaged, in the specific areas of Health, Education, Water & Sanitation, Food Security, Income Generation, HIV/AIDS and Environment.
- To involve communities in the Identification, Design and Implementation of grass-roots initiatives of direct benefit to them; and
- To strengthen local capacities required to sustain community-focused development

To achieve those overall objectives, the project set the following immediate objectives:

- *Community participatory Approach:* For acquiring organizational and technical skills the beneficiaries needed the institutionalization of sustainable development.
- *To promote Agriculture and Natural Resources Management:* For increasing food security, community income and sustainability of environment.
- *Social Sector and Infrastructure Improvement:* To improve and enhance the access to basic health and education, to safe drinking water and proper sanitation, and

increase the awareness of the communities to major killing diseases, better understanding and utilization of traditional medical system.

- *To increase the Household incomes:* To increase the household incomes of the beneficiaries through on and off farm activities and introduce an appropriate micro-credit system for saving and getting affordable loan for investment in income generating activities.

3.c. Project Coverage in Rakhine State

The project covered townships in Chin (5 Townships), and Kachin (2 Townships) were the same as the Phase II projects. However, Buthidaung and Maungdaw; 2 NRS Townships from the former phase were excluded out of Rakhine State Area to form another project (BNAP: Basic Needs Assessment Project) under the UNDP, leaving ERS with its original 3 Townships, making 10 project townships altogether. The following table showed the Phase III project townships and its targeted villages.

CDRT Phase III Coverage and Targeted Beneficiaries in Rakhine State

Sn	Township	Village Tract	Villages	HH	Population		Total
					Male	Female	
<u>ERS Project Area</u>							
1	Mrauk Oo	14	24	2,697	7,253	7,082	14,335
2	Kyauk Taw	13	31	2,243	5,380	5,729	11,109
3	Minbya	14	26	2,609	6,015	6,184	12,199
	Total	41	81	7,549	18,648	18,995	37,643

3.d. Project Focused and Strategy in Rakhine State

- This project, like its sister projects, was essentially a poverty alleviation project targeting the grass root poor of the remote border villages. The targeted beneficiaries were the poorest and most disadvantaged, including Women, Children, and other vulnerable group of communities with the aim of providing them with access to basic social services, opportunities to generate income and more importantly with access to decision-making process affecting their lives.
- Though not mentioned openly, the background of the objectives targeting to the beneficiaries, could be the familiarization of the self governance and the formation of civil society organizations, prerequisite to the democratic system.
- The project strategy was a multi-sectoral community development approach like the previous project, however the SRG and the Sustainable Livelihood Models were the main tools which strength will be built upon the local capacity, for achieving the targeted development.
- The multi-sectors that were targeted for the development of the project communities were the same as the previous project that included primary health care, basic education, micro credit, increased food security & household income by using the environmentally sustainable production technologies in the livelihood sectors.

- The bottom-up, participatory and gender equity approaches were the three pillars of this project that was people –centered, pro-poor and pro-women.
- The TPU and VDC methodologies that were considered undemocratic were not practiced in this phase. The VDC system was substituted by the Villager Development Forums participated by all members of the communities. Under that there were Work Committees such as the School Construction Committee, Maintenance Committee and so on which functions were terminated once their tasks were completed. Therefore, they could not hold the power or authority forever. Then there were also working groups such as the SRG, PTA, Health, WatSan and Others.

3.e. Project Activities Implemented in Rakhine State

Sn	Sector Activities
1	<u>Community Infrastructure</u>
	<i>Education Sector</i>
a	New School Construction
b	School Renovation
c	Nursery School
d	School IG Activities
	<i>Health Sector</i>
a	Station Hospital
b	Sub-Health Centers Constructed
c	Sub-Health Center Renovated
	<i>WatSan Sector</i>
a	Gravity Flow Water Supply
b	Hand Dug Wells
c	Rain Water Collection Tanks
d	Household Latrine
e	Town Water Supply
f	Village Bridges
g	Jetty
	<i>Livelihood Sector</i>
a	Mini Hydro
b	Small Dams
c	Canal Line Renovation

Sn	Sector Activities
2	<u>Livelihood Activities</u>
a	Self-Reliance Groups
b	Capital Grant
c	Land Developed Acres
d	Irrigated Area

e	Bench Terraces
f	Bud-Wood Nursery
g	Communities Nurseries
h	Paddy Demonstration Plots
i	Coffee Seedlings
j	Solar Refrigerator
3	<u>Training & Capacity Building</u>
a	Community Health Worker + Kits
b	Auxiliary Mid-Wife + Kit
c	Traditional Birth Attendance
d	Village Veterinary Worker + Kit
e	HIV/AIDS Awareness
f	Health Education
4	<u>Environment Activities</u>
a	Environment Training

4. CDRT IV Project: MYA/01/002 (HDI Phase IV) (2002-2012)

4.a. Brief Description of the Project

The " Community Development for Remote Townships Project- IV" was a project aiming at continuing and constructive engagement with selected rural communities in the areas of social development and sustainable livelihood. It proposes :(i) to consolidate the gains from prior initiatives under HDI projects in the development of human resources, natural resources, and infrastructure, (ii) to focus more sharply on food security and poverty reduction through "putting people first", especially the poor, women and the disadvantaged; and (iii) to rationally expand opportunities , choices, scope and coverage of community-based sustainable development interventions through initiatives that appeal to the interests and imagination of the target population. Self Reliance Groups (SRGs), income generation, employment opportunities and asset creation will constitute the main trust towards achievement of these goals.

This CDRT Phase IV was a continuation, consolidation and improvement of activities and processes initiated during earlier HDI phases (QUIPs/HDI-I, 1994-96; CDRT II, HDI-E, 1996-1999; and CDRT III, HDI-III, 1999-2000). The project was built on and related to the experiences and successes of the project under its earlier phases. This project was funded by the UNDP, executed by the UNOPS and was formulated within the framework provided by the Executive Board under HDI-IV.

Starting from 2006, UNDP took over the UNHCR Income Generation for Returnees Muslim (R-71) with 7 National Muslim Staff and 200 + Project Villages including (663) VSLAs to NRS-CDRT project in Maungdaw and Buthidaung and merged with CDRT Project in Northern Rakhine State until end of 2012.

4.b. Objectives and Outcome of the Project

The three overall objectives of this project are the same as all HDI projects.

The development objective of the project is " to strengthen the capacity of poor communities in selected remote border townships to address their basic needs through a participatory community development approach"

Three following outcomes were expected to accomplish the above development objectives:

- a) Village community institutions are able to prepare and implement more effective village development activities in a participatory and equitable manner.
- b) Village communities are able to take care of their own and their families' basic social needs such as the health and education as a result of increased skills and knowledge and access to social infrastructure and services.
- c) Village communities have improved incomes and food security as a result of increased skills, knowledge and access to sustainable livelihood services and assets.

Those development objectives will be achieved through the immediate objective which is "to cultivate and strengthen the capacity of village institution and CBOs in project villages to plan and undertake development activities that address their basic social and food security needs in a participatory, sustainable and transparent manner".

4.c. Project Focus

For achieving those objectives, the project focused on the following activities:

Rural poverty alleviation; gender sensitivity, participatory and demand driven approaches; social and technical capital building; sustainability livelihood opportunities; productive asset creation ; access to capital; access to efficient social services and necessary basic social infrastructure; and progress towards improved community governance; cost effectiveness; transparency at all levels; a balance between flexibility and accountability, sustainability and potential replicability of approaches.

All project targeted areas are generally poor, remote and often prone to the natural disasters. Access is very difficult and social and physical infrastructure were very poor resulting many related problems such as poor food security, poor sanitation and reliance on unclean drinking water sources, inadequate access to health and education services with resultant low health and education status. Also, access to sustainable livelihood opportunities, productive assets and capital were very difficult for the poor. Compounding problems for poverty alleviation and social and economic developments of those areas were a general lack of meaningful participation in community decision making of the poor communities at large, and of the poor, women and disadvantaged.

4.d. Project Strategy

- The CDRT, like other HDI projects will be abided by the legislative mandates laid down in UNDP Governing Council and Executive Board decisions which called for assistance from UNDP to be directed towards grass-roots level communities in Myanmar in the areas of Primary Health Care, HIV/AIDS, The Environment, Training and Education and Food Security.
- The CDRT used Demand-Driven Strategy that was to respond to the needs of the target communities as expressed, prioritized and justified by them.
- The selection of target villages was done in the township induction workshops attended by the Township Authorities, Line Department Officials, Village representatives, NGOs and the Project staff, based upon the following criteria which were balanced between the Social and Productive situation of the villages:
Accessibility, Housing condition and village infrastructure, Household income, food security, Condition of the school building, Child mortality rate, access to and quality of health services, Adequacy and access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- The project encouraged the target population to evaluate their resources, strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats, develop alternative choices to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.
- To achieve the above goals, CDRT built the capacity of the poor, women, and the disadvantaged rural population living in the remote, isolated, resource-scarce, and culturally divergent border states.
- Participatory Learning and Action(PLA) methodologies which is a two-way Learning and Action process, will be used in support of the demand driven approach in place of the PRA method which is only a planning tool that resulted broad negative impacts.
- The Community Action Plan(CAP), that was prioritized by the community themselves, and that specified all details about the implementation and assessments, had to be categorized into three options: (a) those that the community can do by itself; (b) those that will require CDRT assistances and (c) those which might be done jointly with support from other sources, if available. The CAP will be a living document continuously updated to serve as a rolling master plan for village development.
- Gender awareness, sensitivity, equity and equality will be consciously stressed in all project interventions.
- The project fund was allocated to the communities in two categories: (i) The Community Infrastructure Development Grant(CIDG) which will allow the community to do low cost, prioritized infrastructure development that will provide them with an opportunity to get hands on experience of planning and working together. (ii). Sustainable Livelihood Development Fund(SLDF), that was pro- poor and pro –women were channeled through the efficient SRG which is mainly composed of village women. The big idea of this fund was to strengthen and empower the SRG which was the main driving vehicle of CDRT to do social mobilization and community development. Therefore, the SRGs were continuously and highly strengthened through out the project period in

many aspects so that they will be able to manage the fund for village economic development that will be accompanied with the social developments as well.

- Every project activity was evaluated and cleared by the project specialists on the achievement of positive impact on the natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
- To achieve the intended local empowerment goal, the communities were trained to implement and manage their development activities by adopting local institutions such as the Village Development Forum(VDF), Implementation Committees(IC), Management Committees(MC), Self Reliance Groups(SRG) and financial mechanisms such as the CIDG and SLDF.
- During the project year 2003 and 2004, all the livelihood activities of the project were channeled through the village SRGs. However, in 2005 it was found out that in some area, SRGs could not handle additional responsibilities over their normal functions, and some SRGs faltered in their functioning due to the failure in repayment loans. Therefore, the project explored an appropriate alternative and recommended to form the "Participatory Technical Development Committee" with innovative and interested farmers. Under this committee, specific users group for irrigation, land development and so on will be formed as required thereby reducing overburdening on SRGs beyond their capacity.

4.e. Project Coverage and Activities in Rakhine State

Under HDI-IV, in addition to 10 HDI-III CDRT townships located in three border states of Chin (Northern: Teddim, Falam, Hakha, Thantlan), Rakhine (Eastern; Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauk Taw and Paletwa from the Southern Chin) and Kachin (Myitkyina & Waimaw), Buthidaung & Mauang Daw of Ex BNAP in Northern Rakhine State were also targeted to maintain and consolidate its ongoing pilot community development activities pending further expansion till increased fund assistance were available.

During this phase, CDRT Project initially covered (6) Townships of; Minbya, Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung in Eastern & Northern Rakhine State. On 22 October 2010, Cyclone Giri struck the Rakhine coast close to the town of Kyaukpyu. The hardest-hit areas were Kyaukpyu, Myebon, Minbya and Pauktaw townships, with severe damage to housing and infrastructure, including roads and bridges in coastal regions so that UNDP implemented the Giri Response Project in (65) Cyclone effected villages; Myebon (30) Villages, Minbya (15) Villages and Pauktaw (20) Villages until 2012 as part of CDRT Project so that CDRT coverage in Rakhine State become 8 Townships with 498 Villages and 481,117 Population from 86,098 Households at the end of 2012.

The CDRT Phase IV, like the previous projects, planned to promote the following sectors to achieve its objectives of continuation, consolidation, improvement and expansion of activities initiated in the earlier phases in Human Development Initiative Programs:

- Basic Health
- Basic Education
- Water & Sanitation

- Food Security
- Income Generation
- Social Infrastructure
- Environment
- Training & Capacity Building

CDRT Project Coverage and Targeted Beneficiaries in Rakhine State

Sn	Township	No · T/ S	No. of Villa ges	HH	Population		
					Female	Male	Total
Eastern Rakhine State							
	Kyauktaw township	1	59	5,219	13,600	12,575	26,175
	Minbya township	1	62	9,348	21,243	20,245	41,488
	Mrauk Oo township	1	49	6,214	15,785	15,134	30,919
	Myebon	1	30	7,195	19,046	16,049	35,095
	Paukaw	1	20	4,880	11,722	12,097	23,819
	Eastern Rakhine State	5	220	32,856	81,396	76,100	157,496
Northern Rakhine State							
	Maungdaw township	1	134	32,821	110,909	94,747	205,656
	Buthidaung township	1	88	15,028	46,934	42,555	89,489
	Rathetaung township	1	56	5,393	14,569	13,907	28,476
	Northern Rakhine State	3	278	53,242	172,412	151,209	323,621
	Total in Rakhine State	8	498	86,098	253,808	227,309	481,117

**The Type of Activities Carried Out Under the Multiple Sectors of CDRT Project in
Rakhine State**

Sr. No	Sector/ Activities
1	<u>Basic Health Sector</u>
1	Health Center Construction/ Renovation
2	Provision of Mosquito Nets
3	Training of AMW, CHW, MCH
4	Health Education Training
5	Health Education Campaign
6	Field Day on Primary Health Care
7	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care
8	Deworming Program
2	<u>Basic Education Sector</u>
1	New School Construction/ Renovation/ Expansion
2	Provision of Teaching & Learning Materials
3	Provision of School Furniture
4	School Gardening
5	School Income Generation
6	PTA Supporting Training
7	Uncertificated Teacher Training
8	Adult Literacy Training
9	Nursery School Provision
10	School Water & Sanitation
3	<u>Water & Sanitation</u>
1	Gravity Flow Water Supply Systems
2	Water Reservoir/ Rain Water Collection Tanks
3	Water Ponds Building/Renovation/ Fencing
4	Hand Dug Well/Shallow Tube Well/Compressor Tube Well
5	Water Filter Pots
6	Fly Proof Latrines
7	Training/ Workshop on Water & Sanitation
4	<u>Food Securities</u>
4-a	<i>Agriculture & natural Resources</i>
1	Land Reclamation and Development
2	Irrigation Canal Construction/Renovation
3	Coffee Plantation
4	Irrigation Dam Construction/Renovation
5	Provision of HIV Seeds
6	Agriculture Input Fund
7	Home Gardening
8	SALT Farming/Bench Terracing
9	Provision of Farm Tools
10	Sprinkler Irrigation/Treadle Pump/ Drip Irrigation/ Water Pump
11	Agriculture Trainings & Demo: Seed Production, Monsoon Crops, Winter Crops, Vegetables, Root Crop, Kitchen Crop, Nurseries, Peas & Beans, Oil Seeds, Rice Production, AEW

12	Fertilizer & Pesticide, Sprayers, Drainage, Water Gate, Budwood Nurseries, Rice Banks
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Sr. No	Sector/ Activities
4- b	<i>Livestock</i>
1	Provision of Animal Vaccine & Drugs
2	Materials for livestock Breeding
3	Cockrel Exchange Program
4	Provision of Fishing Gear
5	Fish/Prawn Ponds Establishment
6	Promotion of Animal Feeding Stall
7	Livestock/Fish/Prawn Training & Demonstration: Blue Cross Workers(VVW), Fish/Prawn Culture, Day Old Livestock Care, Buddizzo Assistance
5	<u>Income Generation</u>
1	Provision of Fund for Women Groups/GDF
2	Proving of Implementing Tools
3	Material Supports to SRGs
4	Trainings: SRG, Small Scale Trading/Business, Vocational (Weaving, Sewing, Masonry, Sericulture, etc.)
6	<u>Social Infrastructure</u>
1	Village Bridge Construction/Renovation
2	Village Road Construction/Renovation
3	Construction of Village/Community Centers
4	Construction of Culvert/Jetty/ Mini Hydro/ Water Gates/ Embankment
5	Training on Carpentry/ Masonry
7	<u>Environment</u>
1	Community Forestry/ Reforestation
2	Community Woodlot
3	Orchard Farming
4	Establishment of Community Nurseries
5	Provision of Fuel Efficient Stoves
6	Construction of Embankment, Drainage Canal, Water Gate, Bench Terraces
7	Training and Demonstration: Community Forestry, Fuel Efficient Stoves, Community Woodlot, River Training, Environmental Training.
8	<u>Training and Capacity Building</u>
1	Training of Project Staff
2	Training for CBO Members
3	Various Trainings for the SRG Members
4	Study Tour and Exchange Visits
9	<u>Others</u>
1	Provision of Fund and materials for the Fire Disaster Victims
2	Provision of Fund and materials for the Flood Disaster Victims

Key Activities Implemented in Northern Rakhine State by UNDP, CDRT Project

Self-Reliance Groups

The SRG concept has been introduced in NRS since HDI-II, the beginning of CDRT project. Like other areas, the project staff encouraged women to participate in SRG. But, there are some constraints and difficulties in sensitizing SRG concepts to the women due to some cultural and religious limitations and restrictions in Muslim community. Moreover, most of the Muslim women are illiterate and could not read and write at all. Because of persistent efforts of the staff, (484) SRGs have been evolved since the project has initiated SRG in NRS. As of October 2009, (103) SRGs were stopped functioning, (13) SRGs merged to other SRGs and only (368) SRGs are still functioning.

Summary of Status of SRGs (as of October 2009)

Township	Well-F	Functioning	Weak	V.Weak	Total-F	Merged	Stop-F	Total
Maungdaw	23	68	105	2	198	11	59	268
Buthidaung	3	52	76	7	138	2	38	178
Rathidaung	2	12	18	0	32	0	6	38
Total	28	132	199	9	368	13	103	484

Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA)

In 2006, UNHCR handed over IG (R-71) project, including (663) VSLAs to NRS-CDRT project. There are three types of VSLA; Non-Cluster (268) VSLAs, Project Assisted (262) VSLAs and Self-Organized (133) VSLAs. Although the overall objectives of SRG and VSLA are similar, there are some differences such as affinity based group formation, frequency of meeting, loan taking and repayment system, book keeping system, etc. Starting from the taken over day, project staff are trying their best to transform VSLAs into SRGs. Because of continuous efforts and endeavors of the staff, altogether (133) VSLAs have been already transformed in to SRGs.

Status of transformation of VSLAs in to SRGs (as of October 2009)

Sr.	Township	No. of VSLA taken over by CDRT	No. of VSLA transformed in to SRG	Remarks
1	Maungdaw	347	70	8 from Non-Project Villages
2	Buthidaung	275	63	
3	Rathidaung	41		
	Total	663	133	

Community Based Organization (CBO)

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are the major partners in the implementing of project activities. Typically, CBOs in NRS include Participatory Technology Development Committee (PTDC), Village Livelihood Development Group (VLDC), Village Health Development Committee (VHDC), Village Education Development Committee (VEDC), Rice Bank Committee, Village Social Infrastructure Development Committee (VSIDC).

No. of Community Based Organization in NRS (as of October 2009)

CBO Name	Maungdaw	Buthidaung	Rathidaung	Total
PTDC	88	72	16	176
VLDC	88	72	16	176
VHDC	81	72	16	169
VEDC	56	72	16	144
Rice Bank	35	69	15	119
VSIDC	0	66	15	82
Total	348	423	95	866

Status of Community Based Organizations in NRS (as of October 2000)

CBO Name	No. of CBO	Well-Functioning	Functioning	Weak	Very Weak
PTDC	176	23	151	2	0
VLDC	176	23	151	2	0
VHDC	169	1	92	44	32
VEDC	144	4	41	54	45
Rice Bank	119	30	61	28	0
VSIDC	82	0	26	36	20
Total	66	81	522	166	97

CDRT Project Villages by Township with HH and Population as of Dec 2012

Area	Township	Village	HH	Population
Grand Total for Rakhine			433	69,573
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw Total		59	5,171
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Laung Shay	122	416
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	San Kar Taung	24	109
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kwun Swae	93	410
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kyaw Shi Pyin	52	226
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kyauk Tan	53	225
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Mon Htaung	71	341
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Mi Yat Pyin	141	776
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Min Khone Chaung	49	248
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Nget Pyaw Chaung	64	303
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Shwe Pan Khaing	37	165
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kyein Chaung	91	407
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Taung Min Kalar	117	525
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Than Chaung	91	403
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Min Tharr Seik	88	397
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Tha Yet Oat (Old)	61	317
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Tha Yet Oat (New)	149	745
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kyauk Sae+Hla Nyo Kan	91	458
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Ngar Youk Kaing	122	560
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Shauk Chaung	82	378
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Wet Ma Kya	54	268
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Tharr Pon	32	178
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Tin Ma Thit	71	337
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Det Phyu	55	235
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Marlar Haung	175	824
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Mon Than Pyin	50	251

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Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Lan Paik Kwun	102	541
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Ohnpadi (Old)	142	833
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Ohnpadi (New)	32	156
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kha Maung Taw	97	525
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Wah Daung	99	436
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Khabu	70	331
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Wa Pyan	178	841
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Pan Det Maw	54	228
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Sit Ku Chaung	44	215
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Za Lin Taung	162	950
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Taung Ma Zae	149	774
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kyauk Hna Khaung	32	148
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kwin Chaung	114	527
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Lin Quik	134	650
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kyin Gyi	124	601
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Nga Pyaw Chaung	55	301
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Thet Htin	108	546
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Than Myar	74	409
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Aung Ya	79	429
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	San Thar Pyin	48	215
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Thae Pone	138	760
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Ywa Thit	116	648
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Sa Ba Seik	148	710
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Pe Htu	108	504
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Wa Lar Kan	44	214
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Nyaung Chaung	62	330
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Nga Saung Phet	153	651
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Phet Wan Chaung	47	209

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Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Par Chay	32	149
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Kha Ru Thit	49	248
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	La Mu Kaing	58	266
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Tha Lu Chaung	142	678
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Pan Zine	98	538
Eastern Rakhine State	Kyauktaw	Htauk Hlay Min Tan	44	209
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya Total		47	6,801
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ma Nyin Pyin	150	750
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Zee Kaing (N)	93	450
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Zee Kaing (O)	43	222
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Otarar	116	482
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ray Ngan Se	169	771
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Kyar Pike Kay	258	1,194
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Thar Yar Kone (MIN)	82	371
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Myaung Chaung	258	1,254
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Sa Inn (new)	42	174
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Sa Inn (Old)	312	1,163
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Praing Taw	123	519
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Hnget Pyaw Chaung (L)	121	516
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Mhin Tauk	98	496
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Te Nan Pyin	106	531
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Zam Bra	75	358
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Zin Yaw Maw	138	677
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Rin Bway	187	795
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Thinga Net Taungpaw	62	273
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Sin Ohe	81	363
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Nat Shin Chaung	138	719
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Kywe Gyo	224	861

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Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Nga Ray Gauk	133	585
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Let War Khat	143	646
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Nga Man Chay	57	251
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ta Ra Gu (New)	75	351
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ta Ra Gu (old)	144	618
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Kay Tha Lar Chaung Wa	142	591
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Chaung Net	144	669
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ah Haung Taung	86	368
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Che Taung	147	621
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Khwa Sone	172	739
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Than Gyo	93	420
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Thinga Net	335	1,639
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Sa Ka Ray	164	766
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ah Htet Nga Pyaw Chaung	183	754
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Kyat Yet	104	477
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Phay Thar Pyin	235	1,120
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Phar Pyaw	279	1,200
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Kay Tha Lar Prawn Wa	140	617
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Taung Poe Kay	40	185
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Thin Pone Chaung	151	747
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Zee Pin Gyi	173	865
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Khwa Sone (Upper)	243	1,144
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ba Li Bauk	214	927
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Phar Pyaw (upper)	168	825
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Shwe Sai Kone	26	127
Eastern Rakhine State	Minbya	Ah Wa Ywa	134	616
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo Total		49	6,178
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Chaung Nar	133	689

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Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kalaka	171	740
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Letyar	76	432
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Khat Tha Ma	59	296
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Naung Min	111	509
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kataukchaung	142	743
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kyarkan (KK)	123	609
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Sar Thay Ma	88	459
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Chaung Thar	75	370
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Ahwapyin	104	508
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Nyaungpinle	85	411
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kotalotekya	59	281
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kyarkan (PPK)	105	501
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Paukpinkwin	188	944
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Aukpharyargyi	61	285
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Let Kar	256	1,293
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Lay Nyhin Thar	201	1,022
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Ka Da Wa	160	874
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Chayar	133	711
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Pyang Paw	203	1,113
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Bu Ywet Ma Nyoe	208	1,084
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Auk Tha Kan	181	917
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Pyine Cha	198	966
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kalachaung	55	301
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Poe Phyu Kyawn	54	261
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Shwe Tun Phyu	81	436
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Zay De Kone	67	384
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kyauk Twin Kone	112	616
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Myet Yeik Kyun	141	584

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Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Tha Ret Oat	81	458
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Ywar Haung Taw	171	857
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Pe Pin Kone	106	499
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Maung Thar Gone	122	610
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Chine Ywar (Thinbawseik)	52	243
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Nga Khaw Yaw	108	530
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Mu Dane	105	466
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	King Chaung	222	1,006
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Dongyi	72	357
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Ah Kyi Taw Ma	186	977
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Thabaw	129	616
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Shauk Pon Kyun	112	572
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Pa Zon Phay	207	908
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Pha Yar Myar	188	946
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Min Nyar	119	616
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Maung Nha Ma	87	487
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Laung Yee Chaung	196	1,011
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Dwa Ya	74	332
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Kin Seik	160	773
Eastern Rakhine State	Mrauk Oo	Shin Kyaw	51	238
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung Total		88	14,808
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Buriza	36	195
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	King Taung Aley (Ywar)	236	1,681
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	King Taung Myauk Ywar	221	1,624
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Htite Tu Pauk	51	337
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Taung Ywa	83	467
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Nannwin Htoo	171	712
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Nga Hlan Pyin	81	452

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Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Thein Tan West	62	402
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Thein Tan Rakhine	52	238
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Thein Tan East	89	665
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pyin Hla (Thit)	54	361
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pyin Hla (Haung)	66	383
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Taung Maw	103	611
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Zin Ka Ma	58	368
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pyine Taung	68	249
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Taung Chaung	134	799
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Shit Shar Taung	25	105
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	U Yin Thar	49	244
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Nwar Yone Taung	157	689
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	San Go Taung	53	246
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Sin Thay Pyin	216	1,285
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Kyar Nyo Pyin	133	765
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ngwe Taung	107	669
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Baw Li	140	830
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Set Khaw	120	433
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Doe Wai	51	295
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pauk Taw	66	347
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Thain Taung Pyin	106	579
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Payapyin Aung Pa	234	1,432
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Payapyin	288	1,864
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Aung Pa	262	1,674
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Gwa Sone (Msm)	222	1,314
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Gwa Sone (Rakhine)	132	604
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Wamagya	311	1,954
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Alel Chaung	286	1,555

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Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Dale Ywa	73	393
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Hla Thar Ywa	202	1,165
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Myaung Nett Kan	87	526
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Myaunk Ywa	86	663
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Munchi	67	378
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Tha Yet Pyin	184	1,157
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Tha Pyay Taw	233	1,552
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Zay Anauk	74	519
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Zay Ashay	42	347
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Rat Chaung	226	1,411
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Phone Nyo Lake	346	2,409
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Dome Pike	318	1,933
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Zedi Daung	115	621
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Zee Ywar	100	557
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ywar Gyi	168	1,024
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ashay Ywa	323	2,030
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Maung Gyi Taung	234	1,508
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Sin Oh	288	1,539
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pallay Taung	238	1,401
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ahtet Ywar	76	432
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pallay Taung	189	1,193
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Dabbyu Chaung	337	2,243
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Gone Nar	176	953
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ywa Ma Muslim	260	1,404
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Taung Ywar	249	1,425
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Myauk Ywar	140	899
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ywar Thit	498	2,713
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Mee Swe	94	517

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Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Maung Hla Ma	165	840
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Kone Tan	136	615
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Fawtay Ali	280	1,841
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pallay Taung	125	615
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Guder Pyin	290	1,851
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Tha Yet Taung	168	1,046
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Ywar Gyi	423	2,640
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pan Bai Chaung (Msm)	91	405
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Chaung Neh Ywa	179	911
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Goat Pi	188	981
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Yin Ma Ashay Ywa	194	1,069
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Nga Yant Chaung	221	1,176
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Pauk Taw Pyin	331	1,408
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Taung Ywa	200	1,403
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Maw Ni Kul	171	1,005
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Chaung Pauk	91	687
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Zaw Baw	116	806
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Doe Tan	262	1,908
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Krein Chaung	235	1,654
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Myauk Ywar	207	1,373
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Say Oh Kya	235	1,741
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Kyauk Pyin Sake	104	556
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Din Dar Myeah (Gone Nar)	101	640
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Kar Di	217	1,460
Northern Rakhine State	Buthidaung	Nyaung Chaung	132	588
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw Total		134	31,434
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Aung Bala	110	558
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Gone Narr	421	2,732

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Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kan Bine Nah	153	992
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Gaung Nyar	127	780
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zay Di Pyin	322	1,796
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kanbe	283	1,667
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kappa Kaung	415	2,550
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Oo Daung East	207	1,378
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Oo Daung North	282	1,820
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zone Mar	245	1,658
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pars Kaw Ri	201	1,500
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Alel Mone Chi	236	1,553
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Phay Tar	240	1,694
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Ywar (GRKL)	289	1,746
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zay Di (KPD)	363	2,531
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kyauk Pan Du Ywar Gyi	428	3,697
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thin Baw Kway West	231	1,682
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thin Baw Kway Ywar Thit	100	633
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thin Baw Kway Ywar Gyi	425	2,928
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywa Gyi Rakhine	74	363
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywa Gyi North	221	1,366
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywa Gyi South	130	925
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Inn Din West (Ywa Haung)	152	948
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Inn Din West (Ywa Thit)	128	731
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Alel Ullah Meyah	189	1,164
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Khwa Sone West	150	1,129
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Myit Nah	39	207
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pu Taung	38	205
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kwa Sone (East)	188	1,135
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Sin Ma Kyat	28	156

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Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Baw Di Gone	35	177
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Ywar (DCYT)	144	817
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kan Thar Yar	70	322
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Phwe Yar	150	895
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ba Gone Nar (Aley)	290	1,539
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywar Thar Yar	70	337
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ma Gyi Gone	78	372
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ngwe Taung	57	334
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thar Yar Gone	49	246
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kine Gyi	38	165
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Danga Ywa	111	643
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zaw Ma Tat	111	756
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pa Be Taung	169	1,033
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kan Pu	103	490
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zone Ka Rar	171	1,101
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kan Nar Ywar Haung	201	1,345
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Gyin Taw	207	1,266
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Myin Lut Aley Myauk	142	825
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Myin Lut Taung Ywar	336	2,434
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kan Nar Ywar Thit	187	1,354
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ka Nyin Tan	330	1,904
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pike Sake	250	1,363
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Rephone Pyin	230	1,210
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zone Kara	263	1,723
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Tha Pyay Taw	204	1,180
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Gin Chaung (North) (Gon Charuy Myauk)	194	1,147
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Tha Re Kone Tan (Aley)	321	2,285
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Chein Khar Li (Ashay Ywar)	186	1,094

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Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Chein Khar Li (Aley Ywar)	326	2,027
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Maung Tu Lar	203	1,287
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pan Daw Pyin (Ashay)	214	1,161
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Tha Re Kone Baung	415	2,646
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Dale Ywar	265	1,482
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Bak Kar Gone Nar (Mrauk)	240	1,576
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kwai Lar Bin Gar	247	1,603
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Ywar (BKGN)	189	1,247
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Nwar Yone Taung	326	2,163
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pyar Thar	26	110
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Re Myet (Taung)	243	1,404
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Anauk Ywar (KKP)	372	2,292
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Wa Pate (KKP)	385	2,826
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Alel Ywar (KKP)	380	2,321
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Ywar (KKP)	369	2,243
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Mae Ze Tular	272	1,308
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Maung Nha Ma Nge	385	2,207
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Maung Nha Ma Gyi	336	1,763
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Wa Pyin	313	1,569
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywar Haung	401	2,713
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	The Chaung	390	2,314
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kan Kya Myauk	176	1,061
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pa Thandar	251	1,541
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Ywa (NC)	158	868
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ashay Ywa (NC)	144	843
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Tarli Gone Nar	160	856
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Gone Narr (Ashay)	210	1,184
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywar Ma (KYP)	330	2,149

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Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Lu Phan Pyin	510	3,004
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kywe Dama	120	771
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kyet Yoe Pyin (Ywar Ma-Myauk)	339	2,241
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kyet Yoe Pyin (Taung)	251	1,423
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Sin Thay Pyin	465	2,862
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Phauk Kye Taung	256	1,641
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zay Di Pyin	199	1,026
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywar Ma (NSK)	617	3,445
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Leik Aine	448	2,675
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Phan Myaung	112	607
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Pyaung Pite	240	1,463
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ashay Ywar (KC)	180	1,061
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Rakhine Ywar (KC)	84	343
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kyein Chaung (Hindu Ywar)	119	629
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Done Pike	294	1,800
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Reeda	390	1,881
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Done Pike Ashay	96	414
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kyet Kyein	270	1,685
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Boper	512	3,169
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Ywar (WK)	186	913
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Mrauk Ywar	210	940
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Done Kala	400	2,320
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Doe Tan	300	1,800
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thein Taung	516	3,848
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Limbar Gone Narr	204	1,283
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kyauk Hley Kar	316	1,790
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thay Chaung	235	1,386
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zin Paing Nyar	402	3,046

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Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Doe Tann	173	1,115
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thar Zay Kone	162	1,142
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Kywe Htarr Pyin	223	1,636
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Hau Rau Tular (ZPN)	112	788
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Paung Zarr	226	1,718
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Myaw Chaung (Taung Ywar)	224	1,331
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Myauk Ywa(MC)	210	1,284
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Myit Nar(MMC)	163	972
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Taung Nah Ywar	171	929
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Re Myet	74	390
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Ywak Nyo Taung (Muslim)	349	2,216
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Rakhine Ywar	43	235
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Abujar	210	1,531
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Min Ga la Ashaykjar	341	2,602
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Mingalar Gyi	260	1,580
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Thar Zay	195	1,406
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Akyar	285	1,899
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	ka Nyin Taw Ashay	299	2,289
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Zula	314	2,129
Northern Rakhine State	Maungdaw	Hau Rau Tular (Eitalier)	291	2,050
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Total	56	5,181
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pya Pin Yin	86	549
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Ye Myat Ywa Thit	101	519
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Ye Myat Ywa Haung	22	125
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Nyaung Pin Hla	123	705
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	ThaMee Hla (Ywar Thit)	79	400
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Zee Khaung	84	448
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Baw Di Kone	50	239

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Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Aung Myay Kone	113	644
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Sauk Khat	96	538
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Aung Thar Zi	83	428
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kan Sake	179	930
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Oat Pho	173	840
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pyin Wun	110	529
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pyin Shay(SPK)	71	389
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Mhan Ni Pyin	123	703
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kyaing Tan	49	225
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Phet Late	77	438
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Tha Pyay Taw (PL)	280	1,792
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kone Tan (Rakhine)	85	415
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kone Tan (Msm)	44	180
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Ze De Pyin (Msm)	95	545
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pay Tha Du	46	227
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Thet Pyay Kya	51	245
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kyauk Kone Boke	49	252
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Amyat Taung	191	929
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Nga San Phaw	123	627
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Ma Nyin Taung	50	290
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Aung Zay Ya	41	256
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kone Tann (Prine Daw)	100	572
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Theing Taung	147	763
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Thin Ganet	161	1,089
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Tar Zaw	58	399
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Maw Htet	62	315
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Tha Zin Myaing	39	172
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pauk Pin Rin	34	156

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Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Than Du	49	336
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Bie Lar Mi	125	839
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Aung Thar Yar	64	378
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Mi Nyo Htaunt	131	684
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Thit Ka Toe	147	829
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kyune Pyin	59	337
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kan Pyin	78	377
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Lone Tin Ywar	75	464
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Khway Tauk Chaung	121	615
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Kyauk Sar Taing	100	485
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Mee Kyaung Ye Thouk	88	373
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Baw Di Kone (KST)	78	393
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Sin Khone Taing (Rakhine)	79	398
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Oho Chaung	180	955
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Nwar Tinn Kote	120	564
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pauk Taw Chay	64	319
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Pyin Khaung Ywar Thit	46	180
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Alay Ywar Chay	53	263
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Awa Dar	77	443
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Tun Ra Wai Ywar Haung	134	756
Northern Rakhine State	Rathidaung	Tun Ra Wai Ywar Thit	38	194

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