

ANNEX I

(Fact sheets and Poverty-Related Information and Surveys)

Table 1.1 Definition of Poverty Lines

1. In developing poverty lines, the guiding principle is to develop the poverty line as a single national standard definition of poverty, adjusting it as necessary for spatial and temporal price differences. Although the process is complex, it can be reduced to the following sequence of relatively simple steps:
2. Identification of a household survey with reliable and detailed data on household expenditures that can be used to develop the poverty line (detail is particularly important in the case of food expenditures). The choice of a particular survey determines the baseline year for the poverty study.
3. A reference food basket is developed that includes a detailed list of per capita expenditures on various food items (including home-produced food) among low-income consumers. The definition of the low-income reference group often varies from one study to the next. The items included in the reference food basket are often limited in practice by the availability of price data (such as from a consumer price index). In some studies, more than one reference food basket is developed for people residing in different regions. However, this violates the principle of having a uniform national standard of poverty; and it is not recommended.
4. Expenditure on each item in the reference food basket is divided by its price, thereby converting the reference food basket items from a list of expenditures into a list of physical quantities of food consumed.
5. The physical quantities of each food item in the reference food basket are multiplied by calorie conversion factors in order to calculate the total number of calories contained in the reference food basket.
6. The cost per calorie (or equivalently, its inverse, the number of calories purchased by a single unit of the national currency) is computed by dividing the total expenditure on the items in the food basket by the estimated number of calories in the food basket. The estimated cost per calorie may be adjusted for regional price differences, using a spatial price index for food.

7. The estimated cost per calorie in each region is multiplied by the minimum daily number of calories needed by an average person (e.g., 2,100) to obtain an estimate of the cost of meeting a person's minimum daily nutritional needs. This is usually called the "food poverty line." It may be expressed on a daily or monthly basis.
8. The cost of meeting minimal non-food basic needs (e.g., clothing, housing, transportation, education and health care) is estimated. This is called the "non-food allowance," and it can be obtained in a variety of ways. Usually, however, it is based on the non-food share of total consumption in a national sample of persons whose per capita consumption (adjusted for spatial price differences) is "near" the food poverty line. Some poverty studies obtain more than one non-food allowance (e.g., one for each region). However, this too violates the principle of using a uniform national poverty standard and is not recommended. Instead, a single national non-food allowance should be estimated and adjusted for spatial and temporal price differences using a spatial price index for non-food items.
9. The baseline period "poverty line" in each region is calculated as the sum of the food poverty line and the non-food allowance.
- 10.** Poverty lines for other periods are obtained by adjusting the baseline period poverty line for food and non-food price changes, using suitable price indexes. Some studies adjust the food poverty line for price changes but then obtain a new non-food allowance. This is not recommended as it too violates the principal of applying a uniform national poverty standard to both periods.

**Table 1. 2:
Causes of Poverty by Region and Priority**

| Priority | Causes of Poverty | | | |
|----------|--|---|--|---|
| | North | Central | East | South |
| 1 | -livestock disease -land allocation shortened fallow cycles | -pests (insects, rats, birds, wild pigs) -land area too small -lack of credit -too many children | -Land allocation shortened fallow cycles -This caused soils to deplete and environment to decline | - natural disasters, flooding and drought |
| 2 | -soils depleted and environment declined -produce destroyed by pests | -no irrigation and water supply -no education -health facility not accessible -poor health | -livestock disease -land for rice production not sufficient | - lack of roads to market produce |
| 3 | -opium addiction | -lack of roads -lack of “intelligence” (i.e. of self-esteem?) | - lack tech knowledge and skills | -livestock disease |
| 4 | -natural disasters -lack irrigation and water supply -lack tech knowledge -poor health affects production -lack of knowledge of market & commerce -no market | - no paddy -lack of technical knowledge - poor health | - lack of road to village - no revolving funds to improve livelihood | -lack tech knowledge and skills |
| 5 | -no land for rice production -poor education -lack of leadership -theft of cattle, buffaloes - crops encouraged had no market value - ban on opium production - no roads | | -natural disasters, flooding, drought, logging -land given in replacement for swidden under land allocation not usable -lack of tech knowledge | -pests - land losing fertility, environment is declining poor health in labour force affects production |
| 6 | -no village chief -cannot hire labour to assist with harvest -prices are increasing -resettlement -lack of labour because young people are leaving the village for the city or going to look for work in Thailand and do not come home | | -lack irrigation, water supply -lack of health services -lack commercial knowledge and ability to compete | -pests -soils are depleting, natural resources are dwindling -poor health affects production |
| 7 | | | -still unable to produce cash crops for sale | -no irrigation -low education |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -low level of education -village is far from hospital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of commercial knowledge -lack competitive advantage -expenses have increased -no way out, its up to the govt -lack of gender equality, women do most work |
| 8 | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pests -no labour to hire for harvesting -natural resources are dwindling -poor health affects production -we are poor like our parents -UXOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -cash crops and knowledge of commerce not sufficient - natural resources dwindling -must sell livestock to buy food -UXOs -Must borrow rice at usurious interest rates |
| 9 | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -do not like to do paddy agriculture and have no knowledge of it -lack funds to increase livestock holdings -no revolving funds -lack labour for production -resettlement and having to make new paddies – this takes 3 years and nothing to live on in meantime |

Source: PPA – CPC-ADB, 2001

| Table 1.3 : List of 72 poor districts by provinces and poverty criteria, by villages 2001/2002. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Poor districts | Province | Total Villages | Number of poor villages | Percentage of Poor villages | Village's criteria | | | | | Poor villages by criteria in percentage | | | |
| | | | | | | Number of villages where percentage of HHs poor equal or bigger than 51% | Number of villages without dispensaries, traditional medical practioners or requireing over 6 hours of travel to reach a hospital | Number of Villages without schools within the village or schools in nearby and accessible villages | Number of Villages without safe water supply | Number of Villages without access to roads (at least trails accessible by cart during the dry season) | % of poor of villages where percentage of HHs poor equal or bigger than 51% | % of villages without dispensaries, traditional medical practioners or villages requireing over 6 hours of travel to reach a hospital | % of Villages without schools within the village or schools in nearby and accessible villages | % of Villages without schools within the village or schools in nearby and accessible villages |
| 1 | Sanxay district | Attapeu | 59 | 55 | 93.2 | 55 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 81.8 | 1 |
| 2 | Kaleum district | Xekong | 74 | 63 | 85.1 | 63 | 72 | 26 | 59 | 23 | 100.0 | 115.0 | 40.5 | |
| 3 | Phouvong district | Attapeu | 25 | 25 | 100.0 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 23 | 24 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 60.0 | |
| 4 | Viengthong district | Borikhamxay | 36 | 36 | 100.0 | 34 | 8 | 5 | 38 | 11 | 94.4 | 22.2 | 13.9 | 1 |
| 5 | Nam nhu Special Region | Bokeo | 11 | 10 | 90.9 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | |
| 6 | Huameuang district | Houa Phane | 88 | 85 | 96.6 | 85 | 41 | 7 | 63 | 40 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 8.2 | |
| 7 | Pakbeng district | Oudomxay | 73 | 70 | 95.9 | 80 | 36 | 26 | 61 | 57 | 114.3 | 51.4 | 37.1 | |
| 8 | Nong district | Savannakhet | 80 | 75 | 93.8 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 9 | Ta oi district | Saravanh | 56 | 41 | 63 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 10 | Long district | Louang Numtha | 91 | 85 | 93.4 | 82 | 62 | 51 | 58 | 61 | 96.5 | 72.9 | 60.0 | |
| 11 | Samphanh district | Phongsaly | 89 | 89 | 100.0 | 85 | 31 | 20 | 81 | 75 | 95.5 | 34.8 | 22.5 | |
| 12 | Phonxay district | Luang Phrabang | 72 | 67 | 93.1 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 22.4 | 29.9 | 7.5 | |
| 13 | Viengkham district | Luang Phrabang | 113 | 100 | 88.5 | 32 | 15 | 10 | 31 | 12 | 32.0 | 15.0 | 10.0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 14 | Viengthong district | Houa Phane | 80 | 78 | 97.5 | 74 | 78 | 6 | 72 | 28 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 7.7 | |
| 15 | Sepone district | Savannakhet | 160 | 128 | 80.0 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 16 | Bolikhanh district | Borikhamxay | 44 | 36 | 81.8 | 26 | 18 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 72.2 | 50.0 | 0.0 | |
| 17 | Dakcheung district | Xekong | 105 | 90 | 85.7 | 90 | 73 | 60 | 63 | 60 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 66.6 | |
| 18 | Nalae district | Louang Numtha | 83 | 66 | 79.5 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 39 | 39 | 47.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | |
| 19 | Xamtay district | Houa Phane | 180 | 177 | 98.3 | 106 | 138 | 11 | 156 | 135 | 59.9 | 78.0 | 6.2 | |
| 20 | Meung district | Bokeo | 25 | 15 | 60.0 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 6.7 | |
| 21 | Samuoi district | Saravanh | 58 | 34 | 58.6 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 1 |
| 22 | Phoukhoun district | Luang Phrabang | 50 | 18 | 36.0 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 61.1 | 44.4 | 66.7 | |
| 23 | Khoune district | Xieng Khoang | 90 | 38 | 42.2 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 28.9 | 21.1 | 31.6 | |
| 24 | Saysomboun district | Xaysomboun | 32 | 27 | 84.4 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 88.9 | 7.4 | 3.7 | |
| 25 | Viengxay district | Houa Phane | 131 | 102 | 77.9 | 83 | 3 | 0 | 71 | 47 | 81.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | |
| 26 | Khamkeuth district | Borikhamxay | 72 | 62 | 86.1 | 50 | 7 | 0 | 28 | 27 | 80.6 | 11.3 | 0.0 | |
| 27 | Pak xeng district | Luang Phrabang | 87 | 61 | 70.1 | 18 | 13 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 29.5 | 21.3 | 0.0 | |
| 28 | Beng district | Oudomxay | 74 | 69 | 93.2 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 17 | 55.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | |
| 29 | Xiengkhor district | Houa Phane | 66 | 57 | 86.4 | 45 | 57 | 0 | 32 | 34 | 78.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | |
| 30 | Nga district | Oudomxay | 90 | 81 | 90.0 | 62 | 37 | 26 | 74 | 61 | 76.5 | 45.7 | 32.1 | |
| 31 | Hoon district | Oudomxay | 160 | 153 | 95.6 | 113 | 26 | 46 | 142 | 82 | 73.9 | 17.0 | 30.1 | |
| 32 | Hom district | Vientiane | 13 | 13 | 100.0 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 100.0 | 46.2 | 7.7 | |
| 33 | Pha oudom district | Bokeo | 95 | 66 | 69.5 | 50 | 27 | 28 | 39 | 46 | 75.8 | 40.9 | 42.4 | |
| 34 | Viengphoukha district | Louang Numtha | 46 | 44 | 95.7 | 37 | 31 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 84.1 | 70.5 | 6.8 | |
| 35 | Phine district | Savannakhet | 116 | 88 | 75.9 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 36 | Vilabuly district | Savannakhet | 103 | 80 | 77.7 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 37 | Thathom district | Xaysomboun | 28 | 25 | 89.3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 38 | Namor district | Oudomxay | 93 | 80 | 86.0 | 53 | 43 | 25 | 68 | 38 | 66.3 | 53.8 | 31.3 | |
| 39 | Nhotou district | Phongsaly | 87 | 87 | 100.0 | 50 | 36 | 14 | 87 | 57 | 57.5 | 41.4 | 16.1 | 1 |
| 40 | Nonghed district | Xieng Khoang | 112 | 87 | 77.7 | 87 | 30 | 0 | 57 | 41 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 0.0 | |
| 41 | Phoon district | Xaysomboun | 26 | 20 | 76.9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 42 | Thapangthong district | Savannakhet | 77 | 48 | 62.3 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 43 | Add district | Houa Phane | 78 | 67 | 85.9 | 61 | 18 | 19 | 38 | 47 | 91.0 | 26.9 | 28.4 | |
| 44 | Sopbao district | Houa Phane | 75 | 70 | 93.3 | 45 | 1 | 2 | 66 | 29 | 64.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | |
| 45 | Meungngeun district | Xayaboury | 29 | 19 | 65.5 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| 46 | Nakai district | Khammouane | 67 | 48 | 71.6 | 41 | 19 | 12 | 48 | 27 | 85.4 | 39.6 | 25.0 | 1 |
| 47 | Thaphalanxay district | Savannakhet | 78 | 46 | 59.0 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 48 | Moonlapamok district | Champasak | 66 | 50 | 75.8 | 27 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | |
| 49 | Longxan district | Vientiane | 36 | 32 | 88.9 | 32 | 19 | 32 | 22 | 20 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 100.0 | |
| 50 | Xaysetha district | Attapeu | 31 | 19 | 61.3 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 47.4 | |
| 51 | Khua district | Phongsaly | 120 | 103 | 85.8 | 43 | 45 | 6 | 84 | 84 | 41.7 | 43.7 | 5.8 | |
| 52 | Mai district | Phongsaly | 95 | 90 | 94.7 | 34 | 42 | 27 | 82 | 65 | 37.8 | 46.7 | 30.0 | |
| 53 | Xonbuly district | Savannakhet | 107 | 58 | 54.2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 54 | Xaybuathong district | Khammouane | 66 | 60 | 90.9 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 28.3 | 20.0 | 1.7 | 1 |
| 55 | Mad district | Vientiane | 41 | 37 | 90.2 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 25 | 59.5 | 5.4 | 2.7 | |
| 56 | Xienghonn district | Xayaboury | 57 | 35 | 61.4 | 35 | 10 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 31.4 | 1 |
| 57 | La district | Oudomxay | 56 | 47 | 83.9 | 27 | 32 | 12 | 35 | 33 | 57.4 | 68.1 | 25.5 | |
| 58 | Nhomemalath | Khammouane | 71 | 57 | 80.3 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 51 | 0 | 33.3 | 28.1 | 1.8 | |
| 59 | Toomlarn district | Saravanh | 67 | 44 | 65.7 | 44 | 43 | 9 | 41 | na | 100.0 | 98.5 | 20.5 | |
| 60 | Paktha district | Bokeo | 47 | 23 | 48.9 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 52.2 | 26.1 | 26.1 | |
| 61 | Bualapha district | Khammouane | 82 | 76 | 92.7 | 22 | 35 | 25 | 76 | 17 | 28.9 | 46.1 | 32.9 | 1 |
| 62 | Mahaxay district | Khammouane | 89 | 69 | 77.5 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 64 | 0 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | |
| 63 | Pek district | Xieng Khoang | 113 | 26 | 23.0 | 7 | 32 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 26.9 | 123.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 64 | Hongsa district | Xayaboury | 56 | 25 | 44.6 | 25 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | |
| 65 | Khop districts | Xayaboury | 33 | 9 | 27.3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 66 | Xayabury district | Xayaboury | 112 | 48 | 42.9 | 34 | 21 | 0 | 37 | 28 | 70.8 | 43.8 | 0.0 | |
| 67 | Feuang district | Vientiane | 62 | 47 | 75.8 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 68 | Sukhuma district | Champasak | 60 | 29 | 48.3 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 19 | 29 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 69.0 | |
| 69 | Kham district | Xieng Khoang | 114 | 53 | 46.5 | 53 | 35 | 0 | 38 | 28 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 0.0 | |
| 70 | Bachiangchaleunsook district | Champasak | 94 | 39 | 41.5 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| 71 | Pathoomphone district | Champasak | 93 | 42 | 45.2 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 72 | Sangthong district | Vientiane Mun. | 37 | 27 | 73.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| Total | | | 5,382 | 4,126 | 76.7 | 3,072 | 2,106 | 1,280 | 3,209 | 2,225 | 74.5 | 51.0 | 31.0 | |
| <i>Source: National Statistical Center, Poverty Statistical Reports, Provincial Committees/Authorities as of March 2003</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Table 1.4: List of 72 poor districts by provinces and poverty criteria, by number of poor households 2001/2002. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Poor districts | Province | Total population | Of which women | Total number of households | Number of poor households | Percentage of poor households | Number of household poor by criteria | | | | | Percentage of household poor | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Lack of rice | lack of clothes | Lack of shelter | Insufficient to cover the cost of medical treatment | Insufficient to cover the cost of children schooling cost | Lack of rice | lack of clothes | Lack of shelter | Insufficient to cover the cost of medical treatment |
| 1 | Sanxay district | Attapeu | 15,293 | 7,899 | 2,589 | 2,558 | 98.8 | 420 | 480 | 580 | 590 | 550 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| 2 | Kaleum district | Xekong | 10,736 | 5,650 | 1,673 | 1,613 | 96.4 | 1,468 | 290 | 565 | 1,129 | 323 | 91.0 | 18.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| 3 | Phouvong district | Attapeu | 10,030 | 4,997 | 1,833 | 1,688 | 92.1 | 260 | 330 | 390 | 376 | 350 | 15.4 | 19.5 | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| 4 | Viengthong district | Borikhamxay | 18,968 | 9,538 | 2,908 | 2,589 | 89.0 | 806 | 2,033 | 1,859 | 1,635 | 622 | 31.1 | 78.5 | 71.8 | 71.8 |
| 5 | Nam nhu Special Region | Bokeo | 3,923 | 1,718 | 553 | 480 | 86.8 | 297 | 158 | 474 | 192 | 253 | 61.9 | 32.9 | 98.8 | 98.8 |
| 6 | Huameuang district | Houa Phane | 26,405 | 13,045 | 3,792 | 3,287 | 86.7 | 1,144 | 591 | 582 | 663 | 1,858 | 34.8 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| 7 | Pakbeng district | Oudomxay | 24,690 | 12,450 | 3,864 | 3,335 | 86.3 | 2,850 | 532 | 2,762 | 531 | 1,119 | 85.5 | 16.0 | 82.8 | 82.8 |
| 8 | Nong district | Savannakhet | 19,266 | 9,633 | 3,066 | 2,637 | 86.0 | 2,307 | 0 | 2,637 | 2,637 | 2,637 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 9 | Ta oi district | Saravanh | 20,662 | 10,607 | 3,663 | 3,042 | 83.0 | 3,042 | 3,042 | 3,042 | 3,042 | 3,042 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Long district | Louang Numtha | 24,204 | 12,196 | 4,412 | 3,557 | 80.6 | 1,692 | 1,566 | 2,997 | 1,795 | 2,453 | 47.6 | 44.0 | 84.3 | 84.3 |
| 11 | Samphanh district | Phongsaly | 26,531 | 13,123 | 4,134 | 3,306 | 80.0 | 1,953 | 813 | 2,133 | 1,539 | 1,461 | 59.1 | 24.6 | 64.5 | 64.5 |
| 12 | Phonxay district | Luang Phrabang | 24,396 | 10,180 | 3,876 | 3,097 | 79.9 | 689 | 764 | 756 | 564 | 324 | 22.2 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 24.4 |
| 13 | Viengkham district | Luang Phrabang | 40,723 | 20,636 | 6,650 | 5,253 | 79.0 | 1,759 | 588 | 1,691 | 777 | 438 | 33.5 | 11.2 | 32.2 | 32.2 |
| 14 | Viengthong district | Houa Phane | 24,351 | 11,896 | 3,684 | 2,823 | 76.6 | 1,723 | 1,197 | 2,428 | 1,293 | 916 | 61.0 | 42.4 | 86.0 | 86.0 |
| 15 | Sepone district | Savannakhet | 38,896 | 19,527 | 6,824 | 5,214 | 76.4 | 4,955 | 0 | 5,214 | 2,726 | 3,966 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 16 | Bolikhanh district | Borikhamxay | 29,453 | 14,188 | 4,685 | 3,570 | 76.2 | 1,848 | 1,970 | 2,981 | 2,366 | 815 | 51.8 | 55.2 | 83.5 | 0 |
| 17 | Dakcheung district | Xekong | 18,127 | 9,203 | 3,143 | 2,353 | 74.9 | 2,118 | 471 | 471 | 1,412 | 518 | 90.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 0 |
| 18 | Nalae district | Louang Numtha | 23,584 | 12,898 | 3,832 | 2,655 | 69.3 | 1,078 | 860 | 269 | 162 | 286 | 40.6 | 32.4 | 10.1 | 0 |
| 19 | Xamtay district | Houa Phane | 53,279 | 26,316 | 7,992 | 5,325 | 66.6 | 976 | 835 | 942 | 1,673 | 899 | 18.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 | 0 |
| 20 | Meung district | Bokeo | 5,941 | 2,904 | 1,152 | 748 | 64.9 | 594 | 51 | 700 | 93 | 303 | 79.4 | 6.8 | 93.6 | 0 |
| 21 | Samuoi district | Saravanh | 10,225 | 5,368 | 1,975 | 1,266 | 64.1 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,266 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| 22 | Phoukhoun district | Luang Phrabang | 20,768 | 10,280 | 3,075 | 1,964 | 63.9 | 403 | 254 | 378 | 462 | 467 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 19.2 | 0 |
| 23 | Khoun district | Xieng Khoang | 30,943 | 15,464 | 3,075 | 1,964 | 63.9 | 403 | 254 | 378 | 462 | 467 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 19.2 | 0 |
| 24 | Saysomboun district | Xaysomboun | 14,476 | 7,162 | 2,197 | 1,379 | 62.8 | 976 | 88 | 1,034 | 226 | 101 | 70.8 | 6.4 | 75.0 | 0 |
| 25 | Viengxay district | Houa Phane | 34,920 | 17,318 | 5,502 | 3,398 | 61.8 | 1,352 | 698 | 492 | 741 | 796 | 39.8 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 0 |
| 26 | Khamkeuth district | Borikhamxay | 51,151 | 25,096 | 7,699 | 4,726 | 61.4 | 1,921 | 4,760 | 4,539 | 3,528 | 1,944 | 40.6 | 100.7 | 96.0 | 0 |
| 27 | Pak xeng district | Luang Phrabang | 25,886 | 12,968 | 4,353 | 2,650 | 60.9 | 945 | 603 | 487 | 491 | 124 | 35.7 | 22.8 | 18.4 | 0 |
| 28 | Beng district | Oudomxay | 30,807 | 15,407 | 6,102 | 3,697 | 60.6 | 1,509 | 291 | 2,366 | 288 | 347 | 40.8 | 7.9 | 64.0 | 0 |
| 29 | Xiengkhor district | Houa Phane | 25,646 | 12,672 | 3,861 | 2,337 | 60.5 | 1,153 | 360 | 287 | 269 | 270 | 49.3 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 0 |
| 30 | Nga district | Oudomxay | 25,079 | 11,784 | 3,912 | 2,356 | 60.2 | 1,854 | 771 | 2,135 | 815 | 967 | 78.7 | 32.7 | 90.6 | 0 |
| 31 | Hoon district | Oudomxay | 55,539 | 27,748 | 8,850 | 5,227 | 59.1 | 3,230 | 1,114 | 4,000 | 1,298 | 1,915 | 61.8 | 21.3 | 76.5 | 0 |
| 32 | Hom district | Vientiane | 7,618 | 3,852 | 958 | 544 | 56.8 | 542 | 0 | 414 | 152 | 38 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 76.1 | 0 |
| 33 | Pha oudom district | Bokeo | 31,498 | 16,149 | 5,356 | 2,994 | 55.9 | 2,424 | 660 | 2,368 | 682 | 885 | 81.0 | 22.0 | 79.1 | 0 |
| 34 | Viengphoukha district | Louang Numtha | 15,813 | 8,217 | 3,062 | 1,706 | 55.7 | 1,584 | 1,326 | 1,204 | 1,366 | 1,219 | 92.8 | 77.7 | 70.6 | 0 |
| 35 | Phine district | Savannakhet | 45,798 | 23,086 | 6,647 | 3,701 | 55.7 | 3,085 | 0 | 3,166 | 2,412 | 3,539 | 83.4 | 0.0 | 85.5 | 0 |
| 36 | Vilabuly district | Savannakhet | 27,937 | 13,514 | 4,373 | 2,425 | 55.5 | 2,425 | 0 | 2,425 | 2,425 | 2,425 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| 37 | Thathom district | Xaysomboun | 8,316 | 4,092 | 1,369 | 756 | 55.2 | 281 | 76 | 698 | 64 | 61 | 37.2 | 10.1 | 92.3 | 0 |
| 38 | Namor district | Oudomxay | 29,673 | 14,837 | 4,511 | 2,480 | 55.0 | 1,645 | 506 | 1,622 | 751 | 727 | 66.3 | 20.4 | 65.4 | 0 |
| 39 | Nhotou district | Phongsaly | 26,419 | 12,972 | 4,152 | 2,280 | 54.9 | 1,490 | 682 | 1,368 | 620 | 715 | 65.4 | 29.9 | 60.0 | 0 |
| 40 | Nonghed district | Xieng Khoang | 36,165 | 17,940 | 5,153 | 2,823 | 54.8 | 564 | 1,155 | 2,823 | 869 | 905 | 20.0 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 0 |
| 41 | Phoon district | Xaysomboun | 8,517 | 4,302 | 1,470 | 784 | 53.3 | 499 | 76 | 672 | 49 | 48 | 63.6 | 9.7 | 85.7 | 0 |
| 42 | Thapangthong district | Savannakhet | 27,937 | 14,233 | 3,985 | 2,099 | 52.7 | 1,261 | 0 | 1,478 | 1,070 | 1,382 | 60.1 | 0.0 | 70.4 | 0 |
| 43 | Add district | Houa Phane | 26,467 | 13,041 | 4,007 | 2,106 | 52.6 | 1,561 | 215 | 650 | 594 | 439 | 74.1 | 10.2 | 30.9 | 0 |
| 44 | Sopbao district | Houa Phane | 25,533 | 12,882 | 3,894 | 2,023 | 52.0 | 1,180 | 1,195 | 1,057 | 1,451 | 1,349 | 58.3 | 59.1 | 52.2 | 0 |
| 45 | Meungngeun district | Xayaboury | 14,495 | 7,451 | 2,532 | 1,258 | 49.7 | 736 | 344 | 1,258 | 349 | 280 | 58.5 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 0 |
| 46 | Nakai district | Khammouane | 18,264 | 9,261 | 3,309 | 1,632 | 49.3 | 1,376 | 255 | 1,505 | 525 | 508 | 84.3 | 15.6 | 92.2 | 0 |
| 47 | Thaphalanxay district | Savannakhet | 28,573 | 14,645 | 5,312 | 2,476 | 46.6 | 2,476 | 0 | 1,572 | 57 | 1,395 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----|
| 48 | Moonlapamok district | Champasak | 36,437 | 18,947 | 5,873 | 2,704 | 46.0 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 49 | Longxan district | Vientiane | 18,024 | 8,909 | 2,433 | 1,110 | 45.6 | 812 | 132 | 1,110 | 445 | 251 | 73.2 | 11.9 | 100.0 | |
| 50 | Xaysetha district | Attapeu | 26,119 | 13,938 | 4,612 | 2,015 | 43.7 | 450 | 375 | 385 | 438 | 367 | 22.3 | 18.6 | 19.1 | |
| 51 | Khua district | Phongsaly | 27,607 | 14,081 | 4,952 | 2,010 | 40.6 | 1,657 | 850 | 1,760 | 990 | 1,347 | 82.4 | 42.3 | 87.6 | |
| 52 | Mai district | Phongsaly | 23,035 | 11,663 | 4,112 | 1,645 | 40.0 | 975 | 591 | 1,008 | 643 | 675 | 59.3 | 35.9 | 61.3 | |
| 53 | Xonbuly district | Savannakhet | 44,911 | 23,197 | 6,470 | 2,534 | 39.2 | 2,048 | 0 | 2,027 | 1,285 | 1,428 | 80.8 | 0.0 | 80.0 | |
| 54 | Xaybuathong district | Khammouane | 18,839 | 9,523 | 3,336 | 1,302 | 39.0 | 802 | 112 | 1,302 | 129 | 262 | 61.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | |
| 55 | Mad district | Vientiane | 14,608 | 7,169 | 2,432 | 943 | 38.8 | 361 | 39 | 352 | 144 | 105 | 38.3 | 4.1 | 37.3 | |
| 56 | Xienghohnh district | Xayaboury | 25,991 | 13,033 | 4,703 | 1,800 | 38.3 | 1,800 | 1,798 | 1,797 | 1,051 | 873 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.8 | |
| 57 | La district | Oudomxay | 16,071 | 8,131 | 3,181 | 1,193 | 37.5 | 781 | 276 | 798 | 430 | 417 | 65.5 | 23.1 | 66.9 | |
| 58 | Nhomemalath | Khammouane | 25,612 | 13,216 | 4,889 | 1,786 | 36.5 | 1,256 | 85 | 1,615 | 71 | 208 | 70.3 | 4.8 | 90.4 | |
| 59 | Toomlarn district | Saravanh | 19,340 | 9,972 | 3,326 | 1,175 | 35.3 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 60 | Paktha district | Bokeo | 15,679 | 7,910 | 2,598 | 860 | 33.1 | 717 | 203 | 639 | 194 | 204 | 83.4 | 23.6 | 74.3 | |
| 61 | Bualapha district | Khammouane | 23,022 | 1,187 | 4,049 | 1,294 | 32.0 | 772 | 60 | 1,294 | 125 | 203 | 59.7 | 4.6 | 100.0 | |
| 62 | Mahaxay district | Khammouane | 28,261 | 14,451 | 5,246 | 1,644 | 31.3 | 1,644 | 113 | 1,644 | 79 | 140 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 100.0 | |
| 63 | Pek district | Xieng Khoang | 66,284 | 33,480 | 11,127 | 3,467 | 31.2 | 1,154 | 558 | 478 | 907 | 592 | 33.3 | 16.1 | 13.8 | |
| 64 | Hongsa district | Xayaboury | 26,118 | 13,065 | 4,288 | 1,216 | 28.4 | 1,216 | 1,198 | 1,216 | 1,198 | 1,157 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 100.0 | |
| 65 | Khop districts | Xayaboury | 17,968 | 8,961 | 3,183 | 891 | 28.0 | 891 | 0 | 891 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | |
| 66 | Xayabury district | Xayaboury | 68,206 | 34,129 | 11,347 | 2,875 | 25.3 | 1,048 | 534 | 2,875 | 709 | 988 | 36.5 | 18.6 | 100.0 | |
| 67 | Feuang district | Vientiane | 42,700 | 20,924 | 6,600 | 1,593 | 24.1 | 1,071 | 115 | 522 | 247 | 149 | 67.2 | 7.2 | 32.8 | |
| 68 | Sukhuma district | Champasak | 49,893 | 26,598 | 8,016 | 1,575 | 19.6 | 1,575 | 0 | 415 | 0 | 155 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 26.3 | |
| 69 | Kham district | Xieng Khoang | 46,979 | 23,471 | 6,685 | 974 | 14.6 | 974 | 0 | 0 | 194 | 0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 70 | Bachiangchaleunsook district | Champasak | 39,308 | 19,738 | 7,393 | 924 | 12.5 | 924 | 774 | 924 | 0 | 866 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 100.0 | |
| 71 | Pathoomphone district | Champasak | 49,241 | 25,228 | 8,693 | 690 | 7.9 | 690 | na | 382 | 690 | 690 | 100.0 | na | 55.4 | 10 |
| 72 | Sangthong district | Vientiane Mun. | 22,507 | 11,166 | 4,317 | 191 | 4.4 | 179 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 15 | 93.7 | 0.0 | 28.8 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | 1,956,681 | 972,432 | 318,877 | 160,592 | 50.4 | 93,917 | 41,333 | 98,603 | 58,446 | 58,803 | 58.5 | 25.7 | 61.4 | |
| | <i>Source: National Statistics Center, Poverty Statistical Reports, Provincial Committees/Authorities as of March 2003</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 1.5: Women's perception of sources of vulnerability

| | | VILLAGE | VT-KO-Somdy | VT-KO-Thalath | VT-MT-Napho | VT-MT-Sibounheung | LP-PX-Donxai | LP-PX-Paknga | LP-XN-Huaykok | LP-XN-Suanluang | SK-KB-Thasanonoi | SK-KB-Yangsoung | SK-SP-Labotham | SK-SP-Naloum |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| ECONOMIC | Shortage of rice | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | □ | □ | |
| | Landless | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | □ | |
| | Limited land for cultivation | | | | | | | ■ | | ■ | | □ | | □ |
| | Lack of family labour | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lack of capital** | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| | No sources to borrow money | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Low income | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | |
| | Irregular income | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lack of employment | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | |
| | Debt | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Too many children | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | Flooding | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| | Drought | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| | Weather changes | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | □ | □ | □ | |
| | Shortage of water | | | | | | | | ■ | | □ | | | |
| | Unclean water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Crops destroyed by insects | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | Crops destroyed by animals* | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| | Poor soil quality | | | | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | Poor road access | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Livestock disease | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | |
| | Deforestation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | UXO | | | | | | | | | | | | □ | □ |
| | SOCIAL | Low education | | | | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | □ |
| Low skills | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | | |
| Lack of opportunities for skills development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lack of employment opportunities | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | |
| Health | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | | □ | □ |
| Low inter-village communication | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low intra-village communication/assistance | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| Resettlement | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | |
| Weak village authority | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| CULTURAL | Drug abuse | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | □ | □ | | |
| | Problems with youth behaviour | | | | | | | | | | □ | □ | | |
| | Prostitution | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conflict with spouse | | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | |
| | Theft | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| | Loss of tradition | | | | | | | ■ | | | □ | □ | | |

Notes

- * Includes wild animals and cattle
- ** Includes poor housing conditions

TABLE 1.6 : MEN'S PERCEPTION OF SOURCES OF VULNERABILITY

| | | VILLAGE | VT-KO-Somdy | VT-KO-Thalath | VT-MT-Napho | VT-MT-Sibounheuang | LP-PX-Donxai | LP-PX-Paknga | LP-XN-Huaykok | LP-XN-Suanluang | SK-KB-Thasanonoi | SK-KB-Yangsoung | SK-SP-Labotham | SK-SP-Naloum |
|------------------------|--|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| ECONOMIC | Shortage of rice | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | □ | □ | |
| | Landless | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | ■ | |
| | Limited land for cultivation | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | □ | | □ |
| | Lack of family labour | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lack of capital** | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | ■ | □ |
| | No sources to borrow money | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Low income | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| | Irregular income | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lack of employment | | | | | | | ■ | | ■ | | | | |
| | Debt | | | | | | | | | | | | | □ |
| | Too many children | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | Flooding | | ■ | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | |
| | Drought | | ■ | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | |
| | Weather changes | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | |
| | Shortage of water | | | | | | | | ■ | | ■ | | | |
| | Unclean water | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Crops destroyed by insects | | | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | Crops destroyed by animals* | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | |
| | Poor soil quality | | | | ■ | | ■ | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | Poor road access | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Livestock disease | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | |
| | Deforestation | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| UXO | | | ■ | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | |
| SOCIAL | Low education | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ |
| | Low skills | | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | |
| | Lack of opportunities for skills development | | ■ | | | | | ■ | | | | | | |
| | Lack of employment opportunities | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| | Health | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | ■ | ■ |
| | Low inter-village communication | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Low intra-village communication/ assistance | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | |
| | Resettlement | | | | ■ | | | | ■ | | | | | |
| Weak village authority | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | | ■ | | | | | |
| CULTURAL | Drug abuse | | ■ | | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | |
| | Problems with youth behaviour | | | ■ | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | |
| | Prostitution | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conflict with spouse | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Theft | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| Loss of tradition | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | ■ | ■ | | | |

Notes:

* Includes wild animals and cattle ** Includes poor housing conditions

TABLE 1.7 : COPING STRATEGIES 1: WOMEN'S PERCEPTION

| | | LAGE | -KO-Somdy | -KO-Thalath | -MT-Napho | -MT-Sibounheuang | -PX-Donxai | -PX-Paknga | -XN-Huaykok | -XN-Suanluang | K-KB-Thanananoi | K-KB-Yangsoung | K-SP-Labotham | K-SP-Naloum |
|---|---|------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| COPING STRATEGIES 1 Decrease vulnerability in short & long terms | Suspend birth giving | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reduce expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grow other crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Raise/sell livestock/poultry | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rely on off-season farming | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Handicrafts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Exchange products | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Co-ordinate with neighbours/villagers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Learn from friends/relatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Run business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vending | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Make alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vaccinate animals | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Go to hospital | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Take medicine | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use water pump | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Try to dig well | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Try to live healthily | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use natural fertiliser | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Encourage children to study | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Educate children on discipline, drugs, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Request help from authorities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE:

1. The symbol is used where help from authorities was requested by villagers. The extent of government response is not known and therefore, this factor is placed under coping strategies 1, 2, and 3.
2. "Raise livestock/poultry" was placed under Coping Strategies 1 and 2 because it is not clear whether buffaloes are included or not in the villagers' definition of animals.
3. Boxes for both women and men are shaded where a similar number of women and men use the same coping strategies.

TABLE 1.8 : COPING STRATEGIES 1: MEN'S PERCEPTION

| | | LAGE | -KO-Somdy | -KO-Thalath | -MT-Napho | -MT-Sibounheuang | -PX-Donxai | -PX-Paknga | -XN-Huaykok | -XN-Suanluang | K-KB-Thanonnoi | K-KB-Yangsoung | K-SP-Labotham | K-SP-Naloum |
|---|---|------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| COPING STRATEGIES 1 Decrease vulnerability in short & long terms | Suspend birth giving | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Reduce expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grow other crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Raise/sell livestock/poultry | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rely on off-season farming | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gardening | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Handicrafts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Exchange products | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Co-ordinate with neighbours/villagers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Learn from friends/relatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Run business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vending | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Make alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vaccinate animals | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Go to hospital | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Take medicine | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use water pump | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Try to dig well | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Try to live healthily | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Use natural fertiliser | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Encourage children to study | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Educate children on discipline, drugs, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Request help from authorities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE:


1. The symbol  is used where help from authorities was requested by villagers. The extent of government response is not known and therefore, this factor is placed under coping strategies 1, 2, and 3.
2. "Raise livestock/poultry" was placed under Coping Strategies 1 and 2 because it is not clear whether buffaloes are included or not in the villagers' definition of animals.
3. Boxes for both women and men are shaded where a similar number of women and men use the same coping strategies.

Table 1.9 Fact Sheet

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|
| GDP Per capita 2002 (US\$). | 331 | NSC, 2002 |
| GEOGRAPHY | | |
| Total land area. | 236,800 km2 | NSC, Pop. Census 1995 |
| Number of provinces in 1999. | 18 | NSC, BS 2002 |
| Number of districts in 2002. | 142 | NSC,BS 2002 |
| Number of villages in 2002. | 10,868 | NSC,BS 2002 |
| POPULATION | | |
| Total population (estimated). | 5,525.9 | NSC,BS 2002 |
| Population density in 2002. | 23.3 | NSC,BS 2002 |
| Population growth rate. | 2.8 | NSC,BS 2002 |
| Life expectancy at birth. | 59 | NSC LRHS 2000 |
| Population below 20 years old. | 54.9 | CPC/NSC 2002 |
| Population between 20 and 39 years old. | 27.8 | CPC/NSC 2002 |
| Population aged 40 years and above. | 17.4 | CPC/NSC 2002 |
| Women in the overall population in 2002. | 49.5 | CPC/NSC 2002 |
| Population living in rural areas in 2000. | 17.4 | CPC/NSC 2002 |
| Number of households in 2002. | 881,596 | NSC, BS 2002 |
| Household size in 1998. | 6.5 | LECS 2 1997/1998 |
| SERVICES | | |
| Proportion of the population using public electricity. | 32.2% | CPC/NSC2000 |
| Proportion of households with access to radio 1998. | 52% | LECS 2 1997/98 |
| Proportion of households with access to television 1998. | 30% | LECS 2 1997/98 |
| Proportion of households with access to car/van: 1998. | 4% | LECS 2 1997/98 |
| Proportion of households with access to motorbike. | 15% | LECS 2 1997/98 |
| UXO | | |
| Proportion of land contaminated by UXO. | 50% | Living with UXO |
| Number of provinces contaminated by UXO. | 15 | Living with UXO |
| Proportion of villages contaminated by UXO. | 25% | Living with UXO |
| Reported UXO related casualties in 1999. | 102 | UXO Accident. Rep. |
| UXO contaminated land cleared in 1999. | 578 ha | UXO Annual Report |

