Annex 5: A summary of the results of the descriptive analysis

**Undernutrition:**
Child stunting (0-59 mo) high*: 27.5% <-2 HAZ (5.6% <-3), (lower in Z3 21.4% than Z1 30.8%) (not clearly cumulative with age);
Wasting (0-59 mo) high*: 12.3% <-2 WHZ (0.52 <-3), (lower in Z3 9.5% than Z1 13.9%). MUAC (6 – 59 mo) < 125mm 3.1%

Undernutrition in mothers high*: BMI < 18.5 kg/m² : 19.7% (2.64% <16) (NS difference in proportion by zone, but highest mean Z3 22.1). Pregnant/lactating mother’s mean MUAC lower than non pregnant/lactating. All mothers MUAC <210mm 3.6%
Mean birth weight 3.12kg, (lowest: Z1 2.93). 17.2% LBW (highest Z1 36.2%)

**Inadequate diet: Infant and young child feeding:**
Timely initiation of breastfeeding 34.6%, Exclusive breastfeeding fair** 37.5%, timely complementary feeding good**97.4%, continued breastfeeding to 2 years 90.6%,
Min. meal frequency 56.6%, min dietary diversity 19.4% (mean IDDS 2.4), min acceptable diet 10.5%.

**Mother’s diets:**
Diets based on rice, vegetables and beans/pulses. Mean IDDS: 4.3 (lowest Z2), IDDS lower in pregnant/lactating (4.2) than non-pregnant/lactating (4.4)

**Household food insecurity:**

**Utilisation:**
Household’s diets rice and vegetable based with beans/pulses 3 days a week and eggs, fish and fruits on average 2 days a week. >90% of adults & children eat ≥3 meals a day. 90% HH have a HDDS >4 ; mean HDDS 6.2 (highest in Z3 6.5). 82% HH have an ‘adequate’ FCS (lowest in Z2, 70%); mean FCS 54.8 (lowest in Z2 49.3).

**Availability:**
Main crops are paddy, sesame and groundnut, paddy dominates in Z2 and Z3, sesame in Z1. Z3 greatest crop variety.
61% HH have access to land, 42% at least 2 acres (nearly all owned, not rented), about 20% irrigated Z1 and Z2, 50% irrigated in Z3. Land owned smallest Z2, landlessness highest Z3. 15% of HH keep no staple stocks, 85% with stocks that last only 15 days. Z1 stocks shortest, Z3 stocks longest.
Iodised salt available in 73% of HH

**Access:**
Purchase dominates as main food source (last 7 days), with some subsistence production most likely and varied in Z2. Round trip travel to market Dry Zone median 1.5-1.75 hours (longest in rainy season) (longest and most variable in Z2).
39% reported food access problems in the year before the survey, most HHs experience one month of food shortage, most in June/July. Currently <2% HH ‘hungry’ on the HHS. 27% HH reported food access problems in the week before the survey but coping strategies only used <10% of households. 6% daily coping, 79% HH ‘adequate’ on the CSI.

**Disease:**
2 week retrospective morbidity 28%, highest: Z2 37.2%.
Fever 9.8%, (highest: Z2 15.6%). Cough 8.5%,
Diarrhoea 7.1% (lowest: Z3 3.8%)

Care during diarrhoea:
Extra fluids: 67.6%, Extra food 2.9%, ORS use: 37.1%,
Zinc tablets/syrup 13.5%/12.8%

**Poor public health environment:**
24% villages have a health centre, otherwise round trip travel median 0.66 – 1 hour (longest and most variable in Z2).
BCG coverage: 89.5%, Measles vaccine coverage: 91.0% Antihelminth coverage: 46.8%; Vitamin A coverage: children 70.8% (lower in Z2 58.6% than in Z3 74.1%), postpartum mothers: 31.8%, Bed net use 89.4% (lowest Z1 84.9%)
ANC by midwife 55.1%, auxiliary midwife 32.8%, doctor 13.4% (by nurse/Dr lower & TBA higher in Z2 than Z3)
Mothers’ vit B1: 54.7% & iron 84.7%

Water, sanitation and hygiene:
12.5% median HH coverage of drinking water on the premises, mean 28% (highest in Z3, 43%). Predominance of protected water source use year round (tube well/bore hole and hand dug well), but 35.5% HHs use unprotected source at some point in the year. Shortest round trip travel time to water Z3 (median 5 mins, range 0-30 mins) all year. 15% of HHs do not filter their drinking water & 25% of HHs do not have access to a latrine.
Hand washing after assisting a child who passed a stool 83.6%; with soap 61.5%.
Disposal of child faeces in latrine 48.9% (lowest Z1:42.0%)
Hand washing before food prep 98.0%, with soap 33.1% (higher in Z2 72.3% than Z3 56.0%)
## Household wealth/poverty:

### Incomes:
Median income sources year round = 2; most common: agricultural wage labour, sale of pulses/beans/sesame, non agricultural wage labour and sale of paddy (highest Z1). Median income in last month 38,000 (0-7,000,000) kyat (highest Z3). 79% HH with working men have one working man, 70% HH with working women have one working woman. Child labour rare.

### Expenditures:
Median expenditure in last month: 127,000 (113,000 – 142.00) kyat (highest in Z3); Food expenditure 55% of total expenditure (higher in Z3 than Z2) (including just under half on rice) Overall low/very low absolute and proportional expenditures on education, adult and child health and transport across the Dry Zone despite variable needs by zone (more spent on adult health in Z3 than Z2).

### Loans/credit:
79% HH have loans, 38% from money lender, 35% from family or friends, 32% from shopkeepers/traders. Govt. bank loans more common in Z3 than Z2. 50% of HH loans are 200,000-300,000 kyat. 59% use loan to buy food (30% of rice spend in last month was on credit, lower in Z3 than Z1), 31% for agricultural inputs/rent land, 22% for health costs.

### Livestock assets:
71% HH own livestock (lowest Z3: 59.9%), mostly chickens and cattle.

### Mean Poverty Score
37.3 (highest in Z3 39.5).
26.1% HH below the national poverty line (lowest Z3: 23.2%), 4.4% below food poverty line (lowest Z3: 3.6%)

### Demography:
**HH with children:** Mean HH size 5.3, % under 5s 23.2% (highest: Z2 24.5%). 10.3% HH have a female head mainly due to husband’s death or migration; mean dependency ratio 0.44; 30.0% HH have migrants (highest: Z1 36.3% & mean # migrants highest 1.8, median 1)

**All HH (with/without children):** Mean HH size 4.5, % under 5s 6.8% (highest: Z2 9.6%). 21% HH have a female head, mainly due to husband’s death; mean dependency ratio 0.34; 31.2% HH have migrants (highest: Z1 34.9%), median # migrants 1.0/ mean 1.59 (highest Z1: 1.7)