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# From Haze to Livelihood Security : Mae Sa Case

inspired by Unique Corn©









# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Research question
- Methodology
- Findings
- Reflections





**1900 : First village settlement**

1940 : Highland Development policy

1948: Animism to Christianity

1965: Opium was made illegal

1995: Corn Introduced


2011: Electricity Introduced

2013: Internet introduced

2015: Mae Chaem Model





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- Ethnic group: Karen
  - Households : 214
  - Population : 850 People
  - Women : 400
  - Religion: Christianity



# Main Sources of Income





# Income





# Income





# Research Question

How does the Mae Sa community  
build resilience and adapt to  
challenges for livelihood security?



# Research Methods

1. Participatory Observation
2. Observation
3. Key informant interview
4. Focused group discussion
5. Social mapping



# Participatory Observation





# Observation





# Key Informant Interview





















# Key informant interview









# Key informant interview

















# Key informant interview





# In-depth Interview





# Focus Group Discussion





# Social Mapping





# FINDINGS





# Current Challenges

- Ecological change (eg. Air pollution, forest degradation, water scarcity, etc)
- Social/culture change (eg. Religion, cloths, language, etc)
- Economic
- **Resilience**
- Rice farming, culture, etc

# Forest Degradation













# Water Scarcity/ Pollution









# Social Transition

















# Resilience



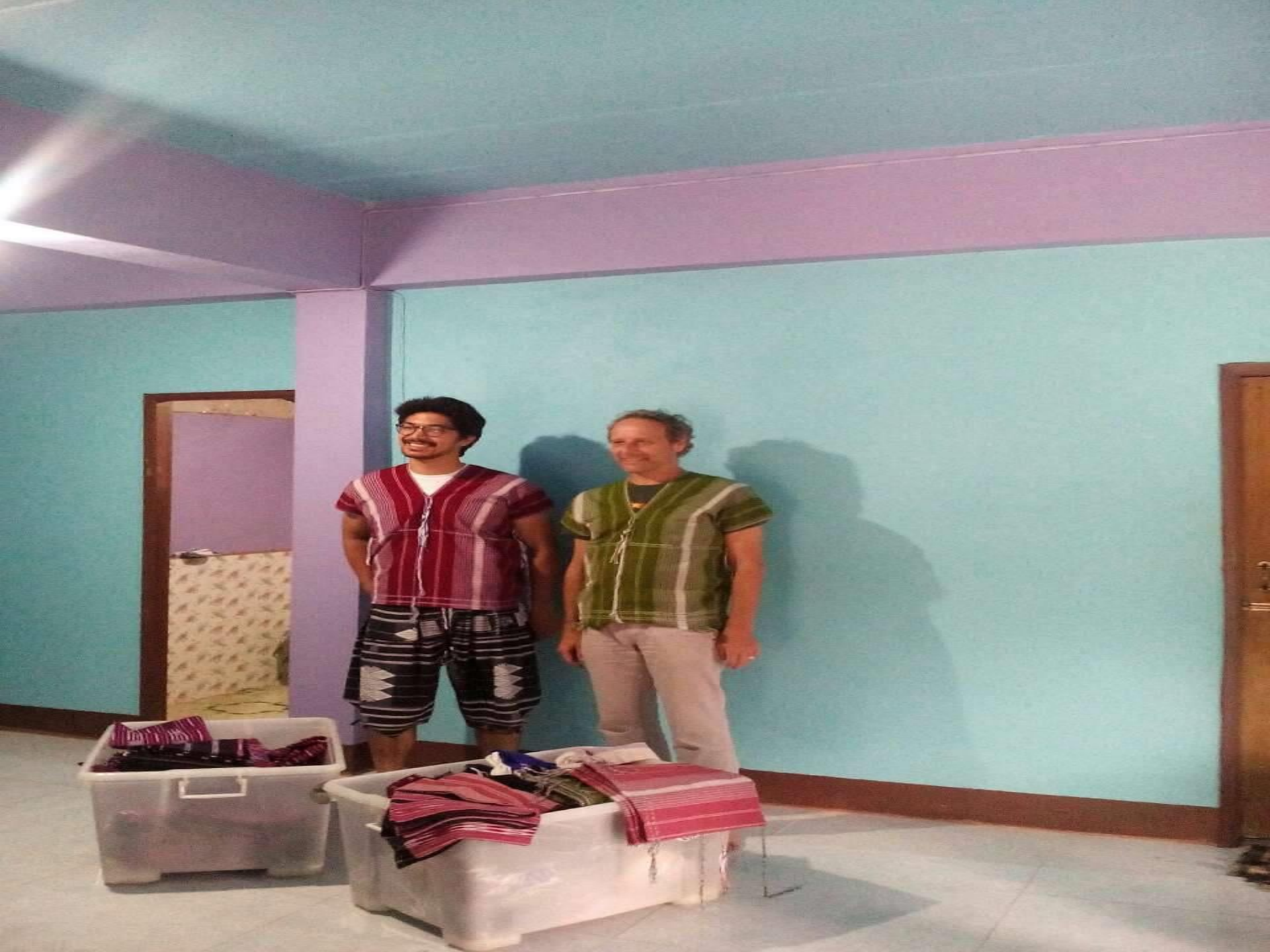


























# Reflection on Challenges





# Challenges of research group

















# Challenges





Thank You For  
Your Attention

