

ANNUAL REPORT

01 April 2011 - 31 March 2012



Metta Development Foundation
Regeneration Initiative



Little girls from a child care centre in Ayeyarwaddy having fun on the tyre swing

Acknowledgement

Metta Development Foundation sincerely thanks individuals, partner and donor organisations, government ministries, friends in the international community as well as our staff, volunteers and the local communities.

Your combined efforts have positively impacted the well-being and quality of life for people in Myanmar.

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2009 - 2014

The Regeneration Initiative's Coverage

To assist 1,500 communities/villages in 45 townships that will benefit 650,000 villagers to emerge from the devastating consequences of conflict and humanitarian emergencies, and to help communities move towards sustainable growth and development.

**Year Three Accomplishments by Sector
April 2011 – March 2012****Agriculture and Forestry Sector**

Sector activities in 255 villages with
39,401 direct beneficiaries

175 FFS activities in 175 villages
with 3,399 participating farmers

1 FLE with 30 Farmers

135 Upland Agriculture and Community Forestry
projects directly benefitting 26,868 persons

More than 1.2 million seedlings produced by
112 community nurseries

11 community forests and 46 mini forests

2 community forests received designation
status benefitting 856 persons

Capacity Building for Development

224 education and training sessions offered

Construction of new Bago Training centre
40% completed

Emergency and Development Sector

Responded to 2 types of disasters
reaching 110,531 people in 105 villages
and 58 IDP camps

39,212 IDPs in 59 camps
received humanitarian aid

1,588 persons from 9 villages
benefited from emergency flood relief

64,955 people benefited from the
Mangrove Reforestation project
in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta

56 new community nurseries
grew approximately 800,000 seedlings

386 people 12 villages participated in
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training

Executive Summary

Year three marks the midpoint of Metta Development Foundation's (Metta) five year Regeneration Initiative (RI) which includes many accomplishments, many lessons learned as well as new challenges. The leadership transition took place when their first executive director stepped down, combined with other changes in the board structure as the new executive director and head office management team stepped into their roles.

Metta's programme sectors had many accomplishments some of which are shown in the side margins of the executive summary and others are described within the sections including some success stories about how the local projects impacted the local people and their communities. Programmes are implemented in various parts of the country from the far north where Kachin state borders China to the south where the Ayeyarwaddy river delta is located. Coordination takes place through Metta's 4 branch offices and a head office located strategically in various states and regions.

The Participatory Action Research (PAR) model continues to be the foundation on which development efforts are built, making them sustainable for future generations. In addition to using the PAR, each programme sector uses unique approaches for designing and implementing the local projects. These approaches provide both structure and flexibility for local project management committees. Local people and communities also are given education and training opportunities which are integral to enhancing their understanding, awareness and skills that are intended to improve their quality of life. Due to several factors such as the pervasive poverty, armed conflict and low education, accomplishments across and within the sectors are uneven. However, all sectors are steadily progressing toward achieving their objectives.

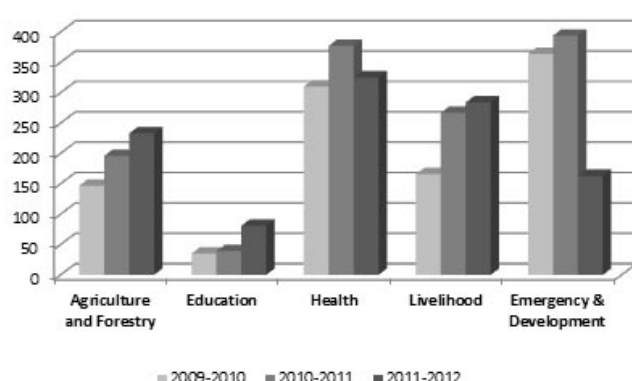
The Regeneration Initiative, through funding from a donor pool, continues to support the same programme sectors, which are:

- Agriculture and Forestry
- Education
- Health
- Livelihood
- Emergency and Development
- Capacity Building for Development

Separate sections on Metta's monitoring and evaluation activities and finances are also included in this report.

The table below compares the numbers of villages reached by sector during the first three years. The Agriculture and Forestry, Education, Emergency and Development, and Livelihood Sectors are experiencing steady growth; and the Health Sector has either met or exceeded its objective every year. However, the fewer number of villages in the Health Sector is due to the gradual phasing out by HIV/AIDS project. Also the optical Luck Eye project was not carried out this year. The fluctuations in villages reached by activities in the Emergency and Development Sector depend on the number and nature of emergency responses needed.

Comparison of Participating Villages by Programme Sector During the First Three Years



During the third year USD 7.3 million funds were received which was an increase from USD 3.1 million in year two. The increase was due to funds received for the Emergency and Development Sector and the Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation Programme.

Myanmar's future appears to be optimistic at this unique time in its history as the country shifts to a new government. It is a time filled with opportunities and contradictions as many ethnic areas are now receptive to development opportunities where groups have entered into ceasefire agreements. Early in the year conflict broke out in Kachin state which was brought to the attention of the Myitkyina branch office that responded with emergency aid. Fortunately, this situation has not affected the majority of Metta's development efforts throughout the country as they continue to grow. The country is also being flooded with international actors from the international business community and large international non-governmental organisations. Metta's response to the changing country situation is to adequately prepare staff, local partners and donor organisations so that the integrity of its development activities are uncompromised.

Livelihood Sector

284 village projects with 42,276 beneficiaries

Health Sector

321 hygiene trainings in 14 villages with 2,201 participants

15 new village water supply projects directly benefitted 8,775 persons

1 village hydropower project serving 36 households in Kayan state

Malaria control project in 32 villages

Community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention Project reached 572,614 persons in 214 villages and 64 quarters

Mobilised 2,371 PLHIVs

72 Local AIDS Committees formed

67 PLHIV peer groups created

1,071 HIV orphans received educational support

10,078 persons reached through 96 education programmes

Education Sector

Education activities in 80 villages benefitting 5,421 children

50 ECCD centres constructed
2 primary school constructed

22 ECCD training sessions with 723 participants

Responsive Education Partnership (REP) project piloted in 8 remote villages of Southern Shan state

Monitoring and Evaluation

12 Projects piloting a new M & E System

27 visits by donors and others to projects

Independent evaluation recommended continuing the Kayan Development Programme

517 Total staff strength in 5 offices

9.2 million in Total Funds

29 received from Donor Organisations and 26 Individuals

Introduction

The Regeneration Initiative's Overall Objectives for Myanmar 2009 – 2014

To assist 1,500 communities/villages in 45 townships that will benefit 650,000 villagers to emerge from the devastating consequences of conflict and humanitarian emergencies, and to help communities move towards sustainable growth and development.

To transfer responsibilities to branch offices with the aim of increasing organisational efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.

Established in 1998, Metta Development Foundation (Metta) is the largest and most well known nongovernmental development organisation (NGO) in Myanmar. It is committed to assisting civil society become self-reliant and making a peaceful transition through sustainable social and economic growth. Its organisational structure includes a head office in Yangon and four branch offices located strategically throughout the country including: Myitkyina, Kachin state; Lashio, Northern Shan state; and Taunggyi, Southern Shan state. The Yangon branch coordinates emergency responses and projects outside the scope of other branch offices. There are also three coordination offices located in the Ayeyarwaddy region (Myaungmya and Patheingyi) and Kayah region (Loileikaw). Coordination offices are often set up in response to specific situations such as emergencies and are closed after the project response ends. Metta also manages three research and training centres that are located in Kachin state, Southern Shan state and the Bago region. During the past three years, approximately 500 staff have managed programmes with an average annual budget of 5 million USD.

This is the third annual report for the Regeneration Initiative (RI) which is organised by programme sector objectives: Agriculture and Forestry; Education; Health; Livelihood; Emergency and Development; and Capacity Building for Development. This report is based on reports from all the branch offices as well as independent evaluations and audits. Each sector has a brief introduction followed by a description of its activities. The sector's achievements and challenges are also included which provide information about progress being made within each sector.

The report also includes separate sections on Metta's monitoring and evaluation efforts as well as its finances. Both programme and financial information about the large donor pool that supports the RI are available in the Financial section. Additional information such as maps of programme areas, a glossary, and some summary tables with information about sector's achievements are included in the appendices. Other information is available upon request.

Metta uses a multifaceted approach to accomplish the second overall objective of increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of branch offices as they continue to provide opportunities for the staff to experience professional and personal growth. It is through these education and training efforts combined with grounded experience that enables them to respond appropriately and efficiently with genuine compassion.

Metta's staff is skilled at conducting rapid needs assessments as well as gathering baseline population data from local records and through conducting interviews with local people in each project area. At a minimum, the baseline data provides information about the number of project participants (males and females) and direct beneficiaries.

The organisation's transition in leadership to a new Executive Director and Board chairperson that took place during year three is going well. Input for making decisions takes place at several levels throughout the organisational structure. The Senior Management Team (SMT), formed during the first year of the Regeneration Initiative (RI), makes overall decisions especially regarding policy. The SMT is composed of branch office coordinators, national sector coordinators, the head office management team and the executive director. At the local level, branch offices are forming guiding teams that will have an advisory role. Decisions regarding day to day operations in the head office are made by the Executive Director in consultation with the head office management team.

Early in the year, when conflict broke out in Kachin state it was brought to the attention of the Myitkyina branch office that responded with emergency aid. The area where the conflict is taking place has a total of 547 projects in the livelihood, health, education, and agriculture and forestry sectors. Nearly seventeen percent (16.6%) of these projects have been affected to some extent by the conflict with 10.7% being totally affected. Fortunately, this situation has not affected the majority of Metta's development efforts throughout the country as they continue to grow.

An FFS study plot in Northern Shan State



Agriculture and Forestry Sector

Objectives

Agriculture - To increase the available food supply through increasing the rice yield and growing vegetables and fruit trees; use environmentally friendly methods to develop and disseminate appropriate technology among lowland and upland farmers and communities via local Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Farmer-led Extension (FLE) services, offering short courses and crop-based water supplies in at least 430 villages, plus hold annual Farmer Field Days.

Forestry - To support establishing mini and community forests in 100 villages.

Beneficiaries - An estimated 72,370 persons will benefit from both objectives. Agriculture projects in 430 villages and forestry projects in 100 villages.

Myanmar's primary sources of food supply and livelihood are generated from its agriculture and forestry industries. In order to support livelihood projects in project areas, Metta continues to actively encourage eco-friendly techniques for growing rice, as well as short and long-term crops of fruit and forest trees.

During the reporting year **39,401 persons directly benefitted from activities in the agriculture and forestry sector which took place in 255 villages within 4 states and one region.**

Agriculture

Through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) local farmers learn how to integrate their traditional knowledge with contemporary sustainable and ecologically sound agriculture development practices. The Participatory Action Research (PAR) is the platform for community development that embraces the values of inclusive participation where everyone has a voice. The FFS approach is used throughout the agriculture and forestry sector in order for farmers to stabilize and increase their food supply as well as support their livelihoods. Consequently, all participating farmers in upland and lowland areas, central and community nurseries, community and mini forests practice FFS methods.

Overview of FFS training includes:

- Environmentally friendly methods
- Selecting quality seeds for higher yield
- Selecting land based on study plot criteria
- Preparing the seedbed
- Transplanting seedlings
- Water and pest management
- Making organic fertilisers and pesticides
- Using new technology such as a drum seeder and a rotary weeder

The participating farmers use one acre of their own land as a study plot and varietal performance test for one year. Having a successful harvest at least partially addresses seasonal food shortages which many households face. The crops raised also introduce a broader variety of food for a healthier diet.

Monitoring activities including monitoring workshops and follow-up visits were conducted by the project team and the FFS facilitators with participating farmers.

Achievements in Year 3

Farmer Field School (FFS)

FFS activities took place in three states (Kachin, Kayah and Shan-northern and southern), as well as in the Ayeyarwaddy region. **A total of 3,399 farmers participated in 175 FFS activities during the reporting year. Direct beneficiaries of the FFS activities included 12,533 persons from 2,654 households in 175 villages (representing one FFS per village).**

Please refer to the following table which combines all the activities for FFS farmers in agriculture and forestry.

Summary of FFS Farmers in Agriculture & Forestry

3 States 1 Region	FFS	Farmers	Acres	Type of FFS
Ayeyarwaddy	31	567	772	Lowland
Kachin	14	283	211	Lowland
Kachin	20	488	289	Upland
S. Shan & Kayah	24	248	286	Lowland & Upland
S. Shan	60	1,295	1,067	Upland
N. Shan	26	253	193	Upland & Lowland
Total	175	3,399	2,818	Lowland & Upland

Please note that even though 3,399 farmers participated in FFS activities, 495 farmers attended training only and had not planted their plots as of March 31, 2012. Consequently, their acreage is not shown in the table and will be included in the year four report.

Upland and Lowland Agriculture

Achievements

Improving rice production is crucial for both upland and lowland farmers in stabilising food security for their families. Through the FFS an upland rice study plot was developed in Northern and Southern Shan state. Weeds were one of the main constraints to growing upland rice because weed eradication represented nearly half the production costs. Consequently, farmers left their fields unweeded which results in very low yields.

New technologies to improve crop production through tackling the weed problem introduced to Northern and Southern Shan state in the reporting year included: selecting quality seeds, sowing seeds in rows making weeding easier; using compost, as well as using a rotary weeder and weeding in a timely way. Ten weeders were distributed to each village participating in the project. **Using the weeders was found to be very efficient, reducing the time spent weeding by 20 days.**

The rice crops planted during the wet season in parts of Kachin and Southern Shan states had good results due to effective water management combined with other FFS practices.

Kachin state's new lowland rice project successfully demonstrated that the farmers' costs were reduced by using the FFS techniques. **Two hundred and forty eight (248) participating farmers planted a total of 211.25 acres where the yield increased from 46.6% to 65.1% per acre. This represented an over all increase of 18.5 baskets per acre. Consequently, the food supply for 1,582 persons (direct beneficiaries) from 14 villages involved in this project are becoming more stable with each passing month.**

In the Ayeyarwaddy region more than eight varieties of local rice including salt tolerant rice were produced and 310 rotary weeders and 31 drum seeders were distributed to FFS and FLE farmers so they could adapt the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). Each village received on average 10 rotary weeders and one drum seeder.

FFS field days were held in three communities where participants presented their field study results and the results of the agro-ecosystem analysis for the entire season. Thirty three (33) new village leaders also attended the field days where they participated in a workshop to learn about FFS and the past season's achievements.



Paddy farmers from the Ayeyarwaddy region transplanting rice seedlings in rows.

FFS Challenges

Some challenges in Southern Shan state are unique to the region, especially the poor soil quality that dramatically affects the plant's ability to survive. Other problems that damage crops include forest fires in the summer and frost in the winter.

Challenges in Northern Shan state were that: community participation in the general FFS activities was low; animals openly grazing destroyed crops; transportation was difficult during the rainy season and some communities had security concerns. The instability due to the armed conflict prevented farmers from working in their paddy fields. Many times these affected farmers went in search of work to another village where they do not own any land.

Another ongoing problem in a few villages is that businessmen pay local farmers to replant their fields with poppy seeds which directly competes with and undermines the FFS methods.

Farmer Led Extension (FLE)

The Farmer Led Extension (FLE) training model enables farmers in remote areas to participate in FFS training at a local training research centre. During the monsoon rice-growing season, three month long FLE courses are usually offered annually at the CARD Centre in Alam, Kachin state. However, in year three, **one new FLE was offered** in June 2011. Although it began at the CARD Centre, due to security concerns, it was moved to the Ayeyarwaddy FFS at Sin Guang village in Patheingyi township.

Thirty (30) participants (27 men and 3 women) attended the FLE representing 13 organisations from 4 regions and 3 states.

Regarding follow-up of the FLE from the previous year in the Ayeyarwaddy region, all 94 FLE alumni continued practicing the new methods of cultivating rice. Most alumni created a seed production plot that was planted with a salt resistant variety of rice which is in high demand throughout the coastal region. **They were able to increase the total acreage to 131 acres of rice averaging nearly one and one half acres per household.**

Five FLE alumni were selected to be community FFS facilitators in the region. Other FLE activities included organising field day activities in 3 FLE communities to which local farmers were invited to learn about FFS methods. **A review workshop was also held at the Singgaung training centre which was attended by 19 alumni and 5 farmers representing local villages.** During this workshop individual farmers shared their experiences and made their action plans for the coming year.

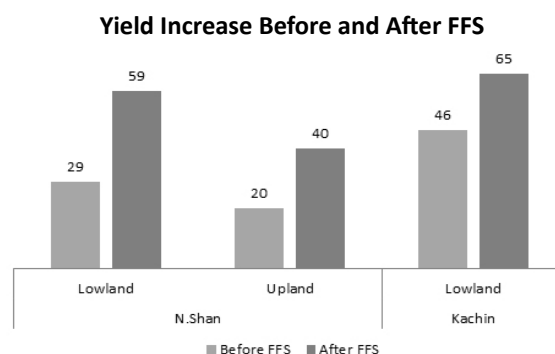
FLE Challenges

A major challenge of FLE alumni was that they were no longer able to serve the community because some left in search of other work or other family commitments.

Farmers from lowland areas of Southern Shan state have difficulties with water management.

FFS and FLE Yields

The FFS methods have been quite successful with an increased yield of 19 baskets to 30 baskets in both lowland and upland rice crops harvested in Northern Shan and Kachin states as shown in the chart below.



The yield data for the Ayeyarwaddy region is not included in the chart above, because the baseline information was not available. However, during year three, **18 tons of high quality salt tolerant rice seed was produced and distributed to FFS and FLE farmers.** The seed was also available for sale to other farmers and any organisation supporting farmers. **The positive results experienced by the farmers most importantly allowed them to reestablish their rice farms and the yield also increased for many.**

Forestry

Upland Agriculture and Community Forestry are an offshoot of the FFS for the Upland Crops Initiative that involves the three central nurseries and establishing community nurseries. Seedlings are grown and distributed from the central nurseries which are located at the three research training centres described later in this section. The central nurseries also provide support to the community nurseries in the form of plants and other starter materials for community and mini-forests.

The year end information for these projects shows that **the total number of participants was 5,250 from 135 villages located in 3 states and one region with 26,868 direct beneficiaries.**

The table below shows the seedlings produced in the central nurseries.

**Seedlings Produced by
The Research and Training Centres'
Central Nurseries**

Centre	Seedlings Produced		
	Fruit	Forest	Total
Naung Leng	9,098	1,299	10,397
Naung Kham	5,700	6,103	11,803
CARD	1,735	6,043	7,778
Total	16,533	13,445	29,978

The following chart shows that the efforts of **local people produced over 1,000,000 seedlings in 131 community nurseries.** Please refer to the appendices for the summary table with upland agriculture and community forestry projects.

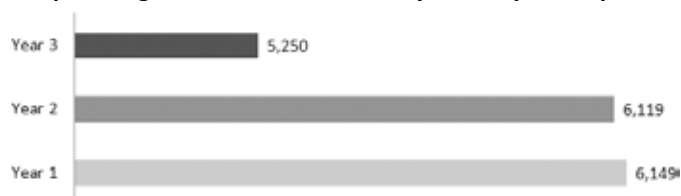
Seedlings Produced by Community Nurseries

State/ Region	Nurseries	Seedlings Production		
		Fruit	Forest	Total
Kachin	42	3,190	375,125	378,315
Kayah	16	8,817	13,370	22,187
S. Shan	47	497,897	47,462	545,359
N. Shan	26	64,579	9,860	74,439
Total	131	574,483	445,817	1,020,300

Forty seven (47) villages in Kachin state and Sagaing region participated in the upland agriculture and community forestry projects during year three. The decrease from 58 villages in year two was planned by the project. The local communities were expected to continue caring for the plants until they were distributed, after which time the local communities will decide whether to continue operating the local nurseries. Also, at the end of each year some seedlings may not be ready for distribution but they are distributed in the following year.

The chart below compares the number of participants in the upland agriculture and community forestry during the past three years. Participants are the actual persons directly involved in the project.

**Three Year Comparison of
Upland Agriculture and Community Forestry Participants**



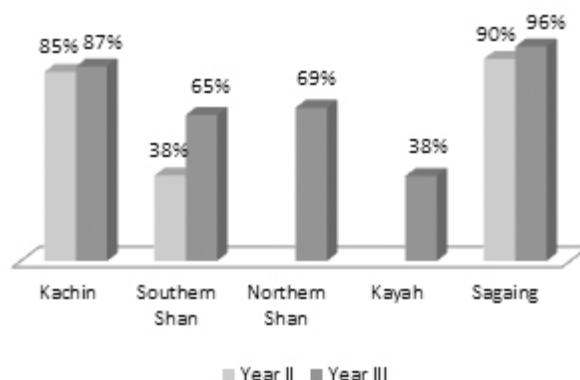
The information in the chart shows a gradual decline in participants during the three year period because the project plans to phase out unless additional funding is received. However, even though the projects are scaling down, the local communities continue to operate the nurseries.

Forestry/Upland Agriculture and Community Forestry Achievements

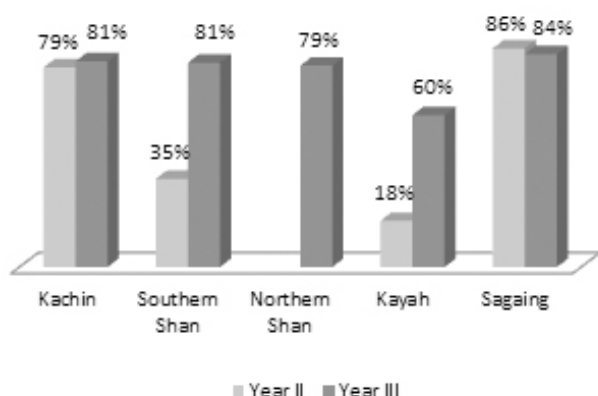
Seedling Survival Rate

The effectiveness of the FFS methods is shown in the survival rate of forest and fruit seedlings as compared during years two and three in the following charts.

Forest Seedlings' Survival Rate



Fruit Seedlings' Survival Rate



Note: Data is not available for year two in Northern Shan states because the seedlings had not reached the planting stage.

Many varieties of fruit and forest were raised in the central and community nurseries. Varieties of fruit crops included: mango, grapefruit, lemon, dot fruit, tamarind, guava, honey orange, lychee, rambutan, cashew nut, walnut, masala, species of orange, pomelo, mandarin orange, orange, papaya, avocado, chestnut, coffee, longan and macadamia nut.

Forest tree varieties included: water pine, mezali, yinmar, taung cherry, nature soup, gangaw, zunpan, neem, silver oak, teak, pine, yemane, ironwood, sagawa, agarwood, star flower, almond, wild palm, cedrela, hkalwang and kankaw.

Upland agriculture and community forestry project staff attended the International Year of the Forests Day celebration organised by the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry. Project staff presented a project photo exhibit for this event. The celebration took place on October 21 in Myitkyina.

Community Forests

Community forests receive their designation through 30-year land use certificates that are issued by the Myanmar government's Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry in the respective states and regions. The designation process takes several years.

Two more designations as community forests in Kachin State were approved in year three bringing the total to three. They were the forest community villages of La Ban with 672 persons and Kawa Yang with 184 persons. Six more community forests in Kachin state and two in Kayah state are in the designation process. It is significant to note that the **average survival rate for seedlings planted in the community forests exceeds 92%.**

Mini Forests

Mini forest projects are small areas of community-owned land that have been planted with a variety of forest species by community members.

The table below shows both the community and mini forests established during the third year.

Summary of Community and Mini Forests

State	Community Forest	Mini Forest	Direct Beneficiaries
Kachin	9		6,099
S. Shan		22	1,788
N. Shan		22	963
Kayah	2	2	419
Total	11	46	9,269

Project Challenges

As stated previously, frost killed some crops growing in Southern Shan state; for example, the green tea plants did not survive during the first year.

Participant awareness needs to be increased in Northern Shan state, because some farmers were unfamiliar with some plant varieties and did not understand the value for planting them. The seed selection process was weak and better quality seeds were also needed to improve the seedlings' survival rate and yield.

Value Added Activities for Women Farmers

In year three, the **15 participating women farmers attended training workshops on food preservation and natural dyeing for fabric.** These were the only activities available in the reporting year.

Research and Training Centres

Metta has established two research and training centres. Their partner in Northern Shan state, the Northern Shan Kachin Baptist Association, established the centre at Naung Leng. All these centres support agriculture and forestry projects.

- Centre for Action Research and Demonstration (CARD), Alam village, Kachin State – established in 2001
- Naung Kham, Southern Shan state – forest and forest planting, research and training – established in 2003
- Naung Leng, Northern Shan state – established by the Northern Shan Kachin Baptist Association in 1998 – upland agriculture and community forestry projects started in 2010 in cooperation with Metta

The CARD and Naung Kham centres also host training conducted by other organisations/groups; the Naung Leng centre supports only agriculture and forestry project activities. Each centre has a central nursery where plants are grown and distributed to the community nurseries. The CARD and Naung Kham Centres have income generating activities that include livestock, conducting training and their nurseries.

The centre in Awng Ja is closed because it is located in the conflict zone and no activity has taken place there since beginning of year three.



A woman in S. Shan state planting a forest tree seedling.

A new eco-friendly centre is under construction in the Bago region which is discussed in the Capacity Building for Development Sector.

Achievements

In spite of the instability in Kachin state, the CARD centre was able to continue agriculture and forestry project activities, as well as the centres' income generation activities. **The centre coordinated with 25 community nurseries and 6 community forests in Kachin state and one region.** The centre also collected seeds and other nursery supporting materials that were distributed to the community nurseries. They held mass meetings and conducted follow-up and monitoring activities, but were unable to host FLE season long training planned to start in June 2011 due to security concerns.

A total of 36 activities that included training courses on a variety of topics as well as exposure trips and opportunities for farmers to visit other farmers in neighbouring states were conducted at the Naung Kham centre. The Centre coordinated two separate cross visits in Southern Shan state and Kayah area for 114 participating farmers. These visits provided unique opportunities for farmers to share their FFS experience with farmers outside their home areas.

Three workshops specifically for village leaders were offered as part of the Naung Kham centre's FFS activities which were attended by 133 persons.



Members of a community forest in Kachin state standing among their growing plantation.

Education Sector

Objectives

To improve the access to and quality of education at the early childhood and primary school levels through assisting in ensuring adequate school buildings, furniture and educational materials are available where possible.

Beneficiaries are approximately 9,200 children 5 years and younger and 11,500 primary school children in at least 235 villages.

Metta believes that education plays a critical role that positively affects long-term development, especially in remote and rural areas. The significance of education is even more imperative in a country where education services are provided unevenly, especially in areas which are still experiencing armed conflict. Metta uses a comprehensive holistic approach to education beginning in a child's early years. This approach prioritises improved access to quality education at the early childhood and primary school levels while raising the community's awareness and value for education at the same time. The two components of this early education intervention are:

- The Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) model - focuses on children below five years of age and helps prepare pre-school age children to develop social skills
- The Child Centred Approach (CCA) – focuses on primary school age children and provides a new perspective for parents and teachers

In year three a new pilot project entitled the Responsive Education Partnership (REP) was initiated in Southern Shan state with the PaO National Organisation through their Education Department.

These programmes combined with school construction were the key activities that took place in the education sector.

The ECCD, CCA and REP activities in the Education Sector took place in 80 villages within 4 states and 2 regions. A total of 5,421 children and students (2,799 boys and 2,622 girls) directly benefited from these programmes. ECCD construction is shown later in this section. Please refer to the Appendices for the summary table of activities in the Education Sector.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

ECCD incorporates many learning styles in recognition of the many ways in which children grow (physically, mentally, spiritually, psychologically, socially, etc.). This includes experiencing experimenting, exploring and discovering the world around them in meaningful ways. Consequently, ECCD nurtures children's ability to thrive while providing a stimulating and safe environment to learn.

Achievements

A total of 723 persons participated in ECCD training during year three for community leaders, ECCD management committees, teachers and parent education facilitators as well as the villagers. Even though other training, such as development awareness, Mangrove Environmental Education (MEE) and hygiene was conducted at the ECCD centres, the table below only shows ECCD training.

ECCD Training

Title	Trainings	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
ECCD Awareness, Preparation Seminar & PRA	6	120	13	133
Management Committee & Accounting	5	194	25	319
Teachers' Training	4	0	104	104
Parent Education Facilitator	5	17	88	105
Toy Making	2	12	50	62
Total	22	343	280	723

The local village management committee is critical to the programmes's success. Their primary role is managing the centres and all its activities including overseeing the income generating projects that support the teachers' salaries as well as the centre's design and construction.

The centres also function as a multipurpose community centre where local people attend workshops, training sessions and meetings, etc. A good example of this is that development and hygiene workshops were facilitated by project staff for 380 persons from 11 villages during year three.

In this reporting year, three ECCD centres built by Metta located in the Cyclone Nargis affected area of Yangon region have received support from Japanese donors. This situation is unique to these centres because their economic conditions/harsh poverty make it extremely difficult for the local villagers to generate adequate local support of the centres.

Challenges

The challenges many of the local programmes faced are thematic and are being experienced in many of the programme areas to some degree. This is normal and reflects the varying degree of progress made that includes:

- the parent education facilitators have limited time to volunteer and support the project because they need to work
- teacher turnover is high in some areas
- teacher's skills generally need to be improved
- some local income generation projects are unable to fully support the teacher's salaries constantly
- raising village awareness of ECCD projects to strengthen support for them

Three villages located in the conflict area have been unable to continue participating in the project. Hopefully, they will resume in the future.



Parent education training in S. Shan state.

ECCD Centre Construction

New ECCD Centres were constructed in each participating village which provided a space for pre-school children, including ones with special needs, to transition into primary school. The ECCD programme involves managing the centres, as well as providing training to teachers, ECCD committee members, parent facilitators and community leaders.

Often a temporary centre is set up until new construction of permanent centers is completed. For example, currently, 12 temporary centres are operating in the Ayeyarwaddy region attended by 279 children.

Metta provides separate funds for construction and setting up the ECCD centre. The construction funds cover approximately half the cost and local villagers provide the labour, some materials, as well as the remainder of the funds. The set-up funds include the initial teacher salaries, centre management and maintenance, and nutrition (rice) for the children,

Achievements

During year three, of planned 57 centres, more than 50 have been completed in 4 states and 2 regions. 16 ECCD centres are constructed in Kachin state. Two that are located in the conflict zone are no longer open. Fortunately, **attendance remains high at 89% in the remaining 14 ECCD centres.**

Metta also supports primary school construction on a limited basis which is separate from the ECCD construction. In year three, **one primary school was constructed in Northern Shan state and in Kachin state an extension building was constructed as shown in the table below.**

Primary School Construction

State	School	Size	Beneficiaries
N.Shan	Loe Mon	40'x25'	48
Kachin	Sha Re Uma	60' x 25'	300
Total	2 Schools		348

Please refer the Appendices for the summary table with information about the new ECCD centre construction.

Metta also continued to provide **support for teachers' salaries, nutrition and centre maintenance in 9 villages that were affected by Cyclone Nargis** in the Ayeyarwaddy region.

The following accounts are about some children and teachers from Kachin state.

Dut La - Age 3 Years

When Dut La, a boy age 3 years, first went to the ECCD centre he was unable to talk, spoke only one word and his full name. He was unable to talk to the teacher, ask permission to go to the toilet, etc. Because of his limited communication skills, more of the teacher's time was needed. Six months later he could say the teacher's name, his friend's name and was able to sing. This child was much happier because he was able to communicate with others.

Cho Mar Phyto - Age 5 Years

When Cho Mar Phyto, a girl age 5 years, began attending ECCD activities she did not cry or talk and was unable to walk confidently. The teacher ensured that she was included in all the activities. Cho Mar Phyto enjoyed stories very much; however, she could not coordinate or follow the hand and arm gestures when singing.

Around three weeks passed when her uncle arrived on a motorcycle to take her home. She was afraid on the way home, and after arriving home told her uncle in front of her family that she was afraid. Cho Mar Phyto's family was very pleased to hear her communicating like this. She has also begun to greet the teachers and is now participating in singing songs and can make some hand gestures. Her walking gradually improves and she is even able to run. She can now say her name and the name of the person who accompanies her to school.

Teachers

Two women teachers describe their work as being challenging because the children have so many problems, and many needs, all of which require a great deal of time. Eventually, the teachers begin to love them, had more patience, are able to listen to the children, were able to identify the children's interests and gain confidence in their ability as teachers. In turn, the children love them and forgave the teachers for any misunderstandings. One important lesson the teachers have learned is that they must not break promises made to the children.

Generally, project staff and villagers observe that the parent's behaviours have improved as they are not as likely to hit their children and are more interested in and understanding of their children. Parents have more time to focus on work, had more time to devote to generating their incomes and are more confident and happier. Local village people also recognise that they are benefitting from managing the project.

Child-Centred Approach (CCA)

The community-led Child-Centred Approach (CCA) in primary schools is child-friendly and encourages parent's involvement to ensure that everyone benefits from the stimulating learning environment. The CCA includes upgrading the existing education infrastructure by repairing schools and building new ones, supplying new furniture as well as teaching and learning materials in addition to facilitating intensive teacher training workshops and public meetings to raise awareness about CCA.

Achievements

The CCA in Kachin state is in its second year and is experiencing **positive results reflected in parents supporting their children with 90% of students attending primary school**. Three villages received start-up funds to support teacher salaries, CCA awareness training and teaching and learning materials. The combined population of the villages is 1,524 persons including 249 students and 15 teachers. The management committee is functioning better because they have more experience besides receiving more training and monitoring.

Challenges

Primary challenges are finding qualified teachers from the local villages as well as teacher turnover. The management committee wants to improve how to provide adequate the teachers' salaries and improve teachers' skills. They also want to raise the village's awareness of CCA to increase support of the project.



Children in Kachin state happily attending school using the learning materials distributed through CCA activities.

Responsive Education Partnerships (REP)

The Responsive Education Partnerships (REP) programme began implementation in July 2011. The programme's goal is to improve education services and access to education. REP has the objective of improving the capacity of partner local non-state actors and communities within the education sector. In the long term, learning from the programme can contribute to improving responsive governance practices. The PaO National Organisation (PNO) Education Department in Southern Shan State is Metta's implementing partner. The PNO is a former ceasefire group and is now the local government in the area. The programme initially included the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) Education Department but has been postponed due to ongoing socio-political upheaval and armed conflict activities in Kachin State. The programme is supported by the European Union's Non-State Actors scheme. In terms of the programme title:

- *responsive* means that community voices are heard and decisions are made by the concerned people;
- *education* focuses primarily on primary education but will also include pre-school/children under 5; and
- *partnerships* refers to communities, PNO and Metta working together as well as the government Department of Education at various levels and other stakeholders.

Achievements

The programme is being implemented in Southern Shan state by a project team comprised of staff seconded by the PNO Social Department. Coordination and capacity building activities at PNO and community level have been carried out. Key programme achievements are:

- The PNO has identified the role and needs of the Education Department through an in-depth field research conducted through the project. An action plan has been developed to deepen its public administration role to thus improve educational services.

- At the community level, 8 project villages were selected through the PRA process in 4 townships of Southern Shan state. The school committees in these villages have been reformed with increased women's participation. The committees have also developed action plans to improve the learning environment. Action plans funded through the project include making furniture, renovating school buildings, building toilets and improving water storage. Projected community contributions for these activities averages 45%. Other initiatives are also being undertaken by the committees, including building fences around the school compound, planting shade trees in the school compound and constructing playgrounds for the school children.
- Coordination between relevant stakeholders has increased, with more participation from the PaO Women's Association and the PaO Literacy and Culture Association at education-related events and initiatives.

**Responsive Education Partnerships (REP)
Three Year Pilot Project (July 2011 – June 2014)
with the PaO National Organisation (PNO)
at community level**

Southern Shan State 8 Villages selected through the PRA process 4 Townships
Total population base 104 Households 3,056 Persons
Other beneficiaries include members of the PNO Education Department, teachers and school committee members
Participating Student Population 632 Students: 310 boys and 322 girls
Major Achievements ➤ 8 School committees formed – one per village ➤ Each committee developed a school action plan to improve the learning environment in primary schools

Health Sector

Objectives

To improve early detection and prevention of endemic illnesses and promote personal hygiene knowledge at the community level, and increase and improve the quality of drinking water and sanitation in at least 300 villages, benefitting an estimated 180,000 persons.

The health sector combines several approaches that will improve access to and utilisation of health services to approximately 180,000 persons in rural areas by 2014. These approaches include:

- improving the quality and availability of drinking water and sanitation
- improving early detection and prevention of endemic illnesses
- promoting personal hygiene knowledge at the individual and community levels
- strategising harm reduction initiatives arresting the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria

The Health Sector's activities benefited a total of 573,391 persons from projects in 325 villages. The approaches used to accomplish these outcomes are presented in the Health Sector's section. Please refer to the Appendices for the summary table that shows the health sector activities by project type.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Water and sanitation (WatSan) projects focus on providing safe supplies of drinking water, watershed management and training on hygienic practices as well as constructing latrines. The newly created gravity flow systems are a source of clean water that comes out of a local tap. Some villages also have reservoirs for storing water. Having these local water sources saves villagers time travelling long distances to fetch water and helps them have more productive days. A clean water supply dramatically improves personal hygiene, thereby reducing the incidence of water borne diseases and improving the villagers' quality of life.

Achievements

Fifteen (15) new water supply projects in 15 villages were implemented in year three that directly benefitted 8,775 persons. All the water was accessed through gravity flow systems and not wells. The water sources were natural springs located at higher elevations usually within two miles from the villages. After the systems were in place, water was routed to the tap stands that were constructed near local houses.

The water quality test results found the water suitable for drinking and domestic use; time spent fetching water was reduced on average by 30 minutes which made more time available for work. The incidence of diarrhea in children under five years of age also decreased.

Challenges

Although local villagers have participated in all aspects of the water projects, understanding the technology and generating enough income to financially support the water systems ongoing challenges.



Villagers constructing a water reservoir in S. Shan state.

Water Supply System in Southern Shan State

Water supply systems were successfully implemented in five villages with a total population of 3,626 persons in two townships located on a mountain range in Southern Shan state. Persons living in these villages were from the PaO and Shan ethnic groups plus some Bamar. They had very poor personal hygiene and sanitation practices due to water scarcity, high illiteracy rates and lack of knowledge about hygiene and sanitation. Their primary sources of water were spring water (52.5%) and water flowing up from the ground (34.2%).

The comprehensive hygiene awareness campaigns included the following activities supported by the hygiene project team:

- forming a local hygiene committee and selecting peer leaders
- providing awareness training for peer leaders
- providing awareness training for villagers on the 4 Cleans and hygiene practices – attended by 90% of the households including primary school children between 5 and 13 years of age
- distributing water filters and nail clippers at the awareness training
- building 5 model latrines in each village.
- initiating hygiene awareness campaigns in the primary schools
- collecting baseline data and conducting a pre-KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey related to hygiene and environmental sanitation that prioritised households with children under 5 years of age
- providing training on a range of topics from hygiene awareness, PAR (for problem solving and assessing village needs) to pipe welding, construction techniques, water system management and maintenance and income generation
- collecting end line data – Post KAP survey

The pre-KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) Survey results related to hygiene and environmental sanitation showed that that the villagers had limited knowledge of health and personal hygiene. Before the new water systems were available:

- fetching water took within 30 minutes for 94.2% and 5.4% took 31 – 60 minutes
- 58.6% did not know about the four clean components of hygiene (water, food, latrines and hands)
- 31% were unable to identify any method used to treat drinking water
- 44% reported they did not know about safe drinking water.

Results of the Post-KAP showed that:

- more than half of the households boiled their drinking water
- awareness increased about methods of treating water to make it clean
- 91% of households can link water borne diseases with contaminated water
- cleaned household eating utensils
- used and repaired latrines
- the quality of the sanitation facilities was satisfactory
- 52.4% had set up a basin with water and soap/ash near the latrine for washing hands
- washed hands after using the latrine
- were keeping the areas around their homes clean
- children were clean and neat

Before the system was handed over to the communities the water was tested to assure good water quality, that the systems were built according to specifications and worked systematically. Water samples were taken from four places: the water source, storage reservoir, the tap stands and the household containers. The results showed that the water was of good quality for drinking and domestic use and that the system had no leaks. The project team, the water committee and the villagers entered into an agreement for maintaining the system as well as its financial support by collecting fees from each participating household.

Generally, positive outcomes include:

- villagers and students gain awareness and knowledge of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation
- one tap stand constructed for each 10 households, and one for each primary school, monastery and child day care centre
- 50 – 70% of the households have knowledge of hygiene and sanitation; 40 – 60% adopt these practices
- school hygiene programmes raise children's awareness which they share with their families.

A primary focus of the project is to reduce the incidence of diarrhea which is one of the leading causes of death among young children. The post-KAP results found that the incidence of diarrhea reduced by 3.6% from 11.7% when the project began. Project staff was cautiously optimistic when interpreting the post-KAP survey results as the results were successful only to a certain extent.

When handing over the system to villagers, the project team asked them about the systems' benefits and feelings about it. Villagers reply by saying that they have extra time to work; they no longer worry about whether they will have a good source of water; children have more time to play and study; elderly persons can bathe near their houses. The villagers are happy and thankful for having water systems that were more convenient.

Hygiene Training

Conducting hygiene training is directly linked to raising the awareness of local communities and the local committee's commitment and ability to manage the water and sanitation projects. Basic hygiene training given by hygiene promoters concentrates on accomplishing this through facilitating training that focuses on the 4 Cleans (hand, food, water and latrine). They are also responsible for conducting pre and post Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys in communities that have requested water supply projects. The survey results are analysed to determine whether the local villagers' behavior and practice has improved.

The table below shows that **321 workshops were conducted in 14 villages which were attended by 2,201 persons in year three.**

Hygiene Sub-Workshops
Held in Local Villages in Remote Areas

1 Area 1 State	Villages	Workshops	Workshop participants Direct Beneficiaries			
			HH	Male	Female	Total
S. Shan	5	105	578	160	450	610
Kayan	9	216	308	841	750	1,591
Total	14	321	886	1,001	1,200	2,201



Children washing hands, forming good hygiene habits.

Hydropower

In year three, one new hydropower project was initiated in Bahone village in Kayan area. Located in a remote hilly area, this **village consists of 36 households; 89 males and 86 females totalling 175 persons.** These local villagers and their children are directly benefitting from having electricity which has improved their quality of life.

An independent evaluation by Misereor reported that the community lacked the technical knowledge to operate and maintain the hydropower system, as well as generating enough revenues to financially support its maintenance and operation. The system continues to operate in spite of these challenges.

Community-Managed Healthcare

The community-managed healthcare project's objective is to enable remote rural communities in resource-poor settings to have access to a form of healthcare through trained village health workers (VHWs) who are knowledgeable about basic healthcare management and can diagnose and treat common endemic diseases with over-the-counter medicines.

The VHWs are community residents who have completed a three month training course in primary healthcare facilitated by experienced nurses. The course includes how to recognise and treat common conditions and ailments. VHWs also raised the awareness of local villagers in the areas of hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, and preventable common illnesses. They are also provided with an initial supply of medicine to set up a community drug store. The long term goal is that these community drug stores will become self-sustaining.

Achievements

In year three, **one training was given in Sagaing region which was attended by 47 participants from 4 villages.** The training evaluation showed that there were some weaknesses in the VHW candidate selection process, as well as trainees having difficulty learning the content. This partially accounts for why only **nineteen (19) persons successfully completed the course and received certificates.** Before scheduling the next training, the nurse trainers will review the curriculum and improve the teaching methods, as well as conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the target group.

Community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention Project

The community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention Project (HIV/AIDS Project) first implemented in 2006 is now in its second phase. **The project's goal is to contain and reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS in Kachin state.** The project objectives to accomplish the goal are:

- empowering People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and their affected families
- strengthening prevention measures
- building local capacity to address social and economic challenges

The project was implemented by Local AIDS Committees (LACs) who are composed of religious and women leaders, health care providers, village elders, youth leaders, and local authorities. Each LAC must include at least 2 PLHIVs.

The project uses an integrated strategy in order to accomplish the goal and objectives that includes:

- strengthening the networks of PLHIV
- creating links with existing HIV-related services
- creating an enabling environment for HIV prevention initiatives
- implementing income generating projects that support the LAC's activities

Most project activities take place through the two positive living centres. The broad array of essential services includes: counseling, health education, peer education training, peer group meetings, focus group meetings, nutrition and livelihood support, referrals for testing and treatment, condom distribution, home-based care, summer camps for children, and advocacy with various local authorities, government departments and other organisations.

In year three, **project coverage reached 572,614 persons in 214 villages and 64 quarters.** (A quarter is designated area of the population within a town or city.)

Key achievements include:

- **mobilising 2,371 PLHIVs**
- **62 LACs were formed and managed**
- **67 PLHV peer groups were created**
- **1,071 HIV orphans received educational support (fees and books)**

- **14 LACs continued to generate enough income to support PLHIV families, peer group meeting space, office space for field staff, livelihood support to self-help groups as well as half the salary of one health worker**
- **105 sex workers received health education, prevention services, nutrition and livelihood support.** Some were also referred to other organisations to receive treatment for sexually transmitted diseases.
- **counseling training for 12 persons (7 males and 5 females)**
- **conducted 3 training sessions HIV workplace policy for 95 employees (34 males and 61 females)**
- **reached approximately 10,078 persons through 96 education programmes**
- **used emergency funds to pay for the travel costs of PLHIVs who had become Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to receive treatment.**

Some of the *key challenges* the project faced include:

- strengthening the income generating groups through providing small business enterprise and marketing training
- currency fluctuation of the MMK created financial problems causing some activities not to be implemented as planned
- many more doctors were needed to accurately diagnose HIV related complications that can ultimately prevent untimely deaths
- all project activities have stopped in 21 villages of Banmaw township affected by the current conflict
- the inability to collect data of PLHIVs in the conflict area. Most PLHIVs staying in jungle camps have stopped ART treatments.

The following story is about one woman who is living with HIV/AIDS and participates in a livelihood project.

Hkawn Nan - age 36

Hkawn Nan sews and sells clothing to support the seven members in her family. When she rented a sewing machine, her daily income was MMK 2,000. After receiving a small grant of MMK 200,000, Hkawn Nan bought a sewing machine and her daily income has increased to MMK 5,000.

Hkawn Nan's project group meets monthly and each person saves MMK 1,000 per month, totaling approximately MMK 50,000 per month. The group's savings is used to provide emergency care for poor PLHIV's. Some of the ways the savings has been used are to provide money for funerals, buy a bicycle for a flower vendor, and donate funds to purchase mats at the PLHIV centre, etc.

Malaria Control Project

A six-month malaria control project was piloted in three villages of Hopin township in Kachin state which ended in June 2011. The project's goal was to establish a community-led malaria programme.

Project objectives:

- establishing and sustaining malaria control intervention clusters in communities where health services were not available
- building capacity and enhancing the skills of village health volunteers
- training VHWs to conduct malaria screening

Other malaria activities in the Kayan area included distributing 722 mosquito nets to 29 villages.

A total of 32 villages benefited from malaria activities in Kachin state and the Kayan area.

Achievements

The project succeeded in accomplishing the goal as village leader's awareness of and participation in malaria prevention and control has increased. **Seven (7) highly-motivated village volunteers received training in basic management of the disease and 22.7% of the target population has received malaria education.**

Villager's sense of ownership for malaria intervention has increased, as has the commitment to forming village malaria committees as a long term intervention strategy.

Other indicators of success were that **the number of complications due to malaria at the beginning of the monsoon season decreased significantly compared to the previous monsoon season.**

Persons hospitalised with malaria successfully warded off their infections and fevers due to early diagnosis and testing provided by the VHWs.

The number of families using mosquito nets has also increased significantly.

Most importantly, through the education and awareness efforts of the VHWs, the villagers have learned that malaria is both preventable and manageable.



Primary school students playing a hygiene game.



A peer educator facilitating a hygiene session focusing on four clean practices.

An IDP camp in the Kachin hills



Livelihood Sector

Objective

To improve food security, quality of life and income by supporting small scale livelihood generation projects for women and men, and small scale community-based projects in at least 535 villages.

As one of the world's least developed nations, stabilising its citizens' economic status and improving people's quality of life are critical to Myanmar's future. Metta addresses this in part by improving food production and increase income generated through small-scale community-based projects founded on Participatory Action Research (PAR).

Livelihood broadly defined is the "means of securing the necessities of life." Livelihood projects are based on the core principles being people-centred, responsive and participatory, multi-level, conducted in partnership, sustainable and dynamic all of which are incorporated into the PAR process.

The process for emerging livelihood projects involves communities initially receiving PAR training after which they conduct a needs assessment to identify which livelihood projects are suitable for their community. Based on the findings from the needs assessment, a proposal is developed which is submitted to Metta branch offices by them. After proposals are approved, Metta provides start-up grants, and technical and field support.

The table below shows the type of community-based approach used for implementing livelihood projects that includes, Community Development Programme (CDP), Community Based Initiatives (CBI) and the Community Master Plan (CMP).

**Summary of Livelihood Projects
by Approach**

Livelihood Approach and Location	Village Projects	Beneficiaries
CDP - Community Development Programme; Kachin, Kayah, Mon, and N. and S. Shan states	148	22,413
CBI – Community-Based Initiatives; Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, N. and S. Shan states, Ayeyarwaddy region and Kayan area	80	14,288
CMP – Community Master Plan in N. Shan state	56	5,635
Totals	284	42,276

Note: The total number of direct beneficiaries represents 48% of the total population in the project areas.

The table below shows the types and number of livelihood projects that have been implemented in year three.

**Summary of Livelihood Projects
By Type**

Project Type	Village Projects
Livestock (pigs, cattle, goats; animal banks)	100
Agriculture (rice, sesame, corn)	58
Mixed activities	80
Saving and loan groups	10
Rice bank	28
Other: small business; bridge or road construction	8
Total	284

Please refer to Appendices for the summary table that includes activities in the Livelihood Sector.

The results of the livelihood approaches are varied as described below.

Community Development Programme (CDP)

The Community Development Programmes (CDP) are designed to facilitate interactive PAR processes so that local people can become self-reliant and able to manage their development initiatives. It has focused on strengthening operational strategies to improve programme performance and has also adopted a results-based management system that supports achieving programme objectives and outputs. Areas using the CDP approach are in Kachin, Kayah, Mon, Northern and Southern Shan states. **One hundred and forty eight (148) villages were targeted in these areas.**

Achievements

- road repair in Northern Shan state
- income of 33 families in Northern Shan state increased by approximately \$200 USD and one family reached the project goal of increasing their income by \$300 USD
- 10 persons in Northern Shan state who received training on preserving food and making shampoo were selling their products
- 3 enterprise projects were initiated - one in Mon state and 2 in Kachin state
- 8 savings and loan activities began: 3 in Mon state, 2 in Kachin state and 3 in Southern Shan state

The following success stories from Mon and Kachin states are of livelihood projects that used the CDP approach.

Thar Ga Ya Village in Kachin State

In 2008, some villagers from Thar Ga Ya village in Kachin state initiated a pig raising project to support their livelihoods. The village consisted of 255 persons from 35 households. The seven member project committee was very effective and efficient at managing the project because of the training they received and realised it had the potential to improve their lives.

In the beginning 27 households were participating in the project and eventually expanded to 32. The project was so successful that they were able to form a savings a loan group which loaned money to other needy farmers. The project repaired village streets and worked in coordination with other local development projects such as water wells.



Raising pigs in S. Shan state.

Khin Oo – The Chrysanthemum Flower Grower



Khin Oo, a 53 year old man supporting a family of four from Mon state, is growing and selling chrysanthemums. He has raising flowers before joining the local project that uses the CDP approach.

In the past, the plant shoots or cuttings were ordered from Pyin Oo Lwin near Mandalay in central Myanmar which is a long distance from Mon state. This was expensive and many times the shoots rotted before they arrived. Usually, only about 10% of the shoots survived and were able to be planted.

Khin Oo felt that he learned a lot from participating in the project, and decided to try using his own shoots. He can also analyse the market and customer's needs. He was the first man in his area who was able to produce chrysanthemums from shoots. *"I can really do it now; otherwise it is quite expensive to buy the shoots from outside sources which included a financial loss. Now I can produce and sell the flowers and the shoots, and share information with persons who are interested in this crop. You have to try or test something new to realize the benefits."*

75 persons participating in the entire project are direct beneficiaries. The project was so successful that it was able to expand by adding a women's savings and loan group and other enterprise projects.



Women in Mon state in their tomato field.

The Community Master Plan (CMP)

The Community Master Plan (CMP) approach began after the 2005 food-aid emergency operation for communities located in former opium cultivation areas of Northern Shan state. Its aim is to assist communities as they transit from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development. CMP encourages the production and exchange of local commodities based on communities' existing strengths and resources. Using CMP as a livelihood intervention has revived the local produce exchange networks or farmer's markets which had been crippled by prolonged civil unrest and opium-poppy cultivation ban. The support that was provided included start-up capital, technical and management skills.

Achievements

Some significant outcomes in year three were:

- strengthening the capacity of CMP cluster committees project and financial management skills and coordination of the village committees
- giving skills training that improved animal husbandry care;
- learning to make and use natural compost
- providing training on small-scale livelihood projects such as handicrafts and preserving fruit
- giving cash grants to the main committees for operations
- setting up revolving funds or savings and loan groups from the profits of income generating activities
- repairing one school
- implementing one water supply project
- coordinating with local churches to provide food to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- expanding the project from 50 to 56 villages

These CMP projects directly benefited 5,635 people in 56 villages of Northern Shan state.

Community-based initiatives (CBI)

Community-based initiatives (CBI) include various types of projects such as raising vegetables and livestock, operating small home businesses, setting up rice and cattle banks, as well as microcredit savings and loan groups, etc.

Achievements

In year three, 80 CBI village projects were implemented in 5 states, one region and one area. A total of 14,228 persons in 2,635 households benefitted directly from these projects.

Other achievements included:

- constructing a pedestrian bridge (37' long and 8' wide) for a school located between two villages in Northern Shan state
- 9 villages in the Ayeyarwaddy region supported teachers' salaries (MMK 20,000 – 30,000)
- increased food security from 2 – 4 months for 240 households from 5 villages in Kayin state
- the project purchased 40 buffaloes for two villages in Southern Shan state. All the farmers saved the cost of renting buffaloes and had no debt. A total of 218 acres were cultivated by the buffaloes. Also, twelve calves were born.
- 3 villages in Southern Shan state initiated new pig projects. 79 pigs were distributed to the 78 participating households. Animal care improved because of training provided; also, 33 piglets were born in the reporting year.

A Story of Resilience

In 2009, one project in Kachin state began an agriculture project which included growing sesame plants on 2 – 3 acre plots. Sadly, frost destroyed the entire crop in the 2010-2011 project year. However, the 18 households affected by the crop loss, successfully harvested a new crop in the 2011-2012 reporting year.

The profits were more than enough to repay the interest as well as providing each household with some income. Some examples of how the interest was used include repairing the village bridge and buying seed corn which was planted in areas with no crops.

Challenges

While local project resources (such as access to a veterinarian) may vary between project areas, most challenges cut across all three of the approaches used in the livelihood projects.

Common challenges include:

- time for attending training sometimes conflicts with when villagers are working
- follow-up activities found that villagers were not always following the PAR process
- writing reports was difficult because of low education levels
- purchase price of animals increased
- unstable market economy
- the independent evaluator reported that food security was not alleviated because of existence of deep poverty
- the transportation infrastructure is in poor condition, especially during the rainy season
- conflict in Northern Shan and Kachin states affected people's ability to focus on the project as they are worried about surviving and causing them to move out of the project area.

Lessons learned:

- In Northern Shan state everyone involved recognised they all benefitted from cooperation with the project activities.
- thorough and accurate community needs assessments and local villager's commitment were directly linked to the project's success
- the project management committee and villagers in Kayah state discovered that group discussions and making decisions together positively impacts the next steps.



Farmers gathering at the buffalo bank in S. Shan state.



Livelihood project growing chrysanthemum flowers in Mon state.

Emergency and Development Sector

Objective

To improve the effectiveness of emergency responses and the chances of survival by activating the response mechanism via capacity building of local groups, individuals, Metta staff and volunteers.

Over the years, Metta has been one of the first development organisations that has responded to disasters which have occurred in its project areas as well as other parts of the country. In 2004, their emergency relief efforts scaled up when various natural disasters occurred in Kachin state, and the tsunami of December 2004 affected the Ayeyarwaddy delta. However, after Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar in May 2008, Metta significantly expanded its emergency response efforts. Metta continues to respond to various types of emergency and disaster situations including: landslides, fires, floods, cyclones, pest and rodent infestation and areas where persons are affected by armed conflict.

Metta adopted their *Humanitarian Policy Framework* in May 2010 which states:

“Metta’s humanitarian mandate is to respond effectively, efficiently and in a timely manner to humanitarian emergencies through promoting and enhancing local capacity, adhering to international humanitarian principles and standards.”

Metta is the signatory to the principles of humanitarian action set out in the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief* (1995). Whenever possible, Metta will respond with humanitarian action in all parts of the country. Disaster reduction is included in each step of the humanitarian response cycle: Step I: Emergency response; Step II: Rehabilitation and Step III: Linking development.

Strong coordination between Metta’s head and branch assures that the responses are timely and effective when providing humanitarian aid. The head office is responsible for securing funds, public relations, logistics and monitoring activities. The branch offices in the affected areas have the primary role for initiating the response which requires rapid and ongoing needs assessments, coordinating with local communities, partners and other organisations to facilitate humanitarian aid.

Metta and/or partner organisations conduct an initial assessment of the immediate needs before relief supplies are distributed. The local communities are actively involved at every step of the relief and recovery process.

In year three, **Metta responded to 2 types of emergency situations and initiated the mangrove reforestation project as well as concentrated on its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities. Their activities benefitted 110,531 persons in 105 villages and 58 IDP camps.** Metta staff also conducted follow-up activities from emergencies that took place in year two. Please refer to the Appendices for the Emergency and Development Sector’s summary tables.

The emergency situations to which Metta responded

Kachin Emergency Relief

Early in June 2011, after seventeen (17) years of ceasefire in Kachin and Northern Shan states, armed conflict broke out between the government of Myanmar and the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO). Previously, both sides had agreed to improve their relationship and to build trust through development efforts in Kachin state. This was intended to take place while waiting to resolve political issues with the new government.

The armed conflict forced villagers in the affected areas to flee their homes in search of safe havens in churches, public places or relative’s homes, etc. These internally displaced persons (IDP) went wherever possible, including the Myanmar/China border, with the means available to them.

Metta's efforts in the areas of humanitarian aid and development are widely respected and have earned the trust of the government, local authorities, international donors and local communities. Also, Metta's programmes in Kachin state were well known. Since the humanitarian situation in Kachin state was rapidly deteriorating, Metta requested permission from the Kachin state government to assist the IDPs. The government, in turn, referred Metta to the Social Welfare Department in Kachin state which gave the necessary approval. Metta was the first organisation to receive permission to provide emergency aid to the IDPs in the government controlled area.

Metta assessed the situation in keeping with its humanitarian policy framework and began its humanitarian response on 29 June 2011. Initially, Metta's response was supported by its emergency humanitarian funds. Later, ten donors responded to Metta's appeal which greatly expanded their relief efforts.

Initially, INGOs were not allowed to access the conflict area but now they are members of the coordination team. The coordination effort includes other development organisations and faith-based groups (Christian churches and Buddhist monasteries). Metta's emergency response team is based in the Myitkyina branch office and regularly attends the Myitkyina Emergency Relief Team (MERT) coordination meetings which is formed to address the crisis. MERT's purpose is to share information and prevent duplication of efforts. Metta's head office has also participated in coordination meetings with some United Nations (UN) agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR, etc.) as well as local and international non-governmental organisations (Tròcaire, Oxfam, World Vision, Shalom Foundation, etc.).

Metta's response has four primary objectives:

- **immediate food provision and skills training on livelihoods**
- **providing basic education to IDP students and developing skills of volunteers**
- **increasing knowledge and practices for managing the camps, financial management and managing the emergency project cycle** by the partners and camp management committee
- **setting up water tank facilities, hygienic latrines and providing shelter materials to affected families.**

Some of the activities implemented to accomplish the objectives include:

- distributing food and non-food items to the IDPs as soon as possible
- conducting a training of trainers on hygiene
- transferring managing the camps from the churches to the IDPs
- constructing temporary shelters
- protecting children
- providing grants for income generating groups
- cash transfer programme so that the IDPs have more choices on a daily basis such as buying food, household supplies and school supplies for their children
- providing food packages to pregnant and post natal women
- training IDP teachers; and offering ECCD and CCA refresher courses to volunteer teachers
- providing ECCD teachers with a monthly allowance for 4 months and volunteer teachers for 3 months
- providing ECCD training to parents
- distributing school materials and furniture

Providing information to the IDPs is critical for supporting their coping and survival skills. Training provided to them covers a range of topics that are focused on accomplishing this. The table below provides the detailed information about the training topics that were offered and the number of participants.

Training for IDPs

Training Topic	Training Sessions	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Hygiene Awareness	9	99	332	431
HIV & AIDS Awareness	3	51	144	195
Preserving Food	5	76	257	333
Cash Transfer	1	6	14	20
Income Generation	5	17	197	214
CCA Short Course	7	10	115	125
Backyard gardening	5	48	212	260
Parent Education	7	37	203	240
ECCD Refresher Short Course	1		35	35
Humanitarian Principles	2		64	64
Financial Management	1	4	5	9
IDP Camp Management	1		20	20
Total	47	348	1,598	1,946

Note: The total number of participants includes some individuals who attended more than one training session.

The relief aid distributed to the IDPs included both 37 types of food items and 98 types of non-food items. Among food items distributed were 543 tons of rice, supplies of potatoes, chilies, dried fish, fresh milk and specific foods for babies. The types of non-food items addressed many other needs such as building temporary shelters, children's education, health and sanitation (providing a clean water supply and sanitary disposal of human waste), food preparation, clothing and 82 types of over the counter medications. Several tables with detailed information about the food and non-food aid, and the summary of IDP camp where Metta provides relief are included in the appendices.

The numbers of displaced persons continue to fluctuate and are increasing on a daily basis. The Kachin State Government has indicated that the relief and recovery operations will require support from the aid community into 2013. Certainly, after the conflict ends, Metta will be involved with the recovery effort and, in the meantime, will continue the aid relief effort.



Food distribution activities in an IDP camp.

Emergency Flood Relief

Metta supported 2 responses to emergency flood relief which took place in the Magway and Bago regions that benefitted 1,588 persons from 9 villages.

The flooding that took place during August and September 2011, in the Bago region was due to the combined impact of heavy rainfall and water released from dams. Persons in the affected area lost everything and were forced to move to higher ground for safety. The flood waters destroyed 70% of the rice crop.

Metta coordinated with Karuna (Caritas) Taungoo, a local NGO, to provide temporary relief in 3 villages of Htantabin township that included:

- distributing rice
- providing water purify agents, and
- health care in the form of over the counter medicines

1,218 persons (600 males and 618 females) were the direct beneficiaries of these relief efforts.

On October 20, 2011, heavy rain from a tropical storm caused flash flooding in the Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing regions. The Magway region was most severely affected with 161 persons reported dead or missing and 2,335 out of 9,523 homes destroyed.

Metta contributed funds to provide non-food items for 6 villages in Seik Phyu township and staff also made rapid assessments of the needs. A total of 384 households in 6 villages received non-food items that included blankets, mosquito nets; water sieves, buckets and drinking cups; frying pans and school books for students. The support provided by Metta was distributed by the local coordinating group called Myanmar NGO Contingency Plan.

The funding was inadequate to meet the needs: while access to the area was costly and difficult, to rental vehicles were not readily available as well.

Mangrove Reforestation Project

The project is located in the Ayeyarwaddy region where the Ayeyarwaddy River delta is located. The delta's mangrove forests that were already drastically degraded and denuded before Cyclone Nargis, experienced severe loss after the cyclone struck. Local people's livelihoods were destroyed as their lives were destabilised.

When Metta's post-Nargis Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Development (RRD) programme ended in August 2011, additional support was received through the Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation Programme (INRFMP) that supports the continuity of the projects in the delta. The mangrove reforestation project's objectives are:

- to restore the mangrove forests for disaster risk reduction
- to replant non-mangrove and mangrove plantations
- to promote the communities' capacity to generate income through livelihood activities related to forest discipline
- to raise environmental awareness of primary school students

Project staff used an integrated approach to accomplish its goal and objectives that included:

- establishing both community mangrove and fresh water (non-mangrove) nurseries
- forest conservation
- environmental education in primary and middle schools and
- capacity building of both staff and community members.

Achievements

By using these approaches the project had many accomplishments during its first year including:

- **establishing 24 mangrove nurseries where 760 participants grew more than 400,000 seedlings**
- **establishing 32 nurseries in which 980 participants grew nearly 400,000 non-mangrove seedlings**
- **127 acres were improved through the forest conservation efforts of 115 participants from 8 villages**
- **formed 67 Village Forest Users Groups (VFUG) with a management committee**

- **implementing a comprehensive Mangrove Environmental Education (MEE) programme in 10 schools reaching 2,495 primary and middle school students**
- **implementing a comprehensive mangrove environmental education programme in 10 schools reaching 2,495 primary and middle school students**
- **expansive capacity building training, networking and outreach activities**, such as cross visits between 12 villages; training on global position systems, forest management, project orientation, project management, gender sensitivity training and a refresher course for mangrove staff.

The mangrove reforestation committees are now able to work independently and the mangrove project staff has a good understanding of how to effectively manage community-based projects. The community nurseries also generated income from the sale of surplus seedlings. Partner organisations supported workshops on gender sensitivity and gender-based violence that staff attended. Women are participating more fully in the project.

Challenges

Some of the challenges in the mangrove are similar to those experienced in other projects such as:

- poor timing for planting seedlings
- adverse weather conditions with high wind and waves that damage the roads and make accessing the fields difficult
- crop infestation by rodents and crabs that destroyed the seedlings
- spending the time for the project competed directly with the time local people need to work
- the timing of the environment education in the schools was too late for demonstrating planting activities.

Future plans include acquiring quality mangrove seeds as well as an adequate quantity for plantations.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities are critical to local people's ability to prepare for and respond quickly when disasters take place. Since disasters take place in many of Metta's project areas, all sectors can be affected by the damage that occurs. The training modules include:

- information about the environment and how to use natural resources
- types and causes of disasters
- DRR terminology and the formula for building capacity (hazard x vulnerability divided by capacity)
- mapping village resources and socio-economic status; hazard mapping and assessing vulnerability
- action planning

In year three DRR training activities took place in the Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon regions and Rakhine state. **The training was given in a total of 12 villages and was attended by 386 persons.** The risk mapping exercises provide a visual guide of local resources and vulnerable areas which are addressed in the village action plans.

The Mangrove Reforestation Project includes a Mangrove Environmental Education component which actively engages primary and middle school students in RRD activities. The programme uses a comprehensive approach to involve students through lectures, planting seedlings at their schools and in their neighborhoods, essay and art competitions, study tours and distributing printed materials such as pamphlets and posters. The local school committees were involved with developing their local MEE process and action plans. The first year results of the MEE are shown in the table below:

Mangrove Environmental Education (MEE)

Villages	Results	Participants
10	Developed MEE process and action plan with 10 school committees	50
10	Lectures given to students from 3 primary and 7 middle schools	2,495 students
8	2,790 forest seedlings given to students for planting in their neighborhoods	1,540 students
10	3,710 fresh water seedlings planted	2,495 students
10	Essay and art competition with 198 students receiving awards	2,495 students
	Study tour to mangrove plantation in one community forestry village and agro-forestry plots	40 students
10	1,147 pamphlets distributed	Students & families
3	126 posters distributed to 3 middle schools	Local villagers

Follow-up from Year 2 Activities

Activities from some emergency responses that began in year two continued in year three are described in this section.

Earthquake in Southeastern Shan State

On 24 March 2011, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale struck eastern Myanmar close to the Golden Triangle area near the intersection of Thailand, Laos PDR and Myanmar. The epicentre, located in southeastern Shan state, was approximately 40 kilometers north of the border town of Tachileik. Reports stated that approximately 90 villages were affected and 3,000 households were damaged. The infrastructure was severely damaged and the water supplies were contaminated.

Since Metta was not active in the area, it offered support to two partner organisations that provided the relief aid. **Monetary support was distributed through the Karuna Myanmar Social Services mobile clinic. Two hundred and six (206) water filters were distributed for 1,000 persons (one filter per household) in three affected villages by the Myanmar Baptist Convention's Christian Social Service and Development Department.**

Rakhine Relief and Recovery Project

The Minister of Social Welfare invited Metta to support the area of Rakhine state affected by landslides. **Follow-up activity in year three included:**

- **digging 13 surface water wells and constructing 1 water supply system**
- **constructing 3 new schools and renovating 2 schools**
- **4 farmers participating in FLE training**

Some families from Yangon have donated money to Metta to support the relief and recovery effort in Rakhine state. Sometimes the money is donated to coincide with their child's first birthday. Six hundred fifty one (651) persons with disabilities, pregnant women, widows and families with children under the age of 18 have benefited from these donations. This money was used to purchase rice and distributed to families in Rakhine state.



These IDP women are supported by the emergency food security and livelihood activities to setup vegetable stalls for income.



A mangrove environmental education session with school children.

Capacity Building for Development Sector

Objective

To maximise the impact and sustainability of Metta's work by transferring responsibilities to branch offices and encouraging them to function independently, as well as developing and strengthening selected partner organisations.

In order for Metta as an organisation to be proactive and effective with lasting results in the field of development, capacity building is integrated into all programme sectors and cuts across every aspect of the work. The dynamic process of sustainable development requires providing education and skill-building opportunities to all staff throughout the organisation as well as strengthening the capacity of its partner organisations. Activities in this sector also focus on how Metta is becoming more accountable and assuring that the head and all branch offices are capable of independently planning and implementing projects programmatically and financially.

Metta's Annual Partner Meeting

Oxfam Novib hosted Metta's annual partner meeting in June 2011 at its headquarters in The Hague, The Netherlands. Six (6) Metta staff, as well as Metta's international partner organisations (Caritas Austria, CCFD, Christian Aid, Finn Church Aid, Misereor, Oxfam Novib and Norwegian People's Aid) were also present. Among the topics discussed at the meeting were the increasing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) due to the conflict in Kachin state as well as Metta's continuing concerns regarding finances and human resources.

Metta's Organisational Transitions

During the past year, Metta's leadership made several transitions as their first Executive Director and one of its founders, Daw Seng Raw Lahpai, stepped down in September 2011. Metta's advisory board selected U Sai Sam Kham as the new director and the Yangon head offices' four person management team also moved into new roles.

Metta's advisory board composition changed: Professor U Tun Aung Chain was selected as the new board chairperson replacing Rev. Dr. Saboi Jum who remains on the board, U Pe Tin, the new treasurer and Daw Nang Raw, new board member.

Input for making decisions takes place at several levels throughout the organisational structure. The Senior Management Team (SMT), formed during the first year of the Regeneration Initiative (RI), makes overall decisions especially regarding policy. The SMT is composed of branch office coordinators, national sector coordinators, the head office management team and the executive director. At the local level, branch offices are forming guiding teams that will have an advisory role. Decisions regarding day to day operations in the head office are made by the Executive Director in consultation with the head office management team.

Project Coordination Workshop

Metta conducted a week long project coordination workshop in February 2012 facilitated by senior staff. Participating staff included project coordinators, senior managers, and financial managers, etc. The workshop addressed concerns from all programme sectors, financial, programme, and human resource management. Positive outcomes included:

- increased understanding of responsibilities and interconnections in the offices
- helping to establish standards for Metta's operational guidelines which are being developed
- increasing cooperation at the branch level
- improving problem solving capabilities

Training and Education

Providing opportunities throughout Metta's organisation and all its programme activities are essential to steadily building capacity and increasing its effectiveness. The training that focused on reflection and action attended by the Senior Management Team (SMT) helped their ability to navigate the transitions the organisation was experiencing. The table below shows **224 opportunities for education and training in year three.**

**Education and Training
in the
Capacity Building for Development Sector**

Education and Training Category <i>Some specific examples of education and training courses are shown in the categories.</i>	Number of Training Sessions
Metta's organisational transition process: Human resource management, financial management	26
PAR, Development Management Training (DMT), and Development Awareness	23
Project Management: Financial management, basic accounting, team building, gender, report & proposal writing refresher, logical framework & project cycle management; organisation review, partner's meeting, hygiene TOT, grassroots leadership	55
Monitoring and Evaluation	9
Leadership: Village leader, facilitation, Metta's Senior Management Team (SMT) – Reflection & Action	17
Staff education: Critical thinking, environmental awareness, Master's Degree in Development Studies	9
Disaster reduction: Humanitarian accountability, disaster preparedness	7
HIV: Life skills and follow-up, stigma reduction, harm reduction refresher, consultation, drug policy workshop,	7
Project Specific: Organic food awareness, crop plantation, livestock raising, fruit preservation, handicraft, savings & loan, community forestry awareness, livelihood value chain management, agri-sector workshop	21
ECCD: Teacher training, parent education facilitator, management committee	22
Agriculture and Forest: Forest management & conservation	28
Total	224

Raza Thitsa – Multiplying Accountability in Local Initiatives

Raza Thitsa's goal is to develop civil society's contribution to reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Myanmar. The words *raza thitsa* literally mean spreading pollen of truth which is a metaphor for the project's goal and objectives. The project's objective is for local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to become more effective, accountable and provide high quality support to disadvantaged communities in Myanmar. In order to accomplish the goal and objective five local development NGOs including Metta formed a consortium to enhance their organisation's capacity with special emphasis on accountability and effectiveness. The combined efforts of these organisations (not including Metta's service area) currently reach approximately 13,000 persons.

The three year project began in March 2011. The consortium members' primary focus was on organisation development, strategic planning and capacity building during the first round. Metta's role is to coordinate the project. All the consortium members have the will and genuine interest for their organisations to improve and have been actively participating in the activities.

The first round activities shown in the table below took place during the reporting year; activities in the second round were initiated in the reporting year and continue into year four of the Regeneration Initiative.

Overview of Raza Thitsa Consortium Activities

Organisation	First Round 2011	Second Round 2012
Metta	Metta's role is to coordinate the project and is not directly participating in activities	
NGO Gender Group	Organisational development (OD) & strategic planning	promoting capacity & constructing village libraries in the Ayeyarwaddy region
Link Emergency Aid & Dev.	OD & strategic planning	emergency relief activities in Magway region
Better Life Organisation	Capacity building & OD training	Various training topics & OD workshop in one township of Rakhine state
S. Shan Local Dev. Org.	OD & capacity building	2 townships in Southern Shan state

During the past reporting year the project had many accomplishments including:

- forming a Programme Management Team (PMT) and writing Terms of Reference for the project's operations.
- holding regular PMT meetings
- conducting an organisational capacity assessment workshop
- conducting a financial management workshop
- implementing each organisations' specific capacity development plan
- implementing joint capacity development plans
- establishing and managing the strategic reserve fund
- creating, implementing and evaluating learning projects

Staff from the 3 organisations in the consortium also attended training on proposal writing for the European Union in Brussels, Belgium.

The results from the consortium's joint capacity assessment exercise were used for other development initiatives. Exchange visits were made to Metta's Farmer Field School in the Ayeyarwaddy region and to project sites of member organisation in Souther Shan.

Some of the project's strengths indicate that the PMT has a good understanding of what the project requires and communicates with each other fluidly. Each member of the consortium has the will to improve its organisation and the members actively participate in project activities.

Challenges

Challenges included:

- the PMT members are constrained by their responsibilities to their home organisations that limits time to devote to Raza Thitsa
- the first round of individual and joint activities has taken more time than expected
- networking among the consortium members needs to improve

Deepa Lawka

Deepa Lawka (The Lighthouse) was a capacity building project that focused on community leaders, staff of local partner organisations and Metta staff. The project ended in this reporting year.

Achievements

Project achievements included:

- publishing and distributing 2,500 books on the process of land registration in the Myanmar language and 500 in the ethnic Kachin language
- conducting 2 governance and strategic planning workshops for 3 local organisations that was attended by 50 people
- conducting 2 leadership training workshops for 42 Metta staff
- offering PAR training to 203 participants in Northern and Southern Shan states
- providing accounting training to 18 persons from Northern Shan state
- giving CCA training to 34 teachers in Southern Shan states
- providing education monitoring training to 16 school principles
- follow-up training given to 18 education committee members



Participants involved in an experiential learning activity.

Bago Training Centre

Metta's previous experience with its three other training centres has demonstrated that more such centres are needed as knowledge and linking hubs in strategic locations throughout Myanmar. The new centre in the Bago region is being designed as an environmentally friendly living and learning campus for informal education on an array of development topics. Its goal is for civil society in Myanmar to have the ability to participate in a wide range of training opportunities. Students coming to this learning environment will be able to stay there and study for extended periods of time.

The Bago training centre near Bule Inn village in the Bago region is conveniently located relatively near Yangon, yet in a rural area making it accessible to people throughout the region and the country. It is designed as a learning environment that is conducive to informal adult education in a natural setting. It is being constructed on 31.24 acres of gently rolling land covered with trees that has ponds and a stream.

Work on this centre began in 2007 but shortly after the construction began, the construction permit was withdrawn. During the time construction was halted Metta continued to conduct studies related to the environment that would benefit the local communities and the country at large. Topics studied have included water management, topography and raising awareness of environmental protection especially providing training on economic stoves.

In February 2011, Metta received government permission to continue with the construct of the ecologically friendly training centre. The plans for the training campus comprised of 23 buildings including a library, 2 multipurpose buildings, an office, a reception, garage, gate house, kitchen and dining hall and accommodations for students and staff.

Recycled materials are being used as much as possible in the construction. Furniture will also be made from recycled doors, timbers, etc. Approximately 60 – 70 workers are constructing the site which includes skilled and unskilled labourers. Since the area has no factories and few job opportunities, approximately 40 persons (mostly families) have been hired as day labourers. **Now the work continues and construction on forty percent of the buildings has been completed.**



Upper left: Accommodation for trainers and resource persons
Lower left: Roof with recycled terracotta tiles, steps with leaf imprints.



Upper right: Multi-purpose building under construction
Lower right: Recycled materials—doors and windows.
Roof with recycled tiles.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

Objective

In order to ensure programme and financial accountability to all its partners, people in local communities and donor organisations, Metta's activities will be monitored and evaluated regularly. The monitoring and evaluation activities will take place at many levels (local, regional and countrywide) and will be conducted by Metta staff, as well as independent programme evaluators and financial auditors. In order to ensure transparency, the findings and recommendations reported will be made available to donor organisations, partners and local communities.

All of Metta's organisational and programme activities include monitoring and evaluation (M & E) activities. This section describes the organisation's M & E activities that have taken place in the reporting year which includes findings by independent evaluators and financial auditors as well as donor visits. Some follow-up activity from year two is also included.

Monitoring and Evaluation System Pilot Project

Metta is constantly examining the organisational structure to improve project effectiveness and efficiency as well as strengthening all the offices capabilities and relationships with each other and their partners. Over time, reexamining the monitoring and evaluation (M & E) process has emerged as a high priority.

In January 2012, a consultant facilitated a M & E workshop that was attended by staff from all the offices. One key result of the workshop was to pilot a new M & E process in 12 projects between April and August 2012. Projects involved in the pilot would be from each branch office's geographic area representing all programme sectors.

A new M & E process will be designed based on the outcomes of the pilot project. Ideally, the new process will have better indicators of how projects impact local people's quality of life, especially stabilising food supplies, increasing incomes, access to clean water, reducing poverty, and improving general health and welfare. Having this type of information will strengthen the offices' strategic planning efforts on how projects are implemented.

Follow-up from Year 2

In year two Metta faced two situations that required them to examine their financial management and reporting systems for accountability. In the situation involving misuse of funds during the emergency response to Cyclone Giri, Rakhine state, all the missing funds were replaced by Metta in year two. Metta took legal action against the one staff member who was directly involved and tried in court where he was found guilty and sentenced. Metta has provided the donors with regular updates regarding this legal case.

The other situation involved the World Food Programme (WFP) providing rice to farmers in Northern Shan state which involved Metta assuming the financial risk for advancing funds in the work for food projects. During year three Metta continued to meet with the WFP to resolve the issue. In the end, the WFP repaid approximately eighty percent of the funds.

Metta continues to adhere to the practice of advancing funds not exceeding the administrative costs (approximately 7%) implemented in year two. This financial practice minimises Metta's risk while assuring continuity of project activities. Metta is also encouraging its local partners to implement similar practices so they do not become compromised by donors.

Evaluation of Kayan Development Programme (KDP)

An independent evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development with Emphasis on Self-help Promotion in the Kayan Region, also known as the Kayan Development Programme, was conducted in November 2011. The donor, MISEREOR, supported the external evaluation, in part to determine whether the programme should be extended for three more years based on its accomplishments, ongoing challenges and lessons learned.

The KDP's overall objective was to increase the capacity of Kayan communities in initiating community-based development projects to improve the overall well being of Kayan people during the three year period.

The Kayan area is considered to be among Myanmar's poorest and undeveloped. The area, located within Kayah, Kayin and Shan states and the Mandalay region, consists of 500 villages among 4,000 acres in high mountains at altitudes of 1,500 to 5,500 feet above sea level. Most villages can be reached by walking from 2 hours to one and one half days from nearest motorway. Villages targeted for participating were located along borders in conflict areas as well as those that were most remote, inaccessible and not reached by development support.

Key achievements were:

- **implementing 111 development projects in 47 villages that benefitted 10,561 persons**
- **most common projects implemented were: hygiene and sanitation in 47 villages; water supply in 16 villages; rice banks in 14 villages**
- **conducting 119 capability building trainings for 101 communities and 18 for KDP staff and partners**

The **two most common changes noted among the KDP beneficiaries were: increased awareness of development and being motivated to improve their living conditions.** These changes were largely due to positive transformations in their attitudes and behaviour as their perspectives were broadening and they were beginning to believe in themselves.

The evaluation found KDP to be **fairly effective, very efficient, highly relevant and achieved its objectives at varying levels. The project expanded to 7 more villages because of local villagers' generosity and willingness to share their own resources.**

Other key findings

- the **potential for sustainability existed** due to the programmes' ability to respond to the priority needs, strong local ownership, strong internal mobilisation of resources, strong partnerships with local organisations and increased capabilities of local people and community-based organisations to manage projects
- **persons in all the villages acknowledged the relevance of the programmes' interventions in responding to their needs**
- **improvements in health, hygiene (decreased incidence of diarrhea, dysentery and malaria) and children's education**
- rice banks were most widely appreciated even though they did not fully meet the shortages. **Food security increased from 3 – 4 months to, on average, 4 – 6 months of food needs.**

Challenges

- people remained poor and suffered from acute food security
- people's participation was hindered by the need to find food
- accepting and adapting new technologies

Given the difficult situation and pervasive poverty in the programme areas, the changes experienced could be considered impressive and cost effective. The participating communities appreciated the development interventions that helped them realise that change was possible. The evaluation recommended that the donor continue its support for 3 – 5 more years.

Financial Accountability

External audits of Metta's financial and accounting practices are conducted annually by Khin Su Htay and Associates, a certified public accounting firm in Yangon, Myanmar. Their detailed report dated 4 November 2011, addresses how Metta needs to strengthen its internal financial control processes.

Some donor organisations also conduct independent financial audits of projects supported by them. During April 2011, UNOPS conducted an independent financial audit of the upland FFS project in Kachin and Southern Shan states.

Visits to Projects by Donors and Others

Donors, consultants and others visit projects approximately twice per month. During the past reporting year one donor brought several members of their senior management team who visited for the first time. Being in the project areas provides visitors with a fresh perspective about the situation local communities face. These visits usually take several days to travel to remote areas where the visitors stay overnight. Local people welcome these visitors who have helped improve their quality of life. Twenty seven (27) visits were made in this reporting year as shown in the table below:

Project Visits by Donors and Others

Donors / Visitors	Visits
CCFD	1
Caritas France	1
Caritas Switzerland	1
Christian Aid	1
Consultants – organisational development, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, etc.	7
Finn Church Aid	1
Hilton Foundation	1
Individual Donor	1
Misereor	1
Oxfam Hong Kong	1
Oxfam Novib	8
Plan International	2
SPERI – Social Policy Ecology Research Institute	1
Total	27

Metta was one of the finalists for the 2012 Conrad N. Hilton Humanitarian Prize, which is a humanitarian award that recognises non-profit organisations for “exemplary and extraordinary contributions towards alleviating human suffering.”

Finances

Objective

In order to comply with financial and accounting requirements, Metta has established systems in accordance with Myanmar Accounting Standards, as well as adhering to donor policies and guidelines.

The Finances section includes information about how the financial management system has been developed over time, the past year's expenditures and how the administrative (core) funds were used. This section also has the RI financial summary table of donor funds received as well as several charts and graphs that show how funds were expended by sector and region. An additional table that includes all of Metta's programmes that provides information by sector, project, service area and donor is available in the annexes.

As Metta's work expanded in recent years, the need for a good functioning financial management system became evident. Shortly after the Asian Tsunami in December 2004, Metta experienced financial growth as its programme coverage expanded to meet the emergency and relief needs in damaged areas of the Ayeyarwaddy river delta. The next significant expansion came in response to Cyclone Nargis when the budget grew from USD 2.2 million in Fiscal year 2007-2008 to USD 11 million in the following year. In mid-2008, with assistance from consultants, Metta focused on further developing its financial system.

Finances for Metta's organisational structure are managed at the head and branch office levels. The head office manages the entire organisation's budget, as well as receiving and distributing funds. Each branch office also has a financial manager that is accountable for distributing funds to local projects.

During year three, the Financial Manual was revised and finalised. The revisions included standardising the financial procedures related to the budget and reporting structures. Staff participated in a four day workshop on the Financial Manual which strengthened understanding of their roles and responsibilities as well how they work as a team. Significant results of this workshop are that the fund/cash flow and reporting processes are smoother more timely and efficient.

The end of year financial report estimates that the closing balance is USD 2.8 million. Generally, the armed conflict situation in Kachin state and the timing of funds received account for this remaining balance. The specific projects affected were:

- The LIFT project received an 8% advance for contingencies, leaving a considerable amount of balance.
- The Responsive Education Partnerships (REP) project originally included Kachin state, however, activities were postponed due to the conflict situation.
- The accounting software has not been purchased yet, because the preliminary requirements have been identified and set up before the actual implementation. Moreover, Metta is seeking the most suitable software and vendor.
- The new eco-friendly training centre in the Bago region is still under construction, and the furniture and vehicle have not been purchased yet.
- The Integrated Nargis Rehabilitation and Future Mitigation Programme (INRFMP) activities in the Ayeyarwaddy region began implementation only in September 2011 due to staff recruitment and reorientation.
- The three years project implementation will be carried out till the end of fiscal year 2012-2013 funded by Oxfam Novib.
- Some upland agriculture and community forest activities could not be carried out due to the armed conflict in Kachin state.
- CARD centre, Kachin state and Naung Kham, Southern Shan state, have generated income from trainings, which is used to run these centres. Unexpended funds from these two centres is also reflected in the total.
- The first phase of the Community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention in Kachin state ended in December 2011. Activities in the second phase began in January 2012, which accounts for only the first three months of expenditures before the fiscal year ended on 31 March 2012.
- The implementation of Kachin IDP Emergency assistance is ongoing.

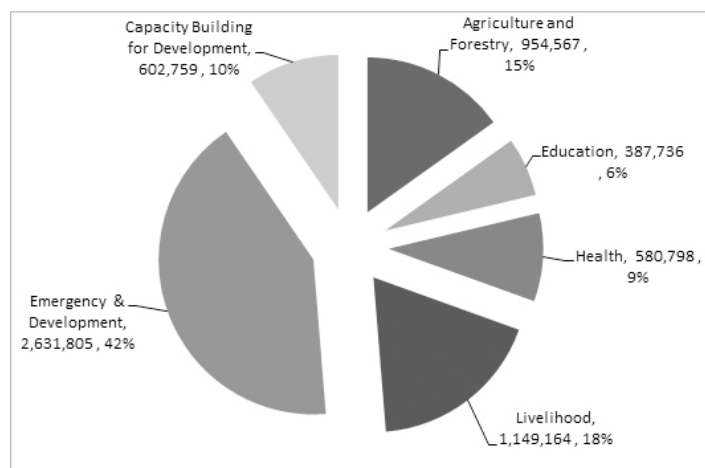
Regeneration Initiative Financial Summary

01 April 2011 - 31 March 2012

	USD		USD
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2011			
Regeneration Initiative	1,519,126.00		
Cyclone Nargis RRD	18,247.00		
Other Projects	96,552.00		
Receipts		Payments	
Australian Embassy	10,750.00	Direct Assistance	5,819,248.00
Caritas Austria	150,208.00	Support Cost	406,661.00
Caritas Switzerland	15,936.00	Capital expenditure	42,151.00
Christian Aid	413,511.00	Repay for Trust Fund from Oxfam Novib	68,771.00
EBO	16,594.00	Repay Temporary Loan to Core Budget Fund	82,435.00
European Union	244,134.00		
FAO	3,255.00		
Finn Church Aid	111,896.00		
CCFD	170,832.00		
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	3,313.00		
Friends for Health	3,813.00		
Individual Donors	15,310.00		
Information Technology Development	12,444.00		
Japan			
Trócaire	66,953.00		
Kindermissionswerk	80,197.00		
Mercy Corps	7,625.00		
Oxfam Novib	3,991,966.00		
Northern Development Centre	4,874.00		
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	215,000.00		
Oxfam Hong Kong	16,900.00		
Pathein Karuna	2,859.00		
SPERI	203.00		
Swissaid	53,210.00		
Misereor	1,070,680.00		
Save The War Victims	1,272.00		
UNICEF	6,596.00		
UNOPS	352,784.00		
Welthungerhilfe	195,890.00		
WFP	21,760.00		
Grants Received During The Year	7,360,765.00		
Bank Interest & Other Income	159,168.00		
Received From Oxfam Novib for Trust Fund	10,360.00		
Received From Oxfam Novib for Emergency Reserve Fund	40,192.00		
Temporary Loan from Core Budget Fund	46,022.00		
Total Receipts	7,616,507.00	Total Payments	6,419,266.00
		Closing Balance	2,831,166.00
Grand Total	9,250,432.00	Grand Total	9,250,432.00

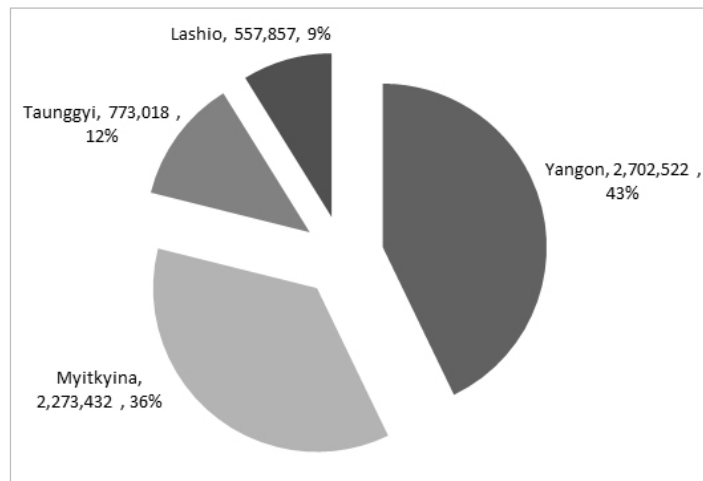
The pie chart and bar graph below shows expenditures by sector, first in the pie chart and then a sector comparison of the past two years.

Expenditures by Sector

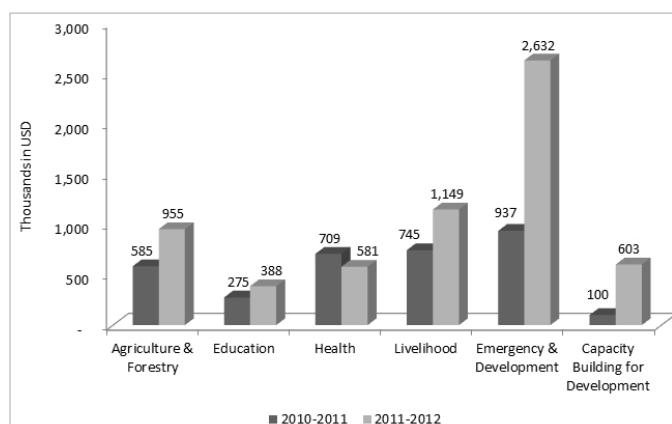


The pie chart and bar graph below include the information about the expenditures by region through the four branch offices. This does not include the head office in Yangon.

Expenditures by Region/Branch Offices

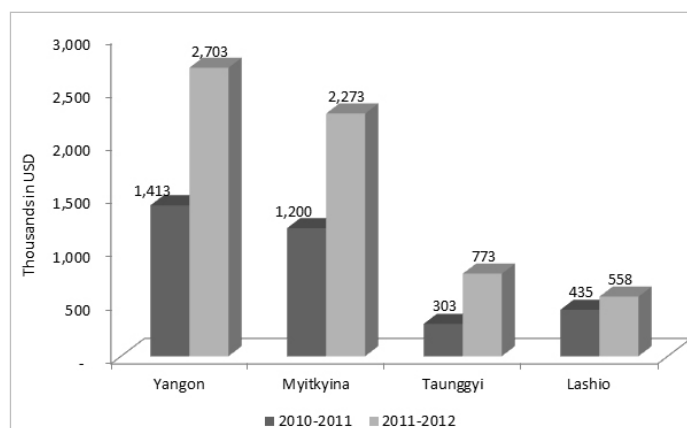


Sector Comparison of Expenditures between Year Two and Three



The large difference in expenditures in the Emergency and Development Sector is because the funding for post-Cyclone Nargis activities. The Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development (RRD) initiative are not included in the bar graph. Funding for the RRD ended in 2011.

Regional Comparison of Expenditures between Year Two and Three



The steep incline of expenditure for Yangon branch office is because of the funding for post-Cyclone Nargis activities. However the the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development (RRD) initiative are not included in the bar graph. Also, the increase of USD one million in the Myitkyina branch office was largely due to emergency response to the IDP in Kachin state. The increase of expenditures through the Taunggyi branch office is primarily because of one new initiative in the Education Sector called the Responsive Education Partnerships (REP) as well as second year funding for the LIFT project.

Administrative Cost - (Core Budget Fund)

As the implementing partner for various projects, Metta obtains its "Administrative Cost" from the respective projects. It is calculated at 1% to 10% (across this range) of the total cost based on the projects' and programmes' actual expenditures.

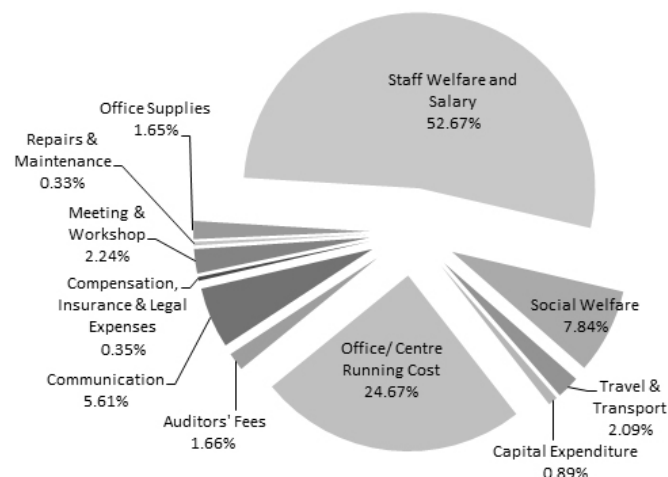
The "administrative cost" is a fund that has been separately set up to meet Metta's administrative expenses that includes: project feasibility studies and assessments, planning and formulating new proposals for fund raising, etc. Moreover, institutional expenditures like senior management meetings, board meetings, strategic reviews and planning are included in these costs. Staff related benefits such as support for healthcare, capacity building, salaries and other social welfare benefits are covered by this fund.

In summary, the core budget fund is allocated under 4 items within the core budget:

- Survival Budget to avoid redundancies or closing down project operations
- Guaranteed Budget to cover/advance the expenditures that are anticipated to be covered/reimbursed by outstanding grant commitments
- Complementary Budget to cover expenditures which depend on funding that is not yet guaranteed, but for which plans exist such as orientation, assessment, etc., all stages of proposal formulation
- Optimal Budget to cover strategic aims of the organisation including capacity building of staff and board members, etc.

The following chart shows how the core budget is expended in the reporting year:

Administrative Cost Expended 01 April 2011 - 31 March 2012



In the core budget, 52.67% is expended staff salary and staff welfare like child birth, illness, hospitalisation for both the staff and immediate family. This include both head office and branch offices personnel.

The Office/Centre Running Cost of 24.67% comprises office rental, renovation and maintenance expenses.

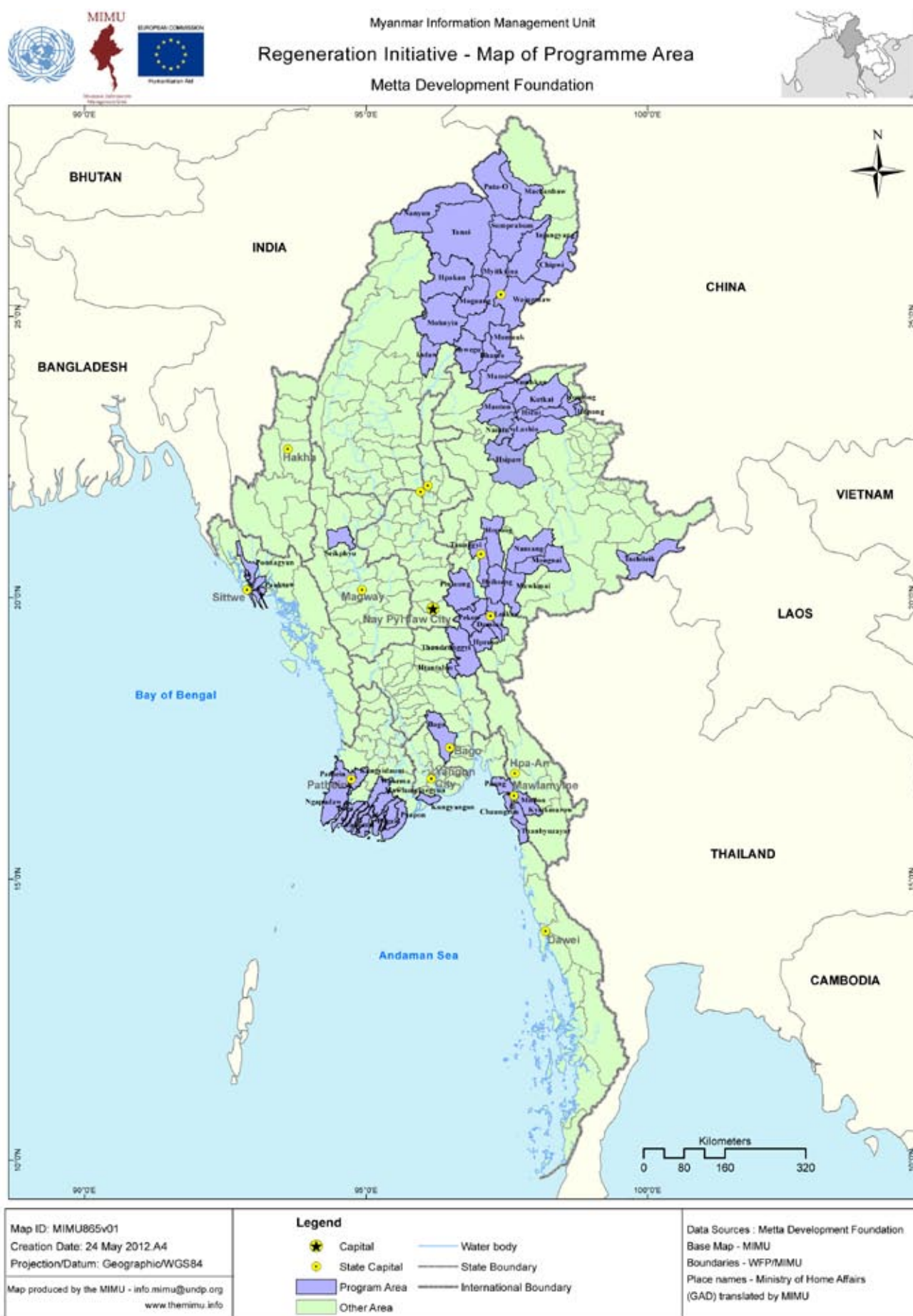
Grants Received List

For The Period 01 April 2011 - 31 March 2012

Sr. No.	Description Individuals	Project Name	MMK	EQUI: USD	USD/FEC	EURO	EQUI: USD	TOTAL USD
1								
13-Dec-11	Angie Tham	Bule Inn Primar School Sports Day			700.00			700
13-Dec-11	Angie Tham and Friends	Kachin Emergency Relief			300.00			300
6-Mar-12	Barbara Helger	Eye Project			1,800.00			1,800
11-Nov-11	Carmen Keening	Kachin Emergency Relief			210.00	50.00	66.99	210
22-Dec-11	Individual Donation	Kachin Emergency Relief			1,000.00			67
6-Mar-12	Individual Donation	Eye Project			200.00			1,000
9-Jan-12	Karin Eberhardt & Alanna	Kachin Emergency Relief	130,000.00	165.21				200
16-Sep-11	Kaung Myat Thu and Yadanar Soe Moe	Rice Distribution in Rakhine	2,000,000.00	2,541.76	-			165
19-Oct-11	Khun Myat & Family	Kachin Emergency Relief	2,000,000.00	2,541.76				2,542
28-Jun-11	Laphai Khun Sar	Kachin Emergency Relief	1,000,000.00	1,270.88				2,542
29-Jun-11	Laphai Nang Hpaung	Kachin Emergency Relief	200,000.00	254.18				1,271
19-Dec-11	Lois Young	Kachin Emergency Relief	19,000.00	24.15				254
5-Mar-12	Maran Biang Ja	Kachin Emergency Relief				1,342.94	1,799.19	24
2-Dec-11	Marip Seng Raw	HIV Orphans			200.00			1,799
6-Jan-12	Steven & William	Kachin Emergency Relief	300,000.00	381.26				200
12-Aug-11	Neichu Angami	Kachin Emergency Relief			200.00			381
12-Jul-11	Rene Adrian	Kachin Emergency Relief			65.00	72.00	96.46	200
6-Sep-11	Rose Ann	Education			300.00			161
25-Apr-11	Seilchi Takarabe	Nargis - School Uniform						100
5-Aug-11	Sin Wa Naw	Kachin Emergency Relief	25,000.00	31.77				300
20-Jul-11	Thin Thin Khaing & Nyein Chan	Kachin Emergency Relief	50,000.00	63.54	-	250.00	334.93	32
11-Nov-11	Thomas Dresler and Family	Kachin Emergency Relief						64
29-Nov-11	Tin Zar Tun Nang	Kachin Emergency Relief	100,000.00	127.09	-	200.00	267.95	127
13-Jul-11	Wolfgang Trost	Kachin Emergency Relief				200.00	267.95	268
11-Nov-11		Kachin Emergency Relief						268
	Sub Total		5,824,000.00	7,401.62	5,075.00	2,114.94	2,833.46	15,310
2								
25-May-11	Australian Embassy	Sha Re Uma Middle School Extension Project (Direct Aid Program (DAP))			10,750.00			10,750
22-Jul-11	Caritas Austria	Kachin Emergency Relief			28,270.91			28,271
24-Feb-12		Capacity enhancement and early childhood care and development centers			121,936.95			121,937
8-Apr-11	Caritas Switzerland	FFS in Northern Shan			-	86,536.57	115,936.23	115,936
7-Jun-11		Agriculture & Forestry			-	30,000.00	40,192.11	40,192
7-Jun-11	CCFD	Capacity Building			-	20,000.00	26,794.74	26,795
8-Aug-11		Livelihood			-	49,990.00	66,973.45	66,973
14-Oct-11		Responsive Education Partnership (REP)			-	25,990.00	34,819.76	34,820
6-Mar-12	Christain Aid (KCF)	TA reimbursement for Sai Sam Kham			1,531.37	2,051.63	2,052	2,052
6-Apr-11		Community Development Programme			46,338.64	62,081.58	62,082	62,082
11-Apr-11		Shelter Construction for Cyclone Giri in Rakhine State (65 Houses)			-	46,906.00	62,841.70	62,842
10-Jun-11		CDP for Eastern Burma			-	21,887.90	29,324.03	29,324
18-Jul-11		50 Houses and 10 Tube wells at Kungvongon			-	30,118.25	40,350.53	40,351
25-Jul-11	Christian Aid	Kachin Emergency Relief			-	55,405.00	74,228.12	74,228
23-Aug-11		Kungvongon Low Cost Housing Project			-	16,948.00	22,705.86	22,706
5-Sep-11		Community Development Programme			-	45,606.00	61,100.04	61,100
16-Sep-11		HIV & AIDS Intervention Programme			-	22,798.00	30,543.32	30,543
30-Mar-12		Partner Meeting (the Hague)			1,760.00	-	-	1,760
		Kachin Emergency Relief				21,329.00	28,575.25	28,575
24-May-11	EBO	Travel expenses for ED - India			-	860.00	1,152.17	1,152
21-Sep-11	European Union	EU Proposal Writing Training			-	11,526.00	15,441.81	15,442
7-Oct-11	Finn Church Aid	Responsive Education Partnership (REP)			-	182,225.61	244,134.37	244,134
4-May-11	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	Provision of Gravity Flow Water Supply for Rural Communities in Northern Shan				83,521.00	111,896.16	111,896
4-May-11	Friend for Health	Matrix Management Workshop	576,800.00	733.04	125.00			858
24-May-11	Information Technology Development	Power Point Presentation Workshop	507,000.00	644.34	-			644
29-Jul-11		Web Design Workshop	130,800.00	166.23	1,644.00			1,810
		Malaria Control Pilot Project in Hopin Township	3,000,000.00	3,812.65	-			3,813
		Donation for RI			12,444.00			12,444

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Appendices



This includes detailed summary tables from most of the programme sectors which has been referenced in the report.

Agriculture and Forestry Sector

Summary of Community Nursery and Community Forestry (CNCF) Projects

3 State 1 Region	Township	Villages	Participants			Direct Beneficiaries				Population Base			
			Male	Female	Total	HH	Male	Female	Total	HH	Male	Female	Total
Kachin	5	45	933	529	1,462	1,521	4,207	4,316	8,523	6,666	16,643	20,397	37,040
Sagaing	1	2	44	3	47	55	164	175	339	830	2,902	3,396	6,298
N. Shan	6	26	237	281	518	720	2,019	2,099	4,118	3,269	9,260	10,062	19,322
S. Shan	4	47	1,903	710	2,613	2,150	4,966	5,482	10,448	5,282	12,063	13,449	25,512
Kayah	1	16	483	127	610	610	1,760	1,680	3,440	1,101	3,134	3,040	6,174
Total	17	135	3,600	1,650	5,250	5,056	13,116	13,752	26,868	17,148	44,002	50,344	94,346

Education Sector

Summary of Education Sector Activities ECCD, CCA and REP

3 States 2 Regions 1 Area	Activity	Villages	Population Base				Direct Beneficiaries Children and Students		
			HHs	Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ayeyarwaddy	ECCD	20	2,707	5,992	6,075	12,067	708	703	1,411
Kachin	ECCD	28	3,287	8,280	9,643	17,923	960	921	1,881
	CCA	3	245	676	848	1,524	142	107	249
Kayah	ECCD	7	508	1,696	1,780	3,476	287	201	488
S. Shan	ECCD	8	1,004	2,335	2,289	4,624	282	271	553
	REP	8	557	1,462	1,594	3,056	310	322	632
Yangon	ECCD	3	452	955	2,151	3,106	55	75	130
Kayan area	ECCD	3	462	1,164	1,145	2,309	55	22	77
Total		80	9,222	22,560	25,525	48,085	2,799	2,622	5,421

Please note: The total number of villages shown here includes some which initiated ECCD activities in year two as well as all the new activities which began in year three.

The children's data was separated into two categories to show those from 3 – 5 years of age that come to the centre where they attend pre-school activities. Parents attend workshops where they learn about early childhood development and caring for children from birth to three years of age.

Summary of ECCD Centre Construction

2 States 2 Regions 1 Area	Centres	Population Base				Children 0-3 Years			Children 3-5 Years		
		HHs	Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ayeyarwaddy	20	2,707	5,992	6,075	12,067	339	350	689	369	353	722
Kachin	16	2,127	5,303	6,151	11,454	347	375	722	326	313	639
Kayah	7	508	1,696	1,780	3,476	98	91	189	189	110	299
S. Shan	8	1,004	2,335	2,289	4,624	127	129	256	155	142	297
Yangon	3	452	955	2,151	3,106	*	*	*	55	75	130
Kayan	3	462	1,164	1,145	2,309	*	*	*	55	22	77
Total	57	7,260	17,445	19,591	37,036	911	945	1,856	1,149	1,015	2,164

*Note: Data is not available.

Health Sector

Summary of Health Sector Activities by Project Type

Project	States/Region	Villages	Beneficiaries			
			HH	Male	Female	Total
Water Supply	N. Shan S. Shan Kayan Sagaing	15	1,691	4,324	4,451	8,775
Hydropower	Kayan	1	36	89	86	175
Community Led HIV/AIDS Intervention	Kachin	278	93,688	263,303	291,725	555,028
Malaria		3	-	1,423	1,527	2,950
Community Managed Health Care		3	439	1,074	991	2,065
Hygiene activities & malaria	Kayan*	25	832	2,298	2,100	2,398
Total	2 States 1 Region 1 Area	325	96,686	272,511	300,880	573,391

* The limited hygiene and malaria activities that took place in Kayan state were not included in the other project information under the water supply and malaria projects.

Livelihood Sector

Summary Activities in the Livelihood Sector

5 States 1 Region 1 Area	Approach	Villages	Population Base				Beneficiaries				%
			HHs	Male	Female	Total	HHs	Male	Female	Total	
Kachin	CDP	59	3,131	8,432	8,892	17,324	1,519	4,327	4,466	8,793	51
	CBI	12	2,336	5,838	5,897	11,735	526	2,068	2,128	4,196	36
N. Shan	CDP	14	752	2,029	2,001	4,030	321	1,082	1,103	2,185	54
	CBI	13	539	1,436	1,489	2,925	366	992	997	1,989	68
	CMP	56	1,519	4,351	4,143	8,494	974	2,817	2,818	5,635	66
S. Shan	CBI	12	1,264	3,316	3,129	6,445	239	580	589	1,169	18
	CDP	29	1,756	4,197	4,342	8,539	1,149	2,679	2,772	5,451	64
Kayah	CDP	21	990	3,125	2,831	5,956	826	2,629	2,344	4,973	83
	CBI	6	616	1,894	1,915	3,809	170	534	499	1,033	27
Kayin	CBI	5	240	574	680	1,254	240	574	680	1,254	100
Mon	CDP	25	1,532	3,552	3,840	7,392	291	481	530	1,011	14
Kayan*	CBI	21	863	2,248	2,152	4,400	853	2,224	2,121	4,345	99
Ayeyarwaddy	CBI	11	1,536	2,987	2,942	5,929	241	133	109	242	4
Total		284	17,074	43,979	44,253	88,232	7,715	21,120	21,156	42,276	48%

*Kayan area is located between Kayan, Shan and Kayin states and the Mandalay region.

Please note that the total number of beneficiaries represents 48% of the population base in the project areas.

Emergency and Development Sector

Title	Villages or IDP Camps	Direct Beneficiaries			
		HH	Male	Female	Total
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training only in Rakhine state and the Ayeyarwaddy and Yangon regions	12 villages		191	195	386
Kachin Emergency Relief	59 camps	9,532	17,501	21,711	39,212
Mangrove Reforestation Project - Ayeyarwaddy region	77 villages	15,660	32,464	32,491	64,955
Rakhine state's area affected by landslides	8 villages	568	1,584	1,256	2,840
Flooding in Bago and Magway regions	9 villages	615	1,550	1,588	3,138
Total	106 villages 59 IDP camps	26,375	53,290	57,241	110,531

Summary of Community Projects Affected by Armed Conflict in Kachin and Northern Shan States

2 States	Programme Sector and Project Name	# of Community Projects	Totally Affected	Partially Affected	Summary of Affected Communities
Kachin	Livelihood – Community Development Programme (CDP)	59	7	9	16
	Health – Community-Led HIV Intervention (HIV & AIDS)	278	21		21
	Education - Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD)	14	1	1	2
	Agriculture & Forestry – FFS-LIFT	20		2	2
	Agriculture & Forestry – FFS-Lowland	14		2	2
	Agriculture & Forestry - Upland Agriculture & Community Forestry-CARD	31	3	13	16
	Agriculture & Forestry – Upland Agriculture & Community Forestry-Awng Ja	22	8		8
	Agriculture & Forestry – Kachin Rural Development Committee (KRDC)	13	13		13
	Livelihood – Community Development Programme (CDP)	14	3		3
N. Shan	Livelihood – Community Master Plan	56	2	4	6
	Agriculture & Forestry – CNCF	26	1	1	3
Total		547	59	32	91

Summary of IDP camps Where Metta Provides Relief

Area	# of Camps	HHs	Male	Female	Total
Banmaw	9	672	3,006	4,062	7,068
Momauk	5	635	1,000	1,310	2,310
Myitkyina	13	419	71	42	13
Shwe Gu	3	9	46	10	56
Waingmaw	2	8	1	70	31
Laiza	8	3,446	6,580	7,961	14,541
Sadung	3	876	1,841	1,950	3,791
Manmaw	9	1,252	2,502	3,056	5,558
Naung Tau	7	1,105	2,294	2,950	5,244
Total	59	9,532	17,501	21,711	39,212

98 Types of Non- Food Items by General Category		
82 Kinds of Medicine	Hygiene and Sanitation	School Supplies
Construction & Shelter	Steel water tanks - 5	Temporary schools & shelters - 11
Wood for construction - 39 carloads	Sewage outlet drain ground tank - 1	School uniforms - 206 pairs
Zinc rope - 9 viss	Water containers - 48	School bags - 301
Nylon rope - 25	Temporary bathing/shower facilities- 2	Cupboards - 2
Umbrellas - 574	Concrete trench for water drainage - 1	Table & chair - 15 pairs
Candles - 3,117 packs	Water purification – 859 bottles	Blackboards -31
Dust Bins - 4	Long brick tanks- 5	Fibre chairs - 25
Axes - 30	Latrine pan - 6 sets	Benches & desks – 155 pair
Table Lamps - 52	Plastic water tanks - 8	Rulers - 1,109
Bed Covers/sheets - 7	Mobile/portable toilets - 84	Erasers - 925
Mats - 532	Water Pump Accessories - 2 sets	Crayons - 20 dozen
Pillows - 45	Toilet Cleaner - 7 bottles	Student school storage boxes - 5
Blankets - 753	Pipe -160 feet	White boards - 2
Hangers - 142	Deisel fuel for water pump - 1,260	Compass for students- 421
Hoes - 30	Hand water pumps - 2	Pens - 6,066
Mirrors - 23	Electric water pumps - 4	Pencils - 5,415
Shelters - 48 (bamboo and wood)	Dug wells - 3	Exercise books - 1,899 dozen
Tarpaulin - 612 sheets	Urine pots - 142	Badminton sets - 2
	Mosquito nets - 472	Footballs - 3
Food Preparation	Hair combs- 90	Chinlon & Net - 3 sets
	Hair gel - 94 bottle	
Temporary kitchen - 1	Tanatkha - 95 pieces	UNICEF
Teapots - 2	Baby Soap – 23 boxes	Childrens Kit - 45
Flask - 3	Nail clippers - 80	Family Kits - 1,000
Steel cups - 20	Cotton pads - 40 packs	
Drinking glasses - 24	Talcum powder - 130 bottles/cans	Clothing
Choppers for preparing food - 3	Baby mild lotion - 40 bottles	Slippers – 803 pairs
Saucepans - 10	Baby mosquito nets - 78	Brassieres - 80
Large cooking pots - 25	Cleaning/dish soap - 9,536 pieces	Shawls - 7
Spoon - 220	Washing soap 6,535 (pic)	Lone Gyis - 185
Kitchen knives - 40	Laundry powder - 1,050 packs	Underwear - 24 packs
Plates - 262	Tooth paste tubes - 1,015	Baby Suits - 44 pair
Mug/water pitchers - 14	Tooth brushes - 1,547	Cloth - 253 packs
	Hair brushes - 115	
	Sanitary pads - 905	
	Basins - 10	
	Towels - 1,839	
	Buckets - 137	

Food Aid Provided	
7 Types of Food Items	
Rice - 543 tons	Fish sauce -1 bottle
Chickpeas - 6,597 (viss)	Noodles - 27 pack
Dried beans - 1,149 (viss)	Onions – 763 viss
Ground nuts - 676 (viss)	Garlic - 640 viss
Salt – 4,258 packs	Pumpkins – 109
Dried chili - 10 viss	Sago (from palm tree) - 65 viss
Tomatoes - 180 viss	Tan-laet (from palm tree) - 10 viss
Dried Fish - 172 viss	Dairy cream - 12 pack/boxes
Spices - 280 packs	Condensed milk - 40 cans
Dried fermented soybean - 20 packs	Fresh milk - 128cans
French beans - 25 viss	Wheat noodle - 834 packs
Ginger - 7 viss	Pulses - 4,485 kg.
Cooking oil - 2,157 viss	For babies nutrition: Ovaltine - 191 bottles Cornmix - 954 packs Milk Powder - 20 packages Biscuits - 101 packs Sugar - 66 viss
Cooking oil - 6,667 kg.	
Dried mustard - 266 viss	
Tofu – 161 boxes	
Vermicelli rice noodles - 30 viss	
Potatoes - 2,651 viss	
Yams - 145 viss	
6,425 Eggs	

Summary of Community Mangrove Reforestation Activities

Activity	Villages	Results	Beneficiaries or Participants
Mangrove nurseries	24	401,700 seedlings	760
Fresh water nurseries	32	382,900 non-mangrove seedlings	980
Forest conservation	8	127 acres improved	115
Mangrove environmental education	10	10 schools (3 primary & 7 middle)	2,495 primary & middle school students
		2,790 seedlings given to students from 8 schools & 3,710 seedlings planted at 10 schools	1,540 students planted seedlings
		Study tour to mangrove plantations	40 students including 8 teachers
Capacity Building		Project orientation & review workshop for staff	40
		Refresher course for mangrove staff	33
		Global position system training for mangrove staff	15
		Project management training for the community given 6 times	164
		Forest management training given 5 times	173
		Networking with other organisations - Community forestry sharing and gender sensitivity workshops were offered 3 times to staff	7
	12	Cross visits from village to village	86

Project Description

Sector	Project Title	Project Description	State/Region	Donor
Agriculture & Forestry	Community Nursery & Community Forestry (CNCF)	Distributing seeds/seedlings for CF, mini forest, community nurseries of fruit & forest species. Upland rice cultivation using Improved Method, SRI methods.	Kachin, S. Shan, Kayah states and Sagaing region	Oxfam Novib Oxfam Hong Kong CCFD
	Farmer Field School (FFS) for Sustainable Development in N. Shan state	Season long FFS TOT offered to community members	N. Shan state	Caritas Switzerland
	Farmer-Led Extension (FLE)	Farmer to farmer extension through conducting demonstration		Mercy Corps Welthungerhilfe Swissaid Oxfam Novib
	Upland FFS	Farmer Field School to LIFT - the Food Security of Small and Marginal Land Holders (LIFT-FFS)	Kachin and S. Shan states	LIFT-UNOPS
	Lowland Farmer Field School (FFS) Delta FFS	Season long FFS TOT offered to community members Season long FFS TOT offered to community members	Kachin state Ayeerwaddy region	Oxfam Novib Misereor
Capacity Building & Development	DeePa LawKa - The Lighthouse	The programme focuses primarily on building the capacity of community leaders, staff of local partner organisations and Metta staff.	Kachin, N. & S. Shan states	Trocaire
	Raza Thitsa - Multiplying Accountability in Local Initiatives	Focuses specifically on developing civil society's contribution to reducing poverty and achieving Myanmar's Millennium Development Goals.	Partner Organisation-Better Life, Link Emergency and Development (LEAD), NGO Gender Group, S. Shan Local Development Organisation (SSLDO)	Trocaire Oxfam Novib NPA
	Bago Training Centre Construction	The project's goal is for Myanmar's civil society to have the ability to participate in training in an eco-friendly atmosphere conducive to informal adult education.	Bago region	Misereor
	Capacity Building for Development	The objective is to maximise the impact and sustainability of Metta's work by transferring responsibilities to branch offices and encouraging them to function independently, as well as strengthening partner organisations.	For all programme areas	Oxfam Novib
	Early Child Care Development (ECCD) Project	Activities focus on holistic development of children under 5 years old; teachers training and parent education facilitator training, management and toy making training.	Kachin, Kayah & S. Shan states, Ayeerwaddy region	Oxfam Novib Caritas Austria AWITD
Education	Primary School Construction & Renovation	Making education accessible to children through building primary schools. Fixing gutters and waterspouts, constructing fencing and water supply for a neat and tidy environment school	N. Shan state	Oxfam Novib
	Responsive Education Partnerships (REP) Project	To improve its local governance for education	S. Shan state	EU
	Supporting Flood Victims & Food Shortage	Food assistance	Magway & Bago regions; & Rakhine state	Misereor Oxfam Novib One individual donor
	Kachin Emergency Relief	To mitigate the impact of armed conflict and to ensure that effective and timely humanitarian assistance is provided to people in need, and to facilitate early recovery activities with optimal use of available resources and logistical strength.	Kachin state	Oxfam Novib Kindermissionswerk WHH Misereor Trocaire Christian Aid Caritas Austria NPA UNICEF Individual Donation
	Supporting Landslide & Flood Victims	Construction of Water Supply and wells. New school construction and school renovation.	Rakhine state	Oxfam Novib
Emergency & Development	Reforestation and Conservation	To conserve and restore the environment through planting mangrove and non-mangrove species, and providing nursery and forestry training to the communities.	Ayeerwaddy region	

Sector	Project Title	Project Description	State/Region	Donor
Health	HIV and AIDS Intervention Project	Counseling, health referral for testing & treatment, peer to peer education, income generation project for Local AIDS Committee (LAC)	Kachin state	Oxfam Novib
	HIV Intervention PLHA Drop in Centre	Day drop in centre for PLHIVs and their partners, youth groups, high risk groups	Kachin state	Christian Aid Oxfam Novib
	Malaria Control Project	6-month project piloted in 3 villages of one township. Project objectives include: establishing and sustaining malaria control intervention clusters where health services were not available; training village health workers to conduct malaria screening.	Kachin state	Friends For Health
	Community-managed Health Care	Train village health workers about basic health care to diagnose and treat common conditions, as well as set up village drug stores	Kachin state	Oxfam Novib
	Water & Sanitation	Gravity water supply system and hygiene activities	Kachin, Shan (South and North) states, Kayan area	Misereor Finn Church Aid Oxfam Novib
Livelihood	Community Development Programme (CDP)	Designed to facilitate interactive PAR process so that local people can become self-reliant in managing their projects. Projects include: community-based livestock raising, seasonal/long term cultivation, rice bank, water well construction	Kachin, N. & S. Shan, Kayah, Mon states and Ayeeyarwaddy region	CCFD Christian Aid NPA Swissaid KCF
	Community-based Initiatives (CBI)	Using PAR families generate income through various types of projects including raising vegetables and livestock, operating small home businesses, rice and livestock banks, microcredit savings and loan groups, etc.	Kachin, N. & S. Shan, Kayah and Kayah states, and Ayeeyarwaddy region	Swissaid Oxfam Novib TdH Misereor Finn Church Aid
	Community Master Plan (CMP)	CMP was adopted as an approach to transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and development in the project areas.	N. Shan state	Welthungerhilfe
Livelihood, Education & Health	Bridge Construction	Pedestrian bridge construction give villagers access to their work area	N. Shan state	Oxfam Novib
	Metta 2010-2013	Community-based pig raising, seasonal vegetables & long term cultivation. Activities focus on holistic development of children under 5 years; teachers training and parent education facilitator training, management and toy making training, community-based livestock raising, cattle bank, rice bank, gravity flow water supply.	Kachin, Kayah, Kayah & S. Shan states	Oxfam Novib
	Integrated Rural Development with Emphasis on Self Promotion	Education activities focus on holistic development of under 5 years old children; teacher training and parent education facilitator training, management and toy making training. Livelihood activities: community-based livestock raising, cattle bank, rice bank. Health activities: gravity flow water supply.	Kayan area (Kayah and S. Shan states)	Misereor

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Central Nursery - Each of the three research training centres have a central nursery which supports the community nurseries through providing parent planting materials and other starter materials

CDP – The community-based programme is one approach used by livelihood projects which is founded on the PAR processes that includes a results-based management system. The goal is for local people to become self-reliant and able to manage their development initiatives.

CCA - The community-led Child Centered Approach (CCA) is fundamental to the success of Metta's education programme in primary schools. This approach to curriculum design is based on the underlying philosophy that the child is the centre of the educational process. Curriculums are designed around their needs, interests, knowledge and learning potential. The approach allows children to have more freedom to be creative and explore within the learning environment, in addition to intensive teacher training and involving parents in education.

CBI – The community-based initiatives is one approach used by livelihood projects based on the PAR.

Community Forest – A community forest receives its designation through a 30 year land use certificate that is issued by the Government's Ministry of Forestry Department. The process to receive this designation takes several years.

Community Forestry – Community Forestry has been viewed as a strategy for expanding forest areas located on marginal and sub-marginal land by involving local communities. Mobilising rural people is fundamental to the concept of community forestry. It aims to uplift the socio-economic condition of forest occupants and communities that depend on forest land for their livelihood while at the same time help development and generate farm income in the rural areas.

CMP – The Community Master Plan is an approach to encourages the production and exchange of local commodities based on the communities' existing strengths and resources.

Community Nursery - is initiated as a village project; villages usually have one community nursery where a variety of fruit and forest seedlings are grown and distributed. The amount of seedlings produced depends on the size of the community nursery.

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

ECCD - Community-Based Early Child Centred Development is a unique programme that focuses on children below the age of 5 years. Young children grow physically, mentally, spiritually, and psychologically, mastering complex understanding of people, relationships, objects and challenges in their environment.

FFS – The Farmer Field School is a season long group based learning process that has been used to promote integrated crop and pest management. Between 20 to 25 farmers attend the FFS that meets once a week in farm fields. During the FFS, farmers learn through experience and by conducting simple experiments about the ecology of growing rice

FLE - The Farmer Led Extension (FLE) training model emerged as a way for farmers in remote areas to participate in FFS at a local training, research centre. It directly involves farmers in deterring and fulfilling their own development goals which recognises them as the owners and shapers of their own development. FLE courses are opportunities where farmers and development workers share indigenous and scientific knowledge as they learn from each other. The FLE is usually offered during a three month period to farmers, interested organisations, and local NGOs.

IDP – Internally Displaced Person

LAC – Local AIDS Committees composed of religious and women leadears, health care providers, village elders, youth leaders and local authorities. Each LAC includes at least 2 PLHIVs.

Mini Forest - are small areas of community owned land which has been planted collectively with various forest species.

PAR – Participatory Action Research is a collective learning process which helps the community to formulate a critical analysis of its own situation: its strengths, weaknesses, needs, resources and challenges. Through identifying and consolidating the knowledge and skills which they already have, poor women and men can use these as tools for their own development. (Source: The Oxfam Handbook of Development and Relief, Volume 1, 1995.)

PLHIV – People living with HIV and AIDS

PNO – PaO National Organisation

PRA – Participatory Rural Appraisal is an assessment process used to gather information in local communities.

REP – Responsive Education Partnership is a new project piloted with the PaO National Organisation (PNO) in Southern Shan state.

SRI – System of Rice Intensification that includes using new technology in the FFS to increase rice yield.

VHW – Village Health Worker in hygiene projects that facilitates awareness and training sessions as well as managing the local drug stores.

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Metta Development Foundation was established in 1998, to assist communities in Myanmar recover from the devastating consequences of conflict and humanitarian emergency.

The primary objective of Metta is the evolution of self-reliant and peaceful societies through social and economic growth. The driving force behind Metta is the concept the very word embodies that of “loving kindness.”

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