

KEY

-  Observed Point
-  Predicted Point
-  Maximum sustained winds 73 mph or greater
-  Maximum sustained winds 58 - 72 mph
-  Maximum sustained winds 39 - 57 mph
-  GOB Declared emergency

SOURCES: JTWC Nargis Warning #21, UNOSAT
05/05/08



Metta Development Foundation

Rehabilitation, Reconstruction & Development

A Post Cyclone Nargis Initiative

01 August 2008 - 31 July 2011



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Dear Friends, Colleagues and Partners

On the night of 2 May 2008, Cyclone Nargis struck the delta of the Ayeyarwady River, Myanmar's most densely populated region. The cyclone was at the height of its destructive potential and battered not only the southernmost townships but also the cities of Yangon and Bago before it finally diminished while approaching the mountainous border with Thailand. With thrashing rains and winds reaching 164 kilometres per hour, the cyclone drove a great tidal wave almost four meters high over the flat lands of the delta. Nothing was left as before.

The loss of lives and livelihoods, private homes and public property was immense. Metta itself lost five staff members, and a colleague suffered the loss of his entire family of five. The houses of 53 staff and project committee members were destroyed.

While the memory of colleagues, friends and loved ones swept away in the night will always be with the survivors, Metta was pleased to be able to offer practical help in assisting in the reconstruction of the homes of their fellow staff members.

Natural disasters are dreadful, and the devastating effects are multiplied because they are largely unpredictable. Myanmar is disaster prone. However, as Metta has gradually expanded into new regions and challenges over the years, the staff has developed, gaining not only experience and knowledge but also cultivating the conviction that every person must give his or her best to cope with the situation at hand, however difficult. In particular, the relief work following the 2004 tsunami strengthened our networks with the communities, which made a significant difference in our response to the more devastating Nargis.

It was very gratifying to see that the Ah-Hsin Chaing village concrete bridge, constructed after the tsunami, enabled villagers to flee to safety during Nargis. Otherwise, it would have been impossible to cross the widened and raging stream. Such was the degree of experience and successful cooperation with the villagers that the Metta Area Coordinator became the Chairman of the Nargis relief work for 13 villages in Deedukone village tract.

Thus Metta was rewarded in the response to Cyclone Nargis, when new opportunities presented themselves and partners and volunteers from different parts of the world, some silent for many years, rushed to Myanmar and afforded their assistance. Many international agencies also came forward and shared their resources, offering not only disaster and emergency-related assistance but also organisational development training. Without these reinforcements, Metta's leaping from USD 2 million to 12 million per annum would have been impossible.

The proposed budget for the 3-year Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development (RRD) post Cyclone Nargis initiative was USD 17,929,885.00. A budget shortfall of USD 7,815,230.00 led to curtailing most activities by 31 March 2011. The mangrove projects alone could be carried through until 31 July 2011. Nonetheless Metta is grateful indeed for this unprecedented trust and support.

The post Nargis initiative has again led us to more collaboration with communities as well as the local groups and authorities. It is not surprising, then, that Metta has been given access to assisting the affected communities by the June 2010 flooding and October 2010 Cyclone Giri in Rakhine state, March 2011 earthquake in eastern Shan state and June 2011 Kachin humanitarian emergency.

With my retirement I would like to put on record here my gratitude for the whole-hearted commitment of the Metta staff and volunteers, who have risked more and sacrificed more than I would ever have had the right to expect. Please forgive me for not mentioning the names of all friends and supporters here in this letter. But let me acknowledge one individual, Miriam Kapp, without whose unstinting efforts this report would have been less comprehensive and less rich in detail. The 11 minute RRD documentary film made by Shin Daewe, Ko Oo and Stephen Graham complements this report.

It is for me deeply satisfying that the termination of my service of 14 years coincides with the wrap-up of Metta's largest programme and most significant achievement. It gives me a splendid opportunity to 'hand over' Metta to Sai Sam Kham with all the facts on the ground to back up my words!

Today, reviewing the past years in the light of the RRD Post Nargis Initiative, I am proud to say that Metta's success is not based on stellar individuals but on the system itself. May this system continue to expand and develop to the benefit of the most vulnerable and needy.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Seng Raw', written in a cursive style.

Seng Raw
Yangon, 31 August 2011

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Regional Coverage – Programme Townships

The worst natural disaster in Myanmar's recorded history, Cyclone Nargis, struck the Ayeyarwady Delta at the beginning of May 2008. Metta, with a Branch Office set up in the Delta in Myaungmya in 2005 to provide relief and initiate reconstruction after the tsunami in December 2004, saw the schools and projects it had established in the meantime destroyed by Cyclone Nargis. Through its presence in the region, however, and with staff members who had profited both from training and experience gained in the course of their work, it was in a position to offer immediate and knowledgeable emergency relief.

The three-month emergency relief programme, initiated without delay, brought food and the most necessary non-food items to 249,500 people totalling USD 3,138,320.00 (an average of USD 12.00 per person) on the one hand, and a surge of support from individuals and NGOs in Myanmar and abroad on the other. While carrying out the Relief Programme, ambitious in itself, Metta prepared the Global Proposal, a post-Cyclone Nargis Initiative with a budget of USD 17,929,885.00.

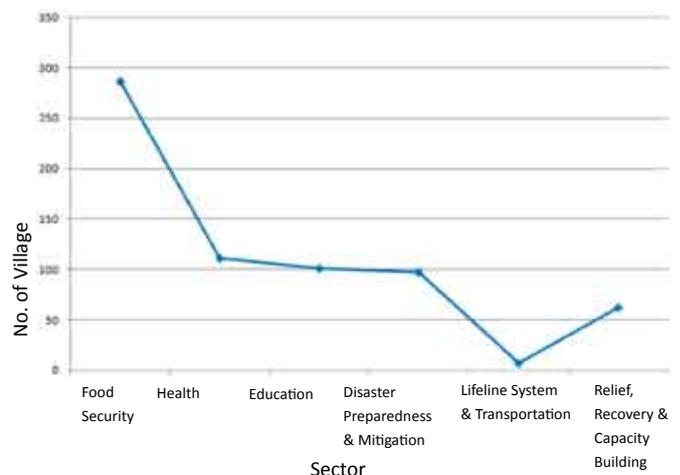
In September 2008 in Vienna, Austria, with Caritas Austria as host, the Executive Director, Daw Seng Raw, and Metta's mangrove forest expert consultant Dr Maung Maung Than, met with Metta's major international partners and the important decision was made that there would be one report at the culmination of the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction & Development Programme.

The Goal of the Initiative

To re-establish community life and provide assistance in moving toward sustainable development for 205 communities in 9 Townships in the Ayeyarwady Delta. The specific programme objectives:

- Provide Relief and Recovery with intensive Capacity-Building geared not only to re-establishing community life but also to enabling the villagers to move forward on the path to sustainable development
- Increase Food Security
- Improve Quality of and Access to Education
- Improve Health Awareness
- Improve chances of survival through Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation
- Restore Lifeline Systems and Transportation.

The total number of villages that received support increased from 154 in the first year to 237 in the second. By the end of July 2011 a total of 388 villages in 18 townships benefited. The following chart shows the number of villages reached and served in each sector in which Metta was active. It is important to note in this connection that Metta continued its work in the villages where it had been working after the tsunami and where a network of experienced persons could be relied on to cooperate actively in the reconstruction efforts.¹



The townships in which Metta facilitated the most activities, in which support was highly concentrated during the 3 year programme, were Labutta and Ngapudaw (sub-township Hainggyikyun), particularly along the coastlines. A large number of different activities were also carried out in Bogale and to a lesser extent Pyapon. In several of the townships lying just to the north of these, in Pathein, Myaungmya, Mawlamyinegyun and Kungyangon, relief and food security, livelihood projects, in addition to activities in one or two other sectors, were supported. Originally Metta planned to work in 9 townships. At the end of July 2011, Metta had been active in nearly double that number.

The sector in which Metta facilitated projects over the widest area was the food security and livelihood sector, followed closely by the education sector.

¹The TCG Report of April 2010, Social Impacts Monitoring, emphasised that the brief contacts between aid providers and villagers in the wake of a catastrophe, when in any one village several providers were active for a short period of time, tended to reduce aid effectiveness. Decision making with respect to the type of aid provided and the implementation process remained with the providers. The villagers were not involved and a disjuncture between aid provided and the needs of different groups in the community was the result.

While the relative amount spent for livelihoods – food security – remained much the same in Year 1 and Year 2, with roughly 15%, it rose in the first half of Year 3 to 24%, but the total dropped in the last half year. With the termination of the programme, Metta reached 18 Townships across the Delta with its projects in support of livelihoods². At the end of Year 3, the amount spent for livelihoods represented 7% of the budget.

In the MIMU report on Social Impacts it was noted that villagers expressed more interest in livelihood assistance and slightly less in infrastructure. The improved infrastructure, better public buildings, was not felt to have significantly improved the lives of the villagers (p. viii). The clear preference that they articulated was for credit or inputs which would support their material well-being. The fact that in contrast to the general trend, Metta emphasised assistance through livelihood projects over wide areas with a rising percentage of its total budget, underlines the value of Metta's approach. Encouraging villagers in their role as decision-makers led and leads to a better fit between needs and aid provided.

Metta's Methods

In the 6 elementary sectors - food security and livelihood, health, education, disaster mitigation and recovery and capacity building – in which Metta is active, it utilises methods which have proven effective in assisting people suffering under the consequences of prolonged violent conflict or natural disasters. These include the Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Farmer-Led-Extension (FLE), Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), the Child Centred Approach (CCA) and Hygiene and Sanitation programmes. Through Training of Trainers (TOT) Metta was and is able to reach ever-widening circles of villagers. At the same time, Metta has developed a new concept to deal with the specific, widespread problem of trauma, associated with any disaster of the magnitude of Cyclone Nargis. The Community Kitchens, designed to help villagers become aware of and learn to deal with trauma were recognised by the villagers themselves, the staff of Metta and visiting experts as a positive step in the right direction.

²The large number of townships is in part due to the fact that Metta aimed at raising the production levels of rice in areas that were not seriously damaged by the cyclone in order to contribute to making up the shortfall in the areas that suffered the most. Thus FFSs were set up in Kangyidaunt, Einme, Kyaunggon and Kyonpyaw townships.

Metta's Achievements

The introduction of the above procedures with targeted and generous ancillary support has set the stage for impressive changes in the sectors in which Metta has facilitated programmes.

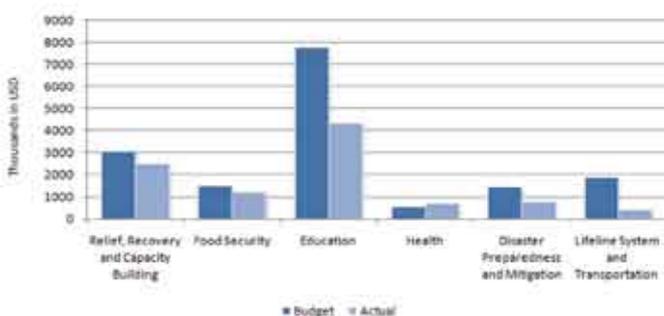
- Relief and Recovery, (including construction of 2,022 houses after developing 4 cyclone-resistant models), Trauma-healing measures and intensive Capacity-Building (including 228 workshops for 4,275 Participants)
- Food Security, including training for approximately 1,850 farmers leading to increased rice yields through sustainable methods, the distribution of 4,119 draught animals, tools and quality seeds for farmers and slightly less than 1,300 boats and roughly 1,400 nets for fishermen
- Education, emphasising an holistic approach in the pre- and early school years, including the construction of 28 ECCD centres, 8 of which are multifunctional and cyclone resistant, as well as 38 new schools with provisions for potable water storage and latrines
- Health and Hygiene, including building or renovating 7 ponds, digging 15 tube and 34 other wells and distributing over 8,300 earthen or concrete water jars, building over 2,200 latrines, training 30 Health Promoters, teaching basic hygiene in 1,500 sub-workshops for nearly 64,000 beneficiaries, recognising and treating common illnesses, recognising and referring serious ones
- Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, including the establishment of 94 mangrove and non-mangrove nurseries, the distribution of plants, reforestation of more than 2,200 acres in coastline villages, agro-forestry, agro-silvo-fishery and aqua-forestry research as well as early-warning systems and community risk-mapping
- Lifeline Systems and Transportation including repair and/or rebuilding of 9 bridges and one jetty, allowing approximately half of the inhabitants of an island an escape route in the event of future storms. One entire village, threatened by the erosion of its coastline, was relocated.

Executive Summary

Additional programmes financed by grants given independently of the original budget give an indication of the degree to which Metta's success in its early efforts was confirmed by the trust of international agencies and multi-donor funds such as LIFT, which backed a project to restore livelihoods, running from January to December 2010 and extended for 6 months up to September 2011.

Further evidence of Metta's solid performance in providing relief and supporting recovery after Cyclone Nargis was to be seen in late 2010 when Cyclone Giri struck the Rakhine Coast on 21 October 2010 and Metta moved into a further region to bring disaster relief. At this time it was the Government's Ministry of Social Welfare which contacted and invited Metta to respond and to co-ordinate relief efforts.

Cyclone Nargis struck 3 years ago and the media have long since turned their spotlights on a succession of further disasters. Experts are of the opinion that the global financial crisis did not lead to a general decrease in funding for humanitarian catastrophes.³ Nevertheless, humanitarian organisations experienced a decline in private donations and were forced to curtail their support programmes. In any case, Metta has not been able to fund all projects as foreseen in the Global Proposal. The following chart shows the shortfall in each of the sectors, the planned and the actual expenditure as of 31 July 2011⁴.



³ See Economic Downturn and Budget Shortfall, below.

⁴ The Reforestation Programme in the Sector Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, however, will be continued until the close of the full three years, being weather- and season-dependant.

Metta's Partners

The progress and fulfilment of the programme was monitored from the beginning through Metta's internal mechanisms and through repeated visits on site from representatives of the major donor organisations.

In addition, the September 2008 conference in Vienna became a model for a meeting in Paris in 2009, hosted by CCFD (Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement), in the year following in London, hosted by Christian Aid and in 2011 in Den Haag hosted by Oxfam-Novib. These meetings have allowed representatives of Metta's international partners and a varying number of Metta staff members to share information, review and coordinate projects, deal with specific challenges and plan for the future. Metta views these meetings as an invaluable forum, stimulating ideas and deepening trust and understanding.

The Need is so Immense

"will to act and expand..."

Donors Reflect

"...some local organisations refuse money; others take it but cannot really absorb and deal effectively with it; Metta accepts support and uses it – Metta has the will to act and to expand, increase its presence and effectiveness...Metta has a vision..."

Caritas Austria, personal communication, April 12, 2011

Taking up the challenge of transforming international funding into emergency and recovery programmes at the grass roots level in the Delta brought about an unprecedented expansion of Metta as an organisation and stimulated a rethinking and consequent further development of Metta's approach to disaster relief.

Recognising that Myanmar is disaster prone, Metta seeks to provide effective relief while at the same time integrating disaster preparedness into its development programmes. In a three-day workshop facilitated by the Humanitarian Director of Oxfam International, Metta began to develop its humanitarian framework and signed the Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC) Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief.

It is a commonplace today, that “natural catastrophes” are not only “nature” but also history, that is, man-made. History is, however, the story of change and Metta, through the understanding and generosity of governments and donors, partners next door and around the world, is enabling landless labourers, farmers and fisher, villagers in the Ayeyarwady Delta, to change their lives and their futures.



Metta has established nurseries and distributed some 3,679,442 seedlings of mangrove and plants for household garden plots and village greening - including reforestation of the coastline.

01. Introduction

The Ayeyarwady Delta

The Delta of the Ayeyarwady River resembles a great fan with the southern and south-western shore and border of Myanmar forming the long edge. The flat land, only a few meters above sea level, is divided from north to south by several smaller rivers - the Patheingyi, Pyaw, Bogale, and Toe – and interlaced with a network of waterways. The northern upper two-thirds is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of rice while the lower third, along the coast, is regularly swamped with tidal water. The Southwest monsoon reaches the Delta around June and until the rainfall subsides in October 100 inches (254 cm) or more will have come down over the region. At the same time, the Ayeyarwady River, swollen with water from the foothills of the Himalayas, is eroding banks, changing the courses of streams and washing huge sediment deposits into the Bay of Bengal, shifting the shoreline ever southward at the rate of 5-6 km a century⁵.

Looking back over the last one and a half centuries not only the small but unremitting natural transformation but also great waves of change – natural and man-made – have swept over the Delta and left the peoples in this broad expanse of creeks and lakes, mangroves and nipa palms, grasses and wide open skies to come to terms with new demands, often with no other resources than the agricultural potential of the land, the strength of their arms and their will to survive.

Expanding Acreage and Production

When the British colonised Lower Burma in the mid 19th Century the drought-afflicted farmers from upper Burma were attracted not only by the fertile lands and steady rainfall in the Delta but also by the promise of owning the land they worked so they moved into the sparsely populated Delta in a wave of migration, converting it in the course of the following 100 years from a jungle into the 'rice bowl' it is today, the most densely populated area in the country.

⁵"Irrawaddy Delta". ARCBC (ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation). http://www.arcbc.org.ph/wetlands/myanmar/mmr_irrdel.htm. Retrieved 8.01.2011.

Until the Second World War, the amount of land under cultivation and the rice exports rose, with rare exceptions, year by year as the Delta was drawn into the capitalistic, commercially-oriented global economy.⁶ This steady increase was accompanied, however, by the unrelenting depletion of the mangrove forest. Between 1924 and 1999 nearly 83 percent of the mangroves in the Delta were destroyed.⁷

At the same time, small farmers, who had experienced a wave of prosperity lasting into the 20s, were faced with falling rice prices, mounting indebtedness and foreclosures. The great depression of the thirties left over half the agriculturalists as landless labourers.

The Second World War and the political instability following independence resulted in further disruption and cultivators abandoned almost half of the land.

Today, in a study by the World Bank (August, 1999) the Delta is described as "...a fragile and intricate ecosystem of mangrove swamps and tidal estuaries. Non saline arable areas are limited and becoming scarce due to the erosion of riverbanks, saltwater intrusion, and increasing soil salinity. Poor water control and drainage works contribute to periodic flooding and crop losses. Most poor households cultivate a single crop of traditional monsoon paddy. Marginal farm households cannot afford to use chemical fertilizer or manure and suffer from declining crop yields. In some townships such as Labutta, Bogale and Mawlamyinegyun, it is estimated that more than half of the population is landless. Many marginal farmers engage in fishing and crabbing. Those who fish typically do not own fishing gear or boats and depend on fish traders for such resources. Some households raise pigs, chickens, or ducks."⁸

Since the time that this was written, the tsunami and cyclones Mala, Nargis and Giri have wreaked havoc in the region, causing humanitarian emergencies in the Delta and the Arakan Coast.

⁶Cheng, Siok-Hwa, 1968, *The Rice Industry of Burma. 1852-1940*. Kuala Lumpur. Univ. of Malaya Press. Pp. 4-8, 237-43,

⁷"Removal of Myanmar's mangrove forest defenses gave cyclone easy ride into exposed delta" http://mangroveactionproject.org/news/current_headlines/removal-of-myanmars-mangrove-forest-defenses-gave-cyclone-easy-ride-into-exposed-delta

⁸Cited in Mya Than, *Changing Faces of the Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) Delta (1850-2000)*. Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. P. 3

The farmers in the delta have long been subject to political and economic influences and natural processes over which they have not been able to exercise the least control. As one participant in a workshop on trauma healing after Nargis noted, one can clearly see that “many of the communities [have been]... undergoing traumatic experiences for generations.”⁹

Metta understands the emergency relief, reconstruction and risk reduction measures described in this report as first steps toward enabling the communities of the Delta to achieve long-term security, sustainable development and prosperity.

Metta's presence in the Delta

Metta Development Foundation, set up in 1997 as a result of the peace process between the Government of Myanmar and the armed ethnic nationalities to assist communities recover from decades of civil conflict, made the crucial decision immediately following the tsunami in late 2004 to begin emergency relief work in communities devastated by natural disasters. Expanding from the mountainous borderlands where Metta had worked successfully for nearly a decade to the Ayeyarwady River Delta, Metta established its fourth regional office in Myaungmya, making it a truly national organisation.

At that time in the wake of the tsunami in December 2004, and then Cyclone Mala in April 2006, Metta gave relief and reconstruction assistance to 517 households from Ngapudaw and Labutta Townships and initiated a 5-year (2005-2009) rehabilitation programme. Some of the main achievements of these post-tsunami and Cyclone Mala projects included the renovation of 44 schools, the complete reconstruction of 23 schools, the establishment of 19 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centres, the installation of 11 solar panels and the construction of 56 two-room sanitary latrines, 12 rain water storage tanks, 1 artesian well, 2 earthen catchments, 7 windmills, and 2 bridges. Metta also helped to set up 15 income-generation activities, planted 156,000 Mangrove trees and 5,500 new trees for firewood, and provided 95 fishing boats and 314 sets of fishing nets to fishermen. Metta was active in 149 villages and approximately 30,000 people benefited directly from the programmes.

⁹MDF. Post Nargis Trauma Healing and Recovery. Refresher Workshop. Brief Report. Oct. 2010. P. 3.

Many of the field staff and community facilitators working with the tsunami projects had undergone disaster preparedness and risk reduction training over the past 4 years, as well. This newly-acquired knowledge and these skills were of great help when the news of the impending cyclone reached the communities and the facilitators. In 2008 when Cyclone Nargis struck, Metta was thus firmly established, well known and trusted in an area where destruction was most serious.



Metta's work in the field has been and continues to be founded on Participatory Action Research (PAR) - a collective develops from which community leaders emerge, who, with further skills training, are able to mobilise their fellow villagers and with them transform felt needs and often vague hopes into the practice of sustainable development.

02. Cyclone Nargis

In the night of 2 May 2008, Cyclone Nargis at its very peak struck the delta of the Ayeyarwady River, sweeping not only across the populous southernmost townships, but also Yangon, Myanmar's largest city, and Bago, capital of the Bago Region, before it finally dissipated while approaching the mountainous border to Thailand. With winds up to 164 km/hr and torrential rains, the cyclone drove a great tidal wave of almost 4 meters height over the flat land of the delta and left nothing as it was before. Loved ones - cherished children, staunch and comforting parents, little brothers and big sisters, respected grandparents – clinging to one another but helpless before the storm, were swept away in the night by the force of the rushing waters to the sound of howling winds.

In the dim morning light those still living stood before what remained of their homes, snarled tangles of torn mats, bamboo poles, boards, and some few household items – sodden bits of clothing, shattered pots, a calendar, half buried in an ocean of mud. Groups of denuded trees and bushes bent at odd angles marked the sites of what had been villages. In the days following, dark water under grey skies lapped at the muddy shores, swirling slightly around the black backs of buffalo cadavers caught among the swimming plants at the edges of the rivers and creeks.

The survivors: Mentally and emotionally devastated, physically exhausted, many with neither food nor water nor shelter. Cyclone Nargis left not only bereaved individuals but also destroyed schools, clinics and religious buildings in its wake. It ripped holes in the warp and weft of community life.

Facts and Figures

Cyclone Nargis is ranked as the 8th deadliest cyclone of all time and the worst national disaster in Myanmar's recorded history. 23,500 square kilometres were affected by the Cyclone. A year after the storm it was possible to sum up the loss of lives and the destruction that it caused in one night: Approximately 140,000 lives were lost, 2.4 million persons out of a population of 7.35 million – roughly one-third - were severely affected, 450,000 homes were completely destroyed, another 350,000 severely damaged. Over 4,000 schools and approximately 75% of the health facilities were destroyed or severely damaged.¹⁰

¹⁰See Tripartite Core Group (TCG), July 2008, Post-Nargis Joint Assessment, p. 1. MIMU. July 2, 2009. Myanmar, Cyclone Nargis:14 Months On.

Generous Donors, Volunteers Moved by the Disaster

While the official response at the national level was delayed by bureaucratic procedures and characterised by reluctance to relinquish complete control over the relief operations and accept large-scale international activities, countless citizens volunteered time and money to help the suffering survivors. Metta's immediate neighbours in the Parami Condo, the location of Metta's Yangon office, joined hands packing relief supplies and loading them for transport. Students offered their help and gladly attended the frequent meetings to facilitate coordination and cooperation in the face of difficulties in actually visiting the site of the disaster. They reported back to Metta's permanent staff which thus remained up-to-date but was nevertheless freed to organise and implement the actual relief activities.

When the news of the cyclone broke in the international media, reaching family members and old friends of Metta around the world, many faithful supporters offered prompt assistance. International Organisations that had worked with Metta in the past pledged funds and Metta was able to begin relief activities immediately. Representatives from these organisations came to inform themselves and plan for the months ahead. Metta is grateful to have been able to count on old friends and was happy to welcome new ones of the younger generation, on the one hand those who have over the years remained committed to Metta's programme and have come forward when help was needed and on the other those following in their footsteps with new ideas and the energy of youth.

At the time the storm broke, Metta had 23 employees in the Yangon office and 35 in its office in the Delta, and a yearly budget of USD 2 million. Each hour of volunteer support and every pledge of financial aid were welcomed.

Metta's office in Yangon itself - located on the 13th and top floor of a condominium - suffered extensive storm damage. Parts of the roof and ceilings were ripped off, windows exploded, tables and desks were swept clean and 5 PCs were flung to the floor. In spite of the fact that telephone lines were down and the streets of Yangon blocked with countless fallen trees, the director managed, with support from Swissaid, to have the roofs replaced within 3 days.

Although the floors were covered with drenched files, spread out to dry, and criss-crossed with cables which had been laid to provisional working places, the rooms became the hub of early and effective efforts to offer the countless victims of the storm the most necessary relief. In the following weeks, when travel to the Delta was restricted, Metta documented its work with the communities in the countryside laid waste by the cyclone and was able to form effective working relationships with the authorities at the local level. While preparing a proposal for a 3-year reconstruction, rehabilitation and development programme, Metta sent out regular bulletins informing friends and supporters around the world of the situation and its relief efforts. Metta was carried forward on the tide of change which swept over the entire region.

At the same time, Metta shared the fate of countless other families in the delta, losing 5 colleagues to the storm, 5 members of the Metta family. Four of these promising young people, Nandar Lwin, Mar Mar Aye, Khin Thiri Soe and Aung Thu Soe had just taken part in the Community Development Programme (CDP) Facilitator training, conducted from 14 January to 14 March in 2008 in the Kachin state and were to implement the CDP activities in the post-tsunami area in the Ayeyarwady Delta. Just commencing their work in Pyin Kha Yaing Sub-township, they perished when Cyclone Nargis struck the region. A fifth, Chit Htwe, worked as a facilitator in the post-tsunami mangrove reforestation project and lost his life to the storm as well.



Nandar Lwin (1983-2008)



Mar Mar Aye (1983-2008)



Chit Htwe (1989-2008)



Khin Thiri Soe (1979-2008)



Aung Thu Soe (1987-2008)

03. Metta Acts Emergency Relief Response May-July 2008¹¹

When the first details of the disaster were received from the Myaungmya Branch Office in the Ayeyarwady Delta, Metta's Yangon office sent out an SOS call for Emergency Relief to Embassies and Agencies in Yangon and on 7 May 2008 the first relief goods left Metta's Yangon office for the affected areas.

Well-prepared

"...timely and relevant..." Donors Reflect

Metta provided relief assistance that was timely and relevant. CA partners were amongst the quickest to start providing important livelihood support

Christian Aid, Independent Evaluation
May 2008- September 2009

Once the immediate efforts to save and sustain lives had been put on track and were gaining momentum, Metta identified the following as its goal for the emergency-relief phase, which was foreseen to last 3 months:

Goal: To ensure a better quality of life for the people affected by Cyclone Nargis

Objectives:

- To provide food and other basic essential items for the people affected by the cyclone
- To meet the water and sanitation needs of the people affected by the cyclone
- To provide better health care and facilities for the people affected by the cyclone
- To ensure that the relief activities are well coordinated and supported
- To initiate preparations for a basic livelihood programme for the people affected by the cyclone.

The Bottom Line -

Emergency Relief, May - July 2008

At the end of the financial year on 31 March 2008, Metta's regular income and expenditure for the year 2007-2008 was in the neighbourhood of USD 2,000,000.00.

For the 3 month Cyclone Nargis Emergency Relief programme, the total funding received and expended was USD 3,138,320.00. The total number of beneficiaries numbered 249,500. In short, Metta was able to save lives and give nearly 250,000 victims of the cyclone from 380 villages in 86 village tracts in 8 townships of the Ayeyarwady Region (Myaungmya, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Mawlamyinegyun, Pyapon, Bogale, Dedaye and Maubin) the most necessary help in order to survive and to gain a foothold once more, prepared to re-establish their homes and communities. Increased community participation – the very core of Metta's methodology – became again realistic and could be expected to grow through and with the 3-year Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Plan.

Please see Annex 1 for a detailed account of Metta's emergency relief programme.

¹¹As it is not actually part of the Rehabilitation Reconstruction and Development Programme, which began at the beginning of August, the full account of the Emergency Relief effort is included as Annex 1. The crucial decision to take the daring step into disaster relief on such a large scale was made in the course of the relief work and much that was implemented within the framework of the RRD programme had its roots during the first three months after Nargis. Please see Annex 1 for a complete account of the Emergency Relief Programme.

Metta after 3 months

At the close of the emergency relief period, Metta had been successful in

- Building on former achievements – working immediately and effectively with communities where Metta had facilitated projects in the past. Community leaders who had worked with Metta proved able and willing to take the lead in mobilising and organising aid for the survivors.
- Expanding its organisational infrastructure by, among other measures, recruiting volunteers and new staff members and thus enlarging the area in which urgently needed relief could be ensured.
- Obtaining funding from former and new international partners
- Improving data collection through the adoption of a uniform format (from July).
- Organising and carrying through training and capacity-building measures and obtaining expert information on specific needs. Engineers, for example, were sent to India to collect information on disaster-resistant building designs as a basis for the school buildings foreseen in Metta's programme and their plans were approved by the ministry.

- Initiating preparations for a basic livelihood programme and completing a 3-year proposal/ Global Proposal for reconstruction, rehabilitation, and disaster preparedness

The objectives set by Metta for its relief efforts were more than effectively met. At the close of the three-month period it was apparent that the total programme for the devastated region encompassed at least three overlapping phases. The work in the dramatic weeks directly following the storm was dedicated to finding survivors and providing for food, medical care and protection for the most vulnerable in the camps set up as temporary shelter for the thousands who had lost everything; the second phase involved the closing of the camps and the victims' return to their devastated villages, often with no resources; and the third phase entailed working toward or restoring economic security and community life, developing health services and educational opportunities and, finally, building up resources for the future, most particularly in disaster risk reduction and disaster mitigation.



44,167 50 kg-rice bags distributed



Fisher folk provided with 1,279 fishing boats and 1,430 nets

04. The Global Proposal

The Overall Objective of the measures presented in the Global Proposal was to enable 205 Cyclone Nargis-affected communities in 9 townships - Myaungmya, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Mawlamyinegyun (Maw Gyun), Pyapon, Bogale, Dedaye, Pathein and Maubin - in Ayeyarwady Region, Myanmar,¹² to re-establish community life and move towards sustainable growth and development.

They were the site of Metta's first large scale emergency relief effort after the tsunami of 2004 and the region in which Metta had established a fruitful working relationship with the villagers after opening the branch office in Myaungmya in 2005. After Cyclone Nargis which destroyed much that had been accomplished in the meantime, Metta picked up the torn threads and began anew to work toward sustainable growth and development.

Metta strove to obtain global funding in order to be able to react with the necessary flexibility to a dynamic situation with many participants and to ease the burden of accounting to multiple donors with differing accounting systems. This was not completely possible and in some cases the rehabilitation proceeded as independently conceived and funded programmes.

In the implementation there were two major departures from the proposal as it was presented at the end of July 2008, 3 months after Cyclone Nargis and directly following Metta's emergency relief programme. In the first place, some donors financed traditional projects albeit with goals directly relating to the content of the Global Proposal programme but with separate funding and accounting procedures. This will be noted whenever appropriate. Secondly, Metta widened the area in which it established and maintained projects within the Proposal programme to include Kawmhu and Kungyangon Townships in the Yangon Region and Kawa in the Bago Region.

¹²With the exception of Pathein and Myaungmya all the townships where Metta planned activities are part of the area classified by the TPG as the most severely affected. TPG, Post-Nargis Periodic Review III, p. x. In Pathein and Myaungmya, Metta's main emphasis was on introducing Farmer Field Schools in villages where the farms were not damaged in order to increase rice production and food security for the Nargis-damaged farming villages which were expected to suffer rice shortages for some time. In Year Two, Metta reached out in the Food Security sector to 4 further less-affected townships, Kangyidaunt, Einme, Kyaunggon and Kyonpyaw as well as to Kawa in Bago Region in the Relief and Education sectors.

Including the Overlooked and Forgotten

"Closing Gaps"

Donors Reflect

The extension of Metta's programme to Kungyangon... located in Yangon Region showed a flexibility which was important to those whose needs had been overlooked in the initial rush to provide aid.

*Christian Aid, Independent Evaluation
May 2008 - September 2009*

The Proposal

Specific programmes and projects were foreseen in the following sectors.

A01. Recovery & Capacity-Building

A01.01. Continuation of Recovery Programme

A01.02. Trauma Healing

A01.03. Human Resources and Development

To provide relief and recovery assistance in the form of basic food and shelter, new houses will be built.

Trauma healing and capacity building opportunities will be provided to all communities throughout the 3 year programme period as well as ongoing capacity enhancement

A02. Food Security/Livelihood

A02.01. Agriculture (FFS)

A02.02. Livelihood (Fishing and Small Scale Projects)

To increase food security by developing and disseminating appropriate technology to increase farm yields via local Farmer Field Schools (FFS), drum seeders and weeders to distribute rice for emergencies and draught animals; to distribute piglets for income generation, to support fisher folk through the provision of small boats and nets, to fund micro-credit programmes and support agricultural and small scale livelihood generation projects for women and men.

A03. Education

A03.01 ECCD

A03.02 CCA

A03.03 Classroom Materials

A03.04 School Construction

A03.05 Adult Literacy

To repair schools damaged during the cyclone, to construct ECCD Centres, to provide nutritional support in the schools and ECCD programmes, to provide educational resources such as school uniforms, furniture and educational materials, to provide teacher training.

A04. Health

A04.01. Personal and Environmental Hygiene

A04.02. Potable Water

A04.03. Health Awareness Programme

To improve health education on endemic diseases and personal hygiene knowledge at the community level, and increase and improve the quality of water and sanitation

A05. Disaster preparedness and mitigation

A05.01. TOT Risk Mapping

A05.02. Early Warning and Protective Measures
Radios and Building Standards

A05.03. Reforestation

To improve disaster preparedness and the chances of survival by sharpening the response mechanism via TOT and community risk-mapping, provision of transistor radios, upgrading building standards and establishing mangrove nurseries.

A06 Lifeline Systems and transportation

A06.01 Jetties and bridges

To restore lifeline systems including construction of bridges and jetties necessary for normal life patterns to resume.

Implementation partners. Community members and Community Based Organisations (CBO)

Target groups. 3,000 farmers and 2,000 fisher folks, 2955 under-5 children, 8,640 primary school students of cyclone Nargis affected communities

Beneficiaries. 177,000 people in 205 villages in the Ayeyarwady Delta Region

Coordination – Connecting Partners – Metta as Hub

The restrictions imposed by the government on the presence of personnel from international organisations in the delta led generally to an increased need for information exchange and coordination of efforts in Yangon. In addition to this, the specific rise in funds available to implement Metta's Global Proposal made it more and more important to coordinate the efforts of the various international donors working with Metta and thus to avoid over-lap and guarantee efficiency in the execution of the activities undertaken.

Metta as a local organisation, speaking both literally and figuratively the same language as those in the ravaged delta, could work not only as a partner with the members of these communities but also with the donors' agencies funding the rehabilitation. The natural consequence of this situation was the initiation of what Metta likes to call Metta Day – at which Metta was able to table the problems it faced and the needs it was being called upon to meet for the donor community as a whole. The donor organisations in their turn had an opportunity to reach a consensus as to the best way to obtain the optimal results.

05. Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development (August 2008-July 2011)

Introduction

The interventions foreseen in the Global Proposal follow in outline form. The letter/number combination referring to each individual sector remains constant throughout the proposal, the yearly reports and this final report, permitting easy recapitulation of the progress made. The reports on each of the sectors treated in the Global Proposal describe the measures foreseen, the course of implementation, the final outcomes, special circumstances and specific problems faced. The goals which were set in each sector are listed in cursive text at the beginning of each section in order to offer an immediate comparison between goals and achievements. Most sections contain, where appropriate, a brief statement set off in a box, "The Bottom Line", of what was achieved, where, and for how many beneficiaries with a reference to the complete tabular summaries in Annex 3.

A01. Relief, Recovery, Capacity Building: Rice and Roofs

Metta's goal with the activities undertaken in this sector was to provide a foothold for the most seriously affected victims of the cyclone, assisting them in their first steps on the path to recovery.

To this end Metta provided improved disaster-resilient housing, and psycho-social support in dealing with the traumatic experience of loss and destruction. Finally, through providing a wide variety of capacity-enhancing measures to Metta staff, volunteers and community members, Metta opened the door to increasing incomes and providing or enjoying improved health services, better education and finally, greater security in the face of natural disasters.

A01.01 Housing and Food

*"...Some who have lost their houses will be assisted by the building of 343 houses in 3 village tracts in Ngapudaw Township...
By December 2008, 250 houses will be completed, 100 in Kyaukalat village, 80 in Kyin Kaw, 70 in Kan Seik and 93 will be built in Year 2 in Oak Twin..."*

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 8.

Cyclone Nargis completely destroyed or severely damaged roughly 800,000 houses. The monsoon season began shortly after the cyclone struck and Metta provided – as a stop-gap measure - tarpaulin to repair damaged housing or help put up a provisional shelter. In August alone, for example, Metta distributed 60 yards (54.88 meters) of tarpaulin per household for 650 households in four townships – Labutta, Pyinsalu, Mawlamyinegyun and Myaungmya. One of Metta's priorities in the period following the three months of emergency relief was to help the most needy in the project area to leave these temporary and makeshift shelters and to get a roof over their heads, a roof that would withstand the onslaught of the next cyclone.

Building Safe Houses

Very shortly after the Cyclone Nargis struck, Metta, with the support of Christian Aid, sent its two engineers, Daw Tin Aye and Aung Moe Kyaw, for a one week on-site visit to Orissa on the coast of India to observe and learn about cyclone resilient community centres and shelters. The engineers drafted 3 models, designed to resist extreme weather conditions in different geographical regions. At a later date experts from international agencies, Christian Aid and Oxfam Novib who were monitoring construction sites, made further recommendations which Metta also incorporated in the proposed models. All of the plans now foresee ceiling and wall braces and the affordable houses have an added storage space which gives additional structural support. Altogether 13 engineers (5 senior and 8 junior) were engaged full-time and four architects were engaged part-time in the construction.

Quality Constructions¹³ – Four House Types

Ultimately, Metta developed 4 house types, each with a view to meeting different needs in various settings. All were designed for 4-5 residents and included rainwater collection tanks, guaranteeing potable water, and hygienic toilets, ensuring basic standards of cleanliness and health. A fundamental principle underlying all construction carried out by Metta after Cyclone Nargis was 'building back better', that is, building structures able to withstand weather extremes and provide real protection for the villagers in the Delta¹⁴

- Government model. This 16' x 20' construction has a lightweight alu/zinc roof, walls, flooring and posts of timber and concrete footings. The actual cost was USD1,100 which included a concrete rainwater collection tank and latrine. Designed by Metta architects to meet government standards but incorporating additional reinforcement, this model was built in towns and villages established within the framework of the government's relocation plan. The cost of road and river transport of the building materials to the affected areas was borne entirely by the government, and the building materials themselves as well as the labour involved in the transport were partially subsidised. At the close of the RRD programme, Metta had built 613 houses of this type.
- Coastal model (originally referred to as, Metta Design). This 16' x 15' model is specifically designed for the coastal climate with high winds. It has a CGI (corrugated galvanised iron) sheet roof, bamboo mat walls, and timber flooring, beams and posts with concrete footings. The actual cost was MMK 2,300,000 or USD 2,300, not including water collection tank and latrine. At the close of the RRD programme, Metta had built 54 houses of this type.

- Affordable model. This 16' x 14' model has a thatch roof, bamboo mat walls, bamboo flooring and timber posts and beams with concrete footings. The actual cost was MMK 550,000 or USD 550 and included a rainwater collection tank and a latrine. At the close of the RRD programme, Metta had built 828 houses of this type. This design was initially used on a larger scale in Kungyangon where local monks who enjoy great credibility with the population negotiated fixed prices and coordinated and supervised the construction. They played a crucial role in providing an immediate response to an urgent need and in the long term in opening a region that had hitherto been outside of Metta's project area.
- New Metta Model. 12'x20' design has a zinc roof, timber walls, flooring, beams and posts with concrete footage and is designed for coastal and soft land. The cost USD 1,100, does not include a water collection tank and a latrine. Metta built 140 houses of this type in Set Seik and Aung Khaing villages. Another 387 similar but larger (19' x 18') houses were built in Mawlamyinegyun and Labutta for USD 1,200.



Size 12' x 20' New Metta Model

¹³"Nargis has been a good lesson. It is Nargis that teaches Metta that buildings must be Cyclone resilient... Although Metta has been working in the Delta since post tsunami, Metta could only build Cyclone resilient buildings after Nargis." Metta Report Aug.- Oct 2008.

¹⁴The minimum cost of a disaster-resilient shelter is about \$600. A \$300 shelter lasts for two monsoon seasons, one costing \$600 for seven to nine years and a \$1,000 shelter for 10 to 12 years. See Myanmar. Three years later, still no shelter, 3 May 2011 (IRIN) <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=92616>.

Criteria for qualifying for housing aid

The widespread damage and destruction made it necessary to set up criteria for the choice of beneficiaries of housing assistance.

- Housing was offered only in villages which were severely damaged or completely destroyed by the cyclone.
- The beneficiary must have been a resident with a house in the village prior to the cyclone.
- Families led by women, the disabled and/or elderly, with no extended-family support, and large families with many small children were given preference.

Savings meant More

All of the savings realised through the government support were put into the housing programme and it was possible to achieve an impressive increase in the number of houses built. At the same time some costs were lower than originally estimated and the houses built in Kungyangon were, besides being very economical, constructed exclusively by local people without recourse to paid labour.

Meeting Special Needs

In addition to the broad programme designed to reach the largest possible number of households, Metta did not neglect the needs of smaller, particularly disadvantaged groups. As a result of Cyclone Nargis many children and young people were orphaned and have had to find new homes in orphanages. A kitchen and a dining hall were constructed at Yetwin Yekan Orphanage, Myaungmya, and a girls' dormitory at San Chauk Galay Village, Myaungmya.

The Bottom Line –

A01.01

“A Roof over my Head“- Providing Housing

By 31 March 2009, three months after December 2008, the first date set in the Global Proposal, 478 houses had been completed, (228 more than the 250 originally planned for this period).

In the course of the 3 years 9 months between the presentation of the Global Proposal and the close of the fiscal year 2010-2011, Metta built a total of 2,022 houses, 1,194 houses in 22 villages in 5 Townships in the Ayeyarwady Region and 828 houses in 42 villages, in 1 township in the Yangon Region.

This represented an increase of 1,679 over the original 343 planned and included housing in areas not initially part of the project area. Shelter was thus provided for an estimated 8883 people.

Please see Annex 2, Maps, A01.01. “A Roof over my Head“- Locations of Housing Constructed, and Annex 3, Tables, Charts and Graphs, A01.01. Summary. Housing Construction, and A01.01, Summary. New Construction, Supporting Orphans.

Of the total number of houses built, 1395 were constructed with Global Proposal funding alone, 142 were built within the framework of special projects subsidised in part by the government, and Caritas Austria funded buildings for the orphanages in Yetwin Yekan and San Chauk Galay Village, both in Myaungmya. Christian Aid funded 485 housing in Kawhmu in Kawhmu Township, in Kungyangon, Thone Gwa and Thar Yar Kone in Kungyangon Township and in Kyon Hmaw in Dedaye Township

Monitoring

Based on the systematic and regular collection of data, monitoring the progress, strengths and weaknesses of the project enabled all stakeholders to react in a timely and flexible manner.

- The construction process was, in the first instance, monitored routinely in the field by the beneficiaries themselves, community members and Metta field teams which met regularly and maintained ongoing consultations with the communities. A junior engineer was available to render on-site technical support as required.
- Monitoring visits were made monthly by senior engineers and logisticians.
- The Executive Director and Programme Coordinator, as well as partners and donors, visited the area at intervals.

From the Perspective of the Villagers

Among those villagers who were relocated – slightly less than half the total number of beneficiaries – it was mentioned explicitly in conversations that they were happy to be living on safer ground surrounded by their families. In very severely damaged areas such as Hainggyikyun Island, the housing project proved to be a real source of encouragement and optimism in a situation that appeared to be void of any hope.

The Full Picture

Above and beyond the actual number of homes built, Metta notes that

- The inclusion of tanks for drinking water and latrines heightened awareness of safe health practices
- Families for whom housing was provided have shown a marked interest in and motivation to contribute to community activities
- Through the construction activity it was possible for local labourers to obtain employment – approximately 2,500 carpenters and construction workers as well as guards, storekeepers and field staff.

In view of the fact that the TCG Periodic Review IV (p. xi) found that those whose dwellings had been completely destroyed were less likely to have enough food in May 2010, and that most households lived in weaker dwellings than they had had before the cyclone, Metta is content to have targeted the most severely affected areas, to have been able to exceed the number of homes planned, and to have provided well-built dwellings.

The ability to cooperate successfully with a wide variety of persons and institutions, individual families struggling to return to a normal life, Buddhist monks, government representatives at various levels and representatives from international funding agencies, to mention just a few, resulted in improved quality and very significant economies in implementing the programme. The net result was a nearly six fold increase in the number of houses that Metta was able to build and a significant extension of construction activities across the Delta from Hainggyikyun over Labutta to Dedaye, Kungyangon and Kawhmu.

Problems encountered and Tasks ahead

A major problem encountered was the timing of the delivery of supplies and transport to distant and difficult-to-reach villages where materials had to be protected from the elements until needed. One of the challenges which lie ahead is – in line with Metta's basic principle of self reliance – to facilitate the transfer of responsibility for the implementation of community projects from the Sangha to community institutions.

Food Distribution: The Recovery Programme was not limited to Housing

...Food relief will be required for some time. 100,000 people in 120 villages in 5 townships (Myaungmya, Labutta, Maw lamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, Bogale) living in isolated inland areas, often inaccessible by boat....
Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 8.

After the first 3-month period of emergency relief there were still many people dependent on food relief. However, other donor agencies, for example WFP, ADRA Myanmar and World Concern, were also distributing both food and non-food items in the delta in Metta's project area where 'cash for work' or 'food for work' programmes had been initiated. Thus Metta could radically reduce relief services in comparison to the previous months in the areas originally foreseen and respond to the persisting need in Yangon Region, adding two townships - Kungyangon and Kawhmu – to those where relief was still necessary. In the month of August, 1128 bags of rice (56,400 kg) were distributed in the original project area, in September over 7 times as many, 8,155 (254,843 kg), in Kungyangon alone, with a total of 14,692 (734,600 kg) for the month.¹⁵

At the same time, with Oxfam-Hong Kong's support of ca. USD 130,000.00, food relief was provided for 9,340 households in these two townships. This sum was not in Metta's 3 year-plan but as it was also post-Nargis support it is important and is included here.

A01.02 Psycho-social needs - Trauma Healing

Following a disaster of the sheer size of Cyclone Nargis, relief and recovery begin with food and shelter, the material foundation of well-being, but without regaining or developing a sense of safety and trust the process of recuperation and the return to a normal life is incomplete. As one of the participants in a trauma-healing workshop said, "Trauma healing begins with safety".

¹⁵This redistribution was relatively abrupt and it was not possible to make a full-scale needs assessment and put proper data collection systems in place.

Recognising Trauma

Feelings of shock, fear, helplessness and the inability to control one's life, diffuse restlessness, loss of interest in life, loss of appetite, sleeplessness; irritability, or anger and rage – all of these reactions can be signs of trauma, and can include severe mental disturbances as well. Children may cling to their parents, afraid of leaving their sides, fearing a forceful separation. Today, 3 years on, as one consultant observed, the idea of experiencing another cyclone is a primary source of fear and trauma. These reactions to the ravages of the cyclone are still prevalent. Even after measures have been taken to provide greater security in the advent of a future disaster, the sense of danger and insecurity remains and the need for trauma-healing continues.¹⁶ No aspect of daily life is left untouched, no age group is exempt.

Consequently, the treatment of Trauma is cross-cutting and efforts to address trauma are integrated in every recovery project of Metta. Several programmes are, however, designed specifically to deal effectively with problems associated with trauma.

Targeted help

Metta provided targeted help for different groups, children, villagers, potential leaders and staff. During the first three months, five play spaces were created in temporary shelters where teachers were able to respond to children's needs and organise games. Metta supplied toys and educational materials. 1,244 children in Pathein benefited from this initiative.

Community Kitchen Project

*Activities which will address trauma-related issues:
 Five "Community Kitchens" in Ngapudaw and Bogale townships..
 Training of community facilitators, management and coordination staff in basic skills of counselling, care-giving, facilitation...
 Training teachers, parent educators, facilitators and community leaders in dealing with traumatised children as part of the ECCD and CCA...
 Community memorial ceremonies...*

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 9.

¹⁶Questioned in the course of the third TCG survey 18 months after Cyclone Nargis, many household heads who in the meantime had been able to move into structurally improved housing reported that they still feared another storm. The practical improvement in their situation had not yet been able to alleviate their general anxiety. PONREPP III, Executive Summary, 2009, p. xx.

The community kitchens introduced by Metta were a pilot project in community development in Myanmar. Building on the strong tradition and the practices of community feasting, Metta incorporated a set of innovative activities designed

- to support traumatised villagers in the process of recovery
- to prevent or alleviate potential problems in the first phase of rebuilding, such as malnutrition amongst children and the outbreak of infectious diseases
- to encourage greater participation of community members in community-building and lay the ground for future sustainable development activities

The first Community Kitchen was initiated in August 2008.¹⁷ An orientation workshop with all the facilitators, who were key stakeholders - many of them religious leaders - in the villages, took place in Yangon in September. The kitchens ran for a period of 3 to 4 months. In the Global Proposal, 5 community kitchens were foreseen in Ngapudaw Township, in Htantabin and Magyigone and in Bogale in Aunggone, Kyainchaung and Thabot Aine villages, all of which were particularly hard hit, with 75 to 80% infrastructure damage. Villagers living near the chosen sites, however, asked for more and the number was tripled to 15. This was possible within the budget because at this time the communities had begun to have regular access to food and the need for measures to contribute to food security was diminishing, while the need for support in dealing with trauma was unabated.

¹⁷Metta developed the concept of the community kitchen in detail together with the communities involved in. The following steps were taken in the process: 1. Consulting with community leaders and field facilitators; 2. Introducing the Community Kitchen concept to communities; 3. Selecting sites based on needs and demands from communities; 4. Identifying most vulnerable groups and their needs in villages where a Community Kitchen was to be initiated; 5. Planning, designing and implementing the Community Kitchen programme by each village individually with support from field facilitators; 6. Setting up Community Kitchens with support from Metta; 7. Launching Community Kitchen programme in selected villages; 8. Scheduling an orientation workshop for all facilitators; 9. Developing common minimum operational guidelines through a participatory workshop; 10. Submitting monthly updates from the field and documentation team; 11. Holding a review meeting – experience-sharing on implementing operational guidelines etc.; 12. Collecting the most significant stories of hope and positive change from the community kitchen experience.

As within the typical framework of a community feast, each group in the village contributed its share in making the get-together a success. Women and young girls helped prepare the food, men did the actual cooking. Children and elders helped arrange dining areas and fed domestic animals while young men helped by fetching water, collecting firewood and shopping for food items. However, in contrast to a traditional feast, health education, hygiene and even medical care were incorporated. Facilitators initiated community-based trauma healing and recovery programmes. Community kitchens were places where stories could be shared and recreational and psycho-social support programmes - concerts, friendly football matches, and religious activities, such as the celebration of the Full Moon Day - could be planned or begun. At the same time, the most vulnerable persons such as children (some of whom had been orphaned by the cyclone) and the elderly were provided with nutritious meals.

To ensure the nutritional value of the meals, Metta provided a subsidy of MMK 200 (approximately USD twenty cents) for each child per meal. The villagers themselves contributed what they could. Some villages prepared a communal meal up to three times a week, others once. Children were in any case provided with one good meal plus a nutritious snack 4 or 5 times each week.

The Bottom Line –

A01.02

Friends and Neighbours - Community Kitchens

More than 1,000 households (8,370 people, 2,650 men, 2,501 women and 3,219 children, 1,493 boys and 1,726 girls) were involved in the programme. Entire families, and most particularly children and the elderly, benefited from the good meals and the gatherings were instrumental in initiating trauma healing. They brought villagers together again after the destruction and dispersal experienced as a result of the cyclone.

Villagers have observed that children who participated were more motivated to attend school, play and engage socially. Their appetites increased and their general state of health correspondingly. They also learned good hygienic practices such as hand-washing, the use of soap, the use of waste bins for garbage and the importance of clean drinking water. Through these children the practices have been introduced into many homes.

Facilitators feel that the initiative opened opportunities for people to take over responsibility once again for their own lives and for the well-being of their communities, motivating them to engage further in community-building.

Metta's consultants have noted a number of positive indicators that relationships between husbands and wives appeared to have improved, with couples valuing one another more than was the case prior to the cyclone. People seemed to be more open about their trauma, able to recognise the symptoms and willing to seek ways to deal with it.

An independent evaluation by Christian Aid conducted in May 2009 reviewed two projects in Myanmar that provided psycho-social interventions following Cyclone Nargis, one of which was Metta.

The evaluator noted that the community kitchens

“... have not just been an end in [themselves]... for psychosocial well-being, but a means for further community development programmes in the target locations. This model has been purely focused on the basic security provision along with activities to foster community and family support. Initial observations show that this has positively contributed to community well-being”¹⁸

Trauma-Healing and Enhancing Capacity

In the Global Proposal, activities dealing with trauma-healing were planned in 30 villages in Ngapudaw, Labutta/Pyinsalu, Mawlamyinegyun, and Bogale-1. Activities under the heading of Enhancing Capacity were foreseen in 5 villages and community facilitator training was arranged to increase the capacity of villagers in the fields of care giving, early childhood and primary education, understanding the process of grief and counselling,

In September 2008, 19 field staff, volunteers and facilitators in the community kitchens project attended a workshop on trauma healing and recovery. This workshop permitted the participants, who were to play a leading roll in the communities, to address their own trauma and consequently enabled them to work more effectively among the villagers.

In April and May 2009 Metta sponsored a two-day trauma healing training session, which was attended by 16 staff members and a 3-day TOT workshop on psychosocial support, which was attended by 14 staff members. The training objectives were

- To assess the impact of trauma in the communities
- To review response to trauma in communities
- To develop a strategy to facilitate continued trauma healing and recovery in the communities
- To provide basic knowledge of and skills for trauma healing

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Centres have involved teachers, parents, educators, facilitators and community leaders in training to equip them with the skills to deal with traumatised children. (Please see Section A03).

Finally, Metta has supported community memorial ceremonies for the deceased. Religious rituals and funerals were held with Metta's assistance for all religious groups. A total of 30 ceremonies took place during the early relief phase and later dedication ceremonies for new houses were held as well.

¹⁸ Community-Based Psychosocial Interventions for People's Well-being: Lessons following Cyclone Nargis Interventions in Burma/Myanmar, May 2009, p. 3.

A01.03 Human Resources and Development

...Potential and capacity of office & field staff, as well as community members will be built up through facilitation, coordination and community-based project management training...

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 9.

Goals of Human Resource Training

Metta, as attested by Caritas Austria, stood on a solid organisational basis, able and ready to absorb the surge of growth associated with the Emergency Relief and the RRD programmes. The staff size increased to approximately 150 and the expenditure in the fiscal year ending 31 March 2009 amounted to approximately USD 5.5 million, the expenditure in the fiscal year ending 31 March 2010 amounted to slightly less than USD 4.5 million, and in the fiscal year ending 31 March 2011 to USD 3.3 million.¹⁹

The training of Metta central office and field staff was accelerated – initially Caritas Austria facilitated resource development workshops twice yearly for Metta staff - and capacity building was integrated in most sectors of the 3-year Post Nargis Initiative. The scope and number of capacity building training workshops increased throughout the three-year period. As of 31 July 2011, 234 workshops had been held for staff and community members in all sectors with the exception of Lifeline Systems and Transportation. In these sectors, however, the on-the-job training of unskilled workers on Metta's construction sites was an important aspect of the programmes being implemented.

These individual and targeted efforts to increase the capacity of participants in the programmes in the communities and the qualifications of the Metta field and office staff members have been accompanied by a commitment to comply with international standards for humanitarian organisations. It is set out, for example, in the Sphere Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations in Disaster Relief.

¹⁹ At the close of the fiscal year in 2008, just weeks before Cyclone Nargis struck, the regular income was slightly under USD one million. The rapid increase in emergency income began at the end of 2004 with the tsunami and rose sharply with Cyclone Nargis

The Bottom Line – A01.03

Opening Perspectives

Overview - Capacity-Building, Training by Sector

By 31 July 2011 the total number of capacity building workshops has reached 2,068 and the number of direct beneficiaries 63,881.

Recovery and Capacity Building

43 Participatory Action Research (PAR) workshops and 5 PAR-related workshop

9 Development Awareness Workshops

2 Workshops on Interlocking Brick Making

3 Psychosocial workshops, 1 TOT on psycho-social support and 8 on trauma healing

10 Basic Principles and Practical Management Workshops, including critical thinking, humanitarian policy, grassroots leadership, human resources, financial management, accounting, report writing, store keeping, cash control

Food Security

1 FFS Orientation Workshop, 1 season-long TOT for facilitators, 132 Farmer Field Schools, 1 Farmer-Led Extension

65 Animal husbandry Workshops

2 Micro-Credit Workshops

Health

10 Workshops for Hygiene Promoters

1850 Sub-workshops led by hygiene promoters for the local population

Education

23 ECCD Workshops

3 CCA Assistant Teacher Workshops

Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

37 Mangrove and Forestry or related Workshops

7 Community Risk Mapping

3 School Safety Workshops

A02. Food Security and Livelihood

Cyclone Nargis destroyed the very basis of the farmers' and fishers' subsistence in the worst-affected areas in the Delta. The earth was salinated, the draught animals decimated, the seed stocks washed away, boats and nets destroyed. Metta set out to increase food security through the introduction and propagation of farming methods that increased yields but did not require expensive inputs, through direct assistance of various types, including pairs of buffaloes, livestock, normal and high quality seeds, diesel and farming equipment through small-scale projects and through storing rice for emergencies. In communities where fishing was a major source of income, boats and nets were distributed.

There were several cross-cutting measures to increase food security as well: community kitchens (relief and recovery sector), nutritional supplements in educational projects (education sector), and seedlings for home gardens (reforestation project in disaster mitigation sector).

Metta's livelihood projects naturally emphasised agriculture and fishing but a variety of other measures, some cutting across sectors as well, directly or indirectly contributed to food security in the Delta communities. To mention a few: boat building, cash-for-work, training and jobs in infrastructure projects and supplements to teachers' salaries in the form of cash or livestock as a source of additional income.

A02.01 Metta's long-term Strategy to increase Food Security: Farmer Field Schools (FFS)

FFS will be conducted in 150 villages, 75 of which were not directly hit by Nargis and where farms were not damaged.

...will conduct a 4 month TOT on FFS facilitation after which alumni will each develop a local FFS for 20-25 farmers and work in one village for a year.... The one-time TOT will be offered in 2008 for 35 participants and a minimum of 30 FFS will be established in the following year, making at least 150 in the 3 year programme period with a direct impact on more than 3000 participating farmers.

...Fisher folk from 113 villages of 31 village tracts in Labutta, Ngapudaw, Malamyinegyun and Bogale townships will be supported by the provision of 2000 small boats and fishing nets to enable a return to their way of life. Value added activities will be established to create an additional revenue....Courses in drying and preserving fish will be provided.....training in other food preservation techniques will be catered for along with marketing, both local and regional and basic accounting and record keeping.....

...2000 farmers who have not been able to save seed from 2008 will be provided with seed rice in the 2009 growing season. These will be the worst hit farmers who have no income in 2008 because of Nargis....A one-off provision of farming tools to the value of MMK 100,000 will provide hoes, sickles and ploughs to 50 farmers each year.....

...Another 50 farmers will benefit from the donation of a pair of draught cattle in the 2nd and 3rd years of the project.....

...Over the project 3 years, 60 projects will be facilitated in 60 communities to carry out small scale livelihood projects using a PAR methodology with USD 2,500 allocated for each.....

Global Proposal, July 2008, pp. 9-10.

The Farmer Field School (FFS) provides the organisational framework for one-growing-season-long schooling in Integrated Pest Management and, most particularly, in the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) which leads to increasing yields and to reducing the cost of inputs while using environment-friendly methods.

Each Farmer Field School has on average 20 participants in a 4-6 month period during one rice-growing season. A meeting place is selected and when necessary a building put up. A 1-2 acre study field is determined by the group. Weekly sessions include seed selection, preparing and caring for quality seedlings, transplanting methods, water management, compost making, identifying harmful and beneficial insects, using organic pesticides and cost and return analysis. Farming equipment, drum seeders and rotary weeders to weed and aerate soil, used with the SRI, may be distributed to the participating farmers as well.

The FFS holds an Annual Field Day to which surrounding villages are invited. These field days have a remarkable demonstration effect and have created a high demand for new field schools.

The results: not only significantly better returns for the farmers themselves but also benefits for the environment and society. Yields are increased with ecologically sound methods and without increasing acreage and reducing forest land. Teamwork, communication skills and community planning are put into practice.

The Farmer Field Schools were initiated with an orientation workshop which was held at the end of October 2008, 5 months - and one planting season - after Nargis had rendered vast stretches of agricultural land in the Delta unusable. The first TOT (Training of Trainers) began in November at the outset of the summer paddy season to prepare facilitators for the first FFS at the start of the monsoon season of the following year. This TOT terminated in mid-March 2009, as the dry, or summer, season was drawing to a close and each of the 33 facilitators²¹ stood ready to coordinate a FFS for an average of 20 farmers at the beginning of the monsoon season 2009 (May-Oct.), and in the following summer season (roughly Nov./Dec.-April/May) 2010.

Alumni of this first TOT thus conducted 33 FFSs in Labutta, Myaungmya, Pathein and Kangyidaung townships in the Ayeyarwady Region for a total of 1160 farmers (slightly over 8% of whom were women), cultivating a total of approximately 1,200 acres of rice using the SRI methodology in varying degrees. These farmers produced a total of slightly over 79,700 baskets of rice, worth USD 398,500 at the current local price.

Thus the farmers, who had in part not been able to resume growing rice at all in the year after the cyclone, not only harvested a crop, but many were able to increase their yields from the pre-cyclone average of 40-50 baskets per acre by 30-40%. Foregoing the use of chemical fertilisers lowered production costs and further increased profits.²² Neighbouring non-FFS farmers often utilised the methods being used nearby in their own fields and enjoyed savings and increased yields as well.

²⁰Supported by Caritas Switzerland and Misereor, Germany. The report of the Project Coordinator, Gum Sha Aung, is rich on details and presents not only the actual achievements of the FFSs and the beginning seed production but also the complicated organisation of monsoon and summer rice seasonal training, farmer-led extension, workshops, review workshops and refresher courses.

²¹Of the 35 graduates of the TOT, 10 were women. The TOT workshop requires the participants to commit themselves for an entire growing season and many women are unable to leave their families for several months at a time. Once a FFS has been held, however, an increased proportion of women have the opportunity to become farmer-leaders in their own villages when the facilitator moves on to another village.

²²It should be noted, that 20-30% of - the households in these villages are not farmers' households but largely those of landless labourers. These households, however, are also dependant on farming activities for their livelihoods

Second year results

The second round began with the wet season in May 2010 and proceeded along the same lines with 591 farmers planting 922 acres and producing, together with the farmers participating in the Farmer-Led Extension (FLE, see below), 66,208 baskets, even more baskets per acre than in the preceding 2 seasons. The FFS for the summer season will be closing as this report is being written, and a further monsoon season crop is being planned for the wet season in this year, 2011. The total number of farmers having participated since the first FFS could well reach 3,000, the number foreseen in the Global Proposal.

These achievements - the number of farmers participating, the number of baskets per acre using sustainable methods - were initiated, accompanied and supported by technical research and development, expert consultation, material backing and a succession of season-long schools, week-long workshops, short refresher courses, regular meetings and countless visits, all organised by the Metta staff.

The Farmer-led Extension (FLE) is, either as a follow-up after a Farmer Field School, or as an alternative to a FFS under specific conditions, a 3-4 month extension course which contributes to increasing the number of farmers using the methods introduced in the FFS. In very remote villages, where a facilitator cannot stay for an entire year to conduct an FFS, farmers are selected to go to a training centre to participate in a training course which begins with planting paddy and terminates with the harvest. They return to their villages to teach the farmers in the vicinity the alternative methods.

Production methods, modifications and material support

FFSs have been held successfully in northern Myanmar – under climatically and geographically different conditions - for over 8 years. In addition to the standard programme, outlined in the box, specific adaptations or alternatives were tested in the study fields in the Delta:

- transplanting very young single seedlings, 8-10 days old
- using groups of 3 slightly older seedlings, 15-20 days old, which is an option for farmers using the technique for the first time and lacking confidence, or where the water stagnation is high, and
- using the drum seeder to sow seeds in lines instead of transplanting seedlings, an option suitable in areas where there is a labour scarcity.

The farmers in the programme were also given material support. During the entire period, well over 1,000 weeders (approximately 10 per village) and nearly 200 drum seeders (1-2 per village) were distributed on the assumption that the FFS farmers would share them among themselves and loan them to non-participating farmers as well.

Farmer-Led Extension (FLE)

Reaching remote and difficult to access communities required a different approach but was eminently important as some of these communities were among the very hardest hit by the cyclone. Thus, between November 2009 and March 2010, the summer rice season, a total of 40 farmers (slightly under half of whom were women) were selected to be trained at the Singaung training centre, west of Patheingyi. These farmers came from three islands, Middle, Daw Nyein and Mawlamyinegyun, and returned to their homes after the training to apply the new methods in their fields and share their knowledge with their neighbours.²³ In these communities 51 further farmers adopted the SRI practices.

²³Phillipp Polsterer (Report. Metta Farmer Field School (FFS) Project in the Patheingyi region, Dec. 7, 2010), an Austrian miller and trader in cereals (see below under 'External Evaluations'), felt that this establishment of a 'model farm' and a 'village facilitator', well-connected with his neighbors and familiar with the specific conditions in the region was a very promising means of spreading the techniques taught in the FFSs.

Complementary Activities – Workshops and Visits deepened and broadened the farmers' knowledge

Drum Seeder and Weeder Workshops were conducted at two sites with the twin goals of establishing a direct contact between farm tools, equipment manufacturers and the farmers themselves in order to enable them to exchange information and improve the quality of the tools, making them more user-friendly and more suitable for rice cultivation. The producers agreed to produce the tools locally and at a price that the farmers could afford beside also making several visits to the farmers' fields to observe the performance of the tools. The farmers, for their part, purchased tools and have made arrangements to purchase more during the workshop in the coming season.

At the outset of the monsoon planting season in 2010, the rains were delayed and those using the traditional broadcasting method, which requires a large amount of water, were unable to begin cultivation. In the Kangyidaunt area, the FFS farmers could start seedbed preparation with a limited amount of water and were able to transplant as soon as the rain set in. These farmers became a model for the region and attracted not only farmer leaders and FFS facilitators but also staff from other NGOs and the government agriculture department interested in observing and exchanging information about the progress in the fields. Follow-up visits by facilitators to their farmers took place as usual and monitoring visits by Metta Area and Project Coordinators as well as by donors were regularly scheduled, not only to the FFS farms but also to the FLE communities. To review the progress of the FLE activities as a whole, a Review Workshop followed by a Refresher Course was organised in February 2010. It provided the first opportunity for all the farmer leaders to share their experience in working with other farmers.²⁴

They agreed that they themselves had learned a great deal through establishing their own demonstration plot as well as through providing training to other farmers. They were given seed and SRI technical support during the refresher course. Shortly after the FLE meetings, the FFS facilitators came together with the area coordinators and other staff members for a week-long Review Workshop to present the progress they had made and the difficulties they had faced in their FFSs.

²⁴Most of the participants initially felt that it had been difficult to organise their own family members – an indication of the degree to which innovative farming methods in small-scale farming can apparently compel changes in daily life – and a sign of the adjustments necessary to initiate and sustain change in general.

It was found that the area covered in the most recent season was relatively larger than in the past, but a number of topics of a technical as well as of an organisational nature needed treatment and a Refresher Course followed immediately upon the workshop. During the Review Workshop, they also made a field visit to Southern Shan state farming communities and had the opportunity to observe the regional differences in rice cultivation.

The project coordination meetings were held on a monthly basis, reviewing the past and setting the focus for the coming month, as well as monitoring the progress of the seasonal and annual planning. Finally, recognising the important role of village leaders in community organisation, a Village Leader Workshop was arranged for the leaders of all the 33 communities beginning the FFS at the start of the rainy season. The work in past FFS communities was presented, with invited participants recounting their experience, giving the latest leaders an opportunity to inform themselves.

Seed production

In 2010 Metta began producing seed at Singaung, near the training centre, in order to make quality seeds available to the farmers. Starting in the summer, and based on the demands of the farmers, 8 varieties including a salt-tolerant variety and another 4 varieties to be tested in the wet season were produced. A technician from the government Agriculture Seed Production Department supported the process with regular field visits. At the close of the season, nearly 5 tons (5,000 kg) seed were produced and packaged in 10-kg sacks and given out, not only to the FFS participants but also to a number of NGOs and other development organisations, including the government and UN agencies, with the intention of stimulating awareness of and interest in providing farmers with quality seed.²⁵ In the rainy season, around 13 tons (13,800 kg) high quality seed (class I and II foundation seed, according to the government testing and rating system) were produced and distributed to FFS and FLE farmers and sold to other interested farmers and organisations, the money being reinvested to cover production costs.

²⁵ In 2009 (April-July), before Metta began producing seed, normal paddy seed was distributed and farmers were assisted with diesel as well. In Mawlamyinegyun Township 5,983 baskets (199,114 kg) of rice seed was distributed in 35 villages and 2,810 persons (1,435 male and 1,375 female) benefited. Another 3,126 baskets (or 104,003 kg) of rice seed and 4,185 gallons of diesel were distributed in another four villages on Pyinsalu Island where 883 persons (476 male and 407 female) benefited.

In the Global Proposal, a three-year programme period was assumed with a total of 150 FFS (30 per season) in the 5 seasons within this time span. In spite of budget shortfall, the programme is anticipated to continue and include the monsoon season, actually reaching somewhat more than the 150 farmers originally foreseen. Above and beyond this achievement, one season-long FLE for farmers in isolated areas was held and another is foreseen at Singaung Training Centre. The 80 chosen farmers returned or will return to their homes to demonstrate the SRI techniques to the farmers in their neighbourhoods.

Season for Season

Metta's support of agricultural activities using the methods propagated in the FFS enabled the farmers they reached in the delta to recover from the cyclone damage, re-establish their livelihoods and achieve increased food security. The individual farmers and their households are not the only beneficiaries of the techniques learned in the schools, however. Efforts to increase yields have in the past and continue even today to rely on increasing planted acreage by reclaiming land and/or increasing expensive inputs such as pumps, fertilisers and pesticides. With the methods propagated by the FFS it is possible to increase yield without increasing acreage and depleting forests., a gain for the population at large.

The Bottom Line - A02.01

Sowing and Reaping –
Farmer Field Schools and Farmer Led Extension

At the end of March 2011 there were a total of 132 FFS sites in 10 townships, with 1,751 participating farmers. 2,128 acres were under cultivation and 179 drum seeders and 1,150 weeders had been distributed to the participants. A further monsoon season FFS was planned for May.

40 alumni of the Farmer-Led Extension and 51 additional farmers were applying SRI techniques in 32 remote villages in 4 townships.

Please see the Map A02.01. Sowing and Reaping – Food Security – Locations of Farmer Field Schools in Annex 2 and the Table A02.01. Summary. Sowing and Reaping - FFS with Participating Farmers by Season in Annex 3 for details.

A02.02 Livelihoods: Fishing and Small Scale Projects

In addition to the direct material support provided as a part of the FFS programme, Metta initiated a number of further forms of assistance to households depending on both fishing and agriculture for their livelihoods

Fishing

One of the priorities for income generation and food security was the provision of fishing boats and nets. However, it proved impossible to begin at once with this measure as many skilled artisans and boat builders lost their lives in the cyclone. In line with its community-based approach, Metta adhered to its policy of using local labour and local resources as far as possible. Upholding this policy led to a short-term delay in the implementation of the programme. In the end it proved possible to work with boat builders and develop a model boat that was seaworthy and met the needs of the fisher.

Free of Debt

"We would have had to borrow money..."
Beneficiaries Speak

If we had not received nets we would have had to borrow money at high interest rates. Whatever fish we caught we would have had to give a portion of what we received to the money lenders to pay off our debts. Even though we are earning less money now than before Nargis at least we are not in debt; we don't want to borrow money.

A recipient of fishing nets. Christian Aid, Independent Evaluation May 2008-September 2009, p. 9.

The distribution of boats and fishing nets was organised in such a way that the recipients of either agreed to contribute to the village fund as long as they used the boat and/or the net. It should be noted that fishing is not only important for the direct beneficiaries but also contributes to further income-generating activities in the communities - on the docks, in processing, transport and trade.²⁶

²⁶TCG, Post Nargis Periodic Review III, p. xii.

The Bottom Line: A02.02

Casting Nets - Boats for Fisher

By the end of March 2011, 1279 boats and 1430 nets had been distributed to 7091 direct beneficiaries in 70 villages in 3 townships.

Please see the Table A02.02. Summary. Small Fishing Boats and Nets Distributed in Annex 3 for details

The Bottom Line - A02.02

Distribution of Draught Animals and other Livestock

With the termination of the RRD programme in March 2011 1,086 buffaloes and 275 cows had been distributed in 3 townships and 57 villages and 879 households had directly benefited. 1,170 pigs and piglets had been distributed in 6 Townships and 64 villages, benefiting 1,179 households directly. 4,519 ducks had been distributed in 2 townships and 12 villages and 300 households had directly benefited.

These figures also include the livestock distributed in the LIFT income-generating project described below. Please see the Table A02. "Distribution of Draught Animals and other Livestock" in Annex 3 for details.

Draught Animals and Livestock for Income Generation

The use of draught animals in rice farming in the Ayeyarwady Delta is crucial. The TCG Periodic Review team in its third review estimated that 80% of the livestock in the delta had been wiped out by Cyclone Nargis.²⁷ Not only do the farmers prefer using buffaloes to machines – they can work in water and very muddy fields, they destroy the nests of rats when ploughing and they cost less – a farmer without his own buffaloes must rent them to plough his fields and can easily slip into debt

In Year 2, Metta started including pairs of draught animals in the direct support for the farming households. Criteria for distribution included not only loss during the cyclone but also the size of the holdings and the vulnerability of the families in question. Distribution was accompanied by capacity-building measures such as Basic Animal Husbandry and Vaccination Training. One of the first workshops was, for example, conducted from April 23 to 25 and attended by community members from two villages in Mawlamyinegyun Township. In the months of June and July, 16 further training sessions in 11 villages accompanied the distribution of buffaloes and oxen in Labutta, area where the loss of draught animals had been the most serious.

Challenges and Adaptations

In order to wean the piglets, the beneficiaries also received one week's food. No local breeds were available at the time, however, so the chosen piglets had difficulty adapting to the local conditions and slightly over half died. This unfortunate experience brought home the lesson that in the choice of livestock, special care must be taken to choose well-adapted breeds.

Income Generating Projects

One of the most pressing problems facing cyclone survivors was re-establishing a regular income, above all in a situation in which the assets of the entire household have been wiped out by the storm and access to credit is extremely difficult. After attending PAR workshops initiated by Metta, villagers planned projects and submitted proposals to Metta for funding. Approved proposals received USD 2,300 and Metta provided the necessary training in order to aid in the successful implementation of the ventures. In the selection of Micro-Credit Union members, priority was given to vulnerable groups. Many of these projects allocated a percentage of their profits to support community school maintenance and salaries for ECCD teachers.²⁸ Metta field staff regularly monitored the programmes, which have included a revolving fund, small animal husbandry and micro-credit savings projects.

²⁷ With reference to asset ownership, The Periodic Review surveys collected data on the pre- and post- Nargis ownership of boats but pre-Nargis livestock holdings were not included. TCG, Post-Nargis Periodic Review III, xiii.

²⁸This point received positive emphasis in the independent evaluation of Plan International's programme in Myanmar in which Metta was one of 5 local implementing partners. The evaluators considered it to be a contributing factor in the effectiveness of Metta's ECCD centres. See MMRD Research Services, Evaluation of Plan International's Cyclone Nargis Humanitarian Response and Recovery Program, April 2011, p. 27

In Year 2 of Metta's three-year programme, 23 approximately one third of the projected number of income generating projects, had been established by villagers. In Year 3, in August, Metta began preparation to facilitate the setting up of Micro Credit Unions (MCU) in 21 villages in Hainggyikyun (Pyin Kha Yaing) Township: Oaktwin, Deedugone, Magyichai, Tharyar Chaung, Mayderaine, Phoekalar Gone, Pyithat Yar, Htanpin Chaung, Pyin Kha Yaing (N), Setsake, Thapyay Ngu, and Aung Khine. 276 Households were involved.

At the end of Year 2 (March 2010) and the beginning of Year 3, with the funding of LIFT²⁹, additional income generating programmes were initiated. These projects aimed at boosting the productive capacity of small scale farmers, casual labourers and the most vulnerable households in three townships, Mawlamyinegyun and Labutta in the Ayeyarwady Region and Kungyangon in the Yangon Region. A total of 2,942 households were targeted as direct beneficiaries. The village committees varied in the exact organisation of the projects, but all agreed upon revolving funds from which households other than the original beneficiaries would later profit.³⁰

The livestock project distributed 1086 buffaloes (481 in 34 villages in Labutta, 144 in 6 villages in Bogale and 461 in 15 villages in Mawlamyinegyun) and 1,170 pigs (18 in Mawlamyinegyun in 6 villages, 84 in Labutta in 22 villages, 146 in Bogale in 6 villages, 879 in Kungyangon and 39 in Kawhmu and Dedaye, 4 in Pyapon) while one beneficiary (a Muslim) received 25 ducks.

Information was provided as to their care³¹, and a veterinarian made regular visits to the households to oversee their health and provide the necessary information and medicines. The survival rate of the buffaloes was 99%, the pigs 98%, but the ducks a mere 60%.³² Difficulties were encountered due to the 3-month delay in the dispersal of the project funds: buffaloes had to be purchased at a high price during the peak period, there was a shortage of female buffaloes, transporting buffaloes during the rainy season proved difficult and the preparation of the land for planting was late. For the recipients of pigs, the cost of feeding them, particularly as they grew and demanded more, was an economic burden. However, even those who had to sell their pig before it reached its prime recognised the value of owning a pig. The owners said that having a pig enabled them to gain the trust of money lenders and that the lenders also gave them lower interest rates. The families recognise that they will enjoy a significant increase of income after raising a second or third batch of pigs.

The horticultural project provided small grants to 1,194 households in Kungyangon for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. Of the households receiving loans, 43% reported an increase of income by at least 20%. Poor weather and pest infestation were reported as reasons for a lack of increase. Metta responded with training in the production of organic pesticides and compost and constructed a total of 31 tube wells for the use of farmers whose land was not near a source of water. The loan recipients said that they benefited from the loans because they did not have to borrow money from lenders with very high interest rates and were able to save enough to provide education for their children.

The infrastructure project provided opportunities for jobless and odd-job labourers to earn an income on a cash-for-work basis. At the close of the first year, 615 people, one-third of whom were women, had repaired a road from their village to the nearby town, making it easier for them to reach the town for schooling, work, commerce or medical care. In an emergency, villagers can access the town for shelter and/or assistance. Not only the residents of the village working on the road, but those of 13 neighbouring villages – a total of over 25,000 persons - benefit from the road.

²⁹ The Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) is a multi-donor fund to improve food security and livelihoods in Myanmar, a fund of \$100 million for the poorest and most vulnerable people in Myanmar

³⁰ The project report is generally very informative and especially detailed with respect to the repayment schemes and sustainability, the problems faced in implementation and Metta's flexible responses to the challenges arising. Participation levels, gender questions, management issues, relations with other organisations implementing projects and with local officials are all carefully treated.

³¹ See the capacity-building project.

³² The recipient of the ducks let them run free in the traditional manner and thus lost a large number of fowl.

The level of community skills and competence in regenerating livelihoods and knowledge of integrated DRR strategies was raised: 410 people were trained in basic animal health care³³, 32 in agriculture, 68 in development awareness³⁴ and PAR and 74 household representatives in DRR. The value of this final training lies in being better able to protect lives, livelihoods and development gains from possible future disasters.

As of December 2010 the project had enabled 70 percent or 2,044 households, through livestock assistance, horticultural loans, and cash-for-work interventions, to engage in or expand their income generation and/or food production activities subsequent to the damage suffered through Nargis. Further activities planned at that time included constructing 30 wells for horticulturalists, repair of a bridge and, on a cash-for-work basis, the repair of a footpath, and the repair and improvement of a pond. All/most of these measures had been successfully implemented by 31 March 2011.

Challenges faced included the aforementioned delayed dispersal of funds, initial difficulties in the flow of information - Metta was working in this area for the first time - and some uncertainty among committee members about their roles and responsibilities, which threatened to undermine the long-term effectiveness of the project. Although, the initial activities were rushed, they could be implemented; Metta staff members stayed in the villages in question for a short period and were able to provide the necessary information, and Metta planned additional training for committee members in an extension period.

³³The training covered the following topics: anatomy of animals; characteristics of healthy animals; basic principles of husbandry and nurturing animals; different types of buffaloes; different methods of caring for buffaloes; food, water, and nutrition for buffaloes; buffalo reproduction (pregnancy, delivery of baby buffaloes and birth defects); proper nose piercing; how to select and purchase good buffaloes; how to take care of buffaloes during transportation; seasonal and common buffalo diseases.

³⁴The eight-day training covered the following topics: PAR (definition, purpose, basic guidelines, principles, use and limitations); communication (definition, components, ways of communicating effectively, communication obstacles, listening skills, dos and don'ts of listening, different personalities); society and poverty; development (history, characteristics, concept, MDGs); how to form a team/committee (composition, type, ground rules, responsibility of a leader and team members, how to organise people, NGOs and GOs, selection of target areas); small loans (policies and guidelines, roles and responsibilities, maintaining accounting books, recording accounts).

The Bottom Line - A02.02

Income Generating Projects

At the close of the RRD programme 42 projects in as many villages had been set up in 1 township, benefiting 1,012 households directly. The large majority of these were Micro-Credit projects and projects based on revolving funds.

Please see the table A02.02. Summary. Income Generating Projects in Annex 3 for details

In April 2010, the MIMU Social Impacts Monitoring Report (p. viii) emphasised the importance of income-generating projects in general and the expressed desire of villagers for inputs or credit in order to improve their earnings. At the same time, they noted that aid in this sector was declining. Metta's support of just such projects did not decline but remained at the same level – approximately 15% of the total budget - over the first two and one half years of the programme period.

A03. For Better Tomorrows - Education

It was estimated that 50-60% of both public and monastery schools in the Ayeyarwady Delta were destroyed by Cyclone Nargis.

In the Education sector Metta concentrated on the earliest years of childhood and the first school years, with an emphasis on quality - on teaching competence, teachers' materials and educational material for pre-school and school children accompanied by a nutritional programme to encourage attendance and support the physical as well as social and mental development of the children in the programme. To these ends the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) methodology and Child Centred Approach (CCA) were promoted and put into practice. Special attention was also paid to the repair of existing schools and the construction of new ECCD centres and school buildings, providing safe and pleasant learning environments.

The regional distribution of centres and schools lay within the most affected areas as identified and confirmed by the TCG.³⁵ The subsidies provided by Metta were designed to be phased out as the measures introduced in the livelihood sector enable the households in the communities to increasingly become secure economically and to take over the support of the centres.

Many of the measures included in education cut across sectors: Meals for children contributed to food security; training in ECCD methodology for parents, teachers and members of the community and workshops in the implementation of the CCA for primary assistant teachers are capacity building; latrines for the centres and schools are an important element in the health sector; the quality of the building materials and the design of the schools and ECCD centres are such that many can be used as disaster shelters.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD).

Metta recognises the urgent need for early childhood education in remote rural areas and supports a holistic approach to education beginning in the earliest years. The Early Childhood Care and Development comprehensive methodology combines intensive training for community leaders, ECCD management committees, teachers and Parent Education Facilitators (PEF), as well as building ECCD centres. Villages that have a sufficient number of children and households, no pre-school or ECCD centre already established and villagers with a keen interest in ECCD are selected. Creating awareness about the need for early childhood care through PAR workshops is the first step. A management committee is then established to oversee the ECCD programme. Potential teachers and PEF are identified and then undergo training by ECCD specialists.

The PEF training is a six-day intensive course consisting of 8 modules including building self-confidence of caregivers, supporting children's development, playing and learning, encouraging emotional and social skills, overcoming children's fears and keeping children healthy. PEFs provide regular training with parents and caregivers through one to one and group activities at least once a month. The PEFs are volunteers who commit themselves for at least two years. They are supported by the management committees through the provision of a small stipend and food.

ECCD teacher training curriculum includes the importance of early years, preparation for school, importance of language, health and nutritional needs, inclusion of children with disabilities, creativity and learning, learning corners, making games, practical teaching, indicators and management of an ECCD centre³⁶

³⁵ TCG, Post Nargis Periodic Review III, p. x.

³⁶ See the external evaluation of Plan International's Myanmar programme. Myanmar Marketing Research and Development (MMRD) Company Ltd., Evaluation of Plan International's Cyclone Nargis Humanitarian Response and Recovery Program, April 2011, p. 25.

A03.01 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

...29 ECCD centres will be set up as permanent buildings. 21 temporary ECCD centres will be set up as well. The permanent buildings will gradually replace them....Metta will equip ECCD centres to provide community run day care for children aged 0-3 and 3-5. A total of 2,955 including 1155 children aged 3-5 will have access to ECCD and 1,800 in 0-3 age group will also benefit

... The Metta ECCD project includes capacity building for parents, teachers (58) and community members (58),....Metta will provide running costs until the planned income generation projects enable centres to become self sufficient

...Metta will provide nutrition support in the form of a daily subsidy of MMK 200 per child. .

Global Proposal, July 2008, pp 9-10.

After the tsunami in 2004, Metta facilitated setting up nineteen (19) ECCD centres in areas which were subsequently struck by Cyclone Nargis. The first and most obvious measure taken in the provision of support for pre-school children after this new disaster was thus the renewed construction of ECCD centres, some of which were planned as temporary structures, to be replaced by permanent ones in the course of time. Others were designed and built as multi-functional structures not only for pre-school children but also as centres for community activities and – importantly - as cyclone-resistant community shelters and places of refuge in the event of severe storms.

The actual construction of the buildings on new sites was, however, preceded by the step by step preparation described in the box above, temporary structures being erected before the final construction commenced. Across the country ECCD centres established in the past have formed a network which includes nearly 100 centres all of which use the materials and toolkits produced by UNICEF and the Myanmar Ministry of Education. This network provided support by bringing people together, enabling resources, training and educational opportunities to be shared and allowing for the exchange of experiences and information.



Among 28 ECCD centres built, 8 like this one at Kone Gyi in Labutta-Pyinsalu, are multifunctional and cyclone resistant.

By March 2009, 4 centres were nearing completion, one year later these as well as 14 further buildings had been finished. In July, 2010 5 more centres were completed and in April 2011 a further 5 opened, a total of 28.

The services provided by the centres include day care with psycho-social and creative learning support in addition to nutritious meals. Metta assisted with rice rations for each child, initial subsidies for running costs, school materials and 9-month subsidies for teachers' salaries.

The Bottom Line -

For Better Tomorrows - ECCD Centres
ECCD Nutritional Support

At the end of April 2011, 28 ECCD Centres had been constructed in 28 villages in Labutta, Labutta (Pyinsalu), Labutta (Hainggyikyun), Maubin and Wakema for a total of 1781 children, half boys and half girls. Nutrition was provided for centres in Labutta (Pyinsalu), Labutta (Hainggyikyun) and Wakema in 14 villages for a total of 584 beneficiaries.

Please see the Map A03.01. For Better Tomorrows – Locations of ECCD Centre Construction, in Annex 2 and the tables A03.01., Summary. ECCD Centre Construction” and A03.01. Summary. ECCD Nutritional Support in Annex 3 for details

Some of the ECCD Centres were funded specifically by a number of different donors: Finn Church Aid in Kaing Thaug in Labutta; Give2Asia in Kwin Yar in Labutta (Pyinsalu); Oxfam Novib in Htan Pin Kway (East) in Maubin, Ka Tha Paung Ywa Ma and Htan Pin Kwin in Labutta, Ah Mat Gyi and Kone Gyi in Labutta (Pyinsalu); Plan International in Tha Yet Pin Kwin and Ohn Pin Su in Labutta, and Lay Yin Kwin, Ah Yar Daw, Aung Hlaing and Min Ga Lar Thaug Tan in Labutta (Pyinsalu).

Challenges to be met

In the course of time it became evident that there should be more trainers as well as field monitors and persons who could provide field-based support. Children continued to require trauma-healing, and expert support was also necessary for children who suffered physical and/or sexual abuse. A comprehensive data collection and documentation system needs to be developed in order to ensure that activities and lessons learned are available for reference and for evidence-based planning.

Potential and Actual Benefits

The TCG Periodical Review No IV, p. 74, found that roughly a mere half of the children of ages 5 and 6 were attending school and that it was only at 7 years of age that most were attending. This led, in the following classes, to a high percentage of children who were in classes which were inappropriate for their age. Metta's emphasis on the early years would seem to counteract this tendency, making it more likely that children will automatically move on to school at the correct age after attending ECCD centres. A high rate of attendance at ECCD centres may also allow more older girls to attend school longer, not having to care for younger siblings at home.

In the independent evaluation made for Plan International by the Myanmar Marketing Research and Development (MMRD), the ECCD experience was described from the following points of view:

- Primary school children themselves, who had attended ECCD centres, mentioned that they had enjoyed the activities there
- At the centres children were observed to be playing happily with one-another, sharing and helping one another while at the same time being respectful toward elders
- Interaction between children and teachers was open and friendly
- Primary school teachers noted that ECCD children were socially better adjusted than those who had not attended and were more familiar with shapes and colours and thus had a good foundation for learning subjects such as maths and sciences
- Teachers also remarked that ECCD children were more knowledgeable about their environment, already identifying some animals and plants, and tended to be more eager to attend school than the children without ECCD experience
- The evaluating team noted developed language skills

A03.02. Child-Centred Approach (CCA)

Metta will encourage use of community led Child Centred Approach (CCA) in 31 primary schools.... Regular students receive 6 pyi (12.5 kg) of rice per month as an attendance incentive. .

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 11.

Child Centred Approach (CCA). The community-led Child Centred Approach in primary schools is child-friendly and encourages parents' involvement. Teachers and students alike benefit from this stimulating learning environment. The education infrastructure is upgraded by repairing existing schools and building new schools, providing new furniture teaching and learning materials in addition to intensive teacher-training workshops. Necessary rural infrastructure such as footpaths and pedestrian suspension bridges are put in place to ensure easier access to education.

Lancing the Child-Centred Approach in the Post Cyclone Nargis Initiative, Metta conducted the first 12-day training workshop from the 5 to 17 March 2009, when teachers and students had their mid-term break. Nineteen participants attended the workshop. All were women, all had experience in the field of education and nearly all, 15 of the 19, were university graduates.

The workshop concentrated on three areas:

- the theoretical foundation of CCA,
- the practical implementation in the classroom and
- establishing the CCA programme in schools.

The curriculum included units on child development, how learning takes place at different ages, teaching methods, experiential, activity-based and interactive learning techniques as well as the teaching of specific subjects such as mathematics and sciences. The assessment and evaluation exercise at the end of the workshop showed that 73% were satisfied or highly satisfied that the training would help them to change their attitudes, develop their skills and add to their knowledge.

By the end of Year 2, a further 78 primary assistant teachers, approximately 15% male, had participated in one of the 2 CCA workshops held in March, reaching a total of 97. By the end of March 2011, the number had reached 150, 52% of the total foreseen in the Global Proposal

A03.03 Educational Resources, Classroom Materials

31 schools (population 29,650) will benefit each year from the provision of books, chalk, blackboards and other necessities, in addition to teacher training CCA approach literature and Education and Communication (IEC) materials for use in the classroom. From year two, 30 community appointed teachers from 15 schools will be given a subsidy for 9 months to enable adequate staffing of schools. In year 3, a total of 62 teachers (the previous 30 teachers inclusive) will be supported for 9 months. Small grants (USD 50) will be given to 50 of the needier school children orphaned by Nargis Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 11.

From August to November 2008 well over 4500 school uniforms – mandatory in Myanmar – and school bags and nearly 250 teachers' uniforms as well as various smaller quantities of slates, sets of stationary, exercise books, pens and pencils, text books, compasses and umbrellas in addition to nutritional powder were distributed in Labutta, the sub-township Pyinsalu, Pyin Kha Yaing and Myaungmya Township.

Again, from April to September 2009, beginning at the outset of the school year, uniforms were distributed in 14 schools in 13 villages on Pyin Kha Yaing Island as well as in 21 schools in as many villages on Pyinsalu Island. School uniforms were given to all students in the new schools as well as to students in other schools in the project area, that is, in Labutta (Hainggyikyun and Pyinsalu Sub townships), where a total of approximately 9,500 and 4,700 students respectively benefited.³⁷ In Maubin approximately 400, in Bogale approximately 200, in Kungyangon 40 and in Kawa 140 students received uniforms. By the end of the fiscal year in March 2010 over 15,000 students from 62 schools had benefited. 530 teachers, 80% of whom were women, also received new uniforms.

³⁷ While in all other areas the number of boys and girls were roughly equal, in Hainggyi girls represented approximately 60% of the recipients, boys 40%.

Classroom furnishings for the new schools, for example for the Tha Pyay Chaung primary school in Bogale Township, completed between June and September 2010, tended to supplant resource materials distributed to individuals in Year 3 of Metta's RRD programme. There, new classroom furnishings, a total of over 1,300 items such as desks, chairs, blackboards and book cases - were distributed to the benefit of nearly 10,293 students and over 350 teachers within the same span of time.

Distributing uniforms and other educational resources, as well as rice, to school children was another cross-cutting measure. By limiting the cost of attending school, households could dispose more freely over whatever income they had. TheTCG Periodic Review IV (p.75) reported that in the first year after the cyclone the numbers of children not attending school due to the cost involved was relatively high. Metta's response to this problem was thus timely and important. As time moved on, those children reported not to be attending school explicitly because of the cost diminished. This indicated that the economic situation of the households in question was still precarious. Thus Metta's immediate support in the education sector is complemented by support in the livelihood sector to improve incomes in the long run.

A03.04. School Construction

...repair of 12 schools and construction of 28, incorporating provision of classroom furnishings that encompass another 9, rainwater collection tanks (45) and sanitation (51 four-unit-toilets). 28 schools will be provided with solar/wind generators.

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 11.

Construction of schools began in August 2009 and by the end of the fiscal year 6 had been completed, a further 10 were in the process of construction, one was being extended and one repaired. Of these schools, 6, in villages in Labutta, have solar power. Twelve schools were repaired, 6 primary, 4 post primary and 2 high schools. In the second year of the programme, 20 further schools, (17 primary and 3 post-primary) were constructed. In those 15 villages where the greatest number of villagers lost their lives as a result of Cyclone Nargis, 15 multi-functional schools and ECCD centres were built, designed also as cyclone shelters.

Modifications for greater safety

On the advice of a visiting Oxfam-Novib consultant architect, the roof construction for three schools which were on higher ground where there was no threat of flooding and no need for flat roofs as places of refuge, was altered to a light-weight zinc-aluminium. The recommendation that additional bracing be incorporated in the buildings has been implemented across the board. All of the schools have wall and ceiling bracing and are also conceived as cyclone shelters. In the choice of the type of construction, the location and consequent potential threat of storms and floods was taken into consideration.

Additional projects and activities beyond the Global Proposal were also carried out: a playground was levelled for the school in Setsake and a walking path between Letaw and Thetkathang villages was reinforced to allow school children to go safely to the primary school in Thetkathang. Finally, a library was built for a community in Mya Lay Yone Ward, Kungyangon Township. The library, which is staffed with a regular librarian, has received not only much encouragement but also a great deal of reading material from friends and community members.

The Bottom Line -

A03.03-05

For Better Tomorrows—Schools, Teachers, Educational Materials and Food for Education

At the end of March 2011, a total of 38 primary and post-primary schools had been built and 14 schools had been repaired. A total of 4,816 boys and 4,977 girls had directly benefited. 16,038 benefited from the distribution of educational materials. 78 teachers had received teacher training, CCA-Literature and Education and Communication (IEC) materials for use in the classroom and 3,457 bags of rice were distributed to 558 teachers and 13,828 students as part of the Food for Education programme.

Please see the Map A03.04 For Better Tomorrows – Locations of Schools, A Home for Needy Children and A Youth Training Centre in Annex 2 and Tables A03.04 “Summary. School Construction” and A03.04. “Summary. School Repairs” in Annex 3 for details.

A03.05 Food for Education³⁸

Extra rice, which contributed to Food Security and was at the same time an incentive to increase students' attendance, was distributed not only to the schoolchildren but also to their teachers in Labutta/Hainggyikyun, Labutta/Pyinsalu and Mawlamyinegyun. In Labutta/Hainggyigyun the beneficiaries included not only the schoolchildren and teachers in the project schools but also those from 38 other villages on Pyin Kha Yaing Island because they were in the project area. This was the case in Pyinsalu and Mawlamyinegyun as well, where students and teachers from 21 and 6 further villages respectively, were also provided with rice, altogether slightly less than 230,000 kg.

As was the case with the ECCD centres, a number of schools and school repairs were specifically funded by several different donors: Caritas Austria, a school in Taw Ta Loke in Maubin; Caritas Switzerland, school repairs in Pathi, Boe Ba Kone; Ka Man Tar and Daw Nyein in Pyapon; Oxfam-Novib schools in Setsake, Pyin Kha Yaing, Pyitharyar, Tharyarchaung, Deedugone, Oaktwin, Thingan Gone Lay, Phayarhla and Pho Bagan Gone in Labutta (Hainggyi), Bawathit (3) in Pyapon and Aung Hlaing (Kyarchaung) and Ahyartaw in Labutta (Pyinsalu). A vocational training hall, not originally foreseen in the Global Proposal, was built in Labutta with the support of Plan International.

Designed and built as multi-fuctional structures



Not only for primary school children but also serve as community activities and places of refuge in the event of severe storms.

³⁸This point, A03.05, was originally Adult Education, but Metta cancelled the programme as it became evident that the people in the delta communities were still fully occupied with reestablishing their daily lives and seeking to earn an adequate living. It was supplanted by 'Food for Education'.

A04. Surviving and Thriving – Health

Activities in the health sector focused on

- providing sanitary facilities – latrines – and access to potable water.
- training Hygiene Promoters (HP) who are able to recognise health problems that arise, in particular after natural disasters, and at the same time to disseminate information on basic health and hygiene.

...based on the findings from 9 villages with a population of over 3,000, the community and Metta will work together to improve personal and environmental hygiene. 20 Health Promoters (HP) will be trained, IEC materials produced and awareness campaigns implemented. 500 village toilets will be built.

...an end-of-project survey will compare data from before and after the project

...Health Promoters will implement an ongoing health awareness campaign, distribute IEC materials and hold annual awareness workshops on hygiene and endemic diseases... discussion of prevention and care in cases of common illnesses providing a new approach to wellness ...Some 75,000 people will benefit over 3 years....

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 11.

A04.01. Personal and Environmental Hygiene

The global proposal foresaw the construction of 500 latrines over the three year period and in 2009 work had commenced in 3 village tracts of Bogale, Pyinsalu and Pyin Kha Yaing. Latrines were distributed according to the following criteria to families who:

- had children under 12 years of age
- needed a latrine and were willing to use it
- participated regularly in hygiene sub-workshops.

Households led by women and households having a disabled (differently able) person were given priority. At the end of the fiscal year in March 2009, 100 toilets had been built. Requests for toilets came, however, from many of the surrounding villages. Fortunately, Metta was able to increase the number constructed, as the cost of materials proved to be lower than the original estimate. Initially, the programme had the capacity to oversee the building of five hundred (500) latrines in one year, building 50 toilets in each of ten (10) villages. Alone in the fiscal year terminating in 2010 three times that number had been built.

The Bottom Line-

A04.01

Routine Hygiene

Number of Latrines Built within the Framework of the Health Sector Programme in Houses and Schools

At the close of the fiscal year on 31 March 2011, 2259 latrines in 3 townships and 48 villages had been built and were serving 2,259 households with over 15,700 direct beneficiaries.

Please see the Table A04.01. "Summary. Latrines Built in the Health Sector Programme" in Annex 3 for details

Providing latrines cuts across sectors: They were also constructed for each house in the Metta housing programme as well as for the ECCD centres and schools that Metta built. The total number of latrines built in the course of the RRD initiative by the end of Year 2 was more than double the number constructed within the health sector programme at that time and had reached 2,159 by 31 July 2011.

Metta staff members have observed that having new toilets prompts an unexpected impulse that transforms attitudes and motivates people to strive to live under sanitary and healthy conditions. Housewives, especially, seek to practice good hygiene and want to learn more about improving their social behaviour

A04.02 Potable Water

...assist with the provision of potable water through encouraging community use of rain water harvesting devices and digging or renovating ponds, needs-analysis carried out by Metta field staff indicates a need for 2 new ponds and renovation of 5. Five water pumps will be provided.

Perhaps unexpectedly in a region of creeks, streams, rivers and lakes, access to potable water is limited and many people continue to face severe shortages of drinking water. Means available to alleviate the situation include digging ponds or shallow wells, drilling tube or deep wells and collecting rain water.³⁹ The situation seems to be widespread and villagers have written to Metta offices reporting on-going water shortages. The original number of new and restored ponds, water pumps and wells foreseen in the Global Proposal has thus been revised upward.

In the course of Year 2, one water tank, 8 tube wells and 34 wells were constructed in Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun and Kungyangon Townships for nearly 5000 direct beneficiaries. At the outset of Year 3, in June-July 2010, a water pond was dug in Thaug Lay Ywathit village of Hainggyikyun (Pyin Kha Yaing) Township and a second one in Konegyi village of Labutta (Pyinsalu) Township, benefiting well over 1,500 people.

The Bottom Line -

A04.02

Surviving and Thriving - Construction of Wells and Water Tanks, Ponds, Distribution of Jars and Containers

At the close of the fiscal year on 31 March 2011, 34 wells, 32 in Kungyangon Township in 5 village tracts and 2 in Bogale Township in one village tract had been dug. Fifteen tube wells in 2 townships and 7 village tracts had been drilled. These wells were serving 2,166 households with over 9,170 direct beneficiaries. 5 new ponds and 2 ponds had been repaired or dug in 1 townships and 7 villages for 3,277 households and 7,205 direct beneficiaries while 7,353 ceramic and 1,013 concrete jars and containers had been distributed. Altogether these measures reached roughly 90 villages.

Please see the Table A04.02. Summary. Potable Water. Construction of Wells and Tanks, in Annex 3 for details

Providing access to potable water is, as are many other measures, an activity which cuts across sectors: As a matter of course, all housing, ECCD centres and primary schools that Metta constructed have rainwater collection tanks as long-term sources of safe drinking water.

A04.03. Health Awareness Programme – Health Promoters

Hygiene or Health Promoters (HP) are front-line health workers trained within the framework of the RRD programme. They learn to identify health problems that arise in the wake of natural disasters and to act to prevent or reduce the frequency of diseases and epidemics. They were trained to identify a number of more or less common illnesses,⁴⁰ providing care if possible and referring cases to the appropriate medical units if necessary.

³⁹However, in at least one case, even well-water with a hand pump proved unsuitable for drinking and the villagers must go to the neighboring village to get drinking water.

⁴⁰The diseases: diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, malaria, respiratory tract infections, hypertension, arthritis, burns, cuts and injuries, scabies and common conditions such as colds, fever, coughs and sore throats.

They were able to dispense as many as 33 common household remedies such as multi-vitamins, paracetamol, vitamin B/6 and chloroquine. Further topics covered in the training programme included hygiene, baseline and end line surveys; HIV/AIDS-awareness, home-based care, reproductive health, maternal and child health care and nutrition. The second training programme offered basic first-aid, environmental hygiene, pharmacology, leadership and trauma healing. By August 2010, 28 HPs had received training.

A great number of sub-workshops for villagers, which treated a wide variety of health issues such as harmful habits (smoking tobacco, chewing betel nut and drinking alcohol); HIV/AIDS awareness; the importance of cleanliness - clean food and water, clean hands and personal hygiene, clean latrines; as well as reproductive health, were facilitated by these health workers. At the end of Year 1, 690 workshops which dealt with malaria, dengue fever and scabies had been conducted in Labutta, Ngapudaw and Bogale townships. The total number of participants numbered about 25,140. A further 80 sub-workshops were conducted in Ngapudaw and Bogale on cleaning latrines and preventing communicable diseases transmitted by faeces and worm infections. In this case, the number of participants was well over 2000.

In Year 2, over 5 times as many sub-workshops, 842 in all, were conducted in Labutta, Bogale and Mawlamyinegyun with over 25,000 participants. In Year 3, between April and September 2010, 85 sub-workshops were held on dengue fever and 89 on TB & AH1N1 (swine flu). The number of people benefiting from the dengue workshops conducted in May was slightly over 3,000. Direct beneficiaries of the TB and AH1N1 sub-workshops conducted in June and July were slightly less than 3,000. By the end of the first 6 months of 2011, in September, the number of sub-workshops conducted had reached 201.

By the last 6 months of Year 3, 318 workshops on personal hygiene, prevention of water borne diseases, malaria, dengue, TB and AH1N1, Maternal and Child Care, Nutrition Promotion, HIV/AIDS Awareness and Reproductive Health with a total of 12,162 beneficiaries were conducted.

In the sub-workshops held for villagers, cloth water filters, carbolic soap, oral rehydration packets, tooth brushes, small towels and nail clippers were distributed as incentives to attend as well as aids in personal hygiene.

In the 132 first sub-workshops, which concentrated on malaria, dengue fever and scabies, women made up about one quarter of the participants, men three-quarters. The educational videos were seen by approximately the same number of men and women but in nearly all the other sub-workshops, women tended to make up approximately two thirds of the participants and men one-third.

Care and Case Referrals

The Health Promoters recorded identifying a total of nearly 9,450 cases in Year 1, and 41% more, slightly over 8,000 in Year 2. In Year 3 a total of 22,584 cases were identified.⁴¹

Individual Solutions

"Self-confident and happy..."

Beneficiaries Speak

Metta project staff, visiting a temporary school, noticed a 7-year old girl born with a cleft palate and other abnormalities. After talking with her and her family and passing on her story, a donor made reconstructive surgery possible. Very shortly after the operation a Metta staff member wrote: "Very good news for our Mi Htoo. One day after her operation, she is healthy and active as before. She has strong WILL to become a normal person...." Mi Htoo, whose name means "Miss Distinctive," was able to rejoin her classmates without the burden of severe disfigurements, a self-confident and happy child.

Since then two further girls with similar problems are being given the opportunity to undergo surgery as well.

Mi Htoo, "Miss Distinctive"
operated on 15 February 2009

⁴¹Please see A04.03. Summary. Diseases and Conditions identified by Health Promoters in Annex 3.

Further Activities

In Ngapudaw, Labutta, and Mawlamyinegyun Townships, in January and February 2010, an educational video on HIV/AIDS was shown in 14 villages of with 1,228 (586 male and 642 female) villagers attending. In April 2010 a Hygiene Awareness campaign was carried out in 21 villages with over 4,000 beneficiaries, and an educational video on malaria was shown in 15 villages where over 1,000 people benefited. In order to plan future activities, health information was also collected to provide data on illnesses particularly prevalent in the region.

Qualified Workers

In March 2009, there were a total of 29 HPs on the Metta staff, 10 in Ngapudaw, 8 in Labutta and 11 in Bogale. At the end of Year 2 in March 2010 there were a total of 22 HPs on the Metta staff, 5 in Mawlamyinegyun, 11 in Labutta (Pyin Kha Yaing) and 6 in Labutta (Pyinsalu). At the close of the RRD programme there were no more HPs on the Metta staff. Metta will look for employment opportunities for these well-trained and experienced workers.

The Bottom Line

A04.03

Training and Teaching – Health Promoters trained, Sub-workshops held

At the close of March 2011, the number of Hygiene or Health Promoters that had been trained equalled 30 (6 men and 24 women). They conducted a total of 1,850 Sub-workshops in Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Bogale Townships and 60 villages.

The total number of beneficiaries reached equalled 29,200 (15,022 men and 14,178 women)

Please see the Map in Annex 2, A04.01. Surviving and Thriving - Locations of Village Tracts Where Hygiene Promoters held Sub-Workshops. See the Tables A04.03. Summary. Health and Hygiene Items distributed in Sub-Workshops in Annex 3, for further details



Cross cutting Activities

Community kitchen activities included training in hygienic food handling techniques, and the need for environmental and personal cleanliness in areas where food is stored and/or prepared. Preventative health initiatives were included in both ECCD and CCA activities, through hygiene and nutrition projects for parents, children and community members. In addition, schools and ECCD centres built by the project have rainwater collection tanks as part of their design, giving communities access to potable water. Within the framework of the transportation and lifeline sector (A06) a road was built from Letaw village to a larger village (Thekkethaung) with a clinic, giving the villagers from Letaw access to health services.

A05. Providing and Protecting - Disaster preparedness and Mitigation

In order to live comfortably and confidently within the natural environment, it is important to be able to identify potential risks and recognise vulnerability, to know how best to minimize impending threats and, above all, to have the means to act in accordance with this knowledge. In practical terms, this means long term preparation (restoring mangroves and other coastal eco-systems, for example), having a reliable warning system when danger is imminent (particularly in view of the actual state of communications technology in the Ayeyarwady Delta), and being able to recognise and reach adequate shelter (buildings constructed specifically to resist storms).

On 18 and 19 December 2008, the first capacity building workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was held for 30 participants, community representatives and Metta staff members. In April 2009, one year after the disastrous cyclone Nargis, Metta was able to see the first fruits of its efforts in the field of disaster preparedness and mitigation when Cyclone Bijli passed over the delta and the local people rushed to the cyclone shelters for protection.

Taking responsibility

"...implementing disaster risk reduction strategies..."
Donors Reflect

"...Metta, as an organisation has grown in confidence and have built their capacity in the areas of DRR, financial and human resource management. Metta has moved towards increasing their experience and taking responsibility towards implementing disaster risk reduction strategies and activities,..."

Christian Aid, E-Mail communication 14 February 2011

Nevertheless, the fear of approaching storms is still very prevalent after 3 years. Experts from INGOs who have visited projects in the Delta have noted that a slight breeze is enough to cause nervous reactions. At the close of Year 2, Metta had reached 5 of the fifteen townships included in its working area with

- training on community-based risk mapping and emergency management
- strengthening early warning systems
- constructing cyclone-resilient ECCD Centres and schools to serve as shelters and upgrading all constructions otherwise undertaken
- promoting the planting of trees generally and reforestation through nurseries and community forestry projects

A05.01. TOT Risk Mapping

...TOT training in Community Based Risk Mapping will be carried out twice in years 2 & 3 (total 4)... Facilitators trained at these TOT will then conduct 10 X 2 (total 20) Risk Mapping workshops in project communities.

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 11.

In March 2010 the first Risk Mapping training took place. Metta field staff who are trained facilitators and community leaders, 30 persons in all (21 men and 9 women) participated. The focus of the training was on vulnerability and risk reduction as well as disaster management. Participants learned what conditions create vulnerability and how it goes hand in hand with social and economic status which in turn directly influences the capacity to deal with disasters. Although it is possible to reduce vulnerability and the attendant risks, the destruction potential itself cannot necessarily be reduced.

In cooperation with the Myanmar Agriculture Service and Fredrich Naumann Foundation, on 15 and 16 May 2010, Metta held a workshop in Pathein, capital of the Ayeyarwady Region entitled "Improving Efficiency, Effectiveness and Enhancing Impact of our Post-Nargis Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development." Participants included both local and International NGO's, District and Township personnel from Social Welfare, Forestry, Livestock and Fishery, as well as FAO, UNICEF and UNDP representatives. One of the main goals of this workshop was to create a design for multistakeholder meetings on developmental issues with participation of the relevant government departments. Through a variety of activities, development themes such as relief and recovery, capacity building, food security, education, health, and disaster preparedness were discussed. Metta hopes to replicate such multi stakeholder workshops in other parts of Myanmar.

A05.02. Early Warning and Building Standards

....Small radios (60), using readily available AA batteries, will be the first link in a warning system which will also include the traditional clanging of iron bars or striking bamboo normally used to warn of fire and wild animals.

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 12.

Very few people in the area in which Metta carried out the RRD programme have access to modern communications technology. Radios in conjunction with traditional warning systems are a significant step forward in providing an early notice of impending natural catastrophes. Thirteen radios were distributed to thirteen villages in Pyinsalu Sub-Township and Pyin Kha Yaing Sub-Township (population 12,757) as part of disaster preparedness measures being put in place. The radio keeper is responsible for early warning in each village.

Building Standards

....cyclone resilient building structures and lessons learned will be incorporated into Metta's construction activities of schools and ECCD centres. The buildings will serve as school cum cyclone shelter.

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 12.

The question of building standards is a cross-cutting issue and has been treated in the sectors on housing, schools and ECCD centres, where not only better designs but also better building materials contributed to improved standards of safety. The choice of design was also made with specific reference to the planned locations, as important safety measures vary according to the precise site of the building. In addition to the planned buildings, a fire-fighter house with watch tower was also constructed and fire extinguishers and related tools provided in Setseik village on Pyin Kha Yaing Island.

Striving to improve building standards had a positive effect in the livelihood sector, too, as local labourers not only could be gainfully employed but were also able to profit from two workshops organised by Metta on the fabrication and use of interlocking bricks.

A05.03 Reforestation

...The mangrove and forestry nursery project covering 240 ha which was part of post tsunami recovery and which largely survived Nargis, will become the basis for a more extensive reforestation initiative in 89 coastal villages, restoring mangrove ecosystem.

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 12.

The Tripartite Core Group in their Post Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP) delineated the problems facing the peoples of the Ayeyarwady Delta in their use of the available natural resources after Cyclone Nargis struck:

Cyclone Nargis caused extensive damage to natural resources, destroying some 35000 ha of natural and replanted mangroves, submerging over 63% of paddy fields, and damaging 43% of fresh water ponds in Ayeyarwady. This compounded pre-existing damage to natural resources, including deforestation and the degradation of mangroves (where only 20% of the natural cover of 30 years ago remained prior to the cyclone) and overexploitation of fisheries.⁴²

This evaluation was echoed by other concerned observers. Masakazu Kashio, a forest resources officer with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), for example, expressed his wish that in the wake of the disaster, Myanmar authorities would recognise the need to preserve and protect its remaining mangrove forest – and to rehabilitate much of the degraded cover. In recent decades, farmers in Myanmar's low-lying Ayeyarwady Delta cleared vast tracts of coastal mangrove forests to expand rice cultivation and - in the past eight years - to make way for export-oriented prawn farming. "I really hope the Myanmar government will take this lesson very seriously, and take more proper action through the participatory approach – listen to people's voices," he told IRIN in Bangkok.⁴³

After the renewed destruction of the protective belt of mangroves planted following the tsunami in 2005, Metta launched an ambitious reforestation programme which incorporated

- establishment of nurseries and distribution of seedlings – mangrove and plants for household garden plots and village greening
- reforestation of the coastline
- planting trees on communal and private land in a variety of locations including patching plants, along roadsides, on river banks and on farm boundaries
- training activities including efficient stove-making, agro and aqua forestry and forestry management generally
- establishment of research sites on agro-forestry, agro-silvo-fishery and aqua forestry in both saline and fresh water, including possible incomes from seasonal garden products and fish as well as surveys on non-wood forestry products and site-species matching

A06. The Road to Safety - Lifeline Systems and Transportation

A06.01. Jetties and Bridges

...a plan has been developed for the construction of 5 damaged jetties .

...Metta will provide the needed equipment and tools, and those community members who wish to be involved will repair the damage, with training provided by Metta if required. The activities will support livelihood, income generation and the local economy, as those who assist in the construction will earn income.

Global Proposal, July 2008, p. 12.

In Year 1, ending in March 2009, 7 temporary bridges and several wharfs and levees were built. Bridges and jetties were also repaired. All temporary construction had been completed by the end of July 2008. However, the temporary bridges deteriorate over time, not being constructed of hardwood, and will pose a problem in the future.

⁴²TCG, PONREPP, Dec. 2008; p. 53.

⁴³http://mangroveactionproject.org/news/current_headlines/loss-of-mangrove-forests-exacerbates-cyclone-deaths/?searchterm=Myanmar



Fortunately, in one important case, a building permit was issued to construct a new and permanent bridge, the major bridge to Pyin Kha Yaing. Bridge construction in salt water is a special field requiring exact design and construction standards, the design itself depending on the results of soil tests. Metta's project engineering staff collaborated with local authorities during the construction. This bridge, an 80'x12'-6" bailey bridge used by 28 villages in Pyin Kha Yaing Island in Hainggyikyun Sub-Township, was constructed in the period from April to September 2009. The number of direct beneficiaries amounted to 7,532 (3,653 male & 3,879 female) but in fact the bridge will benefit the entire island. Through local participation in the construction, the project contributed to generating income and providing the local labour force with an opportunity to acquire skills which will better enable them to gain employment in the future.

Oxfam Novib

A temporary bridge connecting Aung Hlaing Village and Mingalar Thauang Tan Village, Pyinsalu, benefiting 3,261 villagers (1,724 male and 1,537 female) was built and in November 2009 a bridge connecting Deedugone village and Mayderaine village on Pyin Kha Yaing Island of Ngapudaw township was also completed, benefiting 1,437 villagers (730 male & 707 female). In December 2009, 3 short bridges in Setseik village on Pyin Kha Yaing Island were equipped with handrails as children tend to fall off the bridges without handrails.

The original proposal foresaw 10 small (15m/50') bridges and 11 longer bridges (to 150') in Ngapudaw and Labutta townships. Funding for all of these bridges was not available but it was possible to undertake a number of smaller infrastructure measures in Letaw village in Ngapudaw, upgrading a road to health services in nearby Thekkethaung village in Ngapudaw, improving the road to the village school, constructing a hardwood and barbed wire fence for the school to prevent marauding animals from entering the compound and improving a school bridge by building a concrete retaining wall. The entire Letaw village population, 322 households altogether, benefited from these improvements.

Additional Infrastructure Measures

The construction of a clinic in Maubin Township (Yae Lea Gyi Village), with a population of slightly over 1000) which had been halted by the cyclone, was continued and completed by Metta, and the water system of the sole hospital on Pyin Kha Yaing Island, a 16-bed facility, was repaired. Finally, Kaing Thaung Village in Labutta Township, at risk of being washed away through tidal surges that had been rapidly eroding the cliff face of the village's coastline since the 2004 tsunami, was relocated in the course of Year 2 and the beginning of Year 3. After a safer location near the centre of the island had been chosen and levelled, over 700 households moved before the onset of the rainy season in 2010. Nearly 3,800 villagers benefited from the shift.

Conclusion

Despite the budget shortfall of USD 7.8 million, it is both a consolation and an encouragement for Metta, that much could be accomplished through this post-Nargis initiative, not only within the framework of the Global Proposal but also through independently-funded projects.



Chaung Wa Jetty

The foundation of the jetty in Chaung Wa village was made of wood, and collapsed during Cyclone Nargis. As Pyin Kha Yaing is an island, this severely disrupted local livelihoods. In May 2010 the construction of a new jetty was completed, benefiting 17,494 villagers (8,628 men and 8,866 women). This number represents about half the population of the island, all of whom, however, depend on this single port. On the request of the community members, the jetty was plastered and a hard-top road leading up to it, also funded by Oxfam Novib, constructed.



Sin Gaung, Pathein township, Metta FFS training site

06. Local Partners – the Communities in the Delta: Metta Meeting Needs

As the partner of the cyclone victims in their decimated communities in the Delta, Metta was present and supported them in their weakest hours, providing relief and encouraging them to recognise their potential and articulate their needs. This information was translated into programmes to be funded by the international donor community, which was able to assist in restoring livelihoods, moving toward food security, re-establishing viable community life and laying the foundations for further development.

In this role, Metta – both office and field staff – was carried forward by the will to develop in terms of size and outreach, knowledge and skills. The consequent, step by step expansion of the immediately preceding years, the successive establishment of branch offices, culminating in the projects for the victims of the tsunami in the Ayeyarwady Delta, had been achieved without losing local contact. Metta was and is determined to use every possibility to strengthen the victims of conflict, of complex humanitarian catastrophes and the beleaguered poor and vulnerable, providing training, promoting skills transfer and working toward community ownership of project activities. Local leaders, teachers, social and health workers, fisher and farmers are encouraged to study and evaluate their situation, learn in cooperation and, with Metta's support, to implement their plans.

Sustainability

"...for the benefit of communities..."
Metta Moves Forward

"After taking part in the Participatory Action Research (PAR) training offered by Metta at Sin Gaung Village, Pathein, in April 2008, my understanding of work began to change. Right afterwards Cyclone Nargis hit causing much death in our village. I am pleased that Metta has constructed cyclone shelter schools and also houses so that many lives will not be lost again. I am glad and honoured that I can work together with Metta for the benefit of communities....I have decided to keep on working for community development."

U Tin Oo, age 42, father of four from Setseik Village, Labutta Township, Ayeyarwady Region

In embarking on this process Metta found it could count on a wide range of committed supporters – volunteers, staff, consultants, and international agencies. Within the first days after the onset of Nargis, the staff in the Yangon office was joined spontaneously by a host of volunteers.

From Next Door and Around the World

"... the whole of Parami Condo..."
Metta Moves Forward

"...INGO staff [were] ... not allowed at the time to go to the field thus endless meetings and workshops [were] ... conducted for "collaboration" and "coordination". We send these young volunteers to attend these meetings and report back to us. Also the whole of Parami Condo people help[ed] in packing, loading, unloading the relief items!"

A staff member in the Yangon office recalled

Burmese students attended numerous clusters meetings, neighbours packed, loaded and unloaded relief items, long-time friends and supporters arrived from around the world to contribute in any way they could: Neichu Angami, Tien Truong, Sue Walker, Miriam Kapp, Brang Lai (Wolfgang Heinze), and Sean McKinnon, to name but a few, joined forces with Metta, pooling their resources in the effort to respond rapidly and adequately to the disaster.

Most importantly, at the time the cyclone struck, Metta had a proven team accustomed to working together and united in the conviction that they could overcome obstacles and meet challenges. As a matter of fact, international organisations, reviewing the cyclone response, commented on Metta's status: "Established community-based organizations (CBOs) such as ... the Metta Foundation were already well placed and sophisticated enough to respond appropriately and rapidly ..."⁴⁵

Not only the actual staff members but also highly qualified and experienced local resource persons stood ready to tackle the challenges posed by the Post-Nargis Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and Development Programme. These outstanding consultants – for the Farmer Field Schools Dr. Humayun Kabir, for the mangrove plantations Dr. Maung Maung Than, for education Dr. Thein Lwin, for Public Health Dr. Khin Nwe Oo and for counselling and training Neichu Angami - were invaluable in guaranteeing professional programmes, adapted to the new situation in the post-Nargis Delta.⁴⁶

07. International Partners – The Donor Community Meeting Metta

Metta Day

Not only the number of donors but also the funds granted rose sharply within the context of providing support for communities battered by Nargis. At the same time, the local presence of these international partner organisations diminished and the need arose to coordinate support efforts. From the middle of September 2008, when the first partners' meeting took place in Vienna, Austria, a yearly 'Metta Day' provided an opportunity for members of the international donor community supporting Metta to meet representatives of Metta, exchange information and ideas and plan future activities.

Efforts to coordinate the collection and distribution of donations can be observed in donor nations. In Germany, for example, 'Entwicklung Hilft' ("Development Helps") is an association or pool of five large German aid and relief organisations,⁴⁷ which, among other things, holds yearly meetings to coordinate projects. The mirror image process of a local organisation bundling the needs voiced by various groups in villages at the grass roots level and presenting them to representatives of its major supporters within their working context has proven fruitful for members of the Metta staff. It has not only allowed for a preliminary but realistic assessment of what interventions can and should be foreseen, what progress was being made and where a flexible response might be required.

It has also allowed Metta staff and their partners in the donor community to get to know one another better and learn to work together in the framework of the international donor culture in a succession of European capitals. Metta has become more familiar with the habits, attitudes and constraints governing international donor agencies. The 'Metta Day' has had a significant impact, building trust and confidence among representatives from diverse backgrounds with one mutual objective.

⁴⁵HRW, "I Want to Help My Own People", April 2010, p. 83.

⁴⁶Please see Photo Documentation and Drawings, Annex 4, "The Experts."

⁴⁷Brot für die Welt, medico international, Misereor, terre des hommes and Welthungerhilfe.

Professional standards

Metta is convinced, however, that this trust is not a product of cordial relations alone but necessarily rooted in professional standards of the highest possible quality. To this end, Metta has

- developed skills and sophistication in data collection;
- developed and maintained a management structure adequate for the tasks performed and the regions covered;
- cultivated a pragmatic and cooperative approach;
- responded rapidly and guaranteed transparency and accountability ⁴⁸ in a large scale humanitarian emergency;
- Reported regularly, maintaining a steady flow of information between offices and field staff and between the Yangon office and international donors;
- Maintained a monitoring system of continuous visits - of Metta staff, expert consultants and donors' representatives - to project sites enabling rapid identification of problems and prompt remedial action;
- Employed an accounting system and programme that is adequate to deal with the surge in funds and the multiplicity of projects;
- Initiated responsible expansion, extending the organisation to meet new demands while at the same time developing appropriate management techniques;
- Signed and adhered to international conventions.

These efforts have been recognised by international funding agencies.

One further Step

In this connection, Metta is endeavouring to upgrade its accounting software to be able to deal effectively with the expansion and regional diversification of its programme activities.

⁴⁸ In cases of large scale and complicated humanitarian emergencies where large sums are pledged, the dangers of mismanagement multiply along through the scale and in many cases inexperience of those involved – of both donors and of those implementing projects

08. Reporting, Monitoring External Evaluation

Metta Reports

Reporting proceeded in accord with the plan set in the Global Proposal, each year at half-term and at the close of the fiscal year, often supplemented by monthly reports. End of project evaluations were also made and reports issued, for example an evaluation in August 2010 was presented in report form in 2011 (T. Lwin, Evaluation Report, Metta ECCD Programme)

Keeping Contact

"...timely reporting..." Donors Reflect
"Metta understands the importance of donor communication, timely reporting, and accountability"
John and Nina Cassils, Canadians and generous regular donors to Metta since 2000

Beyond the Report – Information for other Humanitarian Agencies and the general public

In the course of the Post-Nargis Initiative, Metta brought out two booklets and a documentary film presenting its activities in the fields of trauma healing, sustainable rice production and international standards in humanitarian help. These materials,

1. A booklet, "Metta Post Cyclone Nargis Trauma Healing & Recovery Initiatives".
2. The "Code of Conduct" in a Myanmar version.
3. A documentary film on the "Farmer Field School"
4. A documentation film on "A Post Cyclone Nargis Initiative"

were distributed amongst friends, partners, and various humanitarian agencies in Myanmar and abroad.

'Eye Witnesses' – Monitoring by Friends and Donors

Early barriers limiting access to the stricken communities were abandoned in the long run and it proved possible not only for Metta staff, but also for friends and representatives of international agencies to visit the delta and follow the progress of the projects funded there. In the course of Year 1 representatives from 7 international agencies monitored projects in the delta. Year 2 saw more visitors, representatives of 9 agencies came, familiarising themselves with the overall impact of reconstruction efforts as well as with specific local progress. In Year 3 the number of international agencies sending visitors to the project sites amounted to 44. In addition, 2 individual donors monitored the work being carried out, and 15 consultants travelled to various projects as well. All visitors were accompanied by Metta staff.

Donor / Visitor	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Caritas Austria	3	1	6
Caritas Canada		1	
Caritas Switzerland	3	4	
Caritas Vienna		1	
Christian Aid	2	5	5
Consultant	4	9	15
Finn Church Aid	1	1	2
Individual	3	6	2
Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)		1	
Misereor	2	1	2
Muslim Hands			1
Oxfam Hong Kong	1		
Oxfam Novib	3	3	5
Plan International	1	2	5
Radcliffe Foundation & CWAF		1	
Seeds Asia Japan		2	1
Trocaire	1		
Total Visit	24	38	44

External Evaluation

A mid-term evaluation in 2010 and an impact evaluation in 2011 were foreseen in the Global Proposal which was to include perspectives of different stakeholders (target groups, local and international partners, government officials).

A number of external evaluations by various persons and agencies cast light on the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of Metta's interventions in the course of the post-Nargis Initiative.

Christian Aid conducted an evaluation of the work of all its partners, including Metta, reviewing the 1 ½ years from the first days after the cyclone struck in May 2008 up to September 2009. That is to say, they examined both the three months emergency relief work and one full year of reconstruction. They reached the conclusion that Metta's work had been

- Timely and well-chosen, supporting the restoration of livelihoods at an early point in time and ensuring that many did not fall into debt
- In strategically important areas on the one hand, for example Labutta, one of the regions that was the most hard hit, but also, on the other, marked by flexibility in initiating activities in Kungyangon, an area that had been initially overlooked
- Directed specifically toward the most vulnerable, to beneficiaries that the communities involved considered particularly needy in, for example, fishing villages

LIFT, slightly more than a year later, having provided funds for a further livelihood project, focused on another area of Metta's activities and made an assessment of Metta's Financial Managing Capacity in October 2010. The LIFT staff members who made the appraisal summarised the following information: the founding personalities, the registration, staff size and qualifications, some of the former partners, the increase in the volume of funds received from USD 2.5 million before Nargis to USD 12 million in 2010, and the reporting, accounting and auditing procedures. It was emphasised that the Yangon and the branch offices were well-equipped with finance staff, and that this staff was highly qualified and experienced.

The Managing Director of the industrial mill and trader in cereals, Heinrich Polsterer GmbH & Co KG in Austria, wrote a short, unsolicited and spontaneous evaluation of Metta's work in the field of agriculture on 14 January 2011. On the invitation of Caritas in Switzerland, which had funded a FFS as a recovery measure, Phillip Polsterer visited Singaung in Patheingyi and briefly reviewed Metta's work. According to his assessment

- Metta's activities in the FFS were meeting the needs - indeed, were of great help - to the local farms and villages;
- Methods of sustainable farming taught in the FFS were eminently important and would become increasingly so with energy prices rising and current market analyses predicting that the costs for fertilizers and other means of production would mount steeply and were likely to remain at high levels in the future.
- The emphasis on the use of quality new seeds and the modern methods of transplanting seedlings to increase rice quality were equally important.

With a view to the future he

- encouraged getting as many farmers as possible to use the new methods;
- considered ways farmers might specialise or organise to obtain advantages in production, develop storage facilities and get higher prices for their crops;
- suggested new marketing techniques and
- reviewed possible steps toward exporting organic delta rice to Europe.

Finally, he underlined the importance of the farmers having legal title to the land they cultivate.

Plan International does not maintain an office in Myanmar but decided to respond to Nargis because of the magnitude of the disaster and Plan's own expertise in child-centred disaster activities. It chose to work through partnerships with local NGOs that had been operating before Cyclone Nargis struck, and to focus on education. At the close of the programme, Plan had an independent evaluation made by the Myanmar Marketing Research and Development (MMRD) Company Ltd.⁴⁹ The following is firstly, a description of the goals of the evaluation itself and secondly, a summary of the points made concerning Metta.

The objectives of the independent evaluation with reference to Metta's work were:

- To assess the relevance to the needs of the affected population
- To review the progress and delivery of the projects and
- To assess to what extent the interventions had been implemented as per the expected standard and resulted in the desired outcomes, that is to judge the effectiveness. (p.3)

Relevance and Effectiveness

The establishment of ECCD activities was considered to be a real benefit by the communities interviewed. (p. 6) and the MMRD wrote that "The achievements...have been impressive given the operating context for humanitarian and development agencies and have enabled Plan to lay a solid foundation for its future community development work in Myanmar. A key to this foundation has been the high level of community participation and ownership at the village level.Examples of good programme practice include linking micro-finance and livelihoods to strengthen the sustainability of ECCD centres, building cyclone resilient child-friendly schools and ECCD centres in high risk areas with strong community participation ..." (p. 22). However, they did note that the female representation on ECCD committees averaged only 35%, ranging from 67% to a mere 11%.

⁴⁹ Myanmar Marketing Research and Development (MMRD) Company Ltd., Evaluation of of Plan International's Cyclone Nargis Humanitarian Response and Recovery Program, April 2011.

Sustainability

In order to analyse sustainability the evaluators looked at factors such as participation, management structures and local capacity. They felt that the ECCD programme, while not strongly demand-led at the beginning of the recovery stage showed strong community participation and significant benefits for children already during the implementation stage. It was felt that Metta's combination of user-pays, livelihood support for teachers and the establishment of micro-finance were appropriate strategies to strengthen the likelihood of longer term sustainability. (p.42).

Added Value and Challenges

The progress reports underlined operational difficulties in implementing the programme such as the scarcity of construction material, difficulties in transporting the materials to the construction sites and cost fluctuations. On the other hand, Plan's decision to partner with local and national NGOs was considered to be the right implementation model "helping to support and protect the 'humanitarian space' for local civil society." (p. 33) The choice of Metta as implementation partner was based on the fact that it shared the priorities of Plan and "was identified as the leading NGO in Myanmar in education." (p. 33)

Regarding the funding of Plan's activities in Myanmar in general, it was noted that with the exception of the German Plan office the level of support amongst National Offices seemed low, given the scale of the humanitarian disaster. The future possibility of developing the Myanmar programme was also considered and it was found that there had been a lack of support from the main office, the regional office and the other national offices of Plan and that the interest in funding future interventions appeared to be minimal.

09. Cyclones and Earthquakes – Metta Put Anew to the Test

Competence recognised

In the 2 ½ years since Metta initiated its relief efforts for the victims of Cyclone Nargis it gained local and international recognition for its work. This was evident in the Government's Ministry of Social Welfare's reaction to Ponnagyun Landslide and Cyclone Giri, when it requested Metta to respond and co-ordinate the relief efforts following the cyclone which devastated wide areas in Rakine State on 13 June and 21 October 2010 respectively.

Work carried forward

In spite of the continuing tasks in the region struck by Cyclone Nargis, when the news of Cyclone Giri was received, Metta took action at once. Two response teams were organised and dispatched to the affected areas in Kyaukpyu and Pauktaw with materials for immediate disaster relief. At the time communication with the Metta Sittwe office was not possible and all flights to Sittwe and Kyaukpyu were suspended. However a group of 4 volunteers left Yangon by public transport bus on Sunday 24 October at 1500 hours taking along with them 700 yards of tarpaulin, 450 packets of instant noodles and 5 boxes of wafer biscuits for a total of 100 children. The team arrived in Kyaukpyu 24 hours later in the evening of 25 October and prepared to make an initial assessment in the neighbouring villages.

The other, an assessment team of 19 people, 7 of whom were Metta staff from the Sittwe office while the remaining 12 were volunteers who had been involved in Metta's project in June in the flood-affected areas of Ponnagyun Township, went to the nearest affected area, Pauktaw Township, which lies 33 km NE of Sittwe, a boat trip of 4 hours. This township was one of the worst hit. Of the 58 village tracts, 20 were devastated by the cyclone, nearly 90% of the infrastructure having been damaged or destroyed. Out of 1,717 houses, 1,502 were totally destroyed. Metta decided to focus on Pauktaw Township as it is relatively close to the Sittwe office and Metta had already established contacts with local authorities and community members. The area had also not been reached by any other agencies.

By February 2011 the media were reporting that more than 100,000 people were still homeless and thousands in debt. As time passed, people's attention to the victims of Cyclone Giri diminished and a number of NGOs stopped providing aid because of financial constraints.⁵⁰ By April 2011, however, Metta had provided shelter in approximately 50 villages in 19 village tracts in Pauktaw and food in roughly half of them.⁵¹ Distance, poor communications and bad road conditions hampered both the emergency relief efforts and the implementation of the food and shelter project. "As a result of the lack of funds, mainly female-headed households, households of elderly people without family support, as well as the disabled have been prioritized for assistance...."⁵² Metta also adheres to this policy and must let needy families but with young and healthy parents wait until funds become available.

Supporting local organisations

In the recent earthquake in the Eastern Shan State on 25 March 2011, at least 75 people were killed. The quake was felt as far away as Bangkok, almost 800 kilometres from the epicentre. It measured 6.8 and was also felt in Vietnam and parts of China.⁵³ In an area where Metta itself was not active, it contributed, in line with its principle of supporting local stakeholders, financial support to Karuna, a local organisation, working in the affected region.

Thus, parallel to the termination of the post Cyclone Nargis programme for the Ayeyarwady Delta, Metta was active in further disaster relief which involved the assignment of 27 staff members and a budget of USD 995,935.

10. Financial Review – Auditor's Report

International Economic Downturn and Budget Shortfall

The Global Financial Crisis is considered by many economists to be the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. It led to a severe global economic recession in 2008 – the very year that Nargis struck. Although the crisis itself ended sometime between late 2008 and mid-2009 the output of goods and services produced in the United States decreased and the U.S. unemployment rate increased in this space of time.⁵⁴ This leads one to ask if private donors, governments and international agencies will continue the trend of the last 10 years and give ever-increasing funds to alleviate humanitarian emergencies.⁵⁵

In any case, on 17 October 2008, UN humanitarian aid chief John Holmes said that there had, as of that date, been no effects on aid flows or aid budgets.⁵⁶ A year later, on 30 November 2009, Rachel Scott of the UK-based Development Initiatives, which tracks aid funding, said that despite the pressure on the world economy, there were no indications so far that overall humanitarian aid was likely to be cut. Nevertheless, in January 2011, IRIN reported that ODA (Overseas Development Aid, one component of which is humanitarian aid) had dropped to pre-Nargis levels, half a year before termination of what is normally regarded as the recovery period following a natural catastrophe.⁵⁷

Whether it is due to the international economic downturn of the last three years or, simply, as one member of the international donor community said, "Nargis is forgotten," the fact remains that for over a year concerned institutions have been urging more support for Nargis victims.

⁵⁰The Irrawaddy. April 29, 2011. Giri Six Months On. http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=21210

⁵¹http://www.themimu.info/docs/MIMU591v03_110418_Giri%203W_All%20Sector%20UI%20and%20Com_Pauktaw.pdf

⁵²Srinivasa Popuri, UN-HABITAT country programme manager. <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=92616>

⁵³Speaker: Chris Herink, Burma country director, World Vision, <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/asiapac/stories/201103/s3174250.htm>.

⁵⁴http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late-2000s_financial_crisis#U.S._economic_effects

⁵⁵<http://news.change.org/stories/trends-in-humanitarian-funding>

⁵⁶http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5iy6pqJmLbt-vVuBGuzB_luczU1w

⁵⁷<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=91702>

In April 2010, the MIMU Social Impacts Monitoring Report noted that aid continued to decline (p. vii). At the end of the month, on 30 April 2010, IRIN, under the headline "MYANMAR: Nargis recovery needs more funds", wrote that the UN had said, two years after Cyclone Nargis, funding remained key in sustaining ongoing recovery efforts. "The single biggest challenge for humanitarian workers and agencies to continue their activities is resources – funds," Bishow Parajuli, the UN resident humanitarian coordinator in Myanmar, told IRIN from Yangon. Assistance from some sources – including Australia, the UK, US and European Union – had increased, but a number of other donors scaled back their commitment after the initial relief period, Parajuli said. "Though there was good support during the relief period, the recovery support did not come at the same level as we hoped for".⁵⁸ Shortly thereafter, in May 2010, Oxfam confirmed that 2 years after Cyclone Nargis the aid effort for the survivors was only one-quarter funded.⁵⁹ Again, in July 2010, IRIN wrote that funding shortages were forcing NGOs to cut operations. "The need is enormous...but Nargis is forgotten," Prem Shukla, programme director in Myanmar for Plan International, was reported as saying.⁶⁰

Considering the question of housing alone, normally regarded as part of the early relief effort, officials and aid workers said that three years after Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar, thousands still needed shelter assistance. The UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) estimated that some 375,000 people (75,000 households) required housing across the south. Under the Post Nargis Recovery Plan (PONREPP), of the USD 173.6 million recommended for shelter recovery, just USD 30 million has been received, making it the least funded sector of all. Chris Bleers, country director for the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), was of the opinion that "...The response of the international community was definitely not commensurate with the scale of the need..."⁶¹

⁵⁸<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=88981>

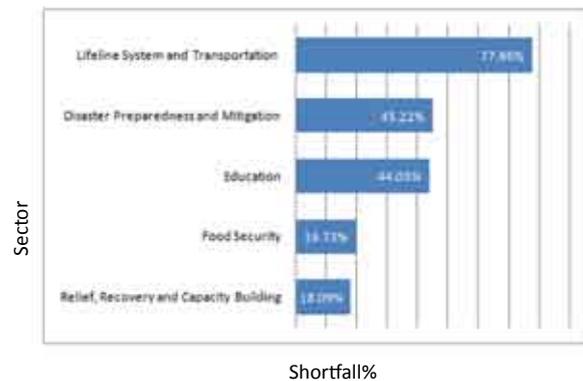
⁵⁹See <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressrelease/2010-05-03/myanmar-cyclone-two-years-aid-effort-only-quarter-funded-survivors>

⁶⁰Humanitarian news and analysis, a service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=88981> and <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportID=90015>.

⁶¹<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=92616>

Budget shortfall

Although Metta has been able to surpass its original goals in some sectors, lack of funding made it necessary to terminate its post-Nargis Initiative three months earlier than planned. The following chart shows the Global Proposal budget shortfall in the individual sectors



Health sector received more than planned budget
Total shortfall: 39%

Size 16' x 14' Affordable Housing



Day - 1



Day - 2



Day - 3

The unit cost was USD 550 including rain water collecting tank and latrine. Metta built 828 houses of this type.

Financial Summary
01 August 2008 to 30 November 2011

Description	FAO LIFT (Equivalent USD)	UNOPS LIFT (Equivalent USD)	NARGIS RRD (Equivalent USD)	Total (Equivalent USD)	Description	FAO LIFT (Equivalent USD)	UNOPS LIFT (Equivalent USD)	NARGIS RRD (Equivalent USD)	Total (Equivalent USD)
Opening balance									
Brought forward from nargis RRD outside global financial report 31.03.2009			29,731	29,731					
Opening balance as at previous exchange rate			(2,705,326)	(2,705,326)					
Opening Balance as at prevailling exchange rate			2,563,396	2,563,396					
Account transfer to FFS Delta			(26,116)	(26,116)					
Temporary loan from Core fund		35,242		35,242					
Receipts					Payments				
Australian Embassy			8,214	8,214	Direct Assistance	8,130	290,945	9,300,429	9,599,504
Caritas Austria			1,007,616	1,007,616	Support Cost	7,631	51,813	602,756	662,200
Caritas Switzerland			585,409	585,409	Capital Expenditure	16	1,375	124,512	125,903
Christian Aid			1,774,687	1,774,687	Metta Administrative Cost	494	20,430	541,517	562,441
Citizens towards Overseas Disaster Emergency			13,519	13,519					
CW Asia Fund/Radcliffe Foundation and Frank Giustra			306,120	306,120					
FAO LIFT	16,271		-	16,271					
Finn Church Aid			374,175	374,175					
France Birmanie Association			1,368	1,368					
Friedrich Naumann Stiftung			8,237	8,237					
Give2Asia			180,805	180,805					
Hope International Development Agency			42,639	42,639					
Individuals			94,479	94,479					
Mennonite Central Committee(MCC)			83,120	83,120					
Misereor			603,853	603,853					
Myanmar Government Ministry			222,334	222,334					
Northern Development Centre			10,872	10,872					
Other Receipts			8,602	8,602					
Oxfam Novib			4,607,360	4,607,360					
Plan International			560,964	560,964					
SEEDS Asia			5,959	5,959					
Stiftung Hirten-Kinder			27,834	27,834					
Terre des Hommes			42,539	42,539					
Tro'caire			124,255	124,255					
UNOPS LIFT		330,093	-	330,093					
Women's World Day of Prayer			23,891	23,891	Accrued expenses			6,304	6,304
Total receipts	16,271	330,093	10,718,851	11,065,215	Total payments	16,271.00	364,562.38	10,575,518	10,956,351
					Closing balance	-	773	5,017	5,790
Grand total	16,271	365,335	10,580,535	10,962,141	Grand total	16,271.00	365,335.00	10,580,535	10,962,141

The accrued expense of USD 6,304 is for the translation of the English report into Myanmar and for the printing of the English and Myanmar versions.

"...consistency...is so characteristic..."

Donors Reflect

"...consistency of excellent transparency, reporting, line by line budgets and financial statement, and third party audit is so characteristic of Metta...Metta doesn't miss on any one item!"

John and Nina Cassils, Canadians and generous regular donors to Metta since 2000, E-Mail Communication, 29 March 2011

11. Beyond Nargis. Beyond the Delta

The 31 March 2011

Those beyond the delta who are responsible for political and economic decisions frequently have priorities other than those of a large part of the population living in the delta. Small farmers, scraping by at the subsistence level, threatened by debt or already indebted, landless labourers and fisher folk remain vulnerable and powerless to improve their situation without the support of organisations selflessly dedicated to promoting social solidarity and economic security.

A sweeping view

The operational environment in Myanmar remains challenging. Issues which could induce further uncertainty and burden not only Metta's planning but also that of the increasing number of NGOs, CBOs and the communities seeking to complete reconstruction and rehabilitation and move on to accelerating development include:

- possible new military service laws, apparently requiring both men and women from 25 to 35 (women) or 45 (men) to serve 2 years in the military;
- possible bureaucratic impediments in connection with taxes foreseen for local and international NGOs:
- possible readiness to confiscate farmers' land for housing, large agricultural or industrial projects.⁶²

Broadening the Basis, Building for the Future

"...participation of civil society..." Donors Reflect

"...since Cyclone Nargis ... [there has been a] fundamental building up of confidence and participation of civil society with regard to decision making processes. Metta has been key in making this possible.

Christian Aid, E-Mail communication 14 February 2011

Metta has, within a context of generous good-will on the one hand, but depressing uncertainties and clearly adverse circumstances on the other, set and approached or achieved its goals since its inception. The Post-Nargis-Initiative is no exception. Not all goals that were fixed were reached one-to-one. Many were surpassed; others remain to be achieved when funding is available. But, 'The Bottom Line', the most important outcome is the fact that thousands of beneficiaries and scores of communities were strengthened by the measures put in place, and are carrying on with new techniques and knowledge, contributing to social well-being and economic security in the Ayeyarwady Delta, managing local initiatives and moving ahead to attain further development.

With the staunch backing of all its supporters – friends, donors, governments, national and international – and with its focused pursuit of humanitarian goals and its committed promotion of social and economic development, Metta has been able to put villagers in the cyclone-battered communities of the Ayeyarwady Delta on the path to a better future.

⁶²Several of these questions were raised in the new parliament: it seems that the law on compulsory military service will only come into force if a notification to that effect is issued by the President (which has not yet taken place) and that approximately 25 local NGOs long awaiting registration were registered on the spot when the topic was presented. Richard Horsey, *The Initial Functioning of the Myanmar Legislatures*, 17 May 2011, p- 3, 4.

12. Thanks – For stimulating Ideas, unflagging Moral Support and generous Funding

Metta thanks all the following institutions and individuals, not only for generous funding but also for the confidence and trust that Metta will efficiently and effectively work toward achieving the common goal: secure and self-reliant villagers running their affairs and looking forward to a prosperous life for their children. Metta has also greatly benefited from the fruitful exchange with villagers, local organisations and representatives of international agencies.

Government and Implementation Partners

Government Ministries: Agriculture and Irrigation, Construction, Education, Forestry, Hotels and Tourism, Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Livestock-Fisheries, Transport

Dhammatharone Monastery, FAO, Myaung Mya Po Kayin Association, Myanmar Seventh-Day Adventist, Pathein-Myaung Mya Sgaw Kayin Baptist Association, Thazi Monastery

Friends and Consultants

Local

Dr Mg Mg Than, Dr Thein Lwin and Daw Ohmar Tin, Ko Oo, Mg Mg Myo Chan, Saw Peter, S' Lin Shwe, Saw Maw Shae, Shin Daewe, Paung Swan Sai, Dr Khin Nwe Oo, Dr Nyein Chan Oo, Kyaw Lin Tun, Daw Khin Aye Win, U Revata, U Yar Zainda Thiri

International

Bill Flinn, Brang Lai, Chika Watanabe, Fernando Almansa López, Humayun Kabir, Judith Koelblinger, Kay Strasser, Miriam Kapp, Neichu Angami, Rosa Marie Rivera Venus, Rita Litwiller, Sean Mckinnon, Stephen Graham, Susan Kaye Walker, Tien Truong, Wolfgang Linder

The list of Friends and Consultants who have supported Metta over the years is long and we apologise for any name which may have been missed.

Embassy

Australian Embassy, Embassy of Israel

Donor Agencies

Caritas Austria, Caritas Switzerland, Christian Aid, Citizens towards Overseas Disaster Emergency (CODE), Cordaid (Through Caritas Austria), CW Asia Fund/Radcliffe Foundation and Frank Giustra, Finn Church Aid, France Birmanie Association, FAO, Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, Give2Asia, Hope International Development Agency, Mary's Meals through Maryknoll Thailand, Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), Misereor, Northern Development Centre, Chiang Mai, Thailand, Oxfam Novib, Plan International, SEEDS Asia, Stiftung Hirten-Kinder, Terre des Hommes, Tro'caire, Women's World Day of Prayer - German Committee, Work of Mary

Individual Donors

Alliedtpro Ny At (USA), Amber, Aung Soe Win, Aunty Toe, Carol Myint and Tun Myint, Carolyn, Chaw Su, Chubby, Daw Khin San Yin, Daw Khin San, Ivan and Family, Daw Myint Myint, Daw Myint Myint Hlaing, Daw Soe Soe and family, Daw Win Win Than, Desmond & Dorgee, Dr Paul Pasch, Dr. Bill Metcalf, Dr. Pe Nyunt and family, Flora Wai and friends from Australia, Friends from Thailand (c/o Ma Nan Soe), Friends of Ho Yoke Lin, H Dofty and P Doyle, Htain Lin, Jackie, Godmother JoJo Mc Luish (c/o John and Nin), Jost Wagner, Juliette Ramirez Corazon, Kashiwazaki Rotary Club, Khin Sandy Tint, Ko Aung Zaw Min, Thein and family, Ko Zin Myo Min and Ma Naing Naing Mon, Lali Foster (IOM Myanmar), Larron & Blaye, Ma Lily Htay, Ma Nan Soe, Ma Vilma, Malar Min, Martin & Susanne Smith, Mary Gaw, Michelle, Minh, Mr Davey Lim, Mr. Carsten Kloepfer, Mrs Anna Sahlen, Ms Doris Jean Timberlake, Ms. Hoi Pui Keng, Ms. Sue Aynsley, Mulika, Myint Myint Hlaing, Nagaoka Citizens, Nagaoka City, Nagaoka Iryo Fukushima Senmon Gakkou, Paul Aita, Paul Hancock, Patricia Solar and Klang Lag Trust (c/o John and Nina), Ria and Gerard Nass, Sandra, Students from Chang Mai Paya University, Susan Gynsby (c/o John and Nina), Susanne Neheider, Niki Mavridis and friends, Team Chuetsu, The Office of Housing (care of Becky Sharp), Timberlake, Freedman Family and Friends, U Khin Mg Oo, U Pe Thin Nyunt and Ma Marlar Family, U Phone Naing and Dr Khin Mar Yee, U Soe Win Tun

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACT	Area Coordination Team
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AZG	Belgian INGO, Doctors without Borders
CAFOD	Catholic Overseas Development Agency, the official overseas development and relief agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales
CARD	Centre for Action Research and Demonstration
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCA	Child-Centred Approach
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FFE	Food for Education
FFS	Farmer Field School
FFW	Food for Work
FLE	Farmer-led Extension
HP	Health Promoters
IEC	Education and Communication materials for the Child-Centred Approach method
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IP	Implementing Partner
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks, a branch of the UN organisation OCHA
KBA	Karen Baptist Association
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund, a multi-donor fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
MMK	Myanmar Kyat
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PACT	INGO for capacity-building
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PEF	Parent Education Facilitator
RRD	Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development
SDA	Seventh-Day Adventists
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	US Dollars
VHW	Village Health Worker
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations

Available on Request

1. A booklet, "Metta Post Cyclone Nargis Trauma Healing & Recovery Initiatives".
2. The "Code of Conduct" in Myanmar version.
3. A documentary film on "Farmer Field School".
4. "A Post Cyclone Nargis Initiative" a documentation film.
5. A booklet, "Techniques of Nursery and Plantation of Mangrove Species".
6. A booklet, "Guideline for Agro-Forestry Practices".
7. Mid term and Annual Reports.

Pathein

Daw Nwe Ni Soe	Community Facilitator
Naw Eh Khu Paw	Community Facilitator
Saw Nay Do	Community Facilitator
U Wai Lay Htoo	Community Facilitator
S' Htun Htun Win	Community Facilitator
Naw Mu Wah Paw	Community Facilitator
Saw Lay Mue	Community Facilitator
Saw Ke' Do	Community Facilitator
Naw Eh War Paw	Community Facilitator
Daw Chaw Su San	Community Facilitator
U Soe Htike	Community Facilitator
U Kyaw Thu Win	Community Facilitator
U Aung Paing Win	Community Facilitator
Saw War Dee	Community Facilitator
Saw Kwal Say Mue	Community Facilitator
Saw Lar Wah Shee	Community Facilitator
U Kyaw Myo Wai	Community Facilitator
U Ye Lin Htike	Community Facilitator
U Naing Lin Tun	Community Facilitator
U Pyae Phyo Aung	Community Facilitator
Saw Thein Zaw	Community Facilitator
Saw Lal Bwet Htoo	Community Facilitator
Daw Win Win Aye	Community Facilitator

Pyapon

U Thein Saung	Area coordinator
U Nyan Moe	Area Supervisor
U Myat Ko Ko Win	Community Facilitator
U Zay Yar Naing	Community Facilitator
U Naing Lin Htet	Community Facilitator
Daw Zar Chi Khaing	Community Facilitator
Daw The Zin Phyo	Community Facilitator
U Win Myint	Engineer
U Kyaw Gyi	Camp Watch
U Aung Kyaw Naing	Mangrove Researcher
U Lin Htain	Research Assistant
U Than Shwe	Research Assistant
U Aye Win	Research Helper
Han May Soe	Hygiene Promoter
Theinny Win	Hygiene Promoter
Hay Mar Thaw	Hygiene Promoter
Htoo Nay Way	Hygiene Promoter
Eh Phaw Mu	Hygiene Promoter
Ni Ni Shwe	Hygiene Promoter
Lay Zar Thein	Hygiene Promoter
Nyein Sa Thu	Hygiene Promoter
Hay Mar Thaw	Hygiene Promoter
Si Yo Mu	Hygiene Promoter

Labutta (Hainggyi)

U Aung Aung	Field Coordinator
U Aung Moe Kyaw	Senior Engineer
U Myint Mg	Senior Engineer
U Kyaw Myo Tun	Junior Engineer
U Zay Yar Lin	Junior Engineer
U Win Cho	Junior Engineer
U Saw Htoo Say	Junior Engineer
U Phyo Swe Oo	Junior Engineer
U Ye Win Naing	Junior Engineer
U Moe Kyaw Thu	Junior Engineer
U Nyi Win Zaw	Junior Engineer
U Than Zaw Htwe	Cashier
U Tin Hlaing	Cashier
U Aye Kyaw	Cashier
Daw Thandar Myint	Assistant Cashier
U Than Kyi	Storekeeper
U Tin Oo	Storekeeper
U Tun Win Zaw	Storekeeper
U Min Min Oo	Storekeeper
U Than Htwe	Storekeeper
U Khin Mg Htwe	Storekeeper
U Wai Phyo Tun	Storekeeper
U Phyo Zarni Aung	Storekeeper
U Min 'Min Soe	Storekeeper
U Tun Nyein	Storekeeper
U Win Htwe	Storekeeper
U Soe Htay	Security Guard
U Zin Min Thu	Security Guard
U Phe Thet Han	Security Guard
U Myint Soe	Security Guard
U Zaw Htike	Security Guard
U Zaw Htay Win	Security Guard
U Soe Min Htike	Security Guard
U Khin Maung att	Security Guard
Daw Ei Ei Cho	Logistician
U Win Yan Aung	Logistician
U Pyae Phyo Aung	Logistician
U Kyaw Kyaw	Logistician
U Pyae Phyo Oo	Logistician
U Naing Lin Tun	Logistician
Thinzar Soe	Area Supervisor
U Mg Win	Boat Driver
U Zin Min Latt	Boat Driver
U Aung Min Tun	Area Coordinator
U Htay Myint	Supervisor

Friends and Colleagues

Labutta (Hainggyi)

U Ko Htwe
U Tun Tun Win
Daw Nilar Win
U Htay Myint (2)
U Than Htike Soe
Daw Khin Nwe Aye
Daw Khin Chaw Su
Daw Phyu Phyu Win
Daw May Zin Htike
Daw Aye Mi San
U Aung Myint Oo
U Zin Hlaing
Daw Lwin Mar Soe
Daw Aye Myat Moe
Daw Ei Ei Mon
Daw Thuzar Tun
Daw Phyo Phyo San
Daw Hlaing Hlaing Win
Daw Htike Htike Hlaing
Daw Thazin

Community Facilitator
Hygiene Promoter
Hygiene Promoter

Labutta (Pyinsalu)

U Aung Myo Min
U Ohn Myint
U Aung Min Naing
U Myo Khant Aung
U Aung Kyaw Moe
U Pyae Phyo Aung
U Kyaw Min Aung
U Htun Win Aung
U Lin Htin
U San Tint
U Zaw Min
U Tin Htay Win
U Myo Aung
U Aung Myo Kyaw
U Soe Ko
U Chit Htaik Thu
U Tun Lin Aung
Daw Khin Thazin
Myo Myo Win
U Maung Myint
U Ye Win
U Htay Lin
U Saw Tun Shin
U Mg Mg Tar
U Nyunt Aung

Field Coordinator
Senior Engineer
Junior Engineer
Junior Engineer
Accountant
Storekeeper
Storekeeper
Storekeeper
Storekeeper
Security Guard
Trawlargie Driver
Trawlargie Driver
Logistician
Logistician
Logistician
Logistician
Logistician
Area Supervisor
Area Supervisor
Boat Driver
Boat Driver
Ass; Project Manger
Area Coordinator
Supervisor
Supervisor

Labutta (Pyinsalu)

U Zaw Myint Naing
U Aung Aung
U Win Chit
U Myo Thu Aung
U Too Naing
U Mg Zaw
U Tint Naing Win
Daw Zar Chi Win
U Aung Thuza
U Soe Pyaing
U Nyi Nyi Tun
Daw Cho Mon Soe
U Zay Thu Win
Daw Kalyar Khin
Daw Cho Mar Lwin
Daw Hnin Thet Wai
U Aung Thuya
U Aung Nay Win

Community Facilitator
Community Facilitator
Community Facilitator
Community Facilitator
Community Facilitator
Boat Driver
Community Facilitator
Community Facilitator
Community Facilitator
Hygiene Promoter
Community Mobiliser

Yangon

Daw Seng Raw
Daw Morine Po
Daw Tin Aye
Saw Min Naing
U Nyi Nyi Zaw
U Ye Lynn Htun
U Zaw Min
U Sa Win Zin Aung
Daw Aye Aye Phyu
Daw Khin Joe Phyu
U Thet Paing
U Phyo Kyaw Swar Hlaing
U Wai Yan Aung Oo
Daw Maira
Daw Pyae Pyae Phyo
Daw Mi Mi Nyo
U Kyaw Hlwan Moe
Nan Win Yu Aung
U Kyaw Oo
U Htan Boi
U Si Thu Aung
Daw Ei Ei Min
Daw Ei Ei Htun

Executive Director
Project Secretary
Senior Engineer
Programme Coordinator
HQ Financial Controller
Data Analyst
Financial Controller
Project Coordinator
Project Coordinator
Logistician
Assistant Logistician
Data Compiler
Assistant Logistician
Project Coordinator
Project Coordinator
Financial Controller
Accountant
Cashier
Financial Controller
Project Assistant
Cashier
Assistant Logistician
Cashier

Volunteers

Bogale

Aung Kyaw Naing
Aung Kyaw San
Aye Sandar
Aye Thandar
Cho Cho Aye
Cho Mar Lwin
Cho Mar Than
Hla Hla Win
Hla Thuzar
Khin Khin Sint
Khin Mar Cho
Khin Mya Htay
Khin Nyo
Khin Nyunt Yee
Kyaw Kyaw Khaing
Kyaw Myint Aung
Kyawt May
Kyi Win
Lar Ka Paw
Le Le
Mat Ka Noe
Mi Wyne
Moe Thuzar
Myint Aye
Myint Kay Khaing Myo
Myint Myint Aye
Myint Tin
Myo Thet
Naw Augusta
Naw Bay Tha Se Dar
Naw Chaw Su San
Naw Cherry Ba Lu
Naw Dina
Naw Eddie Thet
Naw Eh Phaw Kalay
Naw Hay Yo Dee
Naw Hta Yi Htoo
Naw Htay Ladar
Naw Htee Doh Thaw
Naw Htoo Kale Phaw
Naw Htoo Lay
Naw Ka Mwee Phaw
Naw Ka Taw Htoo
Naw Khu Ka Phaw
Naw Lar Khu
Naw Le Gay Say
Naw Moo Moo
Naw Nar Mee
Naw Nay Htoo
Naw Ne Moo Say
Naw Pale Wah
Naw Phalar Shee
Naw Phaw Phat Say
Naw Phaw Phaw Htoo
Naw Phaw Shee Thein
Naw Pho Si
Naw Sa Khee Lar
Naw Sar Moo Gay Phaw
Naw Sar Phaw Moo
Naw Sar Say Htoo
Naw Se Nay Gay
Naw Set Kapaw
Naw Teresa Win
Naw Thein Thein Phyu
Nwe Nwe Khaing
Nyein Chan
Saw Aw Rain
Saw Chit Thet Wai
Saw Ezet
Saw Htoo Phaw
Saw Ka Le Say
Saw Kale Ka Nyaw
Saw Khu Htoo
Saw Lay Moo Htoo
Saw Me Me Htwe
Saw Nelson
Saw Pho Kalain
Saw Sar Law Le
Saw Taw Taw Say
Soe Lin
Soe Moe Naing
Taung Khin
Than
Than Naing Soe
Than Nu
Than Than Ei
Than Than Nwe
Thant Zaw Tun
Thein Soe
Thein Win Zaw
Thin Kyi
Thin Thin
Tin Tin Hla
Win Zaw
Yee Yee Than
Yin Yin Aye
Zar Zar Lin

Labutta (Hainggyi)

Ah San
Aung Aung
Aung Khaing Lin
Aung Kyaw Moe
Aung Kyaw Moe
Aung Kyaw Soe
Aung Moe Htwe
Aung Naing Lin
Aung Naing Lin
Aung Naing Tun
Aung Soe Oo
Aung Thein
Aung Win
Aung Zaw
Aye Aye Htay
Aye Aye Myint
Aye Aye Naing
Aye Mi San
Aye Min Tun
Aye Myat Moe
Aye Myat Mon
Aye Yu Mon
Bo Bo Aung
Chaw Su
Cho Cho Win
Cho The Hlaing
Ei Ei Phyo
Ei Mon
Ei Mon
Ei Po Po
Ei Thiri Lwin
Ei Zar Zar Aung
Hein Zaw Tun
Hla Hla Soe
Hla San
Hlaing Win
Hlaing Win Tun
Hnin Ei Nwe
Hnin Hnin Thu
Hnin Mar Wai
Htay Htay Win
Htay Yee
Kaung Htet Aung
Khat Khat Wai
Khin Hlaing Oo
Khin Htoo
Khin Mar Soe
Khin Mar Than
Khin Mar Tun
Khin Mar Win
Khin Mar Win
Khin Moe San
Khin San Lwin
Khin Su Mon
Khin Wyne
Kyaw Kyaw Thu
Kyaw Min Tun
Kyaw Min Tun
Kyaw San
Kyaw Zaya
Kyi Hlaing
Kyi Zay Soe
Kyu Kyu Thin
Le Le Aye
Le Le Kyi
Le Le Phyo
Lin Lin Khaing
Lin Lin Oo
Mar Mar Aung
Min Min Tun
Min Sanda
Mo Mo Ko
Moe Min Oo
Moe Moe Htay
Moe Moe Khaing
Myint Myint Khaing
Myint Naing
Myo Myo Nwe
Myo Swe
Naing Htet
Naing Naing Soe
Naing Win
Nilar Aung
Nwe Nwe Soe
Nwe Yin Mon
Ohn Mar Win
Pa Pa Khaing
Pa Pa Soe
Pho Lu Aye
Phway Phway Paing
Phyo Htet Ko
Phyo Maung Maung
San Lin
San Myint
Saw Eh Kaw Moo
Sein Sein Lay

Labutta (Hainggyi)

Soe Aung
Soe Htay
Soe Kyaw
Soe Naing
Soe Soe
Soe Thandar Tun
Soe Thu Win
Su Mon Aung
Su Mon Htwe
Su Phyo Mon
Than Naing
Than Soe
Than Than Mon
Than Than Yu
Than Tun Kyi
Than Tun Lay
Thandar Khaing
Thandar Soe
The Su Htwe
Thein Soe
Thet Thet Khaing
Thet Thet Khaing
Thida Sann
Thida Soe
Thin Thin Khaing
Thuzar Lin
Thuzar Nwe
Thuzar Win
Thuzar Win
Tin Moe Khaing
Tin Myint Mar
Tin Thein
Tin Tin Maw
Tin Win
Tinzar Lin
Toe Toe San
Tun Naing
Wai Lin Htut
Wai Yan Lin
Win Aung
Win Cho
Win Hlaing
Win Htay
Win Htay
Win Htike
Win Myint Kyaw
Win Naing
Win Shwe
Win Tun Naing

Win Win
Win Win Pyone
Win Zaw
Wai Yan Linn
Wint Wah Oo
Yamin
Yan Naing Soe
Yan Naing Soe
Yan Naing Tun
Ye Naing
Yin Nyein Aye
Yin Thu Nway
Zaw Min
Zaw Min Htike
Zaw Zaw Aung
Zin Le Wai
Zin Mar Cho
Zin Mar Thein

Labutta (Hainggyi)

Aye Mi San
Aye Myat Moe
Ei Ei Mon
Htike Htike Hlaing
Htun Wai
Khat Khat Wai
Khin Maung Myint
Khin Mg Latt
Ko Thet
Kyaw Myint Kyaw
Marlar Soe
May Zin Htike
Min Min
Mu Mu Cho
Myint Myint
Naing Naing Soe
Phoe Kaunk
Phyo Phyo San
Phyu Phyu Win
Pyae Phyo Aung
San San Htwe
Soe Paing
Theit Theit Thu
Thu Zar Htun

Labutta (Pyinsalu)

Ah Myint
Aung Aung
Aung Kyi
Aung Lay
Aung Mya Thein
Aye Aye Khaing
Aye Min Soe
Aye Myat Moe
Aye Nyein
Aung Thuya
Aung Myo Kyaw
Kaung Bo Bo
Ba Han
Bel Se
Chaw Su
Chaw Su
Chit Ko
Cho Aye
Cho Cho Lwin
Cho Cho Lwin
Doh Soe
Eh Se
Ei Ei Cho
Ei Ei Maw
Hnin Thet Wai
Hla Htay
Justin
Kay Khaing Win
Khin Aye Mon
Khin Mar Aye
Khin Mar Cho
Khin Nwe Aye
Khin Nyein Aye
Kyaw Hein
Kyi Htay
Lucia
Ma Cho
Maung Cho
Martha
Mary
Maung Maung
Maung Par
Min Min Zaw
Mya Mya Lwin
Myat Myat Tun
Myat Myo Yin Su
Myint Lwin
Myint Myint Aye 1

Myint Myint Aye 2
Myint Myint Maw
Myint Oo
Myo Htet Khaing
Myo Myo Lay
Myo Aung
Naw Gay Htoo
Naw Jasmine Moe
Naw Lar Say
Naw Mar Moo Htoo
Nu Nu Lwin
Nwe Nwe Win
Nyi Nyi
Nyi Nyi Htun
Patricia
San Htay
San Win
Saw Moo Thaw
Se Gay Kyi
Sein Nyunt Maung
Shwe Ta Lay
Si Thu Aung
Soe Paing
Soe Moe Kyaw
Thandar Myint
Thin Yu Maw
Thu Thu Cho
Tin Naing Win
Tin Nyunt
Toe Toe Aung
Twae Kha Phaw
Wah Gay Moo
Wah Mu Phaw
Wao Se Moo
Win Myint
Win Naing
Win Soe
Ye Thu Aung
Ye' Aung
Zar Ni Win
Zaw Lin
Zaw Min Naing

Mawlamyinegyun

Aung Min Naing
Aung Thiha
Aung Zaw Oo
Aye Aye Cho
Aye Aye Soe
Aye Myat Mu
Aye Thandar
Aye Thandar
Aye Thida
Chaw Su Hlaing
Cho Oo
Ei Ei Phyo
Ei Phyo Wai
Hnin Hnin Wai
Hnin Pa Pa
Hnin Yu Soe
Htay Htay Oo
Htay Lin
Khin Htay Phyu
Khin Zaw
Ko Ko Maung
Kyaw Lin Soe
Kyaw Min Htun
Kyaw Myo Thu
Kyaw San Win
Kyaw Swar Oo
Kyaw Win Soe
Kyaw Zaya Tun
Kyi Kyi Mar
Kyi Kyi Oo
Kyi Win
Le Le Phyu
Le Le Win
Moe Moe Win
Moe Win
Mya Mya Khaing
MyaThien
Myint Than Oo
Myo Kyi
Myo Min Oo
Myo Min Zaw
Myo Myint
Naing Win
Nay Lin Tun
Ni Ni Htay
Ni Ni Win
Nwe Ni Hlaing
Nwe Nwe Win
Phyu Phyu

Sabei Hlaing
Sanay Ma
Sann Win
Soe Ko
Swe Swe
Thaint Thaint Swe
Than Aye 1
Than Aye 2
Than Oo
Than Than Oo
Thein Htike
Thein Lwin
Thet Naing Oo
Thet Thet Khaing
Thida Oo
Thin Thin Aye
Thin Thin Swe
Thu Thu Han 1
Thu Thu Han 2
Tin Tin Shwe
Tin Tin Wai
Tin Win Zaw
Tun Tun Khaing
Tun Tun Win
Wai Yan Min
Win Khaing
Win Mar Than
Win Win Maw
Yan Myo Naing
Yee Yee Htay
Yin Nwe Khaing
Yin Yin Nu
Yu Mon Thaw
Zar Chi Win
Zar Zar Win
Zarni Htun
Zaw Lin Aung
Zaw Min Oo
Zaw Oo
Zaw Oo
Zaw Win Htet
Zin Mar
Zin Mar Aye
Zin Mar Htay
Zin Mar Nway Oo
Zin Mar Nyein

Myaungmya

Khiang New Oo
Lwin Lwin Moe
Naw Paw Eh
Ni Lar Win
Sa Myo Thant Kyaw
Sa Nay Linn Htun
Saung Hnin Pwint Phyu
Saw Aung Thu Ya Shwe
Saw Nay Htoo
Saw Wai Htoo
Thein Soe
Thigi Mar
Thu Zar Kyaw
War War Phaw

Labutta

Myint Aye
Than Naing
Phyu Hnin Hnin
Zun Wint Thu
Ei Thet Mon
Hlaing Min Htu
Swe Hlaing Oo
Kyaw Soe
Win Naing
Tin Win
Sann Nu
Zin Mar Naing
Than Than Soe

Bogale

Bi Htun Win
Htoo Naing Aung
Htun Thein
Israel
Jaw Ni
Lay Kaw Htoo
Naing Linn Htet
Nautron
Nyein Chan
Phat Da Yay Mar Kyaw
Sabai
Than Zaw Htike
Thein Zaw Win
Yin Mg Mg
Zaw Min

The Emergency Response – Metta on Site

Metta Acts May-July 2008

When the first details of the disaster were received from the Myaungmya Branch Office in the Ayeyarwady Delta, Metta's Yangon office sent out an SOS call for Emergency Relief to Embassies and Agencies in Yangon and on 7 May 2008, the first relief goods left Metta's Yangon office for the affected areas. Already on the eve of 2 May, on the basis of repeated radio broadcast storm warnings, Metta's field staff had begun to evacuate villagers from particularly endangered locations on the coastline to higher ground, in one case saving the population of 13 villages, while all their farming lands were inundated and their possessions – livestock and homes - completely destroyed.

Once the immediate efforts to save and sustain lives had been put on track and were gaining momentum Metta identified the following as its goal for the emergency-relief phase foreseen to last 3 months:

Goal: To ensure a better quality of life for the people affected by Cyclone Nargis

Objectives:

- To provide food and other basic essential items for the people affected by the cyclone
- To meet the water and sanitation needs of the people affected by the cyclone
- To provide better health care and facilities for the people affected by the cyclone
- To ensure that the relief activities are well coordinated and supported
- To initiate preparations for a basic livelihood programme for the people affected by the cyclone

Immediate Action

Among the first measures Metta took to realise these objectives was to organise volunteer help, recruit new staff members, provide them with initial training, reallocate the workload and coordinate with local authorities, local NGOs, International Agencies and INGOs in order to share information and, as far as possible, infrastructure but to avoid both gaps and overlaps in the relief efforts.

The sheer magnitude of the task of providing emergency relief for the estimated 2.4 million people – one-half of the 4.7 million people living in the affected townships in the Ayeyarwady and Yangon Regions - demanded not only a superhuman effort from everyone involved but also the closest possible cooperation between all engaged in the relief effort

Metta staff Yangon In the Yangon Coordination Office, 3 staff members were assigned specifically to the relief programme and 5 new staff members were appointed⁶³ within the first two weeks. Two volunteers were assigned explicit tasks, one collecting data and one participating in UN cluster meetings and reporting back to the Metta Coordination Office. A new information coordinator and a temporary assistant were hired in July. Updates on the current situation in the field were issued every three or 4 days throughout the month of May and monthly thereafter. There was also a steady flow of Yangon staff to the field offices for training and data verification, while Field Coordinators and Myaungmya office staff came to Yangon to assist in data compilation.

Metta staff in the field At the time Cyclone Nargis struck, Metta had 32 staff members and 92 volunteers in the area. Within two weeks of the Cyclone, Metta had recruited another 10 staff members and 23 additional volunteers to assist in the relief work. Metta was able to operate effectively from the first hours, having staff members from the region itself who had facilitated projects in many communities during the 4 years following the tsunami.

⁶³Cashier, 1 Stockkeeper, 1 procurement officer, 2 stocktakers)

At the end of July 2008 Metta had a staff of 359 with 200 volunteers working in customary community-based development programmes in six States and three Regions. These activities were carried forward as scheduled, while, at the same time, the Emergency Relief and the 3-year Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Plan were realised with the communities in the Ayeyarwady and Yangon Regions with 306 old and new Metta personnel recruited from the area and supported by a small number of long-time Metta consultants with expert knowledge in health, education, agriculture and forestry.

Provident and care-taking in the critical situation immediately following the cyclone, Metta gave 46 employees and volunteers, hepatitis A & B, tetanus and typhoid vaccines.

Metta's Partners in Emergency Relief

Metta representatives in the field coordinated with their respective local authorities, encouraging interaction and communication. The international agencies, local NGOs, community- and faith- based organisations both in Yangon and in the field became partners in the effort to deliver effective relief in the weeks following the cyclone. Metta made available space in the Myaungmya branch office for meetings and 4 meetings took place on the Metta premises, 3 of which were hosted by Metta and one by UN agencies. In Mawlamyinegyun Metta staff and volunteers with their local knowledge accompanied UNICEF teams and jointly distributed goods. In Pyin Kha Yaing Island Metta ran a camp managed by 3 staff members who had received disaster management and preparedness training from Oxfam Hong Kong. There the Metta Coordinator was elected chairman of the relief and resettlement committee and coordinated all the agencies operating on the island, including AZG, Save the Children and IDE. In Labutta, Metta worked in collaboration with a number of international agencies including WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, ADRA and PACT, participating in the daily cluster meetings where information on needs on the ground was shared.

In Bogale, Metta supported the medical team of the Myanmar Union of Seventh-day Adventists with medicines and fuel for their transportation. Metta also worked closely with other local organisations – with the SDA in Bogale and with the SDA and the KBA in Pathein. Metta's volunteers in Pathein were from the Po and Sagaw Kayin Baptist Churches. In Labutta, Metta cooperated with the KBA as well. Metta's partners in Dedaye were Buddhist monks and in Ngapudaw Township Metta worked with community-based groups such as school committees and individual respected community members.

Victims with specific needs were referred to those agencies best-qualified to be of assistance. In the area of health care and medicine, for example, those seeking help were sent to AZG or Merlin.

As ever, Metta's Coordinating Office in Yangon maintained an open office environment, welcoming volunteers, friends and consultants from within the country as well as from abroad – from Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, India and the USA - and received multiple visits from other agencies and donors throughout the months following the cyclone.

Metta was able to act immediately and courageously, taking the urgently necessary steps to help the survivors of the cyclone, because former donors, both international agencies and private persons, stepped in at once with donations and funding pledges while new partners promised generous support.

Metta's Focus - The Villagers

Metta focused on the communities where community-based Relief and Rehabilitation projects and livelihood support activities had been facilitated following the tsunami in December 2004 and Cyclone Mala in 2006. This programme in Myaungmya, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Pathein, Pyapon and Hinthada, Kyaiklat, Thabaung, Kyangin and Ingapu, 10 of the 26 Townships of the Ayeyarwady Region, had been nearing completion. The communities were to have taken over the organisations and infrastructure completely in the course of 2008 when Cyclone Nargis struck and thrust them back into a situation more dire than that following the tsunami in 2004.⁶⁴

In the first hours, however, Metta assisted whenever and wherever possible without identifying specific target areas or groups although Metta is, in principle, committed to supporting especially vulnerable groups - children, women (pregnant, widows, those heading households), the aged and the disabled. In making the final choice of target areas in which to concentrate resources Metta was guided by the two tenets:

- The target area or group should be one without any other support available
- The target area or group should be one with which it would be possible to establish a close relationship.

Metta was active in the following areas.

Myaungmya. Although Myaungmya was not seriously affected by the cyclone and did not have many casualties, it became critically important because survivors flooded into the area in search of food and shelter. Ships arrived several times daily from remote areas with victims who had had no food or water for days. By 15 May, the number of camps providing shelter had reached 27, managed by the local authorities and aided by Metta with relief goods. Initially, Metta's office there became the base for all its relief activities in the Delta. Myaungmya's Metta team began their relief response on 07 May and focused on food, non-food items, water and sanitation and medicine. Altogether 23 village tracts with 112 villages were reached.

Labutta. This was one of the most severely affected areas and Metta sent a relief team to establish a new office there to be able to respond directly to the local needs and to facilitate the relief activities. The number of camps nearly doubled within days; 27 were reported on 12 May, 48 on the 15th. These included 22 monasteries, 3 schools, one mosque and a forestry compound. Metta provided food – rice, pulses – and the most basic non-food items - mosquito nets, blankets, clothing and medicine.

Pathein, Pyapon and Maubin. Metta continued to find new locations in need of help and expanded the area in which it was actively engaged to include Pyapon and Maubin. In Pyapon there was no shelter but over 4000 survivors had been counted, 1,000 of them staying at a monastery. Nearly 5,000 had arrived in Maubin.

⁶⁴Almost all the schools and infrastructure constructed were totally destroyed and many of the community members, including 5 Metta field staff, lost their lives.

The Metta team in Pathein implemented relief activities in the relief shelters in and around the town from the 16th of May onwards. The team experienced a great deal of difficulty in accessing the rural areas of Pathein and Pyapon. Later in the month they managed, however, to facilitate relief activities in the remotest inland villages as well. While rice was distributed in the temporary shelters in Pathein, the relief activities in the neighbouring villages and islands and in Pyapon went beyond providing food and basic-non-food items to include water and sanitation, child protection and support and psycho-social support programmes. Over 80 villages were reached.

Dedaye. Nine villages from Kyon Dha village tract at the mouth of the Toe River in Dedaye Township are remote and difficult to access. Metta Yangon visited the area and provided tarpaulin, mats, mosquito nets, kitchen utilities, cooking oil, salt, clothing and slippers.

In all the key areas, logistic teams were set up, maintaining close contact with the coordination office in Yangon, ensuring delivery of the goods and keeping records of procurement and distribution.

Metta Moves Forward. - Implementation of the Relief Programme and Early Capacity Building

During the period immediately following the disastrous cyclone, effective communication was crucial for successful emergency relief operations. Metta rented 8 mobile phones for the field coordinators and Yangon coordination team and provided short wave-radios to all field coordinators.

Procurement and packaging. The Yangon office carried the main responsibility for procurement. The packaging and loading of relief goods was carried out on the ground floor of their office building with the help of many volunteers from the residents of the condominium in which the office is located. Fortunately, Metta was able to secure three separate rice suppliers in the delta region, greatly simplifying transport, storage and distribution and decreasing the danger of a shortage in Metta project areas.

Storage. The Yangon office has storage space and in the field warehouses were organised during the first week of the relief work in Myaungmya, Labutta, Pathein and Bogale. Consignments of foodstuffs and relief goods not available in the field were transported by truck to Myaungmya and Labutta and from there throughout the region to camps, isolated villages and islands in pick-ups and boats, being distributed on a weekly or fortnightly basis. Goods were also stored in monasteries and storage spaces were sometimes made available as local contributions, although in one case Metta had to pay for repairs before using the space.

Transport and Distribution. The actual distribution of relief goods proved, however, to be difficult. Roads were worsening as the wet season proceeded and with many agencies transporting materials by truck, transport time doubled. The Government thus restricted all road access to heavy trucks travelling to the stricken areas but made subsidised government boats to transport goods available.

Assessment of needs - a pre-condition for relief and reconstruction planning. Wasting no time, Metta sent engineers to the disaster-struck areas to make their own preliminary evaluation of the specific requirements for the construction or reconstruction of houses, schools, and community centres. They were subsequently sent to India to study storm-resilient structures in cyclone-prone areas there. After returning, they completed designs which were submitted to the ministries concerned and granted approval. Thus new insights have transformed the design of the buildings to be constructed. Metta has integrated these new elements in the disaster-resilient schools and ECCD centres which were built over the next three years. Throughout the three months, construction materials were being procured and transported to the project sites for the first 6 primary schools that were to be completed by January 2009.

Metta also conducted an extensive health survey in July gathering data for the next programme phase.

Fit for the Challenge.

In view of the tasks to be mastered in realising the rehabilitation programme, the capacity of the administration and financial accounting were equal to, if not more important than the immediate technical arrangements. Two Caritas Austria staff members visited the Yangon office in a Capacity Building Mission from 22 July to 21 August 2008, and assessed the organisational capacity in Metta's financial and administrative departments. They made a number of concrete recommendations but concluded that the structure of the organisation and the capacity of the personnel were such that Metta was well equipped to accept the challenge. They agreed to work with Metta in realising the cooperative budget and reporting system for the rehabilitation programme.

Above and beyond the daily pressure of executing the relief programme and preparing the Proposal for the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Programme, Metta put great emphasis on capacity building and scheduled 21 major workshops, training sessions and meetings throughout the three months. A variety of issues were covered ranging from logistics management in May, a pre-baseline survey planning workshop in June, to a photo workshop in July. In July, an initial training for health promoters was offered, which was the first stage of the RRD health and hygiene plan.⁶⁵

Accountable to Donors and Partners

Being able to compile data efficiently ensures transparency for donors and partners and builds the foundation for further support. Metta has sought to augment and organise data collection with reference to services provided and the number of beneficiaries. In the course of the past three months there has been a significant increase in the availability and accessibility of programme-related field data. By late July, a standardised data collection format had been developed to ease information-gathering.

Measures Undertaken. Emergency Aid Distributed.

Based on the assessments made by the field teams and recommendations from community leaders, Metta rose to the challenge of delivering the most necessary aid to the suffering survivors of the cyclone. In the hours during and immediately after the storm Metta field staff began mobilizing local resources in order to provide urgently needed relief, taking the lead in rescue work and supplying those in safe shelters with basic necessities. With the help of the 8⁶⁶ boats for which Metta financed the fuel, the community leaders in the scattered islands in the southernmost part of the Delta managed to rescue 1500 people from the shores of the sea bringing them to temporary shelters where they arrived weakened or ill, having had neither food nor drink for days.

On 7 May Metta sent the first medical team, a local doctor, nurses and health workers, to Bogale. There they provided medical care to over 1000 people. In Myaungmya, Metta concluded an arrangement with local pharmacies whereby they supplied needed drugs to healthcare volunteers assigned at various shelters and Metta assumed the costs, settling the accounts directly with the drug stores.

Many children were either orphans or had no adult care-giver. In addition to the volunteers, who occupied themselves with groups of children, elder children were assigned to younger ones as sisterly or brotherly caretakers. In Pathein, in recognition of the special vulnerability of children, Metta created safe play-spaces adjacent to 5 shelters for over a thousand children, providing toys and educational materials and assigning 6 volunteers who participated in a one-day skills enhancement training conducted by Metta field ECCD trainers.

Metta's team also gave support to communities through the purchase of ritual items for conducting memorial services and Buddhist ceremonies in 5 villages in the Mayan village tract in Dedaye Township. Six further memorial ceremonies for 2030 deaths – a third of the population - in 6 villages in the Pyin Kha Yaing area were also conducted.

⁶⁵Please see Annex 3, Tables Charts and Graphs, Capacity Building – Training and Workshops May – July 2008

⁶⁶One tsunami boat, 1 acquired immediately after Nargis and 6 set aside by communities for Metta's use

Beginning on 24 May, Metta assisted those returning to their homes in restoring some kind of normality in their villages by helping to clear roads. Support was also offered in reconstructing bridges. In addition to setting up and distributing rainwater collection devices, Metta assisting in pond cleaning. As of July, 38 ponds had been cleaned and flushed of saltwater with two industrial water pumps provided by Metta. In total (including items distributed, below) 62,698 people benefited. Safe places for under 5 children to gather were created with the establishment of 21 Temporary Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centres which also allowed parents to devote more time to recovery and reconstruction.

Types of Relief Goods⁶⁷

Food Over the three month period a total of nearly 132,000 people received food distributed by Metta - (20,200 50-kg) bags of rice and nearly 28,000 viss (2.6 kg) pulses in addition to oil, salt, potatoes, chilli and onions. Some items - milk powder and porridge - were distributed only in May. Subsequently, the quantity of food given out lessened considerably. There was generally a smaller target population and some community members had been able to re-establish income-generating activities. It was clear, however, that it would take some time for most to reach a level of food production or an income with which it would be possible to sustain a household.

Some villages outside of Metta's programme requested food assistance as well. Metta's decision whether it was able to meet these requests was made with reference to the budget and the funds acquired

Non-Food Essentials Indispensable basics were distributed to over 80,000 beneficiaries. When the cyclone struck, tidal surges washed away nearly all the possessions of those in their paths. Metta distributed essential clothing, underwear, sarongs, t-shirts and pairs of slippers as well as cooking sets and lighter packs, candles, torch lights and batteries. Pillows, blankets and sleeping mats were passed out as well. The need for these items lessened in some areas, although large-scale distribution continued through July.

Six chain saws, along with plastic rope, were provided for community use, making it possible to clear and remove debris and fallen trees.

⁶⁷ For exact figures, please see the Annex 3, Tables, Charts and graphs, Emergency Relief, May-July 2008.

Shelter The PONJA⁶⁸ Report indicates that Cyclone Nargis destroyed over 450,000 homes and damaged an additional 350,000 houses. In the months of May, June and July approximately 600,000 meters of tarpaulin were distributed for emergency shelter and temporary roof repair. By June and July many communities had begun reconstruction and repair and slightly less than 8,000 kg nails were distributed. In July, more than 3,000 handsaws, and another 3,000 hammers were provided, which may also be useful when seeking a source of livelihood. Directly after the cyclone, Metta also supplied 120 corrugated zinc sheets to replace the roof of a monastery in Hlaing Thar Yar, near Yangon. By July, Metta had procured building materials to construct permanent houses for nearly 350 families in Deedukone, Oak Twin and Chaung Wa village tracts of Ngapudaw Township

Water, Sanitation and Health Most fresh water sources had become salinated as a result of the seawater surging over the countryside. Many were contaminated with dead bodies and animal corpses. Recognising the importance of access to clean water and aiming at establishing a minimum standard of hygiene, Metta provided chlorine, purification tablets, water purification equipment, rain water storage facilities, large water containers, bottled water and water pumps in all the areas covered by the relief programme. To drain off contaminated water from wells and ponds 4 water pumps were provided to various communities. Besides ensuring availability of safe drinking and cooking water to the affected communities, Metta also devoted special attention to providing sanitary needs such as tooth brushes, tooth paste, soap, washing powder, sanitary pads and latrine sets. Finally, mosquito nets and fly-proof mess covers were also supplied to lessen the danger of malaria, dengue fever and other vector-born diseases.

Child Care and Protection As the population returned to their villages, schools provided a stable environment for children. To ensure attendance, Metta began providing some school supplies in June, and then larger quantities throughout July, finally benefiting nearly 26,000 children. Uniforms for teachers – over 1,200 – and for students – nearly 10,000 - were distributed. Student supplies, for example nearly 27,000 exercise books, in addition to textbooks, compasses, school bags and colourful umbrellas, were given out. Classroom necessities including chalk and slate have also been supplied.

⁶⁸ The Post Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA) Report of the Government of the Union of Myanmar, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations

Livelihood Support One of Metta's primary goals was and is to assist communities in re-establishing self-sufficiency. In May, the provision of diesel for farmers to operate farm equipment was initiated with Metta supplying 98 barrels (nearly 20,000 ltr) in three months. In June and July distribution of paddy seedlings began with approximately 2,000 baskets. 100 hoes were also given out. Not only the farmers but also the fishermen suffered great losses, many small fishers losing their boats. In July Metta was able to distribute 40 small fishing boats and planned to increase the numbers in the following months. Recognising the vital importance of livestock for the farmers, Metta sponsored a group of veterinaries with a mobile vet clinic to vaccinate and care for the surviving animals.

Disaster Preparedness In order to warn a large circle of people in case of an impending disaster, Metta placed 10 I-coms in 8 village tracts, making it possible to reach approximately 45,000 people. A long-term measure - a mangrove reforestation project to protect the coast from great surges of water – begun before Cyclone Nargis struck, was re-established. In June and July, 45 acres on the coast line were planted in Labutta and Ngapudaw townships. 73,000 seedlings in nurseries were planted after the rainy season subsided.

The Bottom Line –

Emergency Relief, May - July 2008

At the end of the financial year on 31 March 2008, Metta's regular income and expenditure for the year 2007-2008 was in the neighbourhood of USD 2,000,000.00.

For the 3-month Cyclone Nargis Emergency Relief programme, the total funding received and expended was USD 3,138,320.00. The total number of beneficiaries numbered 249,500. In short, Metta was able to save lives and give the most necessary help to nearly 250,000 victims of the cyclone from 380 villages in 86 village tracts in 8 townships of the Ayeyarwady Region (Myaungmya, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Mawlamyinegyun, Pyapon, Bogale, Dedaye and Maubin) in order to survive and to gain a foothold once more, prepared to re-establish their homes and communities. Increased community participation – the very core of Metta's methodology – became again realistic and could be expected to grow through and with the 3-year Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Plan.

Metta after 3 months: Special Difficulties – Notable Successes – Future Planning

Metta was successful in

- Building on former achievements – working immediately and effectively with communities where projects had been facilitated in the past; community leaders who had cooperated with Metta proved able and willing to take the lead in mobilising and organising aid for the survivors.
- Expanding its organisational infrastructure by, among other measures, recruiting volunteers and new staff members and thus enlarging the area in which urgently-needed relief could be ensured.
- Obtaining funding from former and new international partners.
- Improving data collection through the adoption of a uniform format (from July).
- Organising and carrying through training and capacity-building measures and obtaining expert opinions on and official endorsement of specific measures; for example, sending engineers to India to collect information on disaster-resistant building designs as a basis for school buildings foreseen in Metta's programme and subsequently obtaining approval of the ministry.
- Initiating preparations for a basic livelihood programme and completing a 3-year proposal/ Global Proposal for reconstruction, rehabilitation, and disaster preparedness.

Metta can confirm, on the basis of the data above, that the objectives laid out in the introduction to this report were more than effectively met and that, specifically, above and beyond the assistance initially foreseen it was possible to improve at least temporary shelters and to provide for psycho-social support.

At the close of the three-month period it was apparent that the total programme for the devastated region encompassed at least three overlapping phases: The work in the dramatic weeks directly following the storm was dedicated to finding survivors and providing for food, medical care and protection for the most vulnerable in the camps set up as temporary shelter for the thousands who had lost everything; the second phase involved the closing of the camps and the victims' return to their devastated villages, often with no resources; and the third phase entailed restoring economic security and community life, developing health services and educational opportunities and, finally, building up resources for the future.

Difficulties encountered Challenges faced

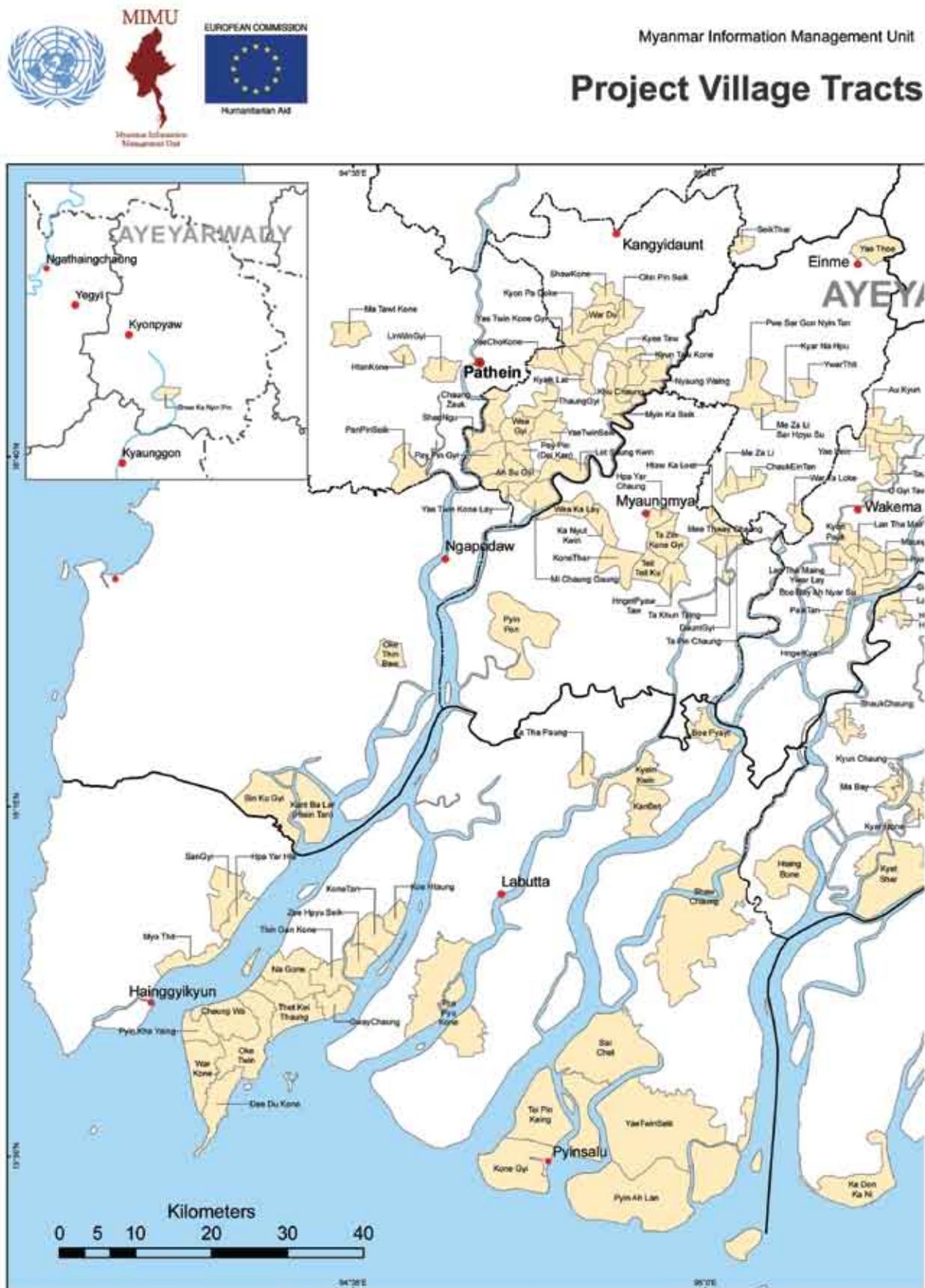
The greatest difficulties faced throughout the three-month period were

- Data collection – due to the mobility of the beneficiaries, the lack of standardised forms, the multiplicity of organisations collecting data and the multiplicity of organisations requiring specific data
- Lack of Infrastructure – in a region interlaced with small tributaries and allowing for very limited access by road, the time taken reaching many villages was measured not in hours but days.

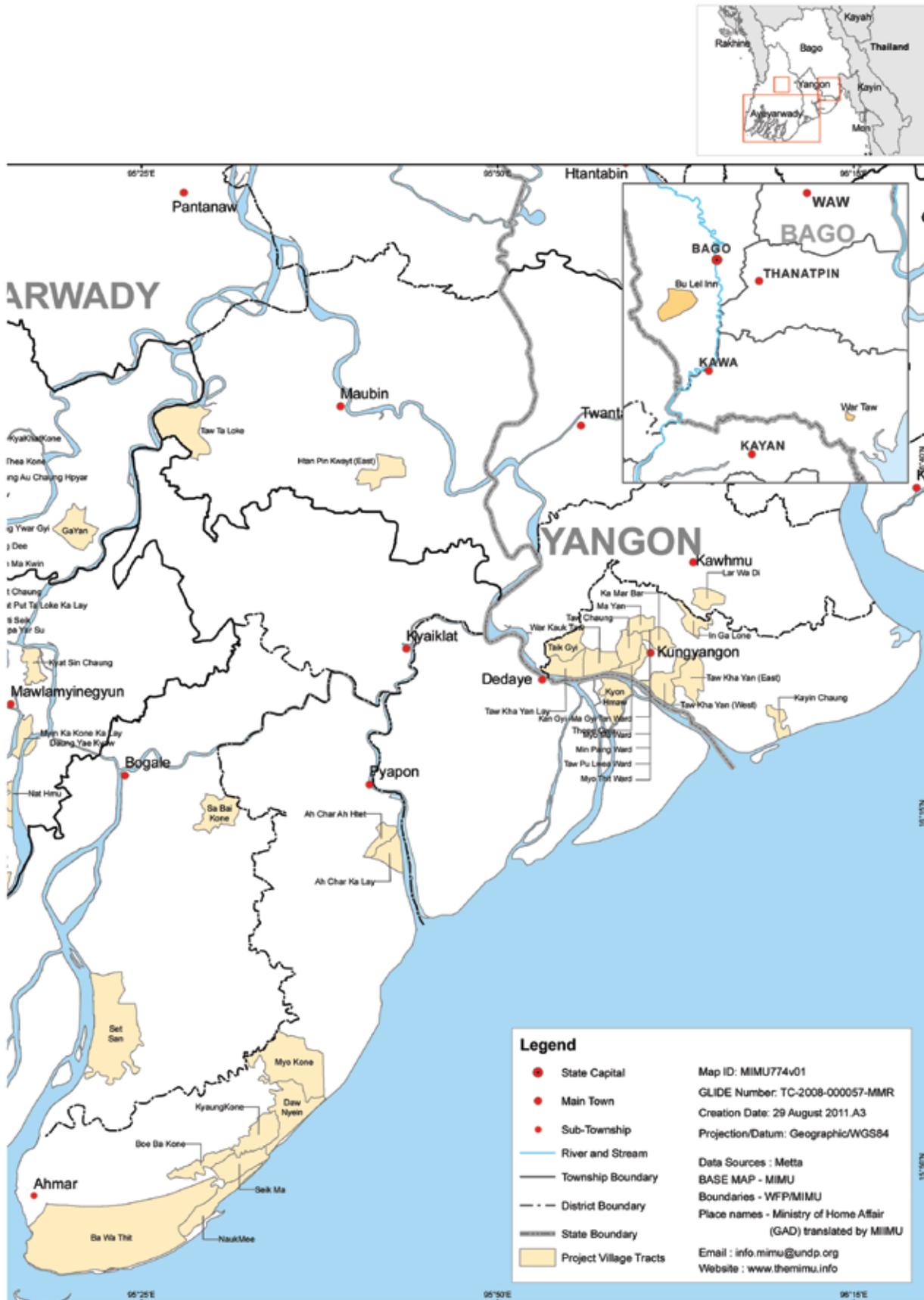
Although aid and support came from many parts of the world, and many NGOs, INGOs and Government agencies in Yangon were ready to help, the situation on the ground was not conducive to the delivery of the so-necessary assistance. Moreover, difficulties due to the state of the infrastructure – the power system collapsed, the telephone lines were down and what roads there were deteriorated rapidly with the rainy season and the unusually frequent traffic - prevented many immediate relief services from reaching the people. Even after three weeks there were still major challenges hampering the relief work.

From 24 May 2008, with immediate effect, people were to return to their villages but they lacked the resources to rebuild their shattered homes and basic infrastructure was inadequate. It was at that time next to impossible to recommence any economic activities such as farming and fishing. From the date upon which the survivors were expected to return to their villages, Metta's focus changed somewhat to include cleaning and clearing the devastated villages while still continuing to support the villagers as they returned. In some cases this phase lasted well over the foreseen three months but by the end of the year, following the first harvests, Metta was well into the third phase, beginning Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development.

Maps



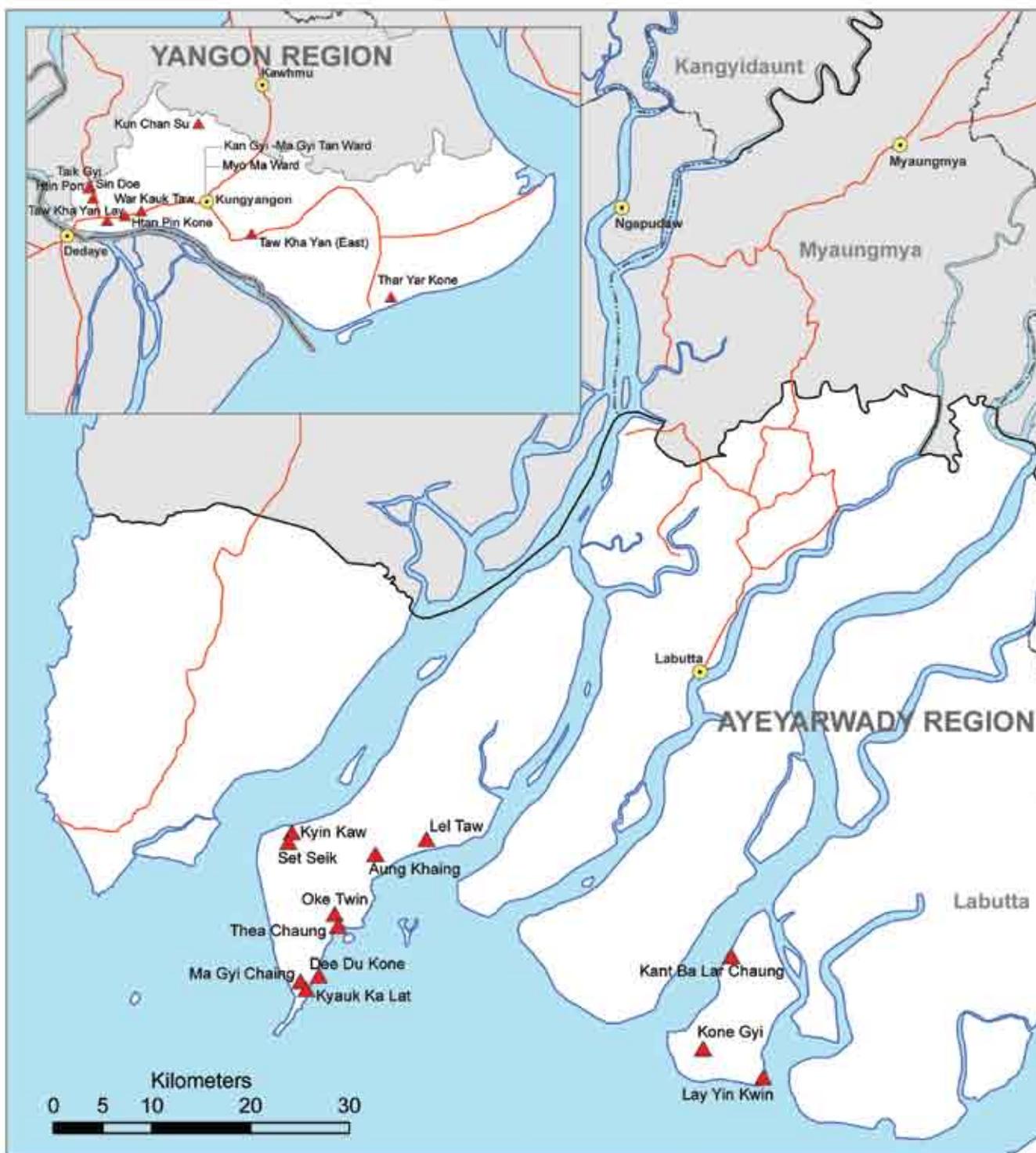
Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.





Myanmar Information Management Unit

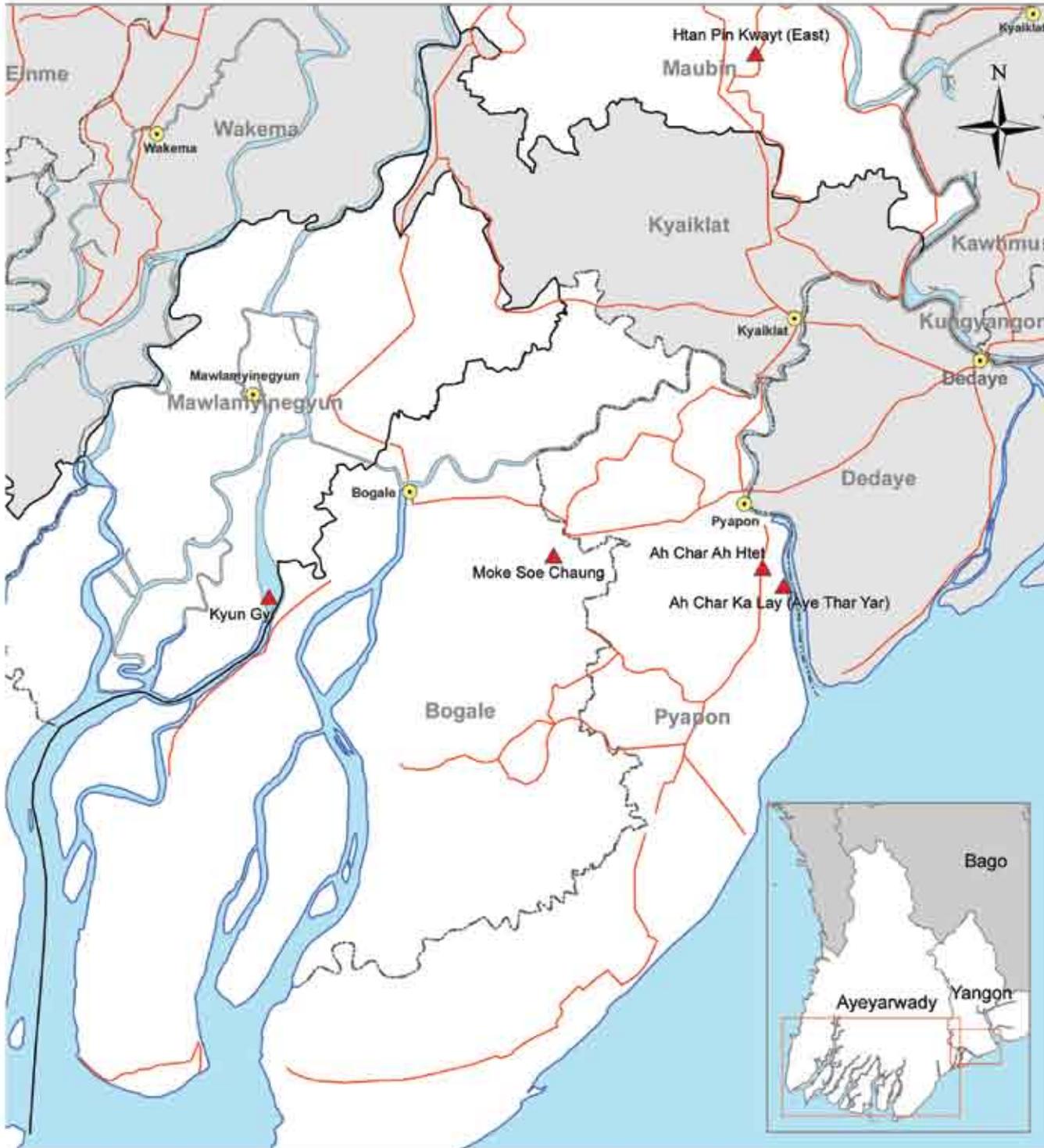
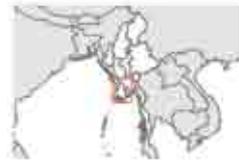
Locations of Housing Constructed



Map ID: MIMU789v01
 GLIDE Number: TC-2008-000057-MMR
 Creation Date: 6 October 2011, A3
 Projection/Datum: Geographic/WGS84

Data Source: Metta Development Foundation
 Places: MIMU
 Boundary - WFP/MIMU

- ▲ Project Villages
- Township
- ◻ Sub-Township
- Major Roads
- Shore and Stream
- District Boundary
- State Boundary
- ◻ Project Town



vnships

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Myanmar Information Management Unit

Locations of ECCD Centres



<p>Map ID: MIMU789v01 GLIDE Number: TC-2008-000057-MMR Creation Date: 13 October 2011, A3 Projection/Datum: Geographic/WGS84</p>	<p>▲ Project Villages</p> <p>● Township</p> <p>● Sub-Township</p> <p>— Roads</p>	<p>— Shore and Stream</p> <p>— District Boundary</p> <p>— State Boundary</p>	<p>□ Project 1</p>
<p>Data Source: Metta Development Foundation Places: MIMU Boundary - WFP/MIMU</p>			

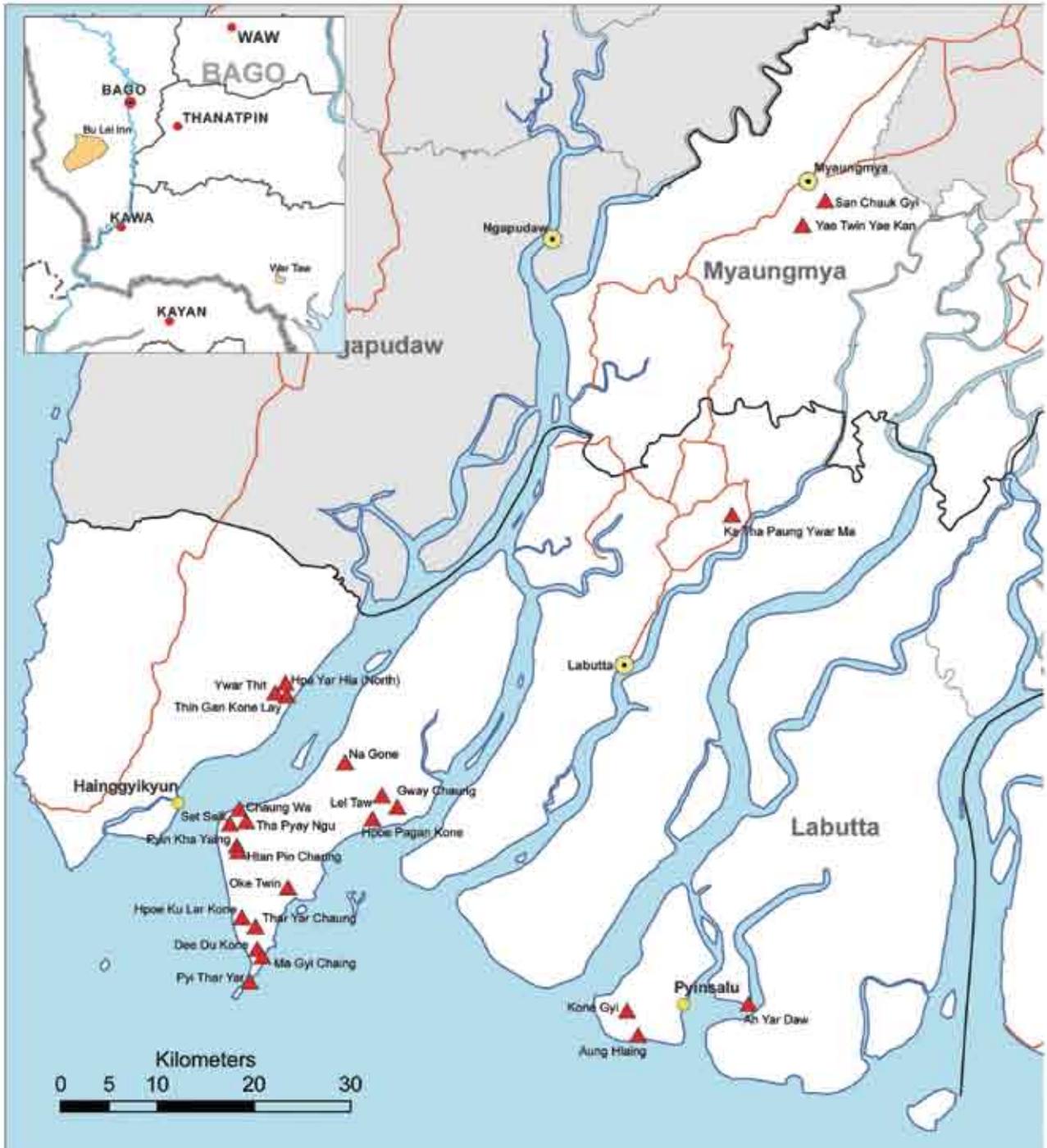


<p>Townships</p>	<p>Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.</p> <p>Map produced by the MMU - info.mmu@undp.org Website: www.themmu.info</p>	<p>Myanmar Information Management Unit (MMU) is a common resource of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) providing information management services, including GIS mapping and analysis, to the humanitarian and development actors both inside and outside of Myanmar.</p>
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Myanmar Information Management Unit

Locations of Schools, A Home for Needy

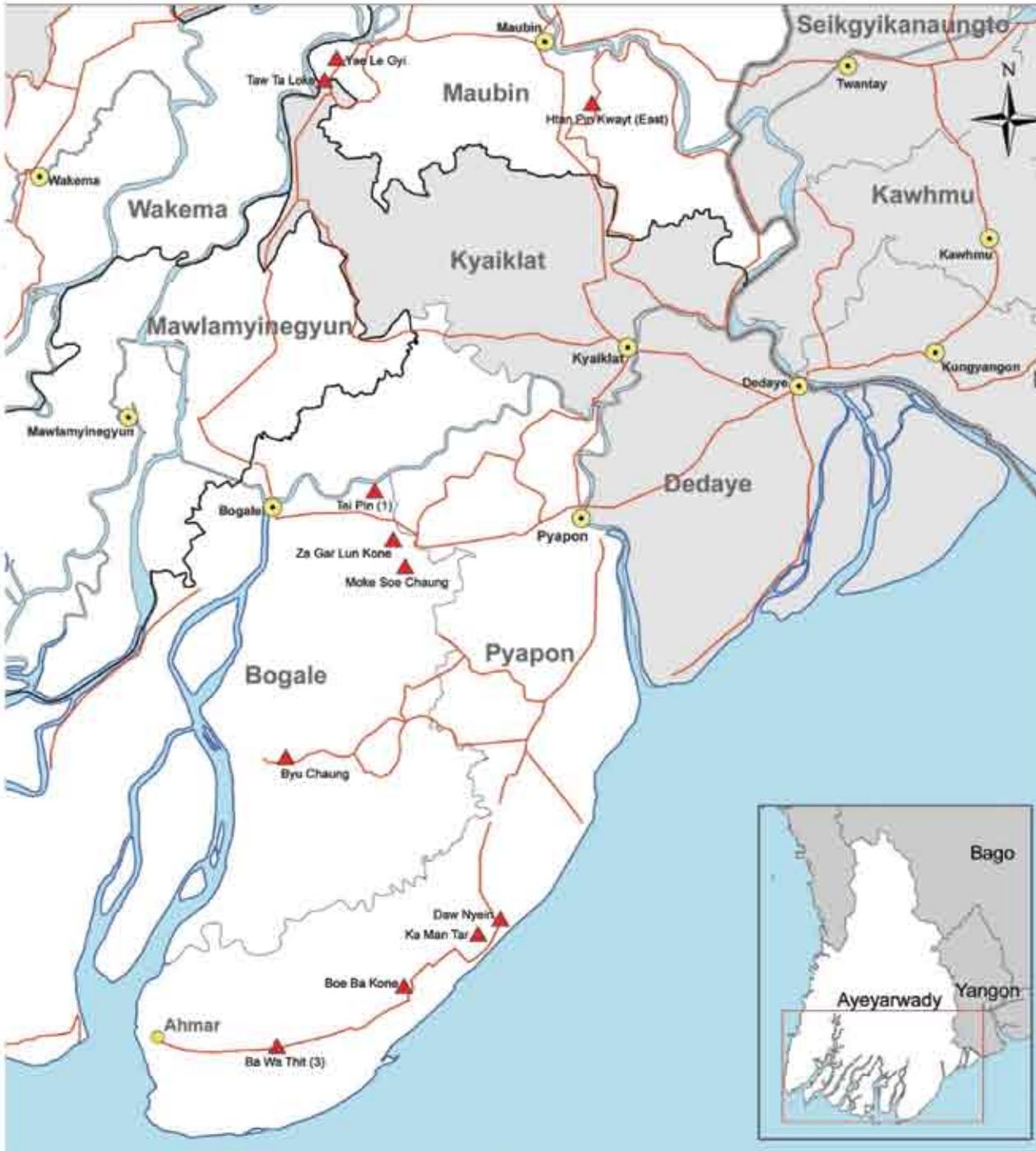


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- ▲ Project Villages
- Township
- Sub-Township
- Roads
- Shore and Stream
- District Boundary
- State Boundary
- Project 1

Children and Youth Training Centre

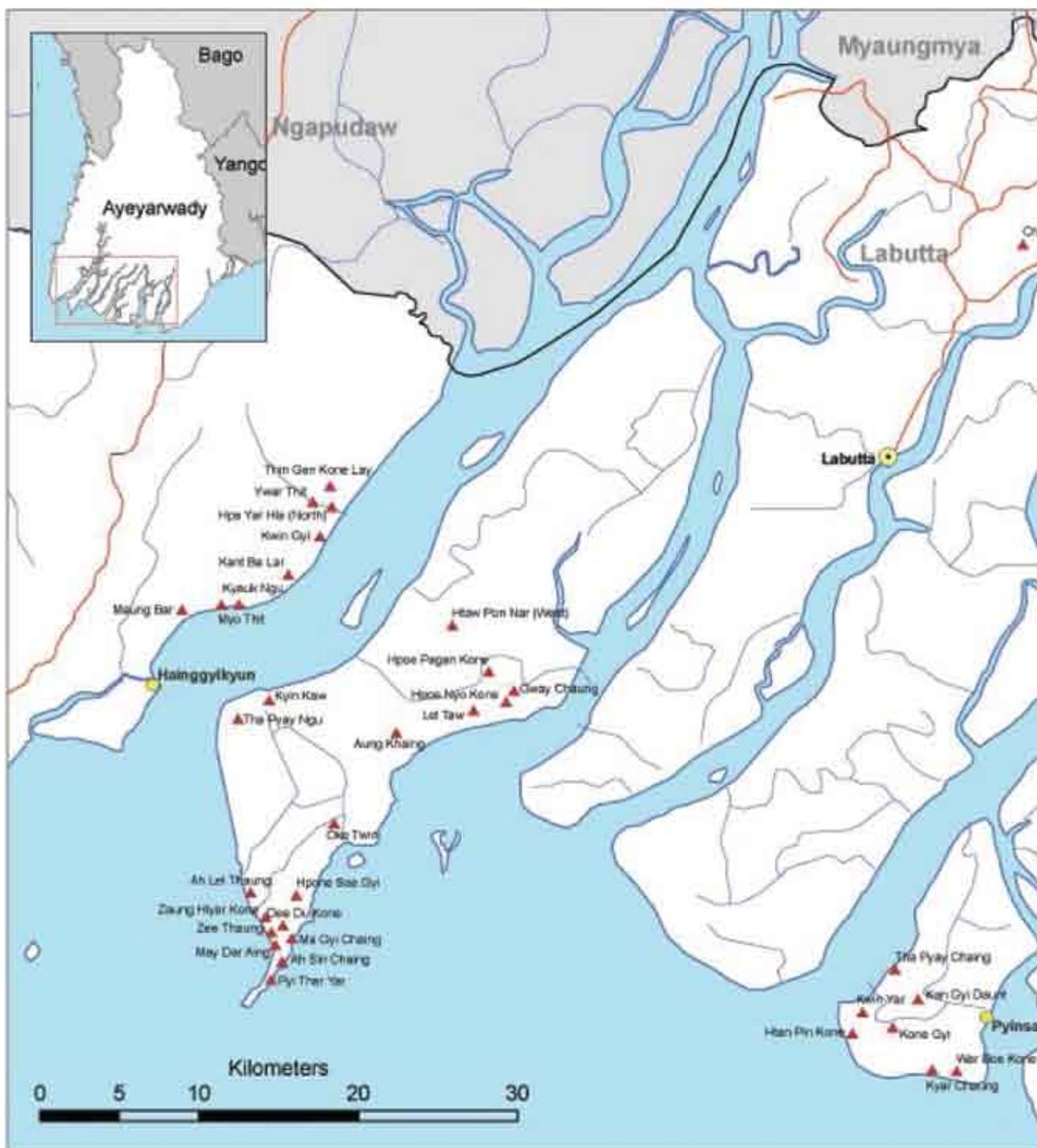


<p>Townships</p>	<p>Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.</p> <p>Map produced by the MIMU - info@mimu@undp.org Website: www.themimu.info</p>	<p>Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is a common resource of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) providing information management services, including GIS mapping and analysis, to the humanitarian and development actors both inside and outside of Myanmar.</p>
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Myanmar Information Management Unit

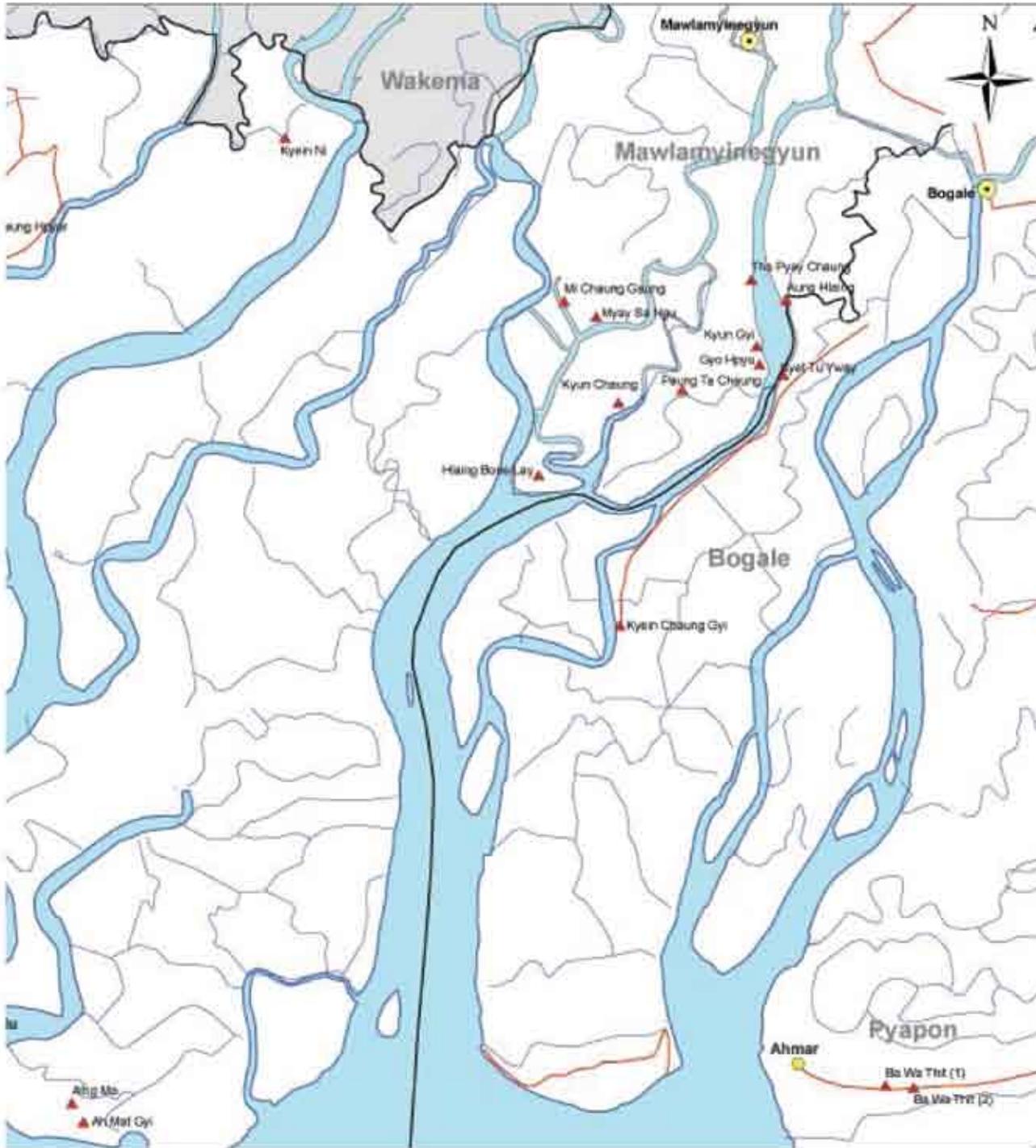
Locations of Villages Where Hygiene



Map ID: MIMU789v01
 GLIDE Number: TC-2008-000057-MMR
 Creation Date: 13 October 2011, A3
 Projection/Datum: Geographic/WGS84
 Data Source: Metta Development Foundation
 Places: MIMU
 Boundary: WFP/MIMU

- ▲ Project Villages
- Township
- Sub-Township
- Shore and Stream
- District Boundary
- State Boundary
- Major Roads
- Project Ti

Promoters held Sub-Workshops



townships

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A01.01 Summary of Housing Construction

Region	Township	Village Tract	No. of Village/Ward	Type	No. of House	Beneficiaries				
						HHs	Male	Female	Total	
Ayeyarwady	Bogale	Sa Bai Kone	1	Metta Design (Teacher house)	1	-	-	-	-	
	Labutta	Chaung Wa		1	Government model – 16'x20'	71	71	166	122	288
		Dee Du Kone		1	Affordable model – 19'x18'	30	30	51	62	113
				3	Government model – 16'x20'	188	188	360	378	738
		Oke Twin		1	Government model – 16'x20'	92	92	191	162	353
		Pyin Kha Yaing		1	New Metta affordable model – 12'x20'	80	80	187	200	387
		Thet Kei Thauing		1	Affordable model – 12'x20'	60	60	130	125	255
				1	Affordable model – 19'x18'	100	100	222	193	415
			1	Government model – 16'x20'	50	50	86	93	179	
		Kone Gyi		1	Affordable model – 19'x18'	75	75	176	159	335
				1	Original Metta model – 16'x15'	50	50	87	93	180
	Oke Twin		1	Government model – 16'x20'	70	70	142	136	278	
	Tei Pin Taing		1	Affordable model – 19'x18'	40	40	67	58	125	
	Maubin	Htan Pin Kwayt (East)		1	Metta Design (Teacher house)	3	-	-	-	-
	Mawlamyinegyun	Nat Hmu		2	Affordable model – 19'x18'	142	142	305	283	588
	Pyapon	Ah Char Ka Lay		1	Government model – 16'x20'	50	50	129	116	245
		Ahchargyi		1	Government model – 16'x20'	50	50	266	312	578
Kyon Thut Ta Nyi			1	Government model – 16'x20'	42	42	97	89	186	
Yangon	Kungyangon	Kan Gyi- Ma Gyi	22	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	201	201	463	443	906	
		Kayin Chaung	1	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	19	19	44	46	90	
		Kyon Hmyaw	1	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	30	30	45	48	93	
		Lar Wadi	1	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	6	6	12	15	27	
		Min Paine	2	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	11	11	25	27	52	
		Myot Thit	20	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	109	109	217	241	458	
		Talk Gyi	5	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	143	143	213	276	489	
		Taw Kha Yan (East)	2	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	71	71	123	86	209	
		Taw Kha Yan Lay	1	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	45	45	291	284	575	
		Taw Pu Lawe'	1	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	2	2	4	4	8	
		Thone Gwa	2	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	44	44	72	83	155	
		War Kauk Taw	4	Original affordable model – 16'x14'	147	147	295	312	607	
		2 Regions	6 Townships	26 Village Tracts	83 Villages		2022	2022	4466	4446

A01.01 New Construction Supporting Orphans

Project	Region	Township	Village	Direct Beneficiaries			Type & Size	Type of Construction
				Male	Female	Total		
Home for Nargis Orphans	Ayeyarwady	Myaungmya	San Chauk Gyi	22	24	46	40'x26', 2 Storey, Brick nogging	Girls' dormitory & Library
			Yae Twin Yae Kan	73	71	144	33'x22', 1 Storey, Brick nogging 60'x25', 1 Storey, Brick nogging	Kitchen and Dining Hall
Vocational Training Hall		Labutta	3 Mile	42	23	65	100'x30', 1 Storey, RCC	The beneficiaries are Nargis orphans that cannot find their relatives
2 Regions		3 Townships	4 Villages	137	118	255		

A02.01 Summary of FFS with Participating Farmers by Season

Township	No of Village	Farmer Household	Hectares	Drum Seeders	Weeders
Myaung Mya	25	392	173.12	25	250
Pathein	3	44	24.09	3	30
Kangyidaung	43	723	387.13	45	430
Ngapudaw	8	172	65.99	8	80
Labutta	6	137	56.52	15	150
Einme	10	169	77.65	1	10
Kyaung Kone	1	16	12.55	1	10
Kyon Pyaw	1	20	10.65	1	10
Wakema	22	381	164.31	25	220
Mawlamyainegyun	13	194	93.93	15	130
Total	132	2248	1066	139	1320

A02.02 Distribution of Draught Animals and other Livestock

Township	No. of Village	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Duck	Direct Beneficiaries			
						HHs	Male	Female	Total
Bogale	10		114	146		135	347	342	689
Kawhmu and Dedaye	2			39		39	66	68	134
Kungyangon	20			879		779	1113	1228	2341
Labutta	43	275	511	84	2694	626	1355	1345	2700
Mawlamyinegyun	17		461	18	25	286	624	620	1244
Pyapon	6			4	1800	120	212	243	455
6 Townships	102	275	1086	1170	4519	1985	3717	3846	7563

A02.02 Income Generation Projects

Region	Township	Village	Project	Beneficiaries			
				HH	Male	Female	Total
Ayeyarwady	Bogale	Mot Soe Chaung	Micro Credit	40	82	87	169
		Telpin(1)	Agriculture Loan	35	24	74	98
	Dedaye	Maw Ein	Micro Credit	50	91	105	196
	Labutta	Kathapaung	Micro Credit	20	51	50	101
	Labutta	Htanpinkwin	Micro Credit	20	47	40	87
	Labutta (Haingyi)	Deedugone	Micro Credit	21	45	47	92
		Magyichai	Micro Credit	21	40	43	83
		Pyitharyar	Pig raising	20	49	41	90
		Phoekalargone	Micro Credit	21	39	50	89
		Tharyarchaung	Micro Credit	21	40	41	81
		Mayderaine	Micro Credit	23	45	38	83
		Pyinkhayine	Micro Credit	21	52	57	109
		Setsake	Revolving Fund	22	42	49	91
		Htanpinchaung	Micro Credit	23	46	50	96
		Thapyayngu	Micro Credit	22	42	42	84
		Oaktwin	Micro Credit	20	40	39	79
		Aung Khine	Micro Credit	29	70	63	133
	Labutta (Pyinsalu)	Layinkwin	Micro Credit	21	44	38	82
		Konegyi	Micro Credit	30	66	67	133
		Aung Hlaing	Pig raising	19	21	25	46
		Ahyartaw	Micro Credit	20	40	39	79
		Aung Hlaing	Micro Credit	21	39	54	93
		Mingalarthaungtan	Micro Credit	21	48	48	96
		Kaingthaung	Goat raising	20	52	46	98
		Ahmatgyi	Micro Credit	25	75	57	132
		Ohn Pin Su	Saving & Loan	30	61	74	135
		Tayetpinkwin	Saving & Loan	31	66	77	143
	Myaungmya	Kwinyar	Saving & Loan	28	72	69	141
		Thaung Lay	Saving & Loan	29	62	64	126
		Taw Hla	Pig raising	18	44	39	83
		Pyin Pon	Pig raising	20	46	52	98
	Pyapon	Htawponna	Pig raising	41	110	111	221
		Chaungphyar	Pig raising	19	31	42	73
		Daw Nyein Kone Tan	Micro Credit	15	40	41	81
		Bo Ba Kone	Micro Credit	20	43	57	100
		(3) Bawa Thit	Agriculture Loan	30	78	85	163
		Pa Ti Kan Thayar	Agriculture Loan	20	44	58	102
		Ka Ma Tar	Agriculture Loan	15	39	37	76
		Ka Nying Pin	Agriculture Loan	15	40	38	78
	Wakema	Set Wa	Micro Credit	20	55	46	101
		Ahphaung	Micro Credit	25	69	59	128
		Gayan	Micro Credit	30	87	91	178
Total	6 Townships	42 villages		1012	2217	2330	4547

A02.02 Distribution of Small Fishing Boats and Nets

Township	Village Tract	No. of Village	No. of Boat	No. of Net	Beneficiaries			
					HHs	Male	Female	Total
Labutta	Chaung Wa	1	47	38	78	171	161	332
	Dee Du Kone	8	153	138	162	323	321	644
	Gway Chaung	1	9	18	20	37	36	73
	Kone Gyi	8	158	230	236	419	320	739
	Maung Dee	1	16	7	16	33	41	74
	Myo Thit	3	27	57	62	135	107	242
	Na Gone	2	44	64	71	160	147	307
	Nat Hmu	1	45	36	64	136	133	269
	Oke Twin	2	47	52	52	117	85	202
	Pyin Ah Lan	4	124	131	138	284	275	559
	Pyin Kha Yaing	2	27	64	74	157	162	319
	Shaw Chaung	1	7	2	8	16	17	33
	Tha Pyu Kone	5	84	61	99	218	191	409
	Thet Kei Thaug	4	102	70	117	242	233	475
	War Kone	2	8	98	98	197	182	379
Yae Twin Seik	5	104	129	130	256	195	451	
Mawlamyinegyun	Kyet Shar	2	55		55	109	109	218
	Kyun Chaung	1	15	16	21	34	32	66
	Ma Bay	1	28	26	33	73	71	144
	Nat Hmu	3	56	61	87	181	153	334
	Nyaungdon Su	1	16	22	29	56	49	105
	Shauk Chaung	3	57	60	112	255	213	468
Bogale	Ahmar	9	50	50	50	124	125	249
3- Townships	23- Village Tracts	70 Villages	1279 Boats	1430 Nets	1762	3609	3233	6842

A03.01 ECCD Centre Construction

Township	Village Tract	Village	Teachers	Beneficiaries			Type
				Boys	Girls	Total	
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	May Dar Aing	2	31	15	46	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Hpa Yar Hla (North)	2	40	36	76	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Kwin Gyi	2	30	24	54	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Ka Tha Paung	Ka Tha Paung Ywar Ma	2	36	41	77	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Kan Bet	Tha Yet Pin Kwin	2	40	36	76	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Kan Bet	Ohn Pin Su	2	29	42	71	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Layyinkwin	2	90	86	176	54'x34' (1 storey) RCC, Amcan Roof
Labutta	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Kone Gyi	2	48	53	101	46'x36' (1 storey) RCC, Slab Roof
Labutta	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Kwin Yar	2	58	42	100	54'x34' (1 storey) RCC, Amcan Roof
Labutta	Kone Tan	Inn Ga Tay	2	28	21	49	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Kone Tan	Poke Ta	2	35	31	66	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Kyein Kwin	Htan Pin Kwin	2	57	48	105	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Min Ga Lar Thaug Tan	2	64	51	115	46'x34' (1 storey) RCC, Slab Roof
Labutta	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Aung Hlaing	3	113	169	282	54'x34' (1 storey) RCC, Amcan Roof
Labutta	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Ah Mat Gyi	2	54	72	126	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Kaing Thaug	2	218	236	454	54'x34' (1 storey) RCC, Amcan Roof
Labutta	San Gyi (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Ywar Thit	2	53	37	90	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Thet Kei Thaug (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Aung Khaing	2	29	25	54	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Thet Kei Thaug (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Thaug Lay	2	35	40	75	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Thet Kei Thaug (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Lel Taw	2	106	64	170	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Labutta	Yae Twin Seik (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Ah Yar Daw	2	48	42	90	46'x34' (1 storey) RCC, Slab Roof
Ma U Pin	Htan Pin Kwayt (East)	Htan Pin Kwayt (East)	2	63	64	127	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Mawlamyinegyun	Gon Hnyin Tan	Kan Su	2	62	55	117	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Mawlamyinegyun	Kyet Shar	Paung Ta Chaung	2	85	76	161	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Mawlamyinegyun	Ma Bay	Myay Za Ngu	2	28	40	68	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Mawlamyinegyun	Ma Bay	Mi Chaung Gaung	2	47	52	99	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Mawlamyinegyun	Shout Chaung	Thaug Phone Gyi	2	39	50	89	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
Wakema	Ga Yan	Ga Yan	2	123	149	272	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber
4 Townships	17 Village Tracts	28 Villages	57	1689	1697	3386	

A03.01 ECCD Nutritional Support

Township	Village Tract	Village Name	HH	Male	Female	Total	Beneficiaries			
							Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total
Labutta (Pyinsalu)	Yaetwinseik	Ahyartaw	415	671	549	1,220	2	14	19	35
	Pyin Ah Lan	Mingalathauntan	248	519	505	1,024	3	22	21	46
		Aung Hlaing (aka Kyarchaung)	504	1,205	1,032	2,237	3	38	36	77
		Poe Laung	812	1,857	1,712	3,569	2	32	47	81
		Kaithaung	819	1,834	1,899	3,733	3	28	32	63
		Aung Myay Yar	115	270	259	529	3	23	22	48
		Kwin Pauk	343	668	664	1,332	2	20	15	37
	Kone Gyi	Aung Hlaing	75	168	127	295	1	2	4	7
	Kone Gyi	271	570	530	1,100	2	16	14	32	
Labutta	Kyeinkwin	Hanpinkwin	136	304	309	613	2	35	28	65
	Boepyae	Kyein Ni	98	205	232	437	2	16	25	43
Labutta (Haingyi)	Deedugone	Mayderaine	111	202	179	381	2	13	10	25
		Zaunghlagonone	57	98	103	201	2	14	9	25
Totals			4004	8571	8100	16671	29	273	282	584

A03.04 School Construction

Township	Village Tract	Village	Type	Boys	Girls	Total	Teacher
Labutta	Chaung Wa (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Tha Pyay Ngu	60'x30' (2 storey) RCC slab roof	17	28	45	3
Labutta	Pyin Kha Yaing (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Set Seik	60'x30' (1 storey) RCC amcan roof	67	90	157	7
Labutta	Pyin Kha Yaing (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Set Seik	60'x30' (1 storey)RCC amcan roof	67	90	157	7
Labutta	Pyin Kha Yaing (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Htan Pin Chaung	120'x30' (1 storey) Brick Nogging, amcan roof	51	67	118	8
Labutta	Pyin Kha Yaing (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Pyin Kha Yaing	120'x30' (1 storey) Brick Nogging amcan roof	193	164	357	12
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Ma Gyi Chaing	60'x30' (2 storey) RCC acam roof	106	116	222	10
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Pyi Thar Yar	120'x30' (1 storey)RCC amcan roof	44	36	80	6
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Thar Yar Chaung	60'x30'x30' Cyclone shelter	51	67	118	8
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Thar Yar Chaung	120'x30' (1 storey) Brick Nogging, amcan roof	116	106	222	8
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Hpoe Ku Lar Kone	60'x30' (2 storey) RCC slab roof	13	17	30	3
Labutta	Oke Twin (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Oke Twin	60'x30' (2 storey) RCC acam roof	157	142	299	8
Labutta	Oke Twin (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Oke Twin	100'x26' (1 storey) Brick Nogging	159	147	306	10
Labutta	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Dee Du Kone	120'x30' (1 storey) RCC	256	243	499	14
Labutta	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Thin Gan Kone Lay	46'x26' (1Storey) Timber	19	21	40	2
Labutta	Gway Chaung	Hpoe Pagan Kone	60'x30' (1 storey) RCC amcan roof	41	28	69	2
Labutta	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Hpa Yar Hla (North)	58'x28' timber	77	70	147	7
Bogale	Sa Bai Kone	Za Gar Lun Kone	60'x30' (1 storey) RCC, acam roof	89	94	183	4
Bogale	Sa Bai Kone	Moke Soe Chaung	46'x26' (1 storey) Timber/acam	20	15	35	1
Bogale	Sa Bai Kone	Htel Pin (1)	46'x26' (1Storey) Timber	17	26	43	1
Bogale	Set San	Byu Chaung	58'x28' (1Storey) Timber	28	26	54	2
Bogale	Set San	Tha Pyay Chaung	80'x30' (1Storey) 5 level soil interlocking brick	57	43	100	3
Pyapon	Ba Wa Thit (Ah Mar Sub-township)	Ba Wa Thit (3)	80' x 30' (1 Storey) Interlocking	208	189	397	10
Pyapon	Daw Nyein (Ah Mar Sub-township)	Daw Nyein	80' x 30', 5 level soil interlocking brick	152	139	291	5
Pyapon	Daw Nyein (Ah Mar Sub-township)	Ka Man Tar	80' x 30', 5 level soil interlocking brick	93	112	205	5
Pyapon	Ba Wa Thit (Ah Mar Sub-township)	Pathi	60' x 30' (1 Storey) Interlocking	47	30	77	1
Pyapon	Boe Ba Kone (Ah Mar Sub-township)	Boe Ba Kone	80' x 30' (1 Storey) Interlocking	180	155	335	6
Maubin	Htan Pin Kwayt (East)	Htan Pin Kwayt (East)	120' x 30' (1 Storey) Interlocking Brick	184	182	366	9
Maubin	Tu Chaung	Tue Chaung	40'x27' (1Storey) RCC 4 building	150	150	300	6
Maubin	Taw Ta Loke	Taw Ta Loke	40'x27' (1Storey) RCC 2 building	56	64	120	2
Labutta	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Aung Hlaing	46'x34' (1Storey) Slab RCC	30	20	50	4
Labutta	Yae Twin Seik (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Ah Yar Daw	60'x30' (2 storey) RCC slab roof	78	77	155	7
Kawa	War Taw	East Kanya	30'x40' Zinc sheet roof, bamboo mat walls, concrete footings.	26	28	54	4
Kawa	War Taw	Nghet Gyi Yae Kyaw	40' x 24' Brick nogging with bamboo mat walling	63	60	123	3
Kawa	War Taw	Aung Zay Ya	40' x 24' Brick nogging with bamboo mat walling	24	25	49	1
Bago	Bu Lel Inn	Bu Lel Inn	40' x 24' Brick nogging with bamboo mat walling	78	68	146	7
Bago	Oak Thar (9) Ward	Lagamote	20' x 15' Brick nogging with bamboo mat walling	55	62	117	5
Bago	Bu Lel Inn	Thayar Aye	20' x 15' Brick nogging with bamboo mat walling	63	60	123	5
Kawa	War Taw	Thar Zi	70' x 26' Brick nogging with bamboo mat walling	79	83	162	5
7 Townships	19 Village Tracts	38 Villages		3211	3140	6351	211

A03.04 School Repair

Township	Village Tract	Village Name	Description of Repair	Beneficiaries			
				Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total
Labutta	Chaung Wa (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Chaung Wa	School Repair - ceiling, walling & painting	32	360	320	680
	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Dee Du Kone	Ceiling	14	256	243	499
		Ma Gyi Chaing	PS 'Extension (Single storey brick nogging building 90'x24'x12' Concrete foundation, flooring, CGI sheet roofing and Cement sheet ceiling, Brick retaining wall, 4 1/2 brick nogging wall	10	106	116	222
	Gway Chaung	Gway Chaung	Floor, Corridor roof, Ceiling, Painting roof	61	45	44	89
	Ka Tha Paung	Ka Tha Paung	Ceiling, external & Internal plastering and Painting		148	127	275
	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	Kone Gyi	Ceiling	5	126	108	234
	Na Gone	Na Gone	Corridor	15	210	212	422
	Pyin Kha Yaing (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Pyin Kha Yaing	Repairing of main building & verandah	5	728	709	1437
		Htanpinchaung	External & Internal painting	8	51	67	118
	San Gyi (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Ywar Thit San	Window, Water Tank	4	89	91	180
Thet Kei Thaung (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	Lel Taw	Floor, Ceiling, Painting, Window	5	88	69	157	
Maubin	Taw Ta Loke	Yay Lay Gyi	Ceiling and toilet	4	75	89	164
2 Townships	10 Village Tracts	12 Villages		163	2282	2195	4477

A04.01 Latrines Built within Health Sector

Township	Village Tract	No. of Village	Direct Beneficiaries				No. of Latrine
			HHs	Male	Female	Total	
Bogale	Ba Wa Thit (Ah Mar Sub-township)	2	100	229	234	463	100
	Ka Don Ka Ni	1	50	132	145	277	50
	Kyainchaung	2	92	245	228	473	92
Labutta	Boepyae	1	50	107	135	242	50
	Chaung Wa (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	3	200	596	877	1473	200
	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	7	635	1129	1158	2287	293
	Gway Chaung	1	50	127	125	252	50
	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	2	104	231	210	441	100
	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	11	474	977	880	1857	474
	Myo Thit (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	2	100	158	167	325	100
	Na Gone	2	100	206	230	436	100
	Oke Twin (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1	50	69	76	145	50
	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	2	100	240	251	491	100
	Thet Kei Thaung (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	2	100	206	224	430	100
	War Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1	50	88	103	191	50
	Mawlamyinegyun	Kyar Hon	1	50	101	90	191
Kyet Shar		1	50	127	127	254	50
	Nat Hmu	5	250	562	539	1101	250
3 Townships	18 Village Tracts	47 Villages	2605	5530	5799	11329	2259

A04.02 Construction of Wells and Water Tanks

Township	Village Tract	No. of Village	Activities							Direct Beneficiaries				
			Tube Well	Well	New Pond	Water Pump	Pond Renovation	Earthen Jar	RC Jar	HHs	Male	Female	Total	
Bogale	Ba Wa Thit (Ah Mar Sub-township)	1		2							78	272	236	508
	Kyainchaung	2	2								192	466	346	812
	Set San	9						1316		1326	3308	2953	6261	
Kungyangon	Day Da Naw	1		32							647	705	1352	
	Kangyi-Magyi (1)	1												
	Kangyi-Magyi (3)	1												
	Kangyi-Magyi (5)	1												
	War Kauk Taw	1												
Labutta	Chaung Wa (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1						50		50	95	78	173	
	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	10						574		574	957	862	1819	
	Gway Chaung	2						37		37	67	67	134	
	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	3						134		134	284	245	529	
	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	8			1	5		533		853	2925	2687	5612	
	Kone Tan	2						120		120	222	214	436	
	Kyein Kwin	1						143		143	284	296	580	
	Myo Thit (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	6			1		1	220		1192	2265	2523	4788	
	Na Gone	1						50		50	101	100	201	
	Oke Twin (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	2						100		100	209	171	380	
	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	6	1			2		610		1344	2893	2921	5814	
	Pyin Kha Yaing (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	2						131		131	260	298	558	
	Pyinsalu	2					1	250		250	482	408	890	
	San Gyi (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1						100	1	206	423	393	816	
	Sar Chet (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	4						372		372	871	654	1525	
	Thet Kei Thaug (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	10			3			374		755	1422	1220	2642	
	War Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1						60		60	96	100	196	
	Zee Hpyu Seik	1						100		100	171	147	318	
Mawlamyinegyun	Kyar Hone	2						91	63	154	334	321	655	
	Kyet Shar	8	3					248	207	783	1689	1553	3242	
	Kyun Chaung	5	2					126	117	436	825	783	1608	
	Ma Bay	3	1					55	137	317	719	679	1398	
	Nat Hmu	12	3					370	342	954	1949	1763	3712	
	Nyaungdon Su	1	1							109	217	185	402	
	Shauk Chaung	4	2					110	147	500	1091	1065	2156	
Pyapon	Daw Nyein (Ah Mar Sub-township)	2						384		381	759	1046	1805	
	Kyaung Kone (Ah Mar Sub-township)	3						600		575	1423	1509	2932	
	Myo Kone (Ah Mar Sub-township)	1						200		200	470	402	872	
5 Townships	36 Village Tracts	121 Villages	15	34	5	7	3	7358	1013	12476	28196	26930	55126	

A04.03 Sub-Workshop Facilitated by Health Promoters

Township	Village Tract	No. of Village	Sub-Workshop	Participant Male	Participant Female	Participant Total
Bogale	Ba Wa Thit (Ah Mar Sub-township)	2	54	610	1,526	2,136
	Ka Don Ka Ni	1	30	135	895	1,030
	Kyainchaung	2	66	714	1,305	2,019
Labutta	Boepya	1	25	215	577	792
	Chaung Wa (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	2	49	807	673	1,480
	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	8	234	3,519	4,586	8,105
	Gway Chaung	2	69	1,036	1,112	2,148
	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	3	66	610	1,669	2,279
	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	13	401	5,280	6,459	11,739
	Myo Thit (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	4	157	3,518	4,807	8,325
	Na Gone	1	43	405	760	1,165
	Oke Twin (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1	30	432	308	740
	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	2	50	1,148	1,363	2,511
	San Gyi (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	1	46	342	950	1,292
	Thet Kei Thaug (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	3	90	1,419	1,482	2,901
	War Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-township)	3	84	1,077	1,541	2,618
	Mawlamyine gyun	Kyar Hon	1	25	151	340
Kyet Shar		1	25	333	815	1,148
Ma Bay		2	81	441	1,261	1,702
Nat Hmu		6	185	1,338	2,853	4,191
Shauk Chaung		1	40	101	693	794
3 Townships	21-Village Tracts	60	1,850	23,631	35,975	59,606

A04.03 Health and Hygiene Items Distribution at Sub-Workshops

Township	Village Tract	No. of Village	Carbolic Soap	Water Cloth	Tooth Brushes	Tooth Paste	Towel	Nail Clipper	Condom	
Bogale	Ba Wa Thit (Ah Mar Sub-township)	2	415	415	415	415	415	415	415	
	Ka Don Ka Ni	1	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	
	Kyainchaung	2	407	407	407	407	407	407	407	
Labutta	Boe pyae	1	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	
	Chaung Wa (Hainggyikyun Sub-	2	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	
	Dee Du Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-	8	1594	1594	1594	1594	1594	1594	1594	
	Gway Chaung	2	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	
	Hpa Yar Hla (Hainggyikyun Sub-	3	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	
	Kone Gyi (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	11	1662	1662	1662	1662	1662	1662	1662	
	Myo Thit (Hainggyikyun Sub-	4	1453	1453	1453	1453	1453	1453	1453	
	Na Gone	1	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	
	Oke Twin (Hainggyikyun Sub-	1	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	
	Pyin Ah Lan (Pyinsalu Sub-township)	3	424	424	424	424	424	424	424	
	San Gyi (Hainggyikyun Sub-	1	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	
	Thet Kei Thaung (Hainggyikyun Sub-	3	478	478	478	478	478	478	478	
	War Kone (Hainggyikyun Sub-	3	454	454	454	454	454	454	454	
	Mawlamyine gyun	Kyar Hon	1	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
		Kyet Shar	1	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
Ma Bay		2	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	
Nat Hmu		7	636	636	636	636	636	636	636	
Shauk Chaung		1	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	
3 Townships	21 Village Tracts	60 Villages	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	





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