

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Myanmar: Cyclone Nargis

Emergency appeal n° MDRMM002
GLIDE n° TC-2008-00057-MMR
Operations update n° 26
9 October 2009

Period covered by this update: May to early September 2009

Appeal target: CHF 73,987,907 million (USD 72.5 million or EUR 45.9 million)

Appeal coverage: 96%

[<view attached financial report, updated donor response report, or contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- 8 July 2008: A revised emergency appeal was launched for CHF 73.9 million (USD 72.5 million or EUR 45.9 million) to assist 100,000 households for 36 months.
- 16 May 2008: An emergency appeal was launched for CHF 52,857,809 (USD 50.8 million or EUR 32.7 million) to assist 100,000 households for 36 months.
- 6 May 2008: A preliminary emergency appeal was launched for CHF 6,290,909 (USD 5.9 million or EUR 3.86 million) to assist 30,000 households for six months.
- 5 May 2008: CHF 200,000 (USD 190,000 or EUR 123,000) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).



Villagers and volunteers gather in a newly constructed Red Cross post in Nyaung Lan village, in Dedaye township, in August. (Photo: MRCS)

Summary:

- Some revisions or adaptations have been made to the shelter and livelihoods projects. Most notably, these include in-kind support in replacement of cash support in livelihoods, and improved design specifications for schools and sub-rural health centres under the shelter programme. The improved shelter designs will result in good quality and more storm-resistant buildings for the delta area, and will in turn serve as prototypes for ongoing bilateral shelter initiatives between MRCS and partners.
- The pace of activities in most programmes has slowed down because of bad weather and difficult travel conditions synonymous with the monsoon season. However, overall targets and deadlines will not be greatly affected, and the pace is expected to pick up after the rains cease from September onwards.
- Travel security for delegates and field staff has been increased during the monsoon season, with greater monitoring of conditions and extra communication facilities at the hubs, through the provision of VHF equipment.
- In line with new visa regulations, Nargis delegate numbers were reduced from 18 to nine, between May and July. Uncertainty over visa renewals which began in May was resolved in early August with the granting of three-month multiple entry visas to Nargis and annual programme delegates. Visa applications have been received favourably through Kuala Lumpur and several European countries. It is hoped that this continues.
- Measures to strengthen accountability with beneficiaries continue, while community participation remains strong and an integral component of all programmes.
- More progress has been seen in monitoring and evaluation, and includes orientation and awareness sessions at headquarters and field levels.

- Capacity building within the various programmes, particularly at field level, continues through on-the-job training and a variety of formal initiatives such as training and workshops for MRCS staff and volunteers in logistics, reporting and programme implementation, and at community level in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), hygiene promotion, and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).
- Progress is also being seen in transition planning for the gradual exit from Nargis recovery programming, particularly with the recent establishment of a consolidated transition plan.
- Good inter-agency coordination and information exchange continues in Yangon and in the field. Structures for this recently saw a transformation away from the emergency cluster approach, towards the more standard development orientation of thematic working groups, to reflect the shift from emergency and early recovery operations to transitional and recovery coordination arrangements.
- Bilateral initiatives between MRCS and individual partners for Nargis-affected communities (outside the International Federation's Cyclone Nargis appeal) continue, and these are reflected briefly in the relevant programme sections in this report, in order to present a holistic view of the MRCS outreach to Nargis-affected communities.

Contributions to the appeal to date

Partners which have made contributions to the appeal to date include: American Red Cross/American government, Andorra Red Cross/Andorran government, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Belarusian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Belgian government, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Hong Kong and Macau branches of the Red Cross Society of China, Cook Islands Red Cross, Cyprus Red Cross/Cyprus government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, French Red Cross, German Red Cross/German government, Hellenic Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Indian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent/Kuwait government, Lithuanian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross/Luxembourg government, Malaysian Red Crescent, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Philippine National Red Cross, Polish Red Cross, Portuguese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Slovak Red Cross/Slovak government, Spanish Red Cross/Spanish government, Sri Lanka Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross/Swiss government, Taiwan Red Cross Organization, Turkish Red Crescent, United Arab Emirates Red Crescent and Viet Nam Red Cross. Contributions have also been received from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Directorate General (ECHO), the Italian, Estonian and Slovenian governments, Total Oil Company, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Tides Foundation, UN Staff Coordinating Council, and a number of other private and corporate donors.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Myanmar Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners for their very quick and generous response to this appeal.

The situation

Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008, devastating the Ayeyarwady and Yangon divisions. Collective assessment data from the authorities and international communities indicates that 115 townships were significantly affected by the cyclone. According to official figures, 84,500 people were killed and 53,800 missing. The UN estimates that 2.4 million people were affected. The MRCS/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Cyclone Nargis operation targets 100,000 affected households in the 13 townships of Kungyangon, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Pyapon, Bogale, Maubin, Mawlamyinegyun, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Twantay, Kawhmu, Myaungmya and Wakema.

Coordination and partnerships

In-country Movement coordination

Good cooperation continues between the International Federation and the MRCS and in-country partner national societies. While support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has ended with the conclusion of activities and necessary hand-over to the MRCS (in respect of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, and the Restoring Family Links programme), the ICRC continues to contribute towards capacity building of national staff through training. (See *water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and Restoring Family Links sections below for more information*)

Inter-agency coordination

Information exchange and inter-agency coordination continues at headquarters and field levels. A recent development in this coordination comprises the replacement of cluster meetings¹ with four recovery coordination centres (RCC) in Labutta, Bogale, Pyapon and Yangon, as well as several thematic and regional working groups. This was in line with the shift of overall operations to transitional and recovery programming.

The International Federation/MRCS continues to make important contributions to these forums – one such example is the election of the Federation/MRCS as a member of the steering committee for the new WASH thematic group.

In July, the TCG² published the *Post-Nargis Periodic Review II* highlighting the humanitarian achievements of the first year of relief and recovery operations, but outlining uncovered needs in shelter, livelihoods and food security. Of pertinence is the fact that the report stresses that more assistance is needed in all sectors in remote areas of Labutta, Bogale, Haingyi and Pyapon – all of which are badly affected areas where the MRCS/International Federation's Cyclone Nargis operation continues. The report can be accessed [here](#).

Strong partner national society support

The Nargis operation continues to receive strong support from partner national societies and other donors, and this support is most visible in the fact that the Emergency Appeal is almost covered at 96 per cent. The keen interest of partners in further contributing to the operations through joint technical visits, (as expressed during the Partnership Meeting in February in Yangon) resulted in progress on planning for a few visits. However, due to uncertainties over the granting of visas for visitors to Myanmar, the visits have had to be postponed. Currently, shelter and livelihoods visits are planned for the latter part of 2009 in coordination with the International Federation's Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur, but these visits are contingent on the granting of visas.

Initiatives outside the Nargis appeal

Information on separate projects between the MRCS and several partner national societies (outside the Nargis Appeal but nevertheless relating to Nargis-affected areas), has been incorporated into this report, under relevant programme areas, for the purposes of providing a complete overview of the national society's outreach to affected communities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The operation

Recovery Planning

Recovery in general

Good progress has been seen in all programme sectors during this reporting period. It is especially heartening to note the excellent progress made within the shelter and livelihoods projects despite the setbacks faced earlier this year. While the operation is still in the early recovery stage, progress made so far bodes well for successful longer-term recovery in the months to come. (*See programme objectives*)

Community participation

Village tract recovery committees continue to serve as an integral feature of the operation and ensure strong community participation in various aspects of recovery programming. The committees have played significant roles in beneficiary selections, programme implementation and data collection (particularly in the household shelter and livelihoods projects), drawing up of village tract recovery plans, and dissemination activities, among others.

There are currently 147 committees³, each representing a village tract⁴, across 11 of the 13 targeted townships⁵. Each committee consists of about seven to 17 members including a minimum of two women, while two seats are reserved for representatives from the local authorities. All other seats have been filled by representatives from the various villages that make up a village tract, and were elected during community meetings.

¹ Coordinated by UN OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)¹ in Yangon and the field during the emergency and early recovery phase

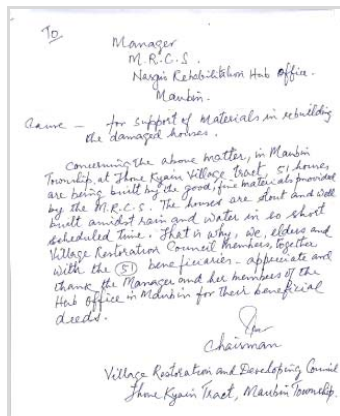
² The Tripartite Core Group comprises representatives of the Government of the Union of Myanmar, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations

³ The committees were established between November 2008 and February 2009.

⁴ A village tract is the local administrative level below the township, and consists of a varying number of villages.

⁵ Full recovery programming is planned for 11 of the 13 targeted townships under the Appeal. Reduced programming is being undertaken in the remaining townships of Wakema and Myaungmya due to the relatively small number of affected households.

BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK



A letter of thanks received in July, from village elders and representatives of Thone Kyain village tract in Maubin township, in appreciation of shelters built for 51 households (Credit: MRCS).

Beneficiary accountability

The installation of post boxes in village tracts, which began early this year for the receipt of feedback from beneficiaries regarding activities, has continued. To date, a total of 147 post boxes have been installed and are in use in all 147 village tracts across 11 townships. Similarly, information/notice boards are being actively used in 113 village tracts across 11 townships. These are used for the dissemination of information on programme activities including beneficiary lists.

From May to August this year, a total of 60 complaints were received through the post boxes and these were processed in accordance with the appeals/complaints procedure initiated early this year. Complaints have mainly related to beneficiary selections under the household shelter and livelihoods projects; this feedback will be taken into consideration during the next phase of the projects scheduled to be launched later this year.

Code of conduct

All 147 village tract recovery committees (VTRC) have been provided with necessary training, including an orientation on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's *Code of Conduct*. Most importantly, this orientation has made committees aware of the three accountability standards considered the most essential for the Operation, which are to be used as guides in the conduct of committee activities:

- *Impartiality* (i.e. any assistance is given without discrimination, regardless of race, age, gender, religious belief, class or political opinion, and with due respect for culture and custom).
- *Beneficiary participation* (providing equal opportunity for the involvement of all members of the community).
- *Two-way communication* (facilitating feedback mechanisms)

To date, a total of 10 training workshops have been conducted for VTRC members.

Challenges

During this reporting period, hub offices have been particularly busy with the implementation of shelter and livelihoods activities. They have encountered many challenges related to procurement, transportation, the tender process, relationship management with beneficiaries and village tract recovery committees, access to operational areas, reporting, working advance settlements, and monitoring and evaluation – all of which are inevitable in a large-scale operation. These challenges have been addressed through the following measures:

- Regular field trips made jointly by MRCS staff and International Federation delegates and field officers.
- Sectoral meetings and workshops held on a regular basis.
- Monthly hub managers meetings in Yangon.
- Weekly operations management meetings in Yangon.

CORE PROGRAMMES

Revisions to core programmes are reflected in updated individual tables which can be found [here](#). In addition, tables or charts containing plans of action for activities and timelines (per programme) can be obtained [by request](#).

1 Shelter

The shelter programme has faced a number of challenges over the past few months, notably the replacement of cash grant distributions to individual beneficiaries with community-led procurement and distribution of shelter materials, for the household shelter project. The schools reconstruction project has also seen changes which have resulted in revised and improved designs aimed at strengthening the storm-resistant capacities of the buildings.

These programme revisions led to inevitable delays which have been compounded by the monsoon rains which began in May and will end in September. Nevertheless, the challenges have been addressed and good progress has been seen in the field from mid-July to September, particularly with an increase in the construction rate for household shelters.

The details on progress made within the individual shelter projects, follow:

Progress

1 Household shelter project

This project benefits 7,571 households not yet recovered from Cyclone Nargis and whose members are living in sub-standard shelter or are still living with host families. It was initiated in the March to April time period with the construction of 20 demonstration shelters in six townships. Changes to the project were made in May and June, and community-level procurement for the revised project began in July.

Procurement of household shelter materials is now in full-swing in the hubs, and shelter construction materials are being supplied in all of the 11 targeted townships comprising Maubin, Bogale, Dedaye, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Kungyangon, Kawhmu and Twantay. With the help of shelter technicians, field assistants and volunteers, all beneficiaries have now completed their procurement plans detailing the materials they need so they can rebuild their own shelters. Up to 26 August, the hub offices had compiled plans and called for tenders to supply shelter materials for a total of about 7,029 beneficiaries (93 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries targeted). Materials have already been delivered to a total of about 2,771 beneficiaries (37 per cent).

Household shelter allocation

	Townships	Shelters	Village Tracts
1	Maubin	416	8
2	Bogale	1,272	13
3	Dedaye	824	18
4	Labutta	920	7
5	Mawlamyinegyun	536	15
6	Ngapudaw	536	6
7	Pyapon	1,200	17
8	Kyaiklat	680	18
9	Kungyangon	368	10
10	Kawhmu	298	8
11	Twantay	521	10
	Total	7,571	130

Actual shelter construction has started in nine of the 11 hubs. Up to 26 August, the total number of shelters completed was about 1,326 (18 per cent). The largest number constructed was 435 in Pyapon township. In addition, the total number currently under construction is 874 shelters. The project is expected to be completed by December.

Shelter technicians, field assistants and volunteers are all working in the field with the beneficiaries and village tract recovery committees to ensure that all the materials requested are delivered and distributed, and that they are of good quality. The shelters are constructed by the beneficiaries⁶ with the aid of family or community members, as well as local carpenters. The MRCS hub staff follow up during shelter constructions with regular monitoring visits. On these occasions, they help beneficiaries make use of the *build back safer*⁷ brochure and the examples of the trial shelters. Logistics and procurement teams in Yangon and the hubs continue to be busy supporting the shelter programme very well, providing articulate and firm procedures that assist the MRCS in following the standard procurement and delivery process, and enabling the quickest possible approvals from the International Federation.

The distribution of small amounts of cash to beneficiaries for labour costs and materials is being conducted simultaneously with the distribution of pans and pipes for the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme.

Beneficiary selections and feedback

Beneficiary lists were finalized in the month of July; the lists were drawn up by village tract recovery committees and vetted by hub offices. Beneficiaries were selected based on need, with particular consideration given to especially vulnerable groups such as households headed by single women, the elderly and large families with very low income, in this order of importance.

⁶ In the case of elderly or incapacitated beneficiaries, constructions are carried out by community members and local carpenters.

⁷ This brochure was produced jointly by the MRCS, Federation and UN Habitat, and distributed to beneficiaries earlier this year.

As reported in May this year (see [Operations Update no. 25](#)), this project has been well received by beneficiaries. Generally, there has been minimal negative reaction or complaints on the selection of beneficiaries.

Challenges

Bad weather conditions continue to delay staff travel to the villages, as well as the delivery of materials. In addition, many communities are also busy with rice planting for the next harvest.

There are anticipated challenges of dealing with suppliers to ensure they deliver according to schedule and the materials are of the required quality. Enabling the village tract recovery committees and the beneficiaries to monitor the quality of materials has been a useful tool in this respect.

2 Repairs to community buildings damaged by the cyclone

Several hub offices have completed the assessments of applications made by communities for assistance in repairing their community buildings. While the vast majority of the assessments relate to buildings, applications have also been received from communities for the repair of several small foot bridges and for improvements to river jetties.

To date, 111 applications from 11 townships have been approved. The majority of these applications involve repairs to monasteries, while the remaining few are for repairs to libraries, schools, community centres, bridges, jetties and churches. Work on these buildings is expected to begin in the month of September and will involve community participation as well as selected local carpenters.



The first Red Cross post built in Tha Leik Gyi village in Pyapon township, in early July. (Photo: MRCS)



An outside view of the Red Cross post shown on page 1: Note that while the basic structure and materials of all posts are the same, they vary in finishing because of the preferences of respective communities. (Photo: MRCS)

Each building selected for repair gets a basic package of CGI sheets and timber. The final quantity delivered is based on the request by the communities and the follow-up assessment made by the hub staff. CGI sheets procured centrally from Yangon have been delivered to the hubs and are currently being distributed. Timber is now also being tendered and procured through each hub office. As the hubs have been busy with the household shelter programme, the procurement of timber has been delayed. However, the first deliveries of materials are expected to start in early September and will be followed up with monitoring. This part of the programme should continue into November.

3 Red Cross posts

Six posts were constructed in Pyapon, Bogale, Myaungmya, Kyaiklat and Dedaye townships between the months of July and August, while 12 more are under construction in six townships. The construction of all 100 posts in 13 townships is expected to be completed by the end of November.

There is currently a general understanding that these posts are to be used by village tract recovery committees and hub offices for various types of meetings and activities, as well as the possibility of functioning as first aid posts. However, consultation within the MRCS is ongoing as to the desired usage of these buildings.

Many of the posts will be located in rural areas where there is limited or no power supply. As such, the installation of solar panels in the posts is currently being assessed, and this includes a trial on four posts in the near future.

BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK



“After the cyclone, I had to eat and sleep in the village monastery, so I am very happy with my new home.” – a household shelter project beneficiary, who raises her toddler grandson alone in Pay Gone village, in Kungyagon township. (Photo: Myo Ma Ma Kyaw/MRCS)

4 Construction of 24 primary schools (60ft by 30ft) in Bogale and Pyapon townships

Tendering which began in the month of June was extended to accommodate changes in design, and the final quotes have been received. The tender evaluation is being performed and award of contract will be made once the standard MRCS and International Federation approval procedures have been met. This is one of the largest projects involving local community-led procurement that the International Federation has authorized, and the process has benefited from firm and focused support from the country office’s logistics unit to assist the MRCS in following the standard contractual and procurement process, thereby enabling the quickest possible approvals from the Federation’s secretariat.

While the start date for construction has been delayed until early September, the improved design and specifications have been welcomed by all concerned, especially since these will be among the first primary schools of their kind to be built, and will provide a model template for the future. With their reinforced concrete frames and raised floor level of five feet above ground level, they can now also be considered as storm resistant.

The construction period for the new school design of reinforced concrete will take longer, and since river navigation is currently difficult and foundation excavation problematic during the monsoon period, progress is expected to be slow until November. While completion is still targeted for end-December, this deadline will be reviewed once construction begins.

5 Construction of Sub-Rural Health Centres

This project consists of the reconstruction of ten sub-rural health centres in the four townships of Pyapon, Kungyagon, Kawhmu and Twantay.

Improved design and specifications for these centres proposed by the MRCS and International Federation shelter technicians have been accepted by the MRCS executive committee. As in the case of school constructions above, this improved design is expected to be a model for future support towards the construction of sub-rural health centres (see *Taiwan Red Cross Organization* section under *Partnership Support* below). Construction is expected to start in November.

6 Community storm protection⁸

Plans for this project are currently being finalized with the MRCS. The final form of this project will depend on identified needs and the capacity to implement within the time period set.

Tarpaulin and rope distributions for 12,500 households

Distributions to targeted households which have not yet received adequate permanent shelter, or which need to repair existing temporary shelters, began in the month of June. To date, about 95 per cent of distributions has reached the households located in the five townships of Pyapon, Bogale, Ngapudaw, Labutta and Mawlamyinegyun. Delays in distributions have been caused by the lack of access to villages due to continuous rain and difficult transport conditions on the rivers, as well as delayed final beneficiary selections in some village tracts. These distributions were foreseen as temporary emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations including landless unskilled labourers awaiting basic shelter before the onset of the monsoon season.

An evaluation of the tarpaulin distributions will take place in September and will help identify uncovered needs. At the same time, assessments will be made during preparations for a second phase of the household shelter programme that aims to provide permanent shelter to a further 7,000 households. These steps will help identify if the longer-term needs for vulnerable groups (helped through recent emergency distributions) have been adequately covered, or will need inclusion in the next phase of support.

⁸ These are Grade 2 cyclone-resistant shelters.

PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

MRCS-Japanese Red Cross

Construction of 71 primary schools in seven townships by the MRCS with support from Japanese Red Cross Society (60 normal brick nogging⁹ schools and 11 schools-cum-shelters)

As in the case with the International Federation's shelter projects, similar challenges such as revised and improved designs have been encountered in this project. They have nevertheless been addressed and to date, tenders have been completed for 30 normal schools, while that of 10 others were opened in late August. Construction sites for the remaining 20 normal schools in Mawlamyinegyun and Ngapudaw townships are being finalized.

The construction of shelters-cum-schools is expected to begin in late October and end in May 2010. The final number targeted for construction may be adjusted, depending on costs.

MRCS-Taiwan Red Cross Organization

Two schools-cum-shelters will be constructed in Dedaye and Maubin townships. In addition, nine small health centres will be constructed in Ngapudaw, Labutta, Bogale and Pyapon townships, based on the improved design presented by the MRCS/International Federation.

MRCS-Singapore Red Cross

This 18-month project provides for the construction of two 16-bed station hospitals in Mawlamyinegyun and Labutta townships. The project includes the construction of one storm-resistant shelter per township in Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun and Labutta townships. Implementation is expected to begin soon.

MRCS-Malaysian Red Crescent

This one-year project provides for the construction of a multipurpose Red Cross centre-cum-shelter and a sub-rural health centre in Mawlamyinegyun township. The construction company has been contracted and implementation has begun.

MRCS-Thai Red Cross

Projects in the pipeline comprise the construction of a rural health centre and a 16-bed hospital in Pyapon township; and strengthening the national blood centre in Yangon.

MRCS-Magen David Adom

The construction of a primary school in a village in Ngapudaw township, is scheduled to begin soon.

MRCS-French Red Cross

Shelter-cum-health projects:

Partial reconstruction work on Kyai Pi station hospital in Mawlamyinegyun township was conducted and completed between June and July this year. The works included roof improvements for the two main buildings, a generator building and water tower. Further renovation work as well as refurbishment of equipment and furniture for the hospital, are planned for the latter part of the year.

In addition, the township hospital in Mawlamyinegyun will be refurbished with new equipment and furniture before the end of the year. The two operation theatre rooms will also be renovated. In total, both hospitals serve a population of about 69,000 households.

2 Livelihoods

The livelihoods programme has seen some successes and challenges over the last few months. Success has been reaped in the extensive cash-for-work project which ended in May, while challenges were encountered in the cash grants for asset recovery project. The latter project has been revised and replaced with in-kind asset recovery features and minimal cash support to beneficiaries, while revisions have also been made to other livelihoods projects.

These changes are now reflected in a revised plan of action, and projects to assist the most vulnerable groups in this sector are back on track. Details on individual projects follow:

⁹ Brick nogging is rough brickwork used to fill in the spaces between the uprights of a wooden partition.

Progress

1 Cash-for-work (CFW) project

This project which began in November 2008, ended in the second week of May benefiting a total of 6,644 beneficiaries. Men comprised 66 per cent of participants, and women 34 per cent. A total of 85 projects were implemented in two phases, in 10 townships and a sub-township. The areas covered in the townships comprise 178 villages across 67 village tracts. The townships were Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Maubin, Dedaye, Kungyangon, Twantay, Kawhmu and Labutta, while the sub-township was Haingyi in Labutta.

Each project generally comprised a few types of cash-for-work activities conducted across several villages in a village tract. Occasionally, more than one project was conducted in some large village tracts. The projects comprised repairs to village roads, wooden bridges, irrigation canals, and river embankments, as well as jetty reconstruction and environment cleaning.



The cash-for-work programme has proven to be an effective intervention, benefiting a total of 6,644 beneficiaries and their households (Photo: MRCS)

On average, each beneficiary worked for 18 days on a project, earning a total of about MMK¹⁰ 36,000 (approximately CHF 38) on the basis of MMK 2,000 per work day. The largest group of beneficiaries comprised landless casual labourers (60 per cent), while other vulnerable groups consisted of the elderly, single-parent households, large families and those with disabilities.

Project expenditure comprised mainly cash payments to beneficiaries as wages earned, while other expenditure included the cost of materials for various cash-for-work projects and transportation costs for the materials.

Community participation in beneficiary and project selections

The project saw significant community participation in beneficiary and project selections. In fact, the cash-for-work project saw the first engagement between the MRCS/International Federation and the 147 newly-set up village tract recovery committees.

Specifically, the committees worked closely with hub office and headquarters' livelihoods teams to develop cash-for-work proposals aimed at benefiting affected households, and communities as a whole.

"Villagers have been very happy to be part of the cash-for-work discussions. They were motivated and contributed actively to the proposal development process," says the International Federation's livelihoods delegate. "For example, when we asked villagers in October last year about problems faced as a result of the cyclone, they said agricultural land had been affected by sea water, and river embankments needed to be repaired so that paddy planted during the rainy season would be protected in the coming harvest season."

Beneficiary selections were made by village tract recovery committees in consultation with communities, and vetted by hub offices. The transparent nature of selections and the complaints process ensured a high level of satisfaction among communities.

Beneficiary database

A livelihoods beneficiary database which became operational in early March has been used to capture all relevant data at hub level before submission to headquarters.

Successes

The cash-for-work programme has been a successful and very effective intervention in general. Main achievements include:

- Giving vulnerable groups employment opportunities.
- Restoring community infrastructure damaged during the disaster.
- Enabling vulnerable groups to obtain food security.
- The knowledge gained during the entire process has provided the national society with core organizational competencies which will be useful in future emergencies.

"The efforts of the MRCS through its cash-for-work programme in the first year of recovery after the cyclone, is a significant step towards supporting affected communities to recover their lives and livelihoods in the long term", says the livelihoods delegate.

¹⁰ Myanmar Kyat

Programme completion report

The MRCS/International Federation has documented the progress and achievements of the programme through a completion report. It has been published and is [available on the MRCS website](#).

2 Fertilizer distributions and cash support for paddy farmers

This project is aimed at supporting paddy farmers affected by the cyclone to recover their livelihoods and food security. Accordingly, from April to August 2009, a total of 3,970 farmers in six townships were supported with three types of fertilizers and cash support for the cultivation of monsoon paddy. The crops will be harvested between October and December this year. Beneficiaries comprised farmers with land of up to five acres each.

The fertilizers comprised urea, TSP and MSP¹¹. The cash support of MMK 50,000 (CHF 48) for each farmer was used for the local purchase of seeds and for labour costs for agricultural activities.

The six townships are Maubin, Twantay, Kawhmu, Kungyangon, Dedaye, and Kyaiklat. As in the case of the cash-for-work project, beneficiaries (farmers) were selected by village tract recovery committees.



Paddy farmers in 56 village tracts across six townships have been assisted through the fertilizer and cash support project. (Photo: MRCS)

Technical guidance

The MRCS has provided technical guidance to farmers on the proper use of fertilizers along with other agricultural know-how, in collaboration with the agriculture department at township levels. In the coming months, this support will be expanded through a community capacity building programme. It will involve training farmers in various aspects of farming such as pest management, producing higher paddy yield, and overall agricultural development. Different types of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on agriculture development are also expected to be developed and disseminated among the farming community.

Project monitoring

The MRCS is in the process of monitoring and evaluating the project, and this should be completed between August and September. The monitoring process focuses on the impact of the project and the utilization of the fertilizers and cash by beneficiaries.

Project completion report

A project completion report including an impact analysis is scheduled to be completed in October and will be circulated.



Fertilizers arriving in Dedaye township, in August (Photo: Zaw Htet/MRCS)

Challenges

Ensuring that beneficiaries received the fertilizers on time in order to be able to cultivate paddy, was a challenging task. Good coordination was required at all levels, and in particular, hub logistics teams were mobilized to arrange all logistics requirements including the storage of fertilizers and transportation to final destinations.

3 Community tree-planting project

A community tree-planting project was launched in July, aimed at restoring natural resources damaged by the cyclone and promoting environmental protection through the planting of about 150,000 shade trees of different varieties. To date, a total of 34 proposals covering 11 townships¹², has been approved. Planting has begun in six townships with a total of 44,900 trees planted.

4 In-kind livelihoods asset recovery project

The field-level planning process for this programme is ongoing. It is anticipated that this project will benefit up to 11,500 households across ten townships and a sub-township. It comprises a revision of the pilot cash-oriented

¹¹ Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) and Muriate of Potash (MSP)

¹² The 11 townships are those covered for the Cash-for-Work project mentioned earlier.

programme conducted from January to March this year for 169 beneficiaries in Bogale township and Haingyi sub-township.

In-kind livelihoods asset recovery support along with small cash support will be given to beneficiaries in different sectors of livelihoods including agriculture, fisheries, livestock and small business.

A small livelihoods working group comprised MRCS staff from the headquarters and the hubs, as well as International Federation local staff and delegates, has been initiated and met for the first time in July. This group meets every two months and will assist in the planning and implementation of the national society's overall livelihoods programme.

PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

French Red Cross

Two types of livelihoods activities are ongoing in Mawlamyinegyun township between May 2009 to March 2010 period:

- Cash-for-work projects involving repairs to damaged infrastructure.
- Helping households recover economic security/assets damaged or lost as a result of Cyclone Nargis.

The activities will support up to 1,620 households (7,289 beneficiaries) cumulatively, across three village tracts.

Cash- for-work

Cash-for-work projects such as repairs to footpaths, culverts, jetties and bridges began in June 2009. To date, projects in two villages have been completed, while 12 others will be conducted during the coming dry season.

Recovery of economic security

The distribution of small-scale fishing gear, fishing boats and nets to 200 small-scale river fishermen and 400 landless vulnerable households (to be equipped so as to be able to fish on foot in shallow waters), began in July. All distributions are scheduled to be completed by October.

A total of 115 households also received 50 ducks each, as well as pigs during the June to July period. The distributions were preceded by livestock training for beneficiaries.

3 Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)

Following the exit of many international aid agencies in the delta beginning in March, the past few months have seen 10 organizations¹³ continuing with operations. Of these organizations, the MRCS provides the largest outreach across the 13 townships targeted under the Nargis Appeal, through an expansive network of volunteers. (See *programme objectives*) Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities have progressed well despite the heavy rains and difficulties in accessing communities in remote areas.



Community volunteers taking part in CBHFA training in Dedaye township, in August. (Photo: Ei Ei Khine/MRCS)

Community activities and beneficiaries reached

During the May to August 2009 period, approximately 56,573 beneficiaries were reached through community-oriented and community initiated activities such as hygiene promotions in schools and among communities in general, as well as health education for communities. Hygiene promotions have included hand-washing exercises and clean-up campaigns, while health education has covered health talks or discussions on disease awareness and prevention, immunizations and malaria-prevention activities. Approximately 6,300 community members, including midwives, community health workers, community volunteers, and local authority representatives, have taken a lead in these activities.

The household monitoring format has been finalized and tested in the field. Test results indicate good levels of impact of activities on

communities in terms of health indicators, hygiene practices, immunization coverage for under five-year-olds and the distribution of supplies such as mosquito nets, latrine pans and pipes.

During this reporting period, community activities were conducted in 82 village tracts across all 13 targeted townships. They were carried out by 240 CBHFA-trained Red Cross volunteers and 2,730 CBHFA-trained community volunteers.

¹³ These organizations include UNICEF, WHO, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Save the Children.

Of the total number of beneficiaries reached, up to 19,939 comprised school children who attended hygiene promotion activities conducted in 131 schools across all townships.

The activities included the distribution of various types of information, education and communication materials to targeted communities. These materials comprised pamphlets on tuberculosis (TB), malaria and dengue prevention; posters and pamphlets on HIV awareness and prevention; hygiene promotion pocket charts and posters; and PHAST¹⁴ tool kits.

Significant community participation has been seen because communities have been given a substantial amount of ownership in the planning and implementation of activities, especially disease prevention and epidemic preparedness planning at village level. The selection of these activities and their successful implementation is the result of 82 community action plans drawn up by trained community volunteers and 5,761 other community members between May and August. The plans were drafted under the supervision of hub health officers and trained Red Cross volunteers. The first community action plans were drawn up towards the end of 2008. There are currently a total of 110 operational community action plans for 82 village tracts across nine townships.

Community mobilization by CBHFA-trained volunteers

Between May to August 2009, a total of 210 Red Cross volunteers across 13 townships attended CBHFA training workshops in the field on community mobilization and household monitoring activities. The workshops were conducted by MRCS/International Federation CBHFA master trainers. A total of 60 Red Cross volunteers also attended a training of trainers' (TOT) training during this period. The total number of Red Cross volunteers who have received training in CBHFA today stands at 517, including TOT-trained volunteers. In addition, 1,701 community volunteers across the 13 townships were trained in CBHFA during multiplier workshops conducted by hub health officers, trained Red Cross volunteers and previously trained community volunteers. The total number of community volunteers who have received CBHFA training from the start of the early recovery period until the present time, is 2,730.

A further 300 community volunteers across the 13 townships are targeted to be trained in CBHFA over the next four months. These new recruits will help existing Red Cross and community volunteers to reach out to an additional 60,000 direct beneficiaries by December, through continued community activities.

Targeted populations and areas for CBHFA activities (2009-2010)

Townships		Targeted beneficiaries	Targeted Village Tracts
1	Maubin	26,139	8
2	Bogale	46,915	7
3	Dedaye	28,974	11
4	Labutta	50,527	7
5	Mawlamyinegyun	18,966	8
6	Ngapudaw	28,146	5
7	Pyapon	69,916	6
8	Kyaiklat	18,915	8
9	Kungyangon	2,610	2
10	Kawhmu	9,871	6
11	Twantay	7,048	4
12	Myaungmya	9,226	4
13	Wakema	6,350	6
Total		323,603	82

Collaboration with the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme

The CBHFA programme has collaborated with the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme, in hygiene promotion activities during latrine constructions. In this regard, CBHFA-trained Red Cross volunteers and community volunteers have conducted hygiene promotion activities for communities participating in latrine construction projects implemented by water and sanitation teams. This collaboration took place in 57 village tracts across 12 townships during the May to August reporting period. To date, collaborative CBHFA-water,

¹⁴ Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation.

sanitation and hygiene promotion activities have taken place on 130 occasions. These joint activities have mobilized 9,824 community members from 57 village tracts, across 12 townships.

Two PHAST (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation) tool kit workshops were held in June and July for 60 Red Cross volunteers.

Public health in emergency- disease prevention

A (H1N1) human influenza awareness:

A (H1N1) human influenza awareness-raising campaigns are being conducted in schools and among communities by hub health officers and CBHFA-trained volunteers in the Yangon and Ayeyarwady divisions. These campaigns were preceded by an awareness and dissemination workshop in July for the volunteers and health officers. To date, campaigns have been held in ten schools benefiting approximately 300 students, while community-level campaigns have been conducted in the Maubin and Kungyangon townships.

Tuberculosis (TB) care and prevention:

Field visits are being conducted on a monthly basis in eight townships with high defaulter rates, in coordination with the ministry of health's TB surveillance team. The townships are Dedaye, Pyapon, Maubin, Kyaiklat, Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, and Twantay. The visits which began in June are being carried out by hub health officers, 231 CBHFA-trained Red Cross volunteers from 8 townships and 88 village leaders in Maubin township. To date, visits have been carried out in approximately 96 villages. Between June and August, TB suspected people were referred to health centres for sputum examinations and prompt treatment. In addition, health counselling and psychosocial support were provided to defaulters, to encourage them to receive regular treatment.



A health officer instructs children during a hygiene promotion exercise in a school in Bogale township, in August. (Photo: Myat Thu Rein/MRCS)

Hub health teams

Up to 12 health officers from the Nargis hub offices and two MRCS headquarters staff (all of whom are medical doctors) attended a summer registration course with the ministry of health from 15 August to 14 September. The remaining 29 members of the health teams carried out their tasks during their absence.

Eight of the nine hub health officer positions vacated early this year have been filled.

Headquarters

The MRCS Nargis CBHFA coordinator attended a CBHFA master facilitators workshop in Bangkok in May, while the MRCS Nargis health coordinator attended a H.E.L.P course in Japan at the end of August. This will help strengthen their management competencies and skills which will in turn benefit the implementation of future community health activities.

The International Federation health delegate (annual programming) and health coordinator received one-year multiple entry visas in May. This was welcome news in the light of the restrictions on visas, and helped in the coordination of CBHFA work. A locally-employed health field officer was recruited by the International Federation in July to replace the recently-vacated health field delegate position.

CBHFA technical working group within the MRCS

This working group was formed in the month of May with the aim of forming integrated approaches towards activities and to develop relevant materials. The group comprises ten members who include heads of division at the MRCS headquarters, as well as International Federation and Danish Red Cross representatives.

Red Cross posts¹⁵

The MRCS has finalized the list of materials to be made available in these posts and procurements are scheduled to start soon. Materials include first aid kits, examination beds; information, education and communication (IEC) materials; writing desks, flip chart boards and loud speakers.

¹⁵ See shelter section for details.

Plans ahead

Activities for the next few months include a CBHFA-in-action sensitisation workshop, the mid-term review for community-based first aid (CBFA) and first aid respectively; peer education workshop; knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey in Nargis and non-Nargis areas in early December, and further planning for the transition of the Nargis health programme.

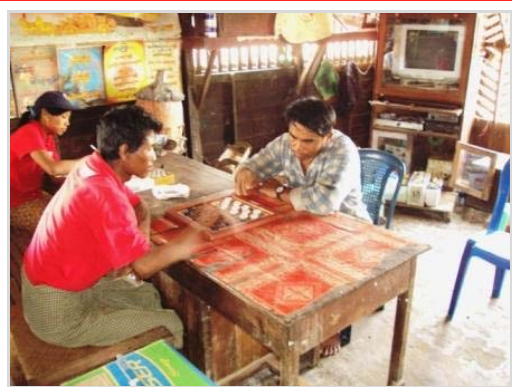
Challenges

The rough weather conditions of the monsoon season have hampered the health teams' access to remote areas.

PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

See the French Red Cross and Thai Red Cross collaborations under the Shelter section.

4 Psychosocial support



Villagers in Boe Te Loot village tract in Mawlamyinegyun township, making use of community kits distributed earlier in the year. (Photo: MRCS)

Progress

Community activities

Community activities such as sport, singing, dancing and cooking-oriented competitions continue. The activities are aimed at developing self-reliance and resilience among affected communities. A total of 27 community activities were held between May and early August this year. The activities were conducted in eight to ten townships every month, and benefited an estimated 11,300 people comprising both participants and onlookers. Activities are slowing down however due to the agricultural seasonal work and difficulties in finding appropriate venues to conduct activities during the monsoon season. (See programme objectives)

Integration with cash-for-work

Psychosocial support integration with the cash-for-work programme started in January this year and continued until the end of the programme in May. During this period, psychosocial support was integrated with various cash-for-work projects in

seven townships on 21 occasions. Approximately 800 people as well as onlookers benefited from this approach. The integration took different forms – sometimes, staff and volunteers addressed the cash-for-work participants and other villagers at the end of the day, upon the conclusion of cash-for-work activities. Messages and knowledge on stress and coping were promoted during such sessions. On other occasions, hub staff and volunteers addressed villagers gathered near (but who were not participating in) cash-for-work activities, and sometimes played with the children of villagers working on the cash-for-work projects. Information, education and communication materials were also distributed and elaborated on during these occasions – they comprised posters on self-care and peer support, and brochures on how to address sleeping disorders following a disaster and how to take care of children affected by disasters.

Recreational kits

The tender process for 667 recreational kits is ongoing. The kits are scheduled for distribution to the field in September and will be sent to child-based institutions. The kits include story books, drawing books, board games and music instruments. The recreational kits were preceded by community kits - the distribution of a total of 668 kits to the 13 townships targeted under the Appeal, began in February and ended in June. They are meant for communities as a whole, to increase socialization and well-being. Contents include radios, batteries, and volleyball and badminton sets. In general, each village was presented with one kit – however, some large villages were presented with two kits.

Since early July, the MRCS psychosocial support coordinator has increased travel to the field, meeting with health teams and affected communities to get updates on the progress of activities, as well as insights into needs. (See *Community participation below*)

Community preparedness for disasters

In response to the increased level of anxiety among communities due to the monsoon season (May to October), a mapping exercise (involving both health and disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities) was conducted, with the aim of developing a community-based plan of action on 'dos and don'ts' in case of a disaster. The PSP team also provided support to the MRCS communications unit in the development of information for radio broadcasts. Discussions regarding broadcasting messages on disaster preparedness are ongoing with relevant authorities and the media.

Community participation

The utilization of trained community volunteers such as village leaders, monks, nuns and teachers continues to be the strongest asset of the psychosocial support programme. Community participation, particularly in community activities such as competitions, is also substantial, owing to the culturally-acceptable interventions.

Capacity building

The psychosocial support programme's strong training component owes to the long-term commitment of the MRCS towards it. Furthermore, psychosocial support comes under the purview of the MRCS training unit – hence the strong emphasis on training and the availability of very experienced trainers.

The final training-of-trainers (TOT) session for MRCS field staff (2 i-cs¹⁶ and health officers) and volunteers (Red Cross volunteers and community volunteers), was completed in May, bringing the total number of TOT-trained persons to 170. Multiplier training for community volunteers was also slowly phased out during this period and a total of 450 persons have received this training. A series of refresher training has been planned for 2009-2011. Training curriculum and facilitators notes have been drafted and are currently being tested before finalization.

Plans ahead

Apart from training initiatives and the redirection of community activities, efforts will be made to consolidate the programme and identify lessons learnt and best practices.

Challenges

New work modalities

The psychosocial support delegate and her MRCS counterpart have had to deal with new work modalities, in view of the delegate's relocation to Bangkok at the end of June. This has left the MRCS coordinator with a wide range of responsibilities, while the psychosocial support delegate sources for reliable methods to monitor activities from a distance.

Redirection of community-based activities

While the need to redirect community-based activities in order to address community resilience and self-reliance more efficiently and directly has been identified, an alternative to current activities has not yet been found. The expected change of direction has necessitated more field travel for the MRCS coordinator to monitor activities closely, and develop strategies for the future

In response to the MRCS decision to strengthen the Nargis psychosocial support programme, discussions are underway between the International Federation and the MRCS, on the type and numbers of personnel needed to meet this objective.



Community activities are aimed at developing self-reliance and resilience among affected communities. (Photo: Thomas Myint Ngwe/ MRCS)

¹⁶ The managers/second-in-command of township Red Cross Volunteer brigades.

PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

Meetings have been held with the Magen David Adom (MDA) and American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) on upcoming proposals and collaboration.

5 Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Progress

Dry season response

The dry season response officially ended in the second week of June. Since then, on the basis of assessments of the drinking water needs of affected communities, the operation of all seven water treatment units¹⁷ as well as water distributions to affected households, ended in phases.

The most crucial period of the dry season was seen in the months of March, April and May, before the onset of the rains. At the height of the dry season response, a total of 39,580 households in five townships (Labutta, Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun, Amar¹⁸ and Dedaye), were supplied with safe drinking water¹⁹ everyday, from the seven water treatment units²⁰. These households are from villages where traditional sources of water (such as rainwater harvesting ponds and tanks) had dried up or had limited amounts of water. Although many water sources affected by Cyclone Nargis had been rehabilitated, not all of them were safe for drinking purposes. The remaining safe rehabilitated water sources were not sufficient to meet the needs of communities. As such, the treatment units continued to operate and as many communities live in remote areas, water and sanitation teams also transported water to the majority of these communities.



A rehabilitated pond and a new tube well in Ywar Ma village in Mawlamyinegyun township. The water supplied to the well is cleaned and made safe for drinking through a sand filter. (Photo: MRCS)

In meeting these challenges, water and sanitation teams in the nine hub offices had to relocate certain treatment units from areas where water sources (ponds, etc.) had dried up, to areas where water was still available. Additionally, during the last phase of the dry season, raw water from other locations was collected and transported to some treatment units. This improvisation was done in collaboration with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster (which provided transportation support through the provision of boats) or unilaterally by the MRCS/ International Federation.

The majority of the affected households in the five townships were reached through collaborative efforts between the MRCS/International Federation and other aid agencies and non-governmental organizations - the MRCS/International Federation operated the water treatment units while partners distributed treated water to communities. Partners included UNICEF, UNDP, Save the Children, Solidarities, Oxfam GB, German Agro Action, ACTED, Malteser, and Mercy Corps.

At the time of this report, the seven water treatment units (in Labutta, Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun, Amar and Dedaye) have been dismantled and moved to the warehouse in Yangon to be cleaned, maintained and made ready for emergency response activities.

Ongoing recovery activities

Recovery activities which continue in the 13 targeted townships include the following:

- **Pond rehabilitation:**

More than 189 ponds have been rehabilitated since the start of the operation. Of this number, 78 were rehabilitated from May this year to August, and an estimated 8,000 households have benefited from this activity.

- **Well construction or rehabilitation:**

A total of 340 open wells have been cleaned and rehabilitated. Of this number, 100 were constructed/rehabilitated²¹ from May to August, and an estimated 5,000 households have benefited from this activity.

¹⁷ These seven units were those which remained in operation after four others were closed down following the conclusion of the emergency phase of operations.

¹⁸ A sub-township

¹⁹ WASH cluster guidelines provide for the distribution of three litres of drinking water per person, everyday. For personal hygiene needs, communities used river and pond water, as well as rainwater.

²⁰ In total, these units produced 355,000 litres of safe drinking water everyday.

²¹ This includes 11 new tube wells and the rehabilitation of five existing tube wells.

- Construction of 5,000 gallon-Ferro cement tanks including rainwater harvesting gutters:

A total of 31 tanks have been constructed, of which 20 were constructed between May and August. Each tank has the capacity to store drinking water sufficient for about 1,300 households.

- Installation of 200 gallon-fibre glass tanks with rainwater harvesting gutters:

A total of 222 tanks with gutters have been constructed in 120 schools, and 50 health and community centres to date. Of this number, 110 were constructed between May and August.

- Latrine constructions:

Since the start of the operation, a total of 1,085 demonstration latrines²² has been constructed and approximately 15,000 pans and pipes distributed. This activity has seen about 5,000 community volunteers as well as villagers trained in building and maintaining the latrines. These volunteers and villagers have gone on to help their communities build their own latrines, while CBHFA-trained volunteers assist in monitoring latrine constructions in focus villages.

Between May and August, 855 demonstration latrines were constructed and 6,000 pans and pipes distributed – benefiting about 8,000 households. A second phase of latrine demonstrations will begin in September, after the rains cease.

Integration with CBHFA in hygiene promotion exercises

The water and sanitation programme has worked closely with the CBHFA team through hygiene promotion exercises which have complemented latrine construction projects. To date, about 15,000 households involved in the community latrine constructions, have participated in hygiene promotion sessions conducted by hub health officers and CBHFA-trained volunteers and community volunteers.



Water storage tanks and gutters have been installed in schools, and health and community centres . (Photo: U Naing Linn Htun/ MRCS)

In addition, in response to diarrhoea alerts in five townships between March and May, the water and sanitation unit worked with the health team to provide necessary support – the unit distributed drinking water and chlorine tablets, and conducted hygiene promotions.

The collaboration between water and sanitation, and CBHFA teams in the field has strengthened over the past few months, and this is evident in the effective implementation of activities and outreach to communities.

WASH thematic group

The MRCS/International Federation has been elected a member of the steering committee for the WASH thematic group, which was created upon the closure of the WASH cluster at the end of June (see 'Inter-agency coordination' on Pg 3). The MRCS/International Federation is also the focal agency within the country for the provision of emergency water and sanitation training for staff from the UN and other agencies.

Capacity building

The 45 engineers and technicians who are part of the nine strategic hub teams continue to strengthen their technical know-how through on-the-job exposure, and frequent consultation with the headquarters team. Additionally, bi-monthly meetings in Yangon are attended by hub engineers.

Technical knowledge has also been transferred to trained water and sanitation Red Cross volunteers (who are members of hub water and sanitation teams), community volunteers and local masons.

In the May to early August period, PHAST (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation) tool kit introductory training was conducted for 35 volunteers working on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and health projects under the Nargis operation. Ferro cement tank construction training was also conducted in five townships for 50 community volunteers and 25 masons.

Most importantly, the Nargis operation activities now reflect the elevated capacity of the MRCS in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion sector, and its promise to become one of the leading agencies in the country

²² 'Demonstration latrines' are those constructed for the poorest of households in an affected community.

with strong water and sanitation expertise. This capacity build-up is also mirrored in the national society's plans to strengthen its water and sanitation programme for the benefit of communities in other parts of the country.



The community of Aye village, in Bogale township, engages in a clean-up activity. (Photo: Thomas Mynint Ngwe/MRCS)

Community participation

Community participation and commitment particularly through human labour, have featured as significant components of the activities mentioned (particularly latrine constructions and hygiene promotions, and pond rehabilitation), and have facilitated the success of these activities.

“All categories of affected communities – men, women and even children – have come out to assist water and sanitation teams. It is very encouraging to see communities participate in these efforts and I believe this is because they were involved in the planning and implementation process which has helped them to understand that the activities are assisting them to get back to their normal lives, and in some areas, improve on their pre-Nargis situations”, explains the International Federation water and sanitation coordinator for the Cyclone Nargis operation.

Plans ahead

The coming months will see the construction of new ponds and monitoring of latrines.

Challenges

Recovery activities (the rehabilitation of water sources such as ponds and wells, and the construction of rainwater harvesting structures, among others) were hampered during the dry season, as the teams needed to give priority to the distribution of safe drinking water to water scarce-villages.

The remote locations of some villages, and the fact that affected communities are scattered across large areas, have made it difficult for teams to reach communities on time.

Human resources

The reduction in the number of delegates due to the recent visa restrictions has resulted in the loss of the water and sanitation delegate's position – the delegate ended his mission at the end of May. As this would affect the planning and implementation of activities, as well as training, it has been agreed that the unit be strengthened with the creation of additional water and sanitation positions at MRCS headquarters and the country office, to be filled by local candidates (the positions comprise one engineer for the MRCS and two officers for the International Federation). A water and sanitation officer recruited by the International Federation began work in early July. The resignation of the MRCS water and sanitation coordinator in June has been another loss – recruitment of a replacement is underway.

PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Between May and August, the International Committee of the Red Cross provided capacity building support²³ to the MRCS through training initiatives such as Ferro cement tank construction training for 10 community volunteers and masons in Labutta township.

French Red Cross

Between May and August, water and sanitation activities in Mawlamyinegyun township continued for the benefit of 10,682 households located across 99 villages. Main activities include:

- hygiene promotions which have complemented the distribution of basic hygiene items to households, and the distribution of information, education and communication materials such as posters and leaflets at community, school and household levels.
- the construction of 11 sand filters (19 more will be constructed between September and November), the rehabilitation of 21 ponds and creation of 13 new drinking water ponds (seven more are planned for the September to November period).
- the construction of six rainwater harvesting tanks.

²³ The ICRC conducted a handover of water and sanitation activities and equipment to the MRCS in January this year (see *Operations Update No. 25* for details).

- education sessions on the use and maintenance of ceramic water filters; monitoring of the usage of ceramic water filters.

Station hospital

Rehabilitation works on a pond in the compound of a station hospital in Mawlamyinegyun township were carried out between May and June. A sand filter for the pond was installed in July, and improvements to a UNDP water tank in the compound were conducted during the same period. All these activities were carried out by affected villagers through a cash-for-work scheme.

SUPPORTING PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Community-based disaster risk management course for facilitators

Two seven-day CBDRM training-of-trainers²⁴ courses were conducted in the months of March and April to enable targeted communities to enhance their coping capacities in preparation of and in response to disasters. A total of 56 community representatives (28 men and 28 women) participated in the training. A total of 18 participants were from the Nargis-affected townships in the Ayeyarwady division, while the remaining participants were from other parts of the country. The total number of community representatives who have received CBDRM-TOT training to 78 in Nargis-affected areas, and 228 in other parts of the country.

Community-based disaster risk management – multiplier training

A total of 110 communities from 51 townships were identified to participate in the CBDRM programme in line with a preliminary hazards mapping exercise²⁵ conducted in February this year. Of the 110 communities, 54 comprise communities²⁶ from the 13 townships targeted under the Nargis appeal.

Five-day CBDRM multiplier courses were conducted for community volunteers from these communities between February and August this year. Community volunteers include village leaders, teachers and youth. The training has helped participants identify hazards and increase their understanding of the need to develop counter-measures such as early warning systems, evacuation routes, evacuation shelters, and generating awareness at local levels. Since the training, participants have gone on to engage with their respective communities to develop community-level plans and increase community mobilization to reduce the impact of disasters.

Between May and August, a total of 1,170 community volunteers (585 men, 585 women) from 39 communities were trained. 150 volunteers were from three Nargis-affected townships. The total number of community volunteers/representatives trained across all 51 townships (110 communities) stands at 3,300 (1,650 men and 1,650 women) to date. Of this, 1,080 volunteers (540 men and 540 women) are from the 13 Nargis-affected townships. Approximately 18,000 households (90,000 individuals) from Nargis-affected townships are indirectly benefiting from this programme. TOT-trained community volunteers helped facilitate these multiplier training sessions.

Disaster management review

The final report on the disaster management review undertaken in March by two external consultants was completed in the month of May. The report has been shared with relevant partners, and has also been translated into the local language. The MRCS shared the review recommendations during the G1²⁷ meeting in June. The recommendations from the report were also used as a guide in the 2010 and 2011 planning process for disaster management programming, conducted in June. The report will be shared with all state/division and township branches within the next two months.

Equipment for early warning systems; and communications facilities

The procurement of hand mike sets and stretchers (one set and one stretcher for each of the 110 communities targeted under the CBDRM programme), is in progress. The items are scheduled to reach communities in November. The mike sets are aimed at strengthening early warning systems at community level. Focal persons for early warning alerts have been identified by the communities.

In addition, as a measure to strengthen communication, a total of ten telephone installations have been targeted for vulnerable Red Cross township branches in 2009, under the Nargis operation budget. So far, four installations have been made in Myanaung township (Ayeyarwady division), and Paan, Kyainseikgyi and Kawkareik townships

²⁴ A third session conducted this year was covered by the Annual Programme budget.

²⁵ This mapping was covered at State/Division level. Hazard mapping at township level is being planned.

²⁶ Besides the 54 communities, a further 18 in non-Nargis areas are covered under the Nargis Operation budget.

²⁷ Grade 1 Staff officers of Red Cross Brigades – these officers hold the highest rank in the volunteer system of the states and divisions, and are members of the MRCS State & Division Supervisory Committees.

(Karen state). Permits have been obtained for the six other locations, and installations are currently in progress or will be conducted shortly. The six locations are Dedaye and Pyapon townships (Ayeyarwady division), Depaeyen (Sagaing division), Mogaung (Kachin state), Myeik (Tanintharyi division) and Mindon (Magway division).

Very high frequency (VHF) telecommunications equipment (handsets and base stations) were provided to two hub offices (Labutta and Pathein) in August, with a plan to provide equipment to a further three hubs in the Delta (Maubin, Mawlanyinegyun, Pyapon). Steps are being taken to provide training to staff at hub offices and township branches in the use and maintenance of the equipment.

IASC response plan

The MRCS is involved in the finalization of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) response plan. The national society has been identified as a partner mainly in the health, water and sanitation, shelter, and camp management sectors.

Logistics capacity assessment

The country-wide logistics capacity assessment of a total of 20 warehouses began in April and was completed in August. Up to five warehouses including one in a Nargis-affected township (Pathein) have been selected for upgrading works this year, with funding from the annual programme.

Information, education and communication (IEC) materials

An emergency handbook on *Do's and Don'ts* during emergencies has been published. It will be distributed to communities in all 110 communities participating in the CBDRM programme. Posters and pamphlets on floods, storms, landslides and fires respectively, have also been produced – these materials are scheduled to be distributed to school children and villagers in the same communities by the end of November.

A community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) manual was finalized in the month of July. This document is being translated and will be distributed to township-level CBDRM-facilitators for their reference to facilitate teams at community level. Similarly CBDRM-implementation guidelines were finalized in June. This document will benefit the township facilitators and communities as a whole.

Disaster preparedness and response

MRCS has been storing disaster preparedness stocks in its 20 warehouses across the country, beginning from late 2008. This prepositioning was particularly useful between June and August this year, when floods, fires, strong winds, small tornadoes and landslides affected communities in 33 locations across nine townships. The MRCS distributed a total of 541 relief packages to affected households.

The MRCS recently standardized its disaster preparedness or relief package. It consists of tarpaulins, kitchen utensils, men's longyi, women's longyi, blankets, mosquito nets, a shirt and short trousers for boys, and a skirt and a blouse for girls.

Orientation on climate change

A one-day orientation workshop on climate change was conducted in June. A total of 36 participants attended including MRCS heads of division, as well as the society's Executive Committee members. A senior officer from the Red Cross Red Crescent climate change centre in the Hague, the Netherlands, facilitated the session along with an external national facilitator from the meteorology and hydrology department in Yangon.

2010 - 2011 annual appeal planning

The 2010 - 2011 planning process for annual programming was completed in the month of June with MRCS colleagues.

Disaster risk reduction integration measures

The mainstreaming of cross-cutting community-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) components into ongoing recovery programmes has been finalised, with the aim of helping to build safer and more resilient communities in Nargis-affected areas. The components are part of the International Federation's global community safety and resilience framework. They comprise the following:

- Risk assessment, and identification and the establishment of community-based early warning and prediction
- Community-based disaster preparedness
- Advocacy, education and awareness-raising

Accordingly, initiatives linked to these areas or components have been integrated into revised sectoral plans of action. Tables detailing this integration according to sector, follow:

1. Risk assessment, and identification and the establishment of community-based early warning and prediction

	Programme	Process/Activities
1	Health (CBHFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct risk assessments focusing on public health interventions in relation to communicable diseases by mobilizing Village Tract Recovery Committees. ▪ Assessment of health situation at household level, using developed household monitoring format. ▪ Distribute small radios to Township Branches²⁸ to link up with the central-level early warning system.
2	Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify most vulnerable communities/schools within most vulnerable townships, as per the developed criteria and process. ▪ Conduct Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) by mobilizing Community-Based Disaster Risk Management multiplier teams within identified communities. ▪ Facilitate the installation of CDMA telephones at high-risk Township Branches to promote linkages between central-level and community-level early warning systems. ▪ Distribute loud speakers to be used as early warning equipment for communities. ▪ Establish database/Geographical Information Systems centre at MRCS HQ to be updated with relevant information.
3	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Village Tract Recovery Committees to engage in livelihoods assessments, focusing on lost assets and potential threats to the scope of feasible livelihoods.
4	Household shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate the existence of available Early Warning Systems to beneficiaries and facilitate the access of communities to these systems. This will be important as the majority of people do rebuild houses in the same locations affected by Nargis and therefore, may continue to be subject to some level of hazards.
5	Community storm-protection shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal areas are prone to multiple hazards, so community storm-protection shelters²⁹ are being designed to withstand with hazards such as floods, cyclones and earthquakes. ▪ The shelters will be equipped with Early Warning System equipment. The locations will be decided on by the authorities.
6	Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involve Village Tract Recovery Committees (VTRCs) and beneficiaries in the selection of the project sites, giving consideration to vulnerabilities, risks and potential hazards. ▪ VTRCs along with beneficiaries, to take decisions and implement water and sanitation projects with the technical support of the MRCS/International Federation. ▪ VTRCs along with beneficiaries, to develop a seasonal calendar to prepare for water scarcity in the dry season.

2. Community-based disaster preparedness

	Programme	Process/Activities
1	Health (CBHFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form Village Health Committees with the support of Red Cross Township Branches. Conduct Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training for community volunteers. ▪ Form task force at State and Division-level to respond to epidemic outbreaks. ▪ Help Village Tract Recovery Committees (VTRCs) develop future epidemics/disaster response plans at community-level. ▪ Distribute First Aid kits, rain coats, life jackets and boots for volunteers, to Township Branches. ▪ Conduct mass Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), water safety and psychosocial support (PSP) training. ▪ Establish Red Cross posts for communities. ▪ Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials on disease prevention, oral rehydration salts (ORS) usage, and public health in emergencies.
2	Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form CBDRM-committees under Township Branches. Conduct CBDRM-ToT (Training-of-Trainers) training for township-level volunteers. ▪ Form CBDRM multiplier teams within communities/schools identified as most vulnerable, by mobilizing trained CBDRM-ToT volunteers. ▪ Conduct multiplier training at community and school level. ▪ Enable CBDRM multiplier teams to conduct hazards and resource mapping. ▪ Identify safe places and evacuation routes. ▪ Identify focal person for Early Warning Systems, who will receive the information from Township Branches as well as other sources. The focal person will be responsible for disseminating early warning information at community level. ▪ Develop community-based multi-hazard preparedness plans. ▪ Communities to establish links with community-level partners to get input for CBDRM initiatives.

²⁹ These are Grade 2 cyclone-resistant shelters.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage DP stocks at hub warehouses. ▪ Produce information, education and communication (IEC) materials on floods, landslides, earthquakes, cyclones and fires.
	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage with Village Tract Recovery Committees to restore livelihoods through wage employment, and asset/materials recovery support (fertilizers, fishery, agricultures and livestock). ▪ Strengthen community infrastructure for better access and safety, through repairs to roads, water canals, river embankments etc. ▪ Support community tree-planting initiatives to restore natural resources and protect the environment. ▪ Produce relevant information, education and communication (IEC) materials on livelihoods protection/expansion, as well as tree-planting.
4	Household shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct a mass communication campaign to enhance the skills of beneficiaries in constructing storm-resistant houses. ▪ Shelter technicians to ensure technical input. ▪ Produce posters and brochures on building-back-safer techniques.
5	Community storm-protection shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBDRM-trained volunteers/Village Tract Recovery Committees to be responsible for the maintenance of the storm-protection shelters. If such teams are not in place, beneficiaries are to form a team. ▪ Pre-positioning of basic First Aid kits. ▪ Identify available resources within a 1 to 2 kilometre radius of the shelters. ▪ Identify clear multi-access routes to the shelters. ▪ Manage basic facilities such as water and sanitation facilities in the shelters.
6	Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct training for selected community volunteers for the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities at community level. ▪ Conduct training in emergency water, sanitation and hygiene education for community and township-level volunteers. This will help in developing and strengthening village-level water and sanitation facilities.

3. Advocacy, education and awareness-raising

	Programme	Process/Activities
1	Health (CBHFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials on disease prevention, oral rehydration salts usage (ORS), and public health in emergencies. ▪ Conduct campaigns on health promotion and hygiene education. ▪ Conduct a mass communication campaign, and send short messages on disease prevention and psychosocial support (PSP) issues.
2	Community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute IEC materials about floods, landslides, earthquakes, cyclones and fires.
3	Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute IEC materials to increase skills and knowledge for the protection and expansion of livelihoods.
4	Household shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute posters on safe shelters and <i>build back safer</i> brochures. ▪ Conduct a mass communication campaign to enhance villagers' understanding of identified risks, through trained Red Cross volunteers/CBDRM multiplier trained villagers/Village Tract Recovery Committees).
5	Community storm-protection shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination on the locations and access routes to the storm-protection shelters as well as other community shelters. ▪ Dissemination about the capacity of the storm-protection shelters and possible areas to be covered by each of these shelters.
6	Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute guidelines on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions. ▪ Distribute IEC materials targeting community-level volunteers, to improve water and sanitation infrastructure and hygiene promotion.

Organizational Development

Transition process & strategic review

The MRCS remains committed towards planning and effecting a successful and gradual transition from a high level of Nargis operations to the longer-term provision of volunteer-led community activities. In line with this, a series of planning discussions between the senior management and leadership of the MRCS and the International Federation has resulted in a recently established consolidated transition plan. The plan features two main components: the need to define anticipated long-term branch activities in the Delta and an accompanying plan to achieve this; and the outlining of key areas within the large-scale operation which require an eventual managed

exit. It was shared with the hub managers and 2 i-cs³⁰ during the August hub managers' meeting, and feedback will be facilitated in the coming weeks. A transition example is facilitating the integration of the high level of volunteer engagement in recovery activities with long-term community-based health and disaster risk reduction activities. A mapping exercise of communities targeted under both recovery and core programmes were initiated to help identify pilot areas in coordination with operations. The new recovery coordinator will support the MRCS in developing the transition work for the operations.

The MRCS headquarters divisions will be supported to develop plans of action in line with the transition guidance in the coming weeks. The transition process has helped to identify development and learning opportunities to be managed over the phase of the operations. As such, much work on transitioning Nargis to core MRCS programme activities in the Delta will evolve from 2010 onwards. The learning from the Nargis response, generated through the transition process, will feed into the national society's review of its 2007-2010 strategic plan, which will begin in October. The review will be led by an international consultant depending on visa availability.

Volunteers

Red Cross volunteers continue to be a driving force in the implementation of programme activities, being important links with and guides for affected communities. Between 655 and 695³¹ Red Cross volunteers have been involved in a variety of Nargis Operation activities during this reporting period.

Recruitment

The MRCS continues with its volunteer recruitment programme in targeted areas. Volunteers are supported to work with communities to deliver basic first aid. Additional headquarters planning is taking place for a national-level volunteer recognition ceremony for university volunteers (2 nominations from states/divisions) to be held in Bago, in late October. Two volunteers also attended the Red Cross World Youth Meeting in Solferino, Italy, in June. One was from Einme Township in the Ayeyarwady Division and the other, a member of the Kachin State Red Cross Supervisory Committee. The former actively participated in the emergency phase of the Nargis Operation.

Policy review

The MRCS has been reviewing its volunteer policy and revisions will be submitted to its central council for consideration in late September.



Young volunteers in Kyet Sin Pyo village in Dedaye township, help out with pond rehabilitation activities in August. (Photo: Hlwan Moe/MRCS)

The MRCS volunteer management team will also utilize opportunities and lessons learnt during the Nargis operation to further strengthen their ongoing work.

Volunteer database

The database, called the volunteer information management system (VIMS) has been installed for the MRCS. The International Federation provided training for key MRCS users at the end of August and developed a user manual. While it is expected to take time to enter all current hard copy data from the delta and other parts of the country, it will result in a system that will be an invaluable tool for volunteer management, while also contributing to improved targeted training for health and disaster management programmes. Initial data to be entered includes information on the society's existing group of approximately 7,000 insured volunteers – this coverage³² came into effect in February this year.

2010 - 2011 planning process

The planning process for overall 2010 - 2011 annual programming was completed at the end of June. This process included collaborative inter-divisional meetings at MRCS headquarters level, and also took relevant Nargis programming into account, as well as emerging partner commitments from the Austrian Red Cross (for strengthened water and sanitation expertise) and the Swedish Red Cross (for integrated community activities).

Branch development

The MRCS has drafted and agreed on criteria to be used within its continued branch development (including those in Nargis-affected areas), following the completion and review³³ of the pilot phase in March 2009. Continued

³⁰ The managers/second-in-command of township Red Cross Volunteer brigades.

³¹ The number of volunteers working in Nargis areas fluctuates, depending on need.

³² This initiative was undertaken with International Federation support.

³³ This review integrates the positive organisational and programmatic learning gained from Nargis Operation activities.

branch support is expected to focus on strengthened local-level advocacy and dissemination (in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) when possible), the promotion of the delivery of integrated services through Red Cross volunteers, and strengthening capacity at local level to conduct vulnerability assessments in order to be better prepared for disasters. In 2009, the MRCS will pay particular attention to providing branch development support in Naypyidaw³⁴, Chin state and Saigaing division. Both the MRCS and the International Federation will utilize a scheduled G1³⁵ meeting in October to facilitate broad discussions on the work and outstanding needs at branch level, to consolidate a plan of support.

Branch activities

The MRCS headquarters continues to support the development of regular activities in the new capital of Naypyidaw, such as volunteer recruitment, first aid training and Red Cross dissemination. The MRCS leadership is reviewing suggestions for ongoing branch support, which will be discussed with G1s during a meeting scheduled for October. As branch development is grounded by the commitment towards an integrated service approach, the MRCS divisions are increasingly engaged in joint mapping and planning of activities.

The 2 i-cs³⁶ are being encouraged to take the lead in defining and promoting branch activities in the delta which reflect MRCS long-term commitment towards community-based health and disaster risk management activities. The transition will provide the opportunity for the MRCS to reflect on new modes of working in the field. As the experiences in working through branches and hubs in the delta is different from branch development set-ups in non-Nargis areas, it is important to review the best practices of the Nargis operation for the benefit of structures throughout the country.

Revision of legal base

Work on revisions to the MRCS legal base began in 2005 with the support of the International Federation Myanmar country office. It has remained a priority for the MRCS, albeit suffering a postponement in 2008 due to the Nargis operation. A time schedule to revise the legal base was agreed on earlier in the year, and the organizational development head of the International Federation Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur and the regional cooperation delegate from the ICRC, visited the MRCS in early September to support the MRCS in reviewing its plan of action. Meetings were held with the MRCS leadership and a selection of G1s to reflect on MRCS opportunities and current ways of working in accordance with existing Red Cross legislation. Relevant reflections of the MRCS on its role post-Nargis and the opportunities this will entail, will be used in efforts to update its legal base. It is anticipated that the draft will be presented for agreement to the central council in the first quarter of 2010, followed by the ministry of health for final approval later in the year.

International Federation support

The new organizational development delegate³⁷ will provide support to the MRCS to reflect on the portfolio of organizational development commitments and needs post-Nargis. On-going cross cutting areas for further national society development include the development of a human resource management system, improved financial and volunteer systems, and branch development in the Delta (in line with the overall country-wide framework), all of which will support the MRCS in strengthening core work in the delta, and are components of the transition plan.

Challenges

Lessons learned

The MRCS is feeling increasingly confident and knowledgeable in articulating lessons learnt from the Nargis response. In this regard, a somewhat natural exchange of knowledge and learning between programmes is taking place. Nevertheless, actual cross-exchange and good practice between individuals from different parts of the country can be challenging as staff are engaged in the delivery of recovery activities. Therefore, continued emphasis on generating lessons learnt will be required throughout the lifespan of operations. In the meantime, the G1s will be encouraged to exchange good practice during G1 meetings and central council meetings which are both held twice a year.

Both the strategic review and transition plan will provide space for discussion on lessons learnt from implementing recovery activities through a paid staff structure (hub offices) compared to the volunteer-led structure of pre-existing township branches. Under a previous MRCS branch development plan which includes salaried branch coordinators, the MRCS will again recruit staff to support scaling-up and integrating activities at the state and township levels as part of ongoing branch development.

³⁴ Myanmar's new capital

³⁵ Grade 1 Staff officers of Red Cross Brigades – these officers hold the highest rank in the volunteer system of the states and divisions, and are members of the MRCS State & Division Supervisory Committees.

³⁶ The managers/second-in-command of township Red Cross Volunteer brigades

³⁷ The new delegate began his mission in August, in place of his predecessor who completed his mission in May. The programme coordinator oversaw organizational development responsibilities while the position was vacant.

Capacity

The capacities of MRCS staff continue to be absorbed by Nargis activities - this will be an on-going challenge during the life span of recovery operations. As a measure to address this, emphasis is being placed on human resource development to ensure the smooth running of recovery activities. This will in turn enable the MRCS leadership and management to reflect on further capacity building needs as well as try to consolidate and integrate good practice into existing MRCS projects.

Finance

Finance development support

Financial guidelines for the nine hub offices have been developed with technical support from the regional finance development delegate in Bangkok. An accounting handbook for the hub offices has also been developed with the technical support of the delegate. He continues to provide assistance to the MRCS in training the hub finance officers in the socialization of financial guidelines and computerization of hub office accounting. The delegate will pay another visit in September to provide training to hub staff and find a solution for software provision.

General operations

Currency fluctuations continue, as do efforts by the country office's finance unit to minimize loss by employing appropriate measures in consultation with the Zone Finance Unit.

There are continuing difficulties in processing timely reporting on MRCS working advances due to a number of factors, including shortages in capacities in the headquarters Finance unit. This issue is being addressed, with the approved recruitment of additional staff at headquarters, and projected additional finance development training at field level, facilitated by the International Federation's Southeast Asia regional office.

Logistics

Procurement

Since the end of April, the Nargis operation has made a significant turnaround from cash-based projects to materials-based projects in shelter and livelihoods sectors, and the logistics unit has been on the front line in making this important change happen. Considering that until May 2009, procurement experience in the hub offices was minimal, important capacity has been built within a very short period. The Nargis experience of a national society successfully procuring from a substantial number of sub-offices for a large-scale recovery operation, is believed to be one of a few rare showcases in the recent history of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. This finding was made in the internal household shelter procurement evaluation completed in early August.

Community-led procurements³⁸ at field level for shelter projects have necessitated the training of field and headquarters-based logistics officers in relevant tendering procedures, while MRCS shelter coordinators and engineers have been trained in the standard procurement process, drafting of tender documents and approval authorizations. An additional logistics officer has been recruited and the recruitment of another officer is in process, in order to increase the capacity needed to deal with tendering and distribution needs.

Other initiatives associated with these procurements include the orientation of hub managers in the tender process, delivery schedules and warehousing needs. A meeting in early August was also held between field officers, finance officers and the procurement delegate to ensure better support to the hubs in the procurement of household shelter materials and to facilitate the checking of files by the MRCS and International Federation finance units.

Additionally, procurement worth CHF 300,000 has continued for a variety of items for the water and sanitation, health and psychosocial support programmes. In total, local procurement up to the end of this year will reach an estimated CHF 10 million.

Review of Nargis logistics operations

The MRCS has agreed to a one year review of logistics operations under the Nargis Operation. The review is planned for October and will be facilitated by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur.

Warehouse assessment

The countrywide logistics capacity survey comprising an assessment of warehouses across the country and which began in April, is completed. *See the disaster management section for details.*

³⁸ Normal Zone-level procurement procedures were replaced with community-led procurements because of the fact that the types of materials in question were readily available locally; the need for beneficiaries to have easy and quick access to such items, as well as the ability to choose the items; and the large scale of the operation.

Capacity building

The plan of action for logistics capacity building (Nargis and non-Nargis areas) for the next two years is close to finalization. It has been discussed with the International Federation's organizational development and disaster management sectors and now awaits final discussion with the MRCS disaster management, administration and finance units.

The continuous updating of the plan of action with new insights has by itself been a positive capacity building exercise. This build-up is also evident in the decision of the national society to involve the administration unit in fleet management, and this move was further strengthened by the appointment of a head of division for administration in May.

Inter-agency coordination

On July 29, the International Federation facilitated in a UNICEF Humanitarian Supply Chain Management Training course (emergency logistics for WASH training) by demonstrating operations in Yangon, for 60 participants from national and international non-governmental organizations. The International Federation also contributed to the preparation of training materials. Monthly inter-agency meetings are participated in and currently extra procurement coordination with other actors for shelter constructions has been initiated.

International Federation staffing

A local logistics officer for the International Federation office has been recruited, in view of the reduction of logistics delegates from three to two³⁹. (see *human resources section for details*)

Security

Field safety

Efforts to provide a safe working environment for MRCS and International Federation staff working in the delta, particularly during the monsoon season (May to August/September), continue. Recent initiatives include the delivery of two fully equipped 45-ft boats to Labutta and Dedaye townships in July (these boats are now operational), and the provision of very high frequency (VHF) telecommunications equipment to MRCS hub offices.

An additional 1,000 life jackets delivered from Kuala Lumpur have reached the field. During several meetings, hub managers have been briefed about security concerns, especially about water transport safety and weather forecasts. That hub managers take these concerns seriously has been evident during field visits. Additionally, several bad weather alerts have been issued to the field through field officers. Currently, air transport guidelines are in process in coordination with the security unit in Geneva and assessments on passenger shipping lines in the delta are ongoing, in view of the fact that WFP has ceased its helicopter operation.

Regulations

The country office's safety and security regulations which were recently given a total overhaul, were signed by all Myanmar-based delegates and national staff in early June. The regulations include new and updated sections such as business continuity plan for pandemics, water transport safety guidelines, cyclones, and medical evacuations. The MRCS has accepted these guidelines but understandably, a national society maintains different regulations. Therefore, two of the International Federation's newest vehicles have been handed over to the MRCS as their staff can travel more freely than International Federation staff due to travel regulations affecting foreign staff.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

From April to June, a locally-engaged consultant was contracted with the support of the Danish Red Cross to define and strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities. The consultant provided support in the harmonization of logical frameworks through the introduction of a set of monitoring tools. In addition, resilience profile indicators for communities were selected for core Nargis programmes. The consultant worked in consultation with a Danish Red Cross consultant who organized a preliminary M&E workshop for International Federation coordinators and MRCS counterparts in December last year.

More recently, as part of the M&E process, the International Federation, Danish Red Cross and MRCS jointly organized a workshop on *strengthening monitoring and evaluation* on 10 August, for 30 personnel from MRCS headquarters. Project cycle management, logframes, M&E framework, progress performance charts, resilience profiles and the like were introduced to the participants or discussed through presentations and group work. Two more M&E workshops (one for hub managers on 21 August and the other for recently recruited hub M&E officers on 26-27 August) were carried out in Yangon. They were facilitated by a local consultant working with CARE International, and supported with funding from the Danish Red Cross. Programme coordinators and delegates also recently worked with MRCS counterparts to finalize their sectoral logframes and resilience profile indicators.

³⁹ Staff strength for logistics has been reduced from five delegates at the start of the operation to two currently.

The focal points for this work will be the new International Federation recovery coordinator and the MRCS chief coordinator.

Geographical information management unit

The operation's geographical information management unit (GIMU) which became fully operational in February, continues to develop maps for the needs of the operation. The development of GIMU capacity within the MRCS continues - a second round of training was conducted in June for MRCS staff from the disaster management and communications divisions. Trained MRCS personnel continue to work with the International Federation's GIMU on live projects – this includes current efforts to extend coverage from Nargis-affected areas to the rest of the country.

The MRCS is also in the process of recruiting a geographical information systems officer. He or she will be tasked with uploading data from vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), updating a database of trained human resources, and assisting in monitoring disasters in the country – this includes website monitoring as well as communicating with township branches.

Communications facilities

The installation of satellite Internet connections in ten locations⁴⁰ between February and March this year have greatly improved communications between the field and headquarters. This improvement has facilitated the regular receipt of sectoral technical reports from the field, and fortnightly hub situation reports which contain a general overview of activities in the field.

For other information on communications, please see the disaster management section.

Reporting

General hub situation reports which are issued on a fortnightly basis, continue to provide important updates on activities in the field. The content of the reports also continue to be strengthened through regular training of all nine hub reporting officers, organized by the MRCS communications division with the support of the International Federation's reporting unit.

Media/communications

The photo exhibition *25 Heroes of Humanity*, produced jointly by the MRCS and International Federation, is now available on CD. A special Internet/*YouTube* version is contained in the CD. The exhibition includes English captions which can be easily translated. A mini exhibition was held at the Southeast Asian national societies leadership meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam in August. Copies of the CD were also distributed during the meeting. Interested parties can contact the International Federation's regional communications delegate by [email](#) or [phone](#).

Close coordination continues between the MRCS communications division and the International Federation's regional communications unit in planning and implementing activities. This coordination has been further strengthened with the selection of the MRCS as one of three national societies to receive special assistance through a regional communications capacity building programme.

MRCS capacity

There are currently 331 technical staff in all nine hub offices, while a total of 36 staff are located at the headquarters.

International Federation capacity

The total number of in-country delegates supporting the Nargis operation was reduced from 18 to 9 between May and July, as a result of new regulations lowering the number of visas available for aid agencies. This meant that International Federation contracts which expired during this period were not renewed, while advertised positions were cancelled. The nine in-country delegates are:

1. Recovery coordinator
2. Shelter coordinator
3. Shelter delegate
4. Livelihoods delegate
5. Logistics coordinator
6. Procurement delegate
7. Water and sanitation coordinator
8. Field delegate
9. Field delegate

⁴⁰ The nine hub offices, as well as the Kyauk Chaung sub-office. This office serves Haingyi Island, the remotest point in the the Nargis Operation.

The Nargis appeal is also supported by a head of operations, based in Myanmar under separate visa regulations, bringing the total in-country team to ten.

In addition, three delegates (*finance, reporting, psychosocial support*) have been relocated temporarily to the International Federation's regional office in Bangkok. The visas for the delegation's six annual appeal delegates have not been affected (head of office, programme coordinator, organizational development delegate, health coordinator, health delegate, and disaster management delegate).

The reduction in staff strength (six Nargis delegate positions) has been addressed with the recruitment of national staff in the logistics, water and sanitation, health, field office, and administration units. In addition, the engagement of locally -recruited international consultants for various sectoral duties is underway.

Other interventions (outside the MRCS/International Federation's Nargis Appeal)

Restoring family links

Following the hand-over of the restoring family links (RFL) programme⁴¹ from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the MRCS in March, funding for the continuance of the programme was received from the Australian Red Cross in April.

In June, the RFL unit began updating its tools in response to feedback received as a result of Nargis-related field activities. More recently in August, the MRCS and Australian Red Cross representatives held a planning meeting in Bangkok to discuss the draft RFL project proposal and implementation plan for the initial phase of the project. These have been submitted for review to the MRCS Executive Committee, and programme implementation is expected to begin in October. The programme's planned key outcomes include: improved RFL capacity and performance; enhanced coordination and intra-Movement cooperation; and a strengthened foundation for RFL activities, both within MRCS and with other stakeholders. The first activity planned for the October-December period is a needs assessment exercise, which will help to further define the focus of the RFL unit in the future.

⁴¹ The restoring family links unit was established in May 2008, in the aftermath of the cyclone, by the MRCS with technical and financial support from the ICRC. The unit operated mainly in Yangon (headquarters) and four worst-affected areas (see *Operations Update No. 25 for details*).

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief** and is committed to the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response** (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

- Myanmar Red Cross Society: Prof Dr Tha Hla Shwe, president, phone: +951 392 028, email: president@myanmarredcross.org.mm
- Federation country office, Myanmar: Alasdair Gordon Gibson, head of operations, phone: +95 1 383 682, email: ifrcmm10@redcross.org.mm
- Federation Southeast Asia regional office, Bangkok (phone: +662 661 8201; fax: +662 661 9322)
 - Alan Bradbury, head of regional office, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
 - Patrick Fox, regional disaster management coordinator, email: patrick.fox@ifrc.org
 - Lasse Norgaard, communications delegate, email: lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org phone: +66 847 526 441
- Federation Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:
 - Jagan Chapagain, deputy head of zone office, phone: +603 9207 5700, email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
 - Heikki Väättämoinen, disaster response delegate phone: 603 9207 5729+6012 230 7895, email: heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org
 - Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
 - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +6012 298 9752, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org

[<financial report and annexes below; click here to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	56,048,864	9,445,135			8,493,910	73,987,909
B. Opening Balance	0	0			0	0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	1,554,089					1,554,089
Andorra Government					22,607	22,607
Andorra Red Cross	23,550					23,550
Australian Red Cross	2,428,030				1,000,000	3,428,030
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	3,008,275	9,724				3,017,999
Austrian Red Cross	359,470					359,470
Austria - Private Donors	1,585					1,585
Belarusian Red Cross	2,391					2,391
Belgian Red Cross (French)	18,986					18,986
Belgium - Private Donors	323					323
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	46,294					46,294
Brazil - Private Donors	8,033					8,033
British Red Cross	1,905,106					1,905,106
British Red Cross (from British Government)	634,268					634,268
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	3,074,258					3,074,258
Canadian Red Cross	1,405,814					1,405,814
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	2,534,636					2,534,636
China RC, Hong Kong branch	547,266	547,758				1,095,024
China RC, Macau branch	20,000					20,000
Cook Islands Red Cross	11,283					11,283
Cyprus Government	80,050					80,050
Cyprus Red Cross	16,123					16,123
Danish Red Cross	498,991					498,991
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	2,227,858					2,227,858
ECHO	1,272,513					1,272,513
Estonia Government	51,607					51,607
Finnish Red Cross	58,338	222,086				280,424
Germany Red Cross	1,068,835					1,068,835
Great Britain - Private Donors	466					466
Hellenic Red Cross	48,810					48,810
Hong Kong - Private Donors	5,200					5,200
IATA	8,650					8,650
Icelandic Red Cross	174,295					174,295
Indian Red Cross	7,732					7,732
India - Private Donors	10,607					10,607
Irish Red Cross	550,290					550,290
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	198,645					198,645
Japanese Red Cross	4,824,602	884,700			632,100	6,341,402
Japan - Private Donors	4,730					4,730
Korea (Republic of) - Private Donors	191					191
Korea Republic Red Cross	378,352					378,352
Kuwait Red Crescent (from Kuwait Government)		2,500,000			2,750,000	5,250,000
Lithuanian Red Cross	976					976
Luxembourg Red Cross	11,862					11,862
Malaysian Red Crescent	10,546					10,546
Malaysia - Private Donors	2,414					2,414

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Maldives Private Donors	2,597			2,597
Monaco Red Cross	144,373			144,373
Netherlands - Private Donors	323			323
Netherlands Red Cross	89,370			89,370
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	1,437,275			1,437,275
New York Office (from Applied Materials)	32,583			32,583
New York Office (from ChevronTexaco Corp.)	1,051,073			1,051,073
New York Office (from Hospira)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)	94,597			94,597
New York Office (from Motorola Company)	105,107			105,107
New York Office (from Nordic Custom Builders Inc.)	5,250			5,250
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	2,352			2,352
New Zealand Red Cross	196,574			196,574
Norwegian Red Cross	106,786			106,786
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	1,237,200			1,237,200
On Line donations	248,510			248,510
Peru - Private Donors	214			214
Philippines - Private Donors	520			520
Poland Red Cross	5,196			5,196
Portuguese Red Cross	32,300			32,300
Qatar Red Crescent	7,470			7,470
Russia - Private Donors	2,686			2,686
Singapore - Private Donors	21,119			21,119
Singapore Red Cross	338,953			338,953
Slovakia Government	97,845			97,845
Slovak Red Cross	15,813			15,813
Slovenia Government	80,750			80,750
Spain - Private Donors	651			651
Spanish Red Cross	42,771			42,771
Sri Lanka Red Cross	3,250			3,250
Stavros Niarchos Foundation	156,000			156,000
Sweden Red Cross	-38,400	2,092,800		2,054,400
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	2,209,860			2,209,860
Swiss Red Cross	313,772			313,772
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	5,541			5,541
Switzerland - Private Donors	9,398			9,398
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	496,589			496,589
Tides Foundation	50,993			50,993
Tides Foundation (from United States - Private Donors)	104,000			104,000
Total	2,182,000			2,182,000
Turkish Red Crescent	5,264			5,264
United Arab Emirates - Private Dono	1,115			1,115
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	20,781			20,781
United States - Private Donors	15,644			15,644
UN Staff Council / UNOG	11,479			11,479
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	7,000			7,000
VietNam Red Cross	173,800			173,800
C1. Cash contributions	40,329,791	6,257,067		4,404,707
50,991,565				
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)				
China RC, Hong Kong branch		547,248		547,248
Japanese Red Cross	75,000			75,000
New York Office (from Black Rock)	53,011			53,011

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

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<i>New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)</i>	10,382			10,382
<i>New York Office (from EMC Corp.)</i>	79,517			79,517
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	26,506			26,506
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	53,011			53,011
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	451			451
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	297,876	547,248		845,124

Inkind Goods & Transport

<i>American Red Cross</i>	1,824,002			1,824,002
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	354,274			354,274
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	553,791			553,791
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French)</i>	403,280			403,280
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	103,912			103,912
<i>British Red Cross</i>	2,997,175			2,997,175
<i>Canadian Government</i>	279,939			279,939
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	71,199			71,199
<i>China RC, Hong Kong branch</i>	275,291			275,291
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	817,094			817,094
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	1,413,058			1,413,058
<i>French Red Cross</i>	677,315			677,315
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	720,826			720,826
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	4,334,191			4,334,191
<i>Korea Republic Red Cross</i>	477,916			477,916
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	409,897			409,897
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	1,160,086			1,160,086
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	118,635			118,635
<i>Qatar Red Crescent</i>	281,160			281,160
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	1,045,369			1,045,369
<i>Swiss Government</i>	154,743			154,743
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	350,197			350,197
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	18,823,349			18,823,349

Inkind Personnel

<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	22,147			22,147
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	39,453	4,400		43,853
<i>British Red Cross</i>	105,593		34,000	139,593
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	8,680			8,680
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	59,313	24,800		84,113
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	86,706	24,800		111,506
<i>Other</i>	-2,053			-2,053
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	19,800			19,800
C4. Inkind Personnel	339,639	54,000	34,000	427,639

Other Income

<i>Services</i>	-178,786			-178,786
C5. Other Income	-178,786			-178,786

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	59,611,869	6,858,315	4,438,707	70,908,892
D. Total Funding = B + C	59,611,869	6,858,315	4,438,707	70,908,892
Appeal Coverage	106%	73%	52%	96%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
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II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0			0	0
C. Income	59,611,869	6,858,315			4,438,707	70,908,892
E. Expenditure	-38,197,215	-883,166			-1,121,676	-40,202,057
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	21,414,654	5,975,149			3,317,032	30,706,835

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2009/8
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Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		56,048,864	9,445,135			8,493,910	73,987,909	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	6,396,713	6,189,102				6,189,102	207,611	
Construction - Housing		36,850				36,850	-36,850	
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	13,225	44,637				44,637	-31,412	
Construction Materials	12,095,852	444,651				444,651	11,651,201	
Clothing & textiles	3,062,028	2,762,212				2,762,212	299,815	
Food	1,683	1,683				1,683	0	
Seeds,Plants		155,562				155,562	-155,562	
Water & Sanitation	3,622,039	724,594	173,454			898,048	2,723,991	
Medical & First Aid	1,036,598	485,799	38,116			523,915	512,683	
Teaching Materials	1,069,549	8,880	63,893			72,774	996,775	
Utensils & Tools	3,843,855	3,930,559				3,930,559	-86,705	
Other Supplies & Services	9,410,133	2,713,293	57,987			2,771,280	6,638,853	
ERU		968,899				968,899	-968,899	
Total Supplies	40,551,675	18,466,722	333,451			18,800,173	21,751,503	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	754,451	218,981			57,544	276,525	477,926	
Computers & Telecom	384,165	225,578			18,774	244,352	139,813	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	315,426	206,561			25,906	232,467	82,959	
Others Machinery & Equipment		6,287				6,287	-6,287	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	1,454,042	657,407			102,224	759,631	694,411	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	473,571	213,639			12,536	226,175	247,396	
Distribution & Monitoring	6,639,399	8,626,734	160		30,929	8,657,824	-2,018,425	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,676,798	175,067			14,524	189,591	2,487,207	
Total Transport & Storage	9,789,768	9,015,441	160		57,989	9,073,590	716,178	
Personnel								
International Staff	6,719,334	2,054,183	142,194		430,233	2,626,611	4,092,723	
Regionally Deployed Staff	69,335	67,980				67,980	1,355	
National Staff	1,209,476	148,122	2,099		64,825	215,046	994,430	
National Society Staff	4,366,404	1,060,073	85,367		100,703	1,246,144	3,120,260	
Consultants	332,499	88,198	1,844		19,654	109,696	222,803	
Total Personnel	12,697,048	3,418,556	231,505		615,416	4,265,476	8,431,572	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	2,777,451	378,143	18,417		13,739	410,299	2,367,151	
Total Workshops & Training	2,777,451	378,143	18,417		13,739	410,299	2,367,151	
General Expenditure								
Travel	554,700	263,270	2,455		11,026	276,752	277,949	
Information & Public Relation	448,679	131,037	3,915		12,153	147,105	301,575	
Office Costs	276,877	166,660	7		13,046	179,713	97,164	
Communications	328,703	163,697			33,631	197,328	131,375	
Professional Fees	120,831	14,778			176	14,954	105,877	
Financial Charges	411,162	972,727	34		60,331	1,033,092	-621,930	
Other General Expenses	133,855	29,671			825	30,496	103,359	
Total General Expenditure	2,274,807	1,741,840	6,411		131,188	1,879,439	395,368	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		997,500				997,500	-997,500	
Total Contributions & Transfers		997,500				997,500	-997,500	
Programme Support								
Program Support	4,443,118	2,030,074	56,325		70,794	2,157,194	2,285,925	
Total Programme Support	4,443,118	2,030,074	56,325		70,794	2,157,194	2,285,925	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		56,048,864	9,445,135			8,493,910	73,987,909	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		298,059	418				298,477	-298,477
Shared Services		750					750	-750
Total Services		298,809	418				299,227	-299,227
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		1,192,724	236,479			130,326	1,559,529	-1,559,529
Total Operational Provisions		1,192,724	236,479			130,326	1,559,529	-1,559,529
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	73,987,909	38,197,215	883,166			1,121,676	40,202,057	33,785,852
VARIANCE (C - D)		17,851,649	8,561,969			7,372,235	33,785,852	