

# Operations update



## Myanmar: Cyclone Nargis

Emergency appeal n° MDRMM002  
GLIDE n° **TC-2008-00057-MMR**  
Operations update n° 28  
19 April 2010

### SECOND YEAR REPORT

This report consists of an overview and analysis of the second year of operations covering April 2009 to April 2010, as well as an operations update on the progress of activities.

This operations update also includes a budget revision to CHF 71,110,196. The operational timeframe and the number of beneficiaries under this appeal remain as in the emergency appeal launched on 8 July 2008. As such, the emergency appeal is now fully covered.

**Period covered by this update:**  
April 2009 to April 2010

**Appeal target:** CHF 71,110,196 million

**Appeal coverage:** 100%

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



The schools project provides for 25 primary schools in two townships. Featuring improved design and specifications, a tube well for drinking water, water tank for rainwater collection, and a solar panel, the schools are the first of the kind in these locations and will serve as model templates for the future. The school in this picture is located in Phoe Yaung village in Bogale township. It was officially opened on 21 March. (Photo: Ei Ei Chan / IFRC)

### 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 IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).

### Summary:

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) recovery effort under the Cyclone Nargis operation is the largest in the cyclone-affected area, through its outreach to vulnerable communities, targeting 100,000 families across 13 townships. This outreach comprises assistance in health care, water and sanitation, shelter, and livelihoods, as well as a broad range of repairs to community infrastructure, schools and health centres that were damaged by the cyclone. The second year of the operation saw good progress in the implementation of activities across all programmes. The household shelter project in particular, saw significant advances thanks to concerted efforts

at headquarters and field-level to push the initiative through, despite unforeseen challenges and the constraints of the prolonged rainy season, to try and meet the needs of communities which had not yet recovered properly since the onslaught of the cyclone in May 2008.

Community participation has remained a strength across all programmes in the second year of operations owing to strong measures from MRCS to ensure that project activities are community-oriented, and involve the beneficiaries as far as possible in the targeting of assistance. Surveys and assessments have indicated that in the majority of cases, activities have led to improved capacity and resilience among communities.

Accountability towards beneficiaries has been strengthened through improvements instituted at field level. While individual project monitoring has been in practice since the first year of operations, streamlined monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts across all programmes at field level began in the latter half of 2009. Measures to strengthen this overarching initiative continue, with a greater integration of programme activities, and an improved cross-cutting focus in disaster risk reduction (DRR).

A substantial amount of capacity building across all programmes and support services has been undertaken during this second year of operations. This has been complemented by the production of Myanmar-language manuals and information, education and communication (IEC) materials which are either translations of new IFRC products or adaptations of existing material.

A preliminary review of the recovery and accountability framework across the shelter and livelihoods recovery programmes was conducted by representatives of three partner national societies and the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in November 2009.

The Nargis operation's mid-term review, conducted by a team of external consultants, began in early February and concluded in mid-March. The draft report is currently being reviewed.

The MRCS partnership meeting was held in Bangkok on 30 and 31 March. It saw the keen attendance of 16 partners, and was supported by representatives from the IFRC zone office in Kuala Lumpur, as well as the regional office in Bangkok. Discussions focused on support to the ongoing recovery work in the Nargis operation, and longer-term support to MRCS through its annual country appeal.

Planning on the transition of the Nargis operation to regular programming has gained momentum in recent months. IFRC is working closely and consulting with the MRCS executive committee on this process.

The second year of operations saw a reduction in the number of international staff authorized to work for the operation. This challenge has been addressed through the strategic realignment of responsibilities, increased capacity building and close coordination with MRCS. Multiple-entry visas for the existing Nargis and annual programme delegates have been renewed for a period of three months, and will be valid until the end of April. Applications for the next round of renewals have been submitted.

The Nargis appeal is fully covered as indicated in the latest budget revisions. Expenditure for the entire operation up to early April 2010 stands at approximately 66 per cent of the revised appeal.

With revisions to the budget now in place, and following discussions at the partnership meeting in Bangkok at the end of March, the shifts in operational focus will include stronger integration of project activities in a reduced number of village tracts, with an aim to provide an improved package of high quality support to vulnerable communities in the most isolated villages in the delta. This will be balanced by the demand to continue supporting a broad coverage of needs in the shelter and livelihoods programmes, where reports have indicated that significant needs remain, but with only minimal additional funding from its donors. Increased awareness of the need to improve the gender balance and advocating for support of the most vulnerable, such as landless casual workers, will be a priority focus in the concluding year of the Nargis operation

#### **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 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 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, Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Tides Foundation, Total Oil Company, UN Staff Coordinating Council, and a number of other private and corporate donors.

IFRC, on behalf of the Myanmar Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners for their 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 community 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/IFRC Cyclone Nargis operation targets 100,000 affected households in the 13 townships<sup>2</sup> of Kungyangon, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Pyapon, Bogale, Maubin, Mawlamyinegyun, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Twantay, Kawhmu, Myaungmya and Wakema<sup>3</sup>.

## Coordination and partnerships

### MRCS-IFRC coordination

The second year of operations has seen the strengthening of good cooperation and coordination between MRCS and IFRC. The main forums for such cooperation and information sharing have been regular operations management meetings and other daily and weekly meetings. MRCS and IFRC jointly participate on behalf of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in UN, ASEAN<sup>4</sup> and Tripartite Core Group (TCG)<sup>5</sup> meetings, and are core members of the TCG Recovery Forum in Myanmar.

### Movement coordination

Regular coordination meetings between MRCS, IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as partner national societies present in Myanmar, have continued.

#### *Strong partner national society support*

Thanks to the continued and generous support of partner national societies and other donors, funding requirements for the emergency appeal are fully covered.

#### *Joint partner national society review*

A joint review of the effectiveness of the recovery and accountability frameworks in directing the shelter and livelihoods programmes was conducted in Myanmar on 2-13 November 2009. The review team noted that beneficiaries of the programmes have benefited from the support provided and achieved positive outcomes for their recovery. The shelter and livelihoods programmes were found to have incorporated the principles of the accountability and recovery frameworks well and had established an effective and mature model for community participation. Overall, in the process of beneficiary selections, transparency, equity and impartiality were also found to have been well applied. The review team also suggested that the geographic spread of the programmes be narrowed in order to achieve an increased recovery impact at community level. The review report has been circulated to partner national societies.

#### *Mid-term Review*

A mid-term review of the Nargis operation was undertaken from early February to mid-March. Findings mirror many of the issues raised in the partner national society review of December 2009, and the draft report is currently being considered by MRCS and IFRC, and will be circulated to partners as soon as this is completed.

<sup>2</sup> The 13 townships span a total of 17,558 square kilometres. The Ayeyarwady Division totals approximately 33,535 sq km, while the Yangon Division is 9,852 sq km. Calculations were made by the Nargis operation's Geographical Information Systems unit and have been based on State Land Registration Department (SLRD) maps.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations

<sup>5</sup> The Tripartite Core Group comprises the Government of the Union of Myanmar, ASEAN and the UN.

### *Partnership Meeting*

The MRCS's annual partnership meeting was held in Bangkok from 30 to 31 March. It was attended by 16 partner national societies and national societies from Southeast Asia, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Participants were briefed on the Nargis operation's progress as well as its transition into regular programming, and MRCS plans for its annual programme funded by IFRC. A strong level of interest was shown by partners in supporting or expanding current support for the society's annual programme.

### **Inter-agency coordination**

Information exchange and inter-agency coordination has continued in Yangon and in the field. Highlights during the second year of operations follow:

- An appraisal of the coordination function and performance of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) country structure and the cluster system for the May 2008 to July 2009 period.
- The re-organization of the cluster system at Yangon and field levels, to reflect the change in operations from the emergency phase to recovery.
- The Post-Nargis Regional Partnership Conference organized by ASEAN, and held in Bangkok on 25 November 2009, which sought to fill a critical funding gap of USD 103 million.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Recovery Forum organized by the Tripartite Core Group held on 2 October in Yangon, with the Movement being represented jointly by MRCS and IFRC. This is aimed at:
  - Providing guidance on the structure for policy discussions on recovery following the conclusion of the TCG mandate in July this year;
  - Agreeing to a coherent transition of responsibilities for Nargis programme management; and,
  - Looking into procedures to provide wider support to humanitarian assistance across the country.
- IFRC is an observer to the humanitarian country team (HCT) core group and the HCT forum that replaced the IASC as the main forum for inter-agency coordination in Myanmar.

### **Initiatives outside the Cyclone Nargis emergency appeal**

Separate projects between MRCS and several partner national societies (outside the Nargis appeal but nevertheless relating to Nargis-affected areas) have continued. Updates on these projects have 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 (*see below*).

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**

### **The operation**

#### **Recovery in general**

With its outreach to vulnerable communities spanning 13 targeted townships in the Ayeyarwady Delta and Yangon Division, the MRCS/IFRC recovery effort is the largest in the cyclone-affected area. The second year of the Nargis operation has seen the continuation and strengthening of key features initiated in the first year. These comprise community participation, beneficiary accountability and satisfaction; monitoring and evaluation, integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR), and building capacity within MRCS. Details follow:

#### *Community participation*

Strong community participation has been ensured by the involvement of village tract recovery committees in the implementation of recovery programmes. The committees<sup>6</sup> which were established in the first year to represent 147 village tracts covered by the operation, and which comprise mainly inhabitants from the villages, have played a significant role in beneficiary selections and other aspects of project implementation, as well as updating communities on Red Cross activities. The committees are also assisting shelter technicians and field officers in checking the quality of materials supplied at local level for shelter projects such as the construction of household shelters and repairs to community buildings and infrastructure.

In addition, the active participation of larger sectors of communities i.e. entire villages or village tracts, has contributed to the success of recovery activities. These include:

<sup>6</sup> The committees were established between November 2008 and February 2009. 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. A village tract is the local administrative level below the township, and consists of a varying number of villages.

- Latrine constructions, and pond cleaning and rehabilitation (under the *water, sanitation and hygiene promotion* programme).
- Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities undertaken at village level by trained community volunteers (under the *CBHFA programme*).
- Communities being the driving force behind the success of the project on repairs to community buildings or infrastructure (*shelter programme*).
- Heads of households and other community members assisting local carpenters in constructing homes (*household shelter*).
- The inclusion of the head teacher and one community member in the school construction supervisory committee present in the two townships where constructions are taking place (*school constructions*). In addition, a quality control plan has been drafted jointly by MRCS and IFRC, and this is aimed at providing communities (beneficiaries and village tract recovery committees) as well as hub staff and volunteers, with tools to monitor and report on minimum standards for shelter materials.



A community volunteer talks to villagers in Bogale township about the importance of disease prevention. An expansive network of 3,457 community volunteers has been trained in Community-Based Health and First Aid, from the start of recovery activities in Sept 2008 to March this year. They are the driving force behind the provision of basic health care and first aid to affected communities, and disease prevention and improved hygiene at household and school-level, thus helping communities to build or strengthen their resilience towards future disasters or emergencies. (Photo: Thomas Myint Ngwe / Myanmar Red Cross Society)

Another positive outcome of the Nargis operation is the stimulation of the local economy – this has been made possible through the large-scale procurement of local materials for shelter and livelihoods activities, and the accompanying increase in demand for local transportation and labour. As an example, Phase 1 of the household shelter project alone saw the engagement of about 130 local suppliers.

#### *Building capacity and resilience among communities*

The integration of community level-disaster risk reduction components in recovery activities has also led to improved capacity and resilience among communities, thus helping them be better prepared for future disasters or emergencies. Examples are:

- The presence of 3,457 community volunteers trained in community-based health and first aid, across 13 townships, which has helped provide vulnerable communities with access to basic healthcare and first aid, as well as guide communities to engage in improved hygiene and disease prevention.
- Water security or self-sufficiency of communities, thanks to rehabilitated or new communal ponds and wells, as well as the construction or installation of water tanks in schools and community buildings; and community-level operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities.
- Villagers who now have the know-how to construct latrines for their homes and maintain them, while practising good hygiene.
- Equipping Red Cross posts and schools with latrines and water tanks, in order to enable communities to practise improved hygiene and disease prevention.
- The instruction of local carpenters and heads of households in *building-back-better* techniques when constructing household shelters.
- The construction of schools which also serve as cyclone shelters.
- Paddy farmers who now have agricultural technical know-how to improve paddy yield.
- The protection of agricultural land through river embankment repairs (included in cash-for-work projects); and,
- Training representatives of vulnerable villages in community-based disaster risk management – these villagers are now implementing preparedness measures among their communities. These villages have also been equipped with early warning equipment.

#### *Beneficiary accountability*

The complaints/appeals procedures for beneficiaries were improved in the latter half of 2009 through the establishment of a centralized registration system at the hub and headquarters level. Notice boards and mailboxes in village tracts/villages introduced in the first year of operations have continued to serve as an

important means of communication between beneficiaries and the Red Cross – these include letters of requests and complaints which have been acted upon or used as guides in the implementation of new phases of activities.

However, the main factor in the success achieved by MRCS in being transparent and accountable towards communities is the face-to-face discussions between hub personnel and villagers during frequent meetings or daily monitoring visits by various hub technical officers, and monitoring and evaluation officers.

#### *Beneficiary satisfaction*

Individual monitoring of projects as well as feedback received from the field indicates the satisfaction of communities with several activities. These include:

- Household shelter project
- Repairs to community buildings and infrastructure
- Red Cross posts
- Cash-for-work project
- Fertilizer support for paddy farmers
- Health education and hygiene promotion sessions which have led to improved hygiene and disease prevention.
- Latrine constructions which have also led to improved hygiene and disease prevention; and
- The construction of rainwater harvesting structures such as Ferro cement tanks built in schools and which can also serve wider communities during emergencies.

Another measure to gauge satisfaction is an ongoing beneficiary satisfaction survey of 1,600 household shelter recipients<sup>7</sup>, which is part of monitoring and evaluation efforts for the household shelter project. Early analysis indicates a high level of satisfaction.

Yet another factor in the positive response of communities has been found in an analysis of the database on household shelter beneficiaries – the analysis confirms the high level of vulnerability among beneficiaries and the appropriateness of the checks and balances within the beneficiary selection process which include the publishing of draft and final lists, and spot-check verifications. Positive feedback from beneficiaries is also evident in random beneficiary feedback profiles included in monthly hub situation reports received from the field.

#### *Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)<sup>8</sup>*

An overarching monitoring and evaluation initiative which the operation first made a commitment towards in late 2008 gained momentum in the second year of operations (in mid-2009), with the appointment and training of monitoring and evaluation officers based in the field. The quality and content of monitoring and evaluation reports (covering each programme), have improved over the past few months as a result of regular follow-up and on-the-job training. These reports are aiding in the planning of programme activities, and alerting managers to challenges. Efforts to strengthen this initiative will continue.

*National society capacity building* – see MRCS *capacity* section towards the end of this document

#### **Progress and challenges in programme implementation and management**

The rainy season (May to September 2009) which extended till October, hampered the travel of recovery teams and the transportation of materials and supplies, thus slowing down activities across all sectors. Short suspensions were also faced in the household shelter project (as a result of the revision of the cash component of the project) and the construction of schools (to accommodate design and specification upgrades, thus enabling the buildings to double as emergency evacuation centres), as well as the asset recovery project (livelihoods). Programme implementation in most sectors also experienced a slight slow-down for a few months due to the focus of operations (including the use of hub resources) on the household shelter programme. Nevertheless, on the whole, the second year of operations saw generally good outreach of all programmes to affected communities.

In reference to programme management, challenges were encountered in the second year of operations as IFRC had to function with a significantly smaller team of international staff, from 19 to 10, as a result of a general reduction in the number of visas issued to international aid agencies. This change took place between May and July 2009. The gap<sup>9</sup> in human resources was addressed through the appointment of several national staff such as

<sup>7</sup> This represents about 20 per cent of beneficiaries reached through the first phase of the household shelter project. Updates on the outcome of the survey will be shared in the next operations update.

<sup>8</sup> The groundwork in late 2008 and the first half of 2009, was supported by Danish Red Cross.

<sup>9</sup> The finance and administration, psychosocial support and reporting delegates were also relocated to Bangkok. After six months, the finance and administration delegate rejoined the team in Yangon.

two more field officers, a livelihoods officer, water and sanitation officers, and a logistics officer, as well as the strengthening of personnel resources and capacities within MRCS.

## BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK

### SHELTER



**“Our new home protects us during heavy rains and even the baby sleeps soundly.”**

*A 30-year-old mother of five, from Thone Kyaing village in Maubin township (note: fifth child not in photo). (Photo: Nant Nay Zar Tun / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### LIVELIHOODS



**“Before I got a boat from the Red Cross, I was using a fish-trap but it was only enough for my meals. With the boat, I can do more fishing and sell the catch”.**

*Village member, 72, from Kyee Chaung village in Kyaiklat township. (Photo: Yin Yin Myint / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH & FIRST AID



**“Health education is good for our village. We have the opportunity to learn when you (Red Cross) come and share your knowledge with us.”**

*Farmer, 62, Hti Phar village in Kungyangon township. (Photo: Myo Ma Ma Kyaw / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT



**“We can live a normal life now although it is hard”**

*Community member, 20, on the psychosocial support he and his two siblings received. They lost their parents and youngest brother in the cyclone which hit their village, Tha Pyay Chaung, in Mawlamyinegyun township. (Photo: May Myat Swe / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION



**“Our school water tank was damaged by the cyclone. Now, our new cement tank can hold 5,000 gallons of clean water.”**

*Headmistress of Nyaung Chaung Primary School, Maubin township. (Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RISK REDUCTION



**“We learnt about reducing risks, how to ensure there is enough food and safe drinking water, and identify evacuation buildings and routes.”**

*Leader (29) of War Kauk village in Kyaiklat township, on the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management multiplier training he attended with 29 fellow villagers. The village has since formed six focus groups geared towards responding effectively towards future disasters or emergencies. (Photo: Yin Yin Myint / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### Nargis operation recovery programmes

June 2008 to January 2010		Overall targets (2008-2011)
Activity	Households reached	
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>	Rehabilitation of communal ponds, construction of new ponds, rehabilitation of wells, construction of new wells, construction of large rainwater collection tanks, installation of rainwater tanks	38,654 households including 17,000 school children
	Latrine constructions	31,633 households <sup>10</sup>
September 2008 to March 2010		Overall targets (2008-2011)
Activity	Households reached	
<b>Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)</b>	Access to basic healthcare and first aid; health education	69,140 households including 75,789 school children
	Trained community volunteers: 3,457	5,000 community volunteers
	Red Cross volunteers trained as facilitators: 247	<i>not applicable</i>
October 2008 to Jan 2010		Overall targets (2008-2011)
Activity	Households reached	
<b>Psychosocial support<sup>11</sup></b>	Approximately 100 community activities including competitions; distributions of recreation kits to communities and children	10,000 households and children in 465 schools
	Trained Red Cross Volunteers and community volunteers: 737	<i>not applicable</i>
February 2009 to March 2010		Overall targets (2009-2011)
Activity	Households/townships reached	
<b>Shelter</b>	Household shelter	8,000 households
	Red Cross posts	57 posts in 13 townships
	Repairs to community buildings or infrastructure	84 buildings/infrastructure in 11 townships
	Sub-rural health centres	10 ongoing in 6 townships
	Primary schools	6 completed and 19 ongoing in 2 townships

<sup>10</sup> While the overall target has been reached, the majority of figures represent distributions of latrine construction materials to households with the aim that these households construct the latrines themselves using model latrines built by water and sanitation teams, as guides. The figures above include a total of 1,435 model latrines which have been built across 13 townships.

<sup>11</sup> Psychosocial support activity figures will be updated upon the conclusion of the ongoing review of the programme.

**Nargis operation recovery programmes (continued)**

	November 2008 - March 2010		Overall targets (2008-2011)
	Activity	Households/beneficiaries reached	
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Cash-for-work	6,944 households	12,000 households
	Asset-based recovery for farmers, fishermen and small businessmen	7,000 households	15,500 households
	Community tree-planting	42 projects in 11 townships (142,727 saplings)	75 projects
	January 2009-March 2010		Overall targets (2009-2011)
	Activity	Households/beneficiaries reached	
<b>Disaster preparedness and risk reduction</b>	Community-based disaster risk management training	72 villages (2,160 direct beneficiaries and 180,000 indirect beneficiaries)	180 villages (5,400 direct beneficiaries & 540,000 indirect beneficiaries)
	Disaster preparedness including early warning equipment (one set of 1 loud speakers and 1 stretcher per village); awareness generation (IEC materials) and mitigation	72 villages (180,000 indirect beneficiaries)	180 villages (540,000 indirect beneficiaries)
	Response preparedness for Red Cross Volunteers in selected vulnerable townships nationwide	108 RCVs	268 RCVs in 17 States/Divisions (nationwide)
	School-based disaster risk reduction	<i>not applicable</i>	420 students and 40 teachers in 20 schools (10,000 indirect beneficiaries) for 2010-2011
	Disaster preparedness stock	5,000 packs	15,000 packs
	Telephone line installations or purchases for hub or branch offices	10	40

## RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

Revisions to recovery programmes are reflected in updated individual tables which can be found [here](#), along with the Cyclone Nargis programme agreement [annex](#) (E). In addition, the combined table above provides an overview of activity progress across all programmes.

### 1 Shelter

#### Progress and achievements

During the second year of operations, the shelter programme saw an immense scale-up, notably in the household shelter project. The construction of Red Cross posts; repairs to community buildings and infrastructure; school constructions; and sub-rural health centre constructions, have also seen good progress. Details follow:



The variety of shelters above symbolizes the choices in design, size and type of materials, provided to beneficiaries through the household shelter project.

(Photos: Nant Nay Zar Tun, Aung Thu Phy, Nyi Nyi Zaw, and Myo Kyaw Thu / Myanmar Red Cross Society)

#### Household shelter

Initiated in February 2009, the first phase of this project<sup>12</sup> has benefited 7,614 households who had not recovered from Cyclone Nargis and were living in sub-standard shelter or were still living with host families. The successful implementation of this project and the fact that there continues to be substantial unmet need<sup>13</sup> in reference to

<sup>12</sup> The project saw a short suspension during the early stages of implementation to accommodate a revision to its cash component.

<sup>13</sup> As reported by the Shelter Working Group (UN Habitat) and the recent Periodic Review III. See also Footnote 40.

household shelter, led to a second phase of constructions for another 8,500 families across nine townships. The implementation of this latter phase began in January 2010 and is scheduled to be completed by October this year.

The success factors of the household shelter project include its speed of implementation - from procurement to delivery to construction<sup>14</sup> - and the fact that beneficiaries have been consulted and engaged with from start to finish, and get to choose the design and size of their shelters, as well as the type of construction materials – all of which have led to positive feedback from communities. This project has also been cited as a success story by other aid agencies in the field.

#### *Construction of 25 primary schools (60ft by 30ft) in Bogale and Pyapon townships*

Begun in November 2009, this project is scheduled for completion in May this year. The schools feature improved design and specifications<sup>15</sup> enabling them to be used as emergency evacuation centres<sup>16</sup>. Each school is equipped with a deep tube well for drinking water, rainwater collection tank and a solar panel. The schools will also each receive a grant for fencing, landscaping and playground furniture. This fund will be managed through the school committee chaired by the head teacher.

The improvements have been welcomed by communities and the Ministry of Education as the schools are believed to be the first of their kind to be built in these locations, and will provide a model template for the future. The first school was officially opened in Bogale township on 21 March.

#### *Red Cross posts*

This project provides for the construction of 100 Red Cross posts across all 13 townships targeted under the Nargis operation. Initiated in July 2009, it is scheduled for completion in May this year. It has been well-received by communities - the primary function of these buildings is to enable MRCS and communities (village tract recovery committees, villagers and others) to conduct meetings, training and awareness sessions, disseminate information, treat minor illnesses or injuries, and organize other health activities. In some locations, these posts are being used as mini-reference centres housing information such as agricultural know-how for farmers. UNICEF and WHO, together with the municipal health authorities, have also expressed interest in using these buildings as vaccination centres for their annual campaigns.

A second phase, prompted by the positive feedback from communities, is scheduled to begin in May.

#### *Construction of 20 sub-rural health centres*

As with the schools project, these centres have been designed to resist typical storms, floods and earthquakes prevalent in the region. Each centre will be provided with a deep tube well, rainwater collection tank and a solar panel. Phase 1 of this project which provides for 10 centres in six townships (Dedaye, Ngapudaw, Pyapon, Kungyangon, Kawhmu and Twantay), began in January this year and is scheduled for completion by October 2010. A second phase of another ten centres is scheduled to be launched in May and completed by October 2010.

#### *Repairs to community buildings and infrastructure*

This project has been very well received by communities, and is indeed driven by them as it is the communities who are lending support to local carpenters selected to carry out the repairs. MRCS/IFRC does not provide any technical supervision on this project but provides advice when requested. Initiated in September 2009, it is scheduled for completion in April 2010. As this project has been very well-received by communities and has made a positive impact on their general wellbeing, a second phase of 120 repairs is expected to begin in April and be completed by October this year. Community buildings and infrastructure repaired comprise monasteries and other religious buildings, libraries, schools, community centres, jetties, and foot bridges.

#### *Community storm protection<sup>17</sup>*

The final form of this project will depend on identified needs and the capacity to implement within the operation time period.

*For progress on shelter programme activities, see table on Nargis operation recovery programmes*

### **Challenges**

The most significant challenges were encountered in the household shelter programme and the construction of schools (*see Recovery section for details*).

<sup>14</sup> An average shelter takes approximately four to six days to be completed.

<sup>15</sup> These include reinforced concrete frames and raised floors of 5 feet above ground level.

<sup>16</sup> The buildings have been designed to resist storms, floods and earthquakes prevalent in the region.

<sup>17</sup> These are Grade 2 cyclone-resistant shelters.

### BEFORE & AFTER



This community library in Thone Kyaing village in Maubin township underwent much-needed refurbishment works in late 2009, thanks to the 'repairs to community buildings and infrastructure' project. The library which includes reference materials on agriculture and livestock breeding is now operational, for the benefit of 638 households from both Thone Kyaing village and neighbouring Tha Pyay Kone village. (Photo: U Si Thu Hein / Myanmar Red Cross Society)

## **PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT**

### ***MRCS-Japanese Red Cross Society***

The construction of 60 storm-resistant schools commenced towards the end of 2009. A total of 15 schools were completed by mid-March, and the remainder is scheduled for completion before the new school year begins in June this year. The schools feature the same improved design and specifications as those of IFRC-funded schools.

### ***MRCS-Taiwan Red Cross Organization***

Two integrated shelter-schools 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 MRCS/IFRC.

### ***MRCS-Singapore Red Cross***

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

### ***MRCS-Malaysian Red Crescent***

This project provides for the construction of a multipurpose integrated Red Cross centre-shelter and a sub-rural health centre in Mawlamyinegyun township. Construction of the Red Cross centre has begun and 95 per cent of works has been completed so far.

### ***MRCS-Magen David Adom***

The construction of a primary school<sup>18</sup> in a village in Ngapudaw township was initiated in 2009 and completed in February 2010. The school was handed over to the district education authorities on 7 April by an executive committee member of MRCS and the Israeli Ambassador to Myanmar.

## **2 Livelihoods**

### **Progress and achievements**

The livelihoods programme saw three main successes in the second year of operations. These were the cash-for-work project, fertilizer distributions to paddy farmers, and the asset recovery project.

<sup>18</sup> As the school features brick nogging material (and not reinforced concrete as is the case with MRCS/IFRC and MRCS/Japanese Red Cross projects), its construction period was shorter.

### *Cash-for-work project*

Consisting of two phases, this project began in November 2008 and ended in May 2009. It was found to be an effective interim intervention as it provided 6,944 cyclone survivors with much-needed cash for basic necessities such as meals and household needs. Indeed, the project's effectiveness and the knowledge gained by MRCS, enabled the national society to launch small-scale cash-for-work projects in the later part of 2009, to help alleviate the day-to-day hardships of affected communities<sup>19</sup>.

As a result of monitoring of Phase 1 and 2 cash-for-work projects in late 2009 after the rainy season, minor repairs or maintenance works<sup>20</sup> to some of these projects have been conducted in 40 village tracts across ten townships.



**Farmers in Kungyangon township discuss pest control methods.**  
(Photo: Gurudatta Shirodkar/International Federation)

### *Fertilizer distributions to paddy farmers*

This project was found to be a timely and effective intervention for 3,994 farmers, in terms of improved paddy yield and the proper utilization of fertilizers and cash. Launched in April 2009 and completed in October the same year, it was followed by community-level agriculture training for the same farmers, conducted in collaboration with Myanmar Agriculture Services, a unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

### *Asset recovery project*

This project promises to be another useful intervention, as it is assisting 11,500 beneficiaries across 11 townships recover their livelihoods or set up new means of making a living. The assistance comprises materials such as fishing boats, nets and other equipment (*for fishermen*); fertilizers and/or seeds, agricultural tools and materials (*crop farmers*); pigs, chickens and ducks (*livestock farmers*); and sewing machines or grocery items (*small business entrepreneurs*). Distribution of materials and equipment began early this year and is expected to be completed by May.

### **Asset recovery packages**

Sector	Cost of materials	Direct cash support	Total package (MMK)
Agriculture	80,000	30,000	110,000
Livestock	80,000	30,000	110,000
Small businesses	80,000	30,000	110,000
Fisheries	100,000	30,000	130,000

### *Tree -planting*

Implemented from July to October 2009, this project saw the planting of shade tree saplings across 94 villages in 11 townships. Implemented in collaboration with the Department of Forestry, it was aimed at restoring natural resources damaged by the cyclone and promoting environmental protection. Project monitoring begun in November, found a substantial level of loss, with the overall survival rate standing at 46 per cent. The loss was due mainly to heavy rains and flooding in the immediate period after planting, and high temperatures at later stages. In some locations, soil conditions were found to be unsuitable. Monitoring continues until May this year, and the learning gained will be used in the next phase of this project.

*For progress on livelihoods activities, see table on Nargis operation recovery programmes*

<sup>19</sup> These comprised a project in Labutta for 100 beneficiaries affected by storms, and a project in Mawlamyinegyun for 150 beneficiaries who lacked basic necessities during the pre-harvest season. The total number of beneficiaries reached through the overall cash-for-work project includes those reached through these later projects conducted between October 2009 and February 2010.

<sup>20</sup> Communities were provided with materials such as sand, cement and gravel to conduct the repairs.

## Challenges

The main challenge encountered was the postponement of the implementation of the asset recovery project, following a request from the authorities for clarification and agreement on the methods of disbursement of cash under this project<sup>21</sup>. See also *Recovery* section above.



Farmers in Maubin township harvest paddy.  
(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)



A duck is vaccinated in Kungyangon township, as part of the asset-based recovery project which aims to assist livestock farmers, crop farmers, fishermen, and small businessmen, regain their livelihoods or venture into new ways of making a living. (Photo: Hay Mar Than / Myanmar Red Cross Society)

## PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

### **MRCS-French Red Cross**

Two types of livelihoods activities were conducted in Mawlamyinegyun township between May 2009 and March 2010:

- Cash-for-work projects involving repairs and improvements to damaged village-level infrastructure such as footpaths (49,200 ft), culverts (4), jetties (8) and foot bridges (4).
- Helping households recover economic security/assets damaged or lost as a result of Cyclone Nargis. These assets covered fishing (226 nets and 229 boats) and livestock (230 pigs and 5,750 ducks).

The activities supported 3,649 direct beneficiaries and 18,573 indirect beneficiaries cumulatively, across four village tracts in 28 villages. Project successes include the establishment and maintenance of solidarity funds which enabled villagers to borrow money for livelihoods purposes and make repayments in kind, and the training of technicians within community-based organizations to maintain village-level infrastructure built during the project. Following the conclusion of the project in March this year, monitoring activities are being handed over to the MRCS township branch whose volunteers will continue to monitor and follow-up on completed activities.

## **Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)**

### **Progress and achievements**

The CBHFA<sup>22</sup> programme has seen a continuance of community-oriented activities aimed at disease prevention and improved hygiene. The expansive community volunteer base established during the first year of operations has continued to grow (standing at 3,457 today) and is instrumental in the drafting of community action plans and the implementation of activities set out in those plans. Termed as community-initiated activities, they comprise mainly health education sessions for communities (including disease awareness and prevention), and hygiene promotion for school children.

<sup>21</sup> Despite this challenge, the first phase of the asset recovery project began in early 2010 and is scheduled for completion by May.

<sup>22</sup> It should be noted that in Myanmar, the transition from community-based first aid (CBFA) to the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach is ongoing, and as such, not all elements of CBHFA have been adopted and put into practice.



A total of 75,789 children across 13 targeted townships have been reached through school-based hygiene promotions, since the start of community-based health and first aid recovery activities in September 2008. (Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

Collaboration with the water and sanitation programme in hygiene promotion activities has also continued – for example, the construction of water tanks and latrines in schools, villages and for Red Cross posts, by water and sanitation teams have been complemented by hygiene promotion activities by health teams.

Hub health officers and Red Cross volunteers trained in CBHFA have also conducted H1N1 human influenza awareness-raising campaigns in schools and among communities, and tuberculosis (TB) review trips and visits to patients.

A CBFA review was conducted in October and November, and findings have been used to guide planning and activities as well as the development of the CBHFA-in-action programme. Similarly, findings of a knowledge, attitude and practice survey<sup>23</sup> conducted in December are being used to guide community-oriented activities. The health status of households, as well as their environmental hygiene practices are also being assessed, and used to guide distributions<sup>24</sup> - this initiative began in September through household monitoring conducted by community volunteers<sup>25</sup>.

#### *Commercial first aid training*

The increased first aid capacity among Red Cross volunteers<sup>26</sup>, has also contributed towards the strengthening of the Myanmar Red Cross Society's capacity and indeed, reputation, in conducting commercial first aid courses for aid agencies, companies and hotels. In 2009, MRCS generated income through a total of 23 commercial first aid courses, which were conducted by trained staff and volunteers, in the Yangon Division and Ayeyarwady Delta.

*For progress on CBHFA activities, see table on Nargis operation recovery programmes*

#### **Challenges**

No major challenges were encountered during the second year of operations, other than recruiting replacements for the significant number of resignations among health officers at field and headquarters level which took place in the first year of operations from Dec 2008 to early 2009<sup>27</sup>. The resignations were due to job opportunities at other organizations. See also the *Recovery* section.

<sup>23</sup> This survey was conducted in the same 30 village tracts (across 13 townships) covered by the baseline survey of Dec 2008.

<sup>24</sup> Distributions of mosquito nets, hygiene kits; and information, education and communication (IEC) materials.

<sup>25</sup> One volunteer: 20 households.

<sup>26</sup> A total of 247 Red Cross volunteers were trained as CBHFA facilitators under the Nargis operation.

<sup>27</sup> In recent months, the recruitment of replacements for Health Officers was halted, in view of the upcoming transition of the Nargis operation into regular programming.

## **PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT**

### ***MRCS-French Red Cross***

Renovation works were carried out on the township hospital and a station hospital in Mawlamyinegyun township, from early 2009 to early 2010. Both hospitals which cumulatively serve a population of about 256,872 beneficiaries, have also been provided with equipment such as surgical and laboratory instruments.

### ***MRCS-Thai Red Cross***

Projects comprise the construction of a rural health centre and a 16-bed hospital in Pyapon township; and a new national blood centre in Yangon. The blood centre was officially opened in March – the guest of honour at the function was HRH Princess Mara Chakri Sirindhorn who is the Executive Vice-President of Thai Red Cross. Also in attendance was the Thai Red Cross secretary-general. The health centre and hospital are under construction and are scheduled for completion in the third quarter of 2010. Thai Red Cross has also donated 100 vials of anti-snake venom to MRCS.



**A community volunteer distributes mosquito nets to a vulnerable family. Distributions of health-related items complement community-initiated activities which focus on disease prevention and improved hygiene. Community volunteers across all 13 targeted townships have been trained in Community-Based Health and First Aid since the start of the CBHFA recovery activities in Sept 2008. (Photo: Tin Tin Wai / Myanmar Red Cross Society)**

### ***MRCS-Singapore Red Cross***

See *Shelter* section.

### ***MRCS-Malaysian Red Crescent***

See *Shelter* section.

## **Psychosocial support (PSP)**

### **Progress and achievements**

Community-oriented activities for affected villagers continued across the 13 targeted townships during the second year of operations. These include cooking, singing, swimming and boat racing competitions, as well as debates and poetry recitals – all of which have generally been well received by communities because of the spirit of fun and improved wellbeing shared by all.

Communities have also been using community kits for recreation<sup>28</sup>, while in schools and other child-based institutions, children have been making use of recreational kits.<sup>29</sup>

PSP-trained Red Cross volunteers and health officers, and TOT (training of trainers) instructors, participated in refresher training



**Recreation kits are helping improve the well-being of children in 465 schools and child-based institutions across 13 townships. (Photo: Thomas Myint Ngwe/ Myanmar Red Cross Society)**

<sup>28</sup> A total of 668 community kits were distributed across the 13 townships from February to June 2009. They include radios, and carom, volleyball and badminton sets.

<sup>29</sup> A total of 667 recreational kits were distributed to 465 child-based institutions. Comprising story books, drawing books, board games and music instruments, the kits were distributed from late 2009 to March this year.

in the second half of 2009, and this was followed by monitoring activities.

A review of PSP activities aimed at assessing the social impact on communities was conducted through surveys in three selected townships in late January this year. This has been followed by an ongoing revision of PSP activities with more focus on peer group activities.

*For progress on CBHFA activities, see the table on Nargis operation recovery programmes*

### Challenges

The psychosocial support delegate and her MRCS counterpart had to deal with new work modalities, in view of the delegate's relocation to Bangkok from end of June 2009 till her end of mission in November 2009. Since then, the PSP programme has been managed by the IFRC health coordinator, in partnership with the MRCS PSP coordinator.

The widespread nature of the disaster and the large number of affected communities, meant that the psychosocial support extended by PSP-trained volunteers during the emergency and early recovery phase of the Nargis operation, could not be followed up with more support, on an individual and consistent basis. As such, plans are underway to target two specific townships for the purposes of providing consistent psychosocial support, and tracking the impact of such support.

*See also the Recovery section.*



Community-oriented activities for affected villagers, such as boat racing, continued across the 13 targeted townships during the second year of operations. (Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### Progress and achievements

Several achievements have been recorded during the second year of operations:

The seven water treatment units which were used at the height of the dry season (February to May 2009) in five townships, continued to operate up to end of June to meet the needs of communities who had limited water supply or whose water sources, although rehabilitated, were not safe for drinking purposes. By October, all units were dismantled and moved to the warehouse in Yangon to be cleaned, maintained and made ready for emergency response activities, along with the four other units used in the emergency phase.

This has also meant that the self-sufficiency of communities has been created or strengthened, through a variety of activities: pond cleaning



The water and sanitation programme has provided 38,654 households including 17,000 school children with access to safe water, since the start of recovery activities in June 2008. (Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

and rehabilitation; the construction or installation of rainwater harvesting tanks; the rehabilitation or creation of wells; and latrine constructions.

*For progress on these activities, see the table on Nargis operations recovery programme*

Significant capacity building has also been seen in this programme. See the 'MRCS Capacity' section for details.

### Challenges

The most significant challenges encountered have been in human resources – see *Recovery* section for details. In addition, the resignation of the MRCS coordinator at the headquarters in Yangon in June 2009 presented a number of challenges, but a replacement was found in a former water and sanitation engineer from one of MRCS hub offices – this development is testimony to the capacity that the Nargis operation has helped to build within MRCS.

### International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) support

Following the conclusion of its support under the Nargis appeal (water and habitat activities in support of communities in Dedaye township and the sub-township of Amar) in December 2008, ICRC has assisted in further capacity-building initiatives such as training in the construction of Ferro cement tanks, the operation and maintenance of borehole drilling machines and water purification units, for water and sanitation teams from all nine hubs, as well as local masons and community volunteers.



A total of 31,633 households are now getting access to better sanitation and are engaging in improved hygiene practices thanks to the latrine constructions project which has been complemented by hygiene promotion activities. (Photo 1: Thet Aung / Myanmar Red Cross Society; Photo 2: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

## PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT

### **MRCS-French Red Cross**

Water and sanitation activities in six village tracts across Mawlamyinegyun township, were completed in late 2009. They have benefited 25,869 direct beneficiaries and 45,373 indirect beneficiaries located across 99 villages. Activities included the creation of new ponds, construction of rainwater harvesting tanks and installation of pond sand filters, distribution of ceramic water filters as well as the establishment of water management groups comprising community members, and training for these members. The project was extended for a further three months until the end of March 2010, to ensure the sustainability of completed activities. As of the end of March this year, activities have begun to be handed over to the township branch of MRCS whose volunteers will continue, with a focus on ceramic water filters. The township branch is also being provided with an income generating activity which will allow the financing of activities to be carried out by volunteers.

## **6 Disaster preparedness and risk reduction**

### **Progress and achievements**

The second year of the Nargis operation saw the launch of the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) programme following the review of the MRCS disaster management programme in early 2009. The CBDRM programme has enabled communities in 112 villages<sup>30</sup> to be trained in disaster risk management. Team leader training was also provided for 65 leaders selected from the overall 3,360 villagers trained under the

<sup>30</sup> Of this number, 72 of these communities are located in areas affected by the Cyclone Nargis disaster in May 2008.

programme. Conducted from February to late 2009, the programme also saw all 112 villages provided with early warning and disaster response equipment comprising one hand-held loudspeaker and one stretcher per community. Also complementing this initiative was the distribution of information, education and communication materials. A second batch of 72 communities from Nargis and non-Nargis areas has been identified for CBDRM training for 2010. A training-of-trainers course in vulnerability and capacity assessments was organized in February this year, to strengthen the implementation of community-based disaster management programmes such as CBDRM.

Another significant effort undertaken has been the logistics capacity assessment which included a review of the capacity, management and communications systems of 20 warehouses throughout the country. This was conducted from April to August 2009, and followed by upgrading works for five targeted warehouses. This effort has been complemented by a logistics and disaster management training initiative for 90 G1s, 2 i-Cs<sup>31</sup> and warehouse volunteers from Nargis and non-Nargis areas. Training began in March this year and will be completed by July.

Other initiatives undertaken include the translation of the *Sphere*<sup>32</sup> document and its impending distribution to all township branches; and the standardization of disaster preparedness stock. Communications has also been strengthened through the installation of telephone lines or purchase of CDMA<sup>33</sup> telephones in ten townships<sup>34</sup>, as well as the provision of radios<sup>35</sup> to communities in all 13 affected townships.



**This Red Cross post in Mawlamyinegun township which is being equipped with latrines and a water tank, is an example of the integration of disaster risk reduction measures within core recovery activities. Such integration will provide vulnerable communities with improved hygiene and disease prevention, as well as water security, and thus help them cope better during future disasters or emergencies. (Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)**

In reference to contingency planning, MRCS finalized its multi-hazards contingency plan in March this year – the plan caters for two different disaster scenarios across the country: (1) medium-size, affecting between 50,000 and 200,000 people, and (2) a large-scale disaster affecting more than 200,000 people. MRCS has also been involved in the finalization of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) response plan to future disasters.

*For progress on programme activities, see the table on Nargis operations recovery programmes*

### Challenges

Organizational follow-up, the continued use of trained participants, and refresher training for participants, in order to have the desired response during disasters, were areas identified during the first year of operations, to be in need of strengthening. Activities implemented in line with the recommendations of the disaster management review (such as the community-based disaster risk management programme), are positive first steps towards addressing this challenge.

<sup>31</sup> G1: 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 & Divisional Supervisory Committees. 2 i-C: Second-in-command who is the manager of a township Red Cross Volunteer brigade. The head of a township Red Cross branch is the Township Medical Officer.

<sup>32</sup> Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)

<sup>33</sup> Restricted access portable phones

<sup>34</sup> Of the 10 installations or purchases funded by the Nargis Appeal, three were made in Nargis-affected townships

<sup>35</sup> The radios comprised 668 units contained in community kits distributed under the PSP programme, and an additional 40 distributed to Patheingyi township because of increased needs identified in the area.

## **SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **Organizational development**

#### **Progress and achievements**

##### *Transition process*

Transition planning began in the early stages of the second year of operations, and has gained momentum in recent months. The most significant of these efforts comprise the transition team's meeting with the MRCS executive committee in early 2010, to seek policy guidance on core areas such as assets, programmes and projects, structures and systems, headquarters and human resources. This was followed by the committee's articulated vision of the national society's post-Nargis activities which has been widely disseminated to MRCS and IFRC staff. A plan of action is in process, and includes programme-level activities.

##### *MRCS country-wide initiatives independent of Cyclone Nargis*

A thorough analysis of the overall structure of MRCS and its systems and procedures, was completed by the organizational development delegate in early 2010. The executive committee is now studying this as well as accompanying recommendations. It has also confirmed that the strategic plan review process will be undertaken in November this year.

##### *Finance development support*

Capacity building conducted during the second year of operations included the installation of a new financial system at hub level (new software and computers). A finance workshop was held on new financial regulations and procedures which were developed with the support of the IFRC regional finance unit. An accounting handbook for hub offices was also produced.

##### *Volunteers*

As in the emergency and early recovery phases of operations, volunteers have been a driving force in the implementation of activities across all programmes during the second year of the Nargis operation. Numbering<sup>36</sup> between 655 and 888, Red Cross volunteers have served as links with affected communities through the following areas: water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; basic first aid, community-based health and first aid activities, psychosocial support, livelihoods, shelter, community development, logistics, and emergency response.

New recruits in all Nargis targeted townships during the second year of operations numbered 3,449.

#### **Challenges**

The transition of the MRCS headquarters (from Yangon to Naypyidaw, the new Federal administrative capital), which began in stages about one year ago, and continues today, has the potential to disrupt the implementation of Nargis operation activities. As such, the country office has been working closely with the MRCS leadership to ensure that key staff members remain available and focused on their specific Nargis responsibilities. The country office is also supporting the MRCS human resources unit in its planning to address the possibility that some staff members may be unable to relocate to the new capital.

#### **Finance**

Continued focus has been placed on facilitating the timely reporting on MRCS working advances, and efforts in this regard during the second year of operations consisted of the recruitment of additional staff at headquarters and finance development training at field level.

Currency fluctuations, present from the start of operations, have continued to be addressed through measures aimed at minimizing loss and instituted in consultation with the finance unit at IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office.

An internal audit of the Nargis operation was conducted towards the end of 2009. The final report is still under preparation, but indications are that the country office was on the whole, in good compliance with procedures.

#### **Logistics**

The second year of operations saw a significant turnaround from cash-based projects to material-based projects in the shelter and livelihoods sectors, and the logistics unit was instrumental in facilitating this important change. This effort resulted in the build-up of significant capacity at field level through relevant training, in spite of the fact that local procurement experience in the hub offices was minimal until May 2009. The experience of Cyclone Nargis wherein a national society successfully engaged in fast and high quality procurement through a substantial

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<sup>36</sup> The number of volunteers working in Nargis areas fluctuates, depending on need.

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.<sup>37</sup>

Formal workshops and training sessions as well as on-the-job training at both headquarters and field levels in respect of warehousing, procurement, transportation, and fleet management<sup>38</sup>, have continued in the second year of the Nargis operation, and along with good coordination and consultation with the IFRC zone office, have helped ensure that IFRC standards and procedures have been met. These efforts include regional-level training.

Other significant efforts during the second year of operations include a countrywide logistics capacity survey comprising an assessment of warehouses across the country – see *the Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction section above*.

For more on logistics capacity building in the second year of operations, see *MRCS capacity* below for details.

### **Security**

Efforts to provide a safe working environment for MRCS and IFRC staff working in the delta, particularly during the monsoon season, were strengthened with the provision of two fully equipped 45-ft boats to Labutta and Dedaye townships in July 2009. An additional 1,000 life jackets were also sent to the field. Other measures include providing all hub offices with very high frequency (VHF) telecommunications equipment, as well as VHF radio handsets and life buoys for boats.

The country office's security focal point has been active in coordinating information with MRCS on possible risks related to the weather, as well as maintaining general safety awareness at headquarters and on the field. Good communication in this respect has been established and maintained with national and international humanitarian agencies.

For more details on communications strengthening, see also the *Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction* section above.

### **Geographical information systems (GIS) unit**

The country office's geographical information systems unit set up in the first year of operations has been strengthened during the past year. The unit is now proficient in producing a variety of maps which have aided the planning and monitoring of activities. (*See attached map*)

The MRCS GIS unit has also been set up and training of the GIS officer is underway. The unit will be used to record hazards, vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA), and other information along with establishing a database of trained human resources.



**Fleet training including Training-of-Trainers for both MRCS and IFRC was conducted in late 2009. (Photo: IFRC)**

### **Reporting**

Significant reporting capacity has been built at field level in all nine hubs through continued training. The positive outcomes consist of strengthened and informative situation reports and beneficiary feedback cum profiles which are submitted on a monthly basis. Reporting officers have also enthusiastically taken on communications-related tasks such as writing articles on activities, and these are providing insights into the impact of Nargis activities on vulnerable communities. The articles are also serving as useful print and web-based avenues to publicize the national society's efforts (*articles can be viewed at [www.myanmarredcross.org.mm](http://www.myanmarredcross.org.mm) and [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)*).

### **Media/communications**

Joint IFRC and MRCS communications initiatives have continued in the second year of the Nargis operation, and these include communications products for the media and partner national societies. This has been

<sup>37</sup> This finding was made in the internal household shelter procurement evaluation completed in early August 2009.

<sup>38</sup> The ICRC has provided the Nargis operation with 14 Landcruisers since the start of operations. Other partners who have supported the operation through the provision of vehicles include Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, French Red Cross and German Red Cross.

complemented by significant efforts by MRCS's communications division. These efforts which include media interviews, videos, and print and web-based stories, have been aimed at promoting awareness and appreciation of the operation's impact on affected communities. MRCS is one of three societies in Southeast Asia which has requested to be included in a regional communication capacity building programme. In this connection, training sessions and a coaching visit have been organized.

#### *Partnership support*

Red Cross dissemination activities targeted at volunteers and communities in Nargis-affected areas have also continued, thanks to the significant support of ICRC which also funds similar activities conducted by MRCS in other parts of the country.

#### **MRCS capacity**

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

The second year of operations has seen a continuance of drive and spirit among MRCS volunteers and officers alike – the same drive and spirit witnessed in the first year of Nargis, when the national society took on the enormous task of assisting a huge number of affected communities spread out over a large area of devastation, with the support of IFRC. This dedication and energy which transformed into a significant scaling-up of capacity has continued, and indeed, been strengthened commendably in several respects, in the second year of operations. In particular, this capacity is visible in the implementation of a broad range of programme activities and delivery of support services. These include:

- **Shelter**: the household shelter project and its *build back better* techniques, as well as the overall implementation of household shelter and construction projects including procurements, and quality control.
- **Livelihoods**: particularly through initiatives such as *cash-for-work*, *fertilizer support for paddy farmers*, and the *asset recovery project*.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion**: the programme is now driven by capable water and sanitation hub teams comprising skilled engineers, technicians and volunteers who have gained a wealth of experience through the Nargis operation.
- **Volunteers**: MRCS now has an expansive number of volunteers trained in logistics, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), psychosocial support (PSP), livelihoods; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and disaster preparedness and risk reduction.
- **Logistics**: A substantial amount of training in IFRC procedures and standards, has been provided to MRCS headquarters staff (including two officers stationed at the IFRC logistics unit), and logistics officers and volunteers in the field, in warehousing, transportation and procurement. In terms of vehicles (trucks, light vehicles, motorbikes, bicycles and boats) handed over to MRCS since the start of the operation, these total approximately 70.
- **Finance development support** has been provided to headquarters and hub staff through new equipment, software, and guidelines.
- **Geographical information systems unit** (see *GIS section for details*)
- **Reporting**: The society's reporting capacity has been strengthened and expanded through regular training.
- **Communications**: Capacity has been strengthened through workshops and training<sup>39</sup>.

A substantial amount of updated information, education and communication (IEC) materials and manuals in the local language, as well as regional training have also added to this increased capacity.

#### **IFRC capacity**

The total number of in-country delegates stands at 14, including six annual programme delegates. The water, sanitation and hygiene promotion delegate has been recruited and is awaiting his visa. Early this year, the annual programme delegates were issued with nine-month multiple-entry visas – this augurs well for the continuity of programme management, particularly as three of the delegates work on health and disaster management – two areas which cover both the Nargis operation and annual programmes.

See the *Recovery* section for details on challenges encountered during the second year of operations.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The first two years of the Nargis operation has seen a tremendous outreach to vulnerable communities, visible strengthening or creation of resilience among these communities, and a significant scale-up of capacity within MRCS – all in line with the aims of the emergency appeal. As such, the operation is well on course towards

<sup>39</sup> These efforts have been supported in cash and kind by the Danish Red Cross.

meeting its target of assisting 100,000 families, and leaving them better prepared for future disasters or emergencies.

### **PLANS FOR THE FINAL YEAR OF THE NARGIS OPERATION**

With the emergency appeal fully covered now, and in line with discussions at the partnership meeting in Bangkok in March this year, the concluding year of the Nargis operation will see increased efforts to provide improved packages of integrated support to vulnerable communities in the most isolated locations. This will be balanced with the continued provision of broad household shelter and livelihoods assistance in response to the significant needs identified in the recent Periodic Review III<sup>40</sup> and UN reports.

The Periodic Review III indicates that should livelihoods-related needs go unmet, then a prolonged recovery of income-generating capacities could raise the potential for another crisis, including the loss of assets to credit lenders, chronic underemployment and economic stagnation. This is supported by a recent Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) report which recommends that support to the rural economy will be essential to enable income-generating activities, and to provide work for casual, landless labourers. The targeting of such vulnerable groups through the MRCS cash-for-work projects, the provision of seeds and fertilizers to paddy farmers, and the asset recovery project for crop farmers, livestock farmers and small businessmen, has been seen to support this strategy for recovery.

The Periodic Review III also highlights the need to provide shelter assistance to vulnerable households. MRCS support towards this aim can be seen in the second phase of the Nargis operation's household shelter project consisting of the construction of a further 8,500 shelters. This initiative will make the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement the biggest supplier of household shelters in Nargis-affected areas.

As from the start of the MRCS/IFRC Nargis operation, priority will continue to be given towards improving the gender balance and advocating for support for the most vulnerable of communities, such as landless workers, single heads of households, widows, the elderly and the disabled.

It should also be noted that the Tripartite Core Group's<sup>41</sup> mandate will end in July this year. Its functions which include the facilitation of visas for expatriate aid workers, as well as the coordination of the Recovery Forum<sup>42</sup> and the recovery coordination centres<sup>43</sup>, will be handed over to the Ministry of Social Welfare.

### **Other interventions outside the MRCS/IFRC Nargis appeal**

#### **RESTORING FAMILY LINKS (RFL)**

This project was aimed at reuniting cyclone survivors who had been separated from their families. It was funded by ICRC which also provided technical assistance. Upon the conclusion of this assistance in early 2009, the project was handed over to MRCS. In April 2009, MRCS received funding from Australian Red Cross for its continuance. Since then, MRCS and Australian Red Cross have been working towards building RFL capacity and services<sup>44</sup>. These efforts include reflecting on Nargis RFL activities, with staff and volunteers who were involved, and using the lessons learned as a rich base for RFL preparedness for the future.

<sup>40</sup> Periodic Review III is the third assessment undertaken by the Tripartite Core Group (comprising the Government of the Union of Myanmar, ASEAN and the UN) of the cyclone-affected population. The report was launched on 9 Feb 2010.

<sup>41</sup> The Tripartite Core Group comprises the Government of the Union of Myanmar, ASEAN and the UN.

<sup>42</sup> Initiated by the TCG in late 2009, the forum aims to strengthen inclusion and provide space for policy discussions on recovery. The IFRC and MRCS were appointed to represent the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement at this forum.

<sup>43</sup> The cluster meetings coordinated by UN OCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) in Yangon and the field during the emergency and early recovery phase, were replaced 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.

<sup>44</sup> ICRC continues to provide technical assistance for this initiative.

## 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](mailto:president@myanmarredcross.org.mm)
- Federation country office, Myanmar: Alasdair Gordon-Gibson, head of operations, phone: +951 383 682, email: [ifrcmm10@redcross.org.mm](mailto: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](mailto:alan.bradbury@ifrc.org)
  - Patrick Fox, regional disaster management coordinator, email: [patrick.fox@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fox@ifrc.org); phone: +66 818 557 683
  - Lasse Norgaard, communications delegate, email: [lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org)
  - Heikki Väättämoinen, operations coordinator phone: +603 9207 5729; mobile: +6012 230 7895, email: [heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org](mailto:heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org)
  - Penny Elghady, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: [penny.elghady@ifrc.org](mailto:penny.elghady@ifrc.org)  
Please send all funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)
  - Jeremy Francis, regional logistics coordinator, phone: +6012 298 9752, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org)

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

**REVISED APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

Budget Group	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
Shelter - Relief	6,396,713	12,799,171	6,402,458
Construction - Housing	0	625,057	625,057
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	13,225	3,079,654	3,066,429
Construction - Materials	12,095,852	3,257,141	(8,838,711)
Clothing & Textiles	3,062,028	3,103,863	41,835
Food	1,683	286,920	285,237
Seeds & Plants	0	620,678	620,678
Water & Sanitation	3,622,039	2,430,092	(1,191,947)
Medical & First Aid	1,036,598	1,896,449	859,851
Teaching Materials	1,069,549	491,802	(577,747)
Utensils & Tools	3,843,855	4,009,280	165,425
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	9,410,133	6,184,404	(3,225,729)
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>40,551,675</b>	<b>38,784,511</b>	<b>(1,767,164)</b>
Land & Buildings	0	46,275	46,275
Vehicles	754,451	438,406	(316,045)
Computer & Telecom	384,165	393,678	9,513
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	315,426	286,865	(28,561)
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,454,042</b>	<b>1,165,224</b>	<b>(288,818)</b>
Storage	473,571	430,867	(42,704)
Distribution & Monitoring	6,639,399	7,385,620	746,221
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,676,798	2,427,962	(248,836)
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,789,768</b>	<b>10,244,449</b>	<b>454,681</b>
International Staff	6,719,334	5,842,742	(876,592)
Regionally Deployed Staff	69,335	69,335	0
National Staff	1,209,476	935,867	(273,609)
National Society Staff	4,366,404	3,929,540	(436,864)
Consultants	332,499	378,945	46,446
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>12,697,048</b>	<b>11,156,429</b>	<b>(1,540,619)</b>
Workshops & Training	2,777,451	2,229,392	(548,059)
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,777,451</b>	<b>2,229,392</b>	<b>(548,059)</b>
Travel	554,700	652,175	97,475
Information & Public Relation	448,679	417,211	(31,468)
Office Costs	276,877	405,796	128,919
Communications	328,703	364,055	35,352
Professional Fees	120,831	99,209	(21,622)
Financial Charges	411,162	1,035,453	624,291
Other General Expenses	133,855	118,517	(15,338)
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>2,274,807</b>	<b>3,092,416</b>	<b>817,609</b>
Program Support	4,443,118	4,437,775	(5,343)
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>4,443,118</b>	<b>4,437,775</b>	<b>(5,343)</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>73,987,909</b>	<b>71,110,196</b>	<b>(2,877,713)</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>			
Multilateral Contributions		70,991,008	
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>		<b>70,991,008</b>	
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>73,987,909</b>	<b>119,188</b>	

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/2
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>55,344,964</b>	<b>8,164,879</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>7,378,104</b>	<b>71,110,196</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
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	2,408,158				1,000,000	3,408,158
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	1,905,068					1,905,068
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	11,205					11,205
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)	166,226				2,061,632	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	1,068,785					1,068,785
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
Italian Red Cross	59,059					59,059
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	378,344					378,344
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

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

## Interim Financial Report

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Malaysia - Private Donors	2,414			2,414
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
Other	95			95
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 Donor	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
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>38,307,268</b>	<b>6,257,067</b>		<b>6,466,339</b>
				<b>51,030,675</b>

### Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

China RC, Hong Kong branch		554,524		554,524
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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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<i>New York Office (from Black Rock)</i>	53,804				53,804
<i>New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)</i>	10,537				10,537
<i>New York Office (from EMC Corp.)</i>	80,706				80,706
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	26,902				26,902
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	53,804				53,804
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	457				457
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>226,210</b>	<b>554,524</b>			<b>780,734</b>

## 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
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>18,823,349</b>				<b>18,823,349</b>

## 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>	100,826				100,826
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	8,680				8,680
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		22,320			22,320
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	59,313	49,600			108,913
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	86,706	43,400			130,106
<i>Other</i>	29,114			76,500	105,614
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	19,800				19,800
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>366,039</b>	<b>119,720</b>		<b>76,500</b>	<b>562,259</b>

## Other Income

<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>				31	31
<i>Services</i>	-178,786				-178,786
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>-178,786</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>-178,755</b>

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>57,544,080</b>	<b>6,931,311</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6,542,870</b>	<b>71,018,261</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>57,544,080</b>	<b>6,931,311</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>6,542,870</b>	<b>71,018,261</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>85%</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/2
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0		0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	57,544,080	6,931,311		0	6,542,870	<b>71,018,261</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-42,532,930	-2,501,544			-2,628,727	<b>-47,663,202</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	15,011,150	4,429,767		0	3,914,143	<b>23,355,059</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

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Appeal	MDRMM002
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## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>55,344,964</b>	<b>8,164,879</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>7,378,104</b>	<b>71,110,196</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	12,799,171	6,189,102					6,189,102	6,610,069
Construction - Housing	625,057	244,307					244,307	380,751
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	3,079,654	613,901					613,901	2,465,753
Construction Materials	3,257,141	1,495,630					1,495,630	1,761,511
Clothing & textiles	3,103,863	2,771,838	30,853				2,802,690	301,172
Food	286,920	1,683					1,683	285,237
Seeds,Plants	620,678	270,426					270,426	350,252
Water & Sanitation	2,430,091	689,887	515,176				1,205,063	1,225,028
Medical & First Aid	1,896,449	451,643	147,491				599,135	1,297,314
Teaching Materials	491,802	26,414	70,057				96,471	395,331
Utensils & Tools	4,009,280	3,930,559					3,930,559	78,721
Other Supplies & Services	6,184,404	2,697,663	350,394			817	3,048,873	3,135,531
ERU		968,899					968,899	-968,899
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>38,784,511</b>	<b>20,351,952</b>	<b>1,113,970</b>			<b>817</b>	<b>21,466,739</b>	<b>17,317,772</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	46,275							46,275
Vehicles	438,406	224,106				52,350	276,456	161,950
Computers & Telecom	393,678	228,179				63,191	291,370	102,307
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	286,865	206,561				30,343	236,904	49,962
Others Machinery & Equipment		6,287					6,287	-6,287
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,165,224</b>	<b>665,132</b>				<b>145,884</b>	<b>811,016</b>	<b>354,207</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	430,867	224,827	647			43,340	268,814	162,054
Distribution & Monitoring	7,385,620	8,630,748	962			54,102	8,685,812	-1,300,192
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,427,962	176,688	6			89,969	266,662	2,161,300
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>10,244,449</b>	<b>9,032,263</b>	<b>1,614</b>			<b>187,411</b>	<b>9,221,287</b>	<b>1,023,161</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	5,842,742	2,151,927	292,535			882,971	3,327,432	2,515,309
Regionally Deployed Staff	69,335	69,486	7			2,456	71,949	-2,614
National Staff	935,867	147,786	13,251			204,520	365,557	570,311
National Society Staff	3,929,540	1,125,915	262,533			293,694	1,682,141	2,247,399
Consultants	378,945	97,436	11,780			31,381	140,598	238,347
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>11,156,429</b>	<b>3,592,550</b>	<b>580,106</b>			<b>1,415,021</b>	<b>5,587,677</b>	<b>5,568,752</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	2,229,392	437,511	168,020			68,975	674,505	1,554,887
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,229,392</b>	<b>437,511</b>	<b>168,020</b>			<b>68,975</b>	<b>674,505</b>	<b>1,554,887</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	652,175	279,966	22,096			40,878	342,939	309,235
Information & Public Relation	417,211	157,620	7,712			20,543	185,875	231,337
Office Costs	405,796	181,563	26			97,049	278,639	127,157
Communications	364,055	167,777	86			80,339	248,201	115,853
Professional Fees	99,209	20,679	835			906	22,420	76,789
Financial Charges	1,035,453	913,412	121			28,488	942,020	93,433
Other General Expenses	118,517	119,230				3,311	122,541	-4,024
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>3,092,416</b>	<b>1,840,247</b>	<b>30,876</b>			<b>271,513</b>	<b>2,142,635</b>	<b>949,781</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		997,500					997,500	-997,500
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>997,500</b>					<b>997,500</b>	<b>-997,500</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	4,437,776	2,324,178	165,998			166,079	2,656,255	1,781,521

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/2
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/4
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>55,344,964</b>	<b>8,164,879</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>7,378,104</b>	<b>71,110,196</b>	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>4,437,776</b>	<b>2,324,178</b>	<b>165,998</b>			<b>166,079</b>	<b>2,656,255</b>	<b>1,781,521</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		298,472	2,089				300,560	-300,560
Shared Services		750					750	-750
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>299,222</b>	<b>2,089</b>				<b>301,310</b>	<b>-301,310</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		2,992,377	438,872			373,028	3,804,277	-3,804,277
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>2,992,377</b>	<b>438,872</b>			<b>373,028</b>	<b>3,804,277</b>	<b>-3,804,277</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>71,110,196</b>	<b>42,532,930</b>	<b>2,501,544</b>			<b>2,628,727</b>	<b>47,663,202</b>	<b>23,446,994</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>12,812,034</b>	<b>5,663,335</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>4,749,377</b>	<b>23,446,994</b>	

**Cyclone Nargis Operation programme tables – updated April 2010**

*Note: Programme changes related to recent budget revisions are highlighted below:*

Shelter	
<p><b>Objective 1</b> To ensure vulnerable households (especially those living in public places, with host families or in emergency shelters) have materials to rebuild their shelters, and increase the capacity of the community to make their shelters storm-resistant.</p>	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>16,500</b> of the most vulnerable households (about <b>8,000</b> in Phase 1 and <b>8,500</b> in Phase 2) that have not achieved a reasonable status of recovery, have been identified and supported with the provision of adequate shelter.</li> <li>• A high proportion (minimum of 85%) of the <b>16,500</b> households have been able to recover to a reasonable level of shelter.</li> <li>• Awareness has been raised on improved building techniques and buildings are being built accordingly.</li> <li>• MRCS capacity to address shelter as a mitigation measure has been strengthened.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare guidelines on the programme.</li> <li>• Employ shelter technicians in each hub office to build the capacity of the MRCS.</li> <li>• Train and instruct hub staff on the programme.</li> <li>• Organize beneficiary selection process.</li> <li>• Sensitize suppliers.</li> <li>• Train carpenters and build model houses.</li> <li>• Work with UN Habitat on the production and distribution of technical posters and brochures for building back safer techniques.</li> <li>• Provision of funds enabling the construction of <b>16,500</b> houses with a value of CHF415 each.</li> <li>• Monitor procurement of materials.</li> <li>• Evaluate programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2</b> To replace public buildings for health, education and community activities, some of which will provide 'safe havens' in the events of storms.</p>	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>25</b> storm-resistant schools are constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Education.</li> <li>• <b>20</b> storm-resistant health centres are constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>• <b>150</b> Red Cross posts have been built to accommodate community and Red Cross activities.</li> <li>• <b>220</b> Community Structures have been repaired.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify locations.</li> <li>• Prepare designs and Bills of Quantity.</li> <li>• Tender for contractors (in the case of public buildings)</li> <li>• Make resources for construction available for communities to construct Red Cross Posts.</li> <li>• Supervise construction of buildings.</li> <li>• Prepare ownership and maintenance arrangements.</li> <li>• Hand over buildings.</li> </ul>

## Livelihoods

### **Objective 1**

- Households affected by Cyclone Nargis have increased family income and reduced vulnerability.
- Community assets and infrastructure are restored, enabling improved access and livelihoods for the affected communities.

#### **Expected results**

- Selected households are provided with wage employment.
- Basic community assets and infrastructure are restored.

#### **Activities**

- Interaction with other agencies implementing Cash-for-Work (CFW) programmes for learning.
- Needs assessments and development of CFW strategies.
- Orientation and capacity building of field teams and Red Cross volunteers.
- Development of database.
- Community-level planning process of developing CFW proposals with Village Tract Recovery Committees.
- Beneficiary selections and preparatory meetings at community level.
- Implement CFW activities as per approved plan and budget.
- Programme monitoring.
- Ensure transparency towards communities upon the completion of CFW projects.
- Conduct a review and impact assessment of the CFW programme.
- Develop CFW project progress reports.
- Follow up support planning for completed CFW projects.
- Provide additional maintenance and strengthen support towards communities for completed CFW projects.
- Develop revised strategy for scaling up of CFW projects.
- Implement new phase of CFW as per revised strategy.
- Consolidation of CFW programme; and impact evaluation.

### **Objective 2**

Cyclone-affected households recover their livelihoods and improve their wellbeing, with increased knowledge and capacity to withstand disasters.

#### **Expected results**

- Targeted households recover lost productive assets in different sub-sectors of livelihoods such agriculture, fisheries, livestock and small businesses.
- Households and communities have increased knowledge about livelihoods and an enhanced capacity relating to disaster risk reduction.

#### **Activities**

- Collection of baseline data and assessment of livelihoods needs in communities.
- Prepare programme guidelines and framework on in-kind assets and cash support for beneficiaries.
- Obtain approval from local authorities on the proposed plan of action for the livelihoods programme.
- Provide orientation to hub managers and livelihoods technicians on livelihoods programming.
- Community-level planning process with Village Tract Recovery Committees.
- Beneficiary selections and preparatory meetings at community level.
- Undertake transparency towards communities and implement appeal procedure.
- Finalize beneficiary plans and list of potential income-generating activities.
- Logistics and procurement planning to deliver programme goals.
- Distribute in-kind assets and cash support to targeted beneficiaries in selected village tracts.
- Monitor progress made by beneficiaries and identify follow-up support requirements.
- Identify key training institutions/service providers.
- Enter beneficiary details into database.
- Conduct community capacity building training.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare project completion reports.</li> <li>• Conduct programme review and impact assessment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 3</b> Most vulnerable and excluded households (disabled, widows and the elderly) have improved social and economic conditions.</p>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most vulnerable and excluded people improve their social and economic conditions.</li> <li>• Basic needs of the most vulnerable households are addressed.</li> <li>• Targeted households improve/begin earning incomes through new livelihoods enterprises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interaction with specialized agencies working for physically challenged people and the elderly, to understand the scope of programme.</li> <li>• Conduct livelihoods needs assessment of disabled, widows, the elderly etc at community level.</li> <li>• Prepare programme guidelines.</li> <li>• Provide orientation to hub managers and livelihoods technicians.</li> <li>• Community-level planning process with Village Tract Recovery Committees.</li> <li>• Beneficiary selections and preparatory meetings at community level.</li> <li>• Undertake transparency towards communities and implement appeal procedure.</li> <li>• Implement activities as per approved plan and budget.</li> <li>• Enter beneficiary details into database.</li> <li>• Monitor the programme.</li> <li>• Prepare project completion report.</li> <li>• Conduct programme review and impact assessment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 4</b> Community natural resources are restored, enabling livelihoods and protection from natural disasters.</p>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources are restored in affected areas.</li> <li>• The capacity of communities to manage natural resources is enhanced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the scope of natural resource projects with relevant department in ministry/township.</li> <li>• Assessment of community needs with regard to projects on the restoration of natural resources.</li> <li>• Prepare programme guidelines.</li> <li>• Provide orientation to hub managers and livelihoods technicians.</li> <li>• Community-level planning process with village tract recovery committees and development of planting programme proposals.</li> <li>• Procurement of plant saplings and programme implementation.</li> <li>• Undertake transparency towards communities and implement appeal procedure.</li> <li>• Enter programme details into database.</li> <li>• Monitor the programme.</li> <li>• Prepare a project completion report.</li> <li>• Conduct a programme review and impact assessment.</li> </ul>

**Community-based health and first aid**

**Objective (medium and long-term needs)**

- Ensure access to basic health care, first aid and psychosocial support by training Community-based Health and First Aid volunteers and putting a referral system in place, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, and involving the community in health, hygiene promotion (in support of the hygiene promotion activities carried out by water and sanitation sector) and sanitation activities.
- Strengthen the capacity of the MRCS to manage an integrated community-based health and First Aid-in-action approach which includes water and sanitation, and psychosocial support activities, conducted in emergencies and normal situations, in coordination with the Ministry of Health.

Expected Results	Activities planned
<p><b>Community mobilization</b> Health knowledge, behavior and practices at household level is improved through health education and promotion by trained CBHFA volunteers in collaboration with Village Health Committees.</p> <p><b>Public health in emergency</b> Potential disease pandemics/ disasters surveillance system and preparedness is established and functioning</p> <p><b>Community-based health malaria/dengue prevention</b> CBHFA volunteers effectively manage vector control and promotion activities with community participation.</p> <p><b>Tuberculosis care project</b> TB transmissions reduce and there is increased community awareness of TB and HIV in low-performance townships with high defaulter rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and needs assessments are carried out and updated, using the new CBHFA-in-action module (<i>module 3</i>) annually.</li> <li>• Communities participate in Focus Group Interviews and receive household visits by trained CBHFA Red Cross volunteers at least once a month.</li> <li>• CBHFA Red Cross volunteers organize advocacy meetings and focus group discussions for each village.</li> <li>• Organize orientation sessions on community health for Village Health Committees.</li> <li>• Plans of Action are developed/updated, based on the five health priorities identified within each targeted community.</li> <li>• 100 Red Cross posts in 13 townships will be equipped with disease surveillance forms including household monitoring/assessment forms, 13,000 First Aid kits and supplies for referrals, and 33,000 oral rehydration salts (ORS) sachets.</li> <li>• Community action plans for referrals to health centres/hospitals will be established in 13 townships.</li> <li>• CBHFA volunteers conduct regular first aid training including PSP activities in all affected townships, at least once a month.</li> <li>• Distribute 100,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials to affected communities, in support of community health education activities.</li> <li>• 20 CBHFA volunteers from each township conduct immunization campaigns every first week of the month, under the supervision of Township Medical Officers.</li> <li>• CBHFA volunteers give health information and conduct assessments at household level.</li> <li>• Affected people from 13 townships receive health education in malaria/dengue.</li> <li>• The most vulnerable households in 13 townships receive 25,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets.</li> <li>• Targeted households participate in cleaning up of surroundings and hygiene awareness campaigns at least once a month.</li> <li>• Targeted households keep water storage containers covered all day.</li> <li>• Red Cross volunteers conduct assessments of suspected TB cases and make referrals to health facilities.</li> <li>• Red Cross volunteers support the registration of TB suspects and transfer sputum containers to health centres.</li> <li>• Red Cross volunteers receive general training in TB and as Direct Observation Treatment short course (DOTS) providers, under the supervision of Township Medical Officers.</li> <li>• Red Cross volunteers conduct health education sessions related to TB.</li> <li>• Co-infected TB/HIV patients are referred for treatment by Red Cross volunteers.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Hygiene promotion</b> The impact of water-related health problems is reduced in prioritized areas.</p> <p>Effective hygiene practices are conducted among identified populations.</p> <p><b>Capacity building including development of the CBHFA-in-action approach</b> MRCS capacity at all levels to manage emergency health care and integrated community-based health and First Aid programmes, is strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 4,000 TB care sets (cereal, hygiene set), supplementary food and vitamins, are distributed to TB patients by end 2010.</li> <li>• Red Cross volunteers receive prevention materials from MRCS headquarters.</li> <li>• CBHFA volunteers <i>monitor</i> diarrhoea cases and other water-related diseases.</li> <li>• CBHFA volunteers <i>refer</i> cases of diarrhoea and other water-related diseases to health centres.</li> <li>• Red Cross volunteers and communities are trained in PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation)_methodology.</li> <li>• Using PHAST methodology, communities identify water-related health problems.</li> <li>• Affected communities access safe water sources (<i>see water and sanitation table</i>).</li> <li>• Communities discuss community action plans and construct sanitation facilities (<i>see water and sanitation table</i>).</li> <li>• 30,000 hygiene materials are distributed to identified communities.</li> <li>• MRCS headquarters has in place a standard field-tested CBHFA package, include HIV peer education standard, epidemiological tool kits; water and sanitation, and climate change tools, available for national use.</li> <li>• The CBHFA package of tools (volunteer manual and household and community tools) is translated and customized to the Myanmar situation by the end of 2010.</li> <li>• Information, education and communication (IEC) materials are developed, disaggregated by type and topic, and incorporated into CBHFA trainers' household tool kits.</li> <li>• 5 MRCS staff are certified as CBHFA Master Facilitators.</li> <li>• MRCS headquarters organizes a workshop and planning meeting on the standard CBHFA-in-action approach, with key stakeholders in May 2009.</li> <li>• MRCS headquarters organizes the CBHFA-in-action technical working group, which is related to the CBHFA advisory group comprising Partner National Societies.</li> <li>• MRCS headquarters organizes technical visits to districts and/or targeted branches to support CBHFA-in-action implementation (through coaching, training, mentoring, and monitoring).</li> <li>• MRCS headquarters designs reporting formats and conducts field testing.</li> <li>• MRCS headquarters monitors and analyzes monthly/quarterly/annual reports.</li> <li>• 150 previously-trained CBHFA trainers will attend refresher training in disease prevention, preparedness for emergency health care, First Aid response and psychosocial support.</li> <li>• CBHFA focal persons from each hub will attend refresher training and continue to support local branches and volunteers in the implementation of health, first aid and psychosocial support activities.</li> <li>• Organize review, evaluation and planning meetings with Red Cross volunteers, branch health officers, and MRCS headquarters; and schedule an external evaluation of health and care before the completion of the operation.</li> <li>• Organize an additional 130 CBHFA multiplier training sessions and 5 CBHFA Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions, by the end of 2010.</li> </ul>
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**Psychosocial support**

**Objective (medium and long-term needs)**

- Enhance the capacity of the MRCS to respond to the psychosocial needs of the population as well as staff and volunteers.
- Address the psychosocial recovery needs of the population by providing psychosocial support activities and – if relevant – related relief items.

Expected Results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRCS staff, volunteers and key community representatives are trained in psychosocial support and are active in providing such support to the communities.</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups receive appropriate psychosocial support in coordination with other organizations.</li> <li>• Communities make decisions about activities that will enhance their psychosocial wellbeing.</li> <li>• Psychosocial activities are initiated, supported, and established at community level in affected areas.</li> <li>• Psychosocial support is integrated into relevant MRCS training activities and in community-based programmes where appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychosocial support training will be provided for a further 150 people comprising MRCS staff, volunteers and key community representatives (teachers, monks, nuns, etc) in the 13 affected townships.</li> <li>• Supplemental psychosocial support training will be provided for 2,000 community-based first aid volunteers as an integrated part of CBHFA .</li> <li>• Follow-up activities will be facilitated by the MRCS and volunteers to help cyclone survivors deal with psychological reactions and the grieving process.</li> <li>• Coordination with government sectors responsible for psychosocial support, local authorities, the UN, international non-governmental organizations, and local non-governmental organizations when implementing psychosocial support activities.</li> <li>• Community mobilization to decide on appropriate activities that will develop self-reliance and strengthen the resilience of the affected communities, in collaboration with other MRCS project activities in the area.</li> <li>• Distribution of community (668) and recreational (667) kits.</li> <li>• On-going printing and distribution of psychosocial support materials on worker care and self support.</li> <li>• Identification of schools and monasteries to initiate school-based psychosocial support activities, in cooperation with other organizations.</li> <li>• Development of PSP elements to be integrated into mainstream projects and programmes.</li> </ul>

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### **Objective (medium and long-term phase: Jan 2009 – Jan 2011)**

To ensure that the long-term risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through sustainable access to safe water and adequate sanitation, as well as the provision of hygiene education to 75,000 households.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased access to safe water and sanitation facilities in identified vulnerable communities</li> <li>• Access to clean drinking water sources to water scarce-villages during the dry season.</li> <li>• Effective hygiene practices conducted among identified populations.</li> <li>• Reduced incidence of water borne diseases in priority areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support 161 village tracts in the recovery and rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure.</li> <li>• Conduct Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey in the operational area.</li> <li>• Distribute water purification tablets to 30,000 households along with the distribution of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and demonstrations on the proper use of water purification tablets.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and reconstruction of rainwater harvesting systems including rainwater harvesting ponds, roof top rainwater harvesting systems, Ferro-cement tanks, and reinforced concrete ring tanks in community buildings such as schools, health centres and Red Cross posts.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and reconstruction of tube wells and shallow wells.</li> <li>• Water quality monitoring system at township and village tract level.</li> <li>• Demonstrations and training for community volunteers in the construction of 2,000 appropriate household latrines.</li> <li>• Provide full construction material support to 8,000 vulnerable households for the construction of latrines.</li> <li>• Distribution of pans and pipes to 40,000 households for construction of latrines.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate sanitation facilities to 200 institutions comprising schools and health centres.</li> <li>• Develop Information, Education and Communication materials (IEC) on water and sanitation.</li> <li>• Monitor water and sanitation activities by including field visits, and meetings with water and sanitation engineers and technicians.</li> <li>• Respond to dry season water needs by redeploying Emergency Response Unit (ERU) water treatment units, along with water distributions by boat, in five townships for 40,000 households.</li> <li>• Distribution of buckets along with household water treatment chemicals and water purification tablets to 7,500 households, for water treatment during the dry season.</li> <li>• Conduct a Training-of-Trainers session on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), in coordination with the health sector.</li> <li>• In coordination with the health sector, design and implement the section on hygiene promotion for health training, targeted at affected populations and focusing on behavioural change.</li> <li>• Training in and demonstrations on appropriate household water treatment technologies.</li> <li>• Adaptation and printing of International Federation field manual on household water treatment and safe storage in emergencies.</li> <li>• Technical visit by Partner National Societies (monitoring &amp; technical evaluation).</li> </ul>

### **Objective 2 (MRCS capacity building)**

To improve the knowledge and capacity of MRCS staff to manage a water and sanitation programme in emergency and normal situations.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity of MRCS HQ, branch and hub staff and volunteers in management including planning, implementation and monitoring of water and sanitation projects.</li> <li>• An emergency preparedness water and sanitation-related programme is designed and implemented.</li> <li>• The MRCS pre-positions water purification units and emergency kits which include water treatment units, water testing kits and emergency sanitation kits, as a disaster preparedness measure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the MRCS water and sanitation unit including capacity building for MRCS HQ, branch and hub staff and volunteers, in management including planning, implementation and monitoring of water and sanitation projects (training of 50 MRCS staff and volunteers).</li> <li>• Conduct training in the installation of emergency water and sanitation facilities for local engineers/staff/volunteers, as part of an emergency preparedness programme.</li> <li>• Converting ERU equipment into Emergency Water and Sanitation kits.</li> <li>• Coordination with the Disaster Management Unit for pre-positioning of emergency Water and Sanitation kits in disaster-prone areas.</li> <li>• Hand over duties to local MRCS branches and the authorities.</li> </ul>

**Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction (2009 to 2011)**

**Objective (medium to long-term)**

- To improve disaster response assistance through organizational preparedness, thereby meeting the needs of communities affected by disasters in Myanmar.
- To improve the lives of identified vulnerable communities in Myanmar by increasing community participation in risk reduction activities.

Expected Results	Activities planned
<p>Enhanced disaster response assistance through organizational preparedness, aimed at meeting the needs of identified communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of telephones at most vulnerable Township Branches.</li> <li>• Conduct NDRT( National Disaster Response Team) training and other related training.</li> <li>• Conduct logistics management training.</li> <li>• Upgrade warehouse management capacity.</li> <li>• Conduct Disaster Management review to facilitate long-term DM planning.</li> <li>• Review and update the national multi-hazard contingency plan.</li> <li>• Develop disaster response plan and standard operating procedures.</li> <li>• Review disaster management policy.</li> <li>• Review pre-positioned stock lists.</li> <li>• Conduct water safety training.</li> <li>• Develop different types of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and distribute to targeted communities and schools.</li> <li>• Develop database/Geographical Information Systems (GIS) centre at MRCS/HQ for hazard and capacity mapping.</li> <li>• Promote the cross cutting components of the community safety and resilience framework in order to ensure the process of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) integration into the ongoing recovery operation.</li> <li>• Refresh the DART( Disaster Assessment and Response Team) members at States/Divisions as well as Township level, to improve assessment and response.</li> <li>• Advocacy, coordination and collaboration.</li> </ul>
<p>Increased resilience of individuals and communities through the practice of risk reduction initiatives at household and community level.</p>	<p><b>Communities as entry point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review CBDRM-manual and develop CBDRM Programme implementation guidelines.</li> <li>• Conduct Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) courses</li> <li>• Conduct training for Community- based Disaster Risk Management Team at Township level( Facilitators course).</li> </ul>

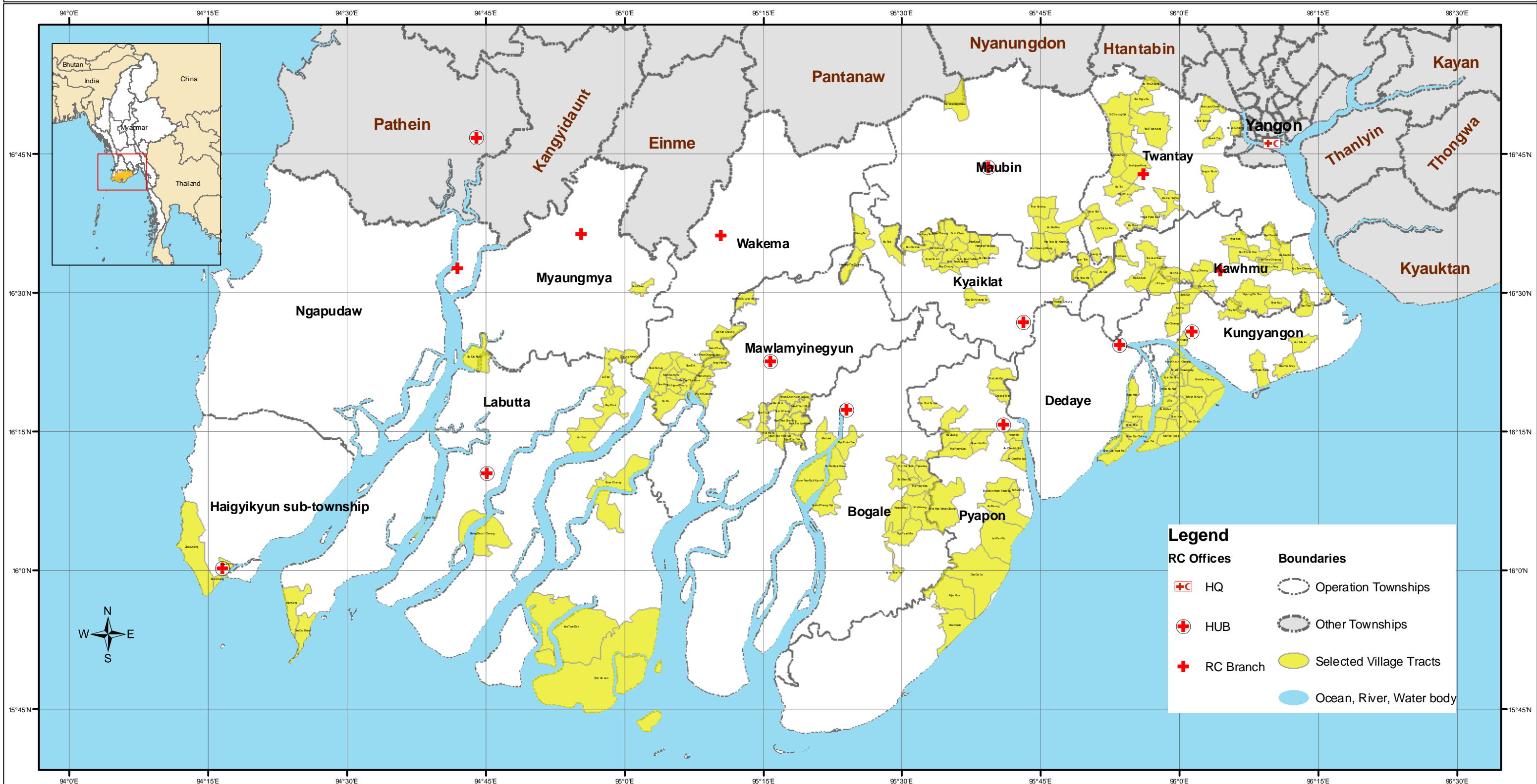
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize community to form Community-based Disaster Risk Management Team at community level.</li> <li>• Conduct training for Community based Disaster Risk Management Teams at community level (Multipliers course-30 community people at each team).</li> <li>• VCA exercise at community level.</li> <li>• Distribute basic early warning equipment( hand mikes).</li> <li>• Distribute one stretcher to each community to strengthen community capacity to respond to disasters.</li> <li>• Conduct different activities for awareness generation.</li> <li>• Identify evacuation routes and evacuation shelters for emergencies.</li> <li>• Implement small scale mitigation initiatives such as tree planting, river/sea bank renovation/protection, at community level.</li> <li>• Develop Community-based Disaster Preparedness plan.</li> <li>• Coordination and collaboration.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Schools as entry point:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop School-Based Disaster Risk Reduction manual and implementation guidelines.</li> <li>• Conduct SBDRR Training of Trainers for two teachers from selected schools.</li> <li>• Mobilze teachers and students to form School-based Disaster Risk Management Teams.</li> <li>• Conduct Training for SBDRR Teams (multipliers course).</li> <li>• Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) exercise at school level.</li> <li>• Distribute early warning equipment ( hand mikes) to schools.</li> <li>• Mobilize school teachers and students to generate awareness at community level.</li> </ul>
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# MRCS-IFRC Cyclone Nargis Operation Village Tracts Selected for Recovery



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



Data Sources : MIMU  
SLRD  
MRCS, IFRC

Filename : Rc\_Selected\_VTs\_(WithTextFedLogo)30Mar2010.mxd  
Author : Database Unit (IFRC - Myanmar)  
Date : 10-Feb-2010

Scale 1:750,161 (A3L)  
0 10 20 40  
Kilometers

**For internal use only**

This map is for information purposes only.  
The depiction and use of boundaries, names and  
associated data shown here has NO political significance.