

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Myanmar: Cyclone Nargis

Emergency appeal n° MDRMM002  
GLIDE n° [TC-2008-000057-MMR](#)  
Operations update n° 29  
30 September 2010



Livelihoods assistance to fishing communities, crop farmers, livestock farmers and individuals engaged in small businesses, helped 7,720 households during the reporting period of April to August this year. In this picture is Daw Thaung Myint of Kan Bet village in Labutta township, who received vaccinated ducks in April. The sale of duck eggs has given her extra income which is used for her children's education and is also set aside as savings.

*(Photo: Htet Aung / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

**Period covered by this update:** April to September 2010<sup>1</sup>

**Appeal target:** CHF 71,110,196 million<sup>2</sup>

**Appeal coverage:** 100%

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

**Appeal history:**

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

**Summary:**

- This reporting period has seen many encouraging reports from the field. These include significant improvements reported in the household incomes of communities assisted through asset recovery projects, as well as the fact that communities are making good use of the Red Cross posts constructed across all targeted townships. On the whole, the Nargis Operation has continued to see good progress across all programmes, despite the challenging May-September monsoon, which has led to additional emergency interventions by MRCS hub offices and township branches to assist communities affected by flooding and seasonal tornados.
- Efforts to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities also continue across all programmes and mainly through various community-based interventions. *For details, see Pg 7.*
- The capacity of National Society staff, particularly project and programme support staff, continues to be strengthened through practical experience in the field and regular training.
- A revised budget and Plan of Action for the remaining months of the operation are scheduled to be finalised in December. These will be then be shared with partners.
- With the parliamentary elections scheduled for early November, and recent changes in procedures related to the granting of visas, it is possible that international personnel working on the Nargis Operation may be unable to remain in the country from late October onwards. In consideration of this, preparations are underway to agree on alternative arrangements which will enable the IFRC to provide satisfactory support to the MRCS in concluding its activities in response to the Emergency Appeal. *For details, see Pages 5 and 6.*
- The majority of MRCS headquarters staff will relocate to their new head office in Naypyidaw, the new capital, in early October. The IFRC Delegation will remain in Yangon, together with the MRCS Nargis Operations Management unit, and some supporting services, including the deputy head of the MRCS finance division, and other key junior staff members supporting the Nargis Operation. *For details, see Pg 6.*
- An evaluation of the household shelter project (Phase 1) was conducted by the MRCS/IFRC Monitoring and Evaluation Teams, involving 18.5 per cent of beneficiaries assisted. *For details, see Pg 15.*
- The engagement of local expertise has complemented efforts to provide livelihoods programme beneficiaries with community-level agricultural training. This has been made possible through collaborations between the MRCS and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, as well as the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. *For details, see Pg 22.*
- Expenditure of total funding (CHF 71 million) stood at about 79 per cent, as of end Aug 2010.
- For progress of activities across all programmes, *see the tables on Pgs 9-14.*

<sup>1</sup> While the general reporting period for this report is April-September 2010, it should be noted that activity progress figures cover the April to end August period.

<sup>2</sup> This new target is in accordance with the budget revised in April 2010 and which reflects reflect the decrease in funding needed for international personnel, owing to the reduction in the number of delegates working in Myanmar since May 2009. As such, the Emergency Appeal has been fully covered since April.

### Contributions to the appeal to date

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

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

## The situation

Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008, devastating the Ayeyarwady and Yangon divisions. The official figures of 2 July 2008 state that 84,500 people were killed and 53,800 missing. The UN estimates that 2.4 million people were affected. A total of 37 townships were significantly affected by the cyclone<sup>3</sup>.

The Cyclone Nargis Operation conducted by the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), targets **100,000 affected households in the 13 townships** of Kungyangon, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Pyapon, Bogale, Maubin, Mawlamyinegyun, Labutta, Ngapudaw, Twantay, Kawhmu, Myaungmya and Wakema<sup>4</sup>. In total, Nargis Operation areas in these townships make up a land area of approximately 17,558 sq km.<sup>5</sup>

## Coordination and partnerships

### MRCS-IFRC coordination

Good cooperation and coordination between the Myanmar Red Cross Society and IFRC continue. The main fora for this cooperation and information sharing are daily and weekly meetings, as well as regular operations management meetings, which include MRCS managers from the nine operational hubs<sup>6</sup>, as

<sup>3</sup> Source: *Post-Nargis Joint Assessment of July 2008*, prepared by the Tripartite Core Group (comprising the Government of the Union of Myanmar, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the United Nations), with the support of the humanitarian and development community.

<sup>4</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>5</sup> Calculation made by IFRC Geographical Information Systems (GIS) unit.

<sup>6</sup> MRCS hub offices are new structures set up in Nargis-affected townships to facilitate implementation and support for the Nargis Operation, while township branches are part of the society's overall and longstanding operational structure. Branches provide vital support to the operation through volunteers, facilitate coordination with the local authorities and provide other important assistance to hub offices.

well as 2 i-Cs<sup>7</sup> from the Red Cross branches in these townships. On behalf of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the MRCS and IFRC jointly participate in UN, ASEAN<sup>8</sup> and Tripartite Core Group (TCG)<sup>9</sup> meetings, and are core members of the TCG Recovery Forum in Myanmar. Following the conclusion of the TCG mandate in July, coordination of Cyclone Nargis humanitarian assistance activities is being conducted through a Delta Consultative Forum, comprising a broad membership of the UN, INGOs, local NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and invited representatives of the Government of Myanmar, donors and the private sector.

### **Movement coordination**

Regular coordination meetings between the MRCS, IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as Partner National Societies present in Myanmar, continue.

### *Visits*

- The Japanese Red Cross Society made a four-day visit to Myanmar in late September. Led by the society's Executive Director General (Operations Sector), the team met with MRCS and IFRC senior management, and also visited MRCS/IFRC projects in Nargis-affected areas.
- The Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch of the conducted a visit to Myanmar in June. Representatives made a field trip to Pyapon township to observe the variety of activities within the shelter, livelihoods, community-based health; water and sanitation, and disaster risk reduction programmes of the Nargis Operation. The Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch is supporting both the Nargis Operation and programmes under the Annual Appeal.
- The MRCS President and three other representatives of the society, along with the IFRC head of country office, visited the Nepal Red Cross in mid-Sept for the purposes of learning about organizational management at chapter and headquarters-level, volunteering, financial management and resource mobilization.

### **Inter-agency coordination**

Information exchange and inter-agency coordination has continued in Yangon and in the field. The IFRC remains an observer at the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) core group and the HCT forum that replaced the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) as the main forum for inter-agency coordination in Myanmar. Highlights during this reporting period include the following:

- *ASEAN 'Lessons Learnt' Conference in Bangkok on 30 August.* The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement was represented by the MRCS Operations Manager (Nargis Operation), as well as the IFRC acting head of the Southeast Asia regional office, and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Thai Red Cross.

While ASEAN acknowledged the positive contributions of the MRCS, IFRC and partners in the RCRC Movement to the overall humanitarian response to Cyclone Nargis, the RCRC team took the opportunity to stress the importance of recognising and working with local capacity, as well as the fact that strong coordination among main humanitarian actors and stakeholders was crucial towards achieving effective humanitarian action.

- The *Periodic Review IV* publication<sup>10</sup> was launched by the Tripartite Core Group in August. The review is the last assessment of affected households, conducted by the TCG. Findings indicate that two years after Cyclone Nargis, improvements have been seen in healthcare, education and food security. However, the recovery of critical livelihoods assets remains below pre-Cyclone Nargis levels and the devastation left by the cyclone is still felt particularly by households whose dwellings were completely destroyed, and where unmet needs remain with regard to the building back of shelter and community infrastructures that will be more resilient towards future storms and

<sup>7</sup> 2 i-C: Second-in-command who is the manager of a township Red Cross Volunteer brigade.

<sup>8</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

<sup>9</sup> The Tripartite Core Group comprises the Government of the Union of Myanmar, ASEAN and the UN.

<sup>10</sup> This is the fourth assessment of the cyclone-affected population, undertaken by the Tripartite Core Group (comprising the Government of the Union of Myanmar, ASEAN and the UN).

cyclones. The restoration and development of community facilities to ensure the provision of safe water will also remain an ongoing need.

### **Initiatives outside the Nargis appeal**

Separate projects between the 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 (*in the main narrative below*), for the purposes of providing a complete overview of the National Society's outreach to affected communities.

### **IFRC capacity**

The ability of Nargis Operation delegates to remain in the country from late October onwards is uncertain, and as such preparations are underway for alternative operational arrangements such as a temporary relocation of the team to Bangkok. The context of this situation and related factors are described below:

- All visas for Nargis Operation delegates issued by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Resettlement have not been renewed since July. As an interim measure, delegates have acquired business-on-arrival visas which will expire in October, and this has enabled delegates to resume visits to the field. Monitoring of programme activities has also continued through IFRC local staff such as programme officers and field officers, as well as National Society programme managers and field officers.
- Significant changes to visa applications for staff of all UN and international aid agencies connected with work in Nargis-affected areas were announced by the authorities in August, through a special meeting attended by representatives from all organizations, including the IFRC. These changes entail a new application process, and are connected to the decision by the authorities that Nargis recovery programming ended with the conclusion of the TCG's mandate earlier this year, and that all ensuing activities will be considered as work on development projects. Consequently, organizations are now required to make visa applications to their respective line Ministries, following the conclusion of approved Memoranda of Understanding related to the nature of projects being implemented in the field. In order to facilitate this procedure for the IFRC, which is supporting the MRCS to conduct a diverse range of projects under the Nargis Operation, steps are being taken to confirm that all Nargis-related activities are covered under the IFRC's existing Cooperation Agreement with the National Society. At present, there is no indication of timelines for the processing of the visa applications or dates to conclude the required MOUs.
- The impending parliamentary election in Myanmar is scheduled to be held on 7 November according to official announcements publicised in local media reports. Within such a context, it is considered unlikely that applications for further visa extensions will be approved from October onwards, until a date following the election process.
- If visa extensions are not approved, then measures are being considered with the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office which will enable international personnel to relocate to the Regional Office in Bangkok, and assist the MRCS in facilitating the implementation and monitoring of Nargis activities from there until the end of November when the situation can be re-evaluated.

The anticipated relocation mentioned above will pose some significant challenges to the operation, in terms of programme management and monitoring, as well as place additional responsibilities on local staff members of the IFRC Nargis Operation, and National Society headquarters and field staff. The complexity of the situation is also expected to be exacerbated by the relocation of MRCS headquarters staff, including programme support managers and heads of division (see *MRCS Capacity* section below for details). Whilst the MRCS is seen to have built up capacities to continue programme implementation, through its network of hub offices, staff and volunteers on the field and the supporting services at headquarters, consultation is underway with the MRCS as to whether to consider a suspension of some project activities, pending the conclusion of the election process, and the restoration of a full complement of technical support and programme monitoring and evaluation. It should be noted that overall IFRC supervision will be maintained by the Head of Operations, the Head of Delegation and delegates with visas under the Annual Appeal, all of whom are expected to be able to remain in the country during this period.

In view of the above, planning is underway for the following contingencies:

- Uninterrupted support to the Nargis Operation, with a conclusion of planned project activities in May 2011 as originally scheduled.
- A temporary suspension of some, or all, project activities pending a restoration of full capacities to support the Nargis Operation until its conclusion in mid to late 2011.
- An early conclusion of the current profile of the Nargis Operation, with a redesign in budgets and Plans of Action to enable unspent funds to be used – with the approval of donors and Movement partners - for the core activities of the National Society supported in the Annual Country Plan.

As information on the situation becomes available in the weeks ahead, and more definite conclusions can be reached, all partners will be updated on changes accordingly.

### **MRCS capacity**

Capacity building among MRCS staff, particularly project and programme support staff, has continued to be strengthened during this reporting period, through field experience and training courses across several programmes. There are approximately 322 field staff working in nine hub offices across the Delta for the Nargis Operation.

The Executive Committee (EC) including the MRCS President, as well as the majority of MRCS headquarters staff will relocate to their new head office in Naypyidaw, the new capital, in early October. The IFRC Delegation will remain in Yangon, together with the MRCS Nargis Operations Management unit, and some supporting services, including the deputy head of the MRCS finance division, and other key junior staff members supporting the Nargis Operation. While the move of headquarters staff members began several months earlier with senior managers alternating between Naypyidaw and Yangon, the impending relocation represents a mass and more permanent shift of the majority of headquarters staff, particularly the heads of divisions (e.g. Health, Disaster Management, Finance, and Communications). One EC member will remain permanently in Yangon and will represent the governance of the National Society.

While there are plans for the EC members and the senior managers of the MRCS to shuttle back to Yangon whenever possible, it is anticipated that there will be an absence of decision-making personnel (especially EC members and heads of divisions) in Yangon, for considerable lengths of time. Programme managers from the IFRC Delegation will also be expected to travel to the MRCS headquarters in Naypyidaw. Every measure will be taken to ensure that the good communication established with the senior management and programme staff of MRCS will continue, through a regular time-table of such visits.

# Red Cross and Red Crescent action

## The operation

### Recovery in general



Communities affected by Cyclone Nargis possess improved resilience in a number of aspects including better preparedness for future disasters or emergencies, such as these young women who are participants of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management programme. The programme is targeted at communities in the delta and in other parts of the country.

(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

#### *Community participation; improved capacity and resilience*

Strong community participation continues to be an important factor contributing to the success of activities across all programmes. This is seen in the involvement of Village Tract Recovery Committees<sup>11</sup> in many aspects of recovery activities including the design of activities and selection of beneficiaries, and the continued participation of communities in various activities across programmes such as health; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; livelihoods; and disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

A significant hallmark of improved capacity and resilience among affected communities is the vast network of community volunteers trained in Community-Based Health and First Aid<sup>12</sup> - 3,896 across 13 townships – and who are now sharing their knowledge and awareness with fellow villagers through community-oriented health activities. Other examples are villagers who are now better prepared to face future emergencies thanks to the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management project, as well as the Schools-Based Disaster Risk Reduction project. In the livelihoods programme, efforts have been placed on maximising the impact of livelihoods assistance (physical goods such as fertilizers and seeds) to beneficiaries by providing training opportunities to the same beneficiaries. This has resulted in skilled crop and livestock farmers who are now equipped to produce better and higher yield, and thus improve their incomes, family wellbeing and resilience.

#### *Beneficiary Accountability*

Regular meetings between Red Cross field personnel and affected communities continue to be held for the main purpose of engaging with communities for their input and feedback. These efforts continue to

<sup>11</sup> A village tract is the local administrative level below the township level, and consists of a varying number of villages.

<sup>12</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 underway, and as such, not all elements of CBHFA have been adopted and put into practice.

be complemented by village notice boards, as well as a complaints/appeal/request procedure made available to beneficiaries through letter boxes.

#### *Gender balance*

The number of Village Tract Recovery Committees and the membership of these committees have been reduced in stages since early this year, in line with the aim to facilitate more focused and sustainable community participation in the remainder of planned recovery activities. This scaling down will also aid the Nargis Operation's transition and eventual handover to MRCS branch structures<sup>13</sup>. During this process, due attention has been given towards ensuring that female membership of these committees remains significant.

#### *Reviews; Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)*<sup>14</sup>

- The final report of the mid-term review of the Nargis Operation, undertaken by a team of external consultants from February to March this year, was circulated to partners in June. Several of the recommendations made in this review have been put into effect in the planning and implementation of the concluding phases of the operation.
- Internal monitoring and evaluation efforts continue across all programmes, with some sectors conducting full-blown evaluations of certain projects e.g. household shelter Phase 1 project (see *shelter section below*) and the asset recovery assistance project.
- Hub-based Monitoring and Evaluation officers continue to provide valuable feedback to technical teams in the field and programme coordinators at headquarters, through field visits and monthly reports. The IFRC field delegate, as well as MRCS and IFRC field officers, also play significant roles in monitoring field operations, assisting hub managers in addressing operational issues, and in acting as links between headquarters and hub management.
- A Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting training course was conducted for MRCS and IFRC personnel at the end of August. The course which was facilitated by the IFRC Asia Pacific office senior planning officer, was aimed at familiarising participants with the latest planning and monitoring tools.
- Two field officers (one each from MRCS and IFRC) attended M&E training conducted by a local development organization called Capacity Building Initiative in June.

## **RECOVERY PROGRAMMES**

For a summary of activity progress across all programmes, see the tables below (*Pages 9-14*). In addition, individual tables on objectives, activities and expected results for various programmes can be found [here](#). Minor revisions to these tables are anticipated towards the end of the year, when Plans of Action and budgets are scheduled to be revised.

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<sup>13</sup> MRCS township branches are part of the society's overall and longstanding operational structure, while hub offices are new structures set up in Nargis-affected townships to facilitate implementation and support for the Nargis Operation. During the Nargis Operation, the Township Branches have provided vital support through volunteers, facilitated coordination with the local authorities and provided other important assistance to hub offices.

<sup>14</sup> The groundwork in late 2008 and the first half of 2009, was supported by the Danish Red Cross.

### Nargis Recovery Operation figures at a glance - Aug 2010

		<b>Overall targets (2008-2011)</b>	<b>Overall progress: 2008-Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached</b>	<b>Progress during reporting period: April - Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached</b>
<b>Shelter</b>	Household shelter <i>(Phase 1 &amp; 2: Feb 2009-early 2011)</i>	16,376 shelters/households in 11 townships	8,271 households	661 households
	Red Cross posts <i>(June 2009-early 2011)</i>	100 posts in 13 townships	84 posts	23 posts
	Repairs to community buildings or infrastructure <i>(Phase 1 &amp; 2: July 2009-early 2011)</i>	226 buildings / infrastructure in 11 townships	117	17
	Sub-rural health centres <i>(Oct 2009-Dec 2010)</i>	20 centres in 8 townships	10 centres in 6 townships	10 centres in 6 townships
	Primary schools <i>(Oct 2009-July 2010)</i>	25 schools in 2 townships	25 schools	18 schools

### Nargis Recovery Operation figures at a glance - Aug 2010

	Activity	Overall targets (2008-2011)	Overall progress: 2008-Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached	Progress during reporting period: April - Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Cash-for-Work ( <i>Oct 2008 -Dec 2010</i> )	9,000 beneficiaries	7,444	500
	Community tree-planting ( <i>Jul 2009 - Sept 2010</i> ) Phase I & II	58 projects	58 (April - Sept 2010)	15 (April - Sept 2010)
	<b>Asset-based recovery</b>			
	Fertilizers & cash support ( <i>monsoon paddy: May-Sept 2010; June-Sept 2010</i> )	8,721 beneficiaries	8,605	4,611
	Crop & vegetable farmers including summer paddy ( <i>Dec 2009-Aug 2010</i> )	2,374 beneficiaries	2,374	131
	Livestock farmers (pigs, ducks & chickens: <i>Jan-Sep 2010</i> )	2,529 beneficiaries	2,329	723
	Fishing communities (boats, nets, fishing gear: <i>Jan-Nov 2010</i> )	4,528 beneficiaries	1,562	1,534
	Small businesses ( <i>Jan-Sept 2010</i> )	1,214 beneficiaries	883	721
		<b>Total</b>	<b>28,366 beneficiaries</b>	<b>23,197 beneficiaries</b>

### Nargis Recovery Operation figures at a glance - Aug 2010

		Overall programme targets (Sept 2008-2011)	Overall progress:	Progress during reporting period:
			Sept 2008-Aug 2010	April-Aug 2010
<b>Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)</b>	Access to basic healthcare and first aid; health education	200,000 beneficiaries	112,876 beneficiaries	37,576 beneficiaries
	School hygiene promotions	120,000 school children	95,302 school children	10,074 school children
	Health & Water and Sanitation integrated activities	100,000 beneficiaries	36,139 beneficiaries	3,357 beneficiaries
	Trained Community Volunteers	5,000 community volunteers	3,896 volunteers	30 volunteers
	Community-initiated activities facilitated by community volunteers ( <i>health education, hygiene promotions, community clean-up campaigns etc</i> )	100,000 beneficiaries	60,631 beneficiaries	15,772 beneficiaries
	Red Cross Volunteers trained as facilitators (Sept 2008 - Aug 2009)	247 RCVs	247 RCVs	nil

### Nargis Recovery Operation figures at a glance - Aug 2010

	Activity	Overall targets (Oct 2008-2011)	Overall progress: Oct 2008-Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached	Progress during reporting period: April - Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached
<b>Psychosocial support</b>	Community activities including competitions; distributions of recreation kits to communities & children	200 community activities	117 activities / 53,296 beneficiaries	11 activities / 8,437 beneficiaries
	Community kits for affected villages	668 kits (2009)	668 community kits to 668 villages in 9 townships	<i>nil</i>
	Recreation kits for affected school children	667 kits (2009 - March 2010)	667 kits for 465 schools with 67,548 students	<i>nil</i>

### Nargis Recovery Operation figures at a glance - Aug 2010

	Activity	Overall programme targets (June 2008-2011)	Overall progress:
			June 2008-Aug 2010 <i>Beneficiaries/Households Reached</i>
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene Promotion</b>	Construction of new ponds	150 units	71 units / 9,108 hh
	Pond cleaning and rehabilitation	370 units	332 units/ 50,092 hh
	Construction of tube wells and dug wells	350 units	179 units
	Construction of 5,000-gallon cement tanks	260 units/ 35,000 school children	204 units / 28,795 school children
	Construction of concrete ring tanks	850 units/hh	485 units / 485 hh
	Fiber tank distributions	350 units	265 units
	Distributions of buckets, alum & water purification tablets	20,000 units/hh	6,093 units /6,093 hh
	<b>Latrine constructions</b>		
	Demonstration latrines	2,000 units/hh	1,799 units /1,799 hh
	Full-package latrine support	8,000 units/hh	4,545 units /4,545 hh
	Pan & Pipe distributions	40,000 units/hh	27,665 units / 27,665 hh
	Latrines for schools	100 units/10,000	43 units / 5,049 school children
	Latrines for Red Cross posts	100 units	48 units / 5,499 hh

### Nargis Recovery Operation figures at a glance - Aug 2010

	Activity	Overall targets (2008-2011)	Overall progress: 2008-Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached	Progress during reporting period: April - Aug 2010 Beneficiaries/Households Reached
<b>Disaster preparedness &amp; risk reduction</b>	Community-based Disaster Risk Management training	180 communities/villages (5,400 direct beneficiaries & 495,000 indirect beneficiaries)	108 communities/villages (3,240 direct beneficiaries & 297,000 indirect beneficiaries)	36 communities/villages (1,080 direct beneficiaries & 99,000 indirect beneficiaries)
	Disaster preparedness including early warning equipment (one set of 1 loud speaker & 1 stretcher per village); awareness generation (IEC materials) & mitigation	304 villages (836,000 indirect beneficiaries)	232 villages (643,000 indirect beneficiaries)	160 villages ( 445,000 indirect beneficiaries)
	Response preparedness for Red Cross Volunteers in selected vulnerable townships nationwide	376 RCVs in 17 States/Divisions (nationwide)	302	194
	School-based Disaster Risk Reduction (2010-2011)	600 students & 40 teachers in 20 schools (10,000 indirect beneficiaries)	10 schools (20 teachers, 300 students & 5,000 indirect beneficiaries)	10 schools (20 teachers, 300 students & 5,000 indirect beneficiaries)
	Disaster Preparedness stock	15,000 packs	8,000 packs	3,000 packs
	Telephone line installations or purchases for hub or branch offices	40	25	15

## 1 Shelter



The household shelter project which targets a total of 16,376 households, has seen a construction of 8,271 shelters up to the end of Aug 2010.

(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

*For progress of activities, see the tables on Pgs 9 -14*

### Progress and achievements

#### 1 Household shelter

A total of 8,271 shelters were constructed up to end August. They consist of Phase 1 constructions (7,610 shelters) completed in May, and shelters under Phase 2 which was launched earlier this year. Targeting 8,766 beneficiaries across 11 townships, the second phase of household shelters is expected to be completed by the end of March 2011.

During this reporting period, all hubs completed their 'shopping lists'<sup>15</sup> and beneficiary selections for Phase 2. Project implementation is going smoothly and has incorporated lessons learnt from Phase 1 in reference to beneficiary selections, the preparation of 'shopping lists', quality of materials, and quality of construction. Some of the lessons learnt have been gained from an *evaluation of the Phase 1 household shelter project*, as well as an *analysis of the database of Phase 1 beneficiaries*. The evaluation was conducted between April and May this year, while the database analysis was conducted early this year, following the collection of data. Details follow:

#### *Household shelter evaluation*

The *evaluation of the household shelter project Phase 1* was extensive, involving 18.5 per cent<sup>16</sup> (1,444) of all beneficiaries assisted. The survey was conducted by the MRCS/IFRC Monitoring and Evaluation Teams, and its primary aim was to analyse the relationship between beneficiary satisfaction and programme attributes, such as the *Beneficiary Selection Process* and *Materials Quality and Construction Quality of the new shelters compared to the old shelters*.

A detailed analysis of the results is being finalised but some of the general findings show that the overall level of beneficiary satisfaction with the project was high. The vast majority of beneficiaries are now living in shelters which are of a higher standard and quality than the shelters they had before the devastation caused by Cyclone Nargis. The programme has also been able to identify the need for some improvements in materials quality, as well as areas where added support can be given to beneficiaries. Added support for beneficiaries includes the training of master carpenters who in turn train carpenters in each targeted village, as well as the distribution of standard guidelines to

<sup>15</sup> A shopping list consists of the shelter materials a beneficiary wishes to buy e.g. timber, bamboo, palm leaves, and CGI sheets (corrugated galvanised iron).

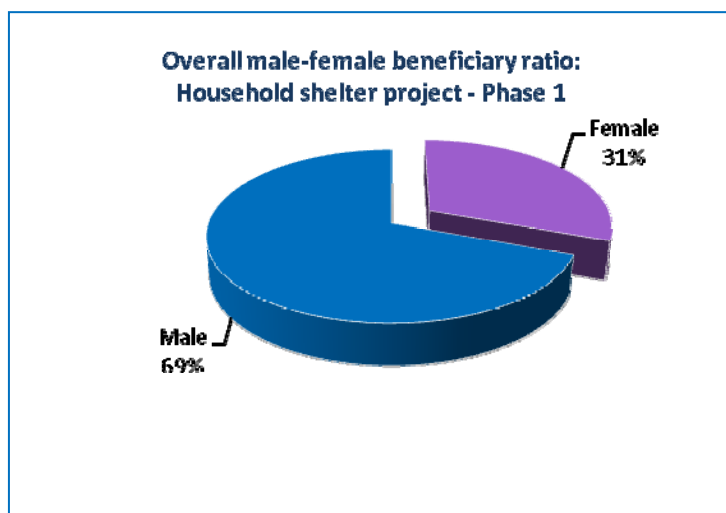
<sup>16</sup> While the evaluation targeted 20 per cent of Phase 1 beneficiaries, only 18.5 per cent of beneficiaries participated in it.

beneficiaries to help them check the quality of materials. This learning has been used in the development of Phase 2 of the project.

### *Database analysis*

Analysis of the information contained in the Beneficiary Database has been used to validate the eligibility, targeting and vulnerability criteria set for the beneficiary selection process. It has also been used to review the shelter allocations made at headquarters level and the subsequent final selection made collectively by the hub offices, Village Tract Recovery Committee and the wider community. Findings also confirmed that the most vulnerable were targeted for selection and some examples follow:

- 81 per cent of families met at least one or a combination of several *vulnerability* criteria set such as elderly, single-headed households, disability. The remaining 19 per cent were selected based on the *eligibility* or *targeting* criteria, such as living with host families, temporary locations, etc.
- Overall, 31 per cent of beneficiaries consisted of single female heads of households, who included elderly females.
- Overall, 36 per cent of heads of households were classified as elderly i.e. aged above 55 years.



### **Challenges**

- The MRCS/IFRC is one of the last aid organizations left in the field to continue providing shelter assistance - all except three other organizations have ended operations, and the MRCS/IFRC contribution is the largest. Within this context, the MRCS/IFRC has had to face bigger expectations from local communities, and particular consideration has had to be given to beneficiary selections during Phase 2.
- Implementation of Phase 2 has taken time to gain momentum due to a number of factors: the time needed to take stock and review outcomes of Phase 1; other programme activities, notably in livelihoods asset recovery, have reached a peak during the period of this report, thus reducing resources in the field; and the difficult weather conditions.
- Supporting the households to include the disaster risk reduction (DRR) construction techniques or best practices promoted by the Red Cross continues to be a challenge. Therefore, Phase 2 of the project involves increased efforts to support communities and local carpenters to incorporate these techniques during the construction of shelters. As such, additional technical staff have been recruited and more focused carpenter training and follow-up monitoring have been conducted.



All 25 schools targeted under the schools construction project were completed by July.

(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

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

Most of the 25 schools began to be used in June, coinciding with the start of the new school year, while the few remaining constructions were completed in July.

The project is now in the six-month 'maintenance period' during which MRCS site supervisors and a project engineer are inspecting each school. Any defects detected are to be fixed by contractors, following which another round of inspections will be conducted. At the end of this period, the final 10 per cent of payment is to be released to contractors.

A good response has been received from local communities in all locations, as well as the Ministry of Education. The schools feature improved design and specifications<sup>17</sup> of a much higher standard than normal schools. Each school is equipped with a rainwater collection tank (for drinking water) and a deep tube well for drinking or washing water (depending on the quality of water in each area).

Each school has also been provided with a grant for fencing, landscaping and playground furniture. This fund is managed through the school committee chaired by the head teacher.

Factors which have contributed to the success of this project comprise the development of a quality control plan and the establishment of village-level supervisory committees. Details follow:

### **Quality Control Plan**

The IFRC worked with the MRCS to develop a quality control plan<sup>18</sup> and a series of checklists covering each stage of construction. In addition, nine site supervisors, one project engineer and one senior project engineer, were recruited to monitor construction quality and progress. Workshops were conducted for the supervisors to aid them in their monitoring duties.

### **School construction supervisory committee**

A school construction supervisory committee was set up in each targeted village. Composed of the head teacher and representatives of the community, each committee was encouraged to contact the MRCS and the site supervisors if they had any queries or complaints.

<sup>17</sup> These include reinforced concrete frames and raised floors of 5 feet above ground level. The buildings have been designed to resist storms, floods and earthquakes prevalent in the region. Note that they are not cyclone shelters.

<sup>18</sup> The quality control plan is aimed at providing communities with tools to monitor and report on minimum standards for shelter materials through checklists etc. These are used by beneficiaries, Village Tract Recovery Committees, and MRCS hub office staff and branch volunteers.

### 3 Red Cross posts

This project continues with 80 of the projected 100 posts completed so far. All remaining posts are expected to be completed in early 2011. Completed posts are being complemented with rainwater collection tanks and latrines, while a few posts have been fitted with solar panels. Panels for the remaining posts will be installed from September onwards, as the rainy season ends. In addition, approximately 40 of the completed posts have received the necessary equipment and materials. These are First Aid kits (3 per post), IEC materials, furniture and a stretcher.

All completed posts are being used by communities for a range of activities, according to monthly reports prepared by hub-based Monitoring & Evaluation officers who conduct regular monitoring trips. These activities include health talks and volunteer meetings, and some posts are even being used as village education centres in the form of morning 'schools' or evening learning centres. While guidelines regarding the ongoing use, function and maintenance<sup>19</sup> of these posts has been agreed upon and circulated by the MRCS, it is likely that this document will be supported by appendices which will provide more detailed information.



#### BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK

"Our village Red Cross post will be very useful for many community activities such as immunizations, health education sessions, and even as a night study place because of the solar system."

**U Htun Htun Lwin**  
**Farmer & Chairman of Village Peace and Development Council**  
**Nyaung Lan village, Dedaye township**

*(Photo: Aye Mya Soe / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### 4 Construction of sub-rural health centres

Phase 1 of this project (10 centres) was completed in June in six townships and they are now in the six month maintenance period. Phase 2, which targets an additional 10 centres, began in July and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. These centres are being built in Labutta, Bogale and Pyapon townships.

The procurement of equipment and materials is underway, with distributions targeted for the end of Oct. The handover of these centres from the MRCS to the Ministry of Health took place on 24 Sept during a ceremony at the MRCS headquarters in Yangon.

The main personnel at each centre will comprise a mid-wife and a trained traditional birth attendant. The key role of the mid-wife is to conduct immunizations, check-ups for expectant mothers, and promote breast-feeding and nutrition, while the birth attendant's main responsibility is to carry out deliveries.

<sup>19</sup> All these considerations will fall within the purview of the 2 i-C: second-in-command who is the manager of a township Red Cross Volunteer brigade.



A total of 10 sub-rural health centres have been constructed in six townships. A remaining 10 centres are scheduled to be completed by the end of the year.

(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

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

Phase 1 (involving 113 structures in 11 townships) is about 95 per cent complete. Phase 2 (113 structures) began in June, and is expected to be completed in early 2011.

This community-driven project continues to be very well-received by communities. It is this positive response and engagement of communities that prompted the second phase of support.

An evaluation of this project was conducted between May and June. Data is being collated and a report is expected to be ready in November.

## **PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT**

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

Out of the 60 storm-resistant schools targeted for seven townships (Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Bogale, Pyapon, Mawlamyinegyun, Labutta and Hainggyikyun<sup>20</sup>), 56 have been completed. The remaining schools are scheduled for completion by October. The schools feature the same improved design and specifications as those of IFRC-funded schools.

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

Two integrated school-shelters are planned for construction in Dedaye and Maubin townships, while health centres based on improved MRCS/IFRC project designs are also planned for a number of townships.

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

The construction of a school-shelter in Mawlamyinegyun township is underway, and is scheduled for completion by the end of November. The construction of two more school-shelters is targeted for two other townships.

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

The construction of a multipurpose Red Cross centre-shelter in Mawlamyinegyun township was completed and handed over in May. The construction of a sub-rural health centre is planned for the same township.

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<sup>20</sup> A sub-township.

***MRCS-Magen David Adom***

The construction of a primary school<sup>21</sup> in a village in Ngapudaw township was completed in February.

***MRCS-French Red Cross***

The construction of a township Red Cross Building in Mawlamyinegyun township began in May. It is scheduled for completion by the end of November. Income-generating activities are planned for this branch building - [see water and sanitation section for details](#).

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<sup>21</sup> As the school features brick nogging material (and not reinforced concrete as is the case with the MRCS/International Federation and MRCS/Japanese Red Cross projects), its construction period was shorter.

## 2 Livelihoods

*For progress of activities, see the tables on Pgs 9 -14*

### Progress and achievements



**A farmer and his crop of betel leaf in Kungyangon township.**

*(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

#### **1 Asset recovery project**

A significant achievement in livelihoods programming has been seen in the asset recovery project which is well underway. Aimed at assisting households whose livelihood assets were lost or damaged as a result of Cyclone Nargis, this project has helped 3,109 households during this reporting period. The combined efforts of this project and the stand-alone project for monsoon paddy farmers (*see below*), has helped a total of 15,763 households since the start of the operation. Monitoring in the field is indicating that this assistance is effectively helping households regain or improve their household incomes and self-sufficiency.

Four categories of beneficiaries are receiving assistance through this project:

- fishing communities
- crop farmers
- livestock farmers
- individuals engaged in small businesses

Needs-based programming has enabled targeted beneficiaries in certain categories of assistance e.g. (livestock farming and small businesses) to immediately start earning household incomes. Details follow:

*i. Poultry farmers* who received vaccinated ducks and chickens (20 - 25 adult birds per beneficiary) as well as animal feed, have been able to earn MMK<sup>22</sup> 20,000 - 30,000 a month (approximately CHF 20-30), from the sale of eggs at local markets. Beneficiaries are either re-investing a part of their income into their farms or using them to meet household needs including supporting their children's education.

*ii. Pig farmers* who each received two vaccinated piglets are expected to see good returns in the next few months when the animals reach adulthood as they can be sold for a substantial amount of money. Pig-rearing is very much a part of the delta culture.

<sup>22</sup> Myanmar Kyat (MMK) is the local currency.

The overall survival rate of all livestock provided to beneficiaries is approximately 80 per cent.

*iii. Crop farmers* have been able to regain their traditional livelihoods and earn incomes for their families. They received fertilizers, seeds, saplings and other materials. The synchronization of fertilizer distributions with the cultivation season has been especially appreciated by farmers, based on monthly monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports.

*iv.* Beneficiaries in the *fisheries* sector have also been able to recover their livelihoods and means of transportation. They have been supported with wooden boats and or fishing gear such as nets and crab traps. Support in this sector began in March this year with a pilot project for 25 beneficiaries in Kyaiklat township.

*v.* Beneficiaries engaged in *small businesses* have also been reported to generate incomes very soon after receiving support. This assistance is helping them live independent lives. Assistance provided includes materials for small-sized or village-level grocery shops, food stalls, bamboo handicraft businesses, carpentry services and tailoring businesses, among others.

### *Training*

Building the capacity of vulnerable communities and in the process, maximising the impact of livelihoods assistance provided, has been an important element of the livelihoods programme. In line with this, training courses have been conducted for both crop and livestock farmers.

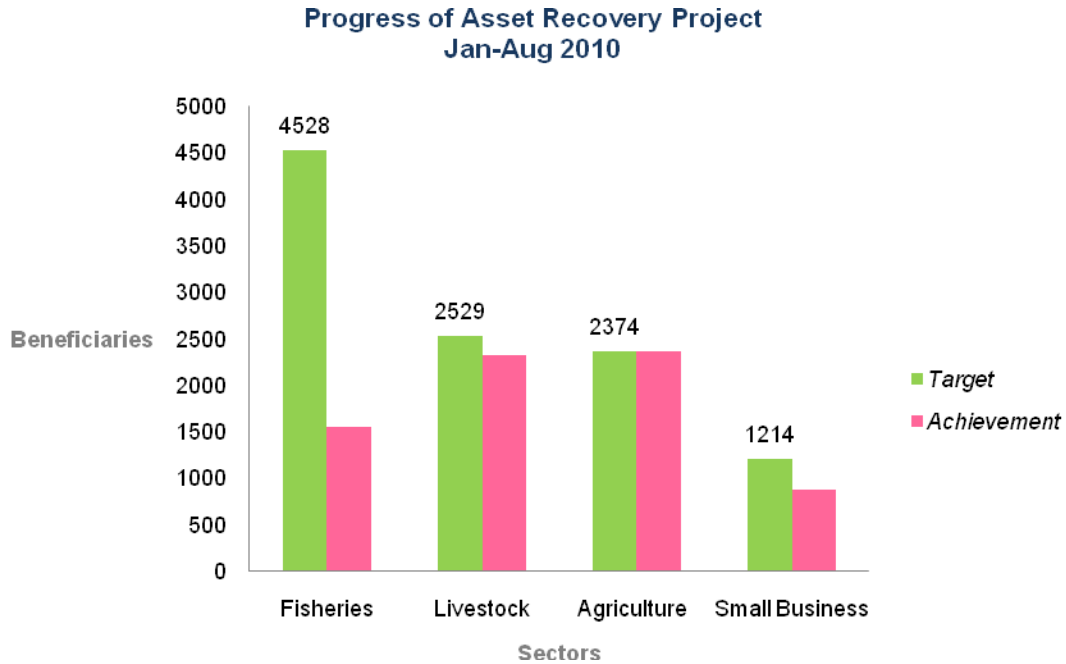
Crop farmers have received training aimed at enabling them to grow better quality and a higher yield of produce – in this regard, they have been trained in pest control, preparing manure, and the proper use of chemical fertilizers. This training was conducted by the Myanmar Red Cross Society in collaboration with the Myanmar Agriculture Services Department at township level.

Livestock farmers in turn, have been trained in animal healthcare, disease control including bird flu and swine flu, best practices of livestock rearing, the importance of livestock vaccination and other matters. This training has been conducted by the MRCS in collaboration with the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department at township level.



Fishermen in Kyein Chaung Gyi village in Bogale township take delivery of their new boats. A total of 1,534 fishermen have been assisted during this reporting period.

(Photo: IFRC)



### *Cash support*

A small amount of cash has also been provided to all beneficiaries under the asset recovery project as this represents much-needed capital to restart their respective livelihoods in the post-cyclone period. Cash support was provided to *crop farmers* to cover the cost of labour and tools, while *livestock farmers* were assisted with cash to build sheds and to attend to related needs. Individuals engaged in *small businesses* were provided with cash to enhance their businesses. As for *fishing communities*, cash has been provided to enable them to purchase fishing gear.

### **2 Fertilizer and cash support to paddy farmers**

This support for farmers planting monsoon paddy, began in June and was recently completed in September. Up to the end of August, a total of 4,661 farmers were supported through this project. The assistance provided is close to double of that provided to paddy farmers in 2009 – this increase has been based on monitoring outcomes of the 2009 project, as well as the recommendations made by the Partner National Society review<sup>23</sup> in late 2009. This year's package of assistance is worth MMK 140,000 per beneficiary (comprising fertilizers as well as cash of MMK 50,000 to cover the cost of seeds and labour). The first package of assistance provided last year totalled MMK 80,000 per beneficiary.

The farmers assisted are located across 11 townships. Prior to distributions, agriculture training was provided to approximately 20 per cent of all beneficiaries – this amounted to about 800 beneficiaries – with the aim that these beneficiaries would then share their knowledge with other beneficiaries in their neighbourhoods. The 20 per cent selected for training were from all village tracts targeted for assistance under this project. A total of 15 training courses consisting of three days each, were conducted throughout the Delta by expert trainers hired by the MRCS. The trainers worked in close coordination with the Myanmar Agriculture Services Department at township level. Farmers were trained in fertilizer application and use; the preparation of organic manure; pest and disease control; producing good quality paddy seeds, and the use of advanced technology to produce higher yield. The

<sup>23</sup> This was a joint review of the effectiveness of the recovery and accountability frameworks of the Nargis Operation in directing the shelter and livelihoods programmes. It was conducted in November 2009 by representatives of the British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone office.

training began in May and was completed in July. A detailed report on community-level agriculture training with methodology, inputs and outcomes, has been produced and is available with the MRCS.

#### *Participatory monitoring process*

The same farmers who attended the training mentioned above have been given progress cards to be updated with information on all aspects of paddy farming till the end of the harvest period (December). The data collected will help in the analysis of the impact of this intervention.

### **3 Cash-for-Work project**

Minor repair works were conducted on infrastructure built or renovated during previous Cash-for-Work projects conducted between October 2008 and May 2009. This is because some of these structures sustained minor damage as a result of the monsoon in 2009 (May to Sept)<sup>24</sup>. All repair works were completed in April/May this year.

Two new Cash-for Work projects were also implemented in Bogale and Labutta townships during this reporting period, providing a total of 400 villagers with wage employment. Conducted in two relocated village sites where villagers were provided with household shelters earlier through the MRCS-IFRC Nargis Operation, the projects involved the construction of new roads. The integration of shelter and livelihoods activities helped maximise the impact of assistance to vulnerable communities, as they not only received new homes but also village infrastructure, as well as the opportunity to earn some much-needed cash.

### **4 Tree planting**

The learning gained from the first phase of this project conducted in 2009, has been incorporated into a revised strategy for the second phase of the project launched in July this year and recently completed in September. The second phase features a smaller project area (15 villages across 11 townships) and more emphasis on community involvement particularly with the appointment of a focal group of community representatives. The village-level representatives are responsible for caring for the plants with the aim of ensuring a better survival rate.

Other new features include the provision of a small amount of fruit tree saplings to beneficiaries, besides shade tree saplings. The fruit trees include guava, mango, lime and coconut, which have been distributed to households to be planted in their respective compounds or land. Shade trees have been planted in public places such as roadsides and public compounds.

Reports from the field are indicating that communities are taking a keen interest in the proper management of planting sites - in Mawlamyinegyun township, the survival rate of plants till the end of August stood at 100 per cent, one month after communities were provided with the plants. Communities have also been encouraged to display necessary information at village level, including monthly survival rate information – this information is to be updated by communities themselves on a regular basis. This community-based maintenance and monitoring system has been initiated in all 15 villages targeted under this project.

### **5 Final stage of the livelihoods programme**

The MRCS is considering providing livelihoods support to most vulnerable women in affected areas, during the final stage of the Nargis Operation.

In addition, although the livelihoods programme will end with the conclusion of the Nargis Operation, efforts are underway to see how the experience and learning gained by the MRCS can be harnessed and sustained within the National Society, for future use.

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<sup>24</sup> The Mid-term Review (see Pg 8) also recommended the need to strengthen Cash-for-Work projects for longer durability and sustainability.



### BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK

“These little piglets represent our family’s savings box. We hope that they will grow well and give us a good income.”

**Daw Ohn Myint (left), a widow with her son, Aung Myo Zaw, and daughter, Ma Khin May Si. Yae Tain Village, Kungyangon township.**

*(Photo: Myo Ma Ma Kyaw / 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 (55,400 ft), culverts (6), jetties (9) and foot bridges (5).
- Helping households recover economic security/assets damaged or lost as a result of Cyclone Nargis. These assets covered the fishing sector (226 nets and 229 boats for professional fisherman, and 1,000 nets for families) and the livestock farming sector - pigs (286) and ducks (5750).

The activities supported 3,649 direct beneficiaries and 18,573 indirect beneficiaries, 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 the village-level infrastructure built during the project.

After the closure of the French Red Cross base in March 2010, monitoring activities were handed over to the MRCS township branch whose volunteers continue to monitor and follow up on the completed activities. The monitoring and evaluation of the solidarity funds will continue until the end of 2010 ([see water and sanitation section also](#)).

### 3 Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)<sup>25</sup>

*For progress of activities, see the tables on Pgs 9 -14*



A total of 95,302 school children, including these youngsters in Kungyangon township, have participated in school-based hygiene promotion activities. They include the distribution and use of hygiene kits.

*(Photo: Myo Ma Ma Kyaw / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

#### **Progress and achievements**

This reporting period has seen a number of important activities and developments:

##### ***Increased implementation***

There has been an increase in the implementation of health education sessions for communities focusing on disease prevention activities (particularly dengue and malaria), as well as hygiene promotion. This increase has been prompted by the increase in dengue and malaria cases normally associated with the monsoon season (May to Sept). The tuberculosis (TB) project conducted in 12 Nargis-affected townships also continued.

##### ***Increased community involvement***

Community involvement in health activities in affected areas has increased. This involvement is being led by trained community volunteers whose numbers continue to grow – there are currently 3,896 trained community volunteers across 13 townships, who are implementing planned community-oriented activities among their respective communities. The volunteers are assisted and supervised by trained Red Cross volunteers and hub health officers.

##### ***Strengthened data and reports***

There has been a concerted effort to strengthen data collection and reports from the field, and consequently at headquarters level.

##### ***Reduced staffing***

Staffing of health officers in the operation's nine hub offices reduced significantly over the past one year, from 41 officers at the height of the operation to 29. This smaller number of officers has been relocated to some hubs where health officer positions have fallen vacant. In some locations, Red Cross volunteers trained as CBHFA facilitators for the field, have also helped strengthen hub health teams. These measures have helped ensure continuity of activities and the achievement of targets.

<sup>25</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 underway, and as such, not all elements of CBHFA have been adopted and put into practice.

### **Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey**

The results of the KAP<sup>26</sup> survey conducted between Dec 2009 and Jan 2010 were shared in March. The findings note that while improvements were found in the health awareness and knowledge of respondents among affected communities, more needs to be done to improve behaviour change. As such, recommendations include:

- continued efforts to train Red Cross volunteers and community volunteers in order to increase the coverage of affected communities.
- the need to place more focus on behaviour change communication through the preparation and distribution of appropriate information, education and communication (IEC) materials to targeted communities.
- strengthening the skills and confidence of Red Cross volunteers so that they will be able to effectively facilitate behaviour change among communities.
- strengthened focus on changing the attitudes and practices of housewives/mothers/primary caretakers of families towards providing a safer, cleaner environment in the home and in influencing household hygiene practices.
- placing more emphasis on improving the hygiene behaviour of children.

It is also believed that as the supervision and monitoring of behaviour change is an important element of CBHFA, such supervision and monitoring will have to be continued for a few years, in order to have an effective impact on communities. The recruitment of a hygiene promotion delegate who will be working as part of the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion team, will play an important part in these efforts. It should be noted that if the visa situation permits after the November parliamentary elections, there are plans to hire the delegate for a period of up to six months.

### **Transition**

- As the end of the Nargis Operation and the transition to country-wide programming nears, more responsibility will be passed on to trained Red Cross volunteers, 2 i-Cs<sup>27</sup>, and trained community volunteers. This process will involve strengthening the capacity of 2 i-Cs in CBHFA as the work of community volunteers will necessarily include Red Cross branch involvement.
- Efforts are also underway to draft the structure of the national headquarters health team which will function after the Nargis Operation ends.



**Red Cross volunteers as well as 3,896 community volunteers are the driving force of community-initiated health activities.**

*(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

<sup>26</sup> Knowledge, Attitude & Practice survey. This survey was conducted in the same 30 village tracts (across 13 townships) covered by the baseline survey of December 2008.

<sup>27</sup> 2 i-C: Second-in-command who is the manager of a township Red Cross Volunteer brigade.

### **MRCS progress in adopting the CBHFA-in-action approach**

National Society progress in this sector continues. Initiatives include the ongoing finalization of manuals and materials. They comprise:

- A manual for facilitators (trained Red Cross volunteers at township level).
- A community tool kit and a volunteer manual for trained community volunteers. The ARCHI<sup>28</sup> tool kit will also be used as a reference material.

Standard IEC materials are also being developed for health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion topics.

Key to the progress being made by the National Society in adopting the CBHFA-in-action approach, is the recruitment of a CBHFA coordinator in early Sept, as well as the assumption of an overall supervisory role by the deputy head of the health division at the MRCS.

In addition, training for CBHFA Master Facilitators planned for October has been postponed due to the upcoming elections.

### **Challenges**

There is a need to continue motivating communities to carry on community-oriented activities by themselves with the leadership of trained community volunteers and the supervision of trained Red Cross volunteers. While this is already taking place in some communities, more effort is needed in this area, to ensure that affected communities continue to draw up Community Action Plans, and consequently carry out community initiated activities, with the aim of becoming more resilient towards future disasters or emergencies. A key step in addressing this challenge will be to get health officers to delegate more responsibilities to trained Red Cross volunteers, and indeed, give Red Cross volunteers the opportunity to be carry out their intended supervisory roles in community-initiated activities.



#### **BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK**

“The mosquito net has helped my children to sleep well, and reduces the risk of malaria”.

**Ma Myoo Thu, casual worker.  
Chaug Phyar village, Kyaiklat township**

*(Photo: Yin Yin Myint / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

<sup>28</sup> African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative 2010.

## **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 have also been provided with equipment such as surgical and laboratory instruments. The station hospital renovation was extensive, with all buildings being completely renovated, using the cash-for-work methodology so that local beneficiaries profited from employment. A new maternity ward will also be constructed for the station hospital. This project has an estimated 13,944 direct beneficiaries and 256,872 indirect beneficiaries.

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

Projects comprise the construction of a new national blood centre in Yangon and a 16-bedded hospital in Pyapon township, both of which were completed in March. In addition, the construction of a health centre in Pyapon township, was completed in July. The Thai Red Cross also donated 100 vials of anti-snake venom to the MRCS.

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

See [Shelter](#) section.

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

See [Shelter](#) section.

## 4 Psychosocial support

*For progress of activities, see the tables on Pgs 9 -14*



Efforts are underway to integrate psychosocial support components into main Nargis programmes.

*(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### Progress and achievements

A reduced number of community-oriented activities have been conducted in the field during this reporting period, owing to the fact that psychosocial support as a programme came to an end in early 2010, in tandem with a review of the programme.

This was followed by an initiative to integrate PSP into main Nargis programmes and this effort includes an advocacy workshop on this change for 2 i-Cs<sup>29</sup>, as well as MRCS headquarters staff in Yangon, in August. The workshop was facilitated by an external consultant whose main recommendation consists of a time-based roadmap on the integration of PSP into other MRCS programmes. Advocacy sessions on the move towards integration were conducted earlier in the year for Red Cross Volunteers during refresher training. A basic curriculum will also be developed to aid this integration.

The translation of the PSP manual into the Myanmar language is underway. It will be used by trained community volunteers.

### Challenges

As psychosocial support elements are integrated into health and other community-based activities, Red Cross Volunteers and community volunteers of various projects will need to be supported with guidance and knowledge of how to integrate psychosocial support with their respective activities.

<sup>29</sup> 2 i-C: Second-in-command who is the manager of a township Red Cross Volunteer brigade.

## 5 Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

*For progress of activities, see the tables on Pgs 9 -14*



A villager in Maubin township, collects clean water from a well equipped with a hand pump.

*(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### Progress and achievements

Major developments during this reporting period include the following.

#### **1 Strengthening of managerial and technical support**

The first major development during this reporting period was the arrival of the water and sanitation delegate in late May, which has filled an important gap in technical support that arose following the departure of the IFRC sector coordinator who ended his mission in Dec 2009. Although the delegate was recruited in early 2010, his arrival into the country was delayed due to lengthy visa application requirements.

The presence of the delegate has also been complemented by the recruitment of a headquarters-based MRCS Senior Engineer in June. He is now heading the National Society's water and sanitation unit.

During the gap between the IFRC coordinator's departure and the arrival of the delegate, the implementation of water and sanitation activities continued in the field under the capable supervision of the MRCS water and sanitation coordinator<sup>30</sup> and IFRC water and sanitation officers. Their efforts have since received a boost with the arrival of both the water and sanitation delegate and the MRCS Senior Engineer who are jointly providing important human resources leadership and technical support needed to fill the gaps in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme.

The gaps or priority areas to be addressed during the final year of the Nargis Operation are as follows:

- Strengthening the capacity of the MRCS water and sanitation unit so that it is able to respond to emergencies by deploying and operating the Emergency Response Unit infrastructure (this includes the pre-positioning of emergency equipment), creating a roster of standby ERU-trained volunteers, and enabling volunteers to deal with different climate zones, topography, soil conditions, and various scales of disasters.

<sup>30</sup> The coordinator is an engineer who previously served in the field as a member of one of the nine water and sanitation hub teams.

- Train MRCS engineers, technicians and volunteers in water and sanitation needs assessments, base/endline surveys, technical know-how, and maintenance and operation of water and sanitation equipment.
- More emphasis is to be placed on implementing the ‘soft components’ of the water and sanitation programme among vulnerable communities – these include hygiene promotion, and enabling communities to maintain and safeguard water and sanitation infrastructure. With this in mind, a proposal to suspend some ‘hardware’ activities for two months, in November and December, is being considered. This will provide an opportunity for the MRCS to conduct a re-analysis (*one that is more detailed than the review in point no.2 below*) of its targets and make adjustments to its water and sanitation activities during the concluding months of the operation, which will focus on building capacities in a community-based approach which will be in line with its mid to long-term planning and lead to greater sustainability of the programme.
- To strengthen the planning capacity of the National Society’s water, sanitation and hygiene promotion unit through the provision of appropriate software and training, with the aim of independently handling bigger projects and a larger number of targeted beneficiaries, at a country-wide level in the long term.

## **2 Review of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities**

A review of programme activities under the Nargis Operation was conducted between July and August. It was aimed at identifying gaps within the programme, implementing a new Needs Assessment format, and as such, reviewing targets of all water and sanitation activities until the end of the operation, and preparing for the eventual phasing out of activities. The review has been based on the outcome of field visits made by the IFRC delegate and his MRCS counterpart, as well as the recommendations of the Mid-term Review of the Nargis Operation - see [Pg 8](#) also.

The programme review also focused on issues or areas needing more support as indicated by the health programme’s Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey<sup>31</sup> findings – one area is to encourage good hygiene practice through hygiene promotion among targeted communities.

It is envisaged that one of the positive outcomes of the review is the standardization of infrastructure design (e.g. latrines and septic tanks for all Red Cross posts) among all hubs. Such a measure would also result in benefits such as:

- Possible savings through the standardization of costs.
- With the availability of standard drawings and a standard Bill of Quantity for a particular type of infrastructure, hub engineers will have more time to focus on infrastructure quality.
- At the post-construction stage, it will be easier for the MRCS to promote maintenance catalogues and train communities in infrastructure maintenance.
- Heightened Red Cross visibility – this is because standardized infrastructure in terms of design and colour will be easily recognizable.



Approximately 332 ponds in 13 townships have been cleaned and fenced, while 71 new ponds have been constructed, since the start of recovery activities.

(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

<sup>31</sup> The survey was conducted between December 2009 and January 2010, and findings were shared in June.

### *Integration of activities*

Priority will also be given to making water and sanitation activities complement each other – e.g. a tube well can be used at night to supply water to a concrete tank, and this supply can be used for emergency or dry season needs; and the installation of rainwater collection tanks to provide continuous water supply to hand washing facilities located near latrines. At the same time, emphasis will also be placed on promoting the integration of water and sanitation activities with health activities by concluding the mapping and integration of future infrastructure locations.

### **3 Prioritizing the purchase of materials through standardized procurement procedures**

During this reporting period, MRCS hub water and sanitation teams have also been reminded to follow standard procurement guidelines and procedures through their respective logistics units when purchasing materials, and to do so in bulk, and on the basis of the outcomes of needs assessments and achievable plans of action. This move will also give teams more time to focus on the quality of assistance provided to affected communities.

### **4 Curriculum for technical training**

As a result of the water and sanitation programme review conducted between July and August, a training curriculum for hub engineers is also being developed, based on the technical difficulties encountered during the construction of water and sanitation facilities. As such engineers will be trained in:

- understanding design features of some water and sanitation systems from a holistic perspective (e.g. a PVC pipe connecting a dug well to a hand pump, should not be left exposed to the weather, but should be buried in soil or protected by a concrete trench to avoid breakage by external impact).
- how to monitor the quality of construction.
- simplified, low-cost water treatment technologies.
- water quality monitoring and control.

### **5 PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) training**

In line with the increased emphasis on promoting the soft components of the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme mentioned earlier, a PHAST<sup>32</sup> training course for Red Cross volunteers is planned for later this year.

The aim of this training is to enable Red Cross volunteers to work with vulnerable communities to improve their hygiene practices and engage in effective operation and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure. This will be done through the development of a set of drawings including cartoons, which correspond to revised programme needs and local contexts.

A baseline survey aimed at identifying the needs and challenges of affected communities will precede the training of vulnerable communities.<sup>33</sup>

### **Challenges**

- Owing to developments concerning the visa arrangements, the water and sanitation delegate was relocated temporarily to the IFRC's Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur, in mid-August. The delegate continues to maintain good contact with the IFRC and MRCS water and sanitation teams in Myanmar, and it is envisaged that he will be able to continue providing technical support within this remote working arrangement, pending his return to Myanmar.
- Due to the large operation catchment area, poor road conditions and the need to use various means of transportation to reach destinations, field visits are time-consuming activities.

<sup>32</sup> Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation.

<sup>33</sup> While this is a non-Nargis activity, it is part of overall capacity building.

### BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK



“Having our own fly-proof latrine has been very helpful as previously we had to use our neighbour’s latrine and on many occasions, we had to use the fields because the latrine was not free. Now my children and other family members, as well as neighbours are using our latrine. We also wash our hands with soap after using the latrine.”

**Ma Aye Mar, housewife,  
Sal Ain Tan village, Kungyangon  
Township**

*(Photo: Myo Ma Ma Kyaw / Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

## **PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT**

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

Water and sanitation activities conducted across 99 villages in Mawlamyinegyun township were completed at the end of March. They benefited 25,869 direct beneficiaries and 45,373 indirect beneficiaries. Activities included the creation of new ponds, construction of rainwater harvesting tanks, installation of pond sand filters, distribution of ceramic water filters, and the establishment of Water Management Groups comprising community members, and training of these members.

At the end of March, activities were handed over to the MRCS township branch which has been provided with an Income Generating Activity – focusing on the sale and promotion of ceramic water filters – which will finance the continuation of activities to be carried out by volunteers.

## 6 Disaster preparedness and risk reduction<sup>34</sup>

*For progress of activities, see the tables on Pgs 9 -14*



Each vulnerable community or village targeted through the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management programme has been provided with one hand loud speaker and one stretcher.

*(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)*

### **Progress and achievements**

Main achievements during this reporting period comprise the following:

#### ***School-based Disaster Risk Reduction (SBDRR)***

This represents a new initiative towards disaster risk reduction by the MRCS. It comprises the training of 40 school teachers from 20 schools (on the basis of 2 teachers per school), as school-based Disaster Risk Reduction trainers. Ten of the schools are located in five Nargis-affected townships, while another 10 are located in five townships in Bago-East Division. The training was conducted in May for the teachers, along with respective township education officers and Red Cross volunteers.

Following the training, the teachers went on to form their respective Disaster Risk Reduction teams in June. Each team is made up of 30 students (with equal participation of boys and girls), all of whom have been trained by their teachers. Each school has also received a Disaster Risk Reduction kit consisting of a hand loud speaker, stretcher, First Aid kit and other items along with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. The total worth of each kit is about CHF 300. These kits will enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts at both school and community-level.

The MRCS has also translated a school-based Disaster Risk Reduction manual into Myanmar and distributed it to all 20 targeted schools. The document was developed and finalized by the IFRC Southeast Asia Regional Delegation with DIPECHO<sup>35</sup> funding. The MRCS and other national societies in the region also participated in the development of the manual.

#### ***Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)***

During this reporting period, 36 individual communities or villages in three States/Divisions (Kachin, Mon, Kayin), formed their respective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management teams. The CBDRM project comprises the training of 30 representatives from individual villages. These

<sup>34</sup> It should be noted that several activities under the Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction programme which are funded by the Nargis Operation, are conducted in both Nargis and non-Nargis areas.

<sup>35</sup> Specific funding from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) for Disaster Preparedness.

representatives then form a CBDRM team in their individual villages – the team is divided into six separate disaster preparedness components: storage of food and safe drinking water, communications, evacuation to secure places, search and rescue, emergency relief, and reconstruction.

The MRCS is targeting to hand over CBDRM kits to each community by the end of this year. The kits which have similar contents to that of the Schools-Based Disaster Risk Reduction kit, cost about CHF 600 each. These kits will enhance the communities' disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts.

### **MRCS Multi-hazards Contingency Plan**

This internal, country-wide plan of the National Society was finalised at a workshop in July. Participants comprised all G1s<sup>36</sup> and all senior officers of the MRCS. Participants were engaged in the following:

- orientation in the Contingency Plan.
- a simulation of the plan based on realistic scenarios.
- the development of a Plan of Action aimed at rolling down the Contingency Plan at township level.

The plan spans the following core areas: Coordination, Information Management, Restoring family links, Relief, Emergency shelter, Health services, Water and Sanitation; Logistics management, Finance and administration.

It stands for two different disaster scenarios:

- A medium-size disaster affecting between 50,000 and 200,000 people.
- A large-scale disaster affecting more than 200,000 people.

The MRCS is also the part of IASC<sup>37</sup> Contingency Plan. In this regard, the IASC and MRCS dealt with the same disaster scenarios mentioned above for the IASC Contingency Plan development process.

### **MRCS Disaster Management Policy 2010**

During this reporting period, the MRCS revised its 2003 Disaster Management Policy, as a move to align itself with recent country-level initiatives, as well as regional and global trends in disaster management. It is also aimed at enabling the society to implement disaster management programming more effectively.

Major guiding documents referred to in this revision exercise were the *Standing Order of the Government of the Union of Myanmar in natural disasters*, *Strategy-2020* and the IFRC's *Asia Pacific DM Strategy*, as well as the recommendations of the disaster management review undertaken in March 2009 by external consultants.

The finalization of this policy included a workshop in May, during which feedback on the policy was collected from the field and headquarters.

### **Hand-over of Nargis Operation relief items**

In line with planning for the transition of the Nargis Operation to regular country-wide programming, preparations are underway by the IFRC to hand over the management of in-kind relief items (donated at the start of the operation) to the MRCS. The total worth of these items is about CHF 500,000. The IFRC Logistics Unit is involved in this process, providing necessary guidance and support.

### **Central Warehouse and Emergency Management Fund**

A central warehouse will be constructed in Yangon under the Nargis Operation with the financial support of the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS). Adequate land has been secured and the design of the warehouse has been agreed upon, following the visit of a senior delegation of the JRCS in September. Construction is expected to start later this year and be finished in the second quarter of 2011. The warehouse will be used to store water and sanitation Emergency Response Unit (ERU) equipment, as well as disaster preparedness stock.

<sup>36</sup> 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.

<sup>37</sup> Inter-Agency Standing Committee.

The JRCS has also agreed to contribute to an Emergency Management Fund. A concept paper on the fund was shared with partners in August, and the MRCS and IFRC are in the process of developing guidelines for the management of the fund. It will have a minimum ceiling of CHF 500,000.

### ***Disaster response***

The MRCS responded to several small-scale emergencies affecting the country during this reporting period by mobilizing disaster preparedness stocks to affected communities. The emergencies included floods, fires, strong winds, small tornados and landslides. In total, relief packages were distributed to 1,360 affected households across 45 townships.

### ***Climate change orientation***

A one-day climate change orientation workshop was conducted for 36 Red Cross Volunteers from Upper Myanmar. The workshop was aimed at enhancing participants' skills and knowledge related to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

### ***Telephone line installations***

Telephone-line installations in targeted townships continued during this reporting period - see *the table on Pg 14* for details.

### ***Capacity building***

The MRCS Operations Manager for the Cyclone Nargis Operation and the Head of the Disaster Management Division attended the 2nd Asia Pacific Disaster Management National Societies Meeting in Brisbane in May. The Deputy Head of the society's Disaster Management Division attended RDRT<sup>38</sup> team leader training in August.

### ***Sphere Manual***<sup>39</sup>

The translation of the Sphere manual (2004 version) into the Myanmar language has been completed. However, publication has been put on hold in view of the fact that a newer version (2010), incorporating some revisions is being finalized. As such, it has been agreed between the MRCS and IFRC that when the 2010 version is ready, amendments will be incorporated into the Myanmar version, after which the document will be printed. An update on this will be provided in the next Operations Update.

### **Challenges**

The implementation of activities has been hampered mainly by the focus on Nargis Operation activities and the fact that the MRCS Disaster Management division also oversees livelihoods and shelter activities of the operation. In addition, the Disaster Management delegate has had limited access to non-Nargis areas.

<sup>38</sup> Regional Disaster Response Team.

<sup>39</sup> Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere).

## SUPPORT SERVICES

### Organizational Development

#### Progress and achievements

##### **1 Transition process**

Progress during this reporting period was steady but slow. Areas of work include the following:

##### *Assets*

A register of Nargis assets for which hub managers will be accountable, is being developed. This will allow the MRCS Executive Committee to reallocate these assets to best support the National Society as a whole at the conclusion of the Nargis Operation.

##### *Human resources*

A human resources transition paper is being developed to ensure that key MRCS Nargis Operation staff are retained until the conclusion of the operation, and that staff are supported in seeking alternative employment and feel appreciated for their contributions to the National Society.

##### *Red Cross Post guidelines*

A draft final document has been agreed upon regarding the ongoing use, function and maintenance of the Red Cross posts constructed in Nargis-affected townships. [See the Shelter section for details.](#)

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

##### *Strategic Planning*

The 2011-2015 Strategic Planning process is underway with the arrival of a delegate from the Swedish Red Cross in August to complete the task. The delegate who is supported by a local consultant, is undertaking a three-month assignment which will include an evaluation of the impact of the last Plan, as well as the development of the National Society's guiding document for the next four years. He is also being supported by the Strategic Planning Working Group which is made up of senior Executive Committee members of the MRCS, as well as the management of the MRCS and IFRC, and in-country Partner National Society representatives.

##### *Country Plan*

The MRCS and the IFRC delegation are jointly developing the 2011 Country Plan which is supported by the IFRC. This planning period has particular importance because the MRCS has confirmed that community-based activities including Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) and Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR), will be the priority programmes for the future.

##### **3 Finance development support**

This reporting period saw a visit by the regional finance development delegate who has been supporting the MRCS in reviewing the software system installed in Nargis-affected areas. Initial indications are very positive with good compliance with MRCS rules and regulations.

The MRCS has agreed to the need to develop township branch financial guidelines and procedures which can support the community-based activities described above. This will therefore be one of the focus areas for 2011.

In late August, a Financial Development review team visited the MRCS with the aim of understanding how Financial Development conducted over the last 10 years, has impacted vulnerable communities in Myanmar.

#### **4 Volunteers**

Approximately 726 Red Cross volunteers were involved in Nargis Operation recovery activities during this reporting period. They are serving as vital links with affected communities by providing valuable support in 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.



Red Cross volunteers continue to provide valuable support in the implementation of a variety of activities in the Delta.

(Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society)

#### **Finance**

The Foreign Exchange Currency has experienced a significant devaluation during this reporting period, while the local currency of Myanmar Kyat (MMK) has remained stable. As such, with effect from September, all National Society and IFRC local staff salaries are paid in Myanmar Kyat instead of the FEC. This move is aimed at safeguarding the earning power of staff.

#### **Logistics**

##### *Procurement*

Huge volumes of procurement continue particularly for shelter, livelihoods and disaster management programmes. Procurement for shelter and livelihoods comprise local procurements which continue to be well coordinated between the IFRC Asia Pacific Logistics Unit, IFRC country delegation, MRCS headquarters and hub offices.

##### *Central Warehouse*

See the *Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction* section on [Pg 36](#).

##### *Capacity building*

Capacity building continues at headquarters and in the field. The highlight during this reporting period is the five-day training in logistics and disaster management for MRCS State and Division leaders<sup>40</sup>, as well as volunteers, warehouse managers, and communications officers from throughout the country. Held in May and July, the training was attended by a total of 60 participants.

<sup>40</sup> These include G1s: 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.

The training sessions above were the final two out of a series of three training sessions planned for this year. They represent a successful transfer of knowledge in that the sessions were facilitated by four logistics officers (MRCS: 3; IFRC: 1), who had earlier participated in the IFRC *Warehouse and Transportation Workshop* in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in February this year. In total, 86 people have been trained through all three sessions.

The *MRCS Warehouse Manual 2010* in Myanmar language (based on the 2008 edition of the IFRC *Warehouse Manual*) was also distributed to participants. Feedback received indicates the possibility of using the manual for commercial training of humanitarian organizations as well as companies.

A similar workshop has also been conducted for representatives of all MRCS headquarters-level divisions. As a result of all the efforts described above, the exchange of knowledge has been greatly appreciated by participants, while the positive impact of the workshops can be seen in greater adherence to logistics systems and procedures.

### **Security**

A Security Management Training workshop for managers from the MRCS, IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Partner National Societies, was conducted in May. At the same time, IFRC and PNS national staff completed a short workshop on personal safety. Following this, all required personnel were able to finish the *Stay Safe Personal Security* and *Stay Safe Security Management* computer-based tests.

The IFRC security rules and regulations have been updated with a renewed threat assessment and improved guidance on earthquakes and medical emergencies.

The monsoon season has seen increased emphasis on radio communications and regular contact between boats and hub offices. In addition to life jackets, boats have been equipped with life buoys.

### **Reporting / communications**

Regular training in reporting and communications continues to produce positive results in the form of informative monthly reports and useful communications materials submitted by hub reporting officers. Capacity-building highlights during this reporting period include:

- training in documentary video making and editing, fundamental photography skills, and interview skills for hub reporting officers.
- field photography workshops for Red Cross volunteers, conducted in two Nargis Operation townships, and communications training for 42 Red Cross brigade officers from six Nargis Operation townships – training facilitators were from the MRCS Communications, Disaster Management, and Youth & Volunteer Divisions, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- preparations to get hub reporting officers to share their reporting and communications knowledge and skills with selected branch volunteers, as part of the transition of the Nargis Operation. A major step towards this goal is the ongoing drafting of a curriculum on reporting training.

The MRCS Head of Communications has also participated in IFRC Asia Pacific Communications Steering Group discussions.

### *IT support*

MRCS and IFRC information technology (IT) support staff have made joint field trips to conduct regular maintenance of equipment and provide related assistance to hub offices.

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

## 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: +95 1 383 682, email: [ifrcmm10@redcross.org.mm](mailto:ifrcmm10@redcross.org.mm)
- Federation Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:
  - Jagan Chapagain, deputy head of zone office, phone: +6012 215 3765, email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org)
  - Heikki Väättämoinen, disaster operations coordinator phone: +6012 230 7895, email: [heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org](mailto:heikki.vaatamoinen@ifrc.org)
  - Alan Bradbury, resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: [alan.bradbury@ifrc.org](mailto:alan.bradbury@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)
- Federation regional office in Bangkok:
  - Lasse Norgaard, communications delegate, email: [lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org](mailto:lasse.norgaard@ifrc.org) phone: +66 847 526 441

**MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis**

Appeal Launch Date: 07 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 05 may 08 to 05 may 11

**Interim Financial Report**
**I. Consolidated Funding**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>55,857,727</b>	<b>7,829,404</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>7,200,817</b>	<b>71,110,197</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Income**
**Cash contributions**

American Red Cross	1,554,089					1,554,089
Andorra Government					22,607	22,607
Andorran Red Cross	23,550					23,550
Australian Red Cross	2,408,158				1,000,000	3,408,158
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	2,447,746	9,719			560,355	3,017,820
Austrian Red Cross	359,470					359,470
Austria - Private Donors	1,585					1,585
Belarusian Red Cross	2,391					2,391
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	46,294					46,294
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community)	18,986					18,986
Belgium - Private Donors	323					323
Brazil - Private Donors	8,033					8,033
British Red Cross	1,844,737			60,300		1,905,037
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 Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	480,491	1,132,241		66,775		1,679,507
China Red Cross, Macau branch	20,000					20,000
Cook Islands Red Cross	11,205					11,205
Cyprus Gouvernement	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
Estonia Government	51,607					51,607
European Commission - DG ECHO	1,272,513					1,272,513
Finnish Red Cross	58,338	222,086				280,424
Germany Red Cross	1,068,205					1,068,205
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 Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	198,645					198,645
Italian Red Cross	58,984					58,984
Japanese Red Cross	4,824,602	884,700			632,100	6,341,402
Japan - Private Donors	4,730					4,730
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**

Appeal Launch Date: 07 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 05 may 08 to 05 may 11

**Interim Financial Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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	1,066	8		1,074
Peru - Private Donors	214			214
Philippines - Private Donors	520			520
Polish Red Cross	5,196			5,196
Portuguese Red Cross	32,300			32,300
Qatar Red Crescent	7,470			7,470
Republic of Korea - Private Donors	191			191
Republic of Korea Red Cross	378,344			378,344
Russia - Private Donors	2,686			2,686
Singapore - Private Donors	21,119			21,119
Singapore Red Cross	338,843			338,843
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
Swedish Red Cross	-38,400	2,092,800		2,054,400
Swedish 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	774,238			774,238
Tides Foundation	50,993			50,993
Tides Foundation (from United States - Private Donors)	104,000			104,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,182,000</b>			<b>2,182,000</b>
Turkish Red Crescent	5,264			5,264
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors	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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Appeal Launch Date: 07 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 05 may 08 to 05 may 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Viet Nam Red Cross</i>	173,800				173,800
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>37,816,738</b>	<b>6,841,554</b>	<b>207,825</b>	<b>7,026,694</b>	<b>51,892,810</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>					
<i>New York Office (from Black Rock)</i>	51,419				51,419
<i>New York Office (from Citadel Investment group)</i>	10,070				10,070
<i>New York Office (from EMC Corp.)</i>	77,129				77,129
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	25,710				25,710
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	51,419				51,419
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	437				437
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>216,184</b>				<b>216,184</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
<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 (Flanders)</i>	103,912				103,912
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community)</i>	403,280				403,280
<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 Red Cross, 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>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>Republic of Korea Red Cross</i>	477,916				477,916
<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>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>					
<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>	41,866				41,866
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	8,680				8,680
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		59,520			59,520
<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>	127,674			111,700	239,374
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	19,800				19,800
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>405,639</b>	<b>156,920</b>		<b>111,700</b>	<b>674,259</b>
<b>Other Income</b>					
<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>57,083,123</b>	<b>6,998,474</b>	<b>207,825</b>	<b>7,138,425</b>	<b>71,427,847</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>57,083,123</b>	<b>6,998,474</b>	<b>207,825</b>	<b>7,138,425</b>	<b>71,427,847</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

MDRMM002 - Myanmar - Cyclone Nargis

Appeal Launch Date: 07 may 08

Appeal Timeframe: 05 may 08 to 05 may 11

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/5-2010/8
Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Movement 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>	57,083,123	6,998,474		207,825	7,138,425	<b>71,427,847</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-47,048,479	-3,835,607		-103,140	-4,368,767	<b>-55,355,994</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	10,034,644	3,162,867		104,685	2,769,658	<b>16,071,853</b>

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Budget Timeframe	2008/5-2011/5
Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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>55,857,727</b>	<b>7,829,404</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>7,200,817</b>	<b>71,110,197</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	12,354,019	6,232,849				6,232,849	6,121,170	
Construction - Housing	625,057	406,334				406,334	218,723	
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	3,079,654	1,597,938				1,597,938	1,481,716	
Construction Materials	3,257,141	2,938,769				2,938,769	318,372	
Clothing & textiles	3,103,863	2,787,304	30,853			2,818,157	285,706	
Food	286,920	16,938				16,938	269,982	
Seeds,Plants	620,678	875,755				875,755	-255,077	
Water & Sanitation	2,430,091	689,887	1,083,981			1,773,868	656,223	
Medical & First Aid	1,596,449	451,643	263,597			715,240	881,209	
Teaching Materials	491,802	39,412	165,456		2,451	207,405	284,397	
Utensils & Tools	4,009,280	3,931,625				3,931,625	77,655	
Other Supplies & Services	6,184,404	3,071,176	359,411			3,431,404	2,753,001	
ERU		968,899				968,899	-968,899	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>38,039,359</b>	<b>24,008,529</b>	<b>1,903,297</b>		<b>2,451</b>	<b>25,915,180</b>	<b>12,124,179</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	46,275						46,275	
Vehicles	438,406	240,851			65,667	306,518	131,888	
Computers & Telecom	383,678	229,638			95,266	324,904	58,774	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	286,865	206,561			31,637	238,198	48,668	
Others Machinery & Equipment		6,287				6,287	-6,287	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,155,224</b>	<b>683,336</b>			<b>192,570</b>	<b>875,906</b>	<b>279,318</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	495,716	224,849	669		110,600	336,118	159,598	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,164,234	8,632,424	962		108,472	8,741,857	-1,577,623	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,585,962	176,688	6		254,460	431,153	2,154,809	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>10,245,912</b>	<b>9,033,960</b>	<b>1,636</b>		<b>473,532</b>	<b>9,509,128</b>	<b>736,783</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	5,842,742	2,312,182	473,554		75,480	1,275,563	4,136,779	
Regionally Deployed Staff	69,335	69,486	7			2,456	71,949	
National Staff	935,867	153,439	21,205			312,365	448,859	
National Society Staff	3,769,540	1,217,602	510,932			681,307	2,409,841	
Consultants	378,945	110,782	19,877			75,529	206,189	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>10,996,429</b>	<b>3,863,491</b>	<b>1,025,576</b>		<b>75,480</b>	<b>2,347,220</b>	<b>7,311,767</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	2,209,392	610,053	342,143		11,168	208,550	1,171,915	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>2,209,392</b>	<b>610,053</b>	<b>342,143</b>		<b>11,168</b>	<b>208,550</b>	<b>1,037,478</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	649,175	292,118	45,148		499	62,196	399,961	
Information & Public Relation	416,811	157,868	22,427		4,285	50,960	235,540	
Office Costs	405,381	183,051	26			221,442	404,519	
Communications	364,055	167,815	154			150,410	318,379	
Professional Fees	99,209	20,959	840		31	19,014	40,844	
Financial Charges	1,035,453	1,521,701	20,201			42,535	1,584,437	
Other General Expenses	119,401	119,230				14,295	133,525	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>3,089,485</b>	<b>2,462,742</b>	<b>88,796</b>		<b>4,815</b>	<b>560,852</b>	<b>3,117,206</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>	

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Appeal	MDRMM002
Budget	APPEAL

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### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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>55,857,727</b>	<b>7,829,404</b>		<b>222,249</b>	<b>7,200,817</b>	<b>71,110,197</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	4,376,896	2,622,747	250,745		6,295	273,017	3,152,805	1,224,091
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>4,376,896</b>	<b>2,622,747</b>	<b>250,745</b>		<b>6,295</b>	<b>273,017</b>	<b>3,152,805</b>	<b>1,224,091</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		302,308	2,145				304,453	-304,453
Shared Services		750					750	-750
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>303,058</b>	<b>2,145</b>				<b>305,203</b>	<b>-305,203</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		2,463,062	221,269		2,931	312,123	2,999,385	-2,999,385
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>2,463,062</b>	<b>221,269</b>		<b>2,931</b>	<b>312,123</b>	<b>2,999,385</b>	<b>-2,999,385</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>71,110,197</b>	<b>47,048,479</b>	<b>3,835,607</b>		<b>103,140</b>	<b>4,368,767</b>	<b>55,355,994</b>	<b>15,754,203</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>8,809,247</b>	<b>3,993,797</b>		<b>119,108</b>	<b>2,832,051</b>	<b>15,754,203</b>	

# ANNEX 1

## Cyclone Nargis Operation programme tables – updated Sept 2010

*Note: Minor changes are highlighted in yellow.*

### Shelter

#### **Objective 1**

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.

#### **Expected results**

- 16,376 of the most vulnerable households (about 7,610 in Phase 1 and 8,766 in Phase 2) that have not achieved a reasonable status of recovery, have been identified and supported with the provision of adequate shelter.
- A high proportion (minimum of 85%) of the 16,376 households have been able to recover to a reasonable level of shelter.
- Awareness has been raised on improved building techniques and buildings are being built accordingly.
- MRCS capacity to address shelter as a mitigation measure has been strengthened.

#### **Activities planned**

- Prepare guidelines on the programme.
- Employ shelter technicians in each hub office to build the capacity of the MRCS.
- Train and instruct hub staff on the programme.
- Organize beneficiary selection process.
- Sensitize suppliers.
- Train carpenters and build model houses.
- Work with UN Habitat on the production and distribution of technical posters and brochures for building back safer techniques.
- Provision of funds enabling the construction of 16,376 houses with a value of CHF415 each.
- Monitor procurement of materials.
- Evaluate programme.

#### **Objective 2**

To replace public buildings for health, education and community activities, some of which will provide 'safe havens' in the events of storms.

#### **Expected results**

- 25 storm-resistant schools are constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Education.
- 20 storm-resistant health centres are constructed and handed over to the Ministry of Health.
- 100 Red Cross posts have been built to accommodate community and Red Cross activities.
- 226 Community Structures have been repaired.

#### **Activities planned**

- Identify locations.
- Prepare designs and Bills of Quantity.
- Tender for contractors (in the case of public buildings)
- Make resources for construction available for communities to construct Red Cross Posts.
- Supervise construction of buildings.
- Prepare ownership and maintenance arrangements.
- Hand over buildings.

## 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.
- Finalise 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**

#### **Community mobilization**

Health knowledge, behaviour and practices at household level are improved through health education and promotion by trained CBHFA volunteers in collaboration with Village Health Committees.

#### **Public Health in Emergency**

Potential disease pandemics/disasters surveillance system and preparedness is established and functioning

#### **Community Based Health Malaria/Dengue prevention**

CBHFA volunteers effectively manage vector control and promotion activities with community participation.

#### **Tuberculosis care project**

TB transmissions reduce and there is increased community awareness of TB and HIV in low-performance townships with high defaulter rates.

### **Activities planned**

- Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey and needs assessments are carried out and updated, using the new CBHFA-in-action module (*module 3*) annually.
- Communities participate in Focus Group Interviews and receive household visits by trained CBHFA Red Cross volunteers at least once a month.
- CBHFA Red Cross volunteers organize advocacy meetings and focus group discussions for each village.
- Organize orientation sessions on community health for Village Health Committees.
- Plans of Action are developed/updated, based on the five health priorities identified within each targeted community.
- 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.
- Community action plans for referrals to health centres/hospitals will be established in 13 townships.
- CBHFA volunteers conduct regular First Aid training including PSP activities in all affected townships, at least once a month.
- Distribute 100,000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials to affected communities, in support of community health education activities.
- 20 CBHFA volunteers from each township conduct immunization campaigns every first week of the month, under the supervision of Township Medical Officers.
- CBHFA volunteers give health information and conduct assessments at household level.
- Affected people from 13 townships receive health education in malaria/dengue.
- The most vulnerable households in 13 townships receive 25,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets.
- Targeted households participate in cleaning up of surroundings and hygiene awareness campaigns at least once a month.
- Targeted households keep water storage containers covered all day.
- Red Cross volunteers conduct assessments of suspected TB cases and make referrals to health facilities.
- Red Cross volunteers support the registration of TB suspects and transfer sputum containers to health centres.
- Red Cross volunteers receive general training in TB and as Direct Observation Treatment short course (DOTS) providers, under the supervision of Township Medical Officers.
- Red Cross volunteers conduct health education sessions related to TB.
- Co-infected TB/HIV patients are referred for treatment by Red Cross volunteers.

<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 members 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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*Note: In Myanmar, the transition from community-based first aid (CBFA) to the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach is underway, and as such, not all elements of CBHFA have been adopted and put into practice.*

**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 1 (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>• Ensured access to clean drinking water sources during the dry season.</li> <li>• Effective hygiene practices applied by identified populations.</li> <li>• Reduced incidence of waterborne 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>• Establish 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 through field visits, and meetings with water and sanitation engineers and technicians.</li> <li>• Respond to dry season water needs by deploying emergency response 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 Training on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) for MRCS volunteers, in coordination with the health unit.</li> <li>• In coordination with the health unit, design and implement the hygiene promotion programme for affected populations, focusing on behavioural change.</li> <li>• Training in and demonstrations on appropriate household water treatment technologies.</li> <li>• Adaptation of IFRC 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 water and sanitation programmes in emergency and normal situations.

Expected results	Activities planned
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRCS HQ, branch and hub staff and volunteers have strong capacity in planning and managing water and sanitation projects.</li> <li>• An emergency preparedness water and sanitation related programme is designed and implemented.</li> <li>• The MRCS has pre-positioned water purification equipment and emergency kits which include 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>• Conducting training in the installation of emergency water and sanitation facilities for local engineers/staff/volunteers, as part of an emergency preparedness programme.</li> <li>• <b>Creating a roster of standby ERU-trained volunteers.</b></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>
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## 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**

Enhanced disaster response assistance through organizational preparedness, aimed at meeting the needs of identified communities.

### **Activities planned**

- Installation of telephones at most vulnerable Township Branches.
- Conduct NDRT( National Disaster Response Team) training and other related training.
- Conduct logistics management training.
- Upgrade warehouse management capacity.
- Conduct Disaster Management review to facilitate long-term DM planning.
- Review and update the national multi-hazard contingency plan.
- Develop disaster response plan and standard operating procedures.
- Review disaster management policy.
- Review pre-positioned stock lists.
- Conduct water safety training.
- Develop different types of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and distribute to targeted communities and schools.
- Develop database/Geographical Information Systems (GIS) centre at MRCS/HQ for hazard and capacity mapping.
- 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.
- Refresh the DART( Disaster Assessment and Response Team) members at States/Divisions as well as Township level, to improve assessment and response.
- Advocacy, coordination and collaboration.

Increased resilience of individuals and communities through the practice of risk reduction initiatives at household and community level.

### **Communities as entry point:**

- Review CBDRM-manual and develop CBDRM Programme implementation guidelines.
- Conduct Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) courses
- Conduct training for Community-based Disaster Risk Management Team at Township level( Facilitators course).
- Mobilize community to form Community-based Disaster Risk Management Team at community level.
- Conduct training for Community based Disaster Risk Management Teams at community level (Multipliers course-30 community people at each team).
- VCA exercise at community level.
- Distribute basic early warning equipment( hand mikes).
- Distribute one stretcher to each community to strengthen community capacity to respond to disasters.
- Conduct different activities for awareness generation.
- Identify evacuation routes and evacuation shelters for emergencies.
- Implement small scale mitigation initiatives such as tree planting, river/sea bank renovation/protection, at community level.
- Develop Community-based Disaster Preparedness plan.
- Coordination and collaboration.

	<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>• Mobilize 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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