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# Myanmar

## Annual Report 2012

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAAMM002**  
**30 April 2013**

**This report covers the  
period  
1 January 2012  
to 31 December 2012**

*Volunteers of Myanmar Red  
Cross Society continue to  
provide impartial humanitarian  
assistance to affected population  
in Rakhine state.  
Photo: MRCS*



## Overview

In 2012, about 925,586 vulnerable people were reached out of the 715,505 targeted, through programmes and services conducted by Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The programme cost was CHF 3.9 million or 86.6 per cent of the budget for the year which was CHF 4.5 million.

Accomplishments for MRCS revolve around disaster response, community-based programming, organizational development and advocacy. The society's Emergency Management Fund has reached the minimum operational level of CHF 500,000, thus giving its disaster response capacity a boost. Existing community-based programming across all sectors stand to provide vulnerable communities with improved, holistic assistance through a joint framework on community safety and resilience (CSR) which is at approval stage – the framework seeks to consolidate and harmonize relevant components of existing programmes and projects, which contribute to the shaping and achievement of characteristics embodying community resilience. Among all community-based programmes, the community-based health programmes continue to make significant inroads among vulnerable communities. Organizational development highlights comprise the participation of society in the organizational capacity and assessment certification (OCAC) process and the launch of separate capacity building initiatives in logistics and in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). In reference to advocacy, MRCS has engaged in high-level advocacy meetings with several state and regional governments from the beginning of the year, with very positive outcomes.

A milestone achieved by MRCS at the last quarter of 2012 was the start of the construction of its second central warehouse which is located in the compound of the MRCS headquarters in Nay Pyi Taw. The facility will increase the capacity of MRCS to store up to 12,000 family packs of non-food items in 22 different locations.

The structure has a provision for a training center as well as office space. Construction is due to be completed in June 2013.

With regards to MRCS response, a significant event which has affected the society's operations is the unrest in Rakhine state which began in early June this year. MRCS volunteers and staff have been providing untiring, impartial assistance based purely on need, to displaced communities. The society has been assisted in its efforts by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as IFRC (which has provided coordination support), in-country partner national societies, and more recently, a few national societies who have provided donations in cash and kind. MRCS remains the only aid organization with access to all areas without the need for armed escorts. The society is doing its utmost best to preserve its acceptance among all communities by providing impartial aid. Delays in several programme activities (supported by IFRC and other partners, and covering areas such as disaster risk reduction, community-based health, recovery assistance for Cyclone Giri-affected communities, and assistance to internally displaced people) have been experienced due to a temporary suspension of activities from June. Such activities were resumed with different timelines, depending on the security situation. All other organizations working in the area were forced to impose similar suspensions. Upon the lifting of the suspension in July for most areas, MRCS activities have resumed albeit at a slower pace due to the continuing uncertainty of the situation which includes daily curfews imposed by the authorities in a few areas, and a change in demographics due to the displacement.

## Working in partnership

The following partners are working with MRCS through IFRC:

Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, American Red Cross and Taiwan Red Cross Organization.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 1: "To raise humanitarian standards"

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 1:</b> MRCS has improved the quality of services to vulnerable people and raised the humanitarian standards in the country				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of references to MRCS in media and humanitarian publications as an effective and professional humanitarian actor</li> </ul>	140 (2011)		600	506 (84%)
<b>Output 1.1:</b> MRCS has promoted the application of SPHERE standards in humanitarian response in the country and advocated for the adoption of the international disaster response laws, rules and principles (IDRL)				
1.1.1. Number of SPHERE references made in MRCS disaster management, health, and water and sanitation programme documents	-	The new SPHERE handbook translation in the Myanmar language has been finalized and made available to	1 SPHERE training	Will be conducted in 2013
1.1.2. Number of SPHERE sessions incorporated in standard trainings in disaster management, health, and water and sanitation (target 2012)	-		Use of the new translated handbook	Translation completed.  Workshop with external stakeholders

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
		all humanitarian stakeholders		conducted to validate translated handbook
1.1.3. Engagement of government officials responsible for drafting Myanmar disaster law with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement on IDRL (target 2012- An IDRL Workshop is organized)	-	An advocacy workshop on IDRL conducted with relevant government authorities	1 IDRL workshop organized	-

**Business Line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”**

**Comments on progress towards outcomes:**

The good level of engagement by MRCS with the media during the first half of the year was continued with an increased focus, with the result that it significantly exceeded its achievements in 2011 (*see Outcome 1 above*). A Red Cross familiarization workshop conducted during this reporting period for media organizations was very well attended, and will no doubt contribute to the continued profiling of Red Cross work. It included a panel discussion with the leadership of MRCS, ICRC and IFRC on the panel, fielding many questions from the media on how the Red Cross was assisting vulnerable people including displaced communities.

In reference to the propagation of international disaster response law (IDRL) at national level, while a workshop for stakeholders has not yet been organized, it should be noted that the government has in place a draft legislation on disaster management which recognizes MRCS as a key player in the field of disaster preparedness and disaster response in Myanmar. This achievement is due to the efforts of the MRCS leadership which has been supported by IFRC and partners.

In reference to the SPHERE handbook, after the consultation workshop that MRCS conducted with other stakeholders including the government, INGOs and UN groups, as there are observed amendments needed in the draft Myanmar version, printing of the handbook has been postponed.

**Business Line 2: “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”**

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 1:</b> MRCS has improved response preparedness by strengthening staff, volunteers and national society structures and facilities at all levels				
• Pre-disaster agreement process is concluded	-	Completed in 2012	Completed in 2012	Postponed to March 2013
• Number of people provided quality services in disaster situations have been increased by at least 10 per cent (compared with baseline from 2010)	-		-	Approx. 110,875 people

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Output 1.1:</b> MRCS's warehousing and management capacity is improved to pre-position disaster preparedness stocks for 12,000 households.				
1.1.1. Percentage of logistics staff trained and participated in refresher training on standard MRCS logistical procedures	-	All MRCS warehouse staff trained on MRCS warehouse manual, and the guidelines are applied	Minimum of 1 logistics training conducted	3 (300%)
1.1.2. MRCS has replenished disaster preparedness (DP) stock to the maximum of 3,000 standard packages to ensure stock availability for immediate response in case of emergency	-	DP stock is used and well managed, and a sustainable replenishment system is in place	3,000	4,000 (133%)
1.1.3. New warehouse in Nay Pyi Taw constructed and in use	-	-	New warehouse in Nay Pyi Taw is constructed	Construction began 10 December and expected to be completed June 2013
1.1.4. All MRCS warehouses are rehabilitated, upgraded and well-managed	-		Renovation of all MRCS warehouses completed, maintained (3 to 5 warehouses)	3 (100%)
1.1.5. Shelter and livelihoods items for Cyclone Giri recovery operation timely procured and delivered to beneficiaries	-		* 846	791 households (93%)
<b>Output 1.2:</b> MRCS's emergency response capacity is enhanced through clear operational guidance and procedures, well-trained national and regional emergency response teams (ERT), improved communication, efficient logistics management systems and increased funding resources.				
1.2.1. MRCS maintains a regular review of its medium and large-scale operations	-	SOPs for emergency response action are reviewed on an annual basis and revised according to findings  ERT structure is established and utilized in natural and complex disaster situations  Communications	Targeted number of reviews to be defined	4 reviews conducted
1.2.2. Standard operation procedures (SOPs) and MRCS contingency plan (CP) updated once per year	-		SOPs and contingency plan updated	2 CP review workshop conducted; finalization is in 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2013
1.2.3. ERT teams in 8 new states/regions are formed, equipped and ready for deployment	-		8	14
1.2.4. Monthly preparedness check-list is in place and used	-		Monthly (12 months)	Monthly (12 months)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
1.2.5. DREF funding checked in each mid- and large-size disaster situation	-	and logistics systems and assets are in place at HQ and the most disaster prone states/ regions, and are regularly updated	DREF funding accessed as needed	-
1.2.6. Increased capacity of national society to respond to natural disasters through increased use of disaster preparedness stock for small-scale disasters, supported by MRCS emergency management fund (EMF).	-	IFRC DREF and local fundraising are used more frequently and emergency appeals are funding by 70%.	Target amount of CHF500,000 for EMF reached	CHF 538,226 (108%)
<b>Output 1.3:</b> MRCS has signed pre-disaster agreements with partners concerned.				
1.3.1. Red Cross Red Crescent Movement pre-disaster agreement is in place	-	MRCS has finalized a pre-disaster agreement with all relevant Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners.	MRCS has conducted pre-disaster agreement workshop leading to a finalized agreement with all relevant Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners.	Moved to March 2013
1.3.2. Cooperation and coordination with non-Movement partners in-country discussed and strengthened	-		Attend DRR working group meetings and steering committee meetings	DRR network and cluster meetings attended
<b>Output 1.4:</b> MRCS has enhanced its capacity for emergency response in water and sanitation.				
1.4.1. A minimum of 25 water and sanitation staff and volunteers trained in ERT	-	MRCS has trained standby-teams and emergency equipment for providing safe drinking water at six states and regions to provide safe drinking water.	Minimum of 25 water and sanitation staff/ volunteers participated in ERT training	*85 (340 %)
1.4.2. Between 12 and 14 emergency response equipment (ERE) are rehabilitated and ready for deployment	-		12 to 14 ERE units rehabilitated and ready for deployment	14 units (100 %)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
1.4.3. Between 12 and 14 of water and sanitation ERE prepositioned in strategic warehouses	-		12 to 14	14 units (100 %)
<b>Output 1.5:</b> MRCS is better prepared to respond to public health in emergencies, and provide first aid in times of emergencies.				
1.5.1. Six members of each state/regional emergency response team (ERT) have been provided with skills and knowledge in public health in emergencies (PHiE), psychosocial support, and advanced first aid	-	PHiE sessions are integrated into all response preparedness training for ERTs  All response team members will have advanced first aid training and refresher training every third year.	6 members per state/region ERT	1 PSP. PHiE and water safety training-of-trainers conducted
1.5.2. Number of ERT members deployed for PHiE and psychosocial support programme (PSP) interventions	-		PHiE/PSP volunteers deployed as needed	15 ERT members deployed.
1.5.3. Contingency plans for public health emergencies updated	-		Contingency plan as updated includes PHiE	-
<b>Output 1.6:</b> MRCS has made timely, effective and multi-sectoral response to major disasters in the country and undertaken specific mandated tasks (like the emergency shelter cluster convenor), as and when they arise.				
1.6.1. Number of emergency response teams (ERTs) being deployed in times of disasters	-	Under the ERT concept, immediate assessment and ERTs are activated in all major disasters	Target average number of times ERTs deployed to be defined	6 times
1.6.2. Number of trained volunteers and staff involved in disaster management activities	-	MRCS will target at least 20 per cent of the affected population in each major disaster with multi-sectoral response including the distribution of non-food items, emergency shelter materials, safe drinking water, emergency health and psychosocial support	Target average number of volunteers and staff be defined	200 volunteers involved
1.6.3. Percentage of MRCS coverage of basic need of affected population with basic need served in mid-size and major disasters	-		15 % of affected population	Approximately 50 % of affected population in Rakhine unrest
1.6.4. MRCS understanding and involvement in emergency shelter cluster mechanism	-		MRCS leadership briefed on shelter cluster mechanism	-
1.6.5. Number of beneficiaries supported in Cyclone Giri recovery operation	-	MRCS will support IFRC in	*3,500 households	3,500 households

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
		case the emergency shelter cluster is activated.		

\*Note:

- In reference to Outputs 1.1.5 and 1.6.5 above, while both outputs refer to the Cyclone Giri recovery operation, each refers to a different aspect i.e. the target for Output 1.1.5 (846 households) refers to families selected to benefit from shelter or livelihood interventions, while the target for Output 1.6.5 refers to the overall number of beneficiaries/households targeted by the operation – this stands at 3,500 households comprising the entire population of the 14 villages targeted for the operation. Although shelter and livelihood interventions have not yet been completed, all 3,500 families are considered to have been reached (as per the achievement noted in 1.6.5) by virtue of the fact that community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) training and follow-up activities – the other component of the Giri operation – have been conducted for the benefit of all families in all 14 villages. The 846 families benefiting from shelter or livelihood interventions are among the entire population of 3,500 families.
- In reference to Output 1.4.1, out of the 85 personnel trained in ERT, 25 comprised participants who were funded by ICRC.
- Note that the logistics capacity-building initiative launched in March 2012 is being used to assist MRCS in achieving Outcome 1.

### **Business Line 2: “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”**

#### **Comments on progress towards outcomes**

##### *Logistics*

A milestone achieved by MRCS in the last quarter of 2012 was the start of the construction of its second central warehouse which is located in the compound of the MRCS headquarters in Nay Pyi Taw. The facility will increase the capacity of MRCS to store up to 12,000 family packs of non-food items in 22 different locations. The structure has also a provision for a training center as well as office space. Construction is due to be completed in June 2013.

During the year, good progress was seen with regard to training of staff in logistics procedures. A total of 181 logistics staff and concerned volunteers have been trained during the reporting period. This activity was conducted as part of the logistics capacity-building initiative which was elaborated in the report for the first half of the year. The training included ten staff members who have also been trained in fleet procedures. The fleet training was complemented with the preparation of Vehicle Fleet Policy guidelines which have been printed in local language. This latter activity was not included in the long term planning framework (LTPF) as it was part of the logistics capacity building initiative.

##### *Emergency response capacity*

The key achievement seen during this reporting period has been that the CHF 500,000 minimum operational requirement for the society's Emergency Management Fund, has been reached. The fund which had previously received contributions from the Japanese Red Cross Society and Taiwan Red Cross Organization, was topped up with the support of Singapore Red Cross. With the minimum capital reached, the interest gained during 2012 will be transferred to the interest account by the end of 2012. The funds can be used in 2013 to replenish disaster preparedness stock, undertake local assessments and provide transport costs for the distribution of relief items to affected communities.

Because of the Rakhine situation that needs support, the plan to expand the LTPF plan of action in 2013 was considered and discussed in the later part of the year which is expected to generate support from internal and external partners.

*Water and sanitation emergency response*

All 14 units of emergency response equipment (ERE) which were re-assembled from water and sanitation ERU equipment received during the Cyclone Nargis relief operation were rehabilitated between late 2011 and 2012, and have since been strategically pre-positioned in warehouses in several locations in the country including Yangon region.

The capacity built during the Nargis Operation and subsequently used in three relief operations (Cyclone Giri, Tarlay earthquake, and Magway floods between October 2010 and November 2011), was once again displayed in MRCS' response to the unrest in Rakhine state, which began in June. In this regard, the society's water and sanitation unit was engaged in the production and distribution of safe drinking water to displaced communities over a period of about 40 days between June and July.

*Multi-sectoral response*

A total of 200 trained volunteers and staff were deployed to assist in disaster response activities during the year 2012. Of this number, 31 were personnel who have received emergency response training. The main focus of activities was MRCS' response to the unrest in Rakhine state – this multi-sectoral response comprised first aid, relief distributions including safe drinking water, health education and restoring family links service. Among the 31 with emergency response training were eight volunteers and staff who provided specific interventions relating to public health in emergencies and psychosocial support.

*Cyclone Giri recovery operation*

The procurement and distribution of items for the Cyclone Giri recovery operation has been conducted smoothly – a total of 846 families have been reached during the year. Due to continued unmet needs among affected communities which have not yet recovered from the cyclone which struck Rakhine state in October 2010, this operation has been extended from the second quarter of 2012 until the end of the year. The overall target of this operation stands at 1,700 families.

**Key issues**

As mentioned in the overview section above, the main issue affecting activities during this reporting period has been the unrest in Rakhine state which led to a temporary suspension of programme activities thus leading to slight delays in implementation. Delays in programming in other locations in the country also occurred due to the diversion of human resources (examples are staff and trained volunteers in disaster management, water and sanitation, and restoring family links) to the society's relief operation for displaced communities in Rakhine.

**Business Line 3: "To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development"**

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Communities have increased their safety and resilience through community-based programming in disaster risk reduction (DRR), health, and water and sanitation, facilitated by IFRC/MRCS.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 per cent of households targeted have adopted health seeking behaviour and practice</li> </ul>	CBHFA (Ayeyarwady Delta project):			
	-		9,137	7,333 (80%)
	CBHFA (Taungup and Paukhaung projects):			
	-		4,756	3,330 (70%)
	CBHFA (Leiwei project):			
	-		2,661	2,081 (78%)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
	Community-based health development project (Magway)			
	-		6,622	4,620 (70%)
	Water & sanitation project (Magway and Mandalay):			
	Nov 2011		551	551 (100%)
• Targeted communities are using DP plans to cope with and to mitigate natural disasters	-		302	328 (109%)
• Number of trained community volunteers actively involved in the programme and retained	Community-based disaster risk management project:			
	-		1,070	886 (83%)
	CBHFA (Ayeyarwady Delta) project:			
	-		1,081	910 (84%)
	CBHFA (Taungup and Paukhaung) projects:			
	-		363	363 (100%)
	CBHFA (Leiwei) project:			
	-		*199	199 (100%)
	Community-based health development project (Magway):			
		-	1,078	964 (89%)
	People Living with HIV (PLHIV) project:			
		-	78	40 (51%)
	Water & sanitation project (Magway & Mandalay):			
			80	80 (100%)
			<b>Total: 3,949</b>	<b>Total: 3,442(87%)</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> 320 communities in 80 townships with disaster- and health-related risks are covered by community-based programmes in DRR, health, and water and sanitation.				
1.1.1. Framework of integrated approach in community-based programming is developed and used		The model of community-based programming integrating health, water and sanitation, DRR and branch development activities is ready for replication in other townships	Community safety & resilience (CSR) as an integrated approach is developed and used	Underway
1.1.2. Number of vulnerable townships and communities with MRCS community-based DRR, health and water and sanitation activities.		At least 75% of	115 communities and 23 townships	89 (77%)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
1.1.3. Number of targeted communities with improved understanding of its vulnerability & hazards and participation in risk reduction activities.		township branches involved in the community-based programme will give ongoing support to their respective communities  At least 50% of township branches involved in community-based programme will have raised income on township level to support ongoing capacity building activities  At least 50% of the communities involved in community-based programmes are sustaining programme activities through their own financial means  The safety and resilience of at least 75% of communities targeted under this programme has improved.	35	35 (100%)
1.1.4. Number of targeted schools with improved awareness of hazards and participation in risk reduction activities			16 schools reached for DRR activities	16 (100%)
1.1.5. Multi-sector assessments and monitoring missions are undertaken.			7 CBHFA projects	7 (100%)
		4 water and sanitation projects	4 (100%)	
		(DRR)	2	
<b>Output 1.2:</b> DRR is mainstreamed into various emergency and recovery activities to reduce vulnerability and future disaster risks.				
1.2.1. Relief and recovery plan of action(s) contain DRR activities.		All interventions after major disasters will include DRR activities as a cross-cutting issue in the respective plans of action.	Targeted number of plan of actions to be defined	Community-based disaster risk management programme and mitigation-oriented cash for work activities integrated into ongoing Cyclone Giri recovery operation
1.2.2. Guidelines for integrating DRR in recovery activities are developed			Guidelines developed and available	Underway as part of ongoing community safety and resilience (CSR) approach

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Output 1.3:</b> MRCS has contributed to the control of HIV and other communicable and non-communicable diseases in the country.				
1.3.1. 67% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) supported vs. total cases in target areas		The prevention of HIV and other communicable and non-communicable diseases will be integrated into CBHFA activities in all townships where it has been identified as a priority by the communities  MRCS will participate in the country coordination mechanism (CCM) meetings by the government to control HIV, communicable and non-communicable diseases	75 PLHIV	75 (100%)
1.3.2. Statistics on communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases identified through community assessments vs. interventions done			tuberculosis – 42 cases identified	38 treated (90%)
<b>Output 1.4:</b> MRCS has provided first aid and safety services to people in need throughout the country.				
1.4.1. Number of persons trained in basic first aid		At least 100,000 community members will receive basic first aid skills per year provided by MRCS first aid trained volunteers  Standardized updated training manuals, curriculum and training modules are provided to support first aid and safety services activities.	1,620 people trained	1,574 (97%)
1.4.2. Number of people provided with actual first aid interventions				9,205 people
1.4.3. Percentage increase of income in commercial first aid vs. 2010 data			Income from commercial first aid increased by 10% (2010 baseline)	
<b>Output 1.5:</b> MRCS has supported the mobilization of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD) in the country.				
1.5.1. Number of voluntary blood donation promoters		The number of VNRBD (community, youth) by respective blood recruiters is increased and retained every year	Targeted number of volunteers to be defined  120 voluntary blood donation	122 (101%)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
		Red Cross youth and volunteers have scaled-up activities in mass blood donation campaigns and youth camps.	promoters/recruiters mobilized	
1.5.2. Percentage of increase in number of blood donors recruited vs. 2010 statistics	1,560 (2010)		10% increase in blood donors – 1,716 (compared to 2010 baseline)	4,575 donors recruited
<b>Outcome 2:</b> MRCS is better structured and organized at all levels to deliver quality community-based services to the vulnerable people in Myanmar.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 per cent of all internal guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are revised to support community-based programmes</li> </ul>		Water and sanitation project:		
			SOP for water management committees in 10 villages	All committees formed and SOP prepared (100%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 per cent of targeted branches are actively implementing the branch development model</li> </ul>	91 branches (end of 2011)		35 community-based project branches	34 (97%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HR and volunteers guidelines/manuals are developed/updated</li> </ul>				Staff regulations approved by Central Council; Volunteer support guideline updated
<b>Output 2.1:</b> MRCS is supported technically and financially in achieving its strategic goals set in its Strategy for 2011-2015.				
2.1.1. Percentage of regional and township branches leadership and RCV which have received dissemination session of new Strategy 2015	97 branches (end 2011)	The new Strategic Plan 2011-2015 is disseminated among at least 80% of township Red Cross branches	132 township branches with Strategy 2015 dissemination	239 (181%)
2.1.2. Percentage of targeted branches with CB-programmes which have developed a plan of action for 2013.		Fundraising and income generation will contribute towards 30% of the headquarters' core cost	35 Red Cross branches with increased capacity to support community-based programmes	10 (29%)
2.1.3. Percentage of targeted branches which are trained and using the new branch financial guidelines		Township branches with community-based programmes have sufficient financial means to sustain minimum branch standards and support to communities  The financial management system is revised	23 township branches using branch financial guidelines	19 (83%) (1) Wakema (2) Myaungmya (3) Labutta (4) Kyaiklat (5) Lewei (6) Paukhaung (7) Taunggup (8) Pyawbwe (9) Yesagyo (10) Padaung (11) Sagaing

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
		and extended to targeted township Red Cross branches.		(12)Mogok (13) Nyaung U (14) Yekyi (15) Kyonpyaw (16) Thonggwa (17) Kyauktan (18) Minhla (19) Monyo
<b>Output 2.2:</b> MRCS's capacity and systems are improved at all levels to undertake community-based and disaster response activities.				
2.2.1. Percentage of regional and township branches leadership and RCV which have received dissemination session of branch development (BD) model	143 branches (end 2011)	The BD model and branch financial guidelines are implemented in over 80% of townships with CB-based programming and minimum branch standards are achieved	132 community-based programme areas received, reviewed BD model	239 (181%)
2.2.2. Percentage of the targeted township branches which have initiated new income generation (IG) activities	1 branch (end of 2011)	The BD model is known by 80% of all townships in Myanmar	5 township branches engaged in IG as part of BD model	1 (20%)
2.2.3. Percentage of state/regional and township branches which have achieved a higher branch score by end 2012 (20% increased annually)	3 townships with Grade A (end of 2011)	All present training curricula are revised to better support community-based activities.	40% of 18 states/regions and 40% of townships which have implemented BD model, received acceptable score B and above.	6 townships completed branch capacity assessment are graded A (85%)  6 townships/branches which were assessed 2 times are found at higher grade (85%)  154 out of 330 townships have completed branch scoring at the end of 2012. (47%)
<b>Output 2.3:</b> MRCS has progressively involved the Red Cross youth in active participation in MRCS' decision-making and playing a key role in programme implementation through improved branch youth activities.				
2.3.1. The draft legal act has proposed a revised membership of the MRCS Central Council which includes a Red Cross youth representative		MRCS Red Cross youth representatives are part of the MRCS Central Council and other relevant decision-making committees	Revision of MRCS Legal Act provides participation of youth member in the Central Council	Draft stage – youth representative incorporated
2.3.2. Percentage of Red Cross youth members involved in programme activities		30% of Red Cross	All programme reports include youth	5,331 Red Cross youth involved in activities

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual target	Year to Date Actual
		volunteers involved in programme activities are under 25 years of age.	members in activities	
2.3.3. Number of Junior Red Cross members who join as Red Cross Volunteers on township level			Target number of Red Cross members to be defined	-
<b>Output 2.4:</b> MRCS has maintained a pool of highly competent staff, fulfilling their defined roles and being fairly rewarded within a human resource (HR) system of accountability.				
2.4.1. HR policy developed, approved and disseminated to all branches and stakeholders		Human resource policy and staff regulations are developed and implemented	HR policy approved by Central Council	Approved; Dissemination to follow
2.4.2. Annual performance appraisal (PA) has been monitored and analyzed		40% of core staff of MRCS is funded through MRCS' own financial means.	Performance appraisal completed and analyzed for the year	Underway
<b>Output 2.5:</b> A volunteer management system is developed to enhance voluntary service to the vulnerable people.				
2.5.1. MRCS volunteer systems, guidelines and training curriculum are revised and used		A volunteer management handbook is developed, and effective volunteer management is implemented in 40% of all Red Cross branches	Volunteer management handbook approved by Executive Committee/ Central Council	MRCS volunteer management system reviewed in December.
2.5.2. Number of Red Cross volunteers who are recognized in Red Cross celebrations and events			100 Red Cross volunteers recognized	311 recognized on World Red Cross Day (311%)

**Business Line 3: "To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development"**  
**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

*Increased safety and resilience of vulnerable communities*

Engagement in vulnerable communities was a good strategy of MRCS to directly support the communities during the year in line with its commitment to be community-based in its activities. This has resulted in high levels of community awareness in disease prevention and risk reduction activities. In this regard, out of the 115 communities targeted for community-based interventions, 89 (or 77 per cent) were reached during this reporting period (see 1.1.2 above in reference to Outcome 1).

Considerable levels of behaviour change practices have also been seen among communities reached through the community-based health programme and the water and sanitation project (see Outcome 1 above – general section). These achievements have been facilitated by a large body of community volunteers trained in all programmes. Notably, the target of trained community volunteers in three locations of the CBHFA programme, has been achieved by a 100 per cent (see Outcome 1 above – general section).

Another positive step undertaken during the year is the preparation of a framework on community safety and

resilience (CSR) which is aimed at facilitating the consolidation and harmonization of relevant components of existing community-based programmes and projects, which contribute to the shaping/achievement of characteristics embodying community resilience. This approach will strengthen MRCS' ability to reduce the vulnerability of communities, while strengthening their safety and resilience.

A notable activity among school children in 16 schools is the introduction and training on disaster risk reduction which has improved their understanding of vulnerability and hazards, and participation in risk reduction activities.

This reporting period also saw MRCS reaching 255,080 children under the age of five, as part of a nationwide measles campaign conducted by the government in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Health Organization, which was targeted at reaching 6.4 million children. The society's activities in this regard were conducted with the support of Finnish Red Cross and American Red Cross.

#### *MRCS' structure and organizational ability*

In reference to the water and sanitation project, a standard operating procedure (SOP) has been prepared for water management committees in each of the ten villages where the project is underway. The SOP is aimed at providing communities with guidance on the maintenance and sustainability of water structures rehabilitated or newly-constructed as a result of the project which is supposed to be completed by the end of 2012. The established water management committee has initiated a mechanism of collecting charges for water which they aim to use for the maintenance of the structures.

The initiative to improve the capacity of township Red Cross branches to provide support to community-based projects, has seen good progress with a large number of targeted branches (97 per cent) already reached in reference to branch awareness of the society's Strategic Plan 2011-2015. This has been done through dissemination sessions organized by headquarters' teams (*see 2.1.1 under Outcome 2 above*). In addition to this, 19 out of 23 targeted branches have plans of action with regard to how they can support relevant community-based programmes in their respective areas (*see 2.1.2 under Outcome 2 above*).

Human resource initiatives such as a human resource policy, staff regulations, review of the performance appraisal format and guidelines, Volunteer Management Handbook, and the participation of a youth member in the society's Central Council, are all at approval stage. In addition, 296 volunteers have been recognized at Red Cross celebrations during this reporting period, exceeding the annual target of 100 volunteers.

#### **Key issues**

The implementation of the water and sanitation project has been slightly delayed as the team was deployed to assist with emergency activities for displaced communities in Rakhine State over a 40 day-period between mid-June and July. Another factor that attributed to the delay is the 'borrowing' and resignation of staff. Due to the Rakhine situation, CBHFA activities were temporarily put on hold for a few months in Tounggup township for security reasons. This has just been restored and activities are continuing. The same thing happened in the Myebon Giri Recovery. All these have been restored to normal operations and project activities are continuing.

#### **Business Line 4: "To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work"**

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 1:</b> IFRC/MRCS has promoted the understanding and respect for the Red Cross principles, diversity, human dignity, and reduced intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion in Myanmar.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of publications in Myanmar on humanitarian issues refer to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement</li> </ul>	5 (2011) (199 times in coverage)		13 journals and 4 newspapers (200 times in coverage)	13 journals and 4 newspapers (100%) 332 times in coverage (166%)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new Red Cross law allows and practices more diversity, independence and impartiality of MRCS actions</li> </ul>	-		-	-
<b>Output 1.1:</b> MRCS is actively involved in humanitarian diplomacy to support vulnerable people in Myanmar by defining strategies to advocate and disseminate to higher-level authorities.				
1.1.1. Finalization of tool kit for parliamentarians	-	MRCS is promoting and strengthening its auxiliary status to the Myanmar government and has increased its influence in humanitarian matters in the country.	Dissemination toolkit for Parliamentarians completed with clear objectives for advocacy	Development of dissemination toolkit for Parliamentarians is still in progress
1.1.2. Number of parliamentarians from central/states/regions participating in advocacy meetings	-		Advocacy meetings with 8 state or regional governments;  3 sessions of National Disaster Preparedness Committee reached for advocacy on humanitarian issues	6 (75%)  4 (133%)
<b>Output 1.2:</b> MRCS has promoted the Red Cross principles, values and international humanitarian law (IHL) to mobilize support to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement within the country.				
1.2.1. Number of participants/ dissemination sessions at government training centres	9,610 (2011)	MRCS is providing regular dissemination and training in IHL and Red Cross Red Crescent principles to its voluntary base and officials at all levels.	12,000 participants	8,265 participants (69%)
1.2.2. Number of internal and external dissemination sessions	2 workshops (2011)		2 media dissemination workshops organized for local media representatives  MRCS website redesigned updated	1 media dissemination workshop organized for local media representatives (50%)  MRCS website redesigned and updated (100%)
1.2.3. Number of branches which conduct dissemination sessions on township level	20 branches (11 branches /project area and 9 branches/ own arrangements) (2011)		33 branches (10% of total branches) conducted dissemination sessions	34 branches conducted dissemination sessions (103%) (22 branches/ project area and 11 branches/ own arrangements)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Output 1.3:</b> MRCS's communication system and capacity are strengthened at all levels.				
1.3.1. Number of communication trainings and trained communicators	-	40% of all township branches will have means to communicate with other branches and MRCS headquarters	84 volunteers completed communications training	87 volunteers (104%)
1.3.2. Number of emergency activity reports from trained branches	46 reports (2011)	Regular reports of 40% of township branches are received, analyzed and summarized for better information management  The number of quality news reports and articles about MRCS has increased.	50 reports	70 reports (140%)
<b>Output 1.4:</b> IFRC has actively participated in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and kept a close working relationship with the donor community and other national and international humanitarian actors.				
1.4.1. Number of HCT and MHPG meetings attended	-	Observer status in the HCT and INGO forum is maintained  Donors and other national and international humanitarian actors are regularly updated on the humanitarian and development action through direct information meetings and bulletins.	IFRC participates in 12 HCT meetings; 22 INGO meetings; 6 MHPG donor meetings	11 HCT; 16 INGO; 5 MHPG (80%)
1.4.2. Number of references to MRCS/IFRC in OCHA humanitarian updates and other publications	-		Target number of references to be defined	References to MRCS made in all OCHA bulletins on Rakhine situation
1.4.3. Information and coordination meetings with humanitarian actors conducted	-		Number of information and coordination meetings conducted	IFRC participated in coordination meetings with OCHA, AADMER and 3 MDG Fund consultation meetings

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Output 1.5:</b> MRCS supported by IFRC has contributed to collecting reliable information on humanitarian issues in Myanmar and strengthening advocacy towards the Myanmar government, donor governments and other stakeholders to increase the humanitarian space.				
1.5.1. Number of reports received from branches (both normal and emergency times)	134 branch reports (2011)	MRCS and IFRC will regularly contribute to the UN-OCHA Humanitarian Update  MRCS as auxiliary to GoUM in humanitarian action has extended its humanitarian activities to at least 30 new townships in all states and regions.	180 branch reports	271 branch reports (151%)
1.5.2. Number of new project proposals submitted to the Government of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM) and donors	-		1 project proposal submitted to GoUM and donors	3 (300%)
1.5.3. Number of townships where programme activities are taking place	-		Target number of townships to be defined	-
<b>Output 1.6:</b> MRCS' legal base is revised and approved to enhance the national society's functioning and service delivery in the country.				
1.6.1. MRCS new legal base is approved by the Central Council and submitted to GoUM for approval	-	The legal base of MRCS is revised and approved by GoUM	Revision of MRCS Legal Act finalized within ICRC/IFRC support and submitted to authorities	Ongoing
<b>Outcome 2:</b> MRCS has achieved a higher level of self-sufficiency, sustainability and independence by improving its income generation activities.				
• MRCS has generated more income than in the baseline year 2010	102.8 million Myanmar Kyat (MMK) 2010		122.5 million MMK	Data still being cleared
• MRCS has diversified its resource mobilization (RM) to support its services	-		Expand existing RM efforts to corporate sector  Programme underway	Donation boxes installed at major supermarket chain, airport and hotels; links with embassies and more corporate organizations initiated

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Output 2.1.</b> A resource mobilization unit in MRCS is established with defined policy, objectives and strategies.				
2.1.1. A resource mobilization unit is established and resourced	-	The resource mobilization division is established and will contribute at least 20% of core costs	MRCS has established a RM unit at NHQ	Done (100%)
2.1.2. Resource mobilization/income generation policy is approved by Central Council	-		RM policy and procedures approved by Central Council	Draft policy and procedures under review
2.1.3 Income generation (IG) handbook is developed	-		IG Handbook is developed	Done (100%)
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Existing income generation activities are mapped, and a donor database and pilot income generation activities are developed for replication in the future.				
2.2.1. Catalogue of best practice in income generation is drafted	-	A catalogue of best practices in IG on branch level will be produced, regularly updated and disseminated	Draft catalogue of IG practices completed	Done (100%)
2.2.2. Donor database is conceptualized	-		Donor database is started	Done (100%)
<b>Output 2.3.</b> Income generation initiatives are rolled out to a minimum of five township branches with community-based programmes per year.				
2.3.1. Pilot income generation activities are undertaken in five targeted township branches with community-based activities	-	At least 80% of targeted township branches will have identified IG activities based on the IG best practices and guidelines	5 township branches with community-based programme initiated IG	Support to livelihoods activity in 3 townships to support sustainability of community project (60%)
2.3.2. Fundraising events have taken place in states/regions and at headquarters level	-		3 states/region and HQ initiated fundraising events	Funfair in 1 township
<b>Output 2.4.</b> Business opportunities for higher income generation are identified and strengthened.				
2.4.1. Business plans for running IG activities are reviewed and updated	-	The businesses run by MRCS will result in 30% higher revenue than in the base year 2010  Three new business proposals are elaborated and submitted to MRCS decision making bodies.	Resource mobilization plan developed and approved by MRCS Executive Committee	Underway
2.4.2. One new headquarters business proposal is elaborated	-		One new HQ business proposal is elaborated	Done in June (100%)

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Sufficient resources are mobilized by MRCS with IFRC assistance to support the implementation of the 2012-2015 Planning Framework.				
• Programme implementation plan for 2013 is fully funded	-		Soft commitments of donors in place.	Soft commitments of donors in place.
• Higher percentage of core costs coverage by MRCS sources	-		Core costs on the agenda at August planning meeting	Core costs models discussed at August planning meeting and will be discussed further
<b>Output 3.1.</b> MRCS has developed an appropriate resource mobilization strategy.				
3.1.1. Resource mobilization strategy is developed	-	A MRCS resource mobilization strategy is developed and adopted by the Central Council.	Resource mobilization strategy is developed	Under discussion
<b>Output 3.2.</b> MRCS has closely worked with all partners and donors to mobilize the resources to support the implementation of the 2012-2015 Planning Framework.				
3.2.1. Budget of implementation plan 2013 is fully funded by partners	-	Long-term funding for all core programmes of MRCS is secured and funding from donors is diversified.	MRCS has received funding for 80% of its programme costs	MRCS received 80% funding for its programme costs (100%)
3.2.2. MRCS has secured multi-year funding from donors	-		MRCS is being supported with multi-year funding	Multi-year funding received from JRCS. Multi-year support from several other PNS in the process.
3.2.3. MRCS is supported by new donors and donor diversity achieved	-		Norwegian Red Cross, American Red Cross and Singapore Red Cross will be new donors/ partners in 2012	Norwegian Red Cross, American Red Cross and Singapore Red Cross (bilateral) were donors/ partners in 2012. Indonesia Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent also supported Rakhine response in 2012 (bilateral)

**Business Line 4: “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”**  
**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

*Promotion of Red Cross work and principles*

The most laudable achievement accomplished in reference to advocacy on the Red Cross during the year is the number of high-level meetings which MRCS has conducted, and the outcomes of those meetings. Namely, the society’s leadership and managers conducted advocacy sessions with six state or regional governments: Bago, Magway and Tanintharyi regions and Rakhine, Kayin and Mon State. To the society’s credit, priority to this initiative has been high from the start of the year. This initiative is timely given that state and regional governments were put in place in 2011 and government representatives need to be aware of Red Cross work and its benefits for vulnerable communities. A total of 66 ministers were engaged with during these four advocacy sessions. These advocacy meetings have been received very positively by all governments. Examples of commitments of support received from the representatives so far, include the following:

- Cost of insurance coverage for volunteers to be covered.
- Administrative expenses for Red Cross response activities to emergencies to be covered.
- Land to be provided for the construction of Red Cross township branch offices.

Four advocacy sessions on humanitarian issues were also undertaken for the National Disaster Preparedness Committee, surpassing the annual target of three.

Dissemination activities conducted by township Red Cross branches have also proved to be beneficial in furthering the appreciation of Red Cross work among local authorities. In particular, in Rakhine State, while providing emergency assistance during the unrest, Red Cross volunteers have had access to camps housing ethnic Rakhine people who had been displaced, as well as access to camps housing displaced Bengali people. Volunteers have been provided safe passage across Rakhine State. In addition, local authorities in the state have provided other support to MRCS volunteers and staff, as well as ICRC staff. This cooperation has undoubtedly also been facilitated by the successful advocacy visit conducted by the society’s leadership and managers in February this year (*as mentioned above*).

Communications efforts have also continued with improvements being seen in the capacity of township Red Cross branches to submit activity reports and emergency reports including photographs.

Another notable achievement accomplished during the early part of the year, was the submission of a proposal by MRCS to the Singapore Red Cross which has been favorably approved. As a result, MRCS will be receiving bilateral support totaling USD two million for several initiatives. These include the purchase of ambulances and the reactivation of the society’s ambulance service, the construction of schools and a warehouse, the provision of facilities for the society’s first aid station situated at a rest point along the highway between Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw, a digital divide project benefiting Red Cross branches, and the procurement of relief items for displaced communities, as well as contributions to the society’s Emergency Management Fund and support for salaries of four headquarters-based staff.

The revision process of the society’s legal base has also continued with consultation with the ICRC and the IFRC secretariat office in Geneva.

*Higher level of self-sufficiency through income generation activities*

The society has made significant efforts in reference to improving its income generation capability during the year. Notably, a resource mobilization policy as well as guidelines have been developed and are under review. While a draft catalogue of income generation best practices (including those in the field) and a donor database, have been developed. Donation boxes have also been placed in 15 strategic locations including the airport and top hotels in Yangon – this initiative resulted in an income of approximately USD 25,000 between January and December 2012.

*Sufficient resources mobilized for the implementation of the 2012-2015 Planning Framework*

As mentioned above, the budget for 2012 is fully covered. In reference to the 2013 budget, the programme implementation had been discussed in the first coordinated planning meeting for 2013 with MRCS and

Movement partners which was conducted last August. A consolidated plan was a result of the meeting with the first draft circulated for participants' comments before finalization. The plan is a mapping of all partners of MRCS as well as an indication of funding gaps for priority activities of the national society where no donor has yet pledged support. Discussion on core cost model was also part of the agenda.

**Business Line 5: "To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability"**

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to date Actual
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Close coordination and management between MRCS and IFRC are maintained to ensure joint working and accountability.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring tools are systematically used in all IFRC funded programmes</li> </ul>	-		Monitoring tools are started to be systematically used for all IFRC funded programmes	Process ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated planning with all partners are conducted on a yearly basis</li> </ul>	-		Coordinated planning to be done in Quarter 3 of 2012 (August)	Coordinated planning with all partners conducted in August
<b>Output 1.1.</b> The IFRC country office has maintained an effective management structure to provide MRCS with technical and financial support.				
1.1.1. Agreement between MRCS and IFRC on core structure of the delegation is made	-	The structure of the IFRC country office is adapted to the requirements of MRCS on a yearly basis	IFRC maintains country presence with sufficient financial resources to maintain office in 2013	Core structure to be based on MRCS 2013 plan
1.1.2. Budget for core structure 2013 is secured	-	The country office has raised sufficient donor funding to sustain the technical and managerial support MRCS needs.		IFRC delegation core structure is funded from Nargis balance in 2013
1.1.3. IFRC has highly qualified delegates in place / recruited	-		7	7
<b>Output 1.2.</b> MRCS has strengthened its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) capacity and financial management to improve its accountability and donor reporting and their qualifications and competencies through learning, training, knowledge and experience sharing.				
1.2.1. Quality of financial and narrative reports is significantly improved	-	A harmonized monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for all emergency,	M&E reflects analysis of data vis-a-vis logframe and financial report	Process ongoing

Measurement				
Indicators	Baseline (where available)	LTPF 4-year target	Annual Target	Year to date Actual
1.2.2. All IFRC-funded projects/programmes have an agreed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan and the plan is implemented	-	recovery and development programmes is expanded and utilized.	MRCS has established M&E plan for each of its IFRC-funded programmes/projects	Plans in place. Strengthening process ongoing.
1.2.3. New financial software is used in MRCS headquarters	-		NAVISION is in place at MRCS	NAVISION launched with training (80%)
1.2.4. MRCS financial audit is undertaken for every financial year	-		Financial audit for 2011 done	Audit for 2010 completed; 2011 audit underway
<b>Output 1.3.</b> MRCS has improved its coordination with all partners concerned.				
1.3.1. Monthly coordination meetings with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners are conducted	-	Regular meetings with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners are organized by MRCS.	MRCS has held at least 8 Movement coordination meetings	3 MRCS conducted Red Cross Red Crescent coordination meetings, 4 times and more often in connection to Rakhine response
1.3.2. Coordination meeting with non-Movement partners is organized at least once a year	-		MRCS has initiated 2 Non-Movement partner meeting	1 meeting (Rakhine) (50%)
1.3.3. MRCS has strengthened its participation in central, regional and local coordination meeting with the government and humanitarian stakeholders	-		Targeted number of central/regional/local coordination meetings to be defined	89 meetings attended
<b>Output 1.4.</b> MRCS has participated in the Federation-wide reporting system (FWRS), and the organizational capacity and assessment certification (OCAC) process.				
1.4.1. FWRS report submitted to Geneva for 2010	-	MRCS is involved in FWRS, the certification process and the organizational capacity assessment.	MRCS will provide reliable information for the FWRS database	Efforts underway
1.4.2. Organizational capacity and assessment (OCAC) process has been discussed within MRCS	-		Initial OCAC process ongoing	Ongoing. Conducted internal OCAC assessment in November 2012

**Business Line 5: “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”**  
**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

The most notable achievements seen during this reporting period follow.

- MRCS began its participation in the organizational capacity and assessment certification (OCAC) process. The society’s leadership and the head of the organizational development division attended a meeting in Philippines, aimed at orienting participating national societies further on the process. There was also an OCAC process sensitization workshop for MRCS leadership, including representatives from MRCS branches at the state and region level, which was facilitated by a representative of the IFRC secretariat in Geneva and one from Japanese Red Cross Society.
- The audits for the 2010-2011 and 2009-2010 financial years have been completed. The financial audit for 2011-2012 is also underway.
- A PMER capacity building initiative was launched in late January. Good progress was seen in the first quarter of the year in reference to this initiative, in that various divisions and units participated in an introductory workshop, followed by interviews with respective divisions and units on existing PMER practices, challenges and needs. The completion of interview documentation and the prioritization of follow-up action needed, has been delayed as the second quarter of 2012 saw a high number of planned and ad hoc reporting and communications commitments.
- The templates for the development operational reports (DOR) need to be well discussed with MRCS in order to generate better inputs and to capture more accurately the details of their activities as required for the DOR. There is also a need to review and revise some indicators in the development operational plan (DOP) in order to better capture the information to be put into the DOR.

*Technical and financial support from IFRC for MRCS*

Recruitments for the water and sanitation and disaster management positions to replace outgoing delegates, were undertaken in the first half of 2012.

It should also be noted that MRCS has requested IFRC to continue maintaining its country delegation until 2015 at the least.

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

### *Community participation*

All community-based programmes (disaster risk management, community-based health, water and sanitation, and PLHIV project) have been facilitated by a significant body of trained community volunteers, who also mobilized their respective target communities to be active in community participation. The volunteers have been selected from participating vulnerable communities, and the fact that they are part of the targeted communities themselves, greatly advances the outreach intended by these programmes and projects. See *Outcome 1 (general section) for community volunteer numbers*. Examples of this outreach is that in the health programmes and water and sanitation project, regular monitoring indicates an increase in awareness and practise of preventive measures as well as good hygiene. In areas where disaster risk reduction programmes are underway, monitoring indicates that communities and school children are applying the knowledge and skills gained, to reduce everyday risks such as building a bridge in place of a tree trunk serving as a walkway over a stream, and getting properly equipped for fires.

### *Feedback mechanism*

Across all community-based programmes, feedback from targeted communities is relayed through trained community volunteers and branch Red Cross volunteers who provide supervisory support to the former through regular visits to targeted communities. In the community-based health programmes, feedback from individual

villagers or households among the targeted families is relayed through monthly household visits conducted by community volunteers. This feedback is transmitted through monthly reports produced by the volunteers – this information is then captured in the monthly report produced at township level by the relevant Red Cross branch for submission to headquarters. Efforts to improve this practice of regular monitoring and reporting among volunteers is being carried out through supervisory visits of field-based and headquarters' staff. In the same health programmes, feedback is also relayed through health committees at village and township levels. Township committees include representatives of the relevant township authority as well as the township Red Cross branch.

#### *Participation of local and central-government stakeholders*

A keen level of participation has been shown by representatives of local and central government stakeholders and this is contributing to the effectiveness of the programmes and projects. Examples of stakeholders are the Department of Divisional Affairs (township level), local disaster management committees (township level), national-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) network, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

## **Key Risks or Positive Factors**

The high level advocacy efforts which MRCS has engaged in with several state or regional governments since January and which have reaped positive outcomes such as commitments of land for the establishment of Red Cross branch offices and contributions towards volunteer costs, had been followed up in order to strengthen the commitment.

Although activities for regular programming in Rakhine state have resumed, implementation delays are likely to persist due to continuing uncertainty, as well as the change in demographics in some parts of the state due to the unrest, along with the continued imposition of a curfew by authorities in a few areas. Similarly, slight delays in programming in other parts of the country may be encountered as MRCS' human resources including key headquarters staff will continue to devote significant amounts of time to the society's efforts to assist communities displaced by the unrest in Rakhine state. Nevertheless, activities are being monitored closely by MRCS programme coordinators and heads of division, with the support of IFRC delegates.

## **Lessons learned and looking ahead**

The society's efforts to assist displaced communities in Rakhine state had continued until the end of the year and is foreseen to be continuing in 2013. The priorities that had been seen during the year 2012, (high-level advocacy, revised MRCS Act, community safety and resilience, OCAC, capacity building in logistics and PMER and OD) is foreseen to continue, and be carried over to 2013.

## **Financial situation**

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

## How we work

All IFRC 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 the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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