

# ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31 March 2009



**Metta Development Foundation**

**Rehabilitation, Reconstruction & Development**

*A Post Cyclone Nargis Initiative*

## Acknowledgement

Metta Development Foundation gratefully acknowledges  
the support of individuals, partners and donor organisations,  
government ministries, friends in the international community,  
as well as our staff working in Yangon and the field,  
and local communities.

Your combined efforts have made possible  
reaching people living in the delta area to  
positively impact their well-being and quality of life.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nearly one year has passed since Cyclone Nargis struck the delta area of southern Myanmar in May 2008. Shortly after the cyclone ended the Metta Development Foundation (Metta) immediately began relief activities to assist affected populations. The emergency relief period lasted from May until August 2008. After receiving approval for a global proposal in August 2008, Metta began a 3 year programme of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Development (RRD) in nine (9) townships of the Ayeyawady Division (Myaungmya, Laputta, Ngaputaw, Mawlamyaing-kyun [Maw Kyun], Pyapon, Bogalay, Dedayae, Pathein and Ma-u-bin).

Metta's overall objective is to re-establish community life and assist communities to move towards sustainable growth and development. The target areas were chosen because Metta already had a presence there after the 2004 tsunami when several projects were initiated, however, many were damaged or destroyed by Nargis. In addition to the areas mentioned, Metta is also working in Yangon and Bago Divisions which were not included in the original plan but are now included in this report. This means that Metta is working in eleven townships of three divisions.

The RRD programme's objectives were mirrored in its 6 major components each with specific activities:

- Relief and Recovery (and Capacity Building)
- Food Security
- Education
- Health
- Disaster Preparedness
- Lifeline Systems & Transportation

The programme is integrated where sectors are interconnected and interdependent with each other. An example of this is in the area of Food Security, which involved activities in Relief and Recovery, as well as under its own heading (A02). It also involves education (through food subsidies and nutritional supplements) and trauma healing (community kitchens). Interactive connections such as this are discussed in the report. Detailed reports for each of the six sectors are available on request from Metta. A new documentary video has been made that accompanies this report.

When the global proposal was written, it was expected that travel to project sites would only be possible in large groups. However, this has not proved to be the case, and Metta has been pleased to welcome friends and partners and escort them to the delta area to monitor programme progress. By the end of March 2009, twenty four (24) separate trips had been organised for representatives of Caritas Austria, Caritas Switzerland, Christian Aid, Embassy of Israel-Yangon, Oxfam Hong Kong, Oxfam Novib, Misereor, Trocaire, Fin Church Aid, and Plan International, as well as individual donors and private consultants.

### **Year One Accomplishments**

01 August 08 - 31 March 09

**478  
Houses built**

**839  
Fishing boats  
distributed**

**927  
Fishing nets  
distributed**

**100  
Latrines built**

**428  
Health workshops  
conducted**

**172,656  
Seedlings distributed**

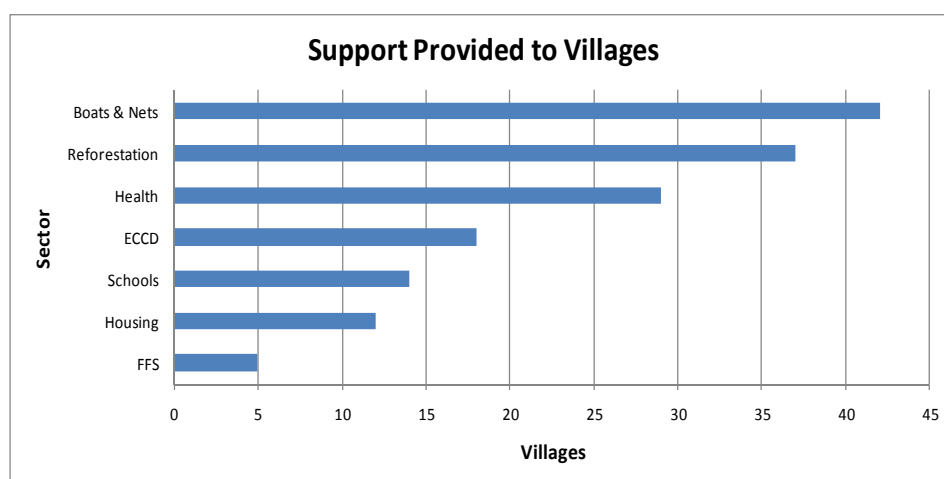
**15  
Community  
Kitchens**

**6  
Permanent  
Schools**

**4  
ECCD Centres  
being built**

A partners meeting was held in Vienna in September 2008, hosted by Caritas Austria. Although not all partners could attend, the important decision was made that there would be one report for the global proposal. Planning is underway for another meeting, to be hosted by CCFD in Paris in June 2009.

Projects that have been implemented throughout the affected area have reached many villages. The following table shows the number of villages reached by activity area.



Year one includes several significant firsts for the programme. Among them are new primary schools, early childhood care and development (ECCD) centres cum cyclone shelters specifically designed for weather conditions in the delta which are cyclone resilient and are also multipurpose centres which will be used by community members. Another first is in the area of housing design where the programme has created three housing designs that are being built in the affected area. These designs range in cost from \$2,160 to 450 USD and the construction is reinforced with wall and ceiling bracing.

The concept of community kitchens was introduced and well received by communities as a place where their stories were shared; they could search for missing loved ones, and eat a nutritious meal in a community setting. The community kitchens also provided the opportunity for people to organise themselves as they began to rebuild their lives and have become a pilot project for community development in Myanmar.

Another significant first was the introduction of farmer field schools (FFS) into the delta region which was modelled after FFS that have been successful in Kachin state. Participating farmers' first rice crop of the year has been harvested and yields have doubled where knowledge and technology have been properly applied. The FFS are part of a long term approach for sustainable development addressing food security, as well as stimulating the local economy.

## Programme Objectives

Provide Relief and Recovery  
(and Capacity Building)

Increase Food Security

Improve Quality of and  
Access to Education

Improve Health Awareness

Improve Chances of  
Survival with Disaster  
Preparedness

Restore Lifeline Systems  
& Transportation

\*\*\*\*\*

**154**

**Total villages benefitting**

\*\*\*\*\*

## Significant First in Year One

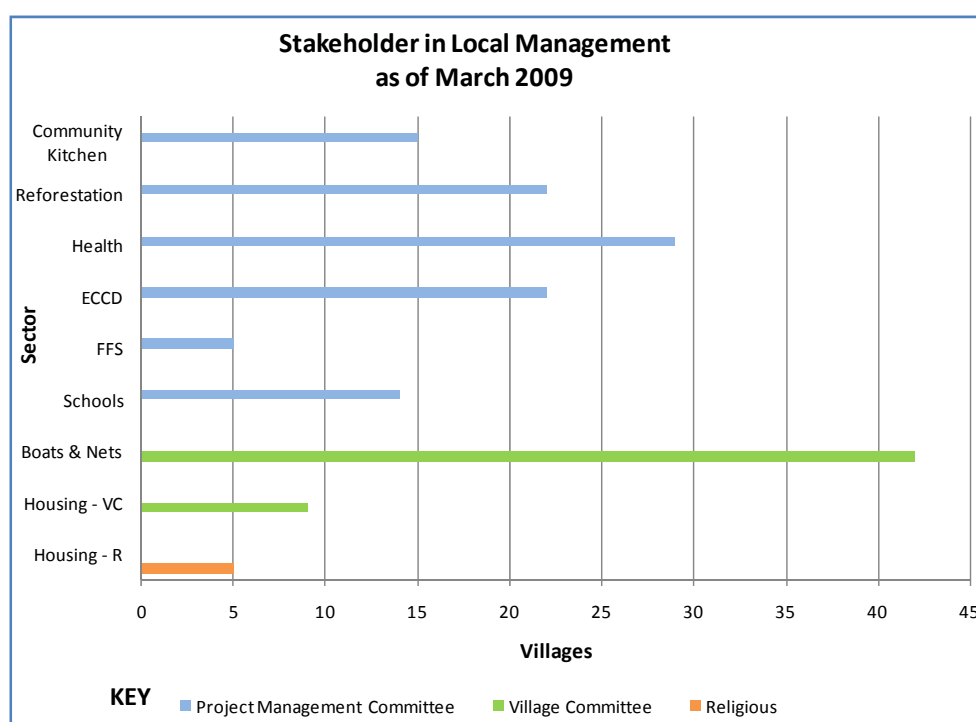
Designing and building  
Housing and Cyclone Shelters  
suitable for conditions  
in the delta

Introducing community  
kitchens – now a pilot model for  
development in Myanmar

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) as a  
source of food and livelihood

Specific outcomes by sector are progressing and the beneficiaries general well being are positively impacted through the project's comprehensive efforts to help bring stability to the region. Strong coordination among the donors, the government and communities is necessary for the implementation to continue as smoothly as possible.

In keeping with the Metta's development, its approach makes the space for emerging local leaders and committees that are responsible for managing local initiatives is taking place. The following table shows activity areas and the leadership that has been established during year one.



Programme staff, in Yangon and in the field, has been challenged to work at a scale and pace beyond what they done before, or what was beyond their imagination. They believe the experience has strengthened problem-solving ability and their confidence, as they continually faced new situations on a daily and weekly basis.

*I became a volunteer for Metta because I wanted to reach out to those in pain like me. Through Metta I have not only helped myself but have helped over 35 villages. This opportunity has helped me to regain hope for my life and meaning for my community. Getting relief services is very important and critical in times of disasters like this, but having the opportunity to help our own communities is far more precious than anything else.*

Thant has moved from being a volunteer to becoming a full time coordinator of projects in his areas. This has enabled him to take leadership responsibility to rebuild communities.

Thant Zaw Htike  
29 year old coordinator  
Post-cyclone projects  
Ahmar village

## ACTIVITY REPORT

The six activity areas: relief, recovery and capacity building; food security; education; health; disaster preparedness and mitigation; and lifeline systems and transportation follow the plan that was included in the global proposal. The activity area's number coincides with the numbers from the proposal for easy reference. Each area has one or more activities, all of which are described below. They also incorporate progress made during the reporting period ending March 31, 2009. Many tables include demographic information where it is available from the various townships and villages, as well as the numbers of beneficiaries. Individual reports can be made available upon request.

### **A01            Relief, Recovery and Capacity Building**

#### **A01.01        Housing**

Cyclone Nargis destroyed over 450,000 houses and damaged an additional 350,000. The project's goal was to provide shelter and housing support to 1,000 of the most vulnerable families. A total of 710 houses were planned to be built in the first year, however this number has been increased to 810 and 478 houses or fifty nine percent (59%) have been completed. The most affordable type of housing described in number three (3) below was increased by 100 houses. These houses where construction has been completed are located in Kunchan Kone (134) and Ngaputaw (344) townships.

Families for whom the houses are being built are actively involved in the planning and construction phases. Three types of houses are being built and each can accommodate four to five persons. The housing types are described below:

1. Size – 16'x20' construction includes light weight alu/zinc roof, timber walls, flooring and posts, concrete footings. The actual cost was \$1,100 USD. The housing cost included the latrine and concrete rain water collection tank. Houses were designed by project engineers and architects to modified (strengthened) government standards. Timber was used in construction and houses have zinc sheet roofing.

The government played a significant role in supporting the housing project, as well as other construction. All houses in this category are being built in towns and villages created under the government's relocation plan. The government provided the land and water transportation that carried building materials to the affected areas, as well as partially subsidising the cost of building materials and the cost of labour related to transportation. Local transportation and labour to unload the building materials was provided through the project.

All the financial support subsidised by the government is put directly into the housing project which exponentially increases the number of houses being built. The government has also agreed to assist in building an additional 222 houses at the relocation site in the second year.

Anecdotal information gathered in conversations with people who were moving to the relocation site revealed that people were happy to be living on safer ground surrounded by their family.

2. Size – 16'x15', specifically designed for a coastal climate with maximum wind uses CGI sheet roof, bamboo mat walls, timber flooring with timber post and beams, concrete footings. The estimated cost was 2,300,000 kyats or \$2,160 USD. Since these houses were built on the resident's land and they were not relocating, all costs were paid by the project. The cost does not include the latrine or rain water collection tank.
3. Size – 16'x14', thatch roof, bamboo mat walls and bamboo flooring with timber posts and beams, concrete footings. The actual cost for this economical housing model was 480,000 kyats or \$451 USD. The cost did not include the latrine or rain water collection tank. All costs were paid by the project.

Local monks coordinated, supervised and negotiated fixed prices for the construction of these homes. Their role was crucial because they were able to respond to the urgent needs and had credibility with local people. The monks gave the project access to the area where they had not worked before. Eventually, their role will change as the long term plan for sustainable development will involve more local people's participation at every level in decision making processes.

All of the affordable housing is built from local materials with thatch roofs, bamboo mat walls, bamboo flooring with timber posts and beams on concrete footing. These were funded completely by the project and were not included in the global proposal. The project plans to build 379 additional houses of this type in year 2.

All three types of housing models incorporated basic hygiene, sanitation and water collection and its safe use. All houses have rainwater collection tanks to provide potable drinking water and are provided with hygienic toilets. Creating sanitation and hygiene awareness helped communities to develop safe and efficient health practices.

All three types of houses are currently under construction in the villages of:

- Kunchan Kone - 155
- Layyinkwin - 50
- Magyichai - 57
- Thae Chaung - 70

Criteria for receiving housing aid are:

- Provided only to villages which were completely or badly destroyed by the cyclone
- Must have been a resident with a house in the village before the cyclone
- Preference given to families led by women, the disabled and/or elderly people with no extended family support, as well as selected families who are large and with many small children

Housing construction is carefully monitored by technical groups consisting of architects and engineers who provide technical support throughout the construction phase. Altogether 11 engineers (4 senior and 6 junior) and two architects are engaged full-time in the construction project. All project constructed houses now have ceiling and wall braces as recommended by a visiting Oxfam-Novib architect. The affordable houses have additional storage areas, as suggested by Christian Aid, which also strengthen them.



Monitoring activities include:

- Field-based monitoring led by communities and beneficiaries
- One of the junior engineer provides on-site technical support throughout the project
- Monthly monitoring visits are made by senior engineers, logisticians, and the programme director, as well as visits by partners and donors to help ensure that the housing project is running smoothly.
- Regular meetings of field teams, as well as ongoing consultations with communities

Although much progress has been made on housing construction, forging ties with communities, local carpenters and builders to achieve the goal of providing safe shelter to the most vulnerable families, the realities on the ground continue to challenge the project to do more, as well as improve how things are done. Nearly fifty percent (50%) of the affected communities where housing projects are underway continue to live in temporary tarpaulin shelters. Also, almost eighty percent (80%) of the households in neighbouring villages are not covered by this project where residents are living in shabby thatch houses and tarpaulin shelters.

The rainy season will begin soon and communities are at risk of major cyclones in the area. These factors make it imperative for the project to focus on disaster preparedness including early warning systems and risk management throughout the implementation period. Other challenges include accessing and transporting materials to extremely remote and difficult to reach areas. Many construction materials were being stored outside where they were exposed to the weather which contributed to some loss of more fragile materials such as concrete. However, volunteers guarded the materials to ensure that the loss was kept to a minimum.

Families for whom houses are being constructed have shown considerable motivation and interest in community life. Approximately 2,500 local carpenters and construction workers, as well as guards, storekeepers and field staff have been employed wherever possible. Despite their situation and limited resources they have provided all possible support to the construction team. Additionally, community leaders continue to provide leadership and engender local ownership of the project which, in turn, enables smooth delivery of all activities.

*The Government's aim in this sector (housing) is not merely to replace damaged or destroyed structures but to build back better with buildings that are safer, that provide improved, pleasant and healthy living conditions that create an atmosphere conducive to productive work . . .*

*The size of a house plot for an individual family was specified to ensure adequate space for a small vegetable garden, a few fruit trees and for rearing of poultry and small animals to enhance the households' food self-sufficiency and to generate additional income. Guidelines include . . . construction of sanitary latrines . . . construct a network of roads, as well as plant trees . . . to act as a barriers against high winds and storm surges.*

Source – Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan  
Page 17, Prepared by the Tripartite Core Group  
December 2008

Status of Housing Construction as of 31 March 2009													
Division	Township*	Village Name	HH	Male	Female	No. of houses planned	No. completed	No. under construction	Beneficiaries				Type of house
									HH	Male	Female	Total	
Ayeyarwady	Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)	Oaktwin	124	267	200	92	92		92	191	162	353	Size – 16'x20' Alu/zinc roof, timber walls, flooring & posts, concrete footings. Estimated cost was 1,800,000 kyats or \$2,000 USD. The actual cost was \$1,100 USD. The housing cost included the latrine and concrete rain water collection tank. Cost of materials were partially subsidized by the government; labour costs related to transportation were reimbursed by government; road & river transport provided by government; local transport by project
		Thae Chaung	225	549	521	70		70	70	142	136	278	
		Kyaukkalatt	516	1,039	1,062	101	101		101	208	200	408	
		Deedugone	298	597	620	30	30		30	55	76	131	
		Shu Khin Thar	70	117	126	50	50		50	86	93	179	
		Magyichai	374	721	774	57		57	57	153	139	292	
		Kyinkaw	86	195	130	71	71		71	166	122	288	
	Ngaputaw (Pyinsalu)	Layyinkwin	546	986	821	50		50	50	87	93	180	Size – 16'x15' ** Specifically designed for coastal climate with maximum wind. CGI sheet roof, bamboo mat walls, timber flooring with timber post & beams, concrete footings. Estimated cost – 2,300,000 kyats or \$2,160 USD. All costs paid by the project. The cost did not include the latrine or rain water collection tank.
Yangon	Kunchan Kone	Tanpinkone	NA	NA	NA	289	134	155	289	554	582	1,136	Size – 16'x14' *** Thatch roof, bamboo mat walls & bamboo flooring with timber posts & beams, concrete footings. Actual cost – 480,000 kyats or \$451 USD. The cost did not include the latrine or rain water collection tank. All costs paid by the project.
		Waegy											
		Taw Kayan East											
		Taw Kayan West											
Total			2,239	4,471	4,254	810	478	332	810	1,642	1,603	3,245	

\*Sub-townships are in parentheses.

\*\*Construction on houses in this category will begin in April 2009.

\*\*\*All houses in this category were not included in the global proposal and are being funded directly by the project.

The project's efforts to address the psycho-social needs of persons affected by the cyclone began in May 2008. Feelings of stress, worry, sadness and fear are among the recognised reminders of trauma suffered by communities and individuals.

*Vulnerability in the Delta has been exacerbated not only by the physical, psychological and economic damage caused by the cyclone, but also by its effects on traditional safety nets. The strong social cohesion in Delta communities was evident following the cyclone and remains a major source of support to vulnerable groups (for example the private sector and individuals were initially the main sources of emergency food, and continue to be so on a reduced scale; orphans are being cared for by extended families).*

Source – Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan  
Page 5, Prepared by the Tripartite Core Group  
December 2008

The RRD programme has helped affected people to deal with this problem in a variety of ways described below:

1. During the first three month five (5) play spaces were created in temporary shelters where teachers were able to play games and respond to the children's needs.
2. All project team members working in the delta area were directly affected by Nargis. They came to Yangon for training where they shared their stories and experiences, as well as receiving physical exams.
3. Community kitchens were formed three to five months after the cyclone. The Global Proposal planned five (5) community kitchens, but villagers surrounding the chosen sites asked the project to assist with more, so the number was expanded to fifteen (15). The existing budget was adequate to meet this change because as communities stabilize and gradually acquire regular access to food, the community kitchens are needed less for food security and more for trauma healing. This also accounts for why the number of communal meals in targeted communities has decreased making space for other communities to be added to the project.

Community kitchens are places where stories can be shared, where the most vulnerable persons, such as children (some of whom were orphaned by the cyclone) and the elderly are given regular nourishing meals and where plans are made for communal activities. To ensure meals of a high nutritional status for vulnerable children, each community kitchen receives a subsidy of MMK 200 (approximately twenty cents - \$.20 USD) per child per meal. Villagers themselves contribute what they can to the communal meal. These contributions are increasing as village economies regain some equilibrium.

More communities are now participating and it is anticipated that in the longer term, villagers will take full responsibility for the programme. Facilitators of the initiative believe that it has opened many opportunities for people to take ownership and responsibility for their own communities and individual lives, encouraging motivation and enthusiasm about engaging in further community-building.

*I became a volunteer for Metta during the relief period and helped distribute the supplies in our village and neighbouring village. At the moment, I am the overall facilitator of the Community Kitchen in my village, and make sure everyone participates in this initiative.*

*It has been a great opportunity for all of us to come together and help one another. My parents and my brother's children are benefitting from the kitchen like everyone else, and, of course, it is particularly helpful for children and elderly people who have special nutritional needs. We already see that it is helping them to come to terms with the experience of Nargis and find new hope for the future.*

*The incentives I get from being a volunteer at Metta also help me to pay for the education and food for my brother's children*

Ma Sapwe, 25 year old Metta volunteer  
Aung Gone Village, Bogalay township

The community kitchens have been a pilot project for community development in Myanmar although the concept of communal feasting is common. However, incorporating health education, hygiene, trauma healing, storytelling and other activities is a new approach that has played a major role in the healing process for many traumatised people.

Community Kitchen process:

Persons in each community kitchen prepares meal plans and work distribution list/responsibility charts. Every member of the community participates in the preparation and sharing of meals. While women and young girls help prepare the food, men do the actual cooking; children and elders help with arranging dining areas, feeding domestic animals, etc. Young men help with fetching water, collecting firewood and shopping for food items.

More than 1,000 households (8,370 people, 2,650 males, 2,501 females, and 3,219 children – 1,493 boys and 1,726 girls) are involved, which has brought communities together again after the cyclone. Some villages prepare a communal meal up to 3 times per week, others only once. Children are provided with one solid meal plus a nutritious snack 4 or 5 times each week.

As part of the community kitchen activities, recreational and psycho-social support programmes such as concerts, religious activities (e.g., the Full Moon Day celebration), medical care, friendly football matches and sports activities have been initiated. This has led to greater participation of survivors in community life, including the elderly and those left alone after the cyclone, and has motivated and encouraged community leaders. Other activities include awareness-raising in the areas of hygiene, sanitation and food/water safety, which are expected to benefit individuals and communities' overall health and well-being.

4. Community facilitator training were to increase the capacity of villagers in areas such as counselling, care giving, early childhood and primary education, understanding the process of grief, and facilitation of appropriate activities in the fields of trauma healing and community development.

In September 2008, nineteen (19) field staff, volunteers and facilitators of the community kitchen project attended a workshop on trauma healing and recovery. Its primary objective was to promote greater understanding of trauma healing needs and enhancing skills required for care giving in the community. Most participants expressed that they hoped to address their own primary or secondary trauma through the workshop. The project's workshops focused on how to assess and address psycho-social needs, for example, through play centres, community kitchens, etc.

5. Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Centres have involved teachers, parent educators, facilitators and community leaders in training to equip them with skills to deal with and support traumatised children. Please refer to section A03 of the report for additional information.
6. Community memorial ceremonies for the deceased, religious rituals and funerals were provided as requested for all religious groups. A total of 30 ceremonies took place during the early relief phase, also, ceremonies dedicating new houses have recently been held.

Another trauma healing workshop is scheduled for April 2009, as well as training for trainers (TOT). Local academics with backgrounds in trauma healing who had visited the delta area will be facilitating the workshop. Presentations will be made in the local language. The TOT participants will be persons who were involved with the community kitchens and field facilitators.

#### A01.03 Human Resource Development.

In order for local programmes to stabilize and be successful, the project coordinated human resource training for community leaders, as well as for the project's central office and field staff. The overall goal is to ensure that the highest possible standards are achieved. Community training has included development awareness, project management, data collection through Participatory Action Research (PAR) and other community development related topics for those rebuilding their lives and communities. Community-based training will increase now that ECCD centres are operating. (See Education, A03.). Construction of schools, housing and bridges offers further opportunities for community members to receive on-the-job skills training.

The project's staff size significantly increased to 150 and expenditures increased by nearly \$6 (\$5.9) million in fiscal year 2008 – 2009. These changes impacted its human resources management, as well as financial management practices. In order to prepare staff human resource development workshops (4 – 5 days each) are now offered two times per year to project staff that are facilitated by Caritas Austria.



Community-based Training Workshops  
In Human Resource Development

Title	Project Sector	Date 2008-2009	Location	Support from	Participants						
					Total	Office Staff	Field Staff	Volunteers	Villagers	M	F
<b>Mangrove Exposure Trip (Environmental Education)</b>	Human resource development	25 Aug. - 1 Sept.	Thailand	CCFD	8	1	7	-	-	6	2
<b>Regional Humanitarian Workshop (Disaster Response) + Sphere Training</b>	Human resource development	8-12 Sept.	Indonesia	Trocaire	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)</b>	ECCD	22-26 Sept.	Pathein	Global Proposal (GP)	8	-	2	-	6	2	6
<b>Participatory Action Research (PAR)</b>	Human resource development	6-19 Oct.	Pathein	GP	25	1	13	2	9	16	9
<b>Sphere Training &amp; TOT for Hygiene Promotion</b>	Health	20-25 Nov.	Yangon	GP	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
<b>Farmer Field School (FFS) TOT</b>	Food Security	24 Nov 08 - 24 Mar 09	Pathein	GP	35	-	35	-	-	25	10
<b>Preparation Seminar</b>	ECCD	15-18 Dec.	Yangon	GP	31	1	2	-	28	25	6
<b>Review and Training Workshop for Mangrove Projects</b>	Disaster preparedness & mitigation	27-28 Dec.	Yangon	GP	11	1	10	-	-	11	-
<b>Management Committee Training</b>	ECCD	27-31 Dec.	Yangon	Metta	40	1	2	-	37	32	8
<b>Organisational Development Workshop</b>	Human resource management	19-22 March	Pyin Oo Lwin	GP	27	27	0	0	0	16	11

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

*Although my position with Metta is storekeeper, I have learned to use the concrete mixer and ramming machine in addition to acquiring the basic knowledge of building construction. I believe my knowledge, skills, as well as social duties and obligations will improve as I continue working with Metta. My salary now is 50,000 kyat.*

*I will continue studying skills and acquiring knowledge while I carry out my responsibilities with Metta. Finally, I have decided to keep on working for community development to the best of my ability.*

U Tin Oo, age 42  
father of 4 children from Setsate Village  
Ngapudaw Township in the Ayeyawady Division

These remarks were made by a local project employee who described how his attitude toward work and community development changed after attending a PAR workshop, as well as while learning construction skills.

## **A02 Food security**

Destruction of farm animals, salination of farming land and loss of seed all contributed to lack of food security in the delta. During the relief phase community kitchens provided food to many people, some of which continue to providing regular meals. The project has a long term strategy for food security through farmer field schools (FFS) and assistance to fisher folk.

*The storm surge largely destroyed the previous season's rice harvest since most paddy was stored on-farm at the time of the cyclone. So the emergency response included a focus on food security. While the supply of rice is now adequate, purchasing power remains severely depressed. A majority of households continue to rely on food aid, with purchased food representing only about 10% of household consumption (pre-cyclone levels stood at over 30%), and food aid accounting for 30-70% of household intake.*

Source – Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan  
Page 5, Prepared by the Tripartite Core Group  
December 2008

During year 2 the project will strengthen its programmes in the areas of food security to address some of the challenges are facing as described above.

### **A02.01 Farmer Field Schools**

Food security is being increased through the introduction of Farmer Field Schools (FFS), small scale projects and training in food preservation and through nutrition supplements in educational projects, as well as providing seedlings for home gardens through the reforestation programme. (See A03.01; A03.02; and A05.03.)

FFS have been operating in northern Myanmar for 8 years, where great benefits include increasing food security through better yields and expanding knowledge and technology of beneficial farming practices. The FFS in the delta are expected to have similar outcomes. Five villages involving 20–25 farmers each are participating in the programme. Trial fields at the early stage found more than 100 farmers growing rice on at least one acre each are saving 50–60% of their overhead. Current results show the yield has doubled for participating farmers who have used their knowledge and technology properly. This increase reduces their overhead costs from 50–80%, meaning that their immediate net gain ranges from 100–200%. If these results continue, or, as is expected, improve, as other farmers begin to see the results, it will stimulate the local economy and greatly improve the food security for the survivors of Nargis.

An orientation workshop was held at the end of October 2008, and the current Training of Trainers (TOT) to produce facilitators for the project began in November 2008, and finished in mid-March 2009. Thirty five (35) potential facilitators participated in this training, ten (10) of whom are female.<sup>2</sup>

Each alumni are committed to coordinating a FFS for 20–25 farmers and work in a village for one year. The project will be left in the hands of an emerging leader, then the facilitator will move to another village to begin again. One hundred and fifty (150) villages are estimated to benefit over the 3 year programme period, directly impacting over 3,000 participating farmers.

In other areas of the country where FFS methods and technology have been practised since 2001, the resulting increase in production of rice per household significantly enhances the food security of farming families, many of whom have had food deficits for 4–5 months per year. Although the delta does not normally suffer from food shortage, being the rice bowl of Myanmar, destruction of farming land, loss of draught animals, seed, etc., in Nargis will severely impact future rice crops for some time to come. FFS will provide the opportunity to significantly increase crop yields with lower input costs by using available resources. FFS also encourages vegetable growing through kitchen gardens, as a means to improve nutrition and general health. Half of the planned FFS will take place in areas of the delta not destroyed by the cyclone and are expected to provide food to persons in the damaged areas.

## A02.02 Fishing boats

In the first weeks after Nargis the loss of fishing boats was clearly identified as necessary for income generation. The project proposal includes building and distributing boats throughout the three year period. The availability of new fishing boats has not taken place as quickly as expected, because many skilled artisans and boat builders lost their lives in the cyclone. The project's practice of using a community-based approach believes it is better to support those who survived, even if it takes longer to achieve the goal, than to bring in boats built outside the area.

The persons who receive boats through the project agree to contribute to the village fund for as long as they use the boat for fishing and the practice is the same for fishing nets. By the end of March 2009, 807 fishing boats and 911 nets had been distributed benefiting not only the cyclone-affected fisher persons, but also their families and other villagers for a total of nearly 4,000 persons.

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<sup>2</sup> Since the TOT workshop requires the commitment of a whole growing season, many women are unable to be away from families for such a large block of time. An increased proportion of women are expected to become farmer-leaders during the next phase of the programme.

Beneficiaries of Fishing Boats and Nets  
through March 2009

Township*	Village Tract	Village Name	HH	Male	Female	Total	Achievement		Beneficiaries			
							Boat	Net	HH	Male	Female	Total
<b>Laputta (Pyinsalu)</b>	Pyin Ah Lan	Thaung Lay	213	425	456	881	23	25	25	52	59	111
		Yea Cho Kan	126	229	209	438	45	49	49	96	94	190
		Aung Hlaing	516	1161	1088	2249	25	22	25	48	32	80
	Konegyi	Konegyi	271	540	526	1066	6	30	31	55	68	123
		AhWaGar	61	91	66	157	21	21	21	37	30	67
		Lay Yin Kwin	546	986	821	1807	37	77	77	86	66	152
		Aung Hlaing (Kyarchaung)	75	168	127	295	27	25	27	60	41	101
		Kan Gyi Dauk	69	96	44	140	18	25	25	59	24	83
		Tha Pyay Chai	61	124	96	220	19	20	23	57	38	95
		Htanpinkone	154	247	220	467	25	25	25	42	38	80
	Yaetwinseik	Ka Zaung Sake	40	50	32	82	12	12	12	23	16	39
		Ka Zaung Chaung	41	76	30	106	12	14	14	24	12	36
		Ahyartaw	415	848	582	1430	69	69	69	142	116	258
		Seakkalay	75	127	113	240	11	18	19	37	31	68
		Kan Chaung	45	90	65	155		16	16	30	20	50
<b>Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)</b>	Deedugone	Zee Thaung	106	238	207	445	6	14	14	32	32	64
		Zaunghlargone	66	114	127	241	5	5	5	6	6	12
		Mayderaine	101	206	177	383	15	16	16	29	30	59
		Magyichai	374	724	776	1500	21	17	22	47	40	87
		Deedugone	298	597	620	1217	26	24	26	54	54	108
		Pyitharyar	98	278	225	503	3	3	3	5	7	12

Beneficiaries of Fishing Boats and Nets  
through March 2009

Township	Village Tract	Village Name	HH	Male	Female	Total	Achievement		Beneficiaries			
							Boat	Net	HH	Male	Female	Total
<b>Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)</b>	Deedugone	Ahsinchai	403	785	805	1590	25	14	26	47	50	97
		Kyaukkalak	516	1039	1062	2101	52	45	50	103	102	205
	Pyinkhayine	Setsake	213	502	518	1020	10	8	16	36	46	82
		Ohnchaung	447	836	886	1722	25	33	40	93	84	177
	Thekkethaung	Thekkethaung	825	1604	1874	3478	26	26	26	47	59	106
		Aung Khine	81	169	140	309	11	11	11	27	30	57
	Oaktwin	The Chaung	225	549	521	1070	26	28	28	60	51	111
		Oaktwin	124	267	200	467	21	24	24	57	34	91
<b>Myawlamyaingyun</b>	Kyun Chaung	Gant Gaw	100	168	164	332	15	16	21	34	32	66
	Shaug Chaung	Ngwe Tha Zin #2**	76	158	121	279	11	23	31	72	50	122
		Hlay Bone Lay	136	269	225	494	36	11	47	103	75	178
		Thaung Bone Gyi	181	395	393	788	10	26	34	80	88	168
	Ma Bay	Mi Chaung Gaung	101	216	206	422	28	26	33	73	71	144
	Nut Mu	Phon Chit	44	73	79	152	14	19	22	37	34	71
		Kyet Tu Yway Chaung	82	178	150	328	32	16	45	94	77	171
	Kyet Sha	Kanaso Chaung Gyi	112	250	192	442	21	24	36	79	61	140
<b>Bogalay</b>	No village tract; 4 quarters	5 villages	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	50	50	124	125	249
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,417</b>	<b>14,873</b>	<b>14,143</b>	<b>29,016</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>4,110</b>

\*The names of sub-townships are in parentheses.

\*\*Two villages have the same name in this village tract and referred to by the numbers one (1) and (2).



## **A03 Education**

### **A03.01 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)**

The Early Childhood Care and Development programme nurtures a child's ability to move, think, feel and interact with people and objects in the environment. After the tsunami in 2004, Metta facilitated setting up nineteen (19) ECCD centres in the same areas which were damaged by Cyclone Nargis. The project plans to set up twenty nine (29) centres in the area during the three year period from 2008 – 2011.

ECCD centres are operating with 13 trained teachers in 14 villages in Laputta, Pyinsalyu, Haigyi Gyun and Wakema Townships. Four permanent centres are currently under construction and expect to be completed by the end of April 2009. They will be cyclone resilient, multi-purpose community centres, which are safe places for shelter in the event of another major storm that are able to withstand winds up to 100 miles per hour. The remaining ECCD centres are planned to be built in Year 2. The centres are currently conducting activities in temporary premises, built from local materials, while the permanent structures are being completed. By the end of March 2009, a total of 555 children (273 boys and 282 girls) from 13 villages benefited from the ECCD nutrition programme available at the temporary centres.

A total of 1,756 children below five years of age are directly benefitting from this project out of which 555 children between the ages of three and five years have access to ECCD services in the existing fourteen (14) centres. Services include day care with psycho-social and creative learning support in addition to the nutritious meals. In addition to being ECCD centres, they will be the site for parent, teacher and community training, as well as becoming the focal point for community development activities. (See A01.03 above.)

The ECCD programmes have formed a network that ensures resources, training and education opportunities are shared by bringing ECCD project teams across the country together. This approach provides opportunities to share experiences and information, as well as strengthen team building. This includes the Parent Education Facilitators (PEFs) from the Nargis-affected area, as well as Kachin state. The project currently has ninety six (96) ECCD centres across the country which follows the national ECCD indicators that uses the materials and toolkits produced by UNCEF and the Myanmar Ministry of Education.

A Participatory Action Research (PAR) workshop was held from March 16–25, 2009, which was attended by twenty two (22) community members (11 men and 11 women). Participants attending the workshop in Pathein township came from fourteen (14) villages. They are expected to conduct a needs assessment which will become the basis for developing small projects in their local communities after returning home. All of the proposals will be submitted to the project for approval.

The ECCD project in the Nargis-affected area had accomplished many things in a relatively short time which includes setting up management committees, conducting training for community leaders and management committees, conducting Parent Educator Facilitator (PEF) and Participatory Action Research (PAR) workshops, as well as constructing temporary centres and beginning construction of permanent cyclone resilient centres. Some of the gaps and challenges are that more trainers are needed, as well as field monitors and persons who can provide field-based support. Children need ongoing psycho-social support and trauma healing. Also, the programme has identified the need for expertise to children who have experienced sexual and physical abuse. A comprehensive data collection and documentation process needs to be developed to ensure that all activities and lessons learned are available for reference and evidence-based planning and implementation.

### Status of ECCD Centre Construction

Township	Village Tract	Village Name	HH	Male	Female	Total	Teachers	Children Under 5			Type	Building Status
								Boys	Girls	Total		
<b>Laputta (Pyinsalu)</b>	Kone Gyi	Layyinkwin	546	986	821	1,807		80	73	153	54'x34' (1 storey) RCC, amcan roof	75%
	Yaetwinseik	Ahyartaw	415	671	549	1,220	2	33	34	67	46'x34' (1 storey) RCC, slab roof	60%
	Pyin Ah Lan	Mingalarthauntan	248	519	505	1,024	2	42	46	88	46'x34' (1 storey) RCC, slab roof	60%
		Aung Hlaing	504	1,205	1,032	2,237	3	94	75	169	54'x34' (1 storey) RCC, slab roof	80%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,713</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>477</b>		

### ECCD Nutrition Support September 2008 – March 2009

Township*	Village Tract	Village Name	HH	M	F	Total	Beneficiaries			
							Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Laputta (Pyinsalu)</b>	Yaetwinseik	Ahyartaw	415	671	549	1,220	2	14	19	35
	Pyin Ah Lan	Mingalarthauntan	248	519	505	1,024	3	22	21	46
		Aung Hlaing (aka Kyarchaung)	504	1,205	1,032	2,237	3	38	36	77
		Poe Laung	812	1,857	1,712	3,569	2	32	47	81
		Kaithaung	819	1,834	1,899	3,733	3	28	32	63
		Aung Myay Yar				0	3	23	22	48
		Kwin Pauk	343	668	664	1,332	2	20	15	37
	Kone Gyi	Aung Hlaing	75	168	127	295	1	2	4	7
		Kone Gyi	271	570	530	1,100	2	16	14	32
<b>Laputta</b>	Kyeinkwin	Htanpinkwin	143			0	2	35	28	65
	Boepyae	Kyein Ni	98	205	232	437	2	16	25	43
<b>Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)</b>	Deedugone	Mayderaine	111	202	179	381	2	13	10	25
		Zaunghlargo	57	98	103	201	2	14	9	25
<b>Totals</b>							<b>29</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>584</b>

#### A03.02 Child Centred Approach in primary schools

The first 12-day training workshop for the planned Child Centred Approach (CCA) activities was held from 5 – 17 March 2009. They will also be scheduled in May 2009, when teachers and students have a mid-term break. Nineteen (19) participants attended the training workshops all of whom were women; fifteen (15) were university graduates and all had work experience in the field of education.

The workshop covered three areas: the theoretical foundation of CCA; various teaching methods, approaches and practical lesson preparation; and related knowledge, skills and information for implementing the CCA programme in schools. The curriculum was expansive including topics such as: how learning takes place at certain ages; child development; teaching methods; experiential, activity-based and interactive learning techniques; as well as teaching specific subjects such as math and science.

Results from the assessment and evaluation exercise at the end of the workshop showed that 73.3% of the participants felt that the workshop met its objectives: 100% felt that the presentations were relevant; and 73% were satisfied or highly satisfied that the training would help to change their attitudes, skills and knowledge. The analysis of an evaluation of the training expectations and objectives showed the participants' high satisfaction with meeting them as three expectations out of six and two out of three outcomes received 100% satisfaction.

#### A03.03 Education Resources

Educational resources will begin to be provided in Year 2 which coincides with the new school year. Schools will receive basic materials for teachers and students including: student uniforms and backpacks, text books, library books, classroom furniture, chalk, blackboards, and teaching materials, etc.

#### A03.04 School Construction

Six (6) schools were constructed in the reporting period of which two are also cyclone structures able to withstand 100 mile per hour winds. During this time, an Oxfam-Novib consultant architect visited available sites and made some suggestions regarding design in his report. The modifications changed the roof design from concrete slab to light weight zinc-aluminium, and also included wall and ceiling bracing to make the buildings stronger. In all cases, the recommended wall and ceiling bracing were carried out. Three (3) of the six (6) schools are surrounded by low-lying land putting them at risk of severe flooding, which is considered to be the major risk for communities in the delta. Slab roofs are required for shelter in case there is another big storm. However, in the other 3 locations, where the ground is higher offering more options for safety if the water level rises, the roof design has been changed. The project employs 14 engineers – 5 senior and 9 junior that supervise all school construction to ensure the building meets the highest possible safety and quality requirements.

### Status of School Construction as of 31 March 2009

Township	Village Name	HH	Male	Female	Total	Type of school All are cyclone shelters	Students			Teachers	Status
							Male	Female	Total		
Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)	Thapyayngu	90	162	181	343	60'x30' (2 storey) RCC slab roof	17	28	45	3	Completed
	Chaungwa	1,091	2,195	2,175	4,370	School repair -ceiling, walling & painting	360	320	680	32	95%
	Setsake	213	502	518	1,020	60'x30' (1 storey) RCC amcan roof with RCC megganine slab	67	90	157	7	Completed
						60'x30' (1 storey) RCC amcan roof					25%
	Htanpinchaung	98	140	161	301	120'x30' (1 storey) brick noging, amcan roof	51	67	118	8	25%
	Pyinkhayine					120'x30' (1 storey) brick noging, amcan roof					5%
	Magyichai	374	721	774	1,495	60'x30' ( 2 storey) RCC acan roof	106	116	222	10	Completed
						18 'extension					25%
	Pyitharyar	95	217	182	399	120'x30' (1 storey) RCC amcan roof	44	36	80	6	20%
	Tharyarchaung	226	452	403	855	60'x30'x30', slab roof	51	67	118	8	Completed
						120'x30' (1 storey) brick noging, amcan roof					25%
	Phoekalargone	59	115	113	228	60'x30' ( 2 storey) RCC slab roof	13	17	30	3	Completed
	Oaktwin	124	267	200	467	60'x30' ( 2 storey) RCC amcan roof	157	142	299	8	Completed
						120'x30' (1 storey) brick noging, amcan roof					25%
	Konegyi	273	528	488	1,016	120'x30' RCC, amcan roof	82	103	185	10	25%
Bogalay	Sakalun Kone	195	361	352	713	46'x26' (1 storey), timber/amcam	89	94	183	4	10%
	Moke So Chaung	44	89	103	192	60'x30' (1 storey) RCC, amcan roof	20	15	35	1	20%
Ma U Pin	Htan Pin Kway	732	2,048	2,124	4,172	120' x 30' (1 storey) interlocking brick amcan roof	184	182	366	9	75%
Totals						17 schools and one extension	1,241	1,277	1,934	109	

## A03.05      Adult Literacy

The adult literacy project will not be implemented during the three year proposal period because people are not yet settled and ready to attend adult literacy classes. This category will be removed from future reports.

## A04            Health

Previous reports have detailed the immediate response by the project during the relief phase, particularly that the first medical team was sent to Bokalay a few days following the cyclone when 27,290 persons were helped. The health programme continues to help improve local people's well being by focusing in the areas of personal/environmental hygiene; access to potable water and training hygiene promoters as described below.

### A04.01      Personal/Environmental Hygiene

By the beginning of the RRD project, a good deal of information was available on which the personal/environmental hygiene and preventative health aspects of RRD were based. Twenty five (25) villages are involved in the hygiene programme.

The project's policy and practice is for communities to own and manage their own projects, whatever the catalyst for the initial movement is in the direction of community development. Community development topics such as Participatory Action Research (PAR), Development Awareness, Project Management Cycle, etc., are introduced to communities when appropriate, in addition to more focussed training in areas such as agriculture, health or education.

The availability and understanding of having proper sanitation facilities – latrines – is an area of great need. The global proposal included only 500 latrines over the three year period; however, requests have come from many other villages for more latrines. Fortunately, the number has been increased which is possible since the cost of materials is less than expected. Building latrines/toilets has begun in the 3 village tracts of Bogalay, Pyinsalu and Pyinkhayine where 25 villages will benefit over the three year life of the health programme. Currently 100 toilets have been built.

The urgent need for new latrines continues. Funds for an extra one hundred (100) latrines have been transferred to the field in Bogalay township, where fifty (50) more latrines have been requested. Maungmya field office has received a request for four hundred (400) latrines. The project has the capacity to oversee the building of five hundred (500) latrines per year, with each of ten (10) villages expecting to receive a maximum of fifty (50).

Preventative health initiatives are included in both ECCD and CCA activities, through hygiene and nutrition projects for parents, children and community members. In addition, schools and ECCD centres built by the project have rainwater collection tanks as part of their design, giving communities access to potable water. Community kitchen activities include training in hygienic food handling techniques, and the need for environmental and personal cleanliness in areas where food is stored and/or prepared.



## A04.02 Potable Water

Having accessible potable water available is an ongoing challenge. Sources of fresh drinking water include digging shallow wells, drilling tube or deep wells and rain water collection. Project staff continues to raise awareness of its education projects by providing rain water harvesting tanks which are a basic design feature of both the ECCD centres and primary schools designed by the project. All houses constructed by the project have rainwater collection tanks as a long term source of safe drinking water. Even though the village of Layyinkwin has received a hand pump from the project, the water has been found to be unsuitable for drinking and can only be used for domestic purposes. Consequently, villagers get their water from a nearby village. A tube well under construction east of Kyein Chaung village is expected to reach the depth two hundred eighty feet (280').

## A04.03 Hygiene Promoters

In order to assure the health projects' success 28 community members have been trained and employed as Hygiene Promoters (HP). They are essential to the project's strategy for health projects. The table below shows training activities during the months of February and March.

Village Hygiene Training

Date 2009	Training	Village Participants		Total
		Female	Male	
February	132 workshops conducted in Laputta, Nagpudaw and Bogalay townships on malaria, dengue and scabies	824	2,926	3,750
March	80 workshops in 16 villages of Ngapudaw and Bogalay townships on cleaning latrines, and preventing communicable diseases transmitted by faeces and worm infections.	1,427	892	2,319

Initial Hygiene Promoters' Training

Date*	Training	Hygiene Promoters/Participants
3 – 6 March	HIV/AIDS Awareness Training for HPs	10 HPs from Pyinkhayine 10 HPs from Bogalay 8 HPs from Pyinsalu (6 males; 22 females)

\*Please note that the HIV/AIDS Awareness training for villagers planned for March 2009 has been postponed until April.

Community kitchen members continue to practice safe food handling and personal and environmental hygiene after receiving training. HPs continue to be active in communities, by working with selected village representatives.

Hygiene promoters are also trained to identify diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, malaria, respiratory tract infections, hypertension, arthritis and body aches, burns, cuts and other injuries, as well as some common illnesses. Their case findings identified a total of 4,420 persons for the year as shown in the table below entitled Case Finding, Care and Referral by Health Promoters. They also dispense as many as thirty (30) common household remedies and drugs, such as multivitamins, paracetamol, Vitamin B6, folic acid, neurobian, etc. The hygiene promoters' ability to identify the conditions is vital in areas where there are no doctors or limited health care workers and facilities.

Case Finding, Care and Referral by Health Promoters  
December 2008 – March 2009

Category	Patients	Referrals
Diarrhoea	312	2
Dysentery	162	
Cholera	1	1
Malaria	25	14
Respiratory tract infection	409	1
Hypertension	271	
Arthritis	405	
Burns, cuts and injuries	131	
Maternal health care	169	
Common illnesses*	2,535	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>18</b>

\*Examples of common illnesses are colds, fever, coughs, sore throats, etc.

The programme helps to improve local people's well being since local people's lives were disrupted after Nargis and they were struggling to put their lives back together. Under these circumstances many people accessed aid and other services available through the project. One example of this is of Mi Hto, a 7 year old girl, whose name means "Miss Distinctive", who was noticed when project staff visited the temporary school she was attending. Despite being born with a cleft palate and other facial disfigurements, Mi Hto is self confident and happy to be going to school. Project staff talked with her and her family about how she could be helped. Later Mi Hto's story was shared and a donor came forward making reconstructive surgery possible. Six weeks after the surgery Mi Hto was doing well and she will have a second surgery soon. Other conditions such as polio have been identified and referred for care.

## **A05 Disaster preparedness and Mitigation**

All aspects of the programme encompass the need for communities to feel confident about living with nature, having the best possible understanding of risk and how it can be reduced. This requires knowledge of impending danger and training in ways to best avoid damage and/or injury. In these situations having both a reliable warning system, and the ability to find shelter are essential for survival. At the end of April 2009, when Cyclone Bijli was passing over the delta, local people rushed to the cyclone shelters for protection. They expressed their gratitude for having the shelters and felt it was good practice for any future storms.

### **A05.01 Community-based Risk Mapping**

TOT in Community Based Risk Mapping is planned for Years 2 and 3, with two TOT workshops planned in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Each TOT workshop will be followed by ten (10) community-based workshops during which the TOT knowledge will be practiced and applied.

### **A05.02 Building Standards**

Building standards have been upgraded in all construction projects which include housing, schools, and ECCD centres, as well as those that are also cyclone centres. The storm's force caused the project's engineering staff to use construction models which could be more durable for enduring weather in the delta area; consequently they travelled to Orissa, India, on a fact-finding visit during the programme's relief phase. The project's engineering staff feels that the knowledge gained from their visit, as well as from other consultants was invaluable to their work.

Each primary school and ECCD centre will double as a community meeting place and is a disaster resilient shelter, designed to withstand severe weather conditions. The construction of some permanent centres has already taken place as described previously in this report. ECCD centres located on higher ground will be built with timber. Inland primary schools will be constructed with brick noggin or reinforced interlocking brick, while those on the coast will be built in reinforced concrete. The status of school construction is discussed in section A03.04 School Construction which includes a table with details regarding each type of school being constructed.

#### A05.03 Reforestation

The removal of vegetation, especially mangroves and other trees, played a significant part in the damage caused by Nargis. The post-tsunami community forestry project suffered damage that is being rehabilitated and will reach 62 villages by the end of the project. The reforestation programme focuses on five townships: Laputta, Pyinsalu, Bogalay, Pyapon, Mawlamyaingkyun.

*Cyclone Nargis caused extensive damage to natural resources, destroying some 35,000 ha of natural and replanted mangroves, submerging over 63% of paddy fields, and damaging 43% of fresh water ponds in Ayeyarwady. This compounded pre-existing damage to natural resources, including deforestation and the degradation of mangroves (where only 20% of the natural cover of 30 years ago remained prior to the cyclone) and over-exploitation of fisheries.*

Source – Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan  
Page 53, Prepared by the Tripartite Core Group  
December 2008

Between August and October 2008, activities concentrated on replanting tsunami areas damaged by Cyclone Nargis where some acreage was patched with 6,000 non-mangrove plants. The responsibility to care for these areas will be given to village forestry management, in both mangrove and non-mangrove plantations. Trees will be grown around public buildings such as schools and churches, as well as along the roadside where they will provide protection for villagers. Riverbank plantings will assist in preventing erosion.

Inland areas away from the sea have windbreaks, using mahogany, eucalyptus and aurasia (a local hardwood) for the construction industry, which will bring both some protection from storms and, when mature, will be a saleable product for income generation. Villagers are planting eucalyptus and acacia which will provide fuel for cooking and will safeguard the more valuable plantation timber. Six hundred forty (640) acres will be established through community forestry to meet the local people's need for timber, and agro-forestry practices will be applied which will support their livelihood.

Properly managed commercial forestry for income will be part of the project, with the encouragement of the Ministry of Forestry (MoF). Some MoF land will be given to villagers on a long term lease in keeping with the community forestry interventions. Villagers also assisted in growing the planned non-mangrove and mangrove plants. Fish ponds and mangroves co-existing in silvo-fishery will provide an integrated eco-friendly approach. These represent some of the sustainable practices which are being encouraged.

Thirty (30) villages have each set up community nurseries to provide plants for the project. Also, a total of 172,656 seedlings have been distributed to villagers to raise food in their home gardens. The process for village participation is as follows:

1. Raising awareness of mangrove reforestation.
2. Training will be offered regarding nursery techniques.
3. Nursery maintenance will be done by villagers after they have participated in training and have the knowledge and technical ability
4. Decentralised nurseries will be established by villagers.

A research team of 5 people based in Pyapon is working to establish data and develop strategies in areas of:

- agro-forestry
- aqua-forestry
- site species matching
- survey of indigenous non-wood species

Results of the research will maximise the benefits to the environment, improve the earning capacity of the villagers involved in the project and provide information on the most suitable species for each area, regardless of soil type or climatic variation. A survey of traditional indigenous medicinal plants will also be included in the research.

The reforestation activities through the end of March 2009, are summarised in the following table:

### Mangrove and Home Garden Seedling Rehabilitation Project for 2009

Township	Villages	HH	Population	Female	Male	Plantation (Acres)		Natural Forest Conservation	Target for 2009		
									Nursery (seedlings)		Home garden (seedlings)
						Mangrove	Non		Mangrove	Non	
Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)	10	3,585	13,652	6,875	6,777	43	169.75	340		230,270	38,923
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	10	3,177	14,741	7,453	7,288	119	194		75,600	232,920	3,218
Bogalay	5	833	3,985	1,917	2,068	61.3	12.29		2,400	22,000	25,765
Pyapon	6	1,268	6,662	3,627	3,035	91.6	27.58		50,000	75,000	92,780
Mawlamyingkyun	6	456	1,706	975	731	48	111.7		22,000	68,000	11,970
Total	37	9,319	40,746	20,847	19,899	362.9	515.32	340	150,000	628,190	172,656

Site selection of 364.7 acres for mangroves and 515.34 acres for non-mangrove for 878.22 total acres took place between August 2008 and March 2009. After the site selection 520.26 acres were prepared for planting of which a total of 78.3 acres have been planted since August 2008. Thirty seven (37) villages in 5 townships with nearly 9,400 households representing a total population of 40,746 persons are projected beneficiaries in the mangrove and home garden seedling rehabilitation project. Since the project is always ongoing a total of 1,043,044 trees are expected to be planted by the end of June 2009, before the rainy season begins.



### Capacity-Building Workshops

Township	Village	Activities	Period	Participants	Female	Male
Bogalay		Study Tour	20-12-08 to 21.12.08	11	5	6
Pyapone		Study Tour	24-12-08 to 25.12.08	10	5	5
Mawlamyingkyun		Study Tour	1-1-09 to 3.1.09	12	3	9
Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)	Ahsinchai	Nursery Training	21-12-08 to 22.12.08	7	3	4
	Myothit	Nursery Training	24-12-08 to 25.12.08	28	9	19
Bogalay	Theit Sein Kone	Nursery Training	10-1-09 to 12.1.09	15	8	7
Pyapone	Warkon	Nursery Training	10-1-09 to 12.1.09	10	5	5
Mawlamyingkyun	Oka Pho	Nursery Training	1-1-09 to 3.1.09	12	5	7
Ngaputaw (Pyinkhayine)	Myothit	Forest Management Training	19.3.09 to 21.3.09	28	5	23
		Community mobilisation	20.2.09	25	15	10
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Amatgyi	Community mobilisation	15.2.09	50	20	30
Pyapone	Thayetpinseik	Community mobilisation	11.2.09	36	3	33
	Dawnyeinkontan		11.2.09	52	22	30
	Yoekon #3		13.2.09	95	18	77
	Ayekon		13.2.09	159	77	82
	Nyaunglangu		12.2.09	163	88	75
	Yoekon #2		12.2.09	68	8	60
Bogalay	Thaikseinkon	Community mobilisation	23.3.09	32	14	18
	Utogyi		24.3.09	8	1	7
	Byaingchaung		24.3.09	29	18	11
Total				850	332	518

## **A06 Lifeline Systems and Transportation**

### **A06.01 Repair/Reconstruct Jetties, Bridges and Wharfs**

The project's response to damaged and destroyed the infrastructure was to built seven (7) temporary bridges, several wharfs and levees, as well as repairing the bridges and jetties. All temporary construction was completed by the end of July 2008, with the exception of one jetty which needs to be built. The temporary bridges are deteriorating because no hardwood was used. Fortunately, the building permit has been approved to construct a permanent bridge which is the major bridge to Pyikhayine.

Bridge construction in salt water conditions is a special field requiring exact design and construction standards. The design can only be drawn after the soil is tested. Project engineering staff will collaborate with local authorities during the construction phase. The experience gained on the Pyikhayine bridge will provide a strong skills background for community members who want to be involved with the project because it will provide an experientially based training opportunity for community people. At the end of the construction, the labour force will have acquired skills which will enable them to gain employment on the open market, and generate income.

## **Implementation**

The programme believes that its strategies and methodology are increasing the affected communities' capacity to develop. Wherever possible programmes have been co-located with development programmes which were part of post-tsunami projects. The project works in partnership with community-based organisation (CBO) and faith-based organisations (FBO) which allows for project follows the following implementation principles in all of its activities:

1. Community led and community-based approach
2. Collaboration with other agencies
3. Publicity and public relations standards
4. Training and skills transfer
5. Evidence based planning
6. Equal opportunity, regardless of gender
7. Sustainability

All activities are measured against these exacting standards, the aim of which is providing services efficiently and community ownership of project activities. As the post Nargis situation becomes clearer, the project has refocussed some of the planned programmes to villages that were not originally included. These will become part of years 2 and 3 programmes.

One consultant observed that in the absence of base-line data the relief response was based on assessments by those persons in immediate need. This means that the community assessment was immediate and conducted by the people themselves based on their day to day activities and needs. The response was appropriate and realistic needs were more urgent at that time. The project's assessment, planning and response mechanisms were closely examined in order to develop a long term action plan which was the global proposal.

## Monitoring

The standardised monthly reporting format developed immediately after Nargis has been revised and is being used by all field workers to collect data. Information included in this report has come from this reporting format. In addition to data collection by field staff, donors and consultants have made visits to the field where possible, providing further information on the progress of the programme, the achievements and the efficiency of service delivery. The field and central office staff are in close communication regarding the status of all the programmes which provides a current picture of what is happening on the ground in the affected area. The programme director also makes visits to the field at least once per month. The following table shows all the visits made by donors, consultants and others through March 2009.

Visits by Donors and Others  
to the Irrawaddy Delta Post- Cyclone Nargis  
May 2008 – March 2009

Donor/Visitor	Number of Visits
Caritas Austria	3
Caritas Switzerland	3
Oxfam Novib	3
Oxfam Hong	1
Plan International	1
Christian Aid	2
Misereor	2
Trocaire	1
Fin Church Aid	1
Individual donors	2
Private consultants	4
Diplomat/ambassador	1
Total # of visits	24

## International Donor Support

The donor community including organisations and individuals have been supportive throughout the first year. Many visits were made to the delta during this time in order to grasp the situation, as well as the response. Visits were primarily made by donors with a few by consultants and a country ambassador. Metta staff accompanied all visitors to the delta area.

## Assistance Outside the Global Proposal

Initially the global proposal's plan was to cover areas where Metta began working since the 2004 tsunami, however, because of overwhelming needs in other areas, Metta has reached out to Bago and Yangon townships. Their work is described below:

1. Emergency assistance was requested from 6 schools, 3 monastic schools in Kunchan Kone Township and 1 primary school in Dallah Township, plus 2 more monastic schools in Kawa Township which are located outside the target areas of the Global Proposal, with an enrolment of more than 900 under-age 12 students. All schools had been damaged by Nargis. The project built one monastic school in this area.

The project was able to assist these schools with school stationery, teaching aids, school uniforms (compulsory in Myanmar) and umbrellas. Furniture was requested by two (2) monastic schools in Bago Division and they also were provided with school stationery, back packs and uniforms, in addition to desks and benches. Previously students had to sit on the floor.

Emergency rice, cooking oil and yellow beans were distributed through Kunchan Kone and Kawa schools in August and September, providing necessary food for a total of 41,067 people from approximately 9,791 households.

Apart from the primary schools, mainstream educational establishments did not exist. Monastic schools are set up and managed by Buddhist monks in areas where either no schools exist, or else the children are from poor families who are able to afford mainstream schools.

2. School stationery, uniforms and bags as well as snacks, candles and lamps were provided for children in Bago and Hlaing Thar Ya townships, close to Yangon. The pre-school nursery in Byauk Yoe village, Twante township, Yangon Division, was re-roofed and the teacher was given teaching/learning/play materials through the same donor.

Many children lost one or both parents in cyclone Nargis, in addition to homes, friends and relatives. A group of 30 children, ages 7 to 18 years, who came to Yangon after Nargis, were given a day trip on 26 December 2008, accompanied by 12 teachers, care givers and Metta staff. Each was given a small Christmas gift as well as visiting an amusement park and the zoo.

Beneficiaries overall were 1,270 primary and post primary school children in Yangon and Bago Divisions, 30 rural pre-schoolers in Yangon Division and 30 young people from the Ayeyarwaddy delta, all of whom had been traumatised by cyclone Nargis.

3. Housing - 134 new bamboo and thatch and timber houses were built for villagers of Kunchan Kone and two (2) were repaired after Nargis had passed through their village leaving many people homeless.

## Grants Received

for the period 01 August 2008 - 31 March 2009					
No.	DATE	SOURCE	USD/FEC	EUR	MMK
		<b>Individuals</b>			
1	04.08.08	Daw Myint Myint			23,400.00
2	04.08.08	Khin Sandy Tint			35,100.00
3	04.08.08	Aunty Toe			35,100.00
4	04.08.08	H Dofty and P Doyle	200.00		
5	04.08.08	Paul Aita	100.00		
6	04.08.08	Ria and Gerard Nass	5,356.71		
7	07.08.08	Ko Zin Myo Min and Ma Naing Naing Mon			30,000.00
8	11.08.08	Lali Foster ( IOM Myanmar )	450.00		63,000.00
9	13.08.08	Ko Aung Zaw Min, Thein and family			170,000.00
10	15.08.08	Jost Wagner ( THB 2,500 @ MMK 34 )			85,000.00
11	09.10.08	The Office of Housing ( care of Becky Sharp )			1,319,240.00
12	25.08.08	Daw Soe Soe and family			10,000.00
13	27.08.08	Martin & Susanne Smith	1,000.00		
14	27.08.08	Alliedtpro Ny At ( USA )	705.00		
15	03.09.08	Dr. Bill Metcalf			153,000.00
16	08.09.08	Ma Vilma	100.00		
17	08.09.08	Chaw Su	30.00		
18	08.09.08	Aung Soe Win	36.00		
19	08.09.08	Larron & Blaye	25.00		
20	08.09.08	Desmond & Dorgee	25.00		
21	08.09.08	Michelle	20.00		
22	08.09.08	Myint Myint Hlaing	10.00		
23	09.09.08	Angie Tham	0.00		
23	11.09.08	Dr Paul Pasch	5,487.00		
24	17.09.08	Flora Wai and friends from Australia			225,000.00
25	22.10.08	Friends of Ho Yoke Lin	256.00		
26	25.11.08	Ms. Hoi Pui Keng	100.00		
27	5.12.08	Flora Wai and friends from Australia			276,500.00
28	15.12.08	Government subsidy for housing			51,016,744.00
29	24.12.08	Susanne Neheider, Niki Mavridis and friends		600.00	
30	7.01.09	Amber	5.00		
31	7.01.09	Michelle	20.00		
32	7.01.09	Mulika	20.00		
33	7.01.09	Desmond	20.00		
34	7.01.09	Dorgee	20.00		
35	7.01.09	Minh	20.00		
36	7.01.09	Malar Min	70.00		
37	7.01.09	Chubby	20.00		
38	7.01.09	Jackie	10.00		
39	7.01.09	Htain Lin	20.00		
40	7.01.09	Sandra	10.00		
41	7.01.09	Carolyn	10.00		
42	7.01.09	Mary Gaw	5.00		
43	30.01.09	Mrs Anna Sahlen	100.00		
44	30.01.09	Mr Davey Lim ( canidian \$ 50 @ MMK 892 )			44,607.00
45	23.02.09	Nagaoka Iryo Fukashi Senmon Gakkou	110.00		
46	23.02.09	Nagaoka Citizens	110.00		
47	23.02.09	Kashiwazaki Rotary Club	330.00		

Grants Received (Continue)					
for the period 01 August 2008 - 31 March 2009					
No.	Date	Source	USD/FEC	EUR	MMK
		<b>Embassy</b>			
1		<b>Australian Embassy</b>			
	04.03.09		8,213.56		
		<b>Organisations</b>			
1		<b>Caritas Austria</b>			
	26.08.08		21,713.38		
		Covered to Emergency relief deficit	(21,713.38)		
	29.08.08		43,336.49		
		Covered to Emergency relief deficit	(43,336.49)		
	03.11.08		638,954.06		
	10.02.09		101,120.31		
2		<b>Caritas Swiss</b>			
	18.12.08			130,441.01	
		<b>Christian Aid</b>			
	29.08.08			127,040.00	
	13.10.08			325,101.46	
	18.02.09			227,050.00	
	25.02.09			68,118.00	
	25.02.09			- 68,118.00	
3		<b>CW Asia Fund/Radcliffe Foundation and Frank Giustra</b>			
	11.08.08		39,500.00		
	10.10.08		81,700.00		
	15.12.08		81,500.00		
4		<b>FinnChurchAid</b>			
	26.11.08			149,938.06	
5		<b>Give2Asia</b>			
	03.11.08				98,800,000.00
	31.03.09				93,321,840.00
		<b>Mennonite Central Committee(MCC)</b>			
	20.02.09		79,871.12		
		<b>Misereor</b>			
	03.11.08			99,990.00	
		Covered to Emergency relief deficit	(10,538.53)		
6		<b>Northern Development Centre, Chiang Mai, Thailand</b>			
	09.09.08				5,375,000.00
	05.11.08				6,177,500.00
7		<b>Oxfam Novib</b>			
		Balance carried from mangrove project ( P5867 )	231,121.00		
		Balance carried from post tsunami project ( P6771 )	181,458.00		
	13.10.08		508,718.80		
	17.10.08		133,579.95		
	17.12.08		260,710.76		
	18.12.08		268,431.01		
	31.03.09			215,657.00	
	31.03.09			50,000.00	
	31.03.09			169,452.00	
8		<b>Plan Intenational</b>			
	18.11.08		200,935.10		
9		<b>Stiftung Hirten-Kinder</b>			
	01.09.08		9,029.20		
10		<b>Tro'caire</b>			
	08.08.08		61,940.80		
	24.11.08		62,314.66		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>2,953,360.51</b>	<b>1,695,269.53</b>	<b>257,161,031</b>

Equivalent in USD

2,953,361

2,321,028

241,562

Total equivalent in USD

5,515,951

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

**01 August 2008 to 31 March 2009**

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	USD		USD
Australian Embassy	8,214	Direct Assistance	2,334,940
Caritas Austria	740,074	Support Cost	277,064
Caritas Swiss	178,589	Capital Expenditure	50,254
Christian Aid	929,896		
CW Asia Fund/Radcliffe Foundation and Frank Giustra	202,700		
FinnChurchAid	205,283		
Give2Asia	180,468		
Mennonite Central Committee(MCC)	79,871		
Misereor	126,360		
Northern Development Centre, Chiang Mai, Thailand	10,852		
Oxfam Novib	2,453,560		
Plan International	200,935		
Stiftung Hirten-Kinder	9,029		
Tro'caire	124,255		
Government Ministry	47,922		
Individuals	19,743	Balance as at 31 March 2009	2,853,693
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>5,515,951</b>	<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>5,515,951</b>



## Staff Directory

### RRD Programme Management Office & Staff

#### Yangon Office

**Parami Condominium, Building 12 + 1A, Room 1302, 16 Quarter, Hlaing Township, Yangon, Myanmar**  
**Phone: 95-01-522266 Fax: 95-01-522357, Email: metta@mptmail.net.mm**

<b>Seng Raw</b>	Programme Director	<b>Kyaw Lwan Moe</b>	Nargis Accountant
<b>Saw Min Naing</b>	Programme Coordinator	<b>Nan Win Yu Aung</b>	Assistant Accountant
<b>Morine Po</b>	Project Secretary	<b>Ei Ei Tun</b>	Cashier
<b>Nyi Nyi Zaw</b>	Internal Auditor	<b>Khin Joe Phyu</b>	Logistician
<b>Ye Lynn Htoon</b>	Data Analyst	<b>Thet Paing</b>	Assistant Logistician
<b>Aye Aye Phyu</b>	ECCD Coordinator	<b>Phyo Kyaw Swar Hlaing</b>	Assistant Logistician
<b>Nan Soe</b>	Communication Coordinator	<b>Ei Ei Min</b>	Assistant Logistician
<b>Wai Zin Aung</b>	Watsan Coordinator	<b>Tham Boi</b>	Project Assistant
<b>Tin Aye</b>	Procurement Officer	<b>Maira</b>	Hygiene Coordinator
<b>Mie Mie Nyo</b>	Nargis Senior Accountant	<b>Pyae Pyae Phyo</b>	Hygiene Coordinator
<b>Zaw Min</b>	Nargis Accountant		

#### Myaungmya Office

**No. 39, Bo Ba Htoo Lane, Dobe Kone Quarter, Myaungmya Township**  
**Phone & Fax: 95-42 71165, Email: mettamma@metta.com.mm**

<b>Khun Aung Than Htay</b>	Area Coordinator
<b>Khin May Lwin</b>	Office Liaison
<b>Thet Mar Soe</b>	Accountant
<b>U Than Zaw Htwe</b>	Cashier
<b>Saw James</b>	Office Driver

#### Pathein

**Phone: 95 - 98550499**

<b>Saw Tar Mu Lar</b>	FFS Project Coordinator
<b>Easter</b>	ECCD Field Coordinator
<b>Kyaw Naing Tun</b>	Facilitator
<b>Saw Nay Ba Lu Htoo</b>	Facilitator
<b>Saw Eh Khu</b>	Facilitator
<b>Kyaw Myint Aung</b>	Area Coordinator
<b>Saw Sar Kaw Ka</b>	Logistic
<b>Nay Lin Tun</b>	Cashier
<b>Saw Lae Htoo</b>	Helper
<b>Saw Kalo Mu</b>	Helper

<b>Ngaputaw</b>			
<b>Phone: 95- 98570133</b>			
<b>Aung Aung</b>	Field Coordinator	<b>Pyae Phyoo Oo</b>	Logistician
<b>Aung Moe Kyaw</b>	Senior Engineer	<b>Aye Mi San</b>	Logistician
<b>Myint Mg</b>	Senior Engineer	<b>Pyae Phyoo Aung</b>	Logistician
<b>Kyaw Myo Tun</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Chit Htike Thu</b>	Logistician
<b>Aung Min Naing</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Wai Yan Aung</b>	Logistician
<b>Zay Yar Lin</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Ei Ei Cho</b>	Logistician
<b>Win Cho</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Aung Myint</b>	Logistician
<b>Saw Htoo Say</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Pyone Cho</b>	Logistician
<b>Phyo Swe Oo</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Thiha Myo Thwe</b>	Logistician
<b>Ye Win Naing</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Aung Min Tun</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Moe Kyaw Thu</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Htay Myint</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Thandar Myint</b>	Assistant Cashier	<b>Ko Htwe</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Than Kyi</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Tun Tun Win</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Tin Oo</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Nilar Win</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Tun Win Zaw</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Than Htike Soe</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Min Min Oo</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Htay Myin (2)</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Than Htwe</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Khin Nwe Aye</b>	Training Coordinator
<b>Khin Mg Htwe</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Khin Chew Su</b>	Training Coordinator
<b>Wai Phyoo Tun</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Phyu Phyu Win</b>	Data Collector
<b>Phyo Zarni Aung</b>	Storekeeper	<b>May Zin Htike</b>	Data Collector
<b>Min Min Soe</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Aung Myint Oo</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Tun Nyein</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Zin Hlaing</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Soe Htay</b>	Security Guard	<b>Lwin Mar Soe</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Zin Min Thu</b>	Security Guard	<b>Aye Myat Moe</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Phe Thet Han</b>	Security Guard	<b>Ei Ei Mon</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Myint Soe</b>	Security Guard	<b>Thuzar Tun</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Zaw Htaike</b>	Security Guard	<b>Phyo Phyo San</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Zaw Htay Win</b>	Security Guard	<b>Hlaing Hlaing Win</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Soe Min Htike</b>	Security Guard	<b>Htike Htike Hlaing</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Khin Mg Latt</b>	Security Guard	<b>Thazin</b>	Hygiene Promoter

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**Laputta****Phone: 95 – 98576701**

<b>Aung Myo Min</b>	Field Coordinator	<b>Win Htin</b>	Storekeeper
<b>Ohn Myint</b>	Senior Engineer	<b>Khine Thazin</b>	ECCD Field Coordinator
<b>Myo Khant Aung</b>	Junior Engineer	<b>Saw Tun Shin</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Aung Kyaw Moe</b>	Accountant	<b>Mg Mg Tar</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Pyae Phyto Aung</b>	Foreman	<b>Zaw Myint Naing</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Kyaw Kyaw</b>	Logistician	<b>Aung Aung</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Soe Ko</b>	Logistician	<b>Win Chit</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Myo Aung</b>	Logistician	<b>Myo Thu Aung</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Aung Myo Kyaw</b>	Logistician	<b>Mg Zaw</b>	Boat Driver
<b>Tun Win Aung</b>	Logistician	<b>Tint Naing Win</b>	Training Coordinator
<b>San Tint</b>	Security Guard	<b>Zar Chi Win</b>	Data Collector
<b>Mg Mg Lwin</b>	Security Guard	<b>Soe Paing</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Zaw Min</b>	Htawlargyi driver	<b>Nyi Nyi Tun</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Tin Htay Win</b>	Htawlargyi driver	<b>Cho Mon Soe</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Kyaw Min Aung</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Zay Thu Win</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Tun Win Aung</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Kalar Khing</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Nay Lin Aung</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Aung Thuza</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Win Htwe</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Cho Mar Lwin</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Aung Nay Win</b>	Storekeeper	<b>Hnin Thet Wai</b>	Hygiene Promoter

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**Mawlamyaingkyun****Phone: 95 – 98572905**

<b>Naing Lin Htet</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>San Win</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Lin Htike Oo</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Zar Ni Tun</b>	Cashier
<b>Mya Ngwe</b>	Boat Driver
<b>Zaw Oo</b>	Data Collector
<b>Win Mar Than</b>	Data Collector

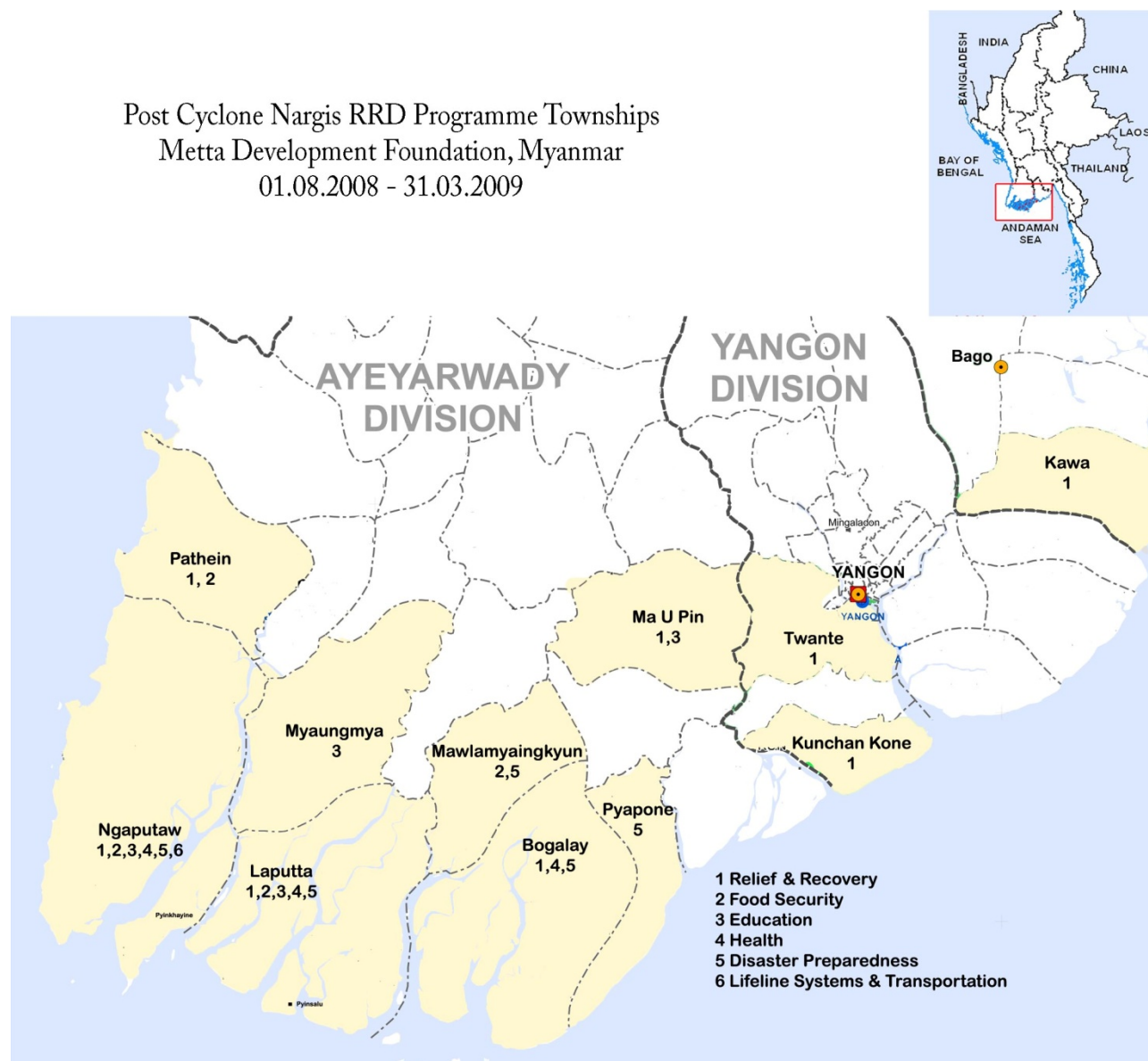
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<b>Bogalay</b>	
<b>Phone: 95 - 8551702</b>	
<b>Hla Win Tint</b>	Mangrove Project Manager
<b>Naw Heh Thay</b>	Accountant
<b>Naw Lay Kaw Htoo</b>	Cashier
<b>Kyaw Nyunt</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Kyi Oo</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Zaw Moe</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Nyunt Mg</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Yin Mg</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Naw Lawe Phaw</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Ei Tha Su</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Nyein Say Thu</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Theingi Win</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Han May Soe</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Mai Ni Ni Shwe</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Hay Mar Thaw</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Naw Lay Zar Thein</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Darry Hla</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Thu May Oo</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Si Yo Hmu</b>	Hygiene Promoter
<b>Naw Htoo Nay Ka</b>	Hygiene Promoter

<b>Pyapone</b>	
<b>Thein Saung</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Thazin Phyo</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Zayar Naing</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Naing Lin Htike</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Zarchi Khaing</b>	Community Assistant

## Activities Sites

Post Cyclone Nargis RRD Programme Townships  
Metta Development Foundation, Myanmar  
01.08.2008 - 31.03.2009





Established in 1998, to assist communities in Myanmar recover from the devastating consequences of conflict and humanitarian emergency.

The Primary objective of Metta is the evolution of self-reliant and peaceful societies through social and economic growth. The driving force behind Metta is the concept the very word embodies – that of “loving kindness”.

#### LEGAL STATUS

National NGO

Registration Number 1809

Ministry of Home Affairs 28OCT98

Project Agreement (Nargis)

Ministry of Social Welfare 27AUG08

#### TAX EXEMPTION

Ministry of Internal Revenue 16MAR99

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