

# ANNUAL REPORT

April 2009 to March 2010



**Metta Development Foundation**  
Rehabilitation, Reconstruction & Development

*A Post Cyclone Nargis Initiative*



## Acknowledgement

Metta Development Foundation sincerely thanks individuals, partners and donor organisations, government ministries, friends in the international community, as well as our staff working in Yangon and in the field, plus local communities for your support throughout the past year.

Your combined efforts have positively impacted the well-being and quality of life for people in the cyclone-affected area.

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**Photo credits: Metta staff took all photos except where noted.**



Farmer's Friends - Helpful insects in a Farmer Field School.



## Executive Summary

More than two years have passed since Cyclone Nargis struck the Ayeyawady Delta of southern Myanmar. During that time Metta Development Foundation's (Metta) Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Development (RRD) initiative has implemented activities in fifteen (15) townships of the Ayeyawady, Yangon and Bago Divisions.

Metta's overall objective as stated in the three year proposal was "to re-establish community life and move towards sustainable growth and development." Metta has been working in the delta area since 2005 when projects were initiated after the December 2004 tsunami. Priority was given to areas where Metta already had a presence. The RRD initiative's programme activity areas are:

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

The initiative is built on participatory and inclusive processes led by local people to assure that the development activities are sustainable and ownership is local. The Participatory Action Research (PAR) model used as the foundation for emerging development projects embraces the guiding principles for improving people's lives and long term sustainability.

The initiative has produced many more outcomes in year two which are referenced in the side margins. Many more firsts took place in year two some of which were additions to the proposal such as building a dormitory for girls and a kitchen for two existing orphanages and building a new vocational training centre for youth who lost their families to the cyclone.

The total number of total villages that received support in year two was 237 which is 65% increase from year one when 154 villages were reached. The coverage by sector including their activities and services have also greatly expanded in year two. The Food Security Sector activities have reached nearly 223 villages and the Health, Education and Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Sectors' activities have reached over 50 villages each. The following table shows villages reached in each sector.

### Year Two Accomplishments 01 April 2009 – 31 March 2010

**867**  
**Houses Built**

**868**  
**Capacity Building Workshops**

**1 Farmer Led Extension**

**66 Local FFS with**  
**1,140**  
**Participating Households**

**359**  
**Draught Animals Distributed**

**472**  
**Fishing Boats Distributed**

**519**  
**Fishing Nets Distributed**

**14**  
**ECCD Centres Built**

**20**  
**Schools Built**

**12**  
**Schools Repaired**

**1,161**  
**Latrines Built**

**721**  
**Local Health Workshops**

**42**  
**Wells Constructed**

**1,165,649**  
**Forest Seedlings Distributed**  
**And 367**  
**Hectares Planted**

**3**  
**Bridges Built**

**1**  
**Jetty Rebuilt**

## Significant Firsts in Year Two

**Humanitarian Policy Framework  
drafted**

**Produced VCD of  
ICRC Code of Conduct  
in Myanmar language**

**Mangrove Research**

**1 Community Library Built**

**1 Village relocated  
from eroding coastline**

**1 Girl's dormitory and kitchen  
for orphans were built**

**1 Fire station/watch tower  
built and equipped**

**1 Youth Vocational Training Centre  
Built for orphans**

**1 Water system for  
a village hospital was installed**

**4th Housing Design**

**13 Radios given out  
as part of early warning system**

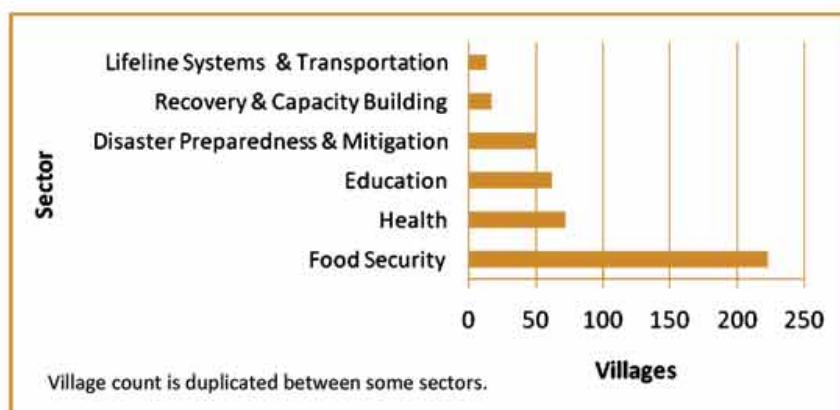
**23 Community-based income  
generation projects were initiated**

**915 Households received  
Food (rice) for Emergencies**

**RRD Initiative reached  
237**

**Total Villages  
Benefitting a Total Population of  
179,716**

## Villages by Sector



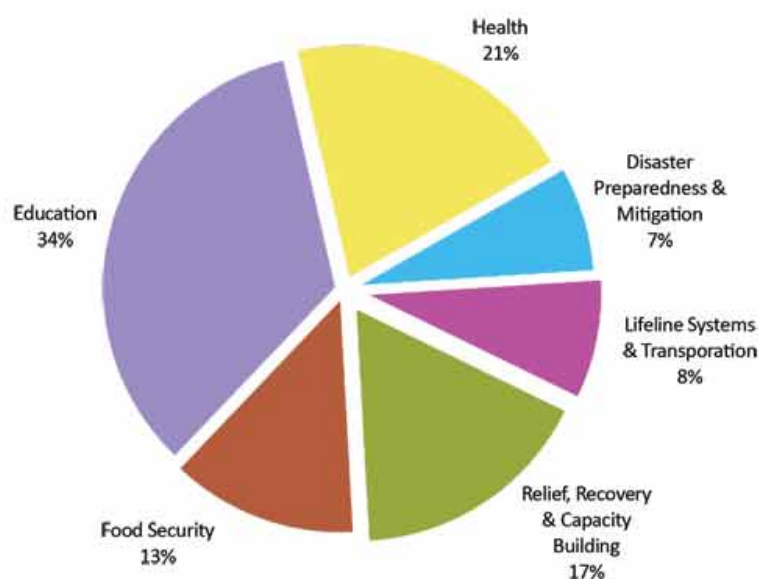
Monitoring visits to the programme area increased to 37 in year two. These visits included representatives of Caritas Austria, Caritas Canada, Caritas Switzerland, Caritas Vienna, Christian Aid, Finn Church Aid, Misereor, Oxfam Novib, Plan International, Radcliffe Foundation and CWF and SEEDS Asia Japan, as well as individual donors and Metta consultants. More than half of the donor organisations made more than one visit to project sites. These visits provided an opportunity for donors and staff to monitor projects' progress, as well as re-evaluate future needs.

Metta, with guidance from Oxfam Novib, drafted a Humanitarian Policy Framework which addresses the cycle of humanitarian action including emergency response, rehabilitation and linking development. Having this policy framework is a significant step toward preparing for future emergency situations. Metta is also a signatory to the Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC) Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief. It was developed and agreed upon by eight of the world's largest disaster response agencies in the summer of 1994 and represents a huge leap forward in setting standards for disaster response.

The Code of Conduct embraces building disaster responses on local capacities that respect cultures and customs. It also emphasises programme beneficiaries' involvement in managing relief aid. These are consistent with Metta's participatory and inclusive philosophy and programme activities under the RRD Initiative. Metta produced a video where the text of the Code of Conduct written in the Myanmar language appears over scenes of the delta area after Cyclone Nargis. These compelling words and visual images will be shared with staff and many other persons working in the areas of development and disaster relief with the hosting communities.

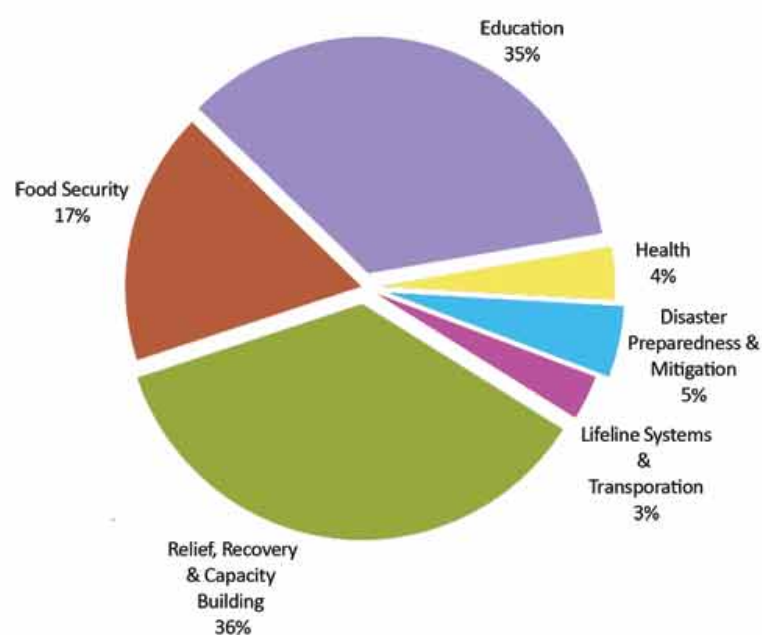


### Year Two Expenditures by Sector



During year two the expenditures in the Health Sector increased from year one as the expenditures in the Recovery & Capacity Building Sector decreased. Expenditures in the other sectors remained similar.

### Year One Expenditures by Sector



### Programme Objectives

Provide Relief and Recovery  
(and Capacity Building)

Increase Food Security

Improve Access to and Quality of Education

Improve Chances of Survival with  
Disaster Preparedness

Restore Lifeline Systems  
and Transportation

### SECTOR ACTIVITIES

**Education Sector** supports: new school and ECCD Centre construction; repair of schools damaged during the cyclone; nutrition support provided in the schools and ECCD programmes; education resources such as supplies and school uniforms, as well as teacher training.

**Relief, Recovery and Capacity Building Sector** includes building new houses and human resource development through providing intensive capacity building training.

**Food Security Sector** includes: supporting farmers through local FFS, distributing rice for emergencies, drum seeders and weeders, and draught animals; distributing piglets for income generation; funding micro-credit programmes; and distributing small fishing boats and fishing nets.

**Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Sector** includes: training on school safety and community-based risk mapping; reforestation efforts such as distributing forest and home garden seedlings and extensive planting efforts, conducting forestry and related training, and initiating new agro and aqua forestry research.

**Health Sector** supports: conducting extensive local health and hygiene training sessions; installing latrines; health promoters dispensing remedies for health problems they identified; and accessing potable water supplies through digging wells.

**Lifeline Systems and Transportation Sector** supports rebuilding the transportation and health infrastructure including: building bridges, jetties, roads and a fire station/watch tower; replacing the water system in a local hospital and helping finish constructing a local health clinic.

## Activity Report

The activity report for the second programme year ending 31 March 2010, discusses the progress and challenges in each of the six activity areas:

- relief, recovery and capacity building
- food security
- education
- health
- disaster preparedness and mitigation
- lifeline systems and transportation

The information shown in various tables and charts includes the specific outcomes that were achieved and the direct beneficiaries or participants. The individual activity reports and more detailed information are available upon request. The reference numbers for each activity area are the same as the proposal.

### A01 Relief, Recovery and Capacity Building

Activities in the area of relief, recovery and capacity building include building permanent houses, addressing psychological and social needs and promoting human resource development which are discussed in this section.

#### A01.01 Housing

Surveys in the Ayeyawady Delta estimate that approximately 800,000 houses were severely damaged or destroyed by Cyclone Nargis. Addressing this huge need was a high priority to help homeless persons resume their lives. In the original proposal 343 homes were to be built and this number was revised to 810 in the first year and has been increased by an additional 749 new homes planned to be built in year three. Eight hundred and sixty seven (867) houses were built in year two and a total of 1,345 houses have been built in the first two years. Some of the additional support that made building more new houses possible was due to several factors: some housing costs were less than estimated; government designed homes were partially subsidised by the government who also reimbursed transportation costs; the affordable designs built in Khunchankone were very economical and local people provided the labor from beginning to end with no skilled labor from outside.

‘Building back better’ than before the cyclone is a guiding principle for all new construction including housing, schools and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centres. The houses are designed to be stronger and withstand more force and have ceiling and wall braces as recommended by a visiting architect from Oxfam-Novib.

During the second year Metta introduced a fourth housing design; its dimensions are 12' x 20' constructed with a zinc roof, timber walls, flooring and posts at a cost of USD 1,100. All four housing designs incorporated basic hygiene and sanitation facilities and water collection tanks. Each house has rainwater collection tanks to provide potable drinking water as well as a new latrine. In addition to the new water and sanitation facilities, hygiene promoters created sanitation and hygiene awareness by conducting workshops locally to help communities to develop safe and effective health practices.

#### Criteria for Receiving Housing Aid

- 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, persons with disabilities and/or elderly people with no extended family support, as well as selected families who are large and with many small children

Progress of housing construction is monitored on an ongoing basis by project staff and local people. Monitoring activities include:

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

New Metta Design House in Setsake - Size – 12'x20'





Housing Construction													
Division	Township	Village Tract	Village	Village Population Data				No. of Houses Built	Beneficiaries			Housing Designs	
				HH	Male	Female	Total		HH	Male	Female		Total
Ayeawady	Pyapon	Bawathit	Pathi	106	228	235	463	42	42	97	89	186	Government Design Size 16'x20'
		Ahcharlay	Ahcharlay	370	876	856	1,732	50	50	129	116	245	Alu/zinc roof, timber walls, flooring & posts, concrete footings. The actual cost was USD 1,100 which included the latrine & concrete rain water collection tank. The government partially subsidised the cost of materials, reimbursed labour costs related to transportation and provided road & river transport.
		Ahchargyi	Ahchargyi	447	1,068	1,330	2,398	50	50	266	312	578	
			Magyichain	374	721	774	1,495	57	57	97	102	199	
		Deedugone	Shu Khin Thar	120	148	167	315	50	50	86	93	179	
		Oaktwin	The Chaung	215	433	418	851	70	70	122	137	259	
		Pyinkhayine	Setsake	253	538	538	1,076	80	80	187	200	387	Year 2 New Metta Design Size 12'x20' Zinc roof, timber walls, timber flooring and timber posts. The cost is USD 1,100 and did not include the latrine or rain water collection tank.
		Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Konegyi	Layyinkwin	546	986	821	1,807	50	50	87	93	180
Yangon	Ma U Pin	ThanPhyuSu Kway	Htan Pin Kway	732	2,048	2,124	4,172	*3	3	---	---	3	
	Bokalay	Sabai Kone	Moke So Chaung	44	89	103	192	*1	1	---	---	1	
													Affordable Design Size 16'x14' Thatch roof, bamboo mat walls & bamboo flooring with timber posts & beams, concrete footings. Actual cost – MMK 532,020 or USD 532 which included the latrine and rain water collection tank.
		Khunchankone	Only village tracts, no villages					414	310	829	912	1,226	
2 Divisions	5 Townships	9 village Tracts	10 Villages	Indirect Beneficiaries			867 Houses	Direct Beneficiaries			* Teacher's House		
				3,207	7,135	7,366		867	1,900	2,045			



## Other New Construction

Other new construction includes new additions to two existing orphanages: a kitchen, a dining hall and a girl's dormitory. Many children and youth residing in these orphanages became orphans as a result of Cyclone Nargis. Please refer to the following table for details regarding the orphanage construction.

**New Construction Supporting Orphans**

Project	Township	Village	Direct Beneficiaries			Type & Size	Status	Type of Construction
			Male	Female	Total			
New Construction to 2 existing orphanages	Myaungmya	Yetwin Yekan	73	71	144	33'x22' 1 storey brick nogging	100%	Kitchen
						60'x25' 1 storey brick nogging	100%	Dining hall
		San Chauk Children's Village	22	24	46	40'x26' 2 storey brick nogging	90%	Girls' dormitory
	<b>1 township</b>	<b>2 villages</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>190</b>			

### A01.02 Psychosocial Needs

Metta's approach to addressing trauma and trauma related issues in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis is that healing and recovery for communities must be integrated within all the rehabilitation and development initiatives, and that trauma healing is a cross-cutting theme, rather than a separate project activity. While communities and families are engaging in the daily activities, the challenge of coping with trauma continues to be ongoing. Trauma knows no boundaries affecting adults and children alike, consequently the impact of Cyclone Nargis is still profound two years later.

During visits to the delta area a Metta consultant observed that the idea of experiencing another cyclone was a primary source of fear and trauma. The impact of trauma is expressed differently by individuals. Many adults and children appear to have lost interest in their purpose for living, have lost their appetites, cannot concentrate, do not sleep well, have nightmares and have developed more serious mental health problems. Children are also afraid to leave their parent's side fearing separation during another cyclone, and also have lost interest in school or playing with friends.

Community Kitchen Project - The community kitchen project was initiated in 15 villages during the first six months of year one. Although the project has ended, it appears to have had a long term positive impact on some of the 8,370 people including 3,219 children who participated.

Village people have observed that children who participated in the community kitchens are more motivated to attend school, play and engage socially. Their appetites have also increased which improved their general health condition. Children also learned good hygiene practices of hand washing, using soap, using waste bins for garbage and clean drinking water at the community kitchens. These new practices were introduced by the children into their homes where they taught their parents and other family members what they had learned.

Some positive indicators of recovery observed by Metta's consultant are:

- Relationships between husbands and wives appeared to be better as they were more loving and value each other more.
- People are more open about their trauma, are able to identify the symptoms and are willing to find ways to cope with it.

Metta has sponsored two trauma healing training sessions during the reporting period: April and May, 2 day trauma healing training attended by 16 staff and 3 day TOT workshop on psychosocial support attended by 14 staff. The goal of the trauma healing training was to provide basic knowledge and skills to field coordinators, project facilitators and community volunteers who are actively engaged in reconstruction and rehabilitation. It will also empower them with basic skills of counseling and care giving, so that they can incorporate trauma healing and psychosocial support within their ongoing project activities.

#### Training Objectives:

1. Assess the impact of trauma in the communities
2. Review response to trauma in communities
3. Plan/develop a strategy to continue or to facilitate trauma healing and recovery in the communities
4. Provide basic knowledge of and skills for trauma healing

The TOT on Psychosocial Support examined the attributes of a good psychosocial support worker and also covered the physical and mental impact of disasters on survivors. Other topics that were covered included recognising common feelings and reactions to disaster, as well as understanding ways of coping with stress which can be both negative and positive. The participants learned about how to work with vulnerable groups, particularly what they can do to help people in disaster situations while caring for themselves at the same time. Participants discussed practical aspects about how to organise people at the village level and felt that a good beginning would be to develop an advocate among the local authorities and leaders.

Christian Aid conducted (May 2009) an independent evaluation of two projects in Myanmar that provided psycho-social interventions following Cyclone Nargis one of which was Metta. The report noted that most of the community members in the areas visited "were very anxious" and "that even a 'normal wind can create abnormal feelings' in the village."



The evaluator visited Laputta township and his observations in the report stated that community kitchens:

*... have not just been an end in itself for psychosocial well-being, but a means for further community development programmes in the target locations. This model has been purely focused on the basic security provision along with activities to foster community and family support. Initial observations show that this has positively contributed to community well-being.*

Community-Based Psychosocial Interventions for People's Well-being:  
Lessons following Cyclone Nargis Interventions in Burma/Myanmar, May 2009, page 3.

### A01.03 Human Resource Development

The scope and number of capacity building training workshops increased to 868 in year two. Staff and local people participated in training that are represented each sector with the exception of Lifeline Systems and Transportation where many local unskilled laborers were trained on the job to work on construction sites.

#### General Overview of Capacity Building Training Provided within Each Sector

##### *Recovery and Capacity Building*

- Ten (10) Participatory Action Research (PAR) workshops and one PAR related workshop was conducted. These are the foundation of Metta's development philosophy.
- 3 development awareness workshops
- 2 workshops on interlocking bricks
- 3 Psychosocial – one TOT regarding psycho-social support and 2 on trauma healing
- Capacity building including: financial management, accounting, critical thinking, grassroots leadership, human resources, report writing, store keeping and cash control, and a humanitarian workshop

##### *Food Security*

- One Farmer Led Extension; 66 local FFS; 1 FFS Orientation
- 9 workshops regarding caring for animals
- 2 micro-credit workshops

##### *Health*

- 3 workshops for hygiene promoters
- 721 sub-workshops led by hygiene promoters to local people.

##### *Education*

- 9 ECCD workshops
- 2 CCA assistant teacher workshops

##### *Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation*

- 15 mangrove and forestry or related workshops
- One Community Risk Mapping
- 3 on school safety

Human resources development will help to sustain projects and prepare all staff, volunteers and community members in the ongoing and future development efforts. One hundred fifty four (154) Meta staff in the delta area work on projects there and Yangon staff provide administrative and programme support as well. One sub-office was added during year two. Eight of Metta's field staff and community leaders (5 men and 3 women) from the project area attended a one month long grassroots leadership intensive training (GLT) in Thailand. The eight participants had an opportunity to learn more deeply about sustainable development in the neighboring country which included an exposure trip to the tsunami area of southern Thailand. Participants commented that experience has helped them form new perspectives, as well as given them new skills to integrate into managing local projects.

The scope and breadth of the programme's focus on building capacity is directly reflected in each programme sector's activities which have demonstrated more accomplishments in year two. Women are well-represented in the training sessions in all sectors and are more visible in community projects. The following table entitled Human Resources Development includes the training workshop details regarding participants. Additional information regarding training is included in various programme activity sections: the detailed chart of the health sub-workshops facilitated by hygiene promoters is in A04 Health and A05 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation includes a chart with more details about the mangrove and forestry training.



### Human Resources Development Capacity Building Training Summary

Training Category	Participants in Training Category Duplicated Count						
	Total	Office Staff	Field Staff	Volunteers	Villagers	Male	Female
FFS: 1 Farmer Led Extension 66 local FFS **1,140 households participated in the FFS. Family members - men and women – take turns attending workshops. 1 FFS Orientation	40 1,140  60				40 1,140	23 *	17 *
2 - Earth Interlocking Brick	28	2	11	10	5	24	4
15 – Forestry & Mangrove	654					411	273
9 - Basic Animal Husbandry & other workshops related to animals	246				246	199	47
2 - Store Keeping & Cash Control	54				54	51	3
10 - Participatory Action Research (PAR) 1 PAR Evaluation & Proposal Analysis	381				381	216	165
3 - Psycho-social & trauma healing	52		52			20	32
HIV Workplace Policy	8		8			3	5
Health: 3 – for Hygiene Promoters 721 - Health sub-workshops facilitated by hygiene promoters	79 21,150		79		21,150	22 8,086	57 13,064
3 - School Safety	19	2	3		7	9	10
2 - CCA for Primary Assistant Teachers	78					11	67
9 - ECCD	209				209	67	142
3 - Development Awareness (2); & 1 Development Awareness & Proposal Writing	107	1	1		105	67	40
Project Cycle Mgmt.	20					13	7
Education Proposal Dev.	8	8				6	2
Report Writing	1	1					1
Coordinators' Review on Data Collection & Documentation	14	5	9			8	6
2 -1 Development Awareness; 1 Development Awareness & Micro Credit	65				65	29	36
2 –Leadership 1 Leadership; 1 Grassroots leadership	29				29	17	12
Critical Thinking	10				10	5	5
3- Accounting and Finance	64					35	29
Humanitarian Workshop	28					18	10
Human Resources	20					10	10
Risk Mapping TOT	29				29	20	9
<b>868 Training Sessions</b>							

## A02 Food Security

Steadily increasing and stabilising the food supply to people living in the delta area was the focus of food security activities in year two. This focus uses several strategic approaches which are establishing more Farmer Field Schools and providing farmer assistance in the form of equipment such as drum seeders, weeders, etc., and paddy seed to participating farmers; providing fishing boats and nets to fisher folk for their livelihood; distributing draught animals; supporting income generating projects; and storing food for emergencies. These are discussed in this section.

Extra rice was distributed through two programmes: Food for Emergencies and Food for Education. Food for Education is included in Section A03 Education of this report. Food for Emergencies was initiated in response to local people's concerns for living through another natural disaster; consequently, rice was stored in two village tracts of Laputta (Pyinsalu) township during the 2009 rainy season. After the rainy season ended it was distributed to people in the villages. The following table shows the number of direct beneficiaries, as well as villages where rice was distributed for an impending emergency.

**Food for Emergencies**

Township	Village Tract	Village	Direct Beneficiaries				Achievement	Rice bags
			HH	Male	Female	Total		
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Konegyi	Layyinkwin	546	986	821	1,807	Rice Support	438
	Yaetwinseik	Ahyartaw	369	786	651	1,437		296
<b>Totals</b>			915	1,772	1,472	3,244		734

### A02.01 Farmer Field Schools (FFS)

Metta uses several approaches to work with farmers and increase their technical know how and production or yield. One approach is to conduct Farmer Field School TOTs for 4-6 months which was held in year one. Their focus is to develop facilitators who are committed to working with farmers for two rice growing seasons. During this time participating farmers learn about the techniques and methods for growing rice from the FFS facilitator. Farmer Led Extensions (FLE) are also another approach where farmers study for 3 – 4 months before returning home to practice the FFS techniques and demonstrate them to neighbouring farmers. FFS ToT alumni continue to support participating farmers throughout the year by holding meetings, workshops and study tours. During year two one FLE was conducted from November 2009 through March 2010, which was attended by 40 farmers, 17 of which were women.

The first year alumni FFS facilitators offered FFS in 66 villages which were attended by 1,140 farm households who cultivate a total of 489.55 hectares. Households are comprised of 6 –8 persons and come from many surrounding villages. Household family members rotate who attends the local FFS; sometimes women attend while other times men attend.



The FFS methodology includes the following important components:

- New organic rice growing techniques
- New technique of selecting high quality seeds vital for producing strong healthy plants
- Transplanting in line and sowing seed using a drum seeder was introduced
- Agro ecology
- Soil fertility that includes reclaiming saline soil
- Plant protection
- Cost and return analysis
- Water management
- Help identifying harmful and beneficial insects

These methods allow use of a rotary weeder which aerates and improves soil, as well as effectively removing weeds. Ultimately a stronger plant is grown and the need for fertilizers and pesticides can be reduced or eliminated. The World Food Programme and FAO combined information from two separate assessments of their programmes in the delta area into one report on food security (A Summary of the Findings of the WFP Delta Food Security Assessment & The FAO Delta Crop Assessment November 2009) the Ayeyawady Delta. The report cited implementing participatory extension schemes such as the FFS helped “to build farmer’s capacity in soil fertility conservation, plant nutrient management and integrated pest and weed management” (page 16).

*. . . then I heard about systematic farming methods that area getting better results than traditional methods so I attended the FFS . . . In the beginning we were worried about transplanting such young rice plants only 8 – 10 days old. We thought there was no way they would survive. But after one month we went back to the training fields and saw strong, healthy plants with up to 20 tillers! We started to believe in FFS methods from then on. New technique doubled the production compared to the old.*

Daw Khin Aye, woman farmer  
who lost nearly everything to the cyclone  
FFS Video – Caritas Swiss

FFS crops in the delta have two separate growing seasons: one is the rainy season between June and October and the other is the summer season between March and May. FFS were conducted in sixty six (66) villages during year two and a total of 1,140 farm households are participating who grow rice in one season or the other. The following table shows the townships (including the number villages in each township) where farmers grow rice during each season, as well as whether they used a manual drum seeder and a manual weeder and the acreage farmed in each township.

**Summary FFS Table  
with Participating Farmers by Season**

Township	Villages by Season		Farmer Households by Season		Hectares by Season		Drum Seeders by Season		Weeders by Season	
	Rain	Summer	Rain	Summer	Rain	Summer	Rain	Summer	Rain	Summer
Myaungmya	9	10	159	144	66.48	59.31	9	10	90	100
Pathein	3		44		24.09		3		30	
Kangyidaung	4	8	87	133	35.02	50.40	4	10	40	80
Ngaputaw	8		172		65.99		8		80	
Laputta	6		137		56.52		6		60	
Eie Me	1		20		8.22		1		10	
Kyaung Kone	1		16		12.55		1		10	
Kyon Pyaw	1		20		10.65		1		10	
Wakemae		8		125		54.25		11		80
Mawlamyaingkyun		7		83		46.08		9		70
Totals	33	33	655	485	279.5	210.04	33	40	330	330
	66 Total FFS Sites		1,140 Total Households		489.55 Total Hectares					

FFS farmers planted crops that were harvested in both the rainy and summer seasons. Many different varieties of local seeds were planted during both seasons. The yield has been stable during the past year. Even though yields may not have substantially increased in all fields the farmer's cost of production was reduced by fifty percent (50%) because of using the FFS techniques. The application of fertilizers was reduced by half and there was no need to use pesticides or insecticides. New equipment such as the weeders and drum seeders were also available to use at no additional cost.



Cattle being loaded onto a boat.

Since many draught animals died as a result of Cyclone Nargis, part of the strategy to address food security included providing farmers with draught animals, both buffaloes and cattle. Local people needs were assessed and the livestock were distributed accordingly. The table on the following page includes information about distribution of the draught animals.



### Assistance to Farmers through Livestock Distribution

Township	Village Tract	Village	No. and Types of Animals		Direct Beneficiaries			
			Buffalo	Cows	HH	Male	Female	Total
Mawlamyaingkyun	Shaug Chaung	Hlay Bone Lay	46	---	23	45	44	89
	Nut Mu	Mark Taing	20	---	10	17	21	38
Laputta(Hainggyi)	Poatta	Koe Taung	17	---	10	17	23	40
		Inn Gaday	30	---	19	37	34	71
		Kone Tan	20	---	12	24	25	49
		Poatta	18	---	11	18	19	37
	Zee Phyu Seik	Zee Phyu Seik	48	5	31	83	77	160
		Aut Pyun Wa	6	---	4	6	6	12
	Kwaychaung	Kwaychaung	22	---	13	31	31	62
		Pho Bagan Gone	2	2	2	5	4	9
	Thekkethaung	Aung Khine	7	15	17	35	35	70
		Phonyogone	20	19	23	48	52	100
		Letaw	14	16	20	41	49	90
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Pyin Ah Lan	Ahmatgyi		32	16	50	41	139
<b>3 Townships</b>	<b>7 Village Tracts</b>	<b>14 Villages</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>966</b>

The World Food Programme and FAO report regarding their programmes in the delta sites that “Tillage capacity (both draft animals and power tillers) is lacking and tillage restoration should be a priority” (page 3), however, “despite the lack of tillage equipment and draught animals, farmers in the delta have cropped almost all of their available acreage” (page 2).



The livestock distribution also included raising pigs for income generation in one township. In addition to receiving a piglet, the farmers received one week of food to wean the pigs. The pigs were mostly cross breeds because the numbers of local pigs needed for distribution were not available at the time. Unfortunately, many piglets had difficulty adapting to the climate and food and suffered from chronic anemia which probably caused many deaths; 88 pigs survived. The project is examining how to compensate villagers for their loss. The villagers learned from this difficult experience that they will raise only local breeds of swine in the future.

### Piglets Distributed for Income Generation

Khunchankone Township	8 Villages or Ward or Street	No. of Pigs	Direct Beneficiaries			
			HH	Male	Female	Total
Totals		202	202	327	376	1,107



The proposal estimated that 60 communities would implement 60 small livelihood projects using the PAR methodology during the three years. Twenty three community-based income generating projects or 38% of the proposed number were initiated in year two. Community members who had participated in PAR training workshops conducted needs assessments in their local villages the outcome of which was submitting proposals to Metta for funding. Each proposal approved for funding received USD 2,300. After proposals were funded Metta provided the complementary training to ensure successful project implementation. Twenty three funded projects supported their livelihood and helped bring economic stability to their communities. Many of the micro credit savings projects allocate a percentage of the profits to support community school maintenance and salaries for ECCD teachers. The following table provides the details regarding the income producing projects.

**Summary of Income Generating Projects**

Townships and Villages	Population Data				Project Type	Direct Beneficiaries			
	HH	Male	Female	Total		HH	Male	Female	Total
Laputta (Hainggyi) 12 Villages	3,682	7,351	7,570	14,921	10 Micro credit savings 1 Pig raising 1 Revolving Fund	264	550	560	1,110
Laputta (Pyinsalu) 8 Villages	2,942	6,232	5,769	12,001	6 Micro credit savings 1 Pig raising 1 Goat raising	177	385	374	759
Laputta 2 Villages	419	928	794	1,722	2 Micro credit savings	40	98	90	188
Wakema 1 Village	720	1,500	1,800	3,300	1 Micro credit savings	30	87	91	178
<b>2 Townships 23 Villages</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>16,011</b>	<b>15,933</b>	<b>31,944</b>	<b>19 Micro Credit Savings 2 Pig Raising 1 Goat Raising 1 Revolving Fund</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>2,235</b>



Income generating project – Woman-owned small grocery shop.

All the livelihood projects including the small income generating projects referenced above, the FFS, fishing boats and nets, distribution of the piglets and families participating in the mangrove research project contribute to making their lives more stable, more likely to repay any loans and less vulnerable to going into debt.

## A02.02 Fishing Boats and Nets

Throughout year two 472 locally built fishing boats and 519 nets were distributed to fisher folk to help them support their livelihood. The proposal projected that 113 villages would be provided with boats and nets during the project's three years. At the end of year two a total of 1,274 or 62% boats had been built and distributed out of the 2,000 projected. A total of 1,430 nets or 72% of the nets had been distributed to a total of 1,812 households or 7,091 individual beneficiaries in 66 villages.



Small fishing boats being constructed by local boatmakers.

The following table shows the details regarding the distributions boats and nets.

**Small Fishing Boats and Nets Distributed**

Township and No. of Villages	Village Population Data				Achievement		Beneficiaries			
	HH	Male	Female	Total	Boats	Nets	HH	Male	Female	Total
Mawlamyaing kyun	544	1,072	979	2,051	143	100	198	423	389	812
5 Villages										
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	2,745	6,174	5,814	11,988	116	74	125	265	258	523
8 Villages										
Laputta (Hainggyi)	5,467	10,798	10,989	21,787	213	345	450	952	865	1,817
12 Villages										
<b>2 Townships</b>	Indirect Beneficiaries				<b>472</b>	<b>519</b>	Direct Beneficiaries			
<b>25 Villages</b>	8,756	18,044	17,782	35,826	<b>Boats</b>	<b>Nets</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>3,152</b>



## A03 Education

The estimated damage to school infrastructure following the cyclone was 50 – 60 % of both public and monastic schools. In order to address this great need Metta uses a combined approach to education with activities such as promoting and implementing Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) using the Child Centered Approach (CCA); building and repairing schools; providing teaching and learning materials; and nutrition for children at ECCD centres and as an incentive to attend school.

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

The Early Childhood Care and Development programme nurtures a young child's ability to move, think, feel and interact with the environment and the people in it. The RRD proposal projected that 29 ECCD centres in 29 villages of 3 townships would be built throughout the project period. Four (4) permanent ECCD Centres were under construction in year one which were completed in year two along with ten more totaling fourteen (14) ECCD centres completed in 14 villages. A total of 578 children age five years or younger participate in ECCD programmes such as psychosocial and creative learning and receive nutritious meals at these centres. Forty eight percent (48%) of the proposed construction was completed in year two. Five (5) of the ECCD centres are cyclone shelters and also serve as multi-purpose centres for community activities. Construction on the fifteenth centre also began in year two.



ECCD Centre at Aung Hlaing village, Laputta (Pyinsalu) township which is also a cyclone shelter.

Detailed information regarding the ECCD centre construction is shown in the table below.

<b>ECCD Centre Construction</b> (All construction is completed unless otherwise indicated. Cyclone shelters are highlighted in Building Type column.)											
Township	Village Tract	Village Name	Village Population Data				Teachers	Children Under Age 5			Building Type (All are one storey.)
			HH	Male	Female	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Kone Gyi	Layyinkwin	546	986	821	1,807	2	28	23	51	54'x34' RCC, amcan roof <b>Cyclone shelter</b>
	Yaetwinseik	Ahyartaw	415	671	549	1,220	2	13	17	30	46'x34' RCC, slab roof <b>Cyclone shelter</b>
	Pyin Ah Lan	Mingalarthauntan	252	625	505	1,127	3	22	18	40	46'x34' RCC, slab roof <b>Cyclone shelter</b>
		Aung Hlaing	506	1,205	1,032	2,237	3	36	30	66	54'x34' RCC, slab roof <b>Cyclone shelter</b>
		Kaithaung	756	1,858	1,937	3,795	2	24	14	43	80% completed <b>Cyclone shelter</b>
		Ahmatgyi	141	303	305	608	2	13	20	33	46'x26' timber
	Konegyi	Konegyi	290	1,002	553	1,555	2	27	22	49	46'x36' RCC, slab roof
Laputta	Katapaung	Katapaung	225	518	718	1,236	2	13	12	25	46'x26' timber
	Kyeinkwin	Htan Pin Kwin	160	327	314	641	2	20	15	35	46'x26' timber
Laputta (Hainggyi)	Deedugone	Mayderaine	111	206	177	383	2	6	10	16	46'x26' timber
	Sangyi	Ywathitsan	205	584	633	1,217	2	14	11	25	46'x26' timber
	Thekkethaung	Aung Khine	81	169	140	309	2	15	16	31	46'x26' timber
	Phayarhla	Phayarhla (N)	229	417	396	813	2	14	19	33	46'x26' timber
Ma U Pin	ThanPhyuSu	Htan Pin Kway (2)	732	2,048	2,124	4,172	2	29	37	66	46'x26' timber
Wakaema	Gayan Ywama	Gayan	270	761	751	1,512	2	15	20	35	46'x26' timber
<b>3 Townships</b>	<b>12 Village Tracts</b>	<b>15 Villages</b>	Indirect Beneficiaries				Direct Beneficiaries				<b>Building Status: 14 completed 1 in process 5 are cyclone shelters</b>
			4,919	11,680	10,952	22,632	32	289	289	578	



ECCD nutritional support was provided to 902 children between 3 – 5 years of age.

**ECCD Nutritional Support  
Provided to Children 3 – 5 Years of Age**

Township	Village Tract	Village	Village Population Data				Direct Beneficiaries		
			HH	Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Laputta (Hainggyi)	Deedugone	Mayderaine	110	204	174	378	6	10	16
		Zaunghlargone	57	98	109	207	6	9	15
	Phayarhla	Phayarhla (N)	229	417	452	869	14	19	33
	Sangyi	Ywathitsan	205	584	633	1,217	14	11	25
	Thekkethaung	Aung Khine	81	196	140	336	15	16	31
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Pyin Ah Lan	Mingalar Thaung Tan	252	625	502	1,127	22	18	40
		Aung Hlaing	506	1162	1,088	2,250	36	30	66
		Ahmatgyi	141	303	305	608	13	20	33
	Kathapaung	Kathapaung	225	578	718	1,296	13	12	25
	Kyeinkwin	Htanpinkwin	160	327	314	641	20	15	35
	Yaetwinseik	Ahyartaw	415	848	582	1,430	13	17	30
		Kaithaung	756	1858	1,937	3,795	24	19	43
		Layyinkwin	546	986	821	1,807	28	23	51
	Konegyi	Konegyi	290	1002	553	1,555	30	23	53
	Wakaema	Gayan Ywama	270	761	751	1,512	15	20	35
<b>2 Townships</b>	<b>10 Village Tracts</b>	<b>15 Villages</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>10,115</b>	<b>9,741</b>	<b>19,856</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>902</b>

#### A03.02 Child Centered Approach (CCA) in Primary Schools

A child centered approach is used by primary school teachers. Seventy eight (78) primary assistant teachers participated in CCA training during year two. A total of 97 teachers participated in training during the first two years which 65 % of the 150 teachers estimated in the proposal. Details are provided in the table below.

**CCA Training**

Training Topic	Date	Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Assistant Teachers	15 – 25 March	8	30	38
	28 March - 7 April	3	37	40
<b>2 Training Sessions</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>



### A03.03 Education Resources

School uniforms were given to all students in the new schools, as well as to students in other schools in the project area. The uniforms consist of white shirts for boys and girls, green longyis for boys and green skirts for girls. A total of 15,068 students from 62 schools in the project area received new uniforms. Students in sixty (60) schools were projected to receive uniforms. Please refer to the table below for details about distribution of the school uniforms.

**Distribution of School Uniforms**

Division	Township	No. of Villages/ Schools	Teachers			Students		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ayeyawady	Laputta (Hainggyi)	33	59	313	372	3,909	5,605	9,514
	Laputta (Pyinsalu)	21	30	106	136	2,391	2,335	4,726
	Ma U Pin	2	2	6	8	206	214	420
	Bokalay	2	1	3	4	113	117	230
Yangon	Khunchankone	1	0	1	1	20	20	40
Bago	Kawa	3	4	5	9	68	70	138
<b>3 Divisions</b>	<b>5 Townships</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>15,068</b>



Photo Credit: Susan and Wieland Walker

### A03.04 School Construction

In year two twenty schools were constructed which included 17 primary and 3 post primary. This brings the total of schools constructed during the first two years to 26 which is 93% of the 28 schools stated in the proposal. In 15 villages which had the greatest loss a life a total of 15 schools and ECCD centres have been built during the first two years which are also cyclone shelters. Please refer to the table on the following page for details regarding the school construction.

### School Construction

(All construction is completed except in 4 cases as noted.  
Cyclone shelters are indicated in Building Type Column.)

Division or Township	Village Tract	Village Name	Village Population Data			Building Type *One storey unless otherwise indicated	Type of School	Students		Teachers
			HH	Male	Female	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Laputta (Haingyi)	Pyinkhayine	Setsake	213	502	518	1,020	60'x30', RCC, amcan roof	67	90	157
		Htanpinchaung	98	140	161	301	120'x30', brick nogging, 4-angle roof	51	67	118
	Deedugone	Pyinkhayine	1,888	3,650	3,879	7,529	120'x30', brick nogging, 4-angle roof	193	164	357
		Pyitharyar	95	217	182	399	120'x30', RCC, amcam roof	44	36	80
		Tharyarchaung	226	452	403	855	120'x30', brick nogging, 4-angle roof	116	106	222
Bokalay	Oaktwin	Deedugone	300	524	530	1,054	120'x30', RCC, 4-angle roof	256	243	499
		Oaktwin	114	307	236	543	100'x26', brick nogging, 4-angle roof	159	147	306
	Phayarhla	Thingan Gone Lay	65	148	128	276	46'x26', timber, 4-angle roof	19	21	40
		Phayarhla	229	417	396	813	58'x28' timber	77	70	147
		Pho Bagan Gone	118	238	226	464	60'x30', RCC, 4-angle roof	41	28	69
Pyapon	Sabai Kone	Sakalun Kone	195	361	352	713	60'x30', RCC, 4-angle roof	89	94	183
		Moke So Chaung	44	89	103	192	46'x26', timber, 4-angle roof	20	15	35
	Bawathit	Htel Pin (1)	68	129	165	294	46'x26' timber, 4-angle roof	17	26	43
		Bawathit (3)	296	736	72	808	80'x30', interlocking brick, 4-angle roof	208	189	397
		Pathi	106	228	235	463	60'x30' interlockingbrick, 4-angle roof	47	30	77
Ma U Pin	Daw Nyein	Boe Ba Gone	266	706	639	1,345	80'x30', interlocking brick	180	155	335
		Daw Nyein Kone Tan	391	790	853	1,643	80'x30', interlocking brick	139	152	291
	Htan Pin Kway (East)	Kanmanta	318	696	691	1,387	80'x30', interlocking brick	93	112	205
		Htan Pin Kway (East)	732	2,048	2,124	4,172	120'x30', interlocking brick	184	182	366
		Tue Chaung	138	408	370	778	40'x27', RCC, 4 buildings, cyclone shelter	150	150	300
Bago Division Kawa Township	Konegyi	Tawta Loke	228	591	663	1,254	40'x27', RCC, 2 buildings, cyclone shelter	56	64	120
		Aung Hlaing (Kyarhaung)	75	168	127	295	46'x34', slab roof RCC, cyclone shelter	30	20	50
	None	Yaetwinseik	415	671	549	1,220	60'x30', 2 storey, RCC, slab roof, cyclone shelter	78	77	155
		East Kanya					Monastic school- 30'x40', bamboo matt walls, zinc roof	26	28	54
5 Townships	14 Village Tracts	24 Villages					24 Schools 21 Primary 3 Post Primary 20 completed	2,340 Boys	2,266 Girls	4,606 Total
										141 Teachers



The Myanmar Ministry of Social Welfare identified several needs in Laputta Township for orphans which included a vocation training hall. The table showing details regarding the vocational training hall is shown below.

**Youth Vocational Training Hall**

Project	Township	Village	Direct Beneficiaries			Type & Size	Status	Type of Construction
			Male	Female	Total			
Youth Vocational Training Hall	Laputta	3 Mile	42	23	65	100'x30' 1 storey RCC	30%	The beneficiaries are orphans that have no parents and cannot find their relatives
	<b>1 Township</b>	<b>1 Village</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>65</b>			

The proposal stated that the 28 schools proposed for construction would be provided with solar/wind generators. During the first year six schools built in six villages of Laputta (Hainggyi) township that were also cyclone shelters had solar power installed. A total of 871 students (411 boys and 460 girls) and 39 teachers were direct beneficiaries of the six schools with solar power.

Twelve (12) schools were repaired which included 6 primary, 4 post primary and 2 high schools in year two. These repaired schools represent 100% of what was stated in the proposal.

Refer to the table on the following page for details regarding the repaired schools.



## School Repairs

Division or Township	Village Tract	Village	Village Population Data			Description of Repair	Type of School	Direct Beneficiaries		
			HH	Male	Female			Boys	Girls	Teachers
Ayeawady Division Laputta (Hainggyi)	Deedugone	Magyichai	339	641	674	1,315	PS Extension, single storey brick nogging building (90'x24'x12') concrete foundation, flooring, CGI sheet roofing and cement; sheet ceiling, brick retaining wall, 4 1/2 brick nogging wall	106	116	10
			300	524	530	1,054	Ceiling	256	243	14
			1,888	3,650	3,879	7,529	Repair main building & verandah	728	709	61
	Pyinkhayine	Chaugwa	1,091	2,195	2,175	4,370	Ceiling, walling & painting	360	320	32
		Letaw	312	606	555	1,161	Floor, ceiling, painting, windows	88	69	5
	Thekkethaung Sangyi	Ywathitsan	205	584	633	1,217	Windows, water tank,	89	91	4
		Nagone	524	1,169	1,185	2,354	Corridor	210	212	15
	Kwaychaung	Kwaychaung	141	299	299	598	Floor, corridor roof, ceiling, painting roof	45	44	5
		Konegyi	290	1,002	553	1,555	Ceiling	126	108	5
	Katapaung	Katapaung	225	518	718	1,236	Ceiling, external & internal plastering and painting	148	127	275
Ma U Pin	Tawta Loke	Yae Lay Gyi	244	482	567	1,049	Ceiling & toilet	75	89	4
	Bago Division	Tharzee					Monastic school - zinc roof and half bamboo walls	74	76	150
										6
3 Townships 2 Divisions	9 Village Tracts	12 Villages					12 Schools Repaired 6 Primary 4 Post Primary 2 high	2,305	2,204	4,509
										166

In addition to the new construction and the repairs, the playground was leveled for Setsake's 142 primary school students (69 boys and 73 girls) to play on it. A walking path between Letaw and Thetkathaung villages was also reinforced so that school children can travel safely to the primary school in Thetkathaung.

One community library was built in Mya Lay Yond Ward, Khunchankone, which is a one storey 30' x 20' brick nogging. Their librarian oversees the books and other printed materials were donated to the library. Christian Aid provided funding for the new library.



15 September 2009, in Mya Lay Yond Ward, the Metta Light Library celebrated its grand opening attended by local people and representatives from the Ministry of Energy. Source: Do Chae Ywah Journal, 01 December 2009.

#### A03.05 Food for Education

As mentioned previously in the section on Food Security, extra rice was distributed in two programmes of which Food for Education is one. Food has been provided as incentive to increase student's attendance.

#### Food for Education

Township	Comments	Direct Beneficiaries						Rice Bags
		Teachers			Students			
		Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Laputta (Hainggyi)	In addition to the students and teachers from the project’s schools, students and teachers from 38 other villages on Pyinkhayine Island also received food because they were in the project area.	71	347	418	4,600	4,442	9,042	2,375
Mawlamyaingkyun	Students and teachers from 6 other villages on Mawlamyaingkyun also received rice.	7	7	14	175	145	220	88
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Students and teachers from 21 villages on Pyinsalu Island are also provided with rice.	33	93	126	2,418	2,368	4,786	994
2 Townships 65 Villages		111	447	558	7,193	6,955	13,828	3,457



## A04 Health

Activities in the health sector have focused on preventing the spread of diseases, water and sanitation and raising awareness of personal and environmental hygiene. Each of these areas is discussed in this section.

### A04.01 Personal and Environmental Hygiene

The urgent need for latrines was ongoing in year two and partially addressed through providing 1,161 latrines in 23 villages that benefited 1,161 households or 5,053 people. Health sector funds financed these latrines; however, funding for latrines was also included in education and housing activities. Latrines built in these sectors are not included in the 1,161 latrines built by the health sector. The following summary table provides the detailed information regarding all toilets built in each sector and the grand total.

**Latrine Summary Table**

Sector	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Recovery & Capacity Building: Houses	478	867	1,345
Education: School construction ECCD Centres	6 schools with 24 latrines 0 ECCD Centres	20 schools with 80 latrines 14 EDDC with 51 latrines	104 51
Health	100	1,161	1,261
<b>Totals</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>2,761</b>

Metta staff have observed that having new toilets transforms lives, attitudes and motivates people to live in healthy and sanitary conditions. Housewives are especially motivated to practice good hygiene and want to learn more about how to improve their social behaviour. The sub-workshops draw many people in their search to learn more. Receiving health and hygiene items are incentives to participate in the workshops. Toilets are a tool for sustainable transformation in development.

#### **Hygiene Programme Criteria for Distributing Latrines**

##### ***Families :***

1. Have children under 12 years of age
2. Need a latrine and willing to use it
3. Regularly participate in hygiene sub-workshops

##### ***Priority is given to families:***

- Led by women
- With a disabled (differently able) person





**Daw Nyein's Story from Aungkone  
Ahmar Sub-Township  
Bokalay Township, Ayeyawady**

*Daw Nyien attended hygiene sub-workshop in her area. When hygiene promoters gave hygiene awareness in the village she was very happy and attended every sub-workshop because she knew that by increasing her awareness about health that her knowledge about how to care for her family would also increase. Daw Nyien was very active in her community and motivated the local people to attend the sub-workshops.*

*When the project distributed toilets Daw Nyien's name was on the list for toilet construction. Since she never had proper toilet in her home, this made her dream come true. Her old toilet was about to collapse and she said that she wanted to build a new one because, "I know this toilet is very good for me and family's health. I have learned many new ways about how to live a healthy life."*

Photo of Daw Nyein at a health sub-workshop.

**Latrines Built by the Health Sector**

Township	Village Tract	Village	No. of Latrines	Direct Beneficiaries			
				HH	Male	Female	Total
Bokalay	Kadonkani	Autseikkwin	50	50	132	145	277
	Bawathit	Bawathit (2)	78	78	272	236	508
	Kyunnyogyi	Aung Gone	50	50	121	117	238
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Phopye	Kyainni	50	50	107	135	242
	Pyin Ah Lan	Ahmatgyi	50	50	132	131	263
		Aima	50	50	112	120	232
	Konegyi	Layyinkwin	50	50	95	97	192
		Htanpinkone	50	50	88	76	164
		Wabokone	50	50	113	102	215
		Nant Thar Kone	50	50	133	102	235
		Ahwagar	50	50	95	50	145
		Konegyi	50	50	120	132	252
		Kwinyar	50	50	79	120	199
Laputta (Hainggyi)	Deedugone	Zeethaung Ywathit	33	33	68	64	132
		Bonesoegy	50	50	100	97	197
		Deedugone	50	50	82	88	170
	Pyinkhayine	Thapyayngu	50	50	95	99	194
	Oaktwin	Oaktwin	50	50	69	76	145
	Kwaychaung	Kwaychaung	50	50	127	125	252
	Wagone	Chuangpya	50	50	88	103	191
	Chaungwa	Ahlethaung	50	50	82	98	180
	Nagone	Phonyokone	50	50	86	95	181
	Thekkethaung	Letaw	50	50	120	129	249
<b>2 Townships</b>	<b>14 Village Tracts</b>	<b>23 Villages</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>5,053</b>

## A04.02 Potable Water

People living in the Ayeyawady delta area continue to face severe water shortages due a combination of factors including damage done by Cyclone Nargis to ponds and climate change. During a recent field trip in May 2010, project area field staff visited Pyapon township and found Dawnyein village tract also to be experiencing severe water shortages as well. The field visit was prompted when villagers in the area wrote to project staff telling of ongoing water shortages. The problem appears to be widespread and the project has been addressing these water shortages by constructing wells and water tanks.

During the second project year a total of 42 wells were constructed: 8 tube wells, 34 wells and one water tank. These are providing a source of safe water to 846 households or 4,938 individual beneficiaries in 3 townships, 13 village tracts and 9 villages.

The following table provides the details regarding the wells and water tanks.

**Construction of Wells and Water Tanks**

Township	Village Tract	Village	Construction			Direct Beneficiaries			
			Tube Wells	Wells	Water Tanks	HH	Male	Female	Total
Bokalay	Kyainchaung	Kyainchaung	1			42	124	110	234
	Kyunnyogyi	Aung Gone	1		1	150	342	236	578
	Bawathit	Bawathit (2)		2		78	272	236	508
Mawlamyaingkyun	Nut Mu	Kyet Tu Yay Chaung	1			92	195	161	356
		Kyu Chaung	1			109	217	185	402
	Shauk Chaung	Ngwe Thazin (2)	1			74	163	120	283
	Kyun Chaung	Yuzana (2)	1			117	237	211	448
	Kyet Sha	Aung Hlaing (3)	1			59	132	115	247
	MaBay	Mi Chaung Gaung	1			125	273	257	530
	Khunchankone (The wells are used by people in all 5 village tracts.)			32			647	705	1,352
<b>3 Townships</b>	<b>8 Village Tracts</b>	<b>9 Villages</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>4,938</b>



## A04.03 Hygiene Promoters

Through the project a core of front line health workers called hygiene promoters received training that helped them to identify health problems that arise following natural disasters, particularly to stem the outbreak of diseases or epidemics. Over the first two years of the project these hygiene promoters' skills, competence and confidence have grown considerably. They are challenged with addressing health needs over vast and remote areas of the delta. The government's local health administration also serves the delta population. One of the future concerns regarding these well-trained hygiene promoters is how to link them to other development work when the project ends.

In year two hygiene promoters attended the training shown in the table below:

**Training for Hygiene Promoters**

Date	Training	Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
5 – 6 June	Hygiene End Line Survey	7	21	28
10 – 19 August	Review Workshop and PAR Awareness	9	17	26
11 – 21 Dec.	Home-based Care; Reproductive Health; Maternal and Child Health Care and Nutrition – 25 villages	6	19	25
	<b>3 Activities</b>			

Hygiene promoters facilitated 721 sub-workshops in local villages that covered many general health concerns. Please refer to the following table for details.

**Sub-Workshops Facilitated by Hygiene Promoters**

Topics included: Things that are Harmful to the Body (smoking, betel nut, alcohol); HIV/AIDS Awareness; Hygiene Baseline and Endline Surveys; Clean Water; Clean Latrine; Personal Hygiene; Clean Food; Clean Hands; Reproductive Health

Township & No. of Villages	Sub-workshops Conducted	Participants		Total Participants
		Male	Female	
Laputta (Pyinsalu) 15 Villages	216	1,526	2,402	3,928
Laputta (Hainggyi) 21 Villages	349	5,532	7,167	12,699
Bokalay 5 Villages	50	560	1,705	2,265
Mawlamyinkyun 5 Villages	106	468	1,790	2,258
<b>3 Townships 46 villages</b>	<b>721 Total Sub-Workshops</b>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>21,150 Total Participants</b>

One of the incentives for participation to attend sub-workshops are the health and hygiene items such as tooth brushes, small towels, carbolic soap, and rehydration packets, etc., that are disseminated at the workshops. Please refer to the following table for details regarding the types and amounts of items given out at the workshops.

**Health and Hygiene Items Disseminated at Sub-Workshops**

Township	Cloth Water Filter	Carbolic Soap	Oral Rehydration packets	Tooth Brushes	Small Towels	For Hygiene Promoters to distribute		
						Medical Boxes	Male condoms	Female condoms
Laputta (Hainggyi) 11 Villages	3,138	3,138	3,138	3,138	3,138	33	2,200	330
Laputta (Pyinsalu) 5 Villages	970	970	970	970	970	15	1,000	150
Ma La Myaing Kyun 5 Villages	826	826	826	826	826	15	1,000	150
<b>2 Townships 21 Villages</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>4,934</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>630</b>

Hygiene promoters recorded 8,059 case findings during the second year which is a significant 45% increase over year one when there were 4,420 case findings. Hygiene promoters are trained to identify a number of health conditions and also dispense as many as thirty three common household remedies such as multi-vitamins, paracetamol, Vitamin B6, chloroquine, tubes of tetracycline and the like. The following table includes the information about the case findings by health category.

**Case Finding by Health Promoters**

Health Category	Patients
Diarrhea	888
Dysentery	377
Cholera	64
Malaria	83
Respiratory tract infection	786
Hypertension	628
Arthritis	1,431
Burns, cuts and injuries	870
Scabies	68
Maternal health care	414
Common illnesses*	2,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,059</b>

\*Some examples of common illnesses are colds, fever, coughs, sore throat, etc.



## A05 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

Local people's need to feel safe from future disasters continues to be a source of fear and trauma. All of the programme's activities are means of instilling a sense of well-being and normalcy as local people move forward with their lives. The disaster preparedness and mitigation activities play an important role in providing a more safe and secure environment for all living beings. The sector activities that have taken place in five of the fifteen townships included: conducting training on community-based risk mapping; raising awareness of emergency management; strengthening early warning systems; constructing cyclone resilient school shelters; promoting tree planting, nurseries and community forestry projects. These activities will be expanded to the other ten townships during the third year.

### A05.01 Early Warning System

Most people in the service area do not have access to radios or other technology through which they could receive warnings of an approaching disaster. The proposal estimated that 60 small radios would be distributed as a first link in a warning system which also includes traditional ways of communicating disaster such as clanging iron bars together or beating bamboo. In year two thirteen radios were distributed during workshops to 13 villages in Pyinsalu sub-township and Pyinkhaine sub-township as shown in the table below.

**Early Warning System  
Radios Distributed**

Township	No. of Villages	No. of Radios Distributed	Beneficiaries		
			Male	Female	Total
Laputta (Hainggyi)	9	9	3,210	3,138	6,357
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	4	4	3,487	2,909	6,400
<b>1 Township</b>	<b>13 Villages</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>12,757</b>

### A05.02 Community-Based Risk Mapping

When preparing for disasters most community members, children and adults alike, can benefit from having a heightened awareness of their communities which can take place through risk mapping workshops. A risk mapping training took place from 29 – 31 March 2010, which was attended by 30 participants (21 male and 9 females). Participants were primarily Metta field staff who are trained facilitators as well as community leaders. This training was the first of its type to be conducted during the first two years of the project. The training content focused on disaster management and risk mapping, as well as vulnerability and how to reduce risks. Participants learned about the conditions that create vulnerability and how social and economic status affects the capacity to deal with disasters. They also learned that reducing risks and vulnerability go hand in hand, but that hazards cannot necessarily be reduced. The participants will be integrating this information into their project work.

Three school safety workshops were conducted in year two for teachers to learn about the importance preparing for future disasters and how to reduce risks, how to identify safe shelters and dangerous places, and how to respond in case of emergency. This vital information is being shared with school students, as well as shared in the wider community as students take information home to their families.

#### A05.03 Building Standards

The initiative clearly recognised the need to upgrade building standards for all new construction in the programme areas. Building standards for all new construction and repairs have been upgraded by incorporating structural integrity into the designs for houses, schools and ECCD centres, as well as using better quality building materials. Their designs were suited for their specific location whether on the coast or further inland. Each school and ECCD centre double as a community meeting place and is a disaster shelter. Fifteen (15) of the schools and ECCD centres are also cyclone shelters. Detailed information regarding the housing, school and ECCD construction is located in the sections entitled A01 Relief, Recovery and Capacity Building and A03 Education.

Local labor was used where possible and many unskilled laborers received training on the job. Two workshops on interlocking bricks were conducted for local people to attend and learn about how to make and use the bricks. Local clay is used for making bricks used in construction. These workshops provided people with new skills to find work on the construction sites.

#### A05.04 Reforestation

The environmental degradation through removal of vegetation, especially mangroves and other trees, played a significant part in the damage caused by Cyclone Nargis. When a Metta consultant visited the delta in 2010, she asked what lessons could be drawn from Cyclone Nargis. Respondents replied that “the biggest lesson is not to be greedy. Accumulating wealth and destroying nature is too costly. Having trees around you is very important. We must plant trees.”

The reforestation effort during the first two years has been taking place in 37 villages of 5 townships. The proposal estimated that 69 coastal villages will be reached by the reforestation initiative which will be expanded to more villages in the third year. The 30 village nursery centres established in year one continue to operate in year two growing and distributing seedlings to local people for planting. A total of 1,165,649 mangrove and non-mangrove seedlings, as well as 50,505 household garden seedlings were distributed. Planting is widespread throughout the project area including: plantations, patching plants, road sides, coastal belts, river banks, farm boundaries, communal and private land. Please refer to the table on the following page for details regarding the mangrove project.



### Mangrove Project Summary

Project Description	Mangrove	Non Mangrove	Total
Planting (hectares) includes: plantations, patching plants, road sides, coastal belts, river banks, farm boundaries, communal and private land	150.24	217.2	367.44
Natural forest conservation (hectares)	147.36		147.36
Forest seedlings distributed	449,031	716,618	1,165,649
Home garden seedlings distributed		50,505	50,505
No. of species planted	11	17	28
Nursery Centres	8	22	30
Trees planted in patching areas	14,870	66,848	81,718

During year two a total of 514.80 hectares were planted combined with the 31.7 hectares planted in year one totals 546.5 hectares 35% of the 1,564.77 hectares estimated in the proposal.

The forestry and mangrove field staff and other local people participated in training activities shown in the following table during year two.

### Forestry and Mangrove Training

Township	Training Activities	Training Location	Training Dates	Participants			
				HH	Total	Female	Male
Bokalay	Forestry extension	Taikseinkone village	23 Sept.	33	33	8	25
	Efficient stove-making	Bokalay town, 1 Quarter	05 – 07 Dec.	35	35	25	10
	Nursery	Taik Sein Kone	17-18 March	24	24	5	19
Laputta (Pyinsalu)	Forest management	Aima village	12-14 May	20	20	1	19
Mawlamyainkyun	Forest management	Taepinseik village	08-10 April	18	18	12	6
Pyapon	Forest management	Warkone village	07-09 April	10	10	5	5
	Study tour of mangrove nursery and plantation	Oakpho FREDA Camp	07-09 April	19	19	12	7
	Forestry extension	Dawnyeinkonetan	23 April	7	7	4	3
	Agro & Aqua Forestry	Bokalay town 1 Quarter	30 Jan. – 01 Feb.	28	28	6	23
Laputta (Hainggyi)	Replicated course of efficient stove-making	Ohnchaung	01-25 Feb.	25	106	47	59
		Thaung -lay	01-25 Feb.	30	98	45	53
		Kant-pa-lar	01-25 Feb.	27	135	56	79
		Maung-par	01-25 Feb.	23	99	47	52
Laputta (Pyinsula)	Nursery	Ahmatgyi	23-24 March	22	22	0	22
Yangon	Bamboo training & local tour	Kotmuu	14 – 15 Nov.		29	0	29
<b>5 Townships</b>	<b>15 Activities</b>			<b>350</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>411</b>





Seedlings grown in local nurseries have been transported to coastal belts and road sides for planting.

Due to the limited amount of research conducted on agro-forestry, agro-silvo-fishery and aqua-forestry practices the mangrove team with the help of a consultant selected locations in two townships as research sites. Families who are participating in the research use their own land as a study plot so they receive the direct benefits. The research findings will help to identify best practices for growing trees and gardens in addition to raising diverse crops together using integrated practices for agro-forestry, agro-silvo fisheries and aqua-forestry.

The aqua-forestry practices are being tested in both saline and fresh water areas. The research also included surveying the non-wood forest products and investigates site-species matching. Early findings have provided the team with basic information about the survivability of fruit, forest and mangrove trees, as well as the estimated income from vegetables and fish. Early results showed that if one household can expand from 0.2 acres to one acre that the household income could increase to MMK 50,000 per month. The research team is redesigning the project to accommodate for increased acreage in year two. Detailed information regarding the scope of the mangrove research is shown in the following table.



## Mangrove Research Summary

Research Topic and Location	Activities initiated in Year 2	Output Please note that the first season was short: 8 months in agro-forestry and 6 months in agro-silvo fishery
<b>1. Agro-Forestry Practices</b>  1.1 Multi-storey tree-crop garden  YoeKon village Pyapon township	<p>2 plots (132' x 66' each) were established</p> <p>Trees grown in each plot are: 28 mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), 34 lime (<i>Citrus aurantium</i>), 42 guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>), 18 papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>) and, 18 banana and coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>).</p> <p>36 Aurasia (<i>Acasia auriculiformis</i>) planted.</p> <p>Seasonal crops such as okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>), roselle (<i>Hibiscus subdariffa</i>), golden bean (<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>), long bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) and a variety of gourds (<i>Cucurbita spp</i>), etc., were grown in all gaps of each plot.</p>	<p><b>Survival rates:</b></p> <p>fruit trees 89% forest trees 100%</p> <p><b>Average monthly income (for an 8 month period) from vegetables is MMK 10,000.</b></p>
1.2 Home garden using sorjan method in saline water area  YoeKon village Pyapon township	<p>1 plot (132' x 66') was tested by alternating mounds and canals.</p> <p>Trees planted are: 30 guava, 30 papaya, 18 coconut and banana, 14 paukpanphyu (<i>Sesbania grandifolia</i>), and 18 dandalun (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>).</p> <p>Forest trees planted are: 42 bruoaksaung (<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>)</p> <p>Annual crops mentioned above were also grown in all mounds of this plot.</p>	<p><b>Survival rates:</b></p> <p>forest trees 88% fruit trees 78%</p> <p><b>Average monthly income from vegetables is MMK 10,000 for an 8 month period.</b></p>
1.3 Home garden with sorjan practice in fresh water area  Tha-lake-kalay village Pyapon township	<p>One plot (126' x 90') was made with mounds and canals.</p> <p>Trees planted: 60 guava, 35 lime, 42 mango and 20 banana</p> <p>38 numbers of Melaleuca (<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>) were grown.</p> <p>Seasonal crops such as okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>), roselle (<i>Hibiscus subdariffa</i>), Golden bean (<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>), long bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) and variety of gourds (<i>Cucurbita spp</i>), etc, were grown in all gaps of the plot.</p>	<p><b>Survival of fruit trees 78%</b></p> <p><b>Average monthly income from vegetables is MMK 10,000 for an 8 month period.</b></p>
<b>2. Agro-Silvo Fishery Practice in saline water area</b>  YoeKon village Pyapon township	<p>1 plot (132' x 66') was made with mounds and canals.</p> <p>The number of fruit trees and annual crops are same as in home gardens with sorjan practice in saline water area.</p> <p>350 sea bass (<i>Lates calcarifer</i>) cultured in canals of this plot.</p>	<p><b>Survival rates:</b></p> <p>fruit trees 90% forest trees 100%</p> <p><b>Average monthly income from vegetables and fish is MMK 10,000 for a 6 month period.</b></p>

## Mangrove Research Summary - Continued

Research Topic and Location	Activities initiated in Year 2	Output Please note that the first season was short: 8 months in agro-forestry and 6 months in agro-silvo fishery
<b>3. Aqua-Forestry Practices</b>  3.1 Aqua-Forestry Practice in saline water area  YoeKon village Pyapon township	<p>In total, 4 plots (132' x 66' each) were established in denuded and degraded land by digging canal.</p> <p>42 paukpanphyu (<i>Sesbania grandifolia</i>), 42 dandalun (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>) and 42 Aurasia (<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>) grown in the outer boundary.</p> <p>36 Thamaphyu (<i>Avicennia marina</i>), 30 Kanpalar (<i>Sonneratia apetala</i>) and 78 Bruoaksaung (<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>) planted in central area of each plot.</p> <p>350 sea bass (<i>Lates calcarifer</i>) cultured in each plot.</p>	<p><b>Survival rates:</b></p> <p><b>non-mangrove trees 80%</b>  <b>mangrove trees 80%</b>  <b>fruit trees 90%</b></p> <p><b>Average monthly income from fish is MMK 10,000 for a 6 month period.</b></p>
3.2 Aqua-Forestry Practice in fresh water area  Tha-lake-kalay village Pyapon township	<p>One plot (126'x 90') was examined in the fresh water area with culturing of robu (<i>Labeo rohata</i>).</p> <p>Trees planted on the boundaries: 42 guava, 20 lime, 36 mango and 50 banana.</p> <p>38 numbers of Melaleuca (<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>) grown.</p>	
<b>4. Survey on Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs)</b>  YoeKon village Pyapon township	<p>2 dani (<i>Nipa frutican</i>) and 2 thinbaung (<i>Phoenix pludosa</i>) were examined by planting 100 of each species in each plot (66' x 66').</p> <p>The data for mangrove medicinal plants have been collected and the results are still being compiled.</p>	<p><b>Survival rates:</b></p> <p><b>Dani 98%</b>  <b>Thinbaung 73%</b></p>
<b>5. Investigation of Site-Species matching</b>  3 plots in Bokalay and 2 plots in Pyapon townships	<p>5 plots (66' x 66' each) were planted with 100 of each species in each plot.</p> <p>Tested species were pyinkado (<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>), padauk (<i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i>), mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>), sit (<i>Albizza procera</i>) and melaleuca (<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>).</p>	<p><b>Survival rates:</b></p> <p><b>Pyinkado 90%</b>  <b>Padauk 95%</b>  <b>Mahogany 76%</b>  <b>Sit 99%</b></p>

## A06 Lifeline Systems and Transportation

Lifeline systems and transportation activities include repairing and constructing bridges, jetties and wharfs. The government provided an engineer and heavy equipment for digging, as well as conducting the soil tests. The work had to take place during low tides which often are during the night. Working in these conditions caused some delays. In addition to the transportation infrastructure the project also constructed a firehouse/watch tower in Setsake village on Pyinkhayine Island, Laputta township and equipped it with fire extinguishers and other necessary equipment.



The following two tables include detailed information about the bridge and jetty construction.

#### Bridge Construction and Repair

Township	Village Tract	Village Name	Village Population Data Direct Beneficiaries				Type & Size
			HH	Male	Female	Total	
Laputta (Hainggyi)	Pyinkhayine	Pyinkhayine (Ah Nauk Chaung)	1,888	3,650	3,879	7,529	80'x12'6" Bailey
	Deedugone	Deedugone	300	524	530	1,054	14'x10', brick foundation, timber flooring
		Mayderaine	111	206	177	383	
	Pyinkhayine	Setseik					Handrails added to 3 short bridges
1 Township 3 Village Tracts 4 Villages			2,299	4,380	4,586	8,966	3 bridges built 2 short bridges 1 long Handrails added to 3 short bridges

#### Jetty Construction on Pyinkhayine Island

Township	Village Tract	Village Name	Village Population Data				Jetty Size	Status	Remark
			HH	Male	Female	Total			
Laputta (Hainggyi)	Chaungwa	Chaungwa	4,456	8,628	8,866	17,494	25 1/2' x 31 1/2'	70%	The beneficiaries are estimated to be about half of the Islands' population.

Initially the proposal had stated that construction plans included: 5 jetties, 10 small bridges and 11 longer bridges in Ngaputaw and Laputta townships. The project plans to construct these bridges and jetties as funds are available.

Infrastructure was improved in Ngapudaw township for people living in Letaw village to be able to access health services outside the village and to go to school. The improvements included:

- In providing the road to access a larger village (Thekkethaung) which has a clinic and a high school. The road is muddy in the wet season making travel difficult, so the road was upgraded by filling it with sand.
- The road to the village school was leveled and filled with sand.
- School fencing was constructed of hard wood and barbed wire around the school because animals entered the school campus, ate all the nursery trees and created problems for the students.
- A school bridge was improved by building a concrete retaining wall.

The entire Letaw village population of 322 households, 1,266 persons (648 males and 618 females); 152 students (72 boys and 80 girls) including 4 teachers (1 male and 3 females) benefits from these infrastructure improvements

Infrastructure support also included repairs to health facilities. An estimated 75% of all health care facilities in the delta were destroyed by the cyclone. Construction of one health clinic in Yae Lea Gyi village stopped after the cyclone. Metta helped finish the construction by plastering, repairing doors and windows, installing a concrete floor, ceiling and roofing. The project also repaired a water system in the only hospital on Pyinkhayine Island which has one doctor and one nurse. This hospital serves a much broader population outside the village that provides vital health services to people living there.

### Restoring Health Infrastructure

Construction Project	Township	Village Tract	Village Name	Village Population Data			
				HH	Male	Female	Total
Help finish construction of Health Clinic 20' x 35' in Yae Lea Gyi village	Ma U Pin	Tawta Loke	Yae Lea Gyi	244	482	567	1,049
Pyinkhayine Hospital's Water System A 16 bed facility	Laputta (Pyinkhayine)	Pyinkhayine	Pyinkhayine	586	279	342	621

### Saving Kaithung Village

One village in Laputta township was at risk of being washed away as tidal surges were eroding the cliff face of Kaithaung village's coastline. The tsunami of December 2004 significantly impacted its coastline that was followed by the force of Cyclone Nargis. If nothing was done the village would disappear very soon. Since the village is in the project area, a new location was selected nearer the center of the island and sand was brought in to level it thus making it suitable for villagers to relocate.

By the end of the second year 300 households had moved to the new location and the remaining families plan to move near the end of May 2010 before the rainy season begins. Some households are still living in tarpaulin shelters since their houses were destroyed by the cyclone. Beneficiaries in Kaithaung village make up 756 households that are comprised of 3,795 people, 1,858 men and 1,939 women.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

More monitoring and evaluation activities took place during year two. Christian Aid (CA) conducted an evaluation of their response to Cyclone Nargis covering the period May 2008 – September 2009. The evaluation process included their funded partners of which Metta was one. The CA review team made field visits Metta projects in 3 villages of Laputta (Pyinkhayainge) township and 3 villages in Khunchankone township, as well as interviewing Metta staff in Yangon. Some highlights specifically citing Metta in the report entitled Evaluation of Christian Aid's Response to Cyclone Nargis are that:

- *Metta provided relief assistance that was timely and relevant . . . CA partners were amongst the quickest to start providing important livelihood support.*
- *Gaps in service provision - Extension of Metta's programme to Kunchangone . . . located in Rangoon Division showed a flexibility which was important to those whose needs had been overlooked in the initial rush to provide aid.*



The evaluation's findings suggest that . . . .

. . . . while life for many in the cyclone-affected parts of the Delta has changed dramatically for the better, livelihoods have not yet returned to the pre-Nargis levels. In the small sample of villages visited there was a sense of progress towards recovery with most people (although not all) now living in permanent shelters, **often of a better standard than previously and with their basic needs being met** by a mix of their own labour and targeted livelihoods.

Page 8, emphasis added.

The report also discusses the importance of needs-based assistance regarding distributing fishing boats. Metta's programme was referenced because they selected fisher folk who were considered by the community to be the most needy and had not yet received boats. Fisher folk worked together with Metta to design a boat to meet their specifications and that was seaworthy.

Although livelihoods have not returned to what they were prior to the cyclone, the report states that "basis inputs and assets provided by CA's partners certainly provided important means to earn a living and ensured that many didn't go into debt." (page 9)

*If we had not received nets we would have had to borrow money at high interest rates. Whatever fish we caught we would have had to give a portion of what we received to the money lenders to pay off our debts. Even though we are earning less money now than before Nargis at least we are not in debt; we don't want to borrow money.*

Female respondent in Metta-supported village. Page 9

A total of thirty seven visits were made by donor organisations and individual donors to the project area during year two. Metta staff accompanied all visitors to the delta area. Please refer to the table below for specific details regarding the number of visits by donors and others.

Visits to the Project Area

Donor/Visitor	Visits
Caritas Austria	1
Caritas Canada	1
Caritas Switzerland	4
Caritas Vienna	1
Christian Aid	5
Finn Church Aid	1
Individual donors	6
Metta consultants	9
Misereor	1
Oxfam Novib	3
Plan International	2
Radcliffe Foundation & CWF	1
SEEDS Asia Japan	2
Total # of visits	37

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY**  
**01 April 2009 to 31 March 2010**

	USD	USD
<b>Opening balance</b>		
Brought forward from nargis RRD global financial report 31.03.2009	2,849,452	
Brought forward from nargis RRD outside global financial report 31.03.2009	29,731	
<b>Receipts</b>		
Caritas Austria	188,733	3,917,329
Caritas Switzerland	259,237	453,729
Christian Aid	721,025	64,677
Citizens towards Overseas Disaster Emergency	13,519	
CW Asia Fund/Radcliffe Foundation and Frank Giustra	103,420	
Finn Church Aid	168,892	
France Birmanie Association	1,368	
Hope International Development Agency	42,639	
Individual Donors	73,662	
Mennonite Central Committee	3,249	
Misereor	145,336	
Myanmar Government Ministry	174,322	
Other income	963	
Oxfam Novib	1,997,571	
Plan International	284,465	
SEEDS Asia	5,959	
Stiftung Hirten-Kinder	18,804	
Terre des Hommes, Germany	42,539	
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>4,245,704</b>	<b>4,435,736</b>
<b>Payments</b>		
Direct Assistance		
Support Cost		
Capital Expenditure		
<b>Closing balance as of 31 March 2010</b>		<b>2,689,151</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>7,124,887</b>	<b>7,124,887</b>



**Metta Development Foundation**  
**Cyclone Nargis Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Programme**  
**Grants Received List**  
**For The Period 01 April 2009 - 31 March 2010**

DATE	SOURCE	USD/FEC	EUR	MMK
	<b>Individual Donors</b>	3,020.00		73,601,600.00
	<b>Myanmar Government Ministry</b>			176,199,391.00
	<b>International Development Agencies</b>			
	<u>Caritas Austria</u>			
24.04.09		26,463.18		
30.12.09		48,268.40		
30.12.09		114,000.96		
	<u>Caritas Switzerland</u>			
16.07.09			89,430.72	
06.08.09			98,341.04	
	<u>Christian Aid</u>			
30.06.09			179,172.57	
21.08.09			146,778.05	
30.11.09			60,732.80	
18.01.10			137,311.61	
	<u>Citizens towards Overseas Disaster Emergency (CODE)</u>			
21.09.09		13,519.03		
	<u>CW Asia Fund/Radcliffe Foundation and Frank Giustra</u>			
04.02.10		103,420.00		
	<u>Finn Church Aid</u>			
12.06.09			59,957.50	
15.02.10			62,927.67	
	<u>France Birmanie Association</u>			
03.12.09			1,000.00	
	<u>Hope International</u>			
30.07.09	Hope International Japan	31,321.00		
30.07.09	Hope International New Zealand	11,318.00		
	<u>Mennonite Central Committee ( MCC )</u>			
24.02.10		3,248.81		
	<u>Misereor</u>			
24.04.09			44,806.00	
23.03.10			61,000.00	
	<u>Oxfam Novib</u>			
04.05.09		296,578.11		
10.06.09		229,331.36		
10.06.09		69,494.35		
03.07.09		413,472.67		
22.07.09		216,954.89		
12.08.09		284,858.69		
04.11.09		321,135.32		
14.12.09		72,421.20		
28.01.10			68,195.87	
	<u>Plan International</u>			
20.05.09		149,986.17		
21.10.09		59,493.84		
07.12.09		74,984.61		
	<u>SEEDS Asia</u>			
15.10.09		5,959.48		
	<u>Stiftung Hirten-Kinder</u>			
27.04.09		9,084.03		
13.08.09		9,720.44		
	<u>Terre des Hommes, Germany</u>			
18.05.09				13,690,900.00
10.12.09				21,620,750.00
11.12.09				8,099,050.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,568,054.54</b>	<b>1,009,653.83</b>	<b>293,211,691.00</b>

	SOURCE	USD/FEC	EUR	MMK
	<b>Opening balance nargis RRD outside global financial report 31.03.2009</b>			
	Angie Tham	-	-	207,313.00
	Christian Aid	22,666.00	50,992.00	(66,989,560.00)
	John & Nina	3,300.00	-	(2,865,600.00)
	Mary's Meals	15,000.00	-	(17,368,000.00)
	Stiftung Hirten-kinder	1,714.00	-	141,328.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>42,680.00</b>	<b>50,992.00</b>	<b>(86,874,519.00)</b>

## RRD Staff Directory

### Yangon Central and Branch Offices

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](mailto:metta@mptmail.net.mm)

<b>Seng Raw</b>	Executive Director	<b>Thin Zar Myo Myo Kywe</b>	Nargis Accountant
<b>Saw Min Naing</b>	Programme Coordinator	<b>Ei Ei Tun</b>	Cashier
<b>Morine Po</b>	Project Secretary	<b>Khin Joe Phyu</b>	Logistician
<b>Nyi Nyi Zaw</b>	Internal Auditor	<b>Thet Paing</b>	Assistant Logistician
<b>Ye Lynn Htoon</b>	Data Analyst	<b>Phyo Kyaw Swar Hlaing</b>	Assistant Logistician
<b>Aye Aye Phyu</b>	ECCD Coordinator	<b>Ei Ei Min</b>	Assistant Logistician
<b>Nan Soe</b>	Communication Coordinator	<b>Tham Boi</b>	Project Assistant
<b>Wai Zin Aung</b>	Watsan Coordinator	<b>Maira</b>	Hygiene Coordinator
<b>Tin Aye</b>	Procurement Officer	<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: [mettammya@metta.com.mm](mailto:mettammya@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>Hki Lar</b>	Facilitator
<b>Shu Klain</b>	Facilitator
<b>Saw James</b>	Office Driver

### Patheingyi Office & FFS Programme

Phone: 95-42-22154

<b>Gum Sha Awng</b>	FFS Programme Coordinator	<b>Myo Myo Han</b>	Facilitator
<b>Khin Maung Latt</b>	Seed Production Coordinator	<b>Khin Su Hlaing</b>	Facilitator
<b>Tar Mu Lar</b>	Logistics/Project Coordinator	<b>Mar Mar Htwe</b>	Facilitator
<b>New New Htwe</b>	Administrator	<b>Yin Yin Aye</b>	Facilitator
<b>Thwe Thwe Oo</b>	Accountant	<b>Ngwe Ni Soe</b>	Facilitator
<b>Phyu Phyu Win</b>	Cashier	<b>Chaw Su San</b>	Facilitator
<b>Kyaw Naing Tun</b>	Area Coordinator	<b>El Waw Phaw</b>	Facilitator
<b>Ye Min Oo</b>	Area Coordinator	<b>Shal Le Thaine</b>	Facilitator
<b>Kyaw Myint Aung</b>	Area Coordinator	<b>Kyaw Tun Win</b>	Facilitator
<b>Soe Kyaw Tun</b>	Area Coordinator	<b>El Khu Phaw</b>	Facilitator
<b>Nay Blu Htoo</b>	FLE Coordinator	<b>Aung Paing Win</b>	Facilitator
<b>Kyaw Myo Hlaing</b>	Facilitator	<b>Kyul Say Muu</b>	Facilitator
<b>Lar War Shai</b>	Facilitator	<b>Aung Chit Kyai</b>	Facilitator
<b>Tun Tun Win</b>	Facilitator	<b>Way Lay Htoo</b>	Facilitator
<b>Nay Doo</b>	Facilitator	<b>Kal Doo</b>	Facilitator
<b>Lai Pyai Htoo</b>	Facilitator	<b>Saw Jack</b>	Facilitator
<b>Mu Phoe</b>	Facilitator	<b>Hlaing Myo Tun</b>	Facilitator
<b>Zaw Min Latt</b>	Facilitator	<b>Lay Muu</b>	Facilitator
<b>Soe Htike</b>	Facilitator	<b>Zaw Lin Tun</b>	Facilitator
<b>Kyaw Myo Wai</b>	Facilitator	<b>War Dee</b>	Facilitator
<b>Thaine Htike</b>	Facilitator	<b>Nyal Win Phyo</b>	Facilitator
<b>Thaine Thu</b>	Facilitator	<b>Mauu Waw Phaw</b>	Facilitator
<b>Saw Gay</b>	Field – In charge	<b>Eh Khu</b>	Field – In charge
<b>Thu Nay Aung</b>	Driver	<b>Khin Zaw</b>	Technician
<b>Khin Soe</b>	Guard	<b>Phaw Law Eh</b>	Cook



**Mawlmayingkyun – Hub Office****Phone: 95 9 8571692**

<b>Zaw Oo</b>	Area Coordinator	<b>Win Mar Than</b>	Data Collector
<b>Myint Myint Yee</b>	Field Coordinator	<b>Han May Soe</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Naing Lin Htet</b>	Mangrove Team Leader	<b>Theingi Win</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Mg Mg Tar</b>	Mangrove Supervisor	<b>Hay Mar Thaw</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>San Win</b>	Community Assistant	<b>Htoo Nay Gay</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Lin Htike Oo</b>	Community Assistant	<b>Eh Phaw Moo</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Zar Ni Tun</b>	Cashier	<b>Mya Ngwe</b>	Boat Driver

**Pyainkayaine Island – Hub Office****Phone: 95 9 8575238**

<b>Aung Aung</b>	Area Coordinator
<b>Aung Moe Kyaw</b>	Senior Engineer
<b>Tin Hlaing</b>	Cashier
<b>Thandar Myint</b>	Cashier
<b>Thinzin Soe</b>	Field Coordinator
<b>Aung Min Tun</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Htay Myint</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Ko Htwe</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Tun Tun Win</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Nilar Win</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Htay Myint</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Than Htike Soe</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Khin Nwe Aye</b>	Facilitator
<b>Khin Chaw Su</b>	Facilitator
<b>Phyu Phyu Win</b>	Data Collector
<b>May Zin Htike</b>	Data Collector
<b>Aye Mi San</b>	Data Collector
<b>Aung Myit Oo</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Zin Hlaing</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Lwin Mar Soe</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Aye Myat Moe</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Ei Ei Mon</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Thuzar Tun</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Phyo Phyo San</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Hlaing Hlaing Win</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Htike Htike Hlaing</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Thazin</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Zay Thu Win</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Zin Min Latt</b>	Boat Driver

**Pyinsalu Island – Hub Office****Phone 95 9 8579108**

<b>Aung Myo Min</b>	Area Coordinator
<b>Kyaw Myo Tun</b>	Junior Engineer
<b>Zar Yar Lin</b>	Junior Engineer
<b>Aung Kyaw Moe</b>	Accountant
<b>Aye Kyaw</b>	Cashier
<b>Khin Thazin</b>	Field Coordinator
<b>Saw Tun Shin</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Nyunt Aung</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<b>Zaw Myint Naing</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Aung Aung</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Win Chit</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Myo Thu Aung</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Htoo Naing</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Tint Naing Win</b>	Facilitator
<b>Zar Chi Win</b>	Data Collector
<b>Soe Ko</b>	Data Collector
<b>Myo Aung</b>	Data Collector
<b>Soe Paing</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Nyi Nyi Tun</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Cho Mon Soe</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Aung Thuza</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Cho Mar Lwin</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Hnin Thet Wai</b>	Hygiene Promotor
<b>Linn Htin</b>	Guard
<b>Aung Myo Kyaw</b>	Trawlargie Driver
<b>Mg Zaw</b>	Boat Driver
<b>Maung Myint</b>	Boat Driver

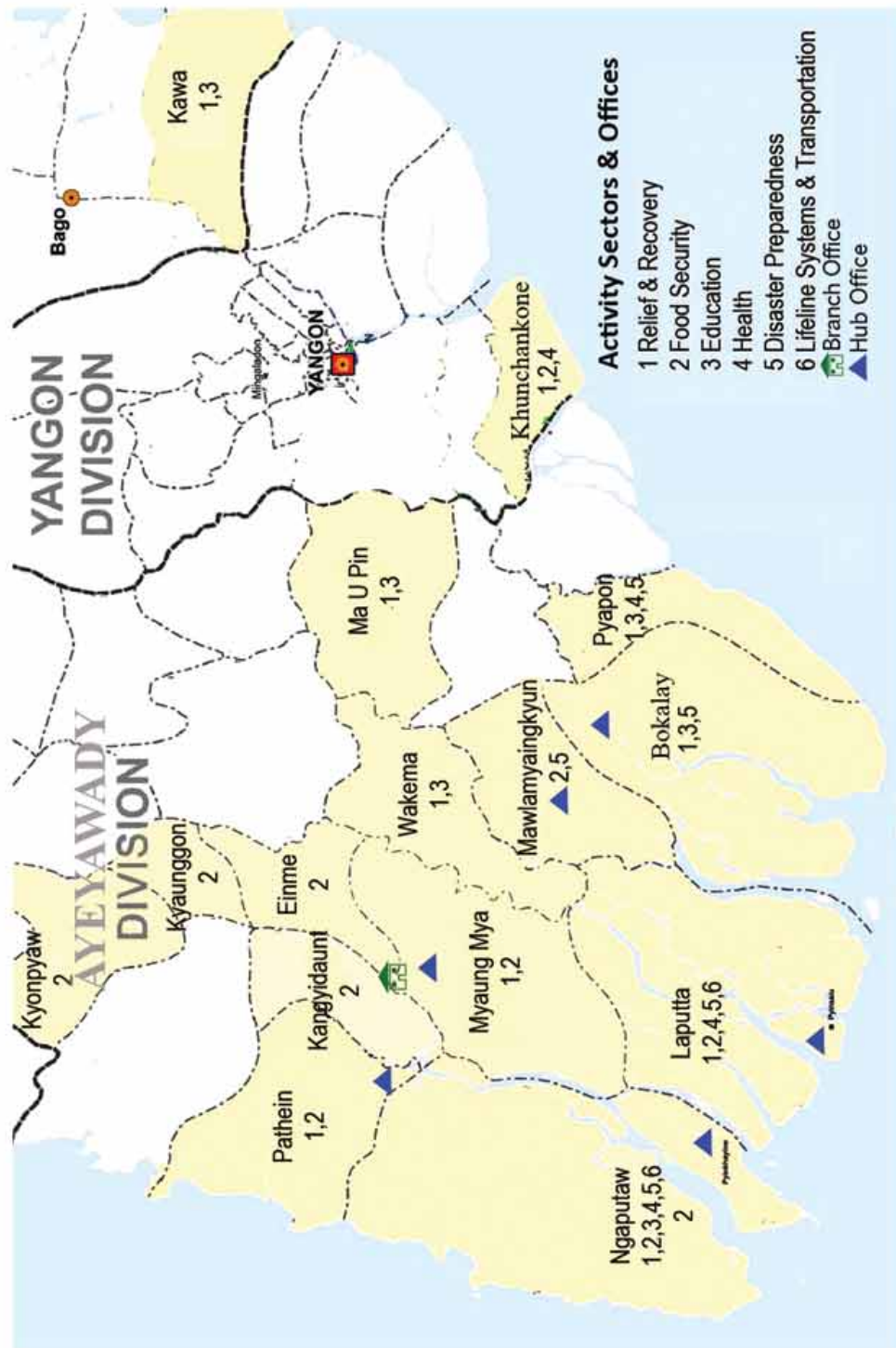
**Bogalay – Hub Office****Phone: 95 45 45590**

<b>Hla Win Tin</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>Sabai</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Nant El Kaplar Paw</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Yin Mg Mg</b>	Community Assistant
<b>Thein Zaw min</b>	Field Coordinator
<b>Moe Kyaw Thu</b>	Junior Engineer
<b>Nyi Win Zaw</b>	Junior Engineer
<b>Lin Htin</b>	Boat Driver
<b>Soe Naing</b>	Cashier
<b>Soe Oo</b>	Cashier
<b>Phyoe Zin Oo</b>	Cashier
<b>Myint Zaw</b>	Cashier
<b>Aunf Kyaw Win</b>	Store Keeper
<b>Khin Zaw</b>	Store Keeper
<b>Min Aung</b>	Store Keeper
<b>Win Tin</b>	Store Keeper

**Pyapone****Project Staff**

<b>Thein Saung</b>	Mangrove Team Leader
<b>Zaw Moe</b>	Mangrove Supervisor
<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
<b>Myo Ko Ko Win</b>	Community Assistant

## Post Cyclone Nargis RRD Programme Townships









Metta Development Foundation: 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 1807

Ministry of Home Affairs 28OCT98

Project Agreement (Nargis)

Ministry of Social Welfare 27AUG08

#### **TAX EXEMPTION**

Ministry of Internal Revenue 16MAR99

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