INTRODUCTION

Metta’s initiatives, as defined in its strategic objectives, are being implemented over three years from 2014 through 2017. The strategy’s objectives address a development spectrum ranging from food sovereignty to strengthening civil society organisations (CSO) through specific initiatives and projects. Many initiatives have been preparing for the transition to the new strategy, for example by collaborating more closely with civil society organisations (CSO). Another example is that Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been grooming leaders for when there would be openings to discuss rights and be more involved in making decisions that affect public policy. The objectives are:

1. **Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Livelihoods** concentrates on promoting and protecting farmer’s rights and being part of decision-making policies that affect them.

2. **Essential Services** including water, hygiene and sanitation, pre-school education and child protection and supporting community projects for HIV & AIDS, as well as improving rural infrastructures.

3. **Humanitarian Response** guided by Metta’s Humanitarian Policy and Strategy which promotes local capacity, community resilience and international humanitarian standards.

4. **Research and Advocacy** is designed to cultivate a network of research collaborators, conduct field research, encourage civil society networks to initiate community-led research projects as, well as establishing local research resource centres.

5. **Strengthening Civil Society** through providing resources for emerging leaders and building capacity for groups and networks to initiate and support their own community-centred activities.

6. **Strengthening Branch Offices** to enhance their ability to deliver quality programme services.
**Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Livelihoods**

**Core programmes:**
- Upland and Lowland Agriculture; Farmer Field Schools (FFS)
- Sustainable Alternative Livelihoods
- Climate Smart Adaptation
- Women's Development
- Centres for Action Research

**Essential Services**

**Core programmes:**
- Early Childhood Care & Development
- HIV/AIDS
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- Basic small infrastructure

**Humanitarian Response**

Emergencies related to natural disasters or armed conflict

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**Cross-cutting Themes throughout all Programmes**

1. Gender equality
2. Include most economically disadvantaged and vulnerable persons in programme priorities
3. Increase adaptability to shifting weather patterns and reduce risk of disasters
4. Create a just and peaceful society that safeguards everyone's rights
5. Be accountable and transparent while providing quality programmes

**Research and Advocacy**

Establish a research & advocacy department that documents and publishes
Advocate on policy based on results of action research

**Strengthening Civil Society**

Use varied approaches to form networks and partnerships that support civic engagement in the areas of rights and public policy

**Strengthen Branch Offices**

Organisational development activities
Build staff capacity
Enhance leadership skills of senior managers
1. FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

The food sovereignty movement in Asia has grown stronger, and within the Myanmar context the focus is on farmers’ rights. Metta is designing a conceptual framework that more comprehensively addresses this transition. Activities such as conducting training has already been provided to staff and partners to help them understand the scope of food sovereignty, as well as its relevance to implementing projects. One definition is:

The new framework puts those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of the food systems and policies. It also ensures that the rights to use and manage lands, territories, waters, seeds, livestock and biodiversity are in the hands of those who produce food.

Metta’s first strategic objective uses a rights-based approach for farmers and food producers that includes understanding land rights, control over and conserving local, as well as improving seed varieties. Projects are helping local communities increase their food supply while creating opportunities for earning a living wage that will support families. Metta is using multiple methods to accomplish this objective such as:

- practicing sustainable farming methods facilitated in the Farmer Field School (FFS) model to conserve bio-diversity, promote local seeds and manage natural resources.
- setting up village banking system for rice, seeds, buffaloes and so forth, as well as long term protection mechanisms which aid producers to access the market and add value.
- having input on policies and practices that are socially, economically and culturally appropriate.
- deepening understanding of how development activities affect women and benefit from their involvement.
- helping youth discover that they play a significant role in the communities’ future.

Many projects were implemented in areas where Metta works that prioritised poor and marginalised farmers and people living in 3 regions (Ayeyarwady, Sagaing and Yangon) and 4 States (Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan [northern and southern]) to address this objective. Myanmar’s geography and soil varies greatly throughout the project areas, so projects are uniquely designed for growing crops and fruit and forest trees in both upland and lowland areas.

Agriculture and forestry projects focused primarily on growing rice and other crops that would increase the food supply by reducing the food shortage as much as possible. Establishing a baseline for the food supply across all the project areas is difficult, however, food supplies steadily increased in all the areas because the yields increased as a result of using the FFS techniques and planting better quality seeds. Many family incomes increased which could be used to buy food; other families borrowed from local rice banks or a revolving fund at reduced interest rates. The discussion of the projects is separated into two parts, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Livelihoods.

“Food sovereignty is the right of people to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems.”

Nyeleni Forum for Food Sovereignty, 2007
**Food Sovereignty**  
**Agriculture and Community Forestry**

A total of 11,583 farmers from 450 villages participated in upland and lowland agriculture projects (agriculture and forestry) through FFS, Farmer Led Extension (FLE) courses and Upland Agriculture and Community Forestry (UACP) involved farmers that were familiar with natural resource management practices and new technology. The projects focused on adapting climate smart ecologically and environmentally friendly practices, in addition to elevating local women’s roles in development activities.

Crop yields did increase in all areas with upland rice increasing on average 5 – 10 baskets per acre and lowland and on average 10 – 20 baskets. The food supply for 50% of participants has increased by 2 – 3 months. A variety of fruit and vegetables was also planted and harvested that expanded the food that was available and improved nutrition.

Seedlings were grown and distributed by two central nurseries and a total of 81 community nurseries. The local communities grew more than 960,000 seedlings which had survival rates ranging from 76 – 83% depending on the area. Seeds and seedlings were suited to the specific location with mangroves and other fruit trees being grown in the Ayeyarwady delta and varieties of fruit and forest trees being grown in the other areas. The community nurseries also grew vegetable seedlings which local people planted in their kitchen gardens. The food crops and profits also increased the food supply.

Forming community forest groups and registering their land to stop it from being confiscated were the primary focus of community forest projects. Fifty three (53) villages had community forestry projects on a total of 1,281 acres that directly benefited 13,713 persons. Forty nine (49) community forests were established and the survival rate of trees planted ranged from 60% in the Ayeyarwady delta, to 82 and 92% in Kachin, Kayah, and southern Shan states and Sagaing region. A significant accomplishment is that 3 community forests received approval and 17 are in the application process.

**Sustainable Livelihoods**

Metta is actively supporting opportunities for people in various parts of the country to have viable and meaningful opportunities to earn a living that will support them for the long term. Establishing local livelihood projects have been a part of Metta’s programming for many years, yet a combination of factors including land confiscation, debt, local economic instability and local opportunities for employment create conditions for people to leave their home communities in search of work elsewhere.
The uniqueness of Metta’s approach for the livelihood programmes is that the local people choose the option that they believe is best suited for their circumstances and receive intensive project management training to learn the skills necessary for their projects to be successful. There are two broad categories of projects that provide an operational framework for communities to use which are: CCDP – Community Cluster Development and CBI – Community Based Initiatives.

During the reporting period a total of 189 villages initiated new livelihood projects that directly benefitted 23,837 persons living in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, northern and southern Shan states and the Ayeyarwady and Yangon regions. The approach most frequently used was community based initiatives (CBI) in 156 villages. The specific type of project varies from raising livestock (goats, chickens, pigs) to having fisheries, small shops, bicycle/motorbike repair shops, livestock banks (buffalo), making and selling local products (quince syrup, dried fruit, juices and organic products), handicrafts/sewing, rice banks, revolving fund, trading to name a few.

**Research, Training and Learning Centres**
Metta has established three research, training and learning centres. The centres are essential as being regional hubs located in rural settings where farmers, staff, and partners can live and learn through attending workshops and training sessions on specific topics such as land law, land rights; farmer led extension courses; conducting research on specific crops, as well as comparing the chemical fertilisers with organic fertilisers and testing farming techniques. The three centres, CARD in Kachin state, Naung Kham in southern Shan state and the Bago Centre for Development Workers in the Bago region, all use eco-friendly and environmental conservation practices such as renewable energy, separating garbage for composting and recycling, and organic farming methods to grow rice, vegetables, fruit and forest trees. Their facilities are constructed from a combination of natural bricks, recycled materials and new construction materials which were locally sourced. All three centres are growing vegetables that are eaten at the centres and are for sale; they also raise some livestock. The CARD and Naung Kham centres both have central nurseries which grew fruit and forest seedlings which were distributed to community nurseries.
The centres hosted a total of 183 workshops and training sessions, as well as community events and welcomed visitors with nearly 5,900 participants some of whom may have attended more than one session. The Bago Centre hosted a broader spectrum of workshops in addition to those related to agriculture and livelihood of which 29% were about project management, 22% were about organisational development and 13% spiritual development. Some highlights for each centre are:

CARD constructed natural mud buildings to preserve local seeds and as lodging for persons to stay.

The Bago centre hosted a film festival focusing on environment education for one primary school attended by 250 students and 7 teachers. Local farmers also requested an exchange with farmers in the southern Ayeyawady delta area because growing conditions are similar to those in the Bago region. Nineteen (19) farmers participated in the four day exchange.

2. ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Providing essential services in Metta’s programme areas that reach the most remote and needy populations are one of their highest priorities. Projects in these areas focus on improving the standard of living and quality of life. Essential services cover a spectrum from providing access to clean water, sanitation and healthcare services to introducing preschool education and improving the rural infrastructure and are described as follows:

WASH - providing access to clean, potable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Pre-school education by increasing the value and opportunity for local children under the age of 5 years to attend a locally managed Early Childhood Care Education and Development (ECCS) centre. Safeguarding and protecting children is integrated into the early childhood focus.

Public health services that includes supporting local HIV and AIDS initiatives.

Naung Kham centre’s new training hall

Naung Kham celebrated its 12th anniversary and was able to offer more training this year because a second training hall had been constructed. Some of the community activities included working with local people to preserve the Naung Kham lake and collaborating on a waste water management system.
Upgrading the rural infrastructure through repairing and construction initiatives on roads, bridges, jetties and walkways, and public facilities such as libraries and clinics.

**WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

The WASH projects conducted intensive assessments of local villages’ water sources and hygiene practices before villages were selected and projects began. During the reporting year 9 villages experiencing severe water shortages in southern Shan state initiated water projects. Their commitment was strong as they wanted their communities to have a safe clean water source that was readily available. Six (6) villages have constructed their water systems and have access to clean water, while 3 villages are still in the process of constructing their systems. Each of the 6 villages implemented a gravity flow water system where water can now be drawn from 56 water stands supported by a system of pipes, storage reservoirs and water tanks. Five model latrines were built in 6 villages and four villages built a total of 139 more latrines.

Now a total of 4,168 beneficiaries (52% females) have access to clean drinking water that can be fetched in 5 minutes. The average time to fetch water before the systems were constructed took 19 minutes. Indicators from the pre-KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice) survey examined healthy hygiene behaviours that included: time taken to fetch water, incidence of diarrhea, hand washing practices after using the toilet and before preparing food, house cleanliness, whether families drank boiled water and had sanitary latrines.

The WASH projects’ success relies on several factors including community ownership, the capability of management committees, and raising the awareness and practice of hygiene habits. In order to ensure that the water systems are successfully managed and maintained an intensive hygiene education awareness campaign was launched throughout the communities and in the schools that supported using healthy cleanliness practices.

Hygiene facilitators made many presentations in project villages so the information about having good hygiene habits was available to the majority of villagers, including children. The hygiene awareness campaign presented a total of 54 sessions in all 9 villages. This includes reaching on average 73% of villagers in 6 villages where presentations were given 8 times. Hygiene awareness training was presented 3 times each in the remaining 3 villages.

Following the training many local people’s, including children’s, behaviour has changed, particularly washing hands before eating and after using the toilet. The time for work also increased as the time to fetch water decreased. These impacts and more will be reflected in the post KAP assessment that will be conducted later.

*(Please refer to the Humanitarian Response section for separate information about the WASH projects initiated in the humanitarian response in Kachin and northern Shan states.)*
Pre-School Education and Child Protection

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

Strengthening the education infrastructure through providing preschool age children access to quality education continues to be a primary focus. The education intervention is based on the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) model which has been used in Metta’s project areas for many years. This approach focuses entirely on actively supporting the young children’s healthy growth and learning abilities which involves raising parents, teachers and village officials’ awareness of early child development.

The profound impact of the ECCD projects is the attitudinal and behavioral changes that take place within families, by teachers and villagers as their value for the children’s abilities increases, fathers and mothers have more time available to work and earn an income when they know that their children are in a safe place attending pre-school. Other notable behaviour changes are that beatings by parents decreased, teachers patience and understanding of young children increased, and children overall say that they are happier because they are learning in a group setting with others their same age.

During the reporting year ECCD projects were initiated in 70 villages in 3 states (Kachin, Kayah, northern and southern Shan) and the Ayeyarwady region. A total of 1,845 children, with the mean average of 53% being girls, benefited from learning at the centres.

Responsive Education Partnership (REP)
The Responsive Education Partnership (REP) Project is designed to engage with non-state actors to expand the effectiveness and accountability of their local governance systems that specifically focuses on education. The pathway to improving access to education begins with boosting non-state actors’ public administration skills and commitment through inclusive participatory processes. REP ultimately aims to accomplish this by conducting administration trainings to build the capacity and responsiveness of community actors which will eventually improve access to quality education for thousands of girls and boys.

The project is taking place in areas of Machin and southern Shan states where it is administered by the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO), as well as the southern Shan state townships that are either part of or nearby the PaO Self-Administered Zone. The project works directly with the KIO and PaO National Organisation (PNO) both of which are non-state actors that have an established history of working alongside Metta.

REP created a curriculum of four public administration training modules, plus an additional review module which was aimed to build non-state actor capacity, and ultimately improve young people’s education in those communities. Chief among the topics included in the manual are effectiveness, transparency, accountability, coordination and communication, and capacity building to provide better services for local communities. These ideas are reinforced through each of the four modules.
which are divided into Introduction, Skills, Education in Context, and Moving Education Forward sections. The review module summarised and reinforced public administration concepts previously learned. The training materials for the modules are provided in Myanmar, Jinghpaw, and English languages as individual parts of a Basic Public Administration Manual.

The trainings emphasised the relationship between public administration and providing education services through discussing ideas such as organisational structure, public vs. private goods, and the roles played by different stakeholders. Facilitators and trainees also studied the education system situation in their areas together. In order to empower all stakeholders involved in local children’s education the final module covers coaching and mentoring skills, using a case-study-based approach. The trainings also was open to key civil society actors that were closely associated with the partners, including those at the community level (ECCD and school committee members), and CSOs, NGOs and networks (such as women, youth, blood donation, monastic, literature and culture, and education).

The public administration trainings in Kachin state began with a training of trainer (ToT) session in for key education officials from the division and township levels. Attendance was generally consistent across all five modules as more than 20 officials, all males, attended each session. Altogether 82 participants (71% male and 29% female) completed the multiplier training program for the first two modules. Additional training for both partners is scheduled to take place next year. The project also facilitated a strategic planning workshop for the KIO education department with 15 educator officers (all males) during which the new three year strategic plan for the KIO education department was developed; next year the PNO will engage in a strategic planning process.

**Safeguarding Children, Child Rights and Protection**

Metta has developed a policy regarding safeguarding children which has been addressed in some education projects and in the humanitarian response for communities in Kachin, Kayah, and northern and southern Shan states. The policy goal is “to create environments for children in areas where Metta works that is consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).” The scope of the policy applies to all staff (including volunteers and full-time staff) and partners affiliated with Metta which will be addressed at three levels – organisational, programme and partner. In order to effectively incorporate the policy at these levels Metta will build its organisational capacity to safeguard children through providing training, increasing resources, assessing risks to minimise any adverse effects on children and sensitising communities.

All the ECCD projects have a parent education component for peer educators who provide training and meet with families to help them understand their children’s development at a young age, as well as the value for early education. As a result of their effort many parents and villagers reported having a better understanding and appreciation for their children which manifested in stopping beating and shouting at them, showing them affection and gaining respect for what they are learning at the ECCD centres. These attitudinal shifts and behavioural changes directly contributed to increased value for the children and caring for them more which is a form of protection.

During the reporting year four of the education projects initiated activities related to child rights and child protection in 77 villages that were attended by an estimated total of 2,500 adults, including teachers, village leaders and parents, as well as 2,500 children. This was the first time many villagers had heard of child rights or protection concerns as staff thoughtfully presented concepts that were challenging to translate and grasp.

The projects reported many positive aspects of these community campaigns through which people’s awareness was raised regarding protecting children and at least 20 village committees signed a safeguarding policy. Other positive responses included teachers incorporating the new information into lessons. Local people in 11 villages of southern Shan state incorporated the Convention on the Rights of the Child activities into PaO National Day celebrations which both surprised and delighted audiences to see their children perform publicly. This was a new experience for children to perform before local audiences and commented that the children were ‘brave’ to do it and wanted to continue having children’s performances during future national day celebrations.
The response to the humanitarian emergency in Kachin and northern Shan states also strategically focused on child safety by creating 21 child friendly spaces where 5,500 internally displaced children (IDP) between the ages of 5-14 years had a safe place to play and learn. People are living in crowded conditions in the IDP camps with little privacy. Consequently, living in close quarters under less than optimal conditions can create more opportunity for gender based violence and domestic violence to occur. With this in mind, training sessions on gender-based violence have taken place that reached a total of 7,387 persons including girls. Psychosocial support activities through community kitchens and counseling are also available to girls.

Positive Living Centres (PLS) to Support

Persons Living with HIV and AIDS
Community activists and health workers in Kachin state have been at the forefront of arresting the spread of HIV and AIDS, as well as other communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases for many years. Through strong coordination with significant stakeholders such as churches, monasteries, government health departments, local groups and international non-governmental organisations (INGO) providing healthcare assistance the prejudice and stigma has been minimised. In this environment where stigma about HIV/AIDS has been reduced provides the space for local people to live as normally as possible and having the freedom of movement to earn a living, participate in the social and religious events, and generally be more active in their communities.

A constant comprehensive effort that combines education, outreach, raising awareness and providing treatment or referrals is needed to confront the challenge faced by the population in Kachin state. Metta’s project supports 2 Positive Living Centres (PLC) where persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLH) can receive a wide array of services including counseling, outreach, home visits, nutritional supplements, education, referral, peer group support among others.

Children’s performance at PaO National Day celebration
These PLCs have the leading role in advocacy and networking with all stakeholders in order to ensure that all PLHs receive quality treatment and better services. Their advocacy efforts have resulted in stakeholders recognising the centres’ essential role in HIV prevention and care. One outstanding example of their efforts occurred when the government’s National AIDS program (NAP) became responsible for administering the antiretroviral therapy treatment in March 2014. It was at this time that NAP requested that the PLCs provide 3 experienced volunteers to provide counseling on a daily basis.

The 2 PLCs’ combined accomplishments are summarised below:

### Summary of Accomplishments for Two Positive Living Centres (PLC) Reaching 69 Villages

- 1,180 PLH registered with 51% women and 29 PLH newly identified
- 19 Total Self Help Groups (SHG) and 30 Local AIDS Committees (LACs)
- 7 Self Help Groups received livelihood grants that increased monthly incomes on average by MMK 51,750 in Waimaw PLC, and MMK 149,000 in the Mogaung PLC
- 1,036 PLH received home visits while 969 received outreach services
- 5,955 people reached in 46 public awareness sessions
- Distributed approximately 2,500 health information leaflets and 4,000 condoms
- 4 day summer camp attended by 78 children 64% girls
- Youth forum at CARD attended by 57 youth

### Rural Infrastructure

Infrastructure improvements and development are uneven through various areas of Myanmar. Strengthening the basic infrastructures will make it possible to access services closer to home as well as other areas and more easily connect with market links.

Village development plans are incorporating strengthening the local infrastructure according to the community’s priorities, for example, in the areas of health care, education, road construction, bridges, walking paths, and so forth. In some areas of southern Shan state water taxes are supporting the maintenance of local water systems and replaced latrines. Some projects in northern and southern Shan state and the Ayeyarwady region have helped provide housing for teachers. Projects in various locations have planted trees, built bridges, repaired roads, made pedestrian paths, repaired a jetty and renovated a primary and middle school. Other projects have also set up funds for health care that prioritise pregnant women.

Generally, funding for infrastructure projects are being supported with some funds allocated through the project, by contributions made by local people which are both in-kind (labor, materials) and financial, as well as by profits from income generating activities.

### 3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Metta’s humanitarian mandate is to respond to humanitarian emergencies in a timely manner as effectively and efficiently as possible, and has been one of the first responders in its programme areas. Their approach promotes and enhances the local organisations’ capacity to respond while adhering to international humanitarian principles and standards. Overall, Metta focuses on positively impacting the affected populations through addressing the entire cycle of humanitarian needs when possible.
Metta is a member of the 9 local non-governmental organisations (NGO) that formed the Joint Strategy Team (JST) in 2012 which is responding the ongoing emergency in Kachin and northern Shan states. The JST’s strategically coordinated response maximises each member’s ability to respond without duplicating efforts and continues to reach affected persons throughout the conflict area. The JST’s concerted advocacy efforts have resulted in providing comments on the national level humanitarian policy and practices, especially regarding “voluntary, safe and dignified return and resettlement” of IDPs, as well as influencing donor policies.

During the reporting period 2 humanitarian emergencies took place in Metta’s project areas that were both as a result of violent armed conflict that caused people to be displaced from their homes in Kachin, northern and southern Shan states. The emergency in Kachin and northern Shan states is in its fourth year, whereas the emergency response in southern Shan state took place over a two month period during July and August 2014.

**Response in Kachin and Northern Shan States**

The emergency response in Kachin and northern Shan states began four years ago in June 2011 after the ceasefire agreement between the Myanmar government and the KIO was broken. The armed conflict continues to force people to flee from their homes in search of a safe haven. During the reporting period the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) in 46 camps receiving humanitarian assistance from Metta’s programmes increased to 36,905 or 16% from the previous year.

The specific programme sectors through which the IDPs receive an array of diverse types of assistance included:

- unconditional cash grants
- shelter
- education in emergencies
- protection
- WASH
- livelihood
- capacity building

A total of 31,104 persons of which 56% were women received unconditional cash grants to purchase food and supplement other expenses such as health care and education. All these persons received MMK 7,000 per month for up to 4 – 5 months. Forty one (41) camps’ water and sanitation systems were improved through WASH programmes by increasing their clean water supply and facilities for washing hands and latrines that benefitted 27,326 persons.

Prominent among the concerns are protecting the IDPs safety inside and outside the camps. The protection programme sector concentrates on increasing the safety of persons who are most vulnerable. A total of 19,872 persons including women, girls, children, persons with HIV & AIDS and other extremely vulnerable persons benefited from the protection services provided. Services included 21 new child friendly spaces for 5,500 children; presenting training on gender based violence and reducing the risk of disasters; as well as conducting safety audits, offering counseling and holding activities at community kitchens.

The education in emergencies sector directly benefitted 17,114 IDPs including 13,222 students, teachers and parents/caregivers. This sector provided stipends for 148 volunteer ECCD teachers for 2 – 10 months depending on the camp. Stipends were also provided by other organisations but often did not fill the gap for volunteer ECCD teachers.

Specific information by programme sector is summarised in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Direct Beneficiaries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unconditional cash grants</strong></td>
<td>- 100% received MMK 7,000/month for a maximum of 4-5 months including: 48% food; 20% education; 15% other basic needs</td>
<td>31,104 IDPs with 56% women</td>
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| **Shelter** | - Constructed 448 new units for 448 HH  
- Renovated 108 units and 1 IDP boarding house  
- Constructed 3 long communal kitchens | 556 HH or 3,440 persons including 1,200 boarding school students |
| **Education in Emergencies** | - Constructed:  
  — 11 learning spaces and extension at 1 government school  
  — 7 ECCD centres  
  - Provided a total of 148 ECCD volunteer teachers and 229 volunteer primary, middle and high school teachers with stipends for 5 months  
  - Conducting extensive training for teachers and parents/caregivers  
  - Distributed student kits, learning materials, teaching resources and information on parent education, school furniture and 5 microscope sets | 17,114 IDPs with 13,222 students, teachers and parents/caregivers |
| **Protection** | - Created 21 child friendly spaces for 5,500 children between the ages of 5-14 years  
- At least 574 extremely vulnerable persons benefitted from support which included PLHV  
- Intensive training on protection and disaster risk reduction reached 160 IDPs  
- Increased awareness of gender-based violence (GBV) reaching 7,387 persons and provided counseling to 284 persons  
- 6,251 IDPs participated in community kitchen activities at 8 camps  
- Conducted safety audits that identified dangerous places | 19,872 IDPs including women, girls, children, PLHV, and extremely vulnerable persons |
| **WASH** | - 17 gravity flow water systems; wells – 5 dug and 11 tube; pumps – 6 motors and 50 hand pumps; 62 washing and bathing spaces, 102 hand washing facilities; 100 tap stands; water tanks: 137, 22 overhead, and 28 semantic; 384 latrines; plus hygiene training, waste bins and cleaning materials | 27,326 IDPs from 4,999 HH in 41 camps |
| **Livelihood** | - Borrowing from revolving funds amounts ranging from MMK 80,000 – 250,000 given to individuals or groups receiving from MMK 1,000,000 – 2,500,000. Most income is spent on children’s education.  
- Projects most frequently chosen by 1,852 HH were raising pigs or chickens, agriculture, and having small grocery stores. | 4,632 HH |
| **Capacity Building** | - Intensive training provided on a range of topics including: hygiene, child protection, nutrition, first aid and specific training for managing livelihood projects. | 4,602 IDPS |