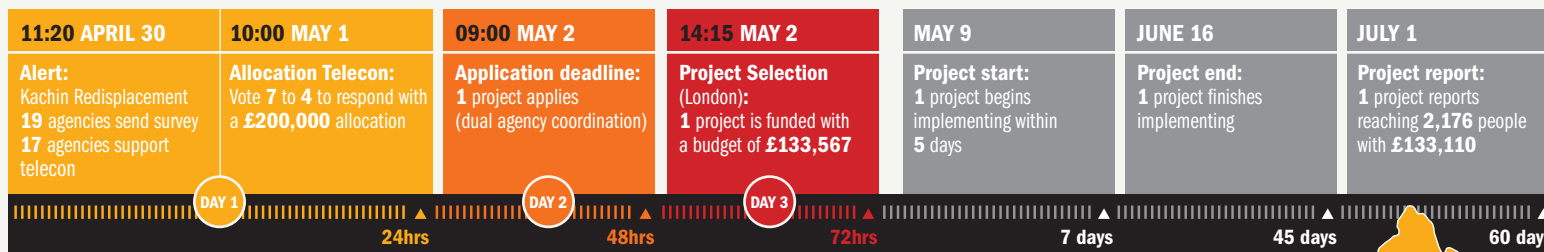
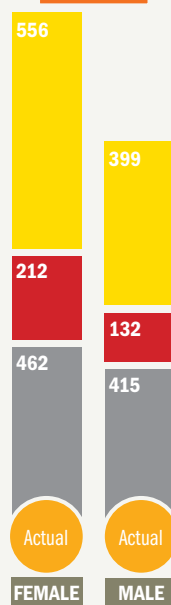


RESPONSE TIMELINE

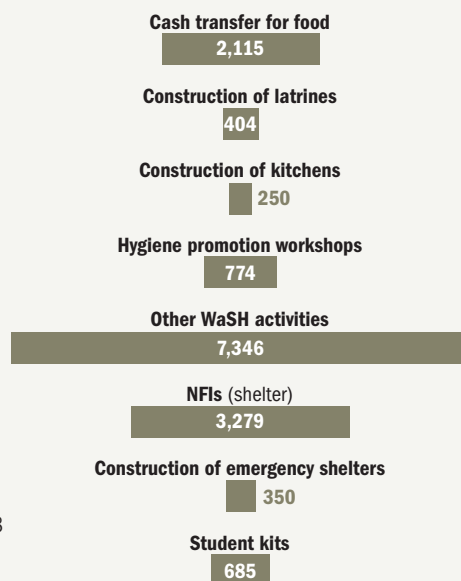


BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE REACHED

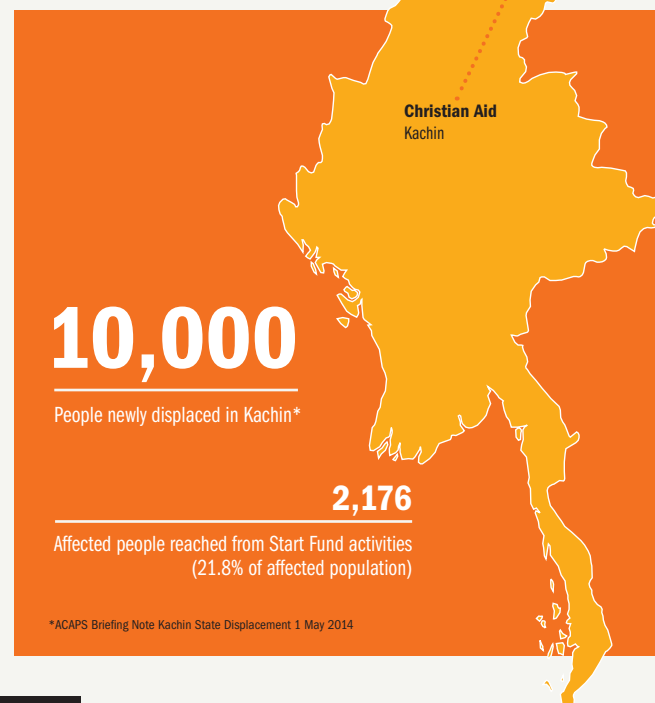
Individuals



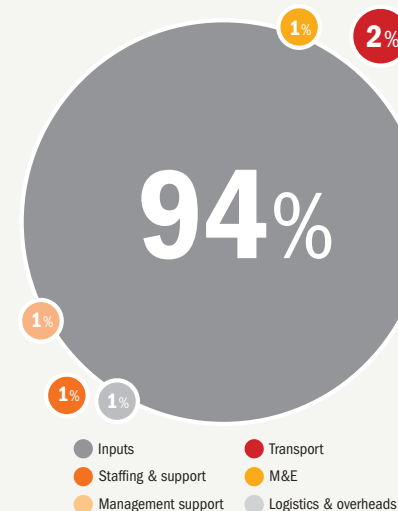
Activities



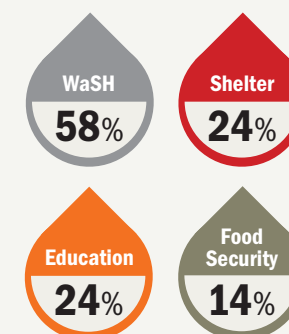
COVERAGE



BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS SPENT






SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



PROJECT TIMELINE



LEVERAGING RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSE		
	Pre-Start Fund	Trocaire (£87,000)
	During Start Fund	
	Post-Start Fund	
	Details of additional response	Metta ensured that the funding received from Trocaire and Christian Aid funded different aspects of the overall project
PROJECT DETAILS	Implementing Partner	 Metta
	Existing presence	In area of intervention
	Procurement	Local
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 513 households received kitchen utensils through a voucher system and 429 received bedding materials and hygiene kits in 2 IDP camps 12 temporary latrines, 6 bathing facilities, 70 emergency shelters and 1 communal kitchen with 52 cooking spaces constructed 23 semi-permanent latrines constructed in Nam Kham and Man Win Gyi 8 water tanks, 2 water stands, 2 gravity flow water supply systems and 24 rain water collection tanks installed 868 IDPs trained in 10 rounds of hygiene promotion sessions with 85% practicing good hygiene after training 927 families received unconditional cash transfers for food for two months in Nam Kham, Muse and Man Win Gyi 686 students received student kits to supply educational materials for three months
	Additional Information	Project outputs changed during the course of implementation as new WaSH and education needs arose as a result of increasing IDP populations and new camps. Fluctuating populations in the camps and IDP movement meant that some of the targeted people were not reached, although overall numbers were greater than anticipated.



Intervention Summary:

Fighting erupted between the Myanmar Army and Kachin Independence Army in April 2014, displacing 10,000 people in Southern Kachin State. They joined almost 96,500 IDPs in Kachin, one of the most heavily mined areas in the country, just before the monsoon rains began.

By coordinating the response through Metta, a local partner already working on the ground, activities to address severe shortages of food, shelter, hygiene items and basic WaSH facilities began within days. Interviews with IDP families informed assessments, and construction locations were identified by respective camp management committee members in Nam Kham, Muse and Man Win Gyi. Local procurement of materials enabled construction to begin before the rains came. During implementation, Metta paid special attention to IDP children and newly displaced people.

The response emphasised integration of activities across sectors to meet assessed and newly arising needs. This required coordination between 9 organisations, local authorities and camp management committees. Coverage of households in the camps was thus able to reach nearly 100% for NFIs and 80-90% for facilities constructed. Hygiene promotion workshops increased utilisation of services, and unconditional cash grants played a central role in decentralising the provision of aid and increasing the effectiveness of limited funds.

The Start Fund grant was almost entirely spent on project inputs (94%) and reached 21.8% of those newly displaced with £133,110. Adaptable programming provided for acute nutrition, hygiene and shelter needs while responding to the changing priorities of the affected population.

Lessons from the Response:

Unconditional cash grants increased the effectiveness of resources in meeting the needs of the IDPs.

- It was reported that IDPs received rice, oil, salt and beans from the WFP already. Cash transfers for food allowed families to supplement this with vegetables, meat and other supplies.
- Monitoring visits found extremely limited access to livelihood support in the camps. Cash transfers for food enabled rapid targeting of the most vulnerable (eg elderly and pregnant women) and allowed IDPs to make their own choices about provision of basic needs.

Flexibility of agreed activities and outputs allowed the project to adapt to the needs of the IDP communities.

- The original project planned protection activities, but Metta learned that education materials were urgently needed to enable students to continue studying and adapted activities accordingly.
- During implementation, urgent needs arose in two new camps, Muse KBC and Muse RC. By redistributing activity budgets, Metta provided more shelters and NFIs than planned to meet those needs.

Rapid and local provision of assistance prevented compounding problems.

- In April and early May, local authorities announced a diarrhoea outbreak. Partly as a result of immediate construction of latrines, there were no morbidity cases due to diarrhoea or dysentery.
- Heavy rains increased access issues throughout the project and slowed construction projects. By hiring IDPs for construction and utilising locally available materials, Metta's technical support team could build capacity of IDPs, provide livelihood support and finish construction promptly in more locations than anticipated.