

A photograph of two young women smiling and laughing in the rain. They are holding a large purple umbrella with a white floral pattern. The woman on the left is holding the handle of the umbrella. They are both wearing white shirts with teal vests. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with rain falling around them. A large orange diagonal shape is on the left side of the image, and a grey diagonal shape is on the right side.

Annual Report 2014-15



KARUNA MISSION SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

Message from Director

Dear partners and colleagues in Christ,

The end of 2015 and beginning of 2016 bring much joy, happiness and hope to Myanmar people and we the KMSS family welcome this celebrative moment with this 2014 and 2015 KMSS Annual report.

With the support of committed partners and fraternal guidance by the Catholic Bishops' Conference of Myanmar (CBCM), KMSS family is progressively implementing its ministry of diakonia. This two years accomplishment collectively portrayed the work of KMSS network which not only served the people of their basic needs but also accompanied and to certain degree, protected and defended the poor and marginalized from various risks and challenges.

Concerted efforts, cooperation and collaboration among 17 offices are the corner stones of those achievements and yet, there are many stories that might not be able to capture in this tiny document. However, all the information in this report touches the different facets of KMSS mission and believes to convey the very message of "love, peace and joy" to the readers on behalf of the people KMSS served.

As chair bishop expressed, the country change call upon Catholic Church of Myanmar and KMSS to serve and protect the people more who are at the highest pressure of social and spiritual suffering. The people of Myanmar are not fully enjoying their citizen rights. To uphold the human dignity, the integral and sustainable human development is the vehicle that will bring the goodness of God to the mankind.

KMSS believes in the ministry of "Serving, protecting and defending People Rights" which ultimately conveys the true value of Caritas. In the spirit of solidarity, we may walk the journey of Promised and Prosperous Land together with the last, the lost and the least people of Myanmar.

We would like to thank the national team for their time and energy invested and the colleagues from diocesan offices for provision of valuable data and information. This 2014-2015 annual report realized through their collective hard work.

KMSS is dedicated to the Nation building of Myanmar through its 2016-2018 strategic plan. May God bless the witness that KMSS and its partners bring to the people of Myanmar.

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Message from Chair Bishop



I am pleased to present this Annual Report of Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS) for the year 2014-2015. I am sure that our readers will see in this report more risky works were done by the Karuna staff and substantial amount of money was spent for the sector of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency relief.

Myanmar has been in the international radar for the last five decades. After long nights of terror and inhuman suffering caused by manmade disasters and natural disasters, the country has taken a road to reform, expanding democratic space, increasing access to human rights and engaging constant dialogue with antagonistic ethnic groups in peace making. We, the Catholic Bishops of Myanmar rejoice with

our people.

Yet challenges remain for Myanmar as a nation. More incidences of displacement, migration and poverty are increasing due to armed conflicts, unjust land laws and discriminatory laws. Facing all these challenges, the church in Myanmar as body of Christ who came not to be served but to serve (Ref. Mt 20:28), is able to respond to the spiritual and physical suffering of the least people through Karuna Mission Solidarity and Service (KMSS) and other Episcopal commissions with the support of our partners. This report shows parts of the reality of the life of the people in Myanmar.

This is a moment of grace and gratitude. We wish to thank all our partners and colleagues for their supports and prayers, I would like to encourage each and every one of you to continue to work together to uphold the dignity of human persons to promote integral and sustainable human development for our brothers and sisters in Myanmar.

Bishop Raymond Sumlut Gam
Chairman of Karuna Myanmar

Vision

Our people transformed into mature, self-reliant, holistically developed local communities in solidarity with the church.

Mission

To serve the poor and the needy by motivating and empowering them towards quality and dignity of life based on the social teachings of the church.



Timothy Rumbaut/Caritas

Introduction

"We have a democratic cocktail of hope, expectation and opportunity. As the world reels from terrorism and brink of international war and Europe itself is in the throes of refugee crisis, today in Myanmar we have hope" Cardinal Charles Bo.

With its promise to transform impoverished Myanmar after more than 50 years of control by the army, the NLD won 80% of contested seats in November 2015. Despite the NLD's landslide, the army is still powerful and Miss Suu Kyi's power will be restrained. In her fragile but firm hands, she holds the hopes of the millions. Democracy has arrived but problems remain.

Myanmar is a country at the crossroads of great challenges and opportunities. Myanmar holds great promises. In this transitional Myanmar of hope and aspirations, KMSS today is a confident network of 16 dioceses and is very well positioned to take up the challenges and opportunities of Myanmar. We now have a registered profile and are active player in the vibrant civil society of Myanmar. We have proven ourselves in man-made and natural disasters response – in Nargis and in the recent flood disasters. In the Kachin conflict internally displaced people (IDP) camps nearly 60 percent of the people receive service delivery through Karuna network. In Myanmar, 2015 was a year of disastrous floods and landslides caused by Cyclone Komen. KMSS tapped into its extensive reach of its Dioceses in the flood and landslide affected communities to provide food, WASH kits, shelter, Education and livelihood assistance to 55,268 flood and landslide affected people in 200 villages across 6 dioceses.

KMSS's Network by virtue of its diversified portfolio of projects and presence in all the 14 states/regions of Myanmar, supported communities through programs aimed at improving livelihoods and incomes; prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases; early childhood development; life skills and vocational skills for youth workforce; building community resilience to disasters; relief and rehabilitation of communities affected by disasters; supporting internally displaced people; and protection of children and people at risk of trafficking. Over the last four years, KMSS Dioceses in Kachin and N Shan State are working in Government and Non-Government controlled areas (GCA & NGCA) of the conflict area to support communities with their food needs, non-food items, WASH, IDP camp management, construction and rehabilitation of schools/learning spaces, medicines, and other activities.

As we move forward towards a future of hope and freedom - Serving, Protecting and Defending people's rights is the foundation on which the KMSS's 2016-18 strategy is based.

"I haven't given up, and I'm very thankful to KMSS for so many things. But, I miss my home" Laphal Nan Lum, Kachin conflict displaced person.



Thomas Trendelenburg/Caritas

Hope & Human Dignity to All

In 2014-2015, KMSS Network reached over 463,000 people through our work in 16 Diocesan Offices

Major strength of KMSS Network is its extensive network. KMSS is a network of 16 Dioceses organized into three ArchDioceses.

As the Dioceses work in all the 14 states/ regions of Myanmar, we are able to reach out to the often neglected and out of reach vulnerable communities and families. Through the various parishes of the Dioceses, KMSS Network is constantly in touch with the needs and aspirations of the people and is able to extend its support.

Lu Nan likes English most of all and wants to be a singer when she's older – singing in English, Burmese and her native Kachin. Her family was worried about paying for pens and books. KMSS is supporting her education.



Thomas Thachard/Caritas



Thomas Thachard/Caritas

The Shang Hykeh family appreciates the support. Their home was destroyed by mortar fire in August when peace talks faltered. "We feel safe now, and we have access to clean water," they say.

2,246

We work across 2,246 villages of 111 townships from all the 14 states/ regions of Myanmar.

22 Million

KMSS Network of 16 Dioceses and the National Office in 2014 & 2015 combined managed total fund of USD 22,980,731 from 76 donors.

165

Implemented 165 projects with 72 projects being managed through KMSS National Office and the rest of 93 projects were directly contracted by respective Diocesan Office.

48%

Caritas Internationalis confederation support makes up 48% of KMSS Budget. We also have sub-grant agreements with many INGOs and UN agencies providing 33% and 19% of the budget, respectively.

60%

In the Kachin conflict affected IDP camps, nearly 60% percent of the people receive service delivery through Karuna network.

Humanitarian

It's hard for displaced people like Laphai Nan Lum to maintain their hope of a better future. "I haven't given up," she says, "and I'm very thankful to KMSS for so many things. But, I miss my home and I am worried I may never return – it's been 4 years now. I want to go home."

The fate of thousands of displaced people in Myanmar's Northern Shan and Kachin states, who are caught up in conflict between government troops and ethnic armed groups is abysmal. Conflict has forced many to be born a displaced person; forced to flee, leaving their homes and school behind; poor health; and land and other resources taken away by fighting. After outbreaks of fighting in the last 4 years, the ceasefire agreement collapsed in 2011 summer. Ja Mai was a teenager when she fled her home in 2011, as the ceasefire began to unravel. "It's still not safe to return to my village, and I worry about the responsibilities I have had to take on. I support my three younger sisters with the money I make from my loom."

The Kachin conflict has created huge needs among the displaced people. KMSS Dioceses of Myitkyina, Bhamo and Lashio give cash grants, firewood for cooking and heating, tube wells and better drainage to improve sanitation, education supplies and food with support from WFP. We have established programmes to tackle the lack of work and money. We have rented some fields to house the IDPs and has opened our Churches for sheltering IDPs. Since the 2015 summer, the camps have been further swollen by new arrivals from the most recent fighting. Rosemary Pikko of Karuna says many families feel protected in the Karuna camps from v Church compound was the first place of refuge for some people. "

The protracted nature of the conflict and the uncertainty of returning to their homes is causing growing culture of living in a camp among the younger ones and the society as a whole is worried about the future. Alongside culture and community, education is another thing lost in the traumatic upheaval of displacement. We have made building schools a priority and are providing desks, chairs, teachers' wages and student kits. The kits are really important to parents of displaced children. They have so little money, many parents are worried about being able to pay for the basics –pens, pencils and paper. The student kits have at least taken that stress away. Kai Htang, who is 15 years old says, "I like school, because I learn here. I would like to be a schoolteacher myself."

Northern Myanmar is a remote area and focusing attention on the plight of its displaced people is difficult. There is much human suffering in the world at the moment, competing to be noticed and given respite.



Born a displaced person. That's the fate of many children in Myanmar's northern Shan and Kachin states – caught in the conflict between government troops and opposition fighters. KMSS builds new homes for their families.



Tommy Thachand/Caritas

Re-starting children's education is a KMSS priority. In ongoing conflicts, children lose out on their schooling – and their future. KMSS has given them desks and school supplies and has paid teachers' salaries.



Tommy Thachand/Caritas

When his cows were killed in crossfire, Brung Aung adapted to raising pigs with the help of KMSS. They take less space – important where land is scarce and littered with landmines.

Target Townships for Humanitarian Projects



79,669

We have supported about 80,000 IDPs of Kachin conflict living in 105 camps setup for people displaced from 41 Townships

228,678

With support from DFID and WFP, we provided 228,678 MT of rice for IDPs

3,850

We are supporting 3, 850 children by covering their education costs, paying teacher salaries and rehabilitating 16 school buildings for safe learning centers

48%

Caritas Internationalis confederation support makes up 48% of KMSS Budget. We also have sub-grant agreements with many INGOs and UN agencies providing 33% and 19% of the budget, respectively.

2,818

2,818 IDP families have received shelter support to improve their living conditions

4,316

4,316 ceramic water filter containers were distrusted in the IDP camps. We have also constructed toilets, water supply structures for improving WASH

2,250

To make IDP more self-reliant, we have provided livelihood support to 2,250 IDPs

Emergency Response & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

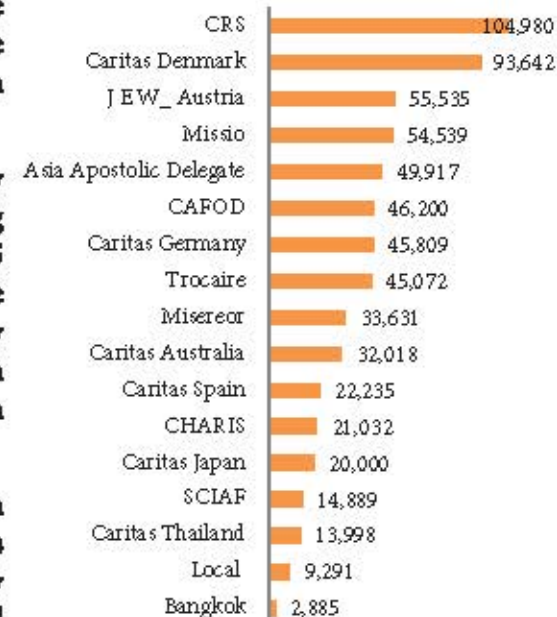
"Because we have a chain of 17 offices around the country we were able to get to work right away. We deployed Emergency Response Teams to Pyay, Yangon, Patheingyi, Kalay and Hakha Dioceses. In all of these areas we have the trust of the communities and of local government, plus the support of Caritas Internationalis when we asked for help. We've also learned a lot about emergency response since the devastation brought by Cyclone Nargis 7 years ago and we had plans in place." Francis Lynnpard is KMSS's Emergency Programme Manager in Myanmar.

The floods of 2015 will go down in Myanmar's history as the worst for decades. Government records actually suggest they've not been this bad for a century. July to November 2015 saw KMSS national office coordinating with the 6 Diocesan offices: Hakha, Kalay, Mandalay, Patheingyi, Pyay and Yangon to assist the victims of the 2015 flooding and landslides associated with Cyclone Komen across 8 States/Region. Seeing the dimension of the response needed, Caritas Myanmar requested Caritas Internationalis to assist them in mobilising the solidarity of its sister members. Quickly funded by Caritas and other partner organisations as well as using its Lenten Collection to bear the brunt of initial costs, KMSS was able to provide emergency response to 57,000 people in 200 villages.

Having addressed some of the most urgent needs right after disaster struck, we went back to communities in September 2015 to discuss the priorities for recovering a normal life. We are the only organization that is supporting shelter in the recovery phase in Hakha and Kalay Dioceses. We are supporting communities' self-recovery efforts towards incrementally living in Safe Durable and Appropriate shelter solutions during the winters and to transition to Durable Shelter options (i.e. Government Relocation Scheme). We have also provided rental support to extremely vulnerable families whose houses were completely destroyed and presently living in Rented Houses outside the camps. In addition to shelter, KMSS is helping rehabilitate and construct water supply systems for many of the flood and landslide affected villages.

Given the likelihood of higher frequency of emergencies due to climate change and seasonal floods in the foreseeable future, with potentially higher impact on poor and vulnerable, KMSS is helping communities of Yangon, Patheingyi, Pyay, Mandalay, Lashio, Kalay, Hakha and Keng Taung Dioceses to be better prepared for mitigating the effects of disasters through its Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) program. As natural disasters have a strong impact on livelihood capitals (human, natural, social, financial and physical), the CBDRR approach takes into consideration the mainstreaming of DRR into the livelihood sector. KMSS improves the dissemination of DRR messages in the communities by engaging teachers and students from schools. The CBDRR program that is in line with the national disaster management strategy and the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) will help selected rural communities not only to improve the resilience to hazards but will also facilitate strong linkages and alignment with government disaster management strategies and international standards.

2015 Flood Response Funding
(\$ 665,672)





Rice is the staple food here so Caritas Karuna staff and volunteers make sure there is some for everyone. The staff and volunteers welcomed people who ran as the floodwaters rose, accommodating them in churches and sending out Caritas evacuation teams and a mobile medical clinic.



In the village of Gaung Gyi, Father Pious of Caritas Karuna explains how emergency supplies will be distributed. There will be food, clean water and shelter for 120 000 people in 6 diocese in Myanmar under Caritas' emergency response programme.

Target Townships for Emergency Response & DRR Projects



57,170

57,170 people (13,268 households) assisted with food ration (rice, oil, salt and other basic needs)

33,598

33,598 people (7,602 households) assisted with emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Kits (hygiene kits, drinking water, water container, renovation of gravity flow system)

2,818

2,818 people (553 households) assisted with emergency shelter (plywood, tarpaulin, bamboo, zinc roofing) (Hakha Diocese only).

953

953 primary school students from 18 affected villages assisted with school kits (Kalay only)

200

200 farmers assisted with paddy seeds (Yangon only)

Livelihood

Agriculture and rural life, farmers and farmworkers have been longstanding concerns for KMSS. Many farmers in our target areas have lost farms to natural and man-made disasters, and many farmworkers are still denied the opportunity to live a decent life. Increasing concentration of land and production resources in the hands of few and growing commercialization are pushing some ahead and leaving others behind, the powerful take advantage of the weak, large institutions and corporations overwhelm smaller structures, and the production and distribution of food and the protection of land lie in fewer hands.

Livelihood projects of KMSS lead to improved food security, market based solutions to improving farm incomes, and financial inclusion for debt reduction. KMSS is working with rice farmers in the Delta, upland farmers in Chin state, dry regions of Mandalay and Sagain, and commercial farmers in eastern Shan State and Kayah State. Dioceses of Laikow, Yangon, Patheingyi, Pyaw, Mandalay, Kalay, Hakha, Taung Gyi and Keng Taung are very active with livelihood projects. The livelihood programs being implemented by these Dioceses includes provision of quality agricultural inputs, training on improved agricultural practices, capital and skills development for non-farm enterprises, market based agriculture development, construction and renovation of water system, terracing of uplands to reduce erosion, formation of microfinance saving group, paddy bank, seed bank, value chain group, and organic farming.

Pro-poor Market Based Value Chain Approach

Since 2010 KMSS is implementing a project on market approaches with value chain perspective that was developed as part of Cyclone Nargis rehabilitation efforts. The program strengthens the community based value chain groups, links the member farmers with the input supplier, increasing their market awareness and access to credit on favorable terms and interest that is determined by the members as part of savings and loans group. KMSS is assisting the Value Chain Groups from 34 villages to become Producer Associations for stronger voice and leverage for their product, improved decision-making and negotiation power. KMSS has also linked key market actors and farmer associations and establish contractual agreements with them to work together to address one or two key constraints for each value chain. For sesame, maize and banana crops, 13,087 farmers have been trained to adopt better farming and water management practices

Financial Inclusion

KMSS has long recognized the importance of increasing access to financial services as a means to achieve its outputs for both agriculture and non-agriculture livelihoods. With the principle of better options for the poor, KMSS has prioritized financial inclusion through savings and loans groups in 85 villages from 21 Townships. These savings & loans groups operate on the Grameen Model of Bangladesh benefitting a higher proportion of women who have used the loans for meeting their food, education, health and social needs. The 138 groups spread across 21 Townships have a cumulative savings of USD 138,200 benefitting 2,346 members. It is observed that women micro-finance members are able to generate more income on their own and greater role in business decision making, play a greater role in household generation of cash, and have a greater role in making major expenditure decisions.



Target Townships for Livelihood Projects



Ma July Moe: "The project committee bought 3 sets of loom machine and we received traditional loom training for 2 months with the local resource person. After the training, the project committee provided one set Loom Machine to me. I had to pay back the loan in 4 monthly instalments with 2% interest. Repayment system is very relevant to me because when I pay back loan, I only need to pay 4 times monthly. In the beginning, I find difficulty because loom and threads often broke. To repair loom, it take 2 and half days because the mechanism is from the other village. Now, I am able to manage the loom very well."



Pi Ngun Sung: "I am thankful to WFP and KMSS for providing this project for us when we are hopeless and there are very few job opportunities. By this CFA project we are not only received the cash but also become one and half acres of terrace land owner. I realized that after terracing our farm was easy to weeding and more fruitful than before. By implementing this activities, I can cultivate corn and vegetable such as cauliflower, onion and garlic on the develop farmland for our income generation and households' consumption. I hope that my family will be a self-reliant family in the future. It is WFP and KMSS-Hakha that energize the weak like our family, where a ray of hope we grasp. And, thanks a lot to the donor who I don't personally know."

13,087

For sesame, maize and banana crops, 13,087 farmers have been trained to adopt better farming and water management practices

138,200

The 138 groups are a rotating capital of USD 138,200

2,346

2,346 community members have formed 138 savings and loan groups

2

9 Value chain groups of 2 townships have come together to form 2 Associations which will oversee market linkages for their respective value chain groups

6

480 value chain group farmers from 16 groups have signed contracts with 6 agricultural input supplier

Education & Human Resources Development

In Myanmar, there are large disparities to access to basic education services, and long standing conflicts and excessive centralization have exacerbated the challenges many children face. The government of Myanmar has been reforming the national education system by leading the Comprehensive Education Sector Review process and developing new education law, policies and a National Education Sector Plan. These are aimed to help in decentralization of education system and improve education for children throughout the country. In Myanmar, there are large disparities to access to basic education services, and long standing conflicts and excessive centralization have exacerbated the challenges many children face. The government of Myanmar has been reforming the national education system by leading the Comprehensive Education Sector Review process and developing new education law, policies and a National Education Sector Plan. These are aimed to help in decentralization of education system and improve education for children throughout the country.

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

KMSS has been active in providing early childhood care and development services, improving quality of primary education, non-formal education and vocational training to some of the most disadvantaged children in Myanmar and has strengthened the capacity of teachers to improve the quality of education. The scale and scope of education activities varies across KMSS network, and Dioceses of Laikow, Yangon, Pathain, Taung Gyi, Bamaw, Mytkyina, Mandalay and Lashio have larger education projects. Since 2014, more than 2,121 children have been supported by ECCD program. The quality of education services has been enhanced through training and capacity building by training more than 145 teachers who have received ECCD Teacher training. Over 934 parents have also been trained in better parental practices and 68 community leaders have received training on leadership and management.

Community Development Scholarship

Misereor supported Scholarship program of KMSS has helped the students and youths from ethnic minority and remote areas successfully accomplished their study and courses, apply their learning and skill in social development work of community and church and upgrade the knowledge and skill in pastoral and social development work. The Scholarship program has transformed the University students to Social Development Workers as we need committed skillful future leaders who will take higher positions and responsibilities in their respective diocese. The strength of this scholarship program is provision of small grants to the scholarship candidates to develop a community based initiative. This small grants approach to scholarship program has given the scholarship candidates a practical lessons in analysing, problem solving and managing a community development initiatives.

Advocacy

The government of Myanmar has been reforming the national education system by leading the Comprehensive Education Sector Review process and developing new education law, policies and a National Education Sector Plan. Since the beginning of reform process, KMSS has contributed to the completion of various phases of CESR process and drafting of the National Education Sector Plan. We have been active advocates to ensure that the policies and laws being passed for the education sector reform are equitable, inclusive and in-line with the international commitments. KMSS has played an important role in key policy formulations that will have a significant impact on the future of the children – ECCD Policy, National Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) Policy and Strategic Plan and Disability Law. We will continue to engage in education sector advocacy initiatives by being a part of Education Technical Working Group.



I am IB Dar Li Phyo new staff from KMSS Mandalay working as a field facilitator and selected for Community Development Scholarship program. During the training I had opportunity to learn in house and out house training such as practical work, group work, Community Organizing, Project Planning, survey and assessment, proposal writing, monitoring and evaluation, report writing. Therefore, I had so many inputs from CD course. Thus, I understand on development approach and process very well because of the training course trained very well and very helpful in my work. Now, I am confidence to lead development activities and to speak in front of the audience without my senior staff and supervisor and also dealing with other. So, I become very happy person in social development work.

I am glad to share about the story of a special child whose development was progressing after attending in a preschool which is in our ECCD project area. His name is Zaw Zaw, 5 years old boy. Before he went to preschool, his physical movement was not in balance. He always looks dirty and untidy. His mother said it was not easy to make him hygienic. He could not have his meal without the help others. He only liked staying alone. After 4 months in preschool, gradually he became interested and little by little participated in group activities and then started playing happily with his classmates with the help of his teachers. Now his physical movement is improving, values his personal hygiene, and can have his meal without any help.



Target Townships for Education & Human Resources Development Projects



2,121

2,121 under 5 years old have enrolled into pre-schools organized by KMSS

1,550

We are supporting 1,550 youth get life skills training

52

346 community members have formed 138 savings and loan groups

2

Our Community Development scholarship program has helped 52 youth to become better project managers and development workers

934

Our parental education program has helped 934 parents to appreciate the value of education and raise awareness on better parenting and care practices

145

To deliver quality ECCD services, we provided 1 month training and refresher training to 145 teachers

267

Our non-formal education program has helped 267 out of school children to get basic education

Protection

Economic vulnerabilities, conflicts, environmental stresses, urbanization are some factors that are increasing the social vulnerability of the communities that KMSS is working with. KMSS's strategic direction recognizes that it is not enough to address only the income poverty and economic shocks, but also social vulnerability, thus taking into account the inter-relationship between exclusion and poverty. Social protection projects of KMSS are addressing not only vulnerabilities caused or exacerbated by crises but also increasing preparedness to future uncertainty.

Anti-Human Trafficking

Many migrants from Myanmar are trafficked into conditions of forced or bonded labour or commercial sexual exploitation into neighboring countries. KMSS is working with other Commissions of CBCM to strengthen community based anti-trafficking and migration program to protect the youth from abuse, exploitation and violence through awareness raising, safe migration, advocacy and networking. In addition, CBCM Commissions ensures a strong coordination mechanism at national level and regional level with local and international stakeholders for effective Anti-Trafficking and safe migration programs and policies.

Child Protection

Children in Myanmar are at risk of being trafficked, exploited (for sexual or other purposes) and abused. KMSS is working with young children and their parents or caregivers to strengthen their resilience and help them access child protection from Child Support Groups for activities on child rights and child protection, and support to vulnerable children and families. This integrated approach encompasses health, care and development, nutrition and economic strengthening as well as child protection. We also establish a systematic reporting and referral system for each case of a child who needs immediate or long term protection by using the resources of Community Support Groups and government departments such as Social Welfare, Health, Education, Police, Judges and General Administration Department at township level.

HIV/AIDS

We continue to work with HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups by awareness rising, supporting community based care and support, capacity building for staff and PLHIV and networking and advocacy with particular focus on general populations, Church Leaders, and PLHA and their affected family members. We are committed to serve the most marginalized people/ the risk groups (MSM, SW and IDU) in our future HIV/AIDS program. Our response to HIV will be rooted Catholic Social Teachings, with emphasis on the innate dignity of the human person and their right to flourish. We aim to provide care and reduce vulnerability to HIV at individual and family level and to bring about changes at community, societal and national level.

Mine Risk Education

Seven out of Myanmar's 14 States are contaminated with landmines, and mostly laid along border areas by Government and ethnic armed groups. Some displaced people are considering return but land mine contamination continues to pose a serious risk. Government's refusal to permit demining activities, difficult access to mined areas and mine victims also affects how aid reaches the mine-affected communities. Despite these challenges, KMSS is one of the few local or national organizations that have conducted mine action in Myanmar since 2006. KMSS raised awareness of landmines in IDP camps, trained communities and health workers on first aid for landmine victims. The effort has been rather limited and only carried out for a limited period of time and more needs to be done.



Mine Risk Education in IDP Camps

Hopes are higher now for the IDPs that they can return to their home with the ceasefire and new democratically elected government in place. Landmine contaminated village tracts and jungles continue to pose a serious threat to the lives of returnees. Government's refusal to permit demining activities, difficult access to mined areas has made it difficult for demining projects. KMSS is one of the few local or national organizations that have conducted mine action in Myanmar since 2006. KMSS raised awareness of landmines in IDP camps, trained communities and health workers on first aid for landmine victims.

Target Townships for Protection Projects



4,177

We provided safe migration and anti-human trafficking awareness as part of pre-departure awareness to 4,177 migrants

110

Community level anti-human trafficking awareness to members of 110 villages

766

CAAC awareness was raised for 766 community members

92

92 Community support groups have been formed to tackle child protection issues

153

Through our community support groups, we managed 153 child protection cases

33

Mine risk education was provided to members of 33 communities in conflict areas

2,064

2,064 IDP children were provided support for their education and 47 children provided reintegration support



Maung Maung Kaung, 22 Years

After failing my matriculation exam, with the help of my soldier friend I joined the Army. I was underage for the Army job but had to support my family to solve the livelihood difficulty of my family, get the salary and shelter and also to retake the matriculation exam. I've served over 2 years as a soldier. But I was not at the right age when I joined the army. So I can leave the army legally by the help of my brother in 2015. After leaving the Army, I got support from KMSS's Child Soldiers project for mobile phone repair training. After attending 2 months of training, I worked as an intern for a month. And now I am working as a staff at a mobile shop. Moreover I have a plan to attend the hardware training

Organizational Development

Since 2014, KMSS prioritized aligning KMSS Network's Human Resources and Finance & Accountability standards to CI Confederation's Management Standards (CI MS). With the inspiration of KMSS network leadership and support from the CI Confederation partners, KMSS developed Financial Management and Human Resource Management policies during the year 2015. In the finance and HR field were tapped to advise the Finance Policy and Human Resources Development Working Group comprising of Directors from different Dioceses. External technical experts consulted Directors from different Dioceses to develop policies based on Canon Law, CST & Civil Law and review fund management. In November 2015, KMSS Board of Directors endorsed the policies and in January 2016, Catholic Bishop's Conference of Myanmar (CBCM) unanimously approved the human resource management policy and financial management policy for KMSS network. Along with this, the administrative policy meant to apply in KMSS NO is also approved by CBCM.

Diversity of the KMSS Network's reach gives KMSS an incredible opportunity to capture and highlight the issues that are having impact on the lives of millions of people in various parts of Myanmar. We are developing our MEAL framework that will include a process to gather information and evidence that would be shared and used by KMSS Network for various policy engagement efforts. KMSS Network will use policy engagement and knowledge enrichment to help it continue to strengthen its work on land issues, protection of IDPs, rural credit, role of civil society and value chain among other important aspects of programs.



Catholic Social Teachings (CSTs) are at the base of KMSS actions. We are improving our ability to apply CST in day to day implementation of program activities. With support from the Animation Sector, Project Cycle Management training with CST principles has been piloted and will be scaled up in 2016-17. For dissemination of CST messages, relevant documents have been translated for training of staff and key leaders.

Through its extensive network of 16 Dioceses, KMSS Network works in close collaboration with several local civil society groups. For example in Chin State, KMSS has organized a partnership between sixty civil society groups who have agreed to work together to address various issues that they face in Chin State. Also, KMSS is an active member of Joint Strategy Team for Kachin conflict response, which comprises of various local NGOs and civil society actors. KMS will continue to strengthen its efforts to be an active member of Myanmar civil society for serving, protecting and defending people's rights.

KMSS has received provisional registration from the Ministry of Home Affairs in early 2015. All the documents that include endorsement by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of livestock and rural development for the final registration have been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw. We are following up and expecting to receive final registration document in this 1st quarter of 2016.

“

I'm 25 years old. I graduated in 2012. I'm a livelihood officer from KMSS Mawlamyine Diocese. Before I joined to KMSS Mawlamyine, I worked at youth commission for one year. I joined to KMSS Mawlamyine on 21 January 2014. Now, I understand and practice the value of human dignity from CST in the life as well as in my work. I become to understand that human dignity is very important value for a social worker. Without treasuring that value or embracing that value, we could not give our service to the vulnerable people or community effectively. said Khin Zaw Htwe KMSS Staff.

”

KMSS Strategy 2016-2018

Mission Serving & Defending People's Rights

Humanitarian

To serve the suffering people effectively and efficiently through Humanitarian support.
To reduce the impacts of humanitarian crises (natural and man-made disasters) by increasing disaster preparedness and emergency response.
Emergency and DRR (Environmental Care).
Defending victims' Rights in Humanitarian crises.

Development

To promote Human integral sustainable Development (social, political, physical, financial, economical, spiritual, environmental), through community mobilizing and empowering
To eradicate extreme poverty in all its forms by serving, accompanying, empowering people; transforming unfair systems and structures, and building national solidarity.
Social development: defending marginalised groups, promoting quality education, and access to health services
Personal: Ethical education, empowering women, promotion of ethical social leadership
Economic: income generation, labour rights, livelihood options

Justice & Peace

Defending the Rights of the most vulnerable people
Right to land and livelihoods
Fair share on national wealth and State/Nation social and investments budgets
Addressing conflict and promotion of durable Peace
Supporting a culture of Peace and Nation building

Organizational Professionalization

KMSS is manned by committed and capable Staffs who are able to strategize its mission which is founded on institutional values, policies, systems and procedures
To improve effectiveness and efficiency of KMSS by strategizing together all DOs and NO, and looking for synergies within other Catholic Church Commissions
Increase KMSS influencing Capacity through its strong advocacy, communication and its partnership engagement.

Serving, Protecting and Defending people's rights is the foundation on which the KMSS's 2016-18 strategy is based.

The strategic objectives are divided in Delivery Objectives (External) and Organisational Objectives (Internal). The Delivery Objectives refers to what KMSS will do to accomplish its mission in terms of direct action and service, which is what the world will receive and see from KMSS. The internal Objectives refers to how KMSS will prepare itself to efficiently deliver the external objectives. KMSS is committed to work under one single overarching plan that gives enough space and autonomy to the each of the 16 Dioceses to adapt it to its own context and with autonomy of implementation.

Each of these Specific Objectives will be developed under a programme portfolio that will be implemented at Dioceses level. National Office will provide strategic coordination on this programme portfolio based on this strategy.

To set these objectives KMSS has taken into account its own analysis of the external environment as well as its internal analysis of strengths and weaknesses, and the evaluation of the previous strategic plan. Also the Caritas Internationalis Strategic Framework and its five Strategic Orientations for 2015-2019 have been taken into account. Key was the inputs from different KMSS meetings over the last years and inputs from the participants from all the 16 Dioceses offices (DO) and the National Office (NO).at the strategic workshop.

KMSS approaches this Strategic Plan with a commitment of becoming a fully Professional Organisation, meaning that we will work with a strong commitment, common values and adequate knowledge and skills and the right management tools. KMSS is committed to work under one vision and one mission that will guide its work across all the Dioceses.

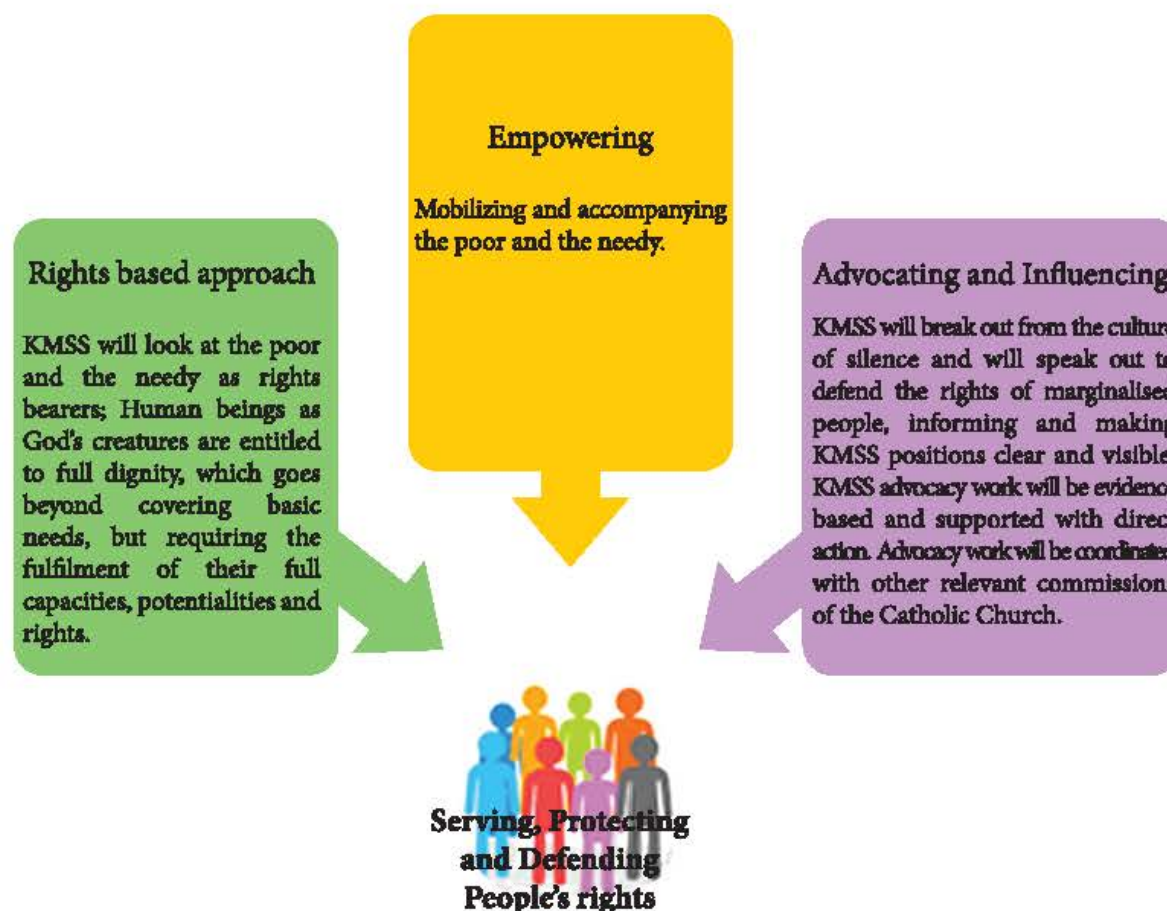
KMSS will achieve the strategy by adopting a three pronged approach that includes Rights based approach; empowering; and advocacy and influencing.

KMSS is committed to work under one single overarching plan that gives enough space and autonomy to the each of the 16 Dioceses to adapt it to its own context and with autonomy of implementation.

KMSS recognises that National Office (NO) should play a stronger role on strategic coordination based on this overarching Strategic national plan.

All KMSS Dioceses Offices takes ownership and responsibility on the implementation of this Strategic Plan and all and each of them together with the National Office (NO) are accountable for its implementation.

KMSS develops this Plan in order to act strategically, meaning achieving KMSS vision through the effective implementation of our mission in the most ethical and efficient way.

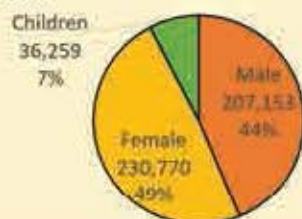


Financial Summary 2014-2015

| Dioceses | DRR | | Education | | Emergency Response | | Health | | Humanitarian | | Livelihood | | Social Protection | | TOTAL | | Total |
|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | 2014 USD | 2015 USD | |
| KMSS BANGKOK | | | | 254,737 | | | | | | | | | | | - | 254,737 | 254,737 |
| KMSS HANOI | | | | 16,364 | 4,541 | 31,456 | 49,992 | 231,787 | | | 384,763 | 94,722 | | | 439,301 | 424,329 | 863,631 |
| KMSS HPA AN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KMSS KALAY | | | 57,926 | 72,263 | 5,923 | 236,382 | 23,971 | 22,803 | | | 303,719 | 102,916 | | 44,274 | 391,539 | 478,643 | 870,182 |
| KMSS KENGSTUNG | | | 334,211 | 478,182 | | | 167,368 | 130,000 | | | 626,316 | 983,636 | | | 1,177,895 | 1,221,818 | 2,399,713 |
| KMSS LASHIO | | | | | 13,382 | 17,681 | | | 43,946 | 137,347 | | | | | 57,328 | 205,028 | 262,356 |
| KMSS LOIKAW | | | 161,251 | 94,144 | | | 150,221 | 100,147 | | | 53,837 | 5,707 | | | 365,309 | 199,993 | 565,307 |
| KMSS MANDALAY | | | | 9,672 | | | | | | | 39,310 | 31,959 | | | 39,310 | 41,021 | 80,341 |
| KMSS MANWANTHINE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KMSS MYITTHINA | | | | | | 2,391 | | | | 1,072,932 | | 127,513 | | 138,770 | - | 1,401,907 | 1,401,907 |
| KMSS PATHON | | | 35,974 | 50,044 | | | | | | | | | | | 35,974 | 50,044 | 136,018 |
| KMSS PEHON | | | 35,207 | 29,825 | 16,133 | 3,733 | 18,776 | 19,013 | | | 172,107 | 73,508 | 16,990 | 11,906 | 253,153 | 137,896 | 397,154 |
| KMSS PYAY | | | | | 713 | 323 | | | | | 107,422 | 130,707 | | | 108,140 | 131,030 | 239,170 |
| KMSS TAJINGON | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97,589 | 15,455 | 97,589 | 15,455 | 113,044 |
| KMSS TAJINGONGU | | | | 43,689 | | 3,753 | | 5,432 | | | | | | 4,389 | - | 57,863 | 57,863 |
| KMSS YANGON | | | 53,490 | 21,138 | | | 210,000 | | | | 66,140 | 39,337 | | | 334,630 | 110,526 | 445,216 |
| KMSS NO | 209,884 | 234,219 | 218,063 | 295,305 | 0 | 1,228,783 | 345,280 | 338,429 | 6,818,152 | 3,261,066 | 419,750 | 536,042 | 539,796 | 449,854 | 8,550,695 | 6,343,693 | 14,894,393 |
| TOTAL | 209,884 | 234,219 | 1,001,120 | 1,365,434 | 40,702 | 1,574,908 | 965,609 | 897,622 | 6,862,098 | 4,521,345 | 2,173,370 | 1,755,499 | 654,275 | 725,247 | 11,906,863 | 11,073,863 | 22,980,721 |

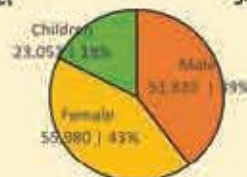
KMSS NETWORK (Including National Office)

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| # of Donors | 76 |
| Number of Projects | 165 |
| On-going | 78 |
| Completed | 87 |
| Multi-Diocesan | 72 |
| Direct | 93 |



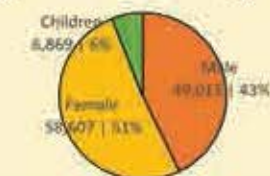
TAUNG GYI ARCHDIOCESE

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| # of Donors | 52 |
| Number of Projects | 55 |
| On-going | 25 |
| Completed | 30 |
| Multi-Diocesan | 21 |
| Direct | 34 |



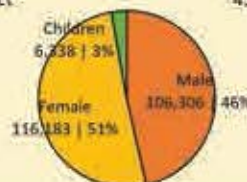
YANGON ARCHDIOCESE

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| # of Donors | 33 |
| Number of Projects | 34 |
| On-going | 16 |
| Completed | 18 |
| Multi-Diocesan | 20 |
| Direct | 14 |



MANDALAY ARCHDIOCESE

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| # of Donors | 74 |
| Number of Projects | 76 |
| On-going | 37 |
| Completed | 39 |
| Multi-Diocesan | 31 |
| Direct | 45 |



KMSS Organization

National Office

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Kengtung Diocese

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Lashio Diocese

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Our Supporters



Published April 2016. As far as possible, the information contained in this report is correct as of January 2016

Statistics are based on latest available figures from KMSS Programmes.

Monetary figures have been converted into US\$, using the exchange rate on 31 January 2016.

Data is consolidated from KMSS Diocese office reports. Because of time constraints, not all figures are based on audited accounts.

Thanks to everyone involved in producing this Annual Report.



KMSS

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