

Emergency appeal operations update 2

Myanmar: Floods

| | |
|---|--|
| Emergency appeal n° MDRMM006 | GLIDE n° FL-2015-000080-MMR & FL-2015-000089-MMR |
| Issue on 19 October 2015 Operations update n° 2 | Timeframe covered by this update: 25 August to 30 September 2015 |
| Operation start date: 11 August 2015 | Operation end date: 31 August 2016 (12 months) |
| Appeal budget: CHF 3,891,747 DREF allocated: CHF 298,478 Current expenditure: CHF 202,654 | Appeal coverage¹: CHF 3,029,211 (78%) Funding gap: CHF 862,536 (22%) Click here for donor response |
| N° of people being assisted (revised): 58 000 people (11,133 households) | |
| Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 30,000 active volunteers and 321 staff in its headquarters and 334 branches. Cumulatively a total of 1,432 Red Cross Volunteers from the branches have been mobilized for this operations, aside from the staff from the MRCS DM, Health, First Aid, Logistics, OD, Communications and PMER departments at HQ. | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: Supporting the MRCS in its response include: IFRC, ICRC, in-country Partner National Societies (PNS) which include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Swedish Red Cross. Multilaterally through the IFRC are: British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and the aforementioned PNSs which are represented in-country. Singapore Red Cross, and Thai Red Cross are extending bilateral support to MRCS | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries and agencies: Including the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Emergency Operations Centre, Recovery Coordination Committee • Technical clusters: Shelter/NFI/CCCM, WASH & Health • UN agencies: Including the UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Activities (UN OCHA), UN World Food Programme (WFP), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and UN Population Fund (UNFPA) • International organizations & NGOs: Including International Organization for Migration, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children and World Vision | |

Appeal history:

- 11 August 2015: An [Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on a preliminary basis for CHF 3,891,747 to support 58,000 people (some 11,600 households) over a period of 12 months.
- 4 August 2015: A [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) of CHF 298,471 was allocated to support the National Society in its initial response.
- This operation update provides an overview of the situation, progress made in relief and operational challenges.
- Revision of the emergency plan of action will be conducted at the end of October

¹ Hard and soft pledges, and in-kind donations.

Summary:

The torrential rains in Myanmar that started in mid-July 2015 have caused floods and landslides that have resulted in loss of lives, widespread displacement and loss of livelihoods. This was worsened by Cyclone Komen, which eventually made landfall in Bangladesh, which was sitting off the coast of western Myanmar bringing with it strong winds and further heavy rains. Of the 14 states in Myanmar, 12 have been affected.

As of 4 October, the NNDMC reports that 1,676,086 people have been temporarily displaced by floods and landslides in July and August. The majority of these people have since returned to their homes as flood waters have receded in most areas. A total of 132 people died: 125 during July and August, and 7 in June. Affected areas have suffered MMK 231.3 billion (US\$ 192.8 million) in direct economic losses. Additionally, 487,550 houses were damaged by flooding and 38,951 houses were destroyed. A total of 1,146,275 acres of farmland were damaged, of which 872,667 acres were destroyed; 494,892 acres have since been re-cultivated. The greatest number of destroyed houses is in Ayeyarwardy (19,114) and the greatest amount of destroyed farmland is in Rakhine (273,154 acres). Though communications have been re-established, few affected areas remain cut-off as they are affected by flood waters flowing south. Some areas in Sagaing state are still cut off, new rains swept away five bridges in Kalay area and Tamu area. Further, access to remote areas is still limited due to mud and sediments, hampering assessments and relief efforts.



Village Assessment before distribution of relief items
Photo: MRCS

MRCS, with its hundreds of active volunteers and branches across the country has been one of the biggest providers of humanitarian assistance in the country during the first month of the floods response. A key factor responsible for the good track record is the disaster preparedness stocks that were available and pre-positioned around the country, with emergency response team (ERT) trained volunteers ready to engage in providing relief. There are 28 warehouses in the country and most had just been replenished with stocks of relief items (supported in part by Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China earlier in 2015).



Provision of tent and other items to the women after childbirth at Aye Tha Yar village, Kalay. Photo: MRCS

From the very early days after a disaster was declared, volunteers in the 12 affected states/regions started distributing non-food items (NFI) available in the warehouses. To this day, 90,279 people (17,091 households) have received some form of material assistance from MRCS. These distributions included 15,640 people in 3,128 households in Sagaing and 9,209 people in 877 households in Chin. Click [here](#) for the summary of NFI distribution and location of intervention.

The initial plan (EPoA) was to focus the intervention in the four areas most affected, and declared as 'disaster areas': Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Rakhine (for Rakhine, ICRC would support MRCS). However, as more areas became affected, MRCS mounted a relief response in almost all states and regions, effectively widening the scale of the relief phase. The government proclaimed a swift transition to

early recovery, for which MRCS has decided to focus recovery programming under this emergency appeal in Chin and Sagaing States. These developments mean that there is need to adjust the plan of action and budget to fit the reality which MRCS now faces.

During this reporting period MRCS continued to provide relief assistance, including hard to reach areas like parts of Chin State. However, the primary focus switched to establishing integrated recovery programming, and setting up a new team and field office to take recovery forward.

MRCS' own local cash donations are now around USD 800,000. These will be programmed for recovery in Ayeyarwady Region (2 townships) and Magwe Region (2 townships). There is an agreement between IFRC and MRCS that MRCS will adopt the same framework for those areas as in the Appeal funded Hub (Sagaing, Chin) and IFRC will still support MRCS technically with that other work, to ensure consistency and appropriateness.

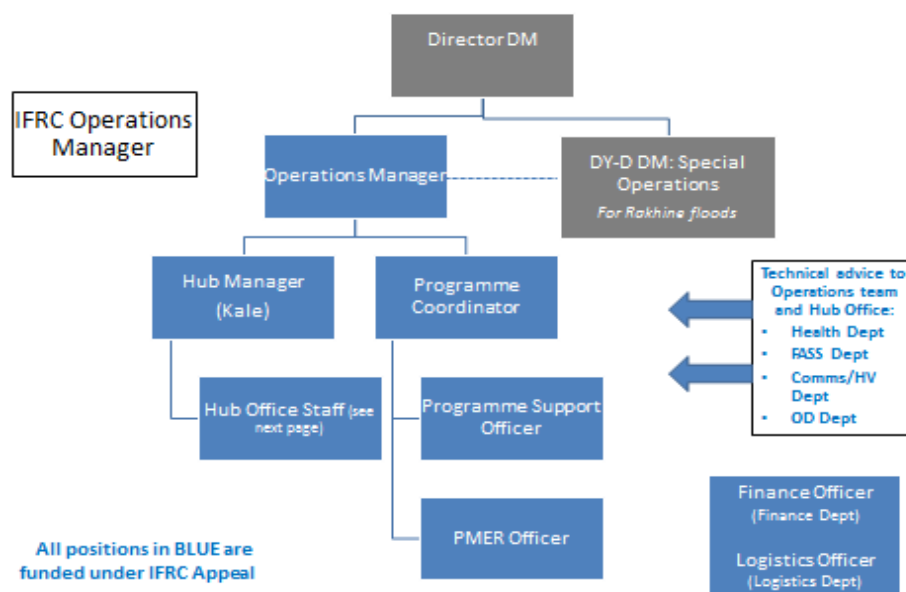
MRCS set up a Hub office in Kalay. The below organogram describes the setup of the operation.

For the recovery phase, MRCS will develop a set of criteria with community participation, in accordance with Government and emergency operations center (EOC) guidelines, for those who received family kits and shelter tool kits the selection criteria was only for families with a severely damaged / destroyed house while for hygiene items the aim was to reach people affected by floods, special priority for those displaced. Most affected households will be targeted, based on housing damage and livelihoods/crop damage. Where it is necessary to target further, MRCS will focus on the most vulnerable: considering female-headed households, elderly, the poorest without access to land, families with pregnant and lactating women.

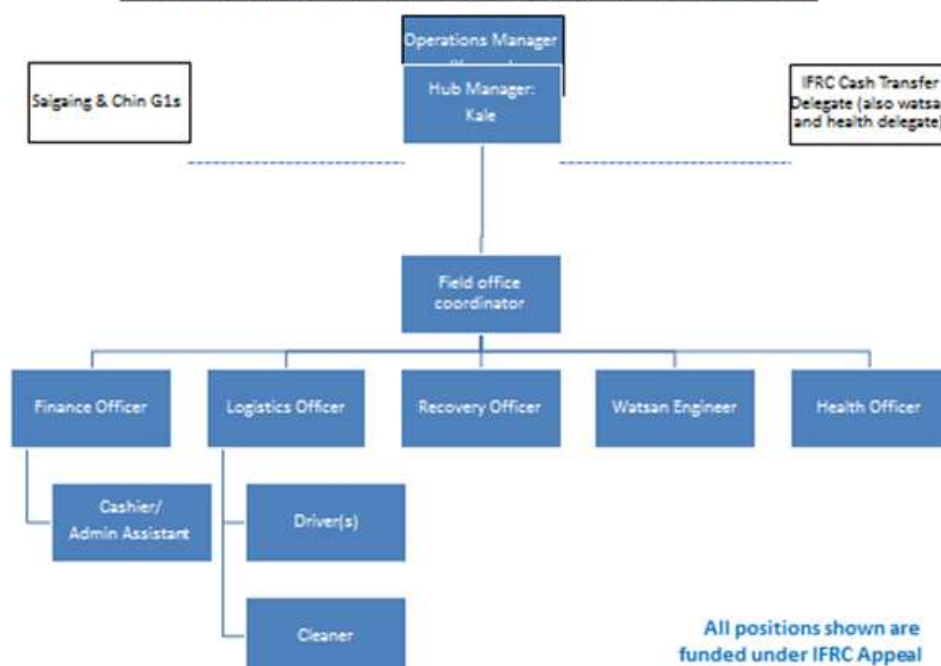
Proposed recovery activities:

- Water and sanitation – rehabilitation of communal water sources; household latrine reconstruction and hygiene promotion
- Livelihoods/shelter recovery – using cash transfers where appropriate, to support early recovery and to replace livelihoods assets/inputs and shelter/household materials.

Draft Structure for Flood Response: Yangon Operations Team



Draft Structure for Flood Response: Kale Hub Office



- Health and Care – health promotion, first aid training and psycho-social support
- Disaster preparedness and risk reduction – small-scale mitigation projects, DRR training for community and MRCS volunteers, emergency response training and equipment for MRCS township branches

Situation: An evolving disaster

- Landslides and flash flooding in Chin State (Hakha) and Sagaing region (Kalay and Tamu)
- Serious flooding in Sagaing (Kawlin, Kanbalu, Yee oo, Kyun hla) Region and Magway (Pwint phyu, Saetoketayar and Aunglan)
- Serious flooding and Cyclone Komen in Rakhine State (Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Mrauk-U)
- Slow moving floodwaters from Upper Myanmar caused floods in the South of the country, especially the Ayeyarwady Region.

As stated previously, the government declared early on that the country is now moving towards early recovery, and also requested humanitarian actors to consider providing assistance as cash, as well as in-kind. This means that some of the interventions planned in the initial EPoA will be adjusted to accommodate the changing context. More detailed recovery assessments are underway and will inform the revision of the plan of action.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination:

The MRCS, IFRC, ICRC agreed to respond in a coordinated way, and a Movement Statement was issued on 5 August 2015 to this effect; MRCS being in the lead with the support of ICRC and IFRC. Since ICRC already works in Rakhine state it was agreed that MRCS would be supported by ICRC for a joint response to the floods in Rakhine State, and IFRC would support both financially and technically in the rest of the country. For the recovery phase, the scope of this operation is now on Chin and Sagaing state. MRCS will use funding that they received domestically to cover other worst affected areas of the country (for recovery in Magway and Ayeyarwady).

The MRCS flood operation cell continues functioning and regular meetings twice a week are held where different sectors participate in the meetings. Over the months more and more departments have joined the meetings to be able to contribute in their respective area. The cell is run by the MRCS and supported by the operations manager from the IFRC Country Delegation.

The IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia also facilitates updates on MRCS's response and planned activities to multilateral Movement partners. Further, the regional office also facilitates deployment of experts for surge capacity to support the operation. Movement partners such as the American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Qatar Red Cross have also directly supported this operation technically.

Coordinating with authorities:

At the township and state level, MRCS is regularly working in coordination with the local authorities such as the General Administration Department (GAD) and other agencies providing support to the affected population. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has been sharing regular weather updates with MRCS – which supports the operations team to tracking potential flooding in the southern areas of the country. MRCS is also in coordination with the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the National EOC, and now the newly formed National Recovery Coordination Committee.

MRCS has sent a liaison officer to the National EOC to coordinate with RRD, along with officers from UN OCHA, Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and some other international NGOs. Various ministries, national and international humanitarian organizations are providing information about their responses and needs assessment to the national EOC. The national EOC team is

coordinating the response and early recovery including information dissemination, communication, mapping, and distribution of relief goods based on the information received from various government departments.

Since the move to recovery, the Government has initiated a series of recovery planning workshops, under the guidance of the minister of Construction and the new Recovery Coordination Committee. MRCS is engaging with these planning forums.

Inter-agency coordination:

MRCS and IFRC has been receiving and providing assessment information and operational updates from UN OCHA, the Shelter Cluster, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster, and Health clusters, and other working groups such as Food Security. This is in addition to the direct exchange of information between MRCS and the RRD. The amount of distributed items and the number of people reached helps in ensuring there is no duplication between various agencies.

IFRC attends the meetings with the various clusters and working groups, as well as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Sittwe. A Cash working group has been initiated and IFRC and ICRC are also attending this, under the lead of WFP. A number of announced high-level meetings and workshops regarding response and recovery planning have also been attended.

MRCS has hosted several high-level field visits of heads of UN agencies, donors, ambassadors, to observe their flood response work. This has contributed to raising the profile of MRCS.

Shelter cluster coordination:

IFRC deployed a shelter coordination team as part of its commitment to be co-convenor of the Shelter Cluster. The team is exclusively dedicated to the task of Cluster coordination, independent of MRCS/IFRC operations although it is resourced through funds mobilized via the IFRC emergency appeal. The Shelter Cluster Coordination (SCT) team is being hosted by the IFRC country delegation, and continues its work to coordinate shelter interventions, map needs and identify gaps in areas outside Rakhine State.

During the period under review, the SCT attended key meetings including HCT and ICCG - inter cluster coordination group and have met with key sector leads particularly for the potential of a harmonized multi sector approach to cash programming. Templates were sent to the partners for comments and in order to harmonize reporting at the national level. All partners were reporting to the SCT on the 'who, what, where and when' (4W) template and the figures were incorporated in the situation report which were done weekly starting 16 August until 14 September 2015. The 28 September national report was collaboratively produced with UNHCR and shared with partners.

Cluster meetings were conducted weekly until 30 September and then the frequency was adjusted to monthly after that. Regarding assessments, the SCT provided inputs to assessments planned and underway by other agencies. Key partners continue to be identified and a contact list has been distributed. Renewed efforts are being made to reach Myanmar NGOs and partners who are not attending the SCT meetings.

Operational implementation

Overview

During the reporting period, the main focus has been on NFI distributions and starting the process of replenishing the NFIs used by MRCS, and setting up the flood operations hub office in Kalay, Sagaing. The government has also proclaimed moving into early recovery phase already, and this will therefore shift the focus of the emergency appeal to reflect the new situation.

MRCS has also expressed that they would like to see a relatively short intervention period with this operation, shifting over to recovery swiftly with a focus on unconditional cash grants which would ensure that this operation would be able to deliver on time and with high impact. Taking this into account, some of the previously planned activities and will be adjusted in the revised plan of action to be issued in the coming weeks.

| Quality programming | |
|--|--|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation | Output 1.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings |
| | Output 1.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan |
| | Output 1.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people |
| | Output 1.4: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system |

Progress

Some MRCS resources were devoted to the first recovery assessment, in the Ayeyarwady Region, during the reporting period. However, this is using their own local funds. There will be a need to do additional recovery assessments in the coming month to be able to formalize the updated plan and budget. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials have been printed and distributed, mainly on health and hygiene promotion, management and prevention of vector-borne diseases and snake bites, and psychosocial support.

A strong beneficiary communication component is already built into the appeal, and this will be maintained. A community engagement POA was drafted and discussed with MRCS – focusing on two areas – (i) Information provision (already in motion) and (ii) Integrating community engagement into the response/recovery and making it accountable. Information provision continued, focusing on radio, TV and social media. MRCS IEC materials that were printed in August were re-printed in September to preposition for new relief items or to be used in the recovery. Community engagement questions were integrated into the assessment process (for the villages that will be selected for the recovery operation).

| Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements | |
|---|--|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met. | Output 1.1: Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items |
| | Output 1.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits, tarpaulins) |
| Outcome 2: Remaining urgent needs are met and early recovery of targeted populations is supported | Output 2.1: Target populations are provided with unconditional cash grants for meeting priority household needs |
| Outcome 3: Durable shelter solutions are provided for worst-affected, most vulnerable populations | Output 3.1: Target households have rebuilt their homes applying 'building back safer' principles |

Progress

As families have lost their homes and other essential household items, MRCS has dispatched stocks from their warehouse to provide affected families with family kits, kitchen sets, shelter tool kits and dignity kits. A total of 90,279 people have been assisted with NFIs. The distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans are expounded on the water, sanitation and hygiene component of this report.

Given the drive by both Government and MRCS to move to early recovery quickly, and also the large amount of private charitable donations which have been distributed around the country, further relief assistance through an unconditional cash transfer, as was envisioned in the initial plan of action, is no longer appropriate. Worst affected households need more significant support. Also, it was not possible for MRCS to mobilize human resources to implement this in the second month of the response. Instead, attention is now turning to a modified unconditional cash transfer approach which will address a range of early recovery needs, especially livelihoods and shelter. This will be implemented as part of the integrated recovery programming which is now being established. The revision of the plan of action will address this issue.

There might also be some future intervention in the area of shelter recovery, as the government of Myanmar is reviewing their plans to support households that have lost their properties and need to be relocated. The government may potentially request MRCS to support the villages that have been displaced from their primary accommodations in the selected target areas.

| Food security, nutrition and livelihoods | |
|---|--|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: Contribute to ensuring food security of displaced urban populations | Output 1.1: Target populations are provided with essential food items |
| Outcome 2: Economic security of the targeted worst-affected households is restored | Output 2.1: Households restart income generating activities |

Progress

After the initial phase where a smaller intervention was planned for food distribution, and having completed small-scale food distribution in Hakha, there was very little need for further food distribution. This is because WFP, the government and private donors are still doing food distributions. MRCS has also distributed food in several locations, through private donations. In the revised plan of action, this part will be adjusted into income generation support through unconditional cash grants.

The livelihoods component is will be merged with the unconditional cash transfer (UCT) component; there will not be a relief UCT, followed by separate livelihoods recovery programming. Instead there will be a single UCT which will address a range of early recovery needs.

| Health & care | |
|---|---|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced | Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines |
| | Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases |
| | Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population |
| Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced | Output 2.1: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled |
| | Output 2.2: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met |

Progress

MRCS has been focusing largely on relief distribution during the reporting period, through the provision of NFI including mosquito nets at the start of this intervention. MRCS is assessing the health situation in the affected areas, and the planned health interventions will be initiated based on the assessment findings. A more precise plan will be presented in the revised plan of action.



Health awareness and distribution in Kalay. Photo: MRCS

| Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion | |
|--|---|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted | Output 1.1²: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population |
| | Output 1.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population |
| | Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population |
| | Output 1.4: Medium-term hygiene promotion needs of affected population in area of intervention are met |

² This output has been revised. IFRC will continually support MRCS in meeting the minimum Sphere standards in the operation.

| | |
|--|--|
| Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities | Output 2.1: Increased sustainable access to safe and sustainable water is provided to target population |
| | Output 2.2: Increased access to appropriate and sustainable sanitation is provided to target population |

Progress

MRCS has been focusing largely on relief distribution during the reporting period where hygiene kits and hygiene parcels had been provided in the affected areas as well as water purification tablets and jerry cans for household water storage. MRCS is assessing the WatSan situation in the affected areas, and the planned interventions will be initiated based on the assessment findings.



Hygiene Kits distribution in Nat Gyi Gone Village, Kalay
Photo: MRCS

| National Society's Institutional Preparedness and Capacity Building | |
|--|---|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened | Output 1.1: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved volunteer management capacity |
| | Output 1.2: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved facilities |
| | Output 1.3: MRCS emergency response capacity of staff and volunteers is strengthened |
| | Output 1.4: MRCS relief response capacity is strengthened by pre-positioning of contingency relief stocks |

Progress

As the operation was in the relief phase, no institutional preparedness activities have been officially implemented apart from planning. Aside from ongoing capacity building provided by the IFRC delegation to key MRCS staff, a series of trainings have already been planned for the recovery phase, especially for new staff and volunteers in Chin and Sagaing. Pre-positioned contingency relief stocks will be procured and dispatched to selected warehouses. MRCS will also be provided with two boats to augment its capacity to respond to the current and future emergencies. As more funding is made available, activities supporting Institutional Preparedness will be initiated, including follow up of the recently developed standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster response. Staff is still being recruited both at headquarters level as well as at Hub office in Kalay.

| Disaster preparedness and risk reduction | |
|--|--|
| Outcome | Output |
| Outcome 1: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and restored | Output 1.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures |
| | Output 1.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened |

Progress

Recruitment is underway for an international disaster laws (IDL) legal researcher to support an upcoming IRL project following the deployment of the IFRC Regional Disaster Law Delegate to the EOC/RRD in Nay Pyi Taw after the floods. The project is expected to commence in November 2015.

Output 1.1 is still pending to be delivered which will be after the recovery assessment and village selection. Planning and implementation will then follow.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Myanmar Red Cross Society

- **U Khin Maung Hla**, Secretary General; ed-mrcs@myanmarredcross.org.mm
- **U Maung Khin**, Director of Disaster Management department; dm1@myanmarredcross.org.mm

IFRC country office

- **Udaya Regmi**, Head of Delegation; udaya.regmi@ifrc.org
- **Jesper Fridolf**, Operations Manager; jesper.fridolf@ifrc.org

IFRC South-East Asia regional office

- **Anne Leclerc**, Head of Regional Delegation; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office

- **Martin Faller**, Head of Operations; martin.faller@ifrc.org
- **Necephor Mghendi**, Operations Coordinator; necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges

- **IFRC Zone: Nathan Rabe**, Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator; nathan.rabe@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries

- **In IFRC Zone: Patrick Fuller**, Communications Manager; patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- **In IFRC Zone: Peter Ophoff**, Head of PMER; peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

ANNEX 1

| Summary of Situation and Distribution Updated (30.9.2015) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--------|-------|----------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-----|-------|--------|
| | Rakhine | Sagaing | Magway | Chin | Mandalay | Ayeyar | Kachin | Bago | Shan East | Yangon | Mon | Kayin | Total |
| HH reached with NFIs | 6,149 | 3,128 | 1,200 | 877 | 330 | 3,332 | 427 | 721 | 54 | 397 | 176 | 300 | 17,091 |
| Population reached with NFIs | 30,745 | 15,640 | 6,000 | 9,209 | 1,650 | 16,660 | 2,135 | 3,605 | 270 | 1,985 | 880 | 1,500 | 90,279 |
| Hygiene kit | 474 | 2,130 | 1,100 | 768 | 330 | 313 | 259 | 364 | 20 | 397 | 159 | 300 | 6,614 |
| Hygiene parcel | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 573 |
| Family kit | 570 | 520 | 0 | 308 | 17 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 1,602 |
| Kitchen set | 841 | 694 | 0 | 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1,771 |
| Blanket | 4,000 | 707 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 4,903 |
| Tarpaulin | 0 | 983 | 120 | 277 | 213 | 740 | 36 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 2,423 |
| Mosquito Net | 750 | 1,430 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 414 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 2,669 |
| Shelter Tool kit | 325 | 309 | 0 | 122 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 14 | 30 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 920 |
| ERU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| P & G purifier of water | 0 | 55,200 | 26,400 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82,200 |
| Purified tablet | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,500 |
| Jerry Can | 0 | 750 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,210 |
| Pan and Pipe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,500 |
| Bleachin powder | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| LED lamp | 0 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 |
| Rice Ban (50 kg) | 127 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 557 |
| Rice Ban (25kg) | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Food Can | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 900 |
| ORS | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| Delivery kit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Dignity kit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 127 | 520 | 771 | 175 | 0 | 216 | 0 | 200 | 2,149 |
| First Aid kit | 0 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| Life Jacket | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| # of RCV Involved | 76 | 85 | 455 | 32 | 102 | 328 | 72 | 46 | 20 | 96 | 20 | 100 | 1,432 |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 31 Aug 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/8-9 | Programme | MDRMM006 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/8-2016/8 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 3,891,747 | | | | 3,891,747 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Cash contributions | | | | | | | |
| <i>American Red Cross</i> | | 169,705 | | | | 169,705 | |
| <i>Australian Red Cross</i> | | 16,439 | | | | 16,439 | |
| <i>British Red Cross</i> | | 118,843 | | | | 118,843 | |
| <i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i> | | 115,618 | | | | 115,618 | |
| <i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i> | | 36,000 | | | | 36,000 | |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i> | | 360,416 | | | | 360,416 | |
| <i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i> | | 269,802 | | | | 269,802 | |
| <i>Japanese Government</i> | | 387,385 | | | | 387,385 | |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i> | | 81,402 | | | | 81,402 | |
| <i>New Zealand Government</i> | | 159,375 | | | | 159,375 | |
| <i>Norwegian Red Cross</i> | | 103,856 | | | | 103,856 | |
| <i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)</i> | | 311,568 | | | | 311,568 | |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i> | | 344,962 | | | | 344,962 | |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i> | | 377,752 | | | | 377,752 | |
| <i>Total</i> | | 98,001 | | | | 98,001 | |
| C1. Cash contributions | | 2,951,124 | | | | 2,951,124 | |
| Inkind Personnel | | | | | | | |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i> | | 1,773 | | | | 1,773 | |
| C3. Inkind Personnel | | 1,773 | | | | 1,773 | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fundraising Fees</i> | | -4,900 | | | | -4,900 | |
| C4. Other Income | | -4,900 | | | | -4,900 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 2,947,997 | | | | 2,947,997 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 2,947,997 | | | | 2,947,997 | |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| C. Income | | 2,947,997 | | | | 2,947,997 | |
| E. Expenditure | | -202,654 | | | | -202,654 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 2,745,343 | | | | 2,745,343 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 31 Aug 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/8-9 | Programme | MDRMM006 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/8-2016/8 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 3,891,747 | | | 3,891,747 | | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 275,000 | | | | | | 275,000 | |
| Construction - Housing | 375,000 | | | | | | 375,000 | |
| Clothing & Textiles | 40,000 | | | | | | 40,000 | |
| Food | 7,000 | | | | | | 7,000 | |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 523,500 | | 40,786 | | | 40,786 | 482,714 | |
| Medical & First Aid | 44,470 | | | | | | 44,470 | |
| Utensils & Tools | 24,000 | | | | | | 24,000 | |
| Other Supplies & Services | 443,640 | | | | | | 443,640 | |
| Cash Disbursement | 370,000 | | | | | | 370,000 | |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 2,102,610 | | 40,786 | | | 40,786 | 2,061,824 | |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 10,000 | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| Computers & Telecom | 22,000 | | | | | | 22,000 | |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 32,000 | | | | | | 32,000 | |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 2,500 | | | | | | 2,500 | |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 78,000 | | 4,548 | | | 4,548 | 73,452 | |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 47,100 | | 145 | | | 145 | 46,955 | |
| Logistics Services | 22,500 | | | | | | 22,500 | |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 150,100 | | 4,694 | | | 4,694 | 145,406 | |
| Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 381,900 | | 10,486 | | | 10,486 | 371,414 | |
| National Staff | 7,000 | | 332 | | | 332 | 6,668 | |
| National Society Staff | 197,180 | | | | | | 197,180 | |
| Volunteers | 61,200 | | | | | | 61,200 | |
| Total Personnel | 647,280 | | 10,819 | | | 10,819 | 636,461 | |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | | |
| Consultants | 60,300 | | 9,884 | | | 9,884 | 50,416 | |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fees | 60,300 | | 9,884 | | | 9,884 | 50,416 | |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 79,275 | | 41 | | | 41 | 79,234 | |
| Total Workshops & Training | 79,275 | | 41 | | | 41 | 79,234 | |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 183,000 | | 18,262 | | | 18,262 | 164,738 | |
| Information & Public Relations | 111,295 | | 23 | | | 23 | 111,272 | |
| Office Costs | 45,160 | | 2 | | | 2 | 45,158 | |
| Communications | 18,650 | | 1,601 | | | 1,601 | 17,049 | |
| Financial Charges | 8,580 | | -1,725 | | | -1,725 | 10,305 | |
| Other General Expenses | 191,529 | | | | | | 191,529 | |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 24,444 | | 9,536 | | | 9,536 | 14,908 | |
| Total General Expenditure | 582,658 | | 27,698 | | | 27,698 | 554,960 | |
| Operational Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Operational Provisions | | | 96,420 | | | 96,420 | -96,420 | |
| Total Operational Provisions | | | 96,420 | | | 96,420 | -96,420 | |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 237,524 | | 12,257 | | | 12,257 | 225,268 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 31 Aug 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/8-9 | Programme | MDRMM006 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/8-2016/8 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 3,891,747 | | | 3,891,747 | | |
| Total Indirect Costs | 237,524 | | 12,257 | | | 12,257 | 225,268 | |
| Pledge Specific Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee | | | 56 | | | 56 | -56 | |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs | | | 56 | | | 56 | -56 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 3,891,747 | | 202,654 | | | 202,654 | 3,689,093 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 3,689,093 | | | 3,689,093 | | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 31 Aug 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/8-9 | Programme | MDRMM006 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/8-2016/8 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

| Business Line / Sub-sector | Budget | Opening Balance | Income | Funding | Expenditure | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | | | | | | | |
| Disaster response | 3,891,747 | | 2,947,997 | 2,947,997 | 202,654 | 2,745,343 | |
| Subtotal BL2 | 3,891,747 | | 2,947,997 | 2,947,997 | 202,654 | 2,745,343 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,891,747 | | 2,947,997 | 2,947,997 | 202,654 | 2,745,343 | |