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Revised Plan of Action

Myanmar: Floods



Emergency Appeal n° MDRMM006	Glide n° FL-2015-000080-MMR & FL-2015-000089-MMR
Date of issue: 27 November 2015	Date of disaster: 30 July 2015
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Operation start date: 4 August 2015	Expected end date: 31 August 2016
Operation budget: CHF 3,275,817	Expected timeframe: 12 months
Number of people affected: Approximately 1.7 million people were temporarily displaced	Number of people to be assisted: 82,500 people (16,500 households)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff and branches): Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 30,000 active volunteers and 321 staff in its headquarters and 334 branches. Cumulatively, at least 1,400 volunteers from MRCS branches have been mobilized for this operation.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant): The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and a number of Partner National Societies are supporting MRCS in its response. Partner National Societies who have supported the response through the IFRC appeal are American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco and Swedish Red Cross. Some Partner National Societies with in-country presence have also supported MRCS directly outside the IFRC appeal. As well as providing support via the IFRC appeal, Danish Red Cross has also provided bilateral support to MRCS. The Qatar Red Crescent Society, Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross have extended bilateral support to MRCS.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The IFRC appeal operation has been supported by various governments, some of which have directed the donations via their National Societies. Specifically, donations have been received from the governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Poland. In-country, a number of government, non-government and UN actors are responding to the floods. These include: • Government ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and National Emergency Operations Centre • Technical clusters: Shelter/NFI/CCCM, WASH & Health • UN agencies: Including UN OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP • International organizations & NGOs: Including Danish Refugee Council, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children.	

A. Executive summary

Due to various developments, the Emergency Plan of Action and Emergency Appeal issued on 11 August 2015 are being revised. First, Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), with the support of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has undertaken detailed assessments which have determined the recovery needs of affected populations, warranting a re-alignment of the plan. Second, the Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar as well as several other stakeholders have stressed the importance to move into recovery as the immediate relief needs have, in most parts, been met.

While relief distributions have been largely completed, there is a need to continue with smaller, targeted, distributions as some flood-affected people remain in camp-like situations. MRCS and IFRC have determined that the most practical way forward is to provide unconditional cash grants for affected people to meet multi-purpose needs across sectors. That is mainly because cash transfers will empower affected populations, giving them the flexibility to cater for diverse immediate and recovery needs. The other reason is the operation timeframe, which is expected to end by 31 August 2016: cash transfers are deemed the most efficient way to reach the target population within a tight timeframe.

During the assessments conducted by MRCS, affected people indicated that their main priorities were shelter and livelihoods. In this regard, the operation will reach at least 2,280 households in 15 most-affected villages of Sagaing Region and Chin State with cash transfers. To ensure that specific vulnerable groups in communities – including women and people with disabilities – have a diversified income source, targeted livelihood interventions such as weaving and sewing will be implemented.

To complement the cash transfers, interventions in the health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and disaster risk reduction (DRR) sectors will be undertaken. Health interventions will focus on enhancing skills and knowledge on treatment minor injuries through first aid training and prevention of water and vector borne diseases, including malaria and dengue. Interventions relating to improving access to safe water and improved sanitation will also be implemented, targeting communities that were displaced by the floods. In this regard, installation of water points will be done once displaced communities start to return to their villages.

Hardware activities will be accompanied with hygiene promotion campaigns, through which MRCS aims to reach more than 58,000 people using the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology. Finally, community DRR and school DRR interventions will be conducted to contribute towards empowering communities to be better prepared and more resilient in future disasters and calamities.

B. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Starting June 2015, heavy rains caused floods and landslides in several parts of Myanmar. On 30 July, Cyclone Komen made landfall in Bangladesh. Effects of the cyclone, particularly strong winds and heavy rains, extended to Myanmar and brought widespread flooding across 12 of the country's 14 states and regions (Ayeyarwarddy, Bago, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing, Shan, Yangon). On 31 July, the President declared Chin and Rakhine states, and Magway and Sagaing regions as natural disaster zones.

The National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC) reported that 125 human lives were lost and some 1.7 million people were temporarily displaced as a result of the floods and landslides. NNDMC identified Hakha in Chin State, Kale in Sagaing Region, Pwintbyu in Magway Region, and Minbya and Mrauk-U in Rakhine State as the five most affected townships where a total of 229,600 people were affected by the floods.

By end September, most of the displaced people had returned to their villages of origin, with only about 11,000 people remaining in evacuation centres (mainly in Sagaing Region and Chin State) awaiting relocation. The government expected the remaining displaced people to return to their villages of origin or to be relocated during the last quarter of 2015. However, those to be permanently relocated to new sites may be in temporary accommodation for longer.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, approximately 1.1 million acres of farmlands were inundated, with more than 872,000 acres destroyed. Damage to crops and arable land disrupted the planting season and poses a risk to long-term food security. So far, just over 495,000 acres have been re-cultivated. As such, the broader effect on rural livelihoods will continue to weigh heavily beyond 2015.

The humanitarian community continues to support planning and coordination of recovery efforts under the leadership of the government. Measures were put in place to ensure that recovery activities were embedded from the emergency phase, laying the foundation for full rehabilitation and long-term development.

Summary of the current response

In response to the floods, the authorities, local civil society organizations, international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) – supported by its International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners – responded swiftly to meet the needs of affected populations. In the emergency phase, MRCS teams carried out evacuations and rescue operations, as well as provided relief and other assistance to those affected. An emergency appeal was launched to support further relief and recovery operations.

A Movement Statement was issued on 5 August detailing how Movement partners would work in a joined up approach. MRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the response with the support of ICRC and IFRC; ICRC is supporting MRCS operations in Rakhine State while IFRC is supporting the response in the rest of the country, including Sagaing, Magway and Chin states.

Overview of Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)

As an auxiliary to the public authorities – formed on law that was revised in August 2015 – in disaster management and community health, MRCS provides significant support in responding to disasters, from small to large sized. MRCS has consistently been a first responder to disasters, and its network of 330 branches, over 400 staff and 30,000 active volunteers makes it the largest national humanitarian organization in Myanmar. The National Society is able to provide its services and assistance in many remote and hard-to-reach parts of the country due to its extended physical presence and active network of volunteers.

During the emergency and relief phases of the flood response, MRCS volunteers, including members of national disaster response teams (NDRT) and emergency response teams (ERT), played an active role in the various affected states and regions. The volunteers helped to evacuate people, provided critical life-saving assistance including first-aid, distributed relief items and carried out needs assessments in affected townships. In all, MRCS assisted the evacuation of more than 380,000 people from food areas.

The MRCS operation in response to the floods continues, utilizing four approaches. Firstly, IFRC-supported interventions cover affected areas in Sagaing, Magway and Chin states. Secondly, ICRC-supported interventions cover the state Rakhine State. Thirdly, interventions supported by PNS working with MRCS through bilateral arrangements have covered locations where the supporting PNS have ongoing programmes and or have been complementary in areas where both IFRC and ICRC are supporting the National Society. Lastly, MRCS is also undertaking interventions using resources it has mobilized locally and/or from non-Movement sources.

As of 30 October, the overall MRCS response had reached 130,000 people with some form of material or cash assistance. Specifically, MRCS had distributed 7,266 hygiene kits, 1,991 family kits, 2,501 kitchen sets, 2,411 tarpaulins, 2,313 dignity kits, 1,057 bags of rice and 80,000 water purification tablets to affected people. Distributions are being accompanied with hygiene promotion and health education activities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country delegation with 28 staff, some of them fully dedicated to supporting this emergency appeal operation. An operations manager is in place to oversee the overall response, with a cash delegate dedicated for the response. Other delegates and national staff are supporting both the floods response and other ongoing programmes. During the emergency phase, IFRC provided surge capacity from its offices in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Manila. The Asia Pacific office in Kuala Lumpur deployed a communications coordinator and an operations coordinator, the office in Bangkok deployed a disaster laws specialist, and the Manila office deployed a reporting officer.

To date, MRCS and IFRC have ensured that 9,758 households have received essential household non-food items and 1,380 have received emergency shelter materials. Furthermore, distributions have been accompanied by hygiene promotion and health education activities, with 58,000 people targeted. Provision of cash transfers for multi-purpose needs is underway and up to 2,000 households will be assisted. The MRCS and IFRC operation is focusing on Sagaing, Magway and Chin states.

Some PNS with in-country presence have supported MRCS directly outside the IFRC appeal. As well as providing support via the IFRC appeal, American Red Cross released its delegate in Myanmar to assist information management and coordination efforts while Danish Red Cross redirected some resources from its maternal and child health programme to support the MRCS response in areas covered by the programme. The Qatar Red Crescent Society, Singapore Red Cross and Thai Red Cross extended bilateral support to MRCS. Specifically, Qatar Red Crescent Society donated USD 50,000 for procurement of tarpaulins while Thai Red Cross provided a donation of USD 100,000. Singapore Red Cross deployed a rapid response team to support MRCS in the initial distributions of relief goods in some areas surrounding the capital, Yangon.

In Rakhine, the ICRC continues to work closely with MRCS to respond to the disaster. During the emergency and relief phases, MRCS and ICRC distributed rice, essential household items and/or shelter kits to more than 25,000 people. In September, they distributed food, essential household items or an equivalent in cash to 60,000 people in Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw and Minbya and provided health education sessions for communities. MRCS and ICRC also worked to ensure access to safe drinking water and to clean 36 contaminated ponds for the benefit of over 40,000 people. The joint response has now begun to support livelihoods and provide work opportunities for those whose way of life was disrupted. In this regard, around 25,000 people will benefit from cash grants or cash-for-work projects, which will include rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as roads and water ponds while providing income to the community. The ICRC is using its budget under the existing 2015 emergency appeal, for which it is seeking funding.

Movement Coordination

Regular Movement coordination meetings are organized by MRCS, with IFRC, ICRC and PNS with presence in Myanmar participating. The overall work by various Movement partners is following the approach detailed in the Joint Movement Statement issued on 5 August, with ICRC supporting MRCS in Rakhine State and IFRC in the rest of the country, including Sagaing, Magway and Chin states.

Meanwhile, the MRCS flood operation cell, which was established to ensure a coordinated response, continues to function with regular meetings held on weekly basis. Different technical units and departments involved in the response participate in the meetings are able to contribute in their respective area. The cell is run by MRCS and supported by IFRC via the operations manager. In addition to IFRC and ICRC, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society and Swedish Red Cross are also supporting the overall MRCS operation technically. These PNS have in-country presence, with delegates and/or staff covering various technical areas.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur continues to facilitate updates on MRCS's response and planned activities to Movement partners providing multilateral support as well as with the ICRC office in Kuala Lumpur. Further, the Partnership Resources Development of the Regional Office is supporting resource mobilization efforts in a bid to have the appeal fully covered.

Shelter Cluster Coordination

The Shelter Cluster in Myanmar is usually led by UNHCR. However, given the extensive damage wrought by the floods, IFRC was requested to deploy a shelter coordination team (SCT) to complement the UNHCR-led cluster capacity at the sub-national level, specifically in areas outside Rakhine State. Honoring its commitment to be co-convenor of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC deployed an SCT and currently has a team comprising of one coordinator and one information management delegate. The team is exclusively dedicated to the task of Cluster coordination, independent of MRCS/IFRC operations although it is resourced using funds mobilized via the IFRC emergency appeal. The team is hosted by the IFRC country delegation, and continues to support coordination of various shelter cluster activities in Chin State, Sagaing Region and Magway Region.

Overview of other actors in country

The call from the Government of Myanmar for international assistance generated support from several countries. The government activated the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Months on, government and supporting UN agencies continue the coordination mechanisms.

The various actors involved in the response can be categorized in five main groups: government ministries and agencies; UN agencies; international organizations and NGOs; local NGOs and civil society; and technical clusters. Government ministries and agencies include the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health and National EOC. The UN agencies involved in the response include OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP while international organizations and NGOs include the Danish Refugee Council, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children. Various technical clusters were activated for this response, including the emergency shelter, non-food items, camp coordination/camp management (CCCM), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health clusters. As mentioned earlier, IFRC deployed a team to support sub-national level Emergency Shelter Cluster coordination in areas outside Rakhine State.

MRCS is a key partner in Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR) and works closely with RRD. MRCS is also an active participant in the National DRR Working Group and National Sub-Committee on Health. During the emergency phase, IFRC deployed a disaster law delegate from its office in Bangkok to support the EOC and RRD in Nay Pyi Taw in the formulation of new disaster management rules for Myanmar. The rules – which contain a chapter on international assistance, in line with elements of the IFRC IDRL Guidelines – have since been adopted.

On behalf of MRCS, IFRC is participating in inter-agency and government meetings held in Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw and Sittwe. IFRC is also closely coordinating with UN OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, the government's EOC and undertaking regular information sharing with other humanitarian organizations. Together with MRCS and ICRC, IFRC actively engages in three of the clusters that are active; i.e. food security and agriculture, shelter and NFI, and WASH clusters. In addition to the clusters, IFRC is a part of the cash coordination working group, which is working towards harmonizing cash transfer approaches and amounts and developing multi-sectorial indicators. IFRC is also participating in humanitarian country team (HCT) and the inter-cluster coordinating group meetings.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs analysis

MRCS, with the support of IFRC and ICRC, has undertaken detailed assessments which have determined the recovery needs of affected populations. The assessments covered a wide range of sectors and had three main objectives: first was to identify geographical and vulnerability targets and gaps, second was to identify MRCS response options based on people's needs and preferences, and third was to ascertain the capacity of MRCS branches and the support they need in order to deliver assistance to affected populations.

In all, needs were identified in the sectors of food security and livelihoods, shelter and essential household items, health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and community preparedness and disaster risk reduction. It was also determined that for MRCS headquarters and involved branches to deliver assistance to affected populations, they need to have motivated volunteers and staff as well as conducive working spaces and tools.

Shelter and immediate household needs

The floods caused widespread displacement although by end September most of the displaced people had returned to their villages of origin, with only about 11,000 people remaining in evacuation centres (mainly in Sagaing Region and Chin State) awaiting relocation. It is not entirely clear how long the 11,000 people will wait before being relocated. With damage to housing – especially in rural areas of the worst affected townships – widespread, affected families need support to rebuild or repair their damaged homes. Furthermore, some families had their essential household items lost to, or damaged by, floodwaters.

To meet the immediate essential household item needs, MRCS undertook distribution of non-food items including blankets, clothes and kitchen sets while also providing emergency shelter items such as tarpaulins and basic tools to meet emergency shelter needs. However, there remains a need for further distributions of blankets to support the displaced families in Chin State during the winter.

While in the initial plan it had been expected to provide some material support for target households to rebuild their damaged homes, assessments and community consultations have since determined that the best way forward is to provide unconditional cash grants for affected people to meet multi-purpose needs across sectors. That is mainly because cash transfers will empower the affected population, giving them the flexibility to prioritize their own needs and to cater for diverse immediate and recovery needs.

Food security and livelihoods

According to Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation estimates, some 1.1 million acres of farmlands were inundated, with more than 872,000 acres destroyed. Damage to crops and arable land disrupted the planting season and poses a risk to long-term food security. With only 495,000 acres having been re-cultivated to date, the effect of flooding on rural livelihoods will continue to weigh heavily on affected populations into 2016.

Although it distributed some food items during the emergency phase, MRCS approach to addressing food security and livelihood needs of flood-affected people will be via cash transfers. Under this operation, unconditional cash grants for multi-purpose needs will be provided to target families, thereby empowering them to prioritize livelihoods protection needs or to restart income generation activities. In addition, focused in-kind livelihoods support specifically targeting women and people with disabilities, will be undertaken through provision of sewing machines and weaving looms.

Health and care

At the peak of the emergency, there was a need for first aid owing to increased cases of minor injuries. Since the floods also brought an increased risk of water and vector borne diseases such as malaria, dengue and diarrhoea (due to poor environmental sanitation and stagnant floodwater), there is a need for health education sessions, focusing on prevention and house-level treatment of diarrhoea.

To address the identified health needs, MRCS mobilized trained volunteers to support basic first aid via distribution of first aid kits and to carry on health promotion activities in affected villages. Health education sessions on common water and vector borne diseases would be done alongside provision of enabling items such as mosquito nets and oral rehydration salts.

It was also determined that psychosocial support was needed for communities who have been severely affected, especially those still awaiting relocation, as well as MRCS staff and volunteers who will be under high stress from working continuously in the response. In this regard, MRCS will conduct psychosocial support activities in target communities and 'caring for carers' interventions for MRCS staff and volunteers.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Water sources (especially tube wells and communal ponds) were inundated and contaminated, causing issues related to access to safe water in flood-affected communities. Contamination of water sources and damage to latrines bring with concerns relating to waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. Furthermore, poor environmental sanitation and stagnant floodwaters present favourable breeding grounds for mosquitos which can spread diseases such as malaria and dengue. There is, therefore, the need for interventions aimed at restoring or improving access to safe water, cleaning campaigns focusing on solid waste management to reduce health risks associated with poor sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities aimed at improving hygiene behaviour and bridging knowledge and practice of safe water, food handling and hand-washing.

During the relief phase, MRCS distributed jerry cans for household water storage and water purification tablets to enable affected populations to treat water thereby making it safe for drinking. Also provided alongside during relief distribution were hygiene kits, hygiene parcel and dignity kits. Over the next months, MRCS will undertake rehabilitation of damaged water sources and latrines in communities and schools. The National Society will also support solid waste management activities in some affected communities. MRCS is undertaking hygiene promotion sessions which will continue over the coming months using the PHAST methodology. In all, some 16,500 families will be reached with WASH activities, most of them with hygiene promotion.

Community preparedness and disaster risk reduction

Myanmar is vulnerable to a wide range of natural disasters and is one of the most at-risk countries in Asia-Pacific. While the country's coastal regions are particularly exposed to cyclones, tropical storms and tsunamis, rainfall-induced flooding is a recurring phenomenon across the country. The whole country is at risk from earthquakes, droughts and fires, while mountainous regions are also exposed to landslide risks. Cyclone Nargis in May 2008 has been by far the most devastating natural disaster in the history of the country and brought into focus the extremely high vulnerability of communities to natural hazards. There is, therefore, a need to ensure integration of risk reduction initiatives across all sectors. The cyclone and monsoon seasons need to be factored in the action plan to ensure that implementation is not disrupted while at the same time protecting the gains made through this operation.

Institutional disaster preparedness and capacity building

Implementation of programmes under this operation will demand a rapid increase in Red Cross activity in target townships and villages. The headquarters and branches involved in the response will therefore need to be adequately supported both during scaling up and later during scaling down to the 'normal' activities. Branch development activities will need to be based on branch assessments upon which a solid plan for capacity development and sustainability – the ongoing life of the branch after the operation is completed – can be formulated.

MRCS has a good track record of following the principles of 'organizational development in emergencies' from the Cyclone Nargis operation (2008-2011). During the recovery phase, MRCS will set up 'hub' offices to manage the bulk of the work that will need to be carried out, while thoughtfully identifying the complementary role of the State and Township branches. The intention is to ensure the branches have stronger capacity at the close of the operation without subjecting them to the trauma of a dramatic scaling up and scaling down. Furthermore, the disaster management capacity of target branches will be further strengthened, including through formation or strengthening of emergency response teams (ERT).

At the national level, two NDRT (National Disaster Response Team) refresher trainings will also be conducted, with volunteers from across the country participating. To ensure preparedness for future disasters, select relief items will be procured and pre-positioned in strategic locations. The items include blankets, family kits, dignity kits, hygiene kits and mosquito nets. Preparedness' stocks will enable MRCS to respond promptly in case of future disasters.

Restoring family links

Since the floods resulted in a high number of evacuation and mass displacements, during the emergency phase, requests were received from people seeking to contact family members in affected areas. At the same time, some MRCS branches had also been affected by the floods and their capacity to provide RFL services had been disrupted, rendering it needing to be strengthened.

ICRC has been working with MRCS on RFL matters for a number of years and therefore RFL is not included in the operational strategy of this plan. Over the next year, MRCS, with the support of the ICRC, will further develop RFL capacity at the branch level through the training of branch volunteers to provide effective RFL services as well as providing the branches with the minimum equipment required for such services. This will be covered through the objectives and budget of the ICRC 2015 emergency appeal.

Beneficiary selection

The overall target for this operation is 16,500 households (approximately 82,500 people). Initial geographical targeting was done by identifying the most affected areas based on assessments by MRCS as well as analysis of secondary data from the authorities and other agencies. In coordination with local authorities, village recovery committees (VRC) are being established to support MRCS in the selection of beneficiaries based on agreed Red Cross criteria. Across all sectors, the primary factors considered in selection are the level of vulnerability and socio-economic status of affected populations, and their ability to cope with the disaster.

For cash transfers, beneficiary selection, verification and communication will be conducted following a plan agreed with the National Society. Initial beneficiary selection will be done at the local community level, in target villages. MRCS volunteers will review initial beneficiary lists by taking a 10 per cent minimum sample and verify that MRCS beneficiary selection criteria have been followed.

According to MRCS beneficiary selection criteria, priority will be given to:

- Families whose homes and/or livelihoods have been damaged by the floods
- Families that have not received any substantial assistance from other sources
- Families with women as breadwinners
- Families with older people
- Families with many children
- Families led by or with people with disabilities
- Families with chronically ill breadwinners or members

Risk assessment

The risk of new floods and landslides remains, especially during the cyclone season (post-monsoon months of October and November and pre-monsoon months of April and May). In view of the operation timeframe – the operation is planned to be completed by 31 August 2016 – it is crucial to have implementation of most of the recovery activities done before the second quarter of 2016 when the cyclone season sets in. Disaster risk reduction measures also need to be integrated in recovery programmes so that implementation is not severely disrupted and to ensure that the gains made through this operation are protected.

With regard to cash transfers, it is crucial to have a higher bar for transparency, accountability and demonstrating a sense of fairness among beneficiaries and those who do not receive cash grants. Failure to guarantee this may result in the risk of the programme not being perceived as fair and transparent. As such, MRCS and IFRC will ensure that cash transfers are done in line with the IFRC cash-based programming (CBP) standard operating procedures and the complementing cash-based programming financial procedures and guidance. In addition to ensuring compliance with the procedures and security measures, MRCS will establish a mechanism to register and address complaints and feedback from beneficiaries as well as from those who do not receive cash grants.

C. Operational strategy and plan

This revised plan of action has been developed jointly by MRCS and IFRC, with ICRC and PNS with presence in Myanmar fully updated about the adjustments made and the rationale for the adjustments. Some five months after the floods disaster affected Myanmar, the response of the authorities and various humanitarian partners has shifted to recovery. Furthermore, MRCS – supported by IFRC and ICRC – has since undertaken detailed assessments which have determined the recovery needs of affected populations. This revised plan, therefore, seeks to clearly articulate the recovery interventions to be undertaken in addressing the needs of flood-affected people as well as to align them with financial resources received or projected to be mobilized and define methodologies to ensure implementation is practically achievable within the remainder of the operation timeframe.

In addition to interventions outlined in this MRCS-IFRC plan, in Rakhine State ICRC will continue to respond and support MRCS in implementation of interventions which are not detailed in this plan. During the emergency and relief phases, MRCS and ICRC distributed rice, essential household items, shelter kits and/or an equivalent in cash to affected people. The joint MRCS-ICRC response has now begun to support livelihoods and provide work opportunities for those whose way of life was disrupted. The response in Rakhine State is using ICRC's 2015 emergency appeal budget, for which it also continues to seek funding.

Overall objective

The overall objective of this operation is to ensure that flood-affected people receive appropriate assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and are supported to recover with increased disaster resilience.

Proposed strategy

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Immediate household needs** assistance (non-food items and cash grants), including distribution of essential household non-food items and unconditional cash grants;
2. **Shelter and settlements** support initially by delivering **emergency shelter** materials (tarpaulins and toolkits) and later by **cash transfers** to target households for them to prioritize **self-recovery**;
3. **Emergency food distributions** to meet the immediate food needs of the affected population;
4. **Livelihoods** support for families to restart their **income earning** activities and **small enterprise** revival, through a combination of cash transfers and provision of weaving looms/sewing machines to women;
5. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focusing on improving **access to safe water**, **access to improved sanitation**, and the sustainable **reduction in risk of diseases** (water-borne, water-related and vector-borne) in affected communities;
6. **Health** interventions focusing on provision of immediate medical management to the injured and ill (**first aid**), **disease prevention**, **health promotion** and **psychosocial support**;
7. **School and community preparedness** and **disaster risk reduction**, including preparedness to the risks of flooding during the cyclone and monsoon seasons;
8. **MRCS institutional preparedness** and **disaster response capacity development** interventions to **build capacity of branches** involved in the response to scale up capacity to deliver in the response and later scale down to the 'normal' activities in a sustainable manner while at same time bolstering **preparedness stocks** and **first-responder capacity** of MRCS to respond promptly in case of future disasters.

Geographically, this IFRC-supported operation will cover affected areas in Sagaing, Magway and Chin states. The joint ICRC-MRCS response will cover Rakhine State while interventions supported by PNS working with MRCS bilaterally will cover locations where the supporting PNS have ongoing programmes. MRCS will also undertake interventions using resources it has mobilized locally and/or from non-Movement sources. IFRC will provide technical support to MRCS in all operational areas, except Rakhine, to ensure a consistent approach in the flood response.

There are four key aspects that are factored in the strategy for this operation:

- **A Movement-wide approach:** MRCS is responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, supported by all components of the Movement. ICRC is the primary operational partner of MRCS in Rakhine State while IFRC is supporting MRCS operations in all other flood-affected areas.
- **Cash transfers:** It has been determined that the best way forward is to provide unconditional cash grants to empower the affected populations, giving them the flexibility to prioritize their own recovery and to cater for diverse needs;
- **Integrated programming and resilience-building:** Cash transfers will enable the affected people to meet multi-purpose needs across sectors in the manner they deem fit, thereby contributing to their resilience.
- **Factoring lessons from previous operations:** MRCS experienced a large scale operation in response to Cyclone Nargis (2008) and a medium-scale intervention to Cyclone Giri (2010) provided various lessons from which this response will draw.

Rationale for cash grant amounts

Cash transfers have been determined the best way forward to support target households in meeting their immediate relief and recovery needs, particularly for shelter and livelihoods. In this regard, at least 2,280 households will be reached with cash transfers. Specifically, unconditional cash grants of MMK 500,000 (approximately CHF 385) will be provided to some 1,870 households in Sagaing Region and unconditional cash grants of MMK 600,000 (approximately CHF 465) will be provided to some 150 households in Chin State. In addition, MRCS and IFRC are still in the process of identifying the specific locations where the remaining target of 260 households will be provided with cash transfers.

The amounts of the grants was calculated based on consultations that MRCS had with affected people about their priority recovery needs as well as analysis of markets and actual pricing of transport, shelter materials, livestock, seeds, health services and essential commodities in affected villages. These amounts are also in line with the post-disaster needs assessments carried out by the government and partners.

As well as empowering target populations to prioritize their immediate and recovery needs, cash transfers will inject cash and support the recovery of markets both at the township and village levels. Though the grants will be unconditional, it is expected – based on consultations with affected people thus far – that up to 80 per cent of beneficiaries will utilize the amount for undertaking shelter repairs, obtaining essential household goods and re-establishing livelihoods. A post-distribution survey will be undertaken to obtain a picture of the grants were used.

Crosscutting matters

Gender, diversity and protection

Gender, diversity and protection issues will be mainstreamed in this operation. Among others, areas of focus will include gender-based violence (GBV), child protection and social exclusion of some groups of people based on ethnic background. Mainstreaming of gender, diversity and protection issues will also ensure that psychosocial interventions are context-appropriate and that accountability lines are place for GBV response and prevention, especially as a result of providing cash transfers. Concerted effort will be put in identifying, advocating and planning to address ethnic-based discrimination, including through the protection cluster.

Since 2013, MRCS has been working on violence prevention programming, and it is intended that this flood response will mainstream it. As a practical example, MRCS has received a local corporate donation of solar lamps, and these will be provided to people in displacement sites and communities without electrical supply, to ensure better safety at night for women and children. It will be ensured that sex and age disaggregated data will be captured for the purpose of understanding the number and specific vulnerability of females to males based on their gender roles and age (i.e. to understand if a higher proportion of women, children or men are made vulnerable). Subsequent operations updates, but most importantly the final report, will have numbers of people reached disaggregated by sex and age.

Community engagement and accountability

MRCS has a long history of working and communicating with affected communities, including during the responses to Cyclone Nargis and Cyclone Giri, and IFRC has a beneficiary communications delegate in place in Myanmar. Community accountability and feedback/response mechanisms will be integrated into recovery programmes to ensure that affected populations have direct access to information on the nature and scope of services provided by MRCS, along with processes that will enable community participation and feedback. Because only a fraction of affected populations will be targeted with cash transfers, the selection criteria will need to be communicated clearly to beneficiaries and wider communities, so that people will understand the rationale behind targeting. This will help to prevent any potential tensions/frustrations by those people who do not meet the beneficiary selection criteria.

Community engagement and accountability services will be implemented through context-specific channels, aimed at facilitating beneficiary feedback, including mass communication (such as mainstream media and print media), telephone, Q&A print-outs, flyers, posters and face to face options through social mobilization.

Operational support services

Human resources

The relief phase of the response relied mainly on the existing capacity of MRCS, with at least 1,400 volunteers from branches involved having been mobilized. However, following the relief phase, recovery programmes will require the National Society to hire additional technical and support staff, who will receive technical support and guidance from Movement partners. The additional staff members will complement existing disaster management, administrative and support teams – especially at the headquarters – which are also playing a role in the ongoing operation. At the branch levels, a hub that will serve as “implementation base” is being set up and will be resourced with technical staff. The current MRCS national headquarters structure will also be boosted with additional staff covering various specializations including logistics, administration and PMER.

Based on an increased demand for technical and coordination support required to deliver on this response plan, the IFRC in-country structure has been strengthened with an operations coordinator, a cash delegate and a finance officer to guarantee effective technical support to MRCS so as to deliver the commitments under this operation. Where required, additional support by IFRC will be provided via short technical missions from outside Myanmar. In this regard, regional specialists in various sectors including – but not limited to – cash programming, communications, health, disaster laws, PMER, water and sanitation and shelter will be deployed when requested by MRCS.

Given the staffing needs at MRC national headquarters and branches as well as within the IFRC structure, a portion of this plan’s budget is allocated for human resources. See [Annex 3](#) for details of staff whose costs will be covered by this operation. The staffing needs may be adjusted based on consultations with MRCS.

Logistics and supply chain

Most of the necessary NFIs needed during the relief phase of the intervention were already in country in MRCS warehouses. With distributions largely concluded, the process of replenishment is ongoing to ensure that the National Society has adequate stocks in-country to respond to the next potential disaster. The strategy adopted is procurement of all standard items (i.e. tarpaulins, mosquito nets, blankets, water purification tablets) with the support of the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. Items that are adapted to local customs, such as *lungyi*, kitchen sets and hygiene items, are being procured in Myanmar.

Warehousing capacity is sufficient for the current plan and as such there is no need for additional warehousing capacity. However, some running costs of existing warehouses will be covered by this operation. As additional hubs will be set up in operational areas, further transport capacity will be put in place through rental of vehicles and, where necessary, boats. Drivers will be hired locally.

Information technologies (IT)

As the implementation teams will be augmented with new staff, there is a need for standard items such as phones and personal computers. Internet equipment will also be needed for the hub offices (3G/4G portable devices). Some intervention areas have poor cellular coverage and the means of communications are limited. Dedicated internet connections will be established in the hub offices to facilitate communications.

Communications

From the start, IFRC, ICRC and MRCS communications teams worked closely together to develop a common approach towards communicating as a Movement in order to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs brought by the floods and to position the MRCS and Movement partners as primary responders to the disaster. A proactive approach was taken to secure local and international media coverage to ensure that the humanitarian impacts of the floods remains in the public eye. The IFRC continues to maximize public communication outreach across its web and social media platforms.

During the recovery phase, IFRC will continue to agree on key messages and talking points with the ICRC and will ensure that the activities of the MRCS are well profiled in all communications materials. Key messages, talking points, reactive press lines and infographics will be produced on a regular basis with particular emphasis placed on communicating around key milestones and timelines in the operation. Regular news stories and blogs together with interactive maps and infographics will be posted on the IFRC public website and other relevant online media sites. Ensuring that the operation is well documented through audio-visual coverage will be an important element of the communications plan. High quality photographic and video material will be produced over the duration of the emergency appeal, designed to support the resource mobilization and visibility efforts of National Societies.

The IFRC’s communications plan was initially implemented through a communications delegate supporting the MRCS in close coordination with ICRC’s in-country communications delegate. Moving forward, the operation will now be supported by the IFRC Asia Pacific communications team. A Movement approach to joint communications activities will be maintained and emphasis will be placed on supporting the MRCS communications team

External relations, resource mobilization and humanitarian diplomacy

Proactive and effective engagement with a range of internal and external partners, including governments, donor agencies, the UN system, NGOs, community groups and – if appropriate – multilateral banks, has been a critical part of this operation. As a result, a number of governments and PNS have supported the operation and as a result the donations received towards the appeal are sufficient to deliver the level of assistance that is envisioned in the plan. Nevertheless, there is still a funding gap of CHF 206,000 which partners are encouraged to cover.

Given the critical, longstanding inter-communal conflict in Rakhine State – which also bore the brunt of the floods – IFRC is encouraging partners to extend funding support to ICRC's annual plan for Myanmar. The joint MRCS-ICRC flood response in Rakhine State has now begun to support livelihoods and provide work opportunities for those whose way of life was disrupted. However, ICRC's 2015 emergency appeal, from which the response in Rakhine State is covered, still has a substantial funding gap.

Security

The IFRC country office for Myanmar has a detailed security rules and regulations, which were updated in 2014 with the support of the security team in Geneva and in consultation with MRCS and in-country Movement partners, particularly ICRC. The UN and other key actors were also consulted during the revision process. The guidelines include cultural respect, transportation safety issues, emergency communication, emergency medical evacuation and critical incident reporting. Further, the rules and regulations include separate guidelines for Rakhine State and are being revisited in light of concentrated work in four states targeted by this operation.

Importantly, IFRC is a member of various inter-agency groups including the HCT, INGO forum and DRR working group, which allows it to monitor any changes in environment or security situation for its national and international staff. MRCS, with its wide network of volunteers, receives reliable information quickly about any possible security threats and/or volatile situation.

IFRC has also been supporting MRCS with the implementation of 'Stay Safe' training for its staff. In view of the flood response, staff and volunteers are being encouraged to do refresher training. Further use of 'Stay Safe' training by MRCS staff and volunteers will contribute to enhanced safety and security awareness. Furthermore, with support of ICRC, MRCS has conducted a Safer Access baseline assessment and is implementing the main recommendations.

Finally, all MRCS staff members are insured and any new staff recruited to support the response will be insured. Measures have been put in place to ensure that all MRCS volunteers supporting this operation are insured via the IFRC global insurance for volunteers.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

MRCS, with the support of IFRC, is responsible for PMER aspects of this operation. MRCS branches carry out day-to-day monitoring of the operation in the field, while the headquarters – especially the disaster management department – supervises and monitors activities of the branches. The PMER team of MRCS will be responsible for consolidating operation updates and pledge-based reports based on inputs from the disaster management and other concerned departments. The IFRC operations manager will undertake a final review of all updates and reports before they are signed off by the leadership and submitted to the Asia Pacific PMER unit for issuance or submission to donors.

MRCS will conduct a post-distribution survey at the end of the relief phase. Furthermore, a post-distribution survey for cash transfers will be undertaken to obtain a picture of how beneficiaries utilized the unconditional cash grants. The post-distribution monitoring reports will be produced and attached to the final report.

A PMER Technical Working Group is present and active within MRCS since 2014. It is planned that MRCS will assign at least one dedicated PMER staff to support in the ongoing PMER aspects of this operation. Where necessary, surge capacity by IFRC will be requested, and provided, through the IFRC Asia Pacific PMER unit.

In accordance with the IFRC framework for evaluations, an end-line evaluation will be conducted for this operation. The Asia Pacific PMER unit in Kuala Lumpur will support in the planning and guiding of the evaluation.

Administration and Finance

The existing MRCS financial regulations, HR and administration policies will guide this response operation. At the headquarters level, an additional finance officer will bolster the team. In the operational hubs, a finance/admin officer will be responsible for cash management, supported by a cashier. However, the hub field managers and the MRCS operations manager at the headquarters have the responsibility for budget management within MRCS. New bank accounts will be opened in the hub locations, specifically for response operation funds.

To reinforce IFRC financial management capacity, an additional finance officer will be recruited to strengthen the country team. The IFRC operations manager is the formal budget holder of the operation.

D. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming

Needs analysis: MRCS, supported by Movement partners, initiated an immediate response with assessments – to determine the needs of affected people –conducted alongside initial relief distributions. Operation supporting systems have been identified and set up in consultation with partners.

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													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.1.1 Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments (including Movement Partners' resources)		X	X										
1.1.2 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries		X	X	X	X								
1.1.3 Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs		X	X	X	X								
Output 1.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
1.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries				X	X			X	X				
Output 1.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.3.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
1.3.2 Ensure that affected people can deliver feedback on the programmes and report any complaints, in confidence, and that such are actioned by MRCS and its partners			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 1.4: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.4.1 Develop and utilize an appropriate M&E system to support monitoring of the operation progress, including the final evaluation and lessons learnt activities.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: With damage to housing – especially in rural areas of the worst affected townships – widespread, affected families need support to rebuild or repair their damaged homes. Furthermore, some families had their essential household items lost to, or damaged by, floodwaters.

Population to be assisted: MRCS dispatched stocks from its warehouse to provide affected families with family kits, kitchen sets, shelter tool kits and dignity kits. Distributions have been largely completed, although some continue. Based on actual distributions/plans, the following NFIs are covered by this plan: 7,000 blankets, 1,500 family kits and 1,500 kitchen sets. With regard to emergency shelter items, those covered by this plan are 7,500 tarpaulins and 2,000 toolkits.

At least 2,280 households will be provided with unconditional cash grants for multi-purpose needs; not all would necessarily be the same who received NFI. The purpose of the cash transfers is to allow affected households to self-prioritize their remaining immediate and recovery needs.

Outcome 2: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.													
Output 2.1: Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.1.1 Dispatch essential household items from warehouses (Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay) to affected areas		X	X										
2.1.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists		X	X	X	X	X	X						
2.1.3 Distribute essential household items (including family kits and kitchen sets)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Output 2.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits, tarpaulins)													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.2.1 Dispatch emergency shelter items from warehouses (Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay) to affected areas		X	X	X									
2.2.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists		X	X	X									
2.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, and community shelter tool kits)		X	X	X	X	X	X						
Outcome 3: Remaining urgent needs of targeted populations are met													
Output 3.1: Target populations are provided with unconditional cash grants for meeting priority household needs													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.1.1 Conduct market survey in project areas to ensure appropriate access to market and availability of essential items				X	X	X	X						
3.1.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists				X	X	X							
3.1.3 Design encashment process and train staff and volunteers on it				X	X	X							
3.1.4 Distribute unconditional cash grants to target households						X	X	X	X				
3.1.5 Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers (covering at least 10% of target households)						X	X	X	X	X			

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: Displaced families initially needed food assistance. Damage to crops and arable land disrupted the planting season and poses a risk to long-term food security. With only 495,000 acres having been re-cultivated to date, the effect of flooding on rural livelihoods will continue to weigh heavily on affected populations into 2016.

Population to be assisted: Although MRCS distributed rice to 200 households during the emergency phase, its approach to addressing food security and livelihood needs will be via cash transfers. Under this operation, unconditional cash grants for multi-purpose needs will be provided to target families, thereby empowering them to prioritize livelihoods protection needs or to restart income generation activities. Specifically, unconditional cash grants of MMK 500,000 (approximately CHF 385) will be provided to some 1,870 households in Sagaing Region and unconditional cash grants of MMK 600,000 (approximately CHF 465) to some 150 households in Chin State, with an additional 260 households in locations that are currently being identified to be provided with cash transfers of cash grants of MMK 600,000.

In addition, targeted women and people with disabilities will be supported to improve income diversification through small-scale enterprises such as weaving and sewing.

[illegible]

Outcome 5: Economic security of the targeted worst-affected households is restored													
Output 5.1: Households restart income generating activities													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.1.1 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)				X	X	X	X	X					
5.1.2 Select beneficiaries, prepare beneficiary lists and engage target households to sensitize them on distribution process						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5.1.3 Distribute unconditional cash grants to target households						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5.1.4 Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers (covering at least 10% of target households)											X	X	X
5.1.5 Provide weaving looms and/or sewing machines to target women and people with disabilities							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.1.6 Provide small business skills training to people provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.1.7 Undertake surveys on household income/expenditure of women provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines											X	X	X

Health & care

Needs analysis: At the emergency phase, there was a need for first aid owing to an increased risk and cases of minor injuries. Floodwaters brought an increased risk of water and vector borne diseases such as malaria, dengue and diarrhoea. There is a need for health education sessions, focusing on prevention and house-level treatment of diarrhoea. Psychosocial support is needed for communities who have been severely affected, especially those still awaiting relocation.

Population to be assisted: MRCS mobilized trained volunteers to support basic first aid via distribution of first aid kits. Health promotion activities will be carried out, using the epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) toolkits, in affected villages of Chin, Magway and Sagaing states, complemented with provision of enabling items such as mosquito nets and oral rehydration salts. MRCS will also conduct psychosocial support activities in target communities and 'caring for carers' interventions for staff and volunteers involved in the response.

Specifically, this plan covers 500 basic first aid kits, 18 advanced first aid kits, and 12,500 mosquito nets.

Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced													
Output 6.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.1.1 Refresher training on ECV for volunteers					X	X	X						
6.1.2 Deploy ECV-trained volunteers with toolkits to affected townships				X	X	X	X	X	X				
6.1.3 Undertake community health assessments		X	X	X	X	X	X						
6.1.4 Distribute mosquito nets to affected households in malaria endemic areas						X	X	X				X	X
6.1.5 Distribute ORS to affected households			X	X	X								
Output 6.2 Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.2.1 Provide first aid kits to affected townships for delivery of first aid services in communities			X	X	X	X							
Output 6.3 Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.3.1 Organize health education sessions in communities				X	X	X	X	X					
6.3.2 Reprint and distribute health promotion materials		X	X	X	X	X							

Output 6.4: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met													
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.4.1 Organize refresher trainings for PSS volunteers in affected states and regions					X	X	X						
6.4.2 Provide PSS kits to the trained volunteers upon completion of PSS refresher trainings				X	X	X	X	X					
6.4.3 Organize psychosocial activities in displaced persons facilities and affected communities				X	X	X	X	X	X				
6.4.4 Conduct peer support sessions and organize 'rest and recreation' days and team building activities for staff and volunteers		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Water sources were inundated and contaminated by floodwater, affecting access to safe water. Contamination of water sources and damage to latrines pose concerns relating to waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. Poor environmental sanitation and stagnant floodwaters present favourable breeding grounds for mosquitos which can spread diseases such as malaria and dengue. There is the need for interventions aimed at restoring or improving access to safe water, solid waste management and hygiene promotion activities.

Population to be assisted: WASH interventions target affected areas of Chin, Magway and Sagaing, with up to 8,500 households to receive WASH items and 16,500 households to be reached with hygiene promotion. Based on actual distributions/plans, the following WASH-related items are covered by this plan: 1,000 dignity kits, 8,000 hygiene kits, 8,500 hygiene parcels and 2,550 jerry cans. In addition to distribution of WASH items and hygiene promotion, MRCS will undertake rehabilitation of 20 damaged water sources as well as rehabilitation of 300 latrines at household level and 11 latrines in target schools. Clean up activities will be undertaken in 10 affected areas/villages.

Outcome 7: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities														
Output 7.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population														
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7.1.1 Distribute jerry cans (two per family) and water purification tablets to affected households		X	X	X										
7.1.2 Provide safe drinking water in displaced people camps through water purification units, treatment and distribution		X	X	X										
7.1.3 Conduct sessions on household water treatment to those provided with water purification tablets		X	X	X										
Output 7.2 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population														
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7.2.1 Mobilize locally -recruited volunteers and train them on conducting hygiene promotion		X	X	X	X	X								
7.2.2 Reproduce information, education and communication (IEC) materials for hygiene promotion		X	X	X	X	X								
7.2.3 Conduct hygiene promotion activities in the displaced people camps and schools		X	X	X	X	X								
7.2.4 Distribute hygiene kits, hygiene parcels and dignity kits to affected populations to reinforce safe hygiene practices		X	X	X	X	X	X							
7.2.5 Monitor hygiene practices in target communities, including correct use of latrines and household water treatment		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Outcome 8: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities														
Output 8.1: Increased access to safe and sustainable water is provided to target population														
Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
8.1.1 Undertake detailed assessments to select damaged community water supply systems for rehabilitation					X	X	X	X						
8.1.2 Procure and distribute materials, or the equivalent in cash, for rehabilitation of water supply systems						X	X	X	X					
8.1.3 Mobilize community members to support rehabilitation of community water supply systems						X	X	X	X					
8.1.4 Monitor the rehabilitation of community water supply systems					X	X	X	X	X					

8.1.5 Facilitate establishment of water committees and sign MoUs with target communities and their local governments				X	X	X	X	X				
8.1.6 Conduct water supply system operation and maintenance training for water committees in target communities						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Output 8.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population												
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.2.1 Undertake detailed assessments to identify schools and households whose latrines have been damaged				X	X							
8.2.2 Procure and distribute latrine construction materials, or the equivalent in cash, to target schools and households				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8.2.3 Mobilize community members to support rehabilitation of latrines in target schools and households				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8.2.4 Monitor the rehabilitation of latrines in target schools and households				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8.2.5 Mobilize community members for clean-up campaigns in displaced people camps, schools and communities					X	X	X	X				
Output 8.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased												
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.2.1 Conduct baseline surveys to determine the levels of awareness and practice on WASH in affected communities				X	X	X	X	X				
8.2.2 Mobilize and (re)train volunteers who will conduct PHAST sessions in target communities				X	X	X	X	X				
8.2.3 Reproduce IEC materials for PHAST sessions in target communities				X	X	X	X	X				
8.2.4 Conduct PHAST sessions in target communities				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
8.2.5 Undertake end line surveys to determine the change in awareness and practice in communities reached											X	

Institutional disaster response capacity

Needs analysis: The response to the floods is putting pressure on the capacity of MRCS and demand scaling up of staffing and other organizational components. As such, substantial resources have been allocated to mitigate a potential negative impact on sustainability through efforts aimed at strengthening the institutional preparedness and disaster response capacity of MRCS branches involved in the response. Since volunteers are the backbone of Red Cross service-delivery capacity, branches involved in the response will be supported to enhance their volunteer recruitment and management capacity. Branches whose office buildings were damaged by the floods will be supported to rehabilitate the crucial workspace. Target branches will also be provided with essential office equipment, with two branches to be provided with a boat each. At the national level, MRCS will be supported to enhance its institutional disaster response capacity through training of emergency response teams (both state level ERT and national NDRT) and prepositioning of stocks. In addition, four MRCS staff/volunteers will be supported to undertake a peer exchange visit to a sister National Society involved in a response.

Outcome 9: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened												
Output 9.1: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved volunteer management capacity												
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.1.1 Undertake recruitment and orientation of volunteers (village Red Cross teams)				X	X	X	X	X	X			
9.1.2 Provide branch staff with training in volunteer management				X	X	X	X					
9.1.3 Provide ECV and first aid training of trainers to branch volunteers				X	X	X	X					
Output 9.2: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved facilities												
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Month</i>											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.2.1 Renovate damaged office building(s)					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
9.2.2 Provide boats for transport and rescue purposes			X	X	X	X	X					
9.2.3 Provide essential office equipment to target branches					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Budget

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

16/11/2015

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	201,780		201,780
Clothing & Textiles	82,250		82,250
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	379,615		379,615
Medical & First Aid	3,400		3,400
Utensils & Tools	7,710		7,710
Other Supplies & Services	320,420		320,420
Cash Disbursements	938,279		938,279
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,933,454	0	1,933,454
Vehicles	10,000		10,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	21,426		21,426
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	3,200		3,200
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	34,626	0	34,626
Storage, Warehousing	2,500		2,500
Distribution & Monitoring	64,682		64,682
Transport & Vehicle Costs	32,400		32,400
Logistics Services	22,500		22,500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	122,082	0	122,082
International Staff	267,000	67,650	334,650
National Staff		2,000	2,000
National Society Staff	156,109		156,109
Volunteers	47,540		47,540
Total PERSONNEL	470,649	69,650	540,299
Consultants		29,350	29,350
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	29,350	29,350
Workshops & Training	172,050		172,050
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	172,050	0	172,050
Travel	45,250	5,200	50,450
Information & Public Relations	71,270		71,270
Office Costs	52,850	8,000	60,850
Communications	13,300	150	13,450
Financial Charges	8,115		8,115
Other General Expenses	1,500	5,000	6,500
Shared Office and Services Costs	32,568		32,568
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	224,853	18,350	243,203
Programme and Services Support Recovery	192,251	7,628	199,879
Total INDIRECT COSTS	192,251	7,628	199,879
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees		874	874
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	874	874
TOTAL BUDGET	3,149,965	125,852	3,275,817
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	2,975,062	93,916	3,068,978
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,975,062	93,916	3,068,978
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	174,903	31,936	206,839

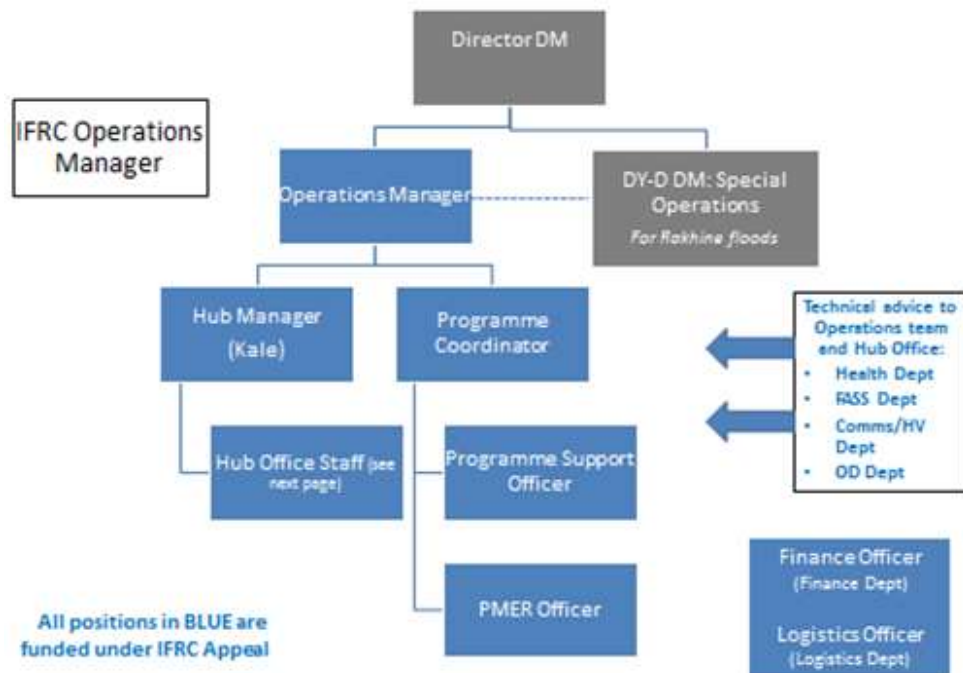
ANNEX 2: ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

Assumptions and risks table

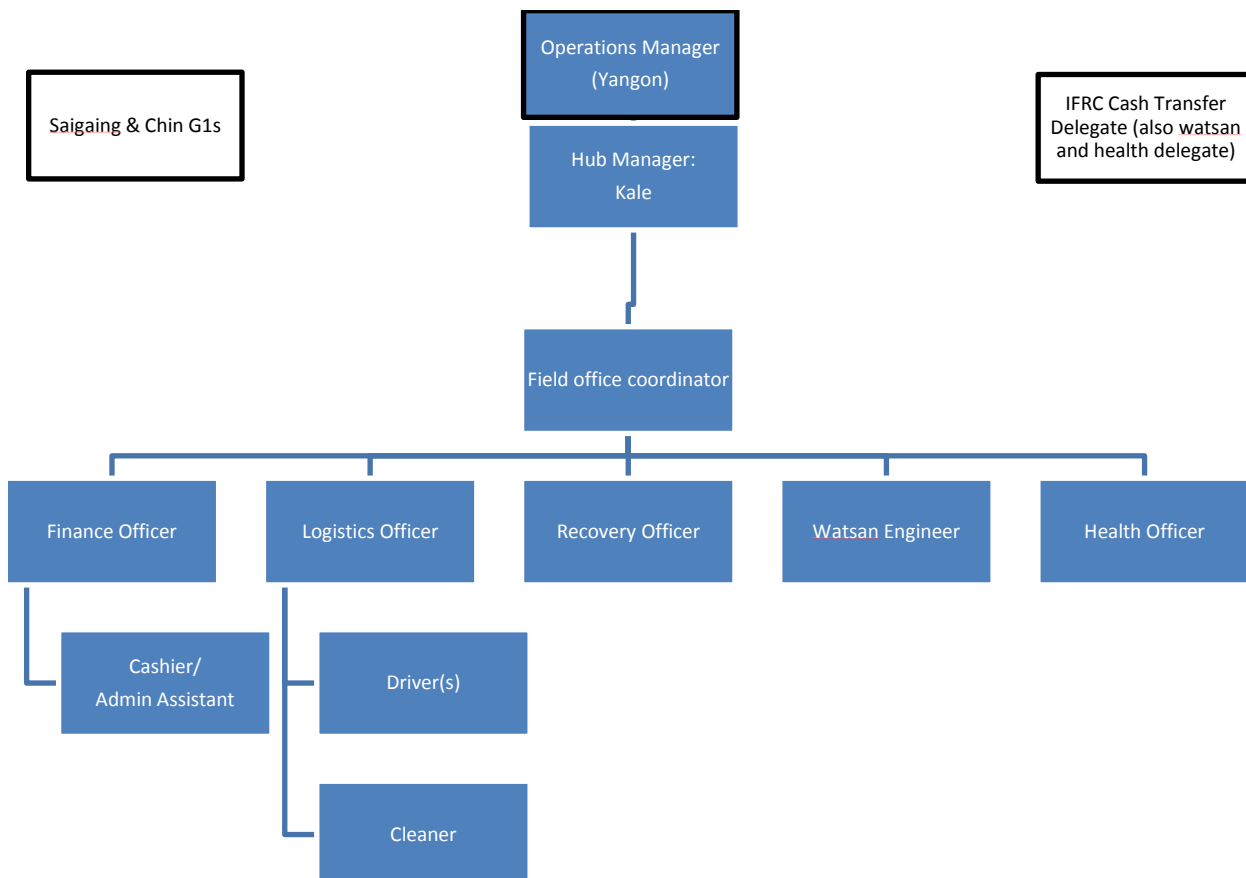
ASSUMPTIONS & RISKS	LIST IF SPECIFIC AFFECTED SECTORS OR STATE 'ALL'	Likelihood	Impact	CAN CONTROL; MITIGATE / INFLUENCE; OR ONLY FACTOR-IN
Adequate materials required for various programmes are available for the operation	All	M	M	Can mitigate
Future disasters do not impact upon the same areas affected by the floods and/or different areas, distracting resources and implementation schedules	All	L	M	Factor into NS Institutional Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction
Access and logistics for delivery of materials, including to remote locations, is not hampered by bad weather conditions	All	M	M	Factor into logistics planning

ANNEX 3: HUMAN RESOURCE STRUCTURE

National Headquarters



Hub



Contact information

For further information specifically related to this plan of action, please contact:

In Myanmar Red Cross Society:

- ✓ U Khin Maung Hla, Secretary General; email: ed-mrcs@myanmarredcross.org.mm
- ✓ U Maung Maung Khin, Director of DM; email: dm1@myanmarredcross.org.mm

In IFRC Myanmar Country Office:

- ✓ Udaya Regmi, Head of Country Office; email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org
- ✓ Jesper Fridolf, Operations Manager; email: jesper.fridolf@ifrc.org

In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) - Bangkok:

- ✓ Anne Leclerc, Head of CCST; email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

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

For resource mobilization and pledges:

- ✓ Hwa En Ning, Senior Relationship Officer, email: enning.hwa@ifrc.org
Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

For in-kind donations:

- ✓ Alka Kapoor Sharma, Head of Regional Logistics Unit, email: alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries:

- ✓ Patrick Fuller, Communications Manager; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

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

- ✓ Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER, email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- ✓ Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

Click here

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget [above](#)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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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.

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.