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Emergency appeal operations update 3

(6-months consolidated update)

Myanmar: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRMM006	GLIDE n° FL-2015-000080-MMR & FL-2015-000089-MMR
Operations update n° 3 Issue on 17 March 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 11 August 2015 to 29 February 2016
Operation start date: 11 August 2015	Operation end date: 31 August 2016
Appeal budget (current): CHF 3,275,817 DREF allocated: CHF 298,478	Appeal coverage: CHF 3,172,578 (97%) <i>Click here for donor response</i>
Current expenditure: CHF 1,775,744	Funding gap: CHF 103,239 (3%)
N° of people affected: 9 million	N° of people targeted: 82,500 (16,500 households)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff and branches): The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 30,000 active volunteers and 321 staff in its headquarters and 334 branches.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: 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, the Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the 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. In addition to providing support via the IFRC appeal, Danish Red Cross provided bilateral support to MRCS. The Qatar Red Crescent Society, Singapore Red Cross Society and the Thai Red Cross Society have extended bilateral support to MRCS.	
The IFRC appeal operation has also 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, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Poland. Private donors in 96 countries – across Africa, Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe and Middle East and North Africa – have made online contributions.	
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 and National Emergency Operations Centre • Technical/inter-agency standing committee clusters including Shelter/Non-Food Item/Camp Coordination and Camp Management, WASH and Health clusters • UN agencies including the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Activities (UN OCHA), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Food Programme (WFP) • Regional organizations, international organizations/NGOs including the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), Danish Refugee Council, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children. 	

Summary

This update provides an overview of the progress made during the first six months of the operation which was launched following floods that affected several parts of Myanmar in July and August 2015. The floods were wrought by heavy monsoon rains coupled with high winds and heavy rain from Cyclone Komen which passed nearby on 30 July 2015.

The flooding spread over a large area largely in the northwest, west, south and southwest of the country. According to government figures, 110 people died and over 9 million people were affected in 12 of the country’s states and regions, with the loss of homes, livelihoods, crops and food stocks. Over 1.4 million acres of farmland were inundated, with more than 841,000 acres destroyed. Over 15,000 homes were damaged and some 1.7 million people were temporarily displaced. The Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) reported that the highest numbers of affected people were recorded in Ayeyarwady, Sagaing and Magway regions while Rakhine state had the highest number of destroyed homes. Many parts of mountainous Chin state were also badly affected by landslides.

People who had been displaced in almost all of the affected areas have since returned home. However, in parts of Hakha in Chin state, where homes were completely destroyed, there are still some people living in camps within urban areas as well as temporary shelters in their villages.

In response to the floods, the authorities, local civil society organizations, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), UN agencies and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) – supported by its International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners – responded. Since the launch of the operation, MRCS, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the ICRC are working in a coordinated approach together with Partner National Societies.

First response

In the immediate aftermath of the floods, 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 and carried out assessments. In total, MRCS assisted the evacuation of more than 380,000 people from flood-hit areas.

Relief

In addition to the first response, MRCS volunteers and staff distributed relief items to affected families in evacuation centres and in affected communities, provided safe drinking water and water purification tablets. At the conclusion of the relief intervention, MRCS had reached over 90,000 people across all 12 affected regions with relief items.

Recovery

The Myanmar's Recovery Coordination Committee, led by the Ministry of Construction, drafted a national recovery framework which is guiding the approach adopted by all actors, including MRCS. Recovery programming started in October 2015 and follows an integrated approach, with communities closely engaged, to ensure that the needs of affected people across sectors such as livelihoods, shelter, water, sanitation and health, are met.

The main focus of MRCS recovery activities to date has been on providing cash assistance to address a range of needs faced by the worst-affected households. Prior to cash distributions, 15 village recovery committees were formed in Sagaing and Chin states, and cash transfer training was conducted for staff and volunteers, including in community engagement and accountability. To date, 1,659 households (8,300 people) have received cash grants of between 500,000 Myanmar Kyats (MMK) (approximately CHF 398) and MMK 600,000 (approximately CHF 478). A second phase of cash grants is set to be delivered between March and April 2016 to an additional 630 households in Kalay and Tamu townships.



A family receives cash from MRCS in Sagaing (Photo: MRCS)

Other recovery interventions have included activities in water and sanitation, and health sectors. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training, which included sessions on the main health risks facing affected communities, has been undertaken for 35 people. These 35 people, from branches and communities, will then deliver the same training to others in their villages, who will in turn share their knowledge with the wider community. Health-related information, education and communication (IEC) materials were also provided to community members alongside relief and cash distributions, reaching over 18,000 people.

On water and sanitation, latrine construction in Kalay, including in schools, has been commissioned and construction is underway.

With regards to National Society response capacity enhancement, two boats procured through the assistance of the Japanese Government were delivered to MRCS branches in Sagaing during February. The boats will allow MRCS to respond faster to the needs of communities in the event of future potential flooding.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination:

The MRCS, IFRC, and ICRC agreed to respond in a coordinated manner, and a Movement Statement was issued on 5 August 2015 to this effect. 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 – both financially and technically – in the rest of the country.

The MRCS operation 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 Partner National Societies working with MRCS through bilateral arrangements have covered locations where the supporting Partner National Societies 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 with recovery interventions covering Magway and Ayeyarwady. For the recovery phase, the scope of the IFRC appeal operation is now on Chin and Sagaing states.

From the start of the operation, regular Movement coordination meetings were organized by MRCS, with IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies with presence in Myanmar. The MRCS flood operation cell was organized and regular meetings were held twice a week. Coordination meetings continue but at a more spaced interval.

The IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, facilitated updates on MRCS response and planned activities to multilateral Movement partners. Further, the regional office also facilitated deployment of specialists to provide surge support to the operation. Movement partners such as the American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society have also provided technical support to this operation.

Coordinating with authorities:

At the township and state levels, MRCS works in coordination with the local authorities such as the General Administration Department and other agencies providing support to the affected people. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology shares regular weather updates with MRCS, which supports the operations team to track potential flooding in various parts of the country. MRCS is also in coordination with the RRD of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the national emergency operations centre (EOC), and the newly-formed National Recovery Coordination Committee (NRCC). Since the transition to recovery, the government has initiated a series of recovery planning workshops, under the guidance of the Minister of Construction and the NRCC. MRCS is actively engaged in these planning forums.

In the early phase of the response, MRCS had a liaison officer attached to the national EOC to coordinate with RRD, along with UN OCHA, Myanmar Information Management Unit, Japan International Cooperation Agency and some INGOs. Various ministries, national and international humanitarian organizations are providing information about their responses 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.

Inter-agency coordination:

MRCS and IFRC share assessment information and operational updates with UN OCHA, relevant clusters and working groups. Sharing of statistics on distributions and the number of people reached helps in ensuring that there is no duplication of efforts and that there are synergies between various agencies.

IFRC and MRCS attend meetings with the various clusters and working groups as well as those of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Sittwe. MRCS, IFRC and ICRC have an observer status in the HCT and regularly attend HCT meetings including during non-disaster times.

A cash working group, led by WFP, has been formed, where IFRC and ICRC attend its meetings. MRCS, IFRC and ICRC have also attended several high-level meetings and workshops on response and recovery planning. Furthermore, MRCS has hosted several high-level field visits of heads of UN agencies, donors and ambassadors for them to witness the National Society's flood response work. The high-level field visits have contributed to raising the profile of MRCS and enhancing broader understanding of its mandate and capacity.

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. Honouring its commitment to be co-convenor of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC deployed a SCT comprising two coordinators and one information management delegate. The team was exclusively dedicated to the task of cluster coordination, independent of MRCS/IFRC operations although it was resourced using funds mobilized via the IFRC emergency appeal.

The team was hosted by the IFRC country office and supported the coordination of various shelter cluster activities in Chin state, and Sagaing and Magway regions. During its deployment, the SCT organized shelter partner coordination meetings, coordinated the harmonization of shelter assistance packages and establishment of minimum standards, undertook mapping of partners' areas of operation, commitments and gap analysis, attended cross-sectorial meetings and supported the development of a shelter response strategy. The SCT ended its mission in December 2015 and shelter cluster coordination work in all parts reverted to UNHCR.

Operational implementation

Overview

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, established on the basis of a law which was revised in August 2015, MRCS provides significant support in responding to disasters, from small to large size. MRCS has consistently been a first responder to disasters, and its wide branch network with staff and active volunteers makes it the largest national humanitarian organization in Myanmar. The National Society has been at the forefront of the flood response from the outset and assisted in the evacuation of more than 380,000 people from flood-hit areas.

Subsequently, the National Society undertook relief efforts, with support of its Movement partners, reaching over 90,200 people across all 12 affected regions with some form of material or cash assistance. In the recovery phase, the main focus has been on distribution of unconditional cash grants, CBHFA and latrine construction. Having reached the halfway point, the operation is well on track and the aim is to have most of the implementation – at the community level – completed before the rainy season starts in May/June.

Quality programming			
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1 Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments (including Movement Partners' resources)	x		100%
1.1.2 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	x		100%
1.1.3 Develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	x		100%
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs	x		100%
1.2.2 Conduct post-action surveys to determine the level of satisfaction among beneficiaries	x		100%

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.3.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people	x		Continuous
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		Continuous
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.4: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system		Continuous
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
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		Continuous
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Assessments MRCS initiated assessments alongside immediate response. This was done to ensure that the needs of affected people were identified so that response activities would be appropriate and relevant. In this context, MRCS deployed three assessment teams to the affected regions of upper Myanmar. The teams, composed of specialized NDRT volunteers and programme staff, undertook rapid assessments during the week of 10 August to obtain a clearer picture of the impact of the floods and landslides in the communities of Kawlin (Sagaing region), Sidoktaya (Magway region) and Pwintbyu (Magway region). Their findings informed the decision making process, including in terms of geographical targeting.</p> <p>Community engagement and accountability IFRC had a community engagement delegate in Myanmar prior to the floods. The delegate provided the necessary support to MRCS departments and beneficiary communications officer in developing a community engagement strategy for the floods response. The strategy focuses on two main areas: provision of emergency information and integration of community engagement and accountability in relief/recovery programmes.</p> <p>During the immediate response and relief phase, MRCS utilized four channels – radio, TV, social media and printed IEC materials – to provide information on where affected people could access assistance, safety tips (on floods and landslides), health information (including on prevention of dengue, diarrhoea, flu, malaria, skin infections and snake bites), safe water handling (such as water treatment and safe storage), hygiene (including hand-washing), protection matters and restoring family links, among others.</p> <p>In the recovery phase, especially linked to provision of unconditional cash grants, 15 village recovery committees were formed to ensure active participation of affected people in implementation and monitoring. During and after distributions, the affected people – those provided with assistance as well as those not provided with assistance – have the opportunity to talk to specifically assigned volunteers about any concerns or observations they have with regards to the Red Cross response. Where people are not comfortable to pass their concerns to volunteers or village recovery committees, a hotline is in place through which confidential calls can be placed, questions answered and issues discussed/addressed.</p> <p>Monitoring MRCS and IFRC teams have undertaken post-distribution monitoring during the relief phase and continue to do so in the ongoing recovery activities. Continuous follow-up of the situation is being conducted jointly by MRCS and IFRC to ensure that the interventions are moving in the right direction.</p>			

Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements			
Outcome 2: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1 Dispatch essential household items from warehouses (Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay) to affected areas	x		100%
2.1.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists	x		100%
2.1.3 Distribute essential household items (including family kits and kitchen sets)	x		100%
Outcome 2: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits, tarpaulins)		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.2.1 Dispatch emergency shelter items from warehouses (Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay) to affected areas	x		100%
2.2.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists	x		100%
2.2.3 Distribute emergency shelter items (tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, and community shelter tool kits)	x		100%
Outcome 3: Remaining urgent needs of targeted populations are met	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1: Target populations are provided with unconditional cash grants for meeting priority household needs		90%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1 Conduct market survey in project areas to ensure appropriate access to market and availability of essential items	x		100%
3.1.2 Select target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists	x		100%
3.1.3 Design encashment process and train staff and volunteers on it	x		100%
3.1.4 Distribute unconditional cash grants to target households	x		75%
3.1.5 Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers (covering at least 10% of target households)	x		In planning
Progress towards outcomes			
Non-food items			
<p>Prior to the floods, MRCS had significant quantities of non-food relief items prepositioned in its warehouses as part of preparedness stocks. In the immediate aftermath of the floods, the items were dispatched to MRCS branches in the affected areas to distribute to people in need. At the conclusion of distributions, a total of 90,279 people (17,091 households) had received non-food items including blankets, family kits and kitchen sets in different combinations. <i>Details on distribution of dignity kits, hygiene kits, hygiene parcels and jerry cans can be found under the water and sanitation sector while mosquito nets are under the health sector.</i></p> <p>With relief distributions now concluded, the process of replenishment is underway to ensure that the National Society has adequate stocks in-country to respond to the next potential disaster, especially in anticipation of the 2016 monsoon and cyclone season. The strategy adopted is to procure all standard items (such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, blankets and water purification tablets) with support of the IFRC regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur while items that are adapted to local customs (such as <i>lungi</i>, kitchen sets and hygiene items) are being procured within Myanmar. Specific details on the quantities booked to the IFRC appeal will be available once the replenishment process is completed.</p>			

Emergency shelter assistance

Distribution of emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins and toolkits) was undertaken alongside that of non-food relief items. However, it targeted households whose homes had suffered damage and/or were displaced. In total, 2,411 tarpaulins and 1,141 shelter toolkits were distributed. Provision of tarpaulins and toolkits enabled recipient households to retrofit their damaged houses.

Cash transfers

Based on consultations with affected people and following a market assessment, it was determined that provision of unconditional cash transfers – specifically cash in envelopes – was most appropriate, moving forward, to enable affected households to self-prioritize their remaining immediate and recovery needs. Consequently, MRCS has distributed unconditional cash to 1,659 households in 15 villages, i.e. 10 in Kalay, 1 in Tamu and 4 in Hakha.

In Kalay and Tamu, the total value of cash provided per household is MMK 500,000 (CHF 398) while for Hakha the value per household is MMK 600,000 (CHF 478). The value of the grants was calculated based on consultations that MRCS had with affected people about their priority recovery needs as well as an analysis of markets and actual pricing of transportation, 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.

In preparation for distributions, 12 MRCS volunteers in Kalay, Tamu and Hakha were trained on the cash transfer process. The volunteers then worked alongside the village recovery committees formed to ensure active participation of affected people in implementation and monitoring.

Distributions are set to continue in March and April, with an additional 630 households targeted to be reached in Kalay and Tamu townships. Once all distributions are completed, MRCS will undertake post-distribution monitoring to obtain a general idea of what the assisted households have utilized the cash for.



A practical training on cash transfer programming for MRCS volunteers in Sagaing (Photo: MRCS)

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 4: Contribute to ensuring food security of displaced urban populations	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1: Target populations are provided with essential food items		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4.1.1 Procure rice in nearest urban centre outside of Chin state	x		100%
4.1.2 Coordinate with GoM for transport of rice to Hakha, Chin state	x		100%
4.1.3 In coordination with RRD, prepare beneficiary list and distribute rice to displaced population	x		100%
Outcome 5: Economic security of the targeted worst-affected households is restored	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Households restart income generating activities		60%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
5.1.1 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)	x		100%
5.1.2 Select beneficiaries, prepare beneficiary lists and engage target households to sensitize them on distribution process	x		100%
5.1.3 Distribute unconditional cash grants to target households	x		75%
5.1.4 Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers (covering at least 10% of target households)	x		In planning

5.1.5 Provide weaving looms and/or sewing machines to target women and people with disabilities	x		50% (procurement)
5.1.6 Provide small business skills training to people provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines	x		In planning
5.1.7 Undertake surveys on household income/expenditure of women provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines	x		Not started

Progress towards outcomes

Food assistance

At the request of the RRD, MRCS distributed 10 tonnes of rice to the most affected communities in the city of Hakha, Chin state, to meet immediate food needs. The city of Hakha was particularly badly affected and had remained under water for an extended period. MRCS distributed rice in bags of 50kg to 200 households (approximately 1,000 people). This activity was completed and closed in August 2015.

Cash transfers

See similar section under "Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements" – page 7.

Provision of weaving looms and/or sewing machines

MRCS has undertaken detailed assessments and identified vulnerable women who are to be provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines as a means through which they can produce textile products that they can sell to obtain income. At the same time, the National Society has procured 105 sewing machines and 50 weaving looms which will be distributed to 155 vulnerable women, who have been identified to receive such assistance, over the coming weeks. MRCS will work in conjunction with relevant vocational training institutes to ensure that the women have the skills necessary to utilize the weaving looms and sewing machines to produce textile products.

Health & care			
Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.1.1 Refresher training on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV)	x		100%
6.1.2 Deploy ECV-trained volunteers with toolkits to affected townships	x		10%
6.1.3 Undertake community health assessments	x		Not started
6.1.4 Distribute mosquito nets to affected households in malaria endemic areas	x		100%
6.1.5 Distribute ORS to affected households	x		100%
Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 6.2 Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		15%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.2.1 Provide first aid kits to affected townships for delivery of first aid services in communities	x		15%
Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 6.3 Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		30%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.3.1 Organize health education sessions in communities	x		30%
6.3.2 Reprint and distribute health promotion materials	x		30%

Outcome 6: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.4: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.4.1 Organize refresher trainings for PSS volunteers in affected states and regions		x	In planning
6.4.2 Provide PSS kits to the trained volunteers upon completion of PSS refresher trainings		x	Not started
6.4.3 Organize psychosocial activities in displaced persons facilities and affected communities		x	Cancelled
6.4.4 Conduct peer support sessions and organize 'rest and recreation' days and team building activities for staff and volunteers		x	In planning
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Distribution of mosquito nets and oral rehydration salts (ORS) Distribution of mosquito nets was undertaken alongside that of non-food relief items. However, it targeted people in areas where malaria is endemic. In total, MRCS distributed mosquito nets to 2,669 households. Further distributions may be undertaken within the context of the CBHFA programme.</p> <p>MRCS provided ORS to 500 households in Magway.</p> <p>Provision of first aid kits MRCS mobilized trained volunteers to support basic first aid via distribution of first aid kits to affected townships for delivery of first aid services in communities. A total of 74 first aid kits have so far been provided.</p> <p>Community-based disease prevention and health promotion In January 2016, some 35 people participated in a CBHFA training of trainers (ToT) which covered topics such as prevention and control of vector borne diseases, waterborne diseases, HIV and AIDS, and tuberculosis, hygiene promotion, PSS and first aid. Each person trained will in turn train at least 7 people in target communities (245 in total) who will also train at least 7 people each (1,715 in total) and these people will then train 7 people each (at least 12,005 in total). The aim is to reach around 14,000 people with health education sessions through such a multiplier effect.</p> <p>Psychosocial support (PSS) MRCS is yet to start activities relating to PSS at community level due to a delay in conducting training for staff and volunteers. Planning is underway for IFRC to support MRCS in having the training undertaken over the coming weeks. The training will contribute to creating a pool of volunteers and staff who are able to provide PSS in the event of future potential disasters and crises.</p>			

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 7: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		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	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
7.1.1 Distribute jerry cans (two per family) and water purification tablets to affected households	x		100%
7.1.2 Provide safe drinking water in displaced people camps through water purification units, treatment and distribution	N/A		Cancelled
7.1.3 Conduct sessions on household water treatment to those provided with water purification tablets	x		100%
Outcome 7: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		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	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
7.2.1 Mobilize locally recruited volunteers and train them on conducting hygiene promotion	x		100%
7.2.2 Reproduce information, education and communication (IEC) materials for hygiene promotion	x		100%
7.2.3 Conduct hygiene promotion activities in the displaced people camps and schools	x		100%
7.2.4 Distribute hygiene kits, hygiene parcels and dignity kits to affected populations to reinforce safe hygiene practices	x		100%
7.2.5 Monitor hygiene practices in target communities, including correct use of latrines and household water treatment	N/A		Part of 8.2.1 and 8.2.5
Outcome 8: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.1: Increased access to safe and sustainable water is provided to target population		Cancelled
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
8.1.1 Undertake detailed assessments to select damaged community water supply systems for rehabilitation	x		100%
8.1.2 Procure and distribute materials, or the equivalent in cash, for rehabilitation of water supply systems	N/A		Cancelled
8.1.3 Mobilize community members to support rehabilitation of community water supply systems	N/A		Cancelled
8.1.4 Monitor the rehabilitation of community water supply systems	N/A		Cancelled
8.1.5 Facilitate establishment of water committees and sign MoUs with target communities and their local governments	N/A		Cancelled
8.1.6 Conduct water supply system operation and maintenance training for water committees in target communities	N/A		Cancelled
Outcome 8: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		40%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
8.2.1 Undertake detailed assessments to identify schools and households whose latrines have been damaged	x		100%
8.2.2 Procure and distribute latrine construction materials, or the equivalent in cash, to target schools and households	x		Modality changed
8.2.3 Mobilize community members to support rehabilitation of latrines in target schools and households	x		Modality changed
8.2.4 Monitor the rehabilitation of latrines in target schools and households	x		40%
8.2.5 Mobilize community members for clean-up campaigns in displaced people camps, schools and communities	x		Cancelled
Outcome 8: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.3: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
8.2.1 Conduct baseline surveys to determine the levels of awareness and practice on WASH in affected communities	x		In planning
8.2.2 Mobilize and (re)train volunteers who will conduct PHAST sessions in target communities	x		In planning

8.2.3 Reproduce IEC materials for PHAST sessions in target communities	x		In planning
8.2.4 Conduct PHAST sessions in target communities	x		In planning
8.2.5 Undertake end line surveys to determine the change in awareness and practice in communities reached	x		In planning

Progress towards outcomes

Access to safe water

Floodwater had marooned several villages, in some cases contaminating water sources. To contribute to ensuring access to safe water, MRCS distributed 2,440 jerry cans and 82,200 water purification tablets to affected households. These were complemented with sessions on household water treatment.

Distribution of hygiene supplies

Distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene parcels was undertaken alongside that of non-food relief items. In total, 7,266 households were provided with hygiene kits by MRCS. In addition, the National Society provided dignity kits to 2,313 households with women and girls of reproductive age.

Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted alongside distribution of hygiene supplies, water storage containers and water purification tablets to reinforce safe hygiene practices. Furthermore, during the relief phase, MRCS utilized radio, TV, social media and printed IEC materials to provide information to affected people, including on the prevention of dengue, diarrhoea and malaria, safe water handling and safe hygiene practices.

However, the activity related to monitoring hygiene practices in target communities (including correct use of latrines) was not undertaken during the relief phase; it will be done as part of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) activities.

Rehabilitation of water supply systems

MRCS undertook assessments and coordination through which it determined that there are other actors providing sufficient support in the rehabilitation of water systems. On that basis, MRCS will not implement this activity but will, instead, focus on sanitation. This activity is, therefore, closed.

Rehabilitation of latrines

With support of the IFRC, MRCS undertook a detailed assessment to identify schools and households whose latrines were damaged and were in need of rehabilitation or required support to rebuild. Rehabilitation and construction of latrines is being undertaken by independent contractor(s) with proven capacity to deliver. As such, MRCS and IFRC are neither undertaking procurement of latrine construction materials nor mobilizing community members to support rehabilitation of latrines. Instead, the contracted firm(s) is/are expected to deliver finished products (latrines) in accordance with the design and specifications agreed with MRCS. Nevertheless, MRCS and IFRC technical staff undertake regular monitoring and technical inspections to ensure that the quality of construction works is at par with standards. Thus far, construction of latrines for 106 households has been completed. MRCS aims to construct a total of 350 household latrines and 75 school latrines in Kalay, Sagaing.

PHAST activities

Linked to the rehabilitation of latrines, preparations have advanced for MRCS to start PHAST activities in communities where the hardware work is being carried out. The expectation is that target communities will improve knowledge, attitude and practice on safe sanitation and hygiene.

Institutional disaster response capacity			
Outcome 9: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 9.1: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved volunteer management capacity	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.1.1 Undertake recruitment and orientation of volunteers (village Red Cross teams)	x		20%
9.1.2 Provide branch staff with training in volunteer management	x		Not started

9.1.3 Provide ECV and first aid training of trainers to branch volunteers	x		Not started
Outcome 9: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 9.2: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved facilities		70%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.2.1 Renovate damaged office building(s)	x		0%
9.2.2 Provide boats for transport and rescue purposes	x		100%
9.2.3 Provide essential office equipment to target branches	x		100%
Outcome 9: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 9.3 Capacity of MRCS staff and volunteers to respond to disasters is strengthened		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.3.1 Conduct two ERT trainings in target states and two NDRT refresher trainings at the national level	x		In planning
9.3.2 Enhance links between ECV and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) teams	x		In planning
9.3.3 Organize peer exchange visits to a sister National Society involved in a medium or large scale response	x		In planning
Outcome 9: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 9.4: MRCS relief response capacity is strengthened by pre-positioning of contingency relief stocks		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.4.1 Procure and pre-position contingency relief stocks (family kits, hygiene kits and dignity kits) for 1,000 families	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Volunteer management MRCS branches involved in the response have seen the recruitment of new volunteers who were provided with orientation. However, so far no support has been provided within this emergency appeal operation, to develop the volunteer management capacity of the branches. This will be done in the coming weeks.</p> <p>Branch facilities Two boats have been procured and delivered to MRCS branches in Sagaing during February. The boats will allow MRCS to respond faster to the needs of communities in the event of floods in the future. Furthermore, MRCS branches involved in the response have been provided with essential office and IT equipment.</p> <p>Capacity of staff and volunteers Training of MRCS staff and volunteers is being done to enable them to deliver on various sectors of this operation. So far – and as reported in earlier sections – 12 MRCS volunteers in Kalay, Tamu and Hakha have been trained on cash transfers while 35 people, including MRCS staff and volunteers, participated in a CBHFA ToT. The trained personnel have been able (or will be able) to apply what they have learnt in the delivery of activities under the respective sectors. However, the ERT training and NDRT refresher training planned under this operation are still to be undertaken. These will be carried out in the coming weeks.</p> <p>Disaster preparedness stocks Procurement of family kits, hygiene kits and dignity kits for prepositioning – as disaster preparedness stocks – has been completed. The items, sufficient to meet the needs of 1,000 households, have been dispatched to selected MRCS warehouses. The availability of preparedness stocks will enable MRCS to respond in a timely manner to the needs in the event of future potential disasters and crises.</p>			

All procurement related to the IFRC emergency appeal operation has been done in accordance with IFRC standards procurement procedures.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction			
Outcome 10: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 10.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
10.1.1 Conduct awareness raising sessions on preventable risks in target schools and communities	x		Not started
10.1.2 Facilitate community based risk reduction (CBRR) planning process in target schools and communities	x		Not started
10.1.3 Support schools and communities to organize and mobilize for CBRR action	x		Not started
10.1.4 Support implementation of climate-smart disaster mitigation measures at school and community levels	x		Not started
Outcome 10: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 10.2: Legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
10.2.1 Support efforts aimed at strengthening the national legal framework for international disaster assistance and disaster risk reduction, including development of specialized customs procedure	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Community and school DRR No progress has been made on this activity. Implementation is planned to start after the school holidays, which are coming up. Activities will eventually continue as part of the 2016 operational plan once this appeal is closed.</p> <p>Disaster laws During the emergency and relief phase, IFRC deployed a disaster law delegate from its office in Bangkok to support the national EOC in Nay Pyi Taw, at the direct request of the government (RRD). The purpose of the deployment was to provide technical assistance to expedite customs and travel authorization procedures, and any other International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) issues which arose during the response. Since that time, MRCS, IFRC and the RRD have commenced an IDRL research project and are drafting a guideline on international assistance for Myanmar, based on the IDRL Guidelines. This work is now being undertaken as part of the 2016 operational plan, and as such this activity is closed within the scope of this appeal.</p>			

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF EPoA](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Update N° 1](#)
- [Update N° 2](#)
- [Emergency Appeal revision](#)

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1. Interim financial statement [below](#)
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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 Humanitarian 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.

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	2015/8-2016/2	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		3,275,817				3,275,817	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		169,705				169,705	
Australian Red Cross		16,439				16,439	
British Red Cross		118,843				118,843	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		115,618				115,618	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)		36,000				36,000	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)		362,828				362,828	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		269,802				269,802	
Japanese Government		382,303				382,303	5,082
Japanese Red Cross Society		81,932				81,932	
New Zealand Government		159,375				159,375	
Norwegian Red Cross		103,856				103,856	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		311,568				311,568	
On Line donations (from Aland Islands - Private donors*)		18				18	
On Line donations (from Albania - Private donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Andorra - Private Donors*)		2				2	
On Line donations (from Antigua And Barbuda - Private donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Argentina - Private Donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)		303				303	
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)		10				10	
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)		3				3	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)		85				85	
On Line donations (from Bangladesh - Private Donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)		4				4	
On Line donations (from Belgium - Private Donors*)		50				50	
On Line donations (from Bermuda - Private Donors*)		20				20	
On Line donations (from Bhutan - Private donors*)		5				5	
On Line donations (from Botswana - Private donors*)		3				3	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)		97				97	
On Line donations (from British Indian Ocean Territory - Private donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Brunei - Private Donors*)		250				250	
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)		22				22	
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)		352				352	
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)		2				2	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)		150				150	
On Line donations (from Costa Rica - Private Donors*)		3				3	
On Line donations (from Croatia - Private Donors*)		7				7	
On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)		193				193	
On Line donations (from Czech private donors*)		20				20	
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)		20				20	
On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private Donor*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Dominica Private Donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Ecuador - Private Donors*)		22				22	
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)		2				2	
On Line donations (from Falkland Islands (Malvinas) - Private donors*)		1				1	
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)		30				30	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)	273	273
On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private donors*)	23	23
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)	88	88
On Line donations (from Gibraltar - Private donors*)	7	7
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)	1,303	1,303
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)	20	20
On Line donations (from Guam - Private donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Guernsey - Private donors*)	3	3
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)	117	117
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)	6	6
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)	262	262
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)	26	26
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)	40	40
On Line donations (from Isle Of Man - Private donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)	5	5
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)	32	32
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)	66	66
On Line donations (from Jersey - Private donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)	7	7
On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)	44	44
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)	115	115
On Line donations (from Latvia - Private Donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)	9	9
On Line donations (from Lithuania - Private Donors*)	9	9
On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors*)	27	27
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)	434	434
On Line donations (from Malta - Private Donors*)	27	27
On Line donations (from Mauritius Private Donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)	20	20
On Line donations (from Myanmar - Private Donors*)	5	5
On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)	23	23
On Line donations (from New Caledonia Private Donors*)	9	9
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)	66	66
On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)	61	61
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)	8	8
On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors*)	66	66
On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)	168	168
On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors*)	5	5
On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)	25	25
On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)	75	75
On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)	32	32
On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)	21	21
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)	36	36
On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)	9	9
On Line donations (from Reunion - Private donors*)	7	7
On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)	24	24
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)	51	51
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)	38	38
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	612	612

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

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Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/2	Programme	MDRMM006
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)			
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	1	1	
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	23	23	
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	35	35	
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)	2	2	
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	22	22	
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	271	271	
On Line donations (from Syria Private Donors*)	20	20	
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	101	101	
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	70	70	
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	177	177	
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	60	60	
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)	3	3	
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)	580	580	
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	1,027	1,027	
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	12,998	12,998	
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	2	2	
Poland Government	5,590	5,590	96,469
Red Cross of Monaco	10,795	10,795	
Swedish Red Cross	344,962	344,962	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)	377,752	377,752	
Total	98,001	98,001	
C1. Cash contributions	2,986,749	2,986,751	101,550
Inkind Goods & Transport			
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	39,766	39,766	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	39,766	39,766	
Inkind Personnel			
Swedish Red Cross	19,573	19,573	
C3. Inkind Personnel	19,573	19,573	
Other Income			
Fundraising Fees	-4,900	-4,900	
C4. Other Income	-4,900	-4,900	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	3,041,190	3,041,190	101,550
D. Total Funding = B +C	3,041,190	3,041,190	101,550

* 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		3,041,190				3,041,190	101,550
E. Expenditure		-1,775,744				-1,775,744	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,265,446				1,265,446	101,550

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
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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)			3,275,817			3,275,817		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	201,780		174,083			174,083	27,697	
Clothing & Textiles	82,250		47,995			47,995	34,255	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	379,615		135,829			135,829	243,786	
Medical & First Aid	3,400		3,050			3,050	350	
Utensils & Tools	7,710		17,944			17,944	-10,234	
Other Supplies & Services	320,420		98,232			98,232	222,188	
Cash Disbursement	938,279		651,987			651,987	286,292	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,933,454		1,129,119			1,129,119	804,335	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	10,000		6,483			6,483	3,517	
Computers & Telecom	21,426		17,420			17,420	4,006	
Office & Household Equipment	3,200		7,998			7,998	-4,798	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	34,626		31,901			31,901	2,725	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,500		1,813			1,813	687	
Distribution & Monitoring	64,682		29,283			29,283	35,399	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	32,400		6,520			6,520	25,880	
Logistics Services	22,500		26,482			26,482	-3,982	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	122,082		64,099			64,099	57,983	
Personnel								
International Staff	334,650		141,447			141,447	193,203	
National Staff	2,000		416			416	1,584	
National Society Staff	156,109		40,798			40,798	115,311	
Volunteers	47,540		3,146			3,146	44,394	
Total Personnel	540,299		185,807			185,807	354,492	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	29,350		17,714			17,714	11,636	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	29,350		17,714			17,714	11,636	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	172,050		8,762			8,762	163,288	
Total Workshops & Training	172,050		8,762			8,762	163,288	
General Expenditure								
Travel	50,450		36,820			36,820	13,630	
Information & Public Relations	71,270		4,066			4,066	67,204	
Office Costs	60,850		17,715			17,715	43,135	
Communications	13,450		2,918			2,918	10,532	
Financial Charges	8,115		-1,226			-1,226	9,341	
Other General Expenses	6,500		24			24	6,476	
Shared Office and Services Costs	32,568		37,088			37,088	-4,520	
Total General Expenditure	243,203		97,405			97,405	145,798	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			119,108			119,108	-119,108	
Total Operational Provisions			119,108			119,108	-119,108	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	199,879		106,060			106,060	93,820	
Total Indirect Costs	199,879		106,060			106,060	93,820	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods**

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/2	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)			3,275,817			3,275,817		
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	874		13,970			13,970	-13,096	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,800			1,800	-1,800	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	874		15,770			15,770	-14,896	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,275,817		1,775,744			1,775,744	1,500,072	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,500,072			1,500,072		