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Final Report

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
Date of issue: 31 January 2017	Timeframe covered by this report: 13 months
Operation start date: 4 August 2015	Operation end date: 30 September 2016
Appeal budget: CHF 3,275,817 DREF allocated: CHF 298,478	Appeal coverage ¹ : CHF 3,133,832 (95.7 %)
Current expenditure: CHF 3,061,424 (97.7%)	Funding gap: CHF 141,985 (4.3%)
N° of people being assisted (<i>revised</i>): 58,000 people (11,133 households)	
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 40,000 active volunteers and 278 staff in its headquarters and 330 branches.	
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</p> <p>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 (PNSs) supported MRCS in its response. Those who 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 PNSs 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.</p> <p>The IFRC appeal operation was also supported by various governments, some of which directed the donations via their National Societies. Specifically, donations were 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 – made online contributions.</p>	
<p>Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation:</p> <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 Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) • Technical clusters: Shelter/NFI/CCCM, WASH and Health • UN agencies: Including UN OCHA, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA • International organisations & NGOs: Including International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children 	

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

Appeal history

- On 3 August 2015, IFRC issued an [Information Bulletin](#) on the floods which occurred on 30 July 2015 in Myanmar.
- IFRC's [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support MRCS was launched on 4 August 2015 in response to the disaster. A total of CHF 298,478 was allocated through DREF to assist 34,255 people (6,928 households) with emergency food assistance and non-food items (NFIs) (e.g., hygiene kits and family kits) for three months. This assistance went to the most severely affected communities in ten townships across Rakhine, Magway, Sagaing and Chin State.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was subsequently launched on 11 August 2015 with an appeal budget of CHF 3.9 million. The Emergency Appeal intended to assist 58,000 people (11,600 families) for 12 months.
- The [Emergency Appeal](#) was revised on 27 November 2015 to reduce the appeal budget to CHF 3.2 million. This included implementation approaches agreed for the recovery phase (e.g., shelter cluster coordination and provision of unconditional cash transfers utilised as the main approach for empowering and assisting target populations, to enable them to meet their immediate priority and recovery needs). The initial EA had a shelter component for temporary shelters (camps for displaced people) to be constructed but this was revised to instead focus on the recovery phase with reconstruction of shelters within communities. This shift in focus in late September 2015 was based on the direction of the Government of Myanmar to all humanitarian actors in-country to shift from relief to recovery operations. There were also already other organisations constructing shelters for the camps (e.g., IOM, WFP, OCHA, and World Vision). So MRCS chose to focus on the construction of shelters within communities.
- A series of three Emergency Appeal Operations Updates were issued over the course of this appeal: [Operations Update 1](#) (29 August 2015), [Operations Update 2](#) (19 October 2015) and [Operations Update 3](#) (combined with the Six Month Consolidated Update) (17 March 2016). When the last Operations Update was issued, a no-cost extension of the operation's timeframe by one extra month was requested. The no-cost was to allow sufficient time to undertake an end-line evaluation of the operation as well as to provide a smooth transition of disaster risk reduction and National Society capacity enhancement activities into the Operational Plan 2017, in which the activities will continue in the context of linking relief, recovery and development.



Relief distribution during flood operations (4 April 2016, Kalay).
(Photo: MRCS)



Devastation caused by the floods in Magway Region
(2 August 2015). (Photo: MRCS)

Summary

One year on from the devastating floods that struck the country, around 400,000 people have received emergency assistance and support for their recovery from MRCS and its partners in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Out of that number, 58,000 people were covered through IFRC's emergency appeal. An infographic of Red Cross milestones from July 2015 to September 2016 is provided on the next page.

Between July 2015 and September 2016, over 1,400 Red Cross volunteers and staff from MRCS and PNSs assisted flood-affected people across the country. The first phase of this operation (focusing on relief; lasted from July to October 2015) included evacuations, providing emergency relief such as purified water, food, household items and shelter materials. The second phase of this operation (focusing on recovery) began in November 2015 and was completed in September 2016. This phase saw more focus on supporting the longer – term recovery of flood-affected communities across the five worst-hit regions of Chin, Rakhine, Sagaing, Magway and Ayeyarwady. These regions benefited from livelihood activities, cleaning of contaminated ponds and wells, and infrastructure rehabilitation. This included MRCS' piloting of an unconditional cash transfer programme (CTP) intervention, building off MRCS' previous experience with conditional CTP during Cyclone Nargis and American Red Cross' Cash Preparedness Programme for MRCS.

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 3,275,817 of which CHF 3,133,832 was raised (95.7 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 3,061,424 (97.7 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 72,408. The balance will be transferred to the IFRC Operation Plan 2017 MAAMM002. Partners and Donors who have any queries or require clarification regarding the reallocation of balance are requested to contact [IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office](#) within 30 days of report.

Myanmar Floods 2015

A Year of Red Cross Milestones

Relief

2015

July

August

September

October

November

December

Recovery

2016

March

June

July

August

September

Repeated flood event

- Start of Emergency Appeal relief-related activities.
- Onset of floods in Myanmar due to Cyclone Komen making landfall in Bangladesh. Flooding began in central Myanmar and then spread to other states and regions.
- Myanmar Red Cross staff and volunteers swing into action.
- President of Myanmar issues a statement declaring "natural disaster zones: (1) Chin State, (2) Sagaing Region, (3) Magway Region and (4) Rakhine State." The government indicated that it would accept international assistance.
- Widespread flooding and landslides across 12 of the 14 states and regions (largely in the northwest, west, south and southwest of the country).
- At its peak, the human impact of the floods: Affected over 9 million people; 1.6 million people (from 405,958 households) temporarily displaced, 149 people dead; 15,000 homes destroyed; and more than 840,000 acres of agricultural crops lost.
- Response phase priorities: First phase (July – Oct 2015) included evacuations, providing emergency relief such as purified water, food, household items and shelter materials.
- Over 1,400 Red Cross volunteers and staff from MRCS and PNSs assisted over 400,000 people flood-affected people across the country.
- IFRC issues an Information Bulletin on the disaster.
- Humanitarian Country Team meets to discuss the current flooding situation in Myanmar, levels of emergency preparedness, current response, and planned next steps.
- IFRC launches DREF of CHF 298,478 to assist 34,255 people (6,928 households) in the most severely affected communities in ten townships across Rakhine, Magway, Sagaing and Chin State.
- MRCS, IFRC, and ICRC issued a Movement Statement on their coordinated response to the floods.
- IFRC launches Emergency Appeal of CHF 3.9 million to assist 58,000 people (11,600 families) for 12 months.
- Myanmar Government amended the Myanmar Red Cross Society Act to allow more civilian involvement in MRCS.
- CAS event held in Myanmar, with MRCS and its partners looking at the dynamics of cooperation that took place around the early weeks of the flood operations.
- End of Emergency Appeal response-related activities.
- IFRC issues revised Emergency Appeal reducing appeal budget to CHF 3.2 million and focusing more on recovery activities.
- Recovery phase begins: Second phase (Nov 2015 - Sept 2016).
- Learning from other NSs: 4 MRCS staff went to Nepal to do a field study of their CEA process in their earthquake response.
- Lessons Learned Workshop conducted by IFRC, MRCS, and the American Red Cross.
- School based disaster risk reduction (SBDRR) interventions completed.
- Onset of heavy rains (monsoon season) in the last two weeks of July 2016 causes water levels in many rivers to rise.
- Community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) interventions completed.
- Floods brought by monsoon rains have affected Sagaing, Mandalay, Bago, Ayeyawaddy, Magway and Yangon region and to some extent, Kachin State.
- IFRC issues an Information Bulletin on the disaster.
- IFRC issues DREF for 2016 flood operations (MDRMM007).
- Data and Information Management Training for MRCS conducted by IFRC Philippines Information Management and Technology Delegate.
- End of Emergency Appeal recovery-related activities.

The situation

An Emergency Appeal was launched following floods that affected several parts of Myanmar in July and August 2015. The floods were brought on by heavy monsoon rains coupled with high winds and heavy rain from Cyclone Komen which made landfall in neighbouring Bangladesh on 30 July 2015. It resulted in widespread flooding and landslides across 12 of Myanmar's 14 states and regions. The flooding spread over a large area largely in the northwest, west, south and southwest of the country. At its peak, the floods affected over 9 million people across 12 of Myanmar's 14 states and regions. According to Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) figures, 149 people died and the floods temporarily displaced over 1.6 million people from 405,958 households. Over 15,000 homes were destroyed as well as more than 840,000 acres of agricultural crops. The high winds and heavy rain also disrupted transportation, electricity and communications and flooded several townships.



Before: 9 October 2015



After: 26 July 2016

Before and after photos of the same location in Maw Liky South, Kalay Province (Photos: IFRC)

The following is a table² with a summary of affected people according to information collected by MRCS throughout the country:

No	State/ Region	Affected Households	Affected Population	Death
1	Rakhine	18,203	109,707	62
2	Sagaing	96,409	473,365	45
3	Magway	63,693	303,694	11
4	Chin	3,448	17,924	12
5	Mandalay	4,693	18,977	12
6	Kayin	1,471	8,041	0
7	Mon	1515	6,632	0
8	Ayeyarwady	126,970	498,759	1
9	Kachin	1,589	7,289	1
10	Bago (West)	87,967	177,315	5
Total:		405,958	1,621,703	149

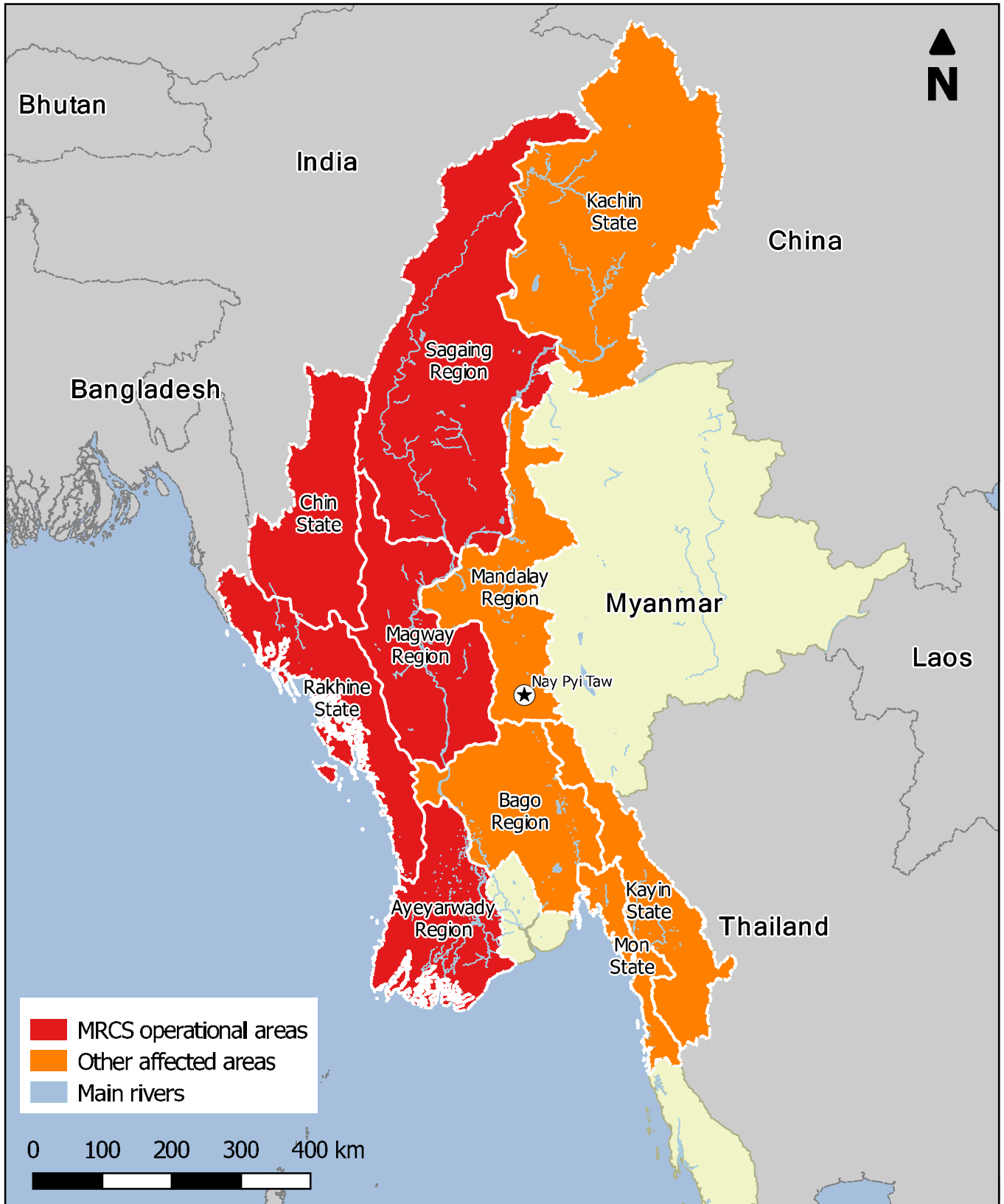
On 31 July, the President of Myanmar issued a statement declaring “the following regions which are hugely affected by natural disasters and have challenges for rapid restoration to normality, are announced as natural disaster zones: (1) Chin State, (2) Sagaing Region, (3) Magway Region and (4) Rakhine State.” The government indicated that it would accept international assistance.

A map of the affected regions and a summary of this operation's key results are provided on the following pages.

² Data source: RRD, Government of Myanmar

Myanmar: Floods

Emergency appeal: MDRMM006 - FL-2015-000080-MMR, FL-2015-000089-MMR



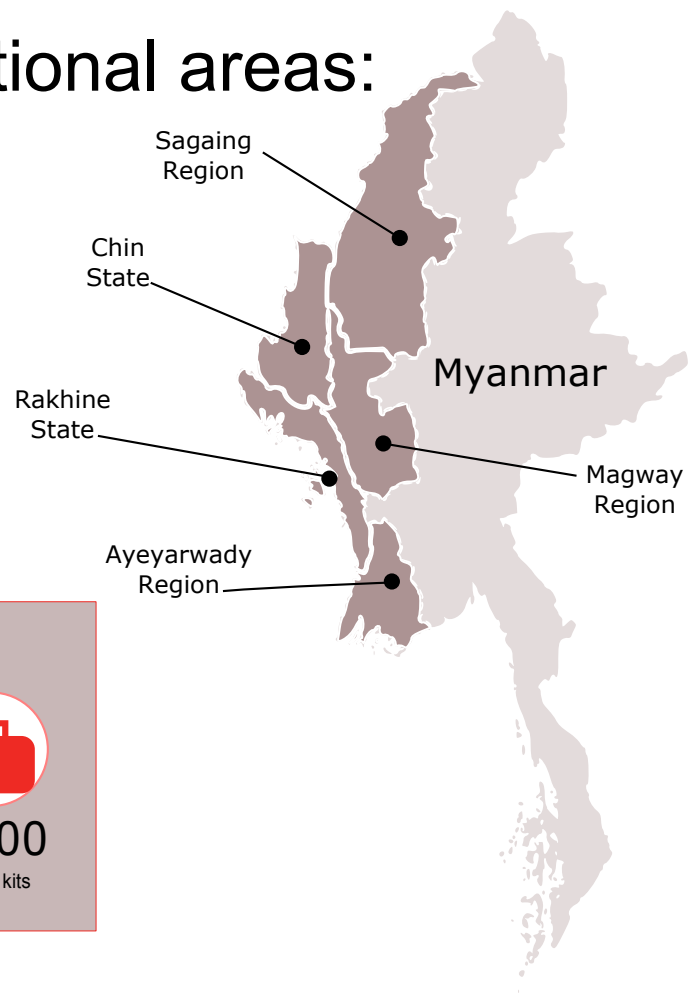
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: Made with Natural Earth, ESRI.



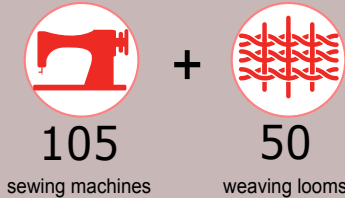
Myanmar Floods 2015

Emergency relief and recovery activities

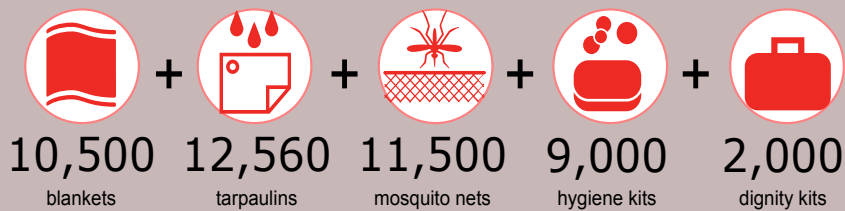
The five operational areas:



Household income generating items distributed



Distribution of relief items



Cash Transfer Programme (CTP)



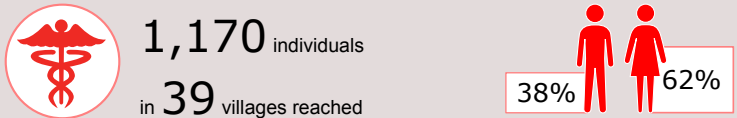
Latrines constructed



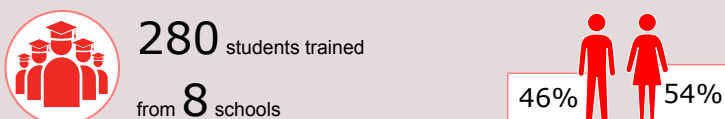
Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)



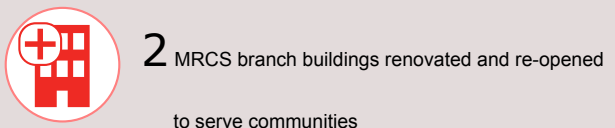
First aid and health community trainings



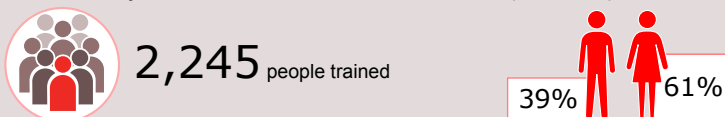
School-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (SBDRR)



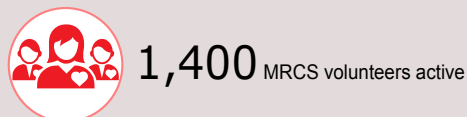
Rehabilitation of MRCS buildings



Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)



Volunteers assisted



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 was responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the response with the support of ICRC and IFRC; ICRC supported MRCS operations in Rakhine state while IFRC supported the response – both financially and technically – in the rest of the country. Local authorities, the military, as well as international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), civil society organisations and the private sector also played an important part in the response.

MRCS' 2015 flood operations' utilised four approaches.

1. IFRC-supported interventions which covered affected areas in Sagaing, Magway and Chin states.
2. ICRC-supported interventions which covered the Rakhine state.
3. Interventions supported by PNSs working with MRCS through bilateral arrangements covered locations where the supporting PNSs had ongoing programmes and/or had been complementary in areas where both IFRC and ICRC were supporting the National Society.
4. MRCS also undertook interventions using resources it had mobilised locally and/or from non-Movement sources with recovery interventions covering Magway and Ayeyarwady.

During the emergency relief and recovery phases, MRCS and ICRC distributed rice, essential household items, shelter kits and/or an equivalent in cash to the affected people. The joint MRCS – ICRC response supported livelihoods and provided work opportunities for those whose way of life was disrupted. For the recovery phase, the IFRC appeal focused more on Chin and Sagaing states.

From the start of the operation, regular Movement coordination meetings were organised by MRCS, with IFRC, ICRC and PNSs with in-country presence in Myanmar. The MRCS flood operation cell was organised and regular meetings were held twice a week at the beginning of the operations. Coordination meetings continued but at a wider spaced interval. During the 28 September 2015 Country Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) meeting, Movement Partners used the flood operations to discuss how they could better cooperate within Myanmar. An area for improvement for future operations is to have better communication and coordination between Movement partners in terms of efficiency and effectiveness (to avoid missed opportunities and sometimes having two similar lessons learned workshops happening around the same time).

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur, facilitated updates on MRCS response and planned activities to multilateral Movement partners. Further, the APRO 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 also provided support to this operation.

Coordinating with authorities

At the township and state and regional levels, MRCS worked 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 shared regular weather updates with MRCS, which supported the operations team to track potential flooding in various parts of the country. MRCS also coordinated with the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the national EOC, and the newly-formed National Recovery Coordination Committee (NRCC). During the operation's transition to recovery phase, the government initiated a series of recovery planning workshops, under the guidance of the Minister of Construction and the NRCC. MRCS 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 organisations also provided information about their responses to the national EOC. This enabled the national EOC team to better coordinate the response and early recovery including information dissemination, communication, mapping and distribution of relief goods.

Inter-agency coordination

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

IFRC and MRCS attended 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. Prior to the 2015 flood operations, MRCS,

IFRC and ICRC already had observer status in the HCT and regularly attended HCT meetings including during non-disaster periods.

IFRC and ICRC attended cash working group meetings led by WFP. MRCS, IFRC and ICRC also attended several high-level meetings and workshops on response and recovery planning.

MRCS 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 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 an 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 mobilised via the IFRC emergency appeal.

The team was hosted by the IFRC Myanmar country office and supported the coordination of various shelter cluster activities in Chin state, and Sagaing and Magway regions. During its deployment, the SCT organised shelter partner coordination meetings, coordinated the harmonisation of shelter assistance packages and establishment of minimum standards, undertook mapping of partners' areas of operation, commitments and gap analysis, attended cross-sectoral 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

The Myanmar Red Cross Society Act of 1959 (amended subsequently in 1971, 1988, 1998 and most recently in August 2015) allows MRCS to be auxiliary to the public authorities. MRCS provides significant support in responding to disasters, from small to large scale. The National Society has consistently been a first responder to disasters, and its wide network of branches with active volunteers, supported by staff from headquarters, makes it the largest national humanitarian organisation in the country. MRCS was at the forefront of the 2015 flood response from the outset and assisted in the evacuation of around 400,000 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, community based health and first aid, and latrine construction.

The Operational Strategy

This operational plan was developed jointly by MRCS and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with input of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and PNSs with presence in Myanmar. This plan was based on preliminary information and revised based on assessment conducted in the weeks following the disaster. It focused on the immediate needs of communities affected by the floods but also included tentative recovery interventions which were refined once assessments were undertaken. Provision was made in the appeal budget for both immediate and recovery interventions to enable immediate allocation of resources.

Three key aspects were factored into the strategy for this operation:

- **A Movement-wide approach:** MRCS was responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the disaster response operation, supported by all components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. IFRC supported MRCS operations in Chin, Magway and Sagaing and coordination of the international support through its Emergency Appeal while ICRC was the primary operational partner of MRCS in Rakhine State. In Rakhine state, ICRC continued to support MRCS to respond to the floods and scaled up its operational capacity on the ground. It had already started focusing on essential household items, food, safe water and health, and moved to recovery activities in line with and where necessary beyond existing ICRC humanitarian programmes.
- **Integrated programming and resilience-building:** the recovery phase involved integrated, multi-sectoral support to communities to build community resilience.

- **Implementing lessons from cyclones Nargis and Giri:** MRCS' experiences in implementing a large scale operation in response to Cyclone Nargis (2008) and a medium-scale intervention to Cyclone Giri (2010) provided various lessons which benefitted the 2015 flood operations response.

The 2015 flood operations focused on providing essential emergency kits, emergency shelter, food and drinking water to the worst affected communities, as well as first aid, medical care and the prevention of water and vector-borne diseases. Cash-for-work activities aimed to clean-up public infrastructure like hospitals, while providing basic income to the community.

The recovery phase included support for the re-establishment of clean water systems, support to health facilities and outreach programmes as well as support to vulnerable households in terms of cash grants, rebuilding and livelihoods development. Overall, this operation retained flexibility to be able to consider situations of extreme vulnerability based on information received and taking into account the responses of other humanitarian actors' response scale-up.

Needs assessments

MRCS, with the support of IFRC and ICRC, undertook detailed assessments which determined the recovery needs of the affected populations. These assessments informed the revision of this appeal and plan. The assessments covered a wide range of sectors and finally identified needs 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.

By the end of September 2015, most of the displaced people had returned to their villages of origin. About 11,000 people remained in evacuation centres (mainly in Sagaing Region and Chin State) until late November 2015 when the government completed their relocation to new land. Some families lost their essential household items during the floods while others had their items damaged (needing replacement either through in kind or cash support). Further distributions of blankets were done to support the displaced families in Chin State in preparation for the winter.

With damage to housing – especially in the rural areas of the worst affected townships, affected families needed support to rebuild or repair their damaged homes. In the initial plan, it had been expected to provide material support for target households to rebuild their damaged homes. However, assessments and community consultations determined that the best way forward was to provide unconditional cash grants for affected people to meet various needs across the sectors and to empower them to prioritise their own diverse recovery needs.

Damage to crops and arable land disrupted the planting season. It posed an ongoing risk to long-term food security. There was also a need for livelihoods assistance, including in-kind support targeting women with specific vulnerabilities and people with disabilities. Although MRCS distributed some food items during the initial emergency phase, needs assessments indicated a need for flexible support to help the most vulnerable to address food security and livelihoods needs, especially the need to restart income generation activities. Again, unconditional cash grants for multi-purpose needs was assessed as the most efficient way to meet the needs of these vulnerable families. In addition, there was a need for skills-based, livelihoods support, specifically training and work targeting women and people with disabilities (e.g., sewing and weaving).

During the emergency phase, there was a need for first aid owing to an increased risk of minor injuries from the floodwaters. After the floods, there was an increased risk of water and vector borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue and diarrhoea. Therefore, health education sessions, focusing on prevention and house-level treatment of diarrhoea, were included. Psychosocial support was also needed for communities who had been severely affected, especially those that awaited relocation. This was also an important part of ensuring that communities were better prepared if there was a new emergency and to strengthen their resilience.

Water sources were inundated and contaminated by floodwater, affecting access to safe water. The contamination of water sources and damage to latrines remained of concern during the flood operations due to the high risk for 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. Therefore, there was a need for interventions aimed at restoring or improving access to safe water, solid waste management and hygiene promotion.

As Myanmar is vulnerable to various disasters, including cyclones and floods, integration of risk reduction initiatives across all recovery programming sectors were ensured. Implementation of recovery programmes continued,

activities on school and community based risk reduction (CBRR) were initiated in target communities for continuation beyond this operation's timeframe, to contribute towards enhancing community resilience. The headquarters and branches involved in the response were adequately supported both for scaling up and scaling back down to 'normal' activities. This Emergency Appeal also helped support the strengthening of MRCS' national-level response capacity and its preparedness of stocks so that it could respond promptly in case of future disasters. It should be noted that since ICRC had been working with MRCS on RFL matters for a number of years, RFL support was not included in this Emergency Appeal, but was covered instead through ICRC's 2015 emergency appeal.

Beneficiary selection

The 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. The local government assigned the village recovery committees (VRCs) to support MRCS with the selection, based on agreed Red Cross criteria. Across all sectors, the primary factors considered in the selection were the level of vulnerability, the socio-economic status of the affected population, and their ability to cope with the disaster.

According to the MRCS beneficiary selection criteria, priority was given to the families that met the following conditions: whose homes and/or livelihoods had been damaged by the floods; who had not received any substantial assistance from other sources; who had women or chronically ill people as breadwinners, or were led by or included people with disabilities; who had older people, ill people or had many children in the household.

For cash transfers, beneficiary selection, verification and communication were conducted following a plan agreed with the National Society. Initial beneficiary selection was done at the local community level, in target villages. MRCS volunteers reviewed initial beneficiary lists and took a 40 per cent sample (instead of the ten per cent minimum sample) to verify that MRCS beneficiary selection criteria had been followed.

The intervention

This operation addressed food, livelihoods, health, relief, shelter, water, sanitation and preparedness and risk reduction needs of affected communities, as well as addressing institutional preparedness/capacity development needs of MRCS to strengthen its level of preparedness for future disaster response. As a pilot initiative for MRCS, cash was used as a modality for delivering various components of the response, including immediate household needs, shelter and livelihoods. Particular focus was put on engaging with, and being accountable to, people affected by the floods. Furthermore, relevant measures were put in place to identify and address aspects that increased vulnerabilities among specific groups, such as women, girls, minorities and people with a disability.

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 Mobilise 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		100%
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		100%
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.4: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.4.1 Develop and utilise an appropriate M&E system to support monitoring of the operation progress, including the final evaluation and lessons learnt activities	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The beneficiary feedback mechanism worked well in the CTP programme, where logs were kept to follow up on complaints lodged and volunteers manned a phone hotline. Most of the complaints received were from Sagaing Region and mainly from those who were not on the beneficiary list. When the complaints were analysed, the root cause seemed to be a misunderstanding of the beneficiary selection criteria by community members. No beneficiaries called to complain about what they had received. In Chin Region, fewer complaints were received but this may have been due to a language barrier between MRCS staff and volunteers and community members who spoke a different local language. The Lessons Learned Workshop (2 – 3 March 2016) noted the need to have more translation of information, education and communication (IEC) materials into the local language. From the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in Sagaing and Chin, beneficiaries were satisfied with what they received.</p> <p>MRCS closely monitored programme activities and progress to be able to adjust programme implementation. One example was the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions as these were assessed as a higher risk due to the fragile internal and external human resources situation. It was hard to find WatSan engineers or technical water experts within MRCS or nationally within Myanmar. There were also other humanitarian actors covering water. So a decision was made to shift the focus from water systems to focus more on sanitation.</p> <p>M&E system: MRCS standard M&E tools were used. Post- and pre-tests were conducted for Cash, Health & Hygiene, and First Aid trainings. Post-distribution monitoring of cash was done by MRCS for IFRC and MRCS' own domestically-funded resources. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys were planned but not done due to the timing of other key activities. In hindsight, it would have been better to plan beneficiary satisfaction surveys earlier in the operation rather than leaving it for the end. The beneficiary feedback mechanism used during the CTP resulted in MRCS improving how it communicated with communities. It highlighted certain misunderstandings by the community around CTP, as well as, brought to light small technical hitches like issues with beneficiary names on lists and ID cards which were fixed.</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	
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)	
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		100%
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		100%
3.1.5 Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers (covering at least 10% of target households)	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Technical logistics support was provided to MRCS by the IFRC Myanmar country office and APRO's Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. IFRC Myanmar country office was in charge of the local procurement, whereas international procurement for blankets, tarpaulins, mosquito nets and jerry cans was carried out by RLU. Sourcing and procuring of relief items was carried out in compliance with IFRC standard processes and procedures to ensure quality and timely delivery. The Government of Finland through Finnish Red Cross donated 3,000 tarpaulins to this operation as an in-kind donation.</p> <p>American Red Cross offered a substantial contribution to the IFRC Emergency Appeal both in a financial pledge for CTP and recommending a CTP delegate to support MRCS in the implementation of the programme. Due to the extensive damage from the flooding, the MRCS divided the programming into two phases. The first phase was provided to beneficiaries in villages assessed to be in high need of assistance. The second phase of the CTP programme was implemented in March 2016. Once the first phase of the programme was completed, IFRC, MRCS and American Red Cross organised a Lessons Learned Workshop (March 2016) for MRCS staff and volunteers to capture valuable learning from the experience. It was held to guide MRCS in their future work with CTP in both emergencies and long-term programming. A success story linked to CTP can be found in Annex 1.</p> <p>Other key achievements include the successful conclusion of the distribution in phase 2 of the unconditional recovery cash grants. In total, 3,363 households received cash grants (amounting to Myanmar Kyat (MMK) 1.48 billion; equivalent to Swiss Franc (CHF) 1.11 million). Initially it was planned for MRCS to reach up to 2,026 households (approximately 10,130 people) with MMK 500,000 (about CHF 375) cash assistance in Kalay and Tamu townships (1,874 households) and MMK 600,000 (CHF 450) in Hakha township (152 households). In the course of project implementation, cost savings were achieved by reducing administrative costs. As a result, a decision was then made to reach 263 more households. Given the availability of additional funds, 1,074 households (approximately 5,370 people) in the Magway and Ayeyarwady regions were also provided cash grants of MMK 300,000 (CHF 225).</p> <p>The amounts given through cash grants were determined by MRCS based on discussions held with the affected people about their priority needs, as well as observations of market and transport prices in affected areas. The amounts represented figures that household are estimated to need for recovery in line with the Post Disaster Needs Assessment carried out by the Myanmar government and its partners. The amount covers approximately 70% of priority early recovery needs identified. These include, for example, shelter materials, livestock or seeds for livelihoods, land recovery, health and transportation costs. The amount is a contribution to the other</p>			

recovery/relief assistance the households either received from Red Cross, Government or other agencies. A follow up on the impact of the intervention was done (post-distribution surveys done in sequence (phase 1 – in March 2016 and phase 2 in June 2016)).



An elderly man is assisted by MRCS staff after receiving his cash in Changcun in Chin State. (Photo: IFRC)



Post-distribution monitoring on 26 January 2016 in Tamu. (Photo: IFRC)

A system was set up for beneficiary communication. There were some comprehension issues highlighted at the start of the programme because of a lack of understanding of CTP given that this was a new initiative in Myanmar. The communities, including VRCs and cash recipients, had never received or even heard of cash assistance before. Despite a robust system for communicating with communities from the start of the programme, some extra outreach was necessary by paying personal visits to the VRCs in the villages that had contacted MRCS through the feedback system and highlighted comprehension issues.

Overall the feedback and complaints system worked well for the programme and over 80 contributions of feedback were received and documented in the feedback log over the three month period. Two feedback channels were set up using a dedicated phone line and face-to-face via volunteers when in the community for verification, for distributions, or for monitoring. Occasionally people came to the office to ask questions, make complaints or give feedback.

Most of the complaints received were from one region (Sagaing) and not others. This could have been due to a language barrier. The complaints received in Sagaing had more to do with individuals' complaining about not being on beneficiary lists. However, this was analysed and found to be more of a misunderstanding of the beneficiary selection criteria. None of the community members called to complain about the kind of support they had received.

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?	
		Yes (x)	No (x)
4.1.1 Procure rice in nearest urban centre outside of Chin state		x	
4.1.2 Coordinate with GoM for transport of rice to Hakha, Chin state		x	
4.1.3 In coordination with RRD, prepare beneficiary list and distribute rice to displaced population		x	
Outcome 5: Economic security of the targeted worst-affected households is restored	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Households restart income generating activities		90%
Activities		Is implementation on time?	
		Yes (x)	No (x)
5.1.1 Consult and agree the criteria for selection of target households (through a participatory process)		x	
5.1.2 Select beneficiaries, prepare beneficiary lists and engage target households to sensitise them on distribution process		x	

5.1.3 Distribute unconditional cash grants to target households	x		100%
5.1.4 Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers (covering at least 10% of target households)	x		100%
5.1.5 Provide weaving looms and/or sewing machines to target women and people with disabilities	x		100%
5.1.6 Provide small business skills training to people provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines	x		100%
5.1.7 Undertake surveys on household income/expenditure of women provided with weaving looms and/or sewing machines	x		100%

Progress towards outcomes

Key achievement on these outcomes, aside from the CTP mentioned above, included the delivery of a focused livelihood intervention. A total of 50 weaving looms and 105 sewing machines were distributed to women. The use of the sewing machines was linked with vocational training centres to ensure that skills were properly built. Two success stories on the community-level impact of this intervention can be found in Annex 1.

- 50 sewing machines distributed to Pwint Pyu and Sedoktayar townships in Magway region to those who had attended sewing courses conducted by Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.
- 30 sewing machines were donated to Ministry of Border Affairs, Vocational training school for women in Hakha to use in sewing courses.
- 25 sewing machines were distributed in Rakhine State.
- 50 weaving looms provided to 50 vulnerable families in Kalay township.



Handover of sewing machines in May 2016 in Chin State with State Minister looking on (Photo: MRCS)

The income surveys have been conducted, there are still a number of reports that are being reviewed and verified as they are in Myanmar language.

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		100%
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		100%
6.1.3 Undertake community health assessments	x		Refer to Note below
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		100%
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		100%
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		100%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.3.1 Organise health education sessions in communities	x		100%
6.3.2 Reprint and distribute health promotion materials	x		100%
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		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
6.4.1 Organise refresher trainings for PSS volunteers in affected states and regions		x	100%
6.4.2 Provide PSS kits to the trained volunteers upon completion of PSS refresher trainings	Cancelled. See note below.		
6.4.3 Organise psychosocial activities in displaced persons facilities and affected communities	Cancelled. See note below.		
6.4.4 Conduct peer support sessions and organise 'rest and recreation' days and team building activities for staff and volunteers		x	100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) trainings incorporating psychosocial support (PSS) were conducted. Trainers did community sessions according to the multiplier plan. In these community sessions, first aid, health and PSS sessions were conducted as one in order to optimise the use of the small number of volunteers. The multiplier plan involved those volunteers then going on to verbally share with five other members of their community what they had learned. In health, the focus was on waterborne diseases, vector borne diseases (such as malaria and dengue), hygiene promotion as well as HIV and tuberculosis. This was done alongside participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) activities. A total of 39 villages were reached (around 1,170 people) in Kalay, Tamu, and Hakha for first aid, health and PSS trainings, contributing to minimising the risk of flood-related health risks in the villages.</p> <p>Replenishment of MRCS' stocks was undertaken during the relief phase with 3,000 mosquito nets (long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN)) and 3,500 blankets procured.</p> <p>Full PSS kits were not provided as the refresher trainings for PSS volunteers only covered a portion of PSS. The priority for PSS reduced once people moved out of camps and back to their normal social networks/communities so PSS activities were not organised but PSS content instead included in other trainings.</p> <p>Note: Full community health assessments were not done due to time constraints. Instead MRCS staff had consultations with community leaders to assess main health risks affecting the communities. Based on the feedback, MRCS chose topics for health education interventions: malaria, dengue, water-borne diseases (and hygiene promotion), and TB and HIV.</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		100%
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	Cancelled. See Note (i) below.		
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 Mobilise 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	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. See Note (ii) below.
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	Cancelled		
8.1.3 Mobilise community members to support rehabilitation of community water supply systems	Cancelled		
8.1.4 Monitor the rehabilitation of community water supply systems	Cancelled		
8.1.5 Facilitate establishment of water committees and sign MoUs with target communities and their local governments	Cancelled		
8.1.6 Conduct water supply system operation and maintenance training for water committees in target communities	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		75% (See note below)
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		100%
8.2.3 Mobilise community members to support rehabilitation of latrines in target schools and households	x		100%
8.2.4 Monitor the rehabilitation of latrines in target schools and households	x		100%
8.2.5 Mobilise community members for clean-up campaigns in displaced people camps, schools and communities	Cancelled. See Note (iii) below.		
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		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
8.3.1 Conduct baseline surveys to determine the levels of awareness and practice on WASH in affected communities	Cancelled. See Note (iv) below.		

8.3.2 Mobilise and (re)train volunteers who will conduct PHAST sessions in target communities	x		100%
8.3.3 Reproduce IEC materials for PHAST sessions in target communities	x		100%
8.3.4 Conduct PHAST sessions in target communities	x		100%
8.3.5 Undertake end line surveys to determine the change in awareness and practice in communities reached	Cancelled. See Note (iv) below.		
Progress towards outcomes			
Key achievements during the reporting period included construction of 840 household latrines (against a target of 350) and 45 school latrines (against a target of 75). The school latrines constructed benefited 12,098 students. More school latrines could not be constructed due to a lack of available local contractors so a decision was made to shift to construct more household latrines. PHAST activities were conducted in communities, alongside CBHFA activities, and focused on improving knowledge and sanitation behaviour.			
As part of IFRC's Emergency Appeal, there was an in-kind contribution from Rotary International. 45 water survival boxes received and distributed to 25 schools in Kalay. Those boxes contained a water filter, water purification tablets, and hygiene kits.			
Notes:			
(i)	To avoid the duplication of efforts, the provision of safe drinking water in displaced people camps was cancelled before September 2015 as another organisation was already providing water in camps. However, MRCS did distribute water purification tablets and jerry cans.		
(ii)	Much of the activities related to increased access to safe and sustainable water and WASH had to be cancelled due to the lack of qualified human resources within MRCS and Myanmar to undertake them.		
(iii)	Clean-up campaigns in displaced people camps, schools and communities were cancelled by MRCS as the National Society felt it did not have the appropriate staff to undertake it.		
(iv)	Baseline surveys conducted during the early stages of the relief phase were poorly managed. Information collected was not aligned to the indicators set later on during the recovery phase. So it was not possible to do endline surveys. Instead information from early assessments were used as a defacto baseline.		

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		100%
9.1.2 Provide branch staff with training in volunteer management	x		100%
9.1.3 Provide ECV and first aid training of trainers to branch volunteers	x		100%
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	
			100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.2.1 Renovate damaged office building(s)	x		100%
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	
			80%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
9.3.1 Conduct two Emergency response team (ERT) trainings in target states and two NDRT refresher trainings at the national level	x		100%
9.3.2 Enhance links between ECV and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) teams	x		100%
9.3.3 Organise peer exchange visits to a sister National Society involved in a medium or large scale response	x		100%
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

The capacity of MRCS improved over the course of this operation. The work on CTP, in cooperation with IFRC and American Red Cross, helped MRCS to better link it with longer-term programming as well as looking within MRCS at policy and frameworks for cash. The National Society gained more confidence in implementing cash-based interventions in emergencies as well as in recovery and longer-term programmes. Emergency response team (ERT) training was held where 37 volunteers from 5 different states and regions were trained in assessment and response, to be better prepared when future disasters and crisis hit their communities. Further, volunteers trained in CBHFA and utilised for implementing community health and first aid interventions are candidates for the ERT.

During discussions between IFRC and MRCS analysing the needs for ERT and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) curriculum, it was noted that one of the weaknesses was data collection and data management in emergency response. Therefore, an additional training for staff and volunteers was conducted on data and information management during 26 - 27 September 2016.

As part of replenishing of MRCS stocks, 1,000 each of family kits, hygiene kits and dignity kits were purchased and pre-positioned for future calamities in MRCS' main national warehouse. Identification for community volunteers was also improved through the purchase of 150 T-shirts, bibs, bags, caps, and ID cards were procured locally by MRCS.



Two boats were provided (funded by the Government of Japan) to Sagaing region to use for evacuations. (Photo: IFRC)



After MRCS' Tamu Branch building was damaged during the floods, it was renovated and reopened for use. (Photo: IFRC)

Rehabilitation of branch buildings was done in Tamu and Kalay to help them better serve communities in those townships. In Kalay, minor renovations were also done to the warehouse to improve the storage conditions of stock.

Learning from other NSs: Four MRCS staff in December 2015 visited Nepal Red Cross Society to do a field study of their earthquake response CEA process.

To incorporate a strong element of CEA, a CEA training for volunteers and MRCS staff was incorporated into the CTP programme. An informal review of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) elements of the Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) of the Myanmar Red Cross Society's (MRCS) flood operation was conducted in 25 – 27 January 2016 at the MRCS Hub Office in Kalay.

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		100%
10.1.2 Facilitate community based risk reduction (CBRR) planning process in target schools and communities	x		100%
10.1.3 Support schools and communities to organise and mobilise for CBRR action	x		100%
10.1.4 Support implementation of climate-smart disaster mitigation measures at school and community levels	x		100%
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 specialised customs procedure	x		100%

Progress towards outcomes

School based disaster risk reduction (SBDRR) were completed by June 2016 with 280 students from eight schools in Sagaing Region trained. Community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) interventions were completed by July 2016 with a total of 2,245 people trained in Kalay (Sagaing Region).



SBDRR training in Nat Kyi Kone, Kalay Province, 12 June 2016. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

The challenge of new floods and landslides remained throughout this operation given the timing of cyclone season (the post-monsoon months of October and November and pre-monsoon months of April and May). In view of the operation timeframe – completion by 30 September 2016 – it was crucial to have implementation of the recovery activities done before the second quarter of 2016 when the cyclone and monsoon season set in. DRR measures also needed to be integrated into recovery programmes by then, so that implementation was not severely disrupted and to ensure that the gains made through this operation were protected.

With regard to cash transfer, it was crucial to have a high level of transparency, and accountability, and to be able to demonstrate fairness among beneficiaries, irrespective of whether or not they received cash grants. As such, MRCS and IFRC ensured that cash transfers were done in line with IFRC cash-based programming (CBP) standard operating procedures and financial procedures. They also followed up immediately on any compliance issues. MRCS established a mechanism to register and address complaints and feedback from beneficiaries as well as from those who do not receive cash grants. As noted in IFRC Myanmar's internal report *Community engagement and accountability in Myanmar Red Cross Society Cash Transfer Programme: Floods Response and Recovery Operation 2015/2016* (August 2016):

“One key learning was that despite publically displaying information about the programme and the selection criteria in each village, as not everyone spoke Burmese and many people were not able to access the vinyl banners or attend community meetings, the VRCs were the key to disseminating information verbally in the villages. Therefore, their understanding of the programme was essential and finding simple ways to explain unfamiliar terms like “unconditional” that is hard to translate in Myanmar language was an important learning. A further learning was the importance of using local volunteers that could communicate in the local dialect and explain the process clearly to the VHCs and the wider community.”

Another challenge was that Myanmar national elections took place in November 2015. Based on the Lessons Learned Workshop Final Report (March 2016): *Cash distributions before, during, and immediately following elections are not an advised best practice due to misperception and confusion over the reason the grants are being distributed.*

Other challenges noted during the Lessons Learned Workshop included working with local governments, working with the local VRCs to identify beneficiaries and communication with beneficiaries (due to language differences), and internal communication between MRCS departments. Real time monitoring and evaluation of emergency and early recovery programme components was also a challenge due to the disaster context through attempts were made to be as systematic as possible in collecting monitoring data and success stories early in the operation.

Lessons Learned

The flood operations recovery efforts were integrated into regular MRCS work and learning from the use of CTP and beneficiary communication feedback mechanisms has been retained for future emergencies. When the operations were shifting from relief to recovery phase, MRCS chose to learn from another NS in Asia-Pacific which had faced a similar level of natural disasters. Four MRCS staff in December 2015 visited Nepal Red Cross Society to do a field study of their earthquake response CEA process.

IFRC, MRCS, and the American Red Cross conducted a Lessons Learned Workshop from 2 - 3 March 2016 for the CTP programme, to be able to build on the achievements made and to look at how these lessons could be put in practice in other programming. In the workshop's final report, some of the recommendations made for the CTP programme would also be relevant to the overall operation:

1. **“Assessment:** The MRCS staff members and volunteers agreed that the assessment work undertaken for the flood response was successful because they successfully identified community needs even in the hardest hit areas. Areas for improvement in the next programme include:
 - Recruit more Red Cross volunteers in disaster prone areas of the country
 - Train volunteers on key assessment tools and skills
 - Review MRCS processes used in non-disaster time and revise for emergency phase.”
2. **“Response Options Analysis:** MRCS had thorough discussions in the Response Options Analysis to determine whether CTP should be used, when to use it, determined the objectives, set the transfer value, and created the beneficiary selection criteria. Many of these discussions could be held before the emergency to establish the parameters of the programme, making these discussions much shorter during the emergency phase.”

3. **Set Up and Implementation:** The use of local language and alternative communication channels should be considered, especially for ethnic communities. VRC hold the local insight and need to play a central role in beneficiary verification and registration. Awareness of available feedback and complaint mechanism is a positive indication that the beneficiaries understand their rights within the programme.
4. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Post-distribution monitoring (“PDM) enabled MRCS to quickly collect feedback from beneficiaries to inform timely programme adjustments. Staff require sufficient and appropriate monitoring training before they undertake the PDM independently.” Post-distribution monitoring was collected on paper initially for Chin and Sagaing regions and later on via mobile phones (using KoBo) for Magway and Ayeyarwady. It seemed the CTP project, particularly in the southern areas of Magway and Ayeyarwady, struggled to find volunteers with necessary technical skills to conduct the monitoring activities. While “just in time” training can and did occur, it is not comprehensive enough to impart a level of skills that would enable MRCS staff and volunteers to conduct M&E independently. MRCS would benefit from continuing to improve its’ Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) unit. The participants at the Lessons Learned Workshop recommended further training for volunteers in conducting PDM surveys and managing the database. This training would be held pre-disaster and include more intensively-focused theory and practical exercises to help build the confidence of the Red Cross staff and volunteers. If these volunteers were trained at the township levels, it would increase the reliability and validity of the monitoring data collected during an emergency response operation. In addition, MRCS would be able to carry out advocacy and awareness-raising in the communities to reduce anxiety about the PDM process and assure the community of the transparency of the process.
5. **Cross-Cutting Issues:** Engaging the community in all processes as experts in their local context indicates respect to their needs, and serves as a means to accommodate cultural preferences. Leadership staff suggested MRCS increase its’ pre-disaster coordination efforts with external stakeholders at the national, township, and village levels. Regular coordination meetings at the township level could be a platform for relevant agencies involved in the response to share data, undertake joint planning, and report progress. This might help create better relationships between MRCS, NGOs, and the local government when a disaster occurs.

Looking at the innovative use of CTP and beneficiary feedback mechanisms, overall, MRCS felt that the community reported a positive experience to the feedback and complaint mechanism established. They discovered that telephone communication was an effective channel for sharing feedback and complaints. Yet, at the same time, they learned the importance of having a secondary system in place to collect information from the most community members possible. Using face-to-face meetings and inviting beneficiaries to discuss complaints with the local representatives became one of the most effective ways of settling issues with the beneficiaries and in the communities. In a few cases, this face-to-face conversation was critical due to a difference in languages and dialects. About 25% of the communities spoke a different language or dialect than the Myanmar language. Similarly, programme terminologies included in communications and materials were simplified to prevent misunderstanding when it was translated/interpreted. These small changes were critical to raising the satisfaction of the beneficiaries.

MRCS staff generally reported positive experiences with internal coordination. They, however, suggested that a focal person be assigned to conduct high-level advocacy with government authorities and clarify any misconceptions about CTP to prevent undue interference. They felt there should be more managerial supervision during the implementation. This could be accomplished by regularly scheduled meetings or conference calls with the hub team in the field location. Additionally, contact information of decision makers, for instance telephone numbers, could be given out to facilitate open communication between branches, departments and managers.

MRCS has been participating in a Swedish Red Cross-funded PMER capacity building project from 2014 to 2016. As a result of this project, MRCS developed standard reporting templates in June 2015 which were then adapted for use during the 2015 floods. Over the course of the 2015 flood operations, the monthly field report template was used to update MRCS management and the quarterly field report template used by MRCS to update the IFRC Flood Operations Manager.

A final evaluation of the operations was conducted from September to October 2016 by two locally-hired consultants with extensive international experience. The draft evaluation report is currently being reviewed by MRCS before it is finalised.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (NGOs) 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 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.**

Annex 1 – Use of Success Story Templates during Field Visits to Collect Impact Statements from Community Beneficiaries

Myanmar Red Cross Society Flood Operations (2015 – 2016) SUCCESS STORY TEMPLATE

Basic Information

Title of Case : Benefits from Unconditional Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) of Flood Operations

Name of Interviewee(s) : Daw Mya Win

Age (age range if group case) : 56 years old

Gender (Male/Female) : Female

Occupation : Farmer

Location /Address : Shwe Hlay Village Tract, Shwe Hlay Village, Pwint Phyu Township

Date of Interview : 13.1.2016

Name of Facilitator/ Case Taker : U Aung Min Oo (Programme Coordinator)

Basic Idea of Change or Impact	The Unconditional CTP gave Daw Mya Win the much-needed financial resources to buy an ox to help her with her farming, the main livelihood of her family. The CTP has also built her family's and her community's trust of MRCS which strengthens MRCS' social resources.
Details of the change: What are the factors of Changes?	Daw Mya Win received cash (MMK 300,000) to benefit her entire family of five. As this was a unconditional cash grant, she could spend the cash on her family's specific needs to get back to their main source of livelihood as soon as possible.
When did the change take place?	Day Mya Win received her cash grant in January 2016 which she used to immediately buy an ox.
Is the change still ongoing and is it heading toward sustainability? Why?	There was no further tracking of how the ox has improved Daw Mya Win's farming activities and any increase in her overall income to assess if sustainability has been achieved.
As a project staff/member, why is this success important to you?	The CTP was a success because it was granted unconditionally and provided an adequate amount of cash for Daw Mya Win's family's early recovery needs. It enabled her to improve her ability to get back to her livelihood without her having to make additional requests for funds from her extended family.

Recorded by: Kay Khaing Soe
Designation: PMER Officer
Date of Report: 17th Mar 2016

Flood Operations (2015 – 2016)
Success Story
***Increasing Family Income and Becoming a Small Business Owner
by Weaving Loom***

My name is Ma Than Than Htwe. I am 17 years old. I was born in Kyouk Kar village, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region. I have four family members. I am the youngest of my siblings. Before the 2015 floods, I used to work as a daily wage labourer, earning only MMK 2,500 per day. If I did not have a job for the day, I just stayed home, without any income, and did household chores. During August 2015, there was heavy rain and floods. Our house got washed away by the floods but we managed to save a small amount of rice in two pots. This was not enough for us to survive. My mother felt deep sorrow at losing our house and belongings. For the next three months, we tried to stay at a temporary shelter that we made by hiring tarpaulins from others. We did not have enough money at that time to re-build our house. Due to the limited space available at our temporary tarpaulin shelter, my family ended up sleeping at other places separately at night. We eventually received from the Myanmar Government 75% of the funds needed for reconstructing our family home.



Before the floods, I had originally planned to attend a training on weaving. However, the floods delayed this. I could not do the training until two months after the floods. At that point, I had the opportunity to attend a weaving training in Taung Thar for four and a half months. During the training, our teacher told us that we could hire the weaving loom after completing eight and a half months of training. Unfortunately, I did not have chance to hire the loom as I was absent for the last four months. I had my own difficulties to come for the training. Fortunately, I got the chance to be granted a weaving loom by MRCS's Flood Recovery Operations and fulfil my dream of becoming a business owner. Before I got my own weaving loom, I struggled to get enough weaving work for the day. I had to wake up early at 4 a.m. in order to cook for my family. Then I would leave for my work place and work until night (9 p.m.). I was away from my family for most of the day and I needed to save enough money for them. I tried to save money by cutting down on my food and eating only cheap vegetables.

Now my dream to own a weaving loom has come true. I earn enough money from weaving to support my family. I also have the chance to live together with my family and run my business from my home. In this way, I can help my parents with the household chores. I can do whatever I want to promote my small business to become bigger based on my own ideas and efforts. I am gaining more skills and knowledge in time management and business management from running my business. I have more dignity and a safer life in my community. From my profits, I was able to provide some money to re-build our house and also for building a new weaving space for me. My earnings from this small business are over MMK 180,000. I am now trying to save money to purchase some much needed items for my business. I am really thankful for the assistance provided by MRCS' Flood Recovery Operations.

Collected By: U Kyaw San Win
Date: July 2016

Reported By: Daw Kay Khaing Soe
Date: 29th August 2016

Flood Operations (2015 – 2016)
Success Story
Brighter Future for becoming an Owner of
Small Enterprising by Weaving Loom

My name is Ma Zinmar Aye, I am 22 years old. I was born in Nat Gyi Kone village, Kalay Township, Sagaing Region. As my family does not own property to have a stable livelihood, I take on work where I can get paid daily wages. I worked as a daily labourer on the construction of the 'Chin Dwin' bridge for four months before the floods. I also collected crude oil that bubbles up from the ground in a forest about 24 miles away from my home. I would get there by foot and then sell what I collected. I would get only 3,000 Kyats for 10 gallons of crude oil. Previously, I attended vocational training on weaving. However, I did not have enough money to buy a weaving loom for myself so I could not apply my skills to earn more money. I was able to earn some money for two years by hiring a weaving loom from the vocational training school.



I suffered a lot during the Cyclone Komen floods and landslides. The flood waters came up to the roof of my house. My entire house and its contents were ruined. After they happened, I was unemployed in 2015. My family and I then moved to my uncle's house. We stayed together with four other affected families in that house for about one month after the floods. During that time, because we had difficulties to access food (rice especially) and shelter/space to live healthily, my mother got sick. We only had corn, dried bamboo shoots and whatever vegetables were available to eat. We would eat by mixing everything together without rice. Fortunately, we received from the Myanmar Government 75% of the funds needed for reconstructing our family home. The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), an international non-governmental organisation run by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, provided me a job opportunity through Cash for Work activities to renovate the village monastery for ten days. I earned wages of MMK 4000/day. After those ten days, I was unemployed for two months due to lack of jobs near where I lived. I was keen to re-establish my small weaving enterprise like before. Finally, I got the chance to get a weaving loom from the Myanmar Red Cross Society Flood Recovery Operations as I fit their selection criteria. They wanted to support only women who had previously received the weaving training but did not already own a weaving loom. I am really thankful and appreciate MRCS from the depths of my heart.

Now, I do not have to work as a daily labourer under the sun with very low wages of MMK 2500/day like before. I am now earning a good enough income through my weaving. I get to be at home, safely with my family. I have the dignity and self-confidence to become a business owner. To date, my income from my weaving enterprise is over MMK 1 lakh (MMK 100,000). With that income I support and fulfill the needs of my family. I can even contribute financially to re-build our house. I do believe that I can promote my small enterprise and make it bigger so that it can earn me an income for the rest of my life. I would like to say thank you very much to MRCS for your kind support to help my family recover.

Collected By: U Kyaw San Win
 Date: July 2016

Reported By: Daw Kay Khaing Soe
 Date: 29th August 2016

Flood Operations (2015 – 2016) Success Story

Use of Household Latrines Promoting Improved Hygiene Practices

Use of latrines in Kalay, Village of Maw Liky

On 26 July 2016, IFRC Myanmar Flood Operations Manager, Jesper Fridolf, visited the home of Daw Mya Shein, a mother and homemaker, and her daughter, Ma Ei Ei Ngwe in the village of Maw Likely, Kalay Province.

“Even though we had latrines before, these are much better,” Daw Mya Shein said. “Our latrines are used by our family and others who don’t have it.”



The IFRC Myanmar Flood Operations Manager observed that they promoted good hygiene practices through the following ways:

- This family has taken the initiative to put up a written sign providing instructions on the proper use of the latrines and noting that its latrine can only handle human waste.
- The family has also provided soap and water inside the latrine for users to practice good handwashing hygiene and a scrubbing brush to keep the latrine clean.
- Daw Mya Shein’s daughter, Ma Ei Ei Ngwe is an informal teacher. She tutors children at their home. In addition to the regular tuition that she conducts, she teaches the children about proper hygiene.



Collected By: Jesper Fridolf
Date: 26th July 2016

Reported By: Jesper Fridolf
Date: 22nd September 2016

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 30 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2017/8	Programme	MDRMM006
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/9	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	
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		387,385				387,385	
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*)		445				445	
On Line donations (from Austria - Private Donors*)		11				11	
On Line donations (from Azerbaijan Private Donors*)		3				3	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)		90				90	
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*)		4				4	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)		98				98	
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*)		444				444	
On Line donations (from Chile Private Donors*)		5				5	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)		203				203	
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*)		21				21	
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	
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)		304				304	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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<i>On Line donations (from French Guiana - Private donors*)</i>	23	23
<i>On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)</i>	96	96
<i>On Line donations (from Gibraltar - Private donors*)</i>	7	7
<i>On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)</i>	1,593	1,593
<i>On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)</i>	21	21
<i>On Line donations (from Guam - Private donors*)</i>	1	1
<i>On Line donations (from Guernsey - Private donors*)</i>	3	3
<i>On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)</i>	123	123
<i>On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)</i>	6	6
<i>On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)</i>	263	263
<i>On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)</i>	34	34
<i>On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)</i>	45	45
<i>On Line donations (from Isle Of Man - Private donors*)</i>	1	1
<i>On Line donations (from Israel - Private Donors*)</i>	5	5
<i>On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)</i>	36	36
<i>On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)</i>	76	76
<i>On Line donations (from Jersey - Private donors*)</i>	1	1
<i>On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)</i>	7	7
<i>On Line donations (from Kazakhstan - Private Donors*)</i>	44	44
<i>On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)</i>	144	144
<i>On Line donations (from Latvia - Private Donors*)</i>	1	1
<i>On Line donations (from Lebanese - Private Donors*)</i>	14	14
<i>On Line donations (from Lithuania- Private Donors*)</i>	9	9
<i>On Line donations (from Luxembourg - Private Donors*)</i>	27	27
<i>On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)</i>	444	444
<i>On Line donations (from Malta - Private Donors*)</i>	27	27
<i>On Line donations (from Mauritius Private Donors*)</i>	1	1
<i>On Line donations (from Mexico - Private Donors*)</i>	21	21
<i>On Line donations (from Morocco Private Donors*)</i>	3	3
<i>On Line donations (from Myanmar - Private Donors*)</i>	5	5
<i>On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)</i>	29	29
<i>On Line donations (from New Caledonia Private Donors*)</i>	9	9
<i>On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)</i>	71	71
<i>On Line donations (from Norway - Private Donors*)</i>	70	70
<i>On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)</i>	9	9
<i>On Line donations (from Pakistan Private Donors*)</i>	66	66
<i>On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)</i>	169	169
<i>On Line donations (from Peru - Private Donors*)</i>	5	5
<i>On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)</i>	25	25
<i>On Line donations (from Poland - Private Donors*)</i>	77	77
<i>On Line donations (from Portuguese - Private Donors*)</i>	32	32
<i>On Line donations (from Puerto Rico - Private donors*)</i>	21	21
<i>On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)</i>	36	36
<i>On Line donations (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)</i>	11	11
<i>On Line donations (from Reunion - Private donors*)</i>	7	7
<i>On Line donations (from Romania Private Donors*)</i>	25	25
<i>On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)</i>	55	55
<i>On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)</i>	142	142
<i>On Line donations (from Seychelles private donors*)</i>	2	2

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2017/8	Programme	MDRMM006
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 30 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2017/8	Programme	MDRMM006
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	650	650
On Line donations (from Slovakia Private Donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Slovenia - Private Donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	44	44
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	49	49
On Line donations (from Sri Lanka - Private Donors*)	2	2
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	26	26
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	303	303
On Line donations (from Syria Private Donors*)	20	20
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	112	112
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	71	71
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	186	186
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	64	64
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)	3	3
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)	601	601
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	1,283	1,283
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	13,801	13,801
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	3	3
Other	-55	-55
Poland Government	102,059	102,059
Red Cross of Monaco	10,795	10,795
Swedish Red Cross	377,245	377,245
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)	115,618	115,618
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)	304,754	304,754
Total	98,001	98,001
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	800	800
C1. Cash contributions	3,050,394	3,050,396
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	48,570	48,570
C3. Inkind Personnel	48,570	48,570
Other Income		
Fundraising Fees	-4,900	-4,900
C4. Other Income	-4,900	-4,900
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	3,133,832	3,133,832
D. Total Funding = B + C	3,133,832	3,133,832

* 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		3,133,832				3,133,832	
E. Expenditure		-3,061,424				-3,061,424	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		72,408				72,408	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 30 Sep 16

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2017/8	Programme	MDRMM006
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/9	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		198,643			198,643	3,137	
Clothing & Textiles	82,250		88,351			88,351	-6,101	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	379,615		336,273			336,273	43,342	
Medical & First Aid	3,400		21,999			21,999	-18,599	
Utensils & Tools	7,710		17,944			17,944	-10,234	
Other Supplies & Services	320,420		185,855			185,855	134,565	
Cash Disbursement	938,279		1,161,250			1,161,250	-222,971	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,933,454		2,010,314			2,010,314	-76,860	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	10,000		7,689			7,689	2,311	
Computers & Telecom	21,426		17,420			17,420	4,006	
Office & Household Equipment	3,200		9,063			9,063	-5,863	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	34,626		34,172			34,172	454	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,500		11,789			11,789	-9,289	
Distribution & Monitoring	64,682		52,225			52,225	12,457	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	32,400		21,497			21,497	10,903	
Logistics Services	22,500		33,940			33,940	-11,440	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	122,082		119,451			119,451	2,631	
Personnel								
International Staff	334,650		295,681			295,681	38,969	
National Staff	2,000		550			550	1,450	
National Society Staff	156,109		88,850			88,850	67,259	
Volunteers	47,540		12,063			12,063	35,477	
Total Personnel	540,299		397,144			397,144	143,155	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	29,350		30,728			30,728	-1,378	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	29,350		30,728			30,728	-1,378	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	172,050		93,165			93,165	78,885	
Total Workshops & Training	172,050		93,165			93,165	78,885	
General Expenditure								
Travel	50,450		38,331			38,331	12,119	
Information & Public Relations	71,270		11,613			11,613	59,657	
Office Costs	60,850		39,374			39,374	21,476	
Communications	13,450		5,589			5,589	7,861	
Financial Charges	8,115		11,218			11,218	-3,103	
Other General Expenses	6,500		24			24	6,476	
Shared Office and Services Costs	32,568		65,574			65,574	-33,006	
Total General Expenditure	243,203		171,722			171,722	71,481	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	199,879		182,356			182,356	17,524	
Total Indirect Costs	199,879		182,356			182,356	17,524	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	874		18,239			18,239	-17,365	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,134			4,134	-4,134	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMM006 - Myanmar - Floods

Timeframe: 04 Aug 15 to 30 Sep 16

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2017/8	Programme	MDRMM006
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/9	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		
Total Pledge Specific Costs	874		22,373			22,373	-21,500	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,275,817		3,061,424			3,061,424	214,392	
VARIANCE (C - D)			214,392			214,392		