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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Myanmar: Tropical Cyclone Mora



DREF n° MDRMM009	Glide n° TC-2017-000058-BGD
Date of issue: 13 June 2017	Expected timeframe: 4 months Expected end date: 30 September 2017
DREF allocated: CHF 83,397	
Total number of people affected: Est. 22,632 people ¹	Number of people to be assisted: 5,000
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 40,000 active volunteers and 321 staff members across its national headquarters and 334 branches, including 17 branches in Rakhine State.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The MRCS is working closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and American Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: OCHA, CARE, NRC, DRC, UNHCR, WFP, Government of Relief and Resettlement Department, General Administration Department, ACF, Plan International, Oxfam, Malteser, RI, Save the Children, SI, IRC, ACTED, UNICEF, MSF and WHO.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Tropical TC Mora (TC Mora) began as a tropical depression on 25 May, bringing days of torrential rains to Sri Lanka resulting in floods and landslides which have affected half a million people. Since 29 May, the tropical depression intensified into a severe cyclonic storm which tracked northeast across the Bay of Bengal. TC Mora hit the coast of Bangladesh between Cox's Bazaar and the city of Chittagong around 6 am local time on 30 May with winds up to 117 kilometers per hour. In Myanmar, TC Mora affected the state of Rakhine, particularly Northern Rakhine. It also affected other states and regions such as Chin, Ayeyarwady, Magway and Sagaing but initial reports indicated limited damages in these areas.

Official estimate for total number of people affected by the cyclone in Myanmar is not yet available. However, initial results government led assessments and from MRCS rapid assessments that were conducted on 30 and 31 May indicated that 12 out of 17 townships in Rakhine State were affected by the cyclone. These initial figures indicate 14,482 houses partially or fully damaged in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships (7,320 houses partially and 3,351 houses fully damaged in Maungdaw township; 2,948 houses partially and 863 fully damaged in Buthidaung township), and 1,630 houses damaged mainly in Sittwe, Minbya and Rathedaung townships². However, it is important to note that MRCS has less capacity in northernmost Maungdaw township, and these initial figures have been collected in close coordination with township disaster management committees. Initial numbers of damages reported by OCHA is significantly less. However, as of now, OCHA numbers have not been verified.

Additionally, the national level Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) has reported some damage to buildings, including schools, across townships in Rakhine. Initial information also indicated that a significant number of longhouses and other infrastructure, including latrines and temporary learning spaces, have been destroyed or severely damaged in existing IDP camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships. Additionally, two townships in Ayeyarwady, one township in Chin State and one township in Magway region (Salay) are reported as affected by strong winds and heavy rains, whereas Hakha and Mogok township (Mandalay Region) have been affected by landslides.

The context in Rakhine state has been characterized by decades of protracted tension and communal violence, resulting to the displacement of 145,000 people in 2012. Violence flared up again in October 2016 in Maungdaw and Rathedaung

¹ It is calculated by using the number of houses damaged and destroyed

² MRCS TC Mora sitrep, updated 2 June 2017 @ 17:00 hours; update on [Maungdaw figures only](#) 5 June @15:00 hours

townships, causing up to 94,000 people to flee their homes to either other parts of northern Rakhine or across the border into Bangladesh. As part of the security response, access to some areas, including by humanitarian organizations, has since been denied.

As access constraints remain, it is difficult for any actor to operate in the affected areas of northern Rakhine. Although authorities have allowed some organizations to conduct needs assessments in Maungdaw and Buthidaung, the data is still to be verified and a comprehensive assessment has not been conducted on the damages caused by the cyclone. At the time of writing this EPoA, distribution of NFIs has not yet started in the said townships and authorities continue to invoke security concerns to postpone access.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Myanmar Red Cross branches and volunteers in the States of Chin, Rakhine, Magway and Sagaing were placed on alert and emergency response teams were activated from the onset of the cyclone alert. Early Warning messages were disseminated to at risk communities in Ayeyarwady, Rakhine, Chin and Sagaing in coordination with local authorities and the DMH (Department of Hydrology and Meteorology) at the township level, and volunteers were on standby to respond, conduct assessments and distribute relief items. The emergency response teams (ERTs) as well as emergency community volunteers were mobilized. They assisted in the evacuation of affected households of some affected villages to temporary shelters such as monasteries and higher ground schools, in conjunction with local authorities and RRD. Warehouse preposition stock was checked in Rakhine as instructed by the MRCS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster response.

On May 29, the MRCS Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) was activated for this response, following the SOPs. The Emergency Task Force (ETF) had its first meeting on 30 May to plan for the response. MRCS staff, from multiple departments but coordinated by the DM department, were working from the EOC in national headquarters (NHQ) in Yangon, supported by the IFRC country office. The EOC is not operational 24 hours but members of the Operation Response Team (ORT) and volunteers in Yangon are on shifts to coordinate information and response actions.

MRCS is working in close coordination with National EOC and with the DMH EOC both located in Nay Pyi Taw (NPT), the capital, through daily skype meetings. MRCS and IFRC are also closely coordinating efforts with OCHA and other UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations in the affected townships and at Yangon level. At Sittwe level, OCHA is leading the coordination through the pre-existing sub-national level clusters based in the capital of Rakhine State.

Prior to TC Mora, MRCS has been responding to the displacement crisis in Rakhine since its onset in June 2012. As a means of providing human resources within a sensitive context, the National Society has deployed teams of volunteers monthly from other states/regions in the country to support operations, and has slowly built up a programme with a team based in Sittwe, Minbya and Maungdaw; now called the Rakhine Special Programme (RSP).

As a response to TC Mora, MRCS distributed non- food items (NFIs)³ on June 2 to 69 households evacuated in monastery grounds in Sittwe township, and currently stands ready to provide additional support. Due to the difficult operating environment in northern areas of Rakhine, humanitarian agencies have not been able to start NFI distributions in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships yet. Distributions in other townships are starting to be organized as more detailed needs assessments have been completed.

With this Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), MRCS is aiming to support at least 1,000 households (5,000 persons) with a focus on affected population in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Minbya townships in Rakhine State⁴. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), on behalf of MRCS, requested for support from the IFRC's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) to complement MRCS current response plan in meeting the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC extends support to the MRCS multilaterally with the British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society. Together with the ICRC, other in-country bilateral Red Cross Partners of MRCS are American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society.

The ICRC has a solid presence in Rakhine State with a sub-delegation located in Sittwe and offices in Maungdaw and Mrauk-U. As a response to the cyclone, The ICRC has conducted assessment in the affected areas where the ICRC usually operates, mainly in Pauktaw, Kyauktaw and Maungdaw townships. Following this assessment, ICRC is

³ Hygiene parcels, mosquito nets, mosquito coils

⁴ Contingent on needs and further assessments, MRCS may expand their operations to other townships (namely Rathedaung and Mrauk-U)

planning to provide the affected families with tarpaulins, NFI kits or cash for work / cash grants. ICRC has already been providing support to the affected health facilities. ICRC remains in contact with the authorities to support the affected detention facilities in Rakhine. Additionally, ICRC stands ready to complement other humanitarian actors response based on gaps identified in villages and IDPs camps.

Movement Coordination

Prior to the cyclone, there was already a strong and well established Movement coordination mechanism in place, which is led by MRCS with the support of IFRC and ICRC. The coordination mechanism is a permanent feature and brings together MRCS and all its Movement partners with in – country presence. With this new response operation, the coordination mechanisms will be reinforced to guarantee that Movement partners communicate and work effectively together to achieve operational priorities.

A Movement Coordination meeting was organized on 30 May, and daily updates are provided to the Movement Partners since the onset of TC Mora. Through tripartite meetings (1 June and June 6) the leadership of MRCS, ICRC and IFRC agreed on the strategic directions of the response, sought synergies and avoided geographical and operational overlapping. At the field level, MRCS, ICRC and IFRC field teams are in active coordination in Sittwe and Maungdaw through regular operational meetings.

American Red Cross will support MRCS' response to TC Mora in Ayeyarwady region and Danish Red Cross will support in Chin State. The impact of the cyclone has been less severe in these two areas. However, MRCS have ongoing programmes with bilateral support from these PNS implemented in these areas. Outside the scope of this DREF, MRCS is also looking to supplement their response to TC Mora with the support of private donors in support such as procurement of corrugated iron sheets to repair damaged schools.

Overview of non – RCRC actors in country

The Government's National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) met for the first time in NPT on 30 May to discuss response and recovery actions. The Government's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was activated and has been collecting data and information from states/regions. The Government's EOC is working with MRCS's EOC and the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology's (DMH) EOC on information collection and sharing. At national level, MRCS and IFRC have been regularly sharing information and updates with Department of Relief and Resettlement (RRD), OCHA and UNHCR. IFRC regularly attends the meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Myanmar.

MRCS continues to engage with the authorities at national and state levels with the view of gaining access to affected areas to deliver humanitarian assistance in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and other Movement policies. At the township and state level in Rakhine, MRCS is regularly working in coordination with the local authorities especially General Administration Department (GAD) and RRD. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and shelter/NFI/CCCM clusters are active in Myanmar and operate at national and field level. MRCS teams, supported by IFRC, engage in active cluster coordination on both Yangon and Sittwe level.

At this stage, the Government of Myanmar has made no official call for international assistance. However, there have been specific requests for support at the state level in Rakhine for joint assessments, as well as for support in the areas of emergency water/sanitation, shelter, health, non-food items, and education⁵.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

As per preliminary assessment information, thousands of people have been affected by strong winds, heavy rains, and landslides in several parts of Myanmar. The most affected state is Rakhine, with limited impact in Ayeyarwady, Magway and Sagaing regions and in Chin state. Early information indicates individual houses, and public buildings including government offices, schools, religious buildings were damaged or destroyed by the storm. Additionally, initial assessments by humanitarian partners have already shown severe damage to long houses, latrines and temporary learning spaces in IDP camps in Rakhine⁶. Information on damages is still preliminary but indicate that losses in Rakhine are substantially bigger than in other regions, with damage to buildings particularly in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships.

The below table outlines initial data on house damage collected through the rapid assessment conducted by MRCS⁷. These figures from MRCS indicate 14,482 houses partially or fully damaged in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships (7,320 houses partially and 3,351 houses fully damaged in Maungdaw township, 2,948 houses partially and 863 fully damaged in Buthidaung township), and 1,630 houses damaged mainly in Sittwe, Minbya and Rathedaung townships.

⁵ According to OCHA. Update No 4 on TC Mora (Tropical Cyclone TWO) (As of 1 June, 16:00hrs)

⁶ According to OCHA. Update No 4 on TC Mora (Tropical Cyclone TWO) (As of 1 June, 16:00hrs)

⁷ MRCS TC Mora sitrep, updated 2 June 2017 @ 17:00 hours; update on [Maungdaw figures only](#) 5 June @ 15:00 hours

However, it is important to note that MRCS has less capacity in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, and these initial figures have been collected in close coordination with township disaster management committees. Initial numbers from OCHA report significantly less damage; however, at the time of writing this EPoA, OCHA numbers remain to be verified.

Region/State	Township	Totally damaged houses	Partially damaged houses
Rakhine	Sittwe IDP Camps	65	
	Sittwe town	57	286
	Toungup		
	Thandwe	30	
	Ponnagyun	75	
	Rathedaung	88	168
	Kyauk Phyu		1
	Munaung		28
	Ramree		2
	Minbya	55	390
	Mrauk-U	13	60
	Myebon	2	28
	Buthidaung	863	2,948
	Maungdaw	3,351	7,320
Kyauk Taw (villages)	45	219	
Chin	Palet Wa	1	
	Hakha	40	
	Thahtlang	19	
	Falam	1	
	Tedim	3	
Ayeyarwady	Ngaputaw	2	
	Mawlamyinegyun	21	
	Myan Aung	105	
	Pyapon / Amar town	11	
Magway	Chauk/Salay	11	
Mandalay	Nyaung-U	110	

The needs identified so far are related to food, WASH and shelter. Assistance is needed to rebuild or repair public buildings, bridges, latrines, water systems, houses' roofing, windows, walls and doors that have been totally or partially destroyed because of the cyclone. Moreover, hygiene and health promotion has been identified as a need due to the increased risk of transmission of water borne and vector borne diseases. Through the health cluster in Sittwe, MRCS with the support of IFRC are monitoring the health conditions for potential disease outbreaks. At present, there is an indication on a dengue outbreak reported by WHO.

Dissemination of key messages relating to hygiene promotion needs to be reinforced with affected communities together with distribution of hygiene and dignity kits. Water purification is not provided at this stage, as only further assessment will inform most appropriate assistance in relation to access to water and sanitation hardware, coordinated within the WASH cluster. However, due to the likely issues related to water and sanitation which can potentially cause public health problems, dissemination of key messages related to hygiene promotion need to be reinforced with affected communities.

MRCS response through this DREF will therefore be mainly focused on distributing **non-food items (NFIs)** and unconditional **multipurpose cash grants** in most affected townships in the immediate stage, as well as **promotion of safe hygiene and sanitation practices**.

MRCS has programme teams based in Sittwe, Minbya, Mrauk-U and Maungdaw townships. In Minbya and Mrauk-U, MRCS is implementing resilience and health programs with up to 35 active volunteers; in Maungdaw township, MRCS capacity is limited. However, MRCS seeks to increase their presence in the area and is currently engaged in branch mobilization and capacity building through an existing DREF operation⁸. Based on needs identified, and MRCS capacity in Rakhine state, this EPoA will focus on **Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Minbya townships**; contingent of needs and further assessments, MRCS may also include other townships in Rakhine.

⁸ [MDRMM008 \(Complex Emergency\)](#) – the operation will be running up to 16 July 2017.

Risk Assessment

The operational area of this EPoA has been affected by communal violence since 2012, and some areas have been again affected by a recent wave of violence that started on 9 Oct 2016. Access to many areas in northern areas of Rakhine have been restricted until recently and in some cases, access is only granted if aid workers are accompanied by Government officials. Moreover, movement of international staff is restricted to approved villages by local authorities. This situation might entail delays in the implementation of the plan of action. MRCS has been in regular dialogue with both local authorities and central government officials to advocate for principled humanitarian access.

May is the start of the monsoon season in Myanmar. More extreme weather events can take place during the coming months affecting Rakhine, which is high risk area for cyclones and floods, or other parts of the country that would result in delays in the implementation of this response. If needed, key staff at HQ will need to be mobilized and reassigned from longer-term programmes to the disaster response to cope with the situation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective is to ensure the basic immediate needs of 1,000 affected families are met through provision of emergency relief items (tarpaulins), WASH assistance and a multi-purpose cash grant over a four – month period.

Proposed strategy

In line with MRCS strategic plan 2016-2020, and IFRC strategy 2020, this DREF request is based on following principles:

- *Meet humanitarian needs of the affected population through provision of non-food items*
- *Support early recovery through provision of unconditional cash grants*
- *Emphasize community engagement and accountability through use of CEA minimum standards and tools*
- *Supplement the capacity of MRCS branches in affected areas from headquarters and state*

Based on needs and current presence of MRCS, IFRC and ICRC in the affected area, this operation will be implemented in Rakhine State. The geographical focus of the operation will be in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Minbya townships. However, contingent on further assessments, MRCS may also include other townships if needed. These townships have been prioritized by MRCS based on the following criteria: guidance from authorities; severity of impact and needs; and townships where MRCS has existing operations or capacity. Needs in other affected states or regions (Chin, Magway, Ayeyarwady) will be covered through MRCS own resources and through bilateral contribution with PNS support.

Within the targeted townships, the operation will seek to assist at least 1,000 vulnerable families who have been severely affected (such as fully damaged shelter) by the cyclone, and whose coping capacities were already compromised before the cyclone. The rationale of this beneficiary selection criteria is to reach and benefit the most affected households within the affected populations. Households whose houses have been partially damaged will also be selected if they meet MRCS vulnerability criteria (persons with disabilities, child – headed and women – headed households and elderly). Out of the target townships of this EPoA, the use of cash as a modality for this response is only possible in Minbya township. In order to gain access to affected areas in northern areas of Rakhine, MRCS will continue regular dialogue with local authorities.

There is an established presence of several humanitarian actors (United Nations organizations, international non-governmental organizations) in Rakhine State assisting with the provision of services in the IDP camps already prior to TC Mora. Based on information received from Rakhine cluster, the updates indicate that mobilization of humanitarian assistance is ongoing. It is envisaged that these humanitarian actors will continue assisting the communities affected in the internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. Therefore, beneficiaries residing in IDP camps are outside the scope of this plan. This operation will target cyclone-affected beneficiaries in rural villages, where MRCS can add value through its volunteer network for community-based approaches. However, MRCS continues to stand ready to fill gaps in NFI distributions in the IDP camps, if requested.

The operation will comprise of following components:

- Provision of multi-purpose unconditional cash grants (of CHF 85) to 300 households in Minbya township;
- Distribution and replenishment of 1,000 tarpaulins
- Distribution of 1,000 hygiene parcels and 1,000 dignity kits; and promotion of safe hygiene and sanitation practices
- Support MRCS branches in the affected areas

Provision of multi-purpose unconditional cash grant (CHF 85) to 300 HHs

Based on the information from assessments, considering that the market in Minbya township is functioning, where people can access to markets. It is decided to provide unconditional cash grants for 300 households affected by cyclone to meet basic needs. The unconditional cash grants value of 85 Swiss Francs (CHF) per household has been calculated based on the minimum wage which is 3,600 Myanmar Kyats (MMK) per day – totaling to MMK 108,000 per month. Based on lessons learned from previous, similar operations, an additional amount of MMK 10,000 has been added for eventualities. The total grant value comes to 118,000 MMK per family – this equals to CHF 82.89 and has been rounded off to CHF 85 for this operation. From previous experiences, MRCS has successfully distributed unconditional cash grants in response to 2015 and 2016 floods, for which an Emergency Appeal and a DREF operation were launched respectively, the amount is deemed sufficient for one household to cater for basic needs.

In Rakhine, according to the feasibility studies on cash-based initiatives, cash is a practical tool to provide assistance in the villages in central Rakhine⁹. Based on MRCS experience in cash transfers programming in Rakhine, the modality will be cash in envelopes for this operation.

Distribution and replenishment of 1,000 tarpaulins

Based on information from assessments, there is a high need for emergency shelter support in the affected townships. However, the possibility to provide shelter items in the sensitive context of Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships is contingent on discussions with authorities. At the time of writing this EPOA, tarpaulins are deemed as an appropriate response, and 1,000 tarpaulins are planned to be distributed to benefit vulnerable families whose shelters have been damaged by the cyclone in the three target townships. One tarpaulin will be distributed to families whose houses have been partially damaged; and two for those with fully damaged houses. However, it is difficult to further specify the number of families targeted with this component at this point, as (contingent on further assessments) MRCS may substitute part of the tarpaulins with other NFIs.

The tarpaulin distributions may be coupled with unconditional cash grants where appropriate.

Distribution of 1,000 hygiene parcels and 1,000 dignity kits; and promotion of safe hygiene and sanitation practices

MRCS has trained volunteers in Rakhine State on safe water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion in previous efforts. The trained volunteers will be deployed to target townships and spread awareness about safe hygiene practices. Hygiene promotion messages will be developed in coordination with MoH, but based on lessons learned will include female menstrual hygiene, with entire communities including affected people. Alongside of hygiene promotion, MRCS will distribute 1,000 hygiene parcels and 1,000 dignity kits to affected families. Hygiene parcels comprise of basic sanitary items, including soap for hand-washing, for one family for one month. Through distribution of dignity kits, which include additional female sanitary items, MRCS will ensure that assistance provided will also meet female hygiene needs. The contents of both kits are listed in the following table:

Contents of MRCS Hygiene Parcels:		Contents of MRCS Dignity Kit:	
Items Description	Quantity	Items Description	Quantity
Sanitary Napkin	1 Pcs	Panties	1 Pcs
Tooth Brush for Adult	5 Pcs	Sanitary Napkin	1 Pkt
Tooth Paste	1 Pcs	T Shirt	1 Pcs
Cotton Towel	5 Pcs	Female Longyi	1 Pcs
Bath Soap	1 Pcs	Cotton Bra	1 Pcs
Laundry Soap	1 Bars	Nail Clipper	1 Pcs
Detergent Powder	1 Pkt	Slipper	1 Pair
Tissue Roll	2 Rolls	Comb	1 Pcs
Plastic Cup for drinking	2 Pcs	Shampoo	5 Sachets
Comb (Hair Brush)	1 Pcs	Soap Bar	1 Br
Cardboard cartoon box	1 Pcs	Bag	1 Pcs

Support to MRCS branches in the affected townships

In order to ensure MRCS volunteers are safe and well equipped for response operations, MRCS branches in the affected areas will be provided with safety and visibility equipment for 150 volunteers and replenishment of 150 small first aid kits.

In this operation, MRCS will utilize minimum standards in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and commitments for gender and diversity, to ensure that females and males from all community groups participate in, influence and monitor the type and quality of services provided by MRCS. Moreover, the field teams that are delivering the non-food items as well as cash grants will utilize information, education and communication (IEC/flyers, vinyl boards where possible) and in-person meetings to mobilize the communities as well as share information about the EPOA components. IEC materials will be pre-positioned with the emergency relief items highlighting their usage and

⁹ Feasibility study for CBIs in Rakhine/Kachin, UNHCR Myanmar. October/November 2015

precautions to be taken. Importantly, beneficiary selection criteria, feedback mechanisms, process of distribution, size of cash grants/NFI specifications and other key information will be shared with community members and leaders through MRCS volunteers. Special focus on CEA will be put in Minbya township where MRCS is already engaged in several community-based programs.

Operational support services

Human resources

Ten staff from the MRCS disaster management (DM) department are leading the response operation. The coordination with logistics, health, organizational development (OD), and finance departments is done at all levels of the National Society.

For this operation, MRCS will deploy a response team from MRCS HQ to support the assessments and implementation of this plan. The team will consist of 2 – 3 technical staff with experience in cash transfer programming (CTP) in emergency settings; 2 – 4 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) volunteers; and up to 5 additional volunteers with experience in CTP deployed from other states and regions. Moreover, MRCS has over 100 active volunteers in Rakhine state; of these, 20 will be involved in relief distribution and cash distribution. MRCS RSP program teams based in Sittwe, Minbya and Maungdaw townships will also be mobilized for the operation.

IFRC has a team of three delegates (Health, Livelihoods/Cash and Program Support) currently based in Sittwe supporting the implementation of existing health and resilience programs in Mrauk-U, Minbya and Sittwe townships. The Program Support delegate is specifically responsible for supporting MRCS operations in northern areas of Rakhine and managing the ongoing DREF¹⁰ for Complex Emergencies.

The IFRC DM delegate based in Yangon coordinates the operation at HQ level; this DREF will be managed by the Programme Support Delegate based in Sittwe.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Implementation of activities in areas of intervention will rely on the existing logistics capacity of MRCS in country. The procurement of NFI (DP replenishment) will be done according to procurement plan: hygiene parcels and dignity kits can be procured in-country; tarpaulins will be procured through Asia Pacific RLU in Kuala Lumpur.

Warehousing capacity is sufficient for the current plan and will not require additional capacity. MRCS has four warehouses in Rakhine: Sittwe (large), Thandwe (medium), Kyaukphyu (small) and Maungdaw (small).

All transportation needs, both for relief items and staff, will be managed by MRCS current vehicle fleet or, when needed, with public transportation systems.

Communications

On 30 May, a press release for TC Mora was published in the local media to promote the operation including information on donation procedures and funds utilisation. MRCS is also utilising its Facebook to promote the profile of the National Society and its current response. At the time of writing this EPoA, ICRC, MRCS and IFRC are in the process of developing a joint communication piece on TC Mora response.

Security

The present monsoon season with accompanying heavy rains might result in floods and landslides in various parts of the country. The weather situation continues to be fluid and although it now looks like there will be some relief from the heavy rain in some parts of the country, the rain season will continue until end of September. MRCS together with IFRC has set up a security and safety committee that will assist in setting up security systems and ensure that safety messages are developed and shared with all staff and volunteers working on this operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

MRCS will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the emergency operation in accordance with MRCS standard PMER guidelines. MRCS field staff and volunteers in affected townships report to MRCS Field Manager, based in Sittwe,

¹⁰ MDRMM008, ending 19.7.2017

who will compile reports together with MRCS M&E officer; with the support of MRCS Deputy Director of DM department at HQ.

Moreover, reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least two updates will be issued during the operation timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC Programme Support Delegate, based in Sittwe, will be responsible for managing the budget, and will support MRCS with their financial management (through provision of regular working advances). A deputy director of MRCS (DM department) will be responsible for daily operations, including authorising expenditures. Funds will be transferred by MRCS NHQ to the bank accounts of the respective MRCS branch.

Existing MRCS policies of volunteer management, human resource and administration will guide this operation, under the oversight of the MRCS Deputy SG for Program support.

The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time. As the operation is evolving, further developments and detailed assessments will inform a revision of this plan.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: According to initial rapid assessments, thousands of households have been affected in Rakhine state by TC Mora, with severe or moderate damage to i.e. family shelters. Building on previous emergency interventions in cash, American Red Cross and IFRC livelihoods/cash delegate based in Sittwe Rakhine, will provide technical support to this operation.

Population to be assisted: Approximately 300 families in Minbya township¹¹ in Rakhine will be provided with unconditional multipurpose cash transfers. The cash transfer may be a separate beneficiary caseload from those households who will receive NFIs from existing stocks, with possible overlap. Focus in the selection of these beneficiaries will be based on the selections criteria utilized last year during the 2016 floods.

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas meet their immediate needs																
Output 1.1 Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs																
Activities planned	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.1.1 Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments	x															
1.1.2 Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance	x	x	x													
1.1.3 Conduct information sessions with appropriate CEA messages among targeted population; establish feedback mechanisms			x	x	x											
1.1.4 Disbursement of cash to 300 most vulnerable households (cash in envelopes)						x	x	x	x	x	x					
1.1.5 Post-distribution monitoring											x	x	x	x	x	x

¹¹ Contingent on further assessments and needs identified, MRCS may expand operations to other townships.

Budget

DREF OPERATION

MDRMM009 :

Myanmar Cyclone Mora

13/06/2017

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	13,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,840
Medical & First Aid	750
Other Supplies & Services	8,760
Cash Disbursements	25,500
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	53,850
Distribution & Monitoring	4,117
Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,000
Logistics Services	1,500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	8,617
National Society Staff	2,400
Volunteers	8,990
Total PERSONNEL	11,390
Workshops & Training	700
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	700
Travel	1,400
Office Costs	150
Communications	1,500
Financial Charges	700
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,750
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	5,090
Total INDIRECT COSTS	5,090
TOTAL BUDGET	83,397

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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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**.