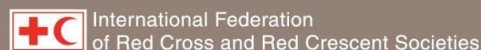


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## DREF Operation Update

### Myanmar: Cyclone Mora



<b>DREF n° MDRMM009</b>	<b>Amount allocated from DREF: CHF 83,397</b>
<b>Operation update n°1</b>	<b>Date of issue: 26 July 2017</b>
<b>Period covered by this update:</b> 9 June – 9 July 2017	<b>Operations timeframe:</b> 9 June to 30 September 2017 (4 Months)
<b>N° of people planned to be assisted: 5,000</b>	
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has more than 40,000 active volunteers and 617 staff members across its national headquarters and field offices as well as 330 branches, including 17 branches in Rakhine State.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant):</b> MRCS is working closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in readiness measures for an effective response. Danish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Society are also involved in the readiness measures.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> In addition to Myanmar public authorities at national and state levels, several UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) are present in the Rakhine state. The UN agencies include UNHCR, UN OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP while the INGOs include ACF, CARE, Malteser International and MSF.	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the crisis

Tropical cyclone (TC) Mora hit the coast of Bangladesh between Cox's Bazaar and the city of Chittagong on 30 May. The impact of the strong winds and heavy rains from the cyclone also caused damage to houses and IDP shelters in Myanmar's Rakhine state, particularly in the northern areas of the state. States/regions of Chin, Ayeyarwady, Magway and Sagaing were also affected but with limited damages.

In the wake of the cyclone, MRCS conducted a rapid assessment in the affected townships. Results from the assessment indicated that there were 14,482 houses 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 in Sittwe, Minbya and Rathedaung townships.

An inter-agency rapid damage and needs assessment, as well as other individual assessments were conducted across Maungdaw District from 31 May to 6 June. The interagency assessment indicated that there are a total 21,504 houses that were damaged while the government's assessment indicated that a total of 14,990 houses were damaged. The figures differed possibly due to the differences in criteria for evaluating categories of damage by the agencies. In addition, according to inter-agency assessments<sup>1</sup>, 3,688 shelters (including 1,440 collapsed shelters, 749 with severe and 1,499 with minor damages) and 3,926 latrines (including 512 latrines that were destroyed, 719 with severe and 2,695 with minor damages) have been damaged in Sittwe IDP camps. The damages in Pauktaw/Myebon IDP camps are not verified at this stage, but reports suggest that the damage to be less than those in Sittwe.

Moreover, according to government figures, 67 school buildings have been destroyed and 297 were damaged while 4 health facilities were reported to be destroyed and 45 facilities damaged in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships. In central Rakhine, 86 educational facilities have been damaged (including 11 collapsed, 33 severely damaged and 42 educational facilities with minor damages).

People whose shelters were destroyed remain vulnerable to risk of ailments, particularly with the recent heavy rains. Schools which opened on 1 June require materials for repairs as well as furniture. Township education

<sup>1</sup> Presentation by UN Senior Adviser for Rakhine, in HCT meeting in Yangon 15 June 2017.

officers are working together with humanitarian partners to identify the schools in need of repairs and rehabilitation.

Damages caused by TC Mora compounded the already difficult humanitarian situation in Rakhine state. The context has been characterized by protracted tension and communal violence, with displacement of 145,000 people in 2012. Violence flared up again in October 2016 in Maungdaw and Rathedaung townships, causing up to 94,000 people to flee their homes to other parts of northern Rakhine or across the border into Bangladesh. According to UNHCR, most of the people that were internally displaced after October 2016 have either returned or moved closer to their areas of origin.

Security situation has remained tense over the last few months, with reports pointing to armed clashes with unknown armed groups, the discovery of weapons and other military equipment, and deaths of civilians. Over the past few weeks the security situation has worsened, with reports suggesting that areas of Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships remain under active military activity with additional reports of civilian deaths, including a local INGO aid worker in Maungdaw township.

In the context of the current situation, it remains difficult to verify reports which can escalate uncertainty in what already is an unstable humanitarian situation and security environment. A risk of further attacks remains and the curfew (9PM – 5AM) was extended on 9 June this year for another two months.

This situation places severe operational constraints on the implementation of this DREF. MRCS, with the support of IFRC, are conducting trainings and detailed needs assessments on the impact of Cyclone Mora, and for mid-term programme planning in northern areas of Rakhine state.

## Summary of current response

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has more than 40,000 active volunteers and 617 staff members across its national headquarters, field offices and 330 branches. MRCS provides life insurance for all staffs and 6,710 volunteers out of 40,000 have been provided IFRC Global Volunteer insurance. MRCS covers life insurance for staff and volunteers who are delivering humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State.

In Rakhine state, MRCS has continued to respond to the needs caused by TC Mora, in coordination with township authorities and other humanitarian actors. There are 10 MRCS staff based in Sittwe, Maungdaw and Minbya townships, 26 volunteers from Sittwe branch and another 10 volunteers were deployed from other states/regions for TC Mora response activities in Rakhine state. Among the 26 volunteers, 3 volunteers are Emergency Response Team – (ERT) trained; 22 volunteers completed the CBFA TOT and among the 10 volunteers, 3 volunteers have completed ERT training.

In Minbya township, MRCS has distributed 331 hygiene parcels, 155 dignity kits and 552 tarpaulins. Out of 300 beneficiary households targeted by this DREF, 55 households whose houses were fully damaged received 110 tarpaulins (two tarpaulins each), while 245 households whose houses were partially damaged received one tarpaulin each. Additionally, 108 tarpaulins were distributed to 36 schools and the remaining were distributed to religious buildings and government buildings that were damaged by the cyclone in Minbya township.



Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) volunteers distributing NFIs to affected families in Onye village, Minbya Township, Rakhine State. (Photo: MRCS)

In Minbya township, MRCS has conducted detailed assessments for multipurpose, unconditional cash grants (UCGs) in 16 villages. The beneficiary households will be selected utilizing the criteria for UCGs from previous MRCS flood operation including consideration on damage caused by TC Mora. The vulnerability criteria are as follows: households with permanent residence in the village; total or partial damage to houses due to TC Mora; lack of sustained source of income; households with elderly people and female-headed households. Distributions are scheduled to take place immediately after the assessments are completed. Target beneficiaries for unconditional grant distribution may differ from the caseload for NFI distributions with possible overlaps.

In Maungdaw township, MRCS has conducted needs and capacity assessments in seven villages using the Multi-Sectoral Assessment and Needs Analysis (MANA) tool. The seven proposed villages were selected

based on secondary data from INGOs and in coordination with local authorities. The villages selected have not yet received any assistance by other agencies in the township. The assessment results are currently being analysed, and the results will further inform planning for response activities. Furthermore, the results from the MANA are expected to guide formulation of early recovery plan linked to previous DREF for Complex Emergencies<sup>2</sup>. The MANA exercise was conducted after a 2-day training on the use of the MANA tool, conducted in Maungdaw branch office for 27 Red Cross volunteers (19 male and 8 female) from both Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships. Among the 27 volunteers, 3 are trained in 5 have completed CBFA TOT training.

An induction training, consisting of messages on Red Cross principles and Code of Conduct, gender and diversity, hygiene promotion, logistics, and safety and security, and facilitated by staff from MRCS, IFRC and ICRC, was initially planned to take place in Maungdaw town between 6 – 9 July 2017. The training was planned as part of the previous DREF, but was also to be attended by newly recruited staff and volunteers from Maungdaw, and Buthidaung townships as an important step for capacity building and engagement of MRCS volunteers in northern areas of Rakhine. Due to the worsening security situation in Maungdaw, the training was cancelled with no identified dates available for rescheduling. Due to the significance of the training in sensitizing and building skills relevant in Northern Rakhine, the training for the volunteers will be reorganised.

The volunteer trainees from the recent MANA training in Maungdaw (18-19 June 2017) will also conduct a MANA exercise in Buthidaung Township as part of the target operational areas in Rakhine state. The mode of selection for villages to be targeted will be guided by the assessment in combination with secondary data available which determines the early recovery needs. Capacity of MRCS volunteers to implement will further be assessed with support of the IFRC delegate located in the area.

MRCS has also dispatched NFI to Sittwe and Maungdaw township as strategic storage facilities for onward distribution to Maungdaw and Buthidaung. Respective MRCS staff in both Sittwe and Maungdaw are in close contact with relevant government authorities and Inter-agency cluster leads for coordination of their distribution and reporting. Additionally, procurement to replenish stocks has been initiated at MRCS HQ level.

Outside the scope of this DREF, MRCS has distributed 331 mosquito nets, 286 blankets, 1,315 mosquito coils and 1,284 packs of seasonal powder<sup>3</sup> in Minbya Township. In Ponnagyun and Sittwe township, MRCS distributed 35 tarpaulins, 206 hygiene parcels, 206 mosquito nets, 985 mosquito coils, 139 blankets and 600 seasonal powder for households as part of Cyclone Mora response. Following the Joint Movement statement on Cyclone Mora response, Singapore Red Cross has contributed NFIs to the MRCS response operation through bilateral cooperation. CGI Sheets (4,000 pieces), student kits (1,000), teacher kits (200) and tarpaulins (500) were distributed on 8 July 2017 to schools, community and religious buildings, and some government offices that were severely affected by the cyclone in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Minbya townships. Through the interagency meetings and in coordination with Movement partners, MRCS has engaged the education and shelter clusters to coordinate existing related need gaps for the response.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Mora, the local authorities in Maungdaw Township have held a humanitarian coordination team meeting during which INGOs and ICRC were requested to support the recovery of important structures like schools and hospitals that were damaged by the TC in accordance to their respective mandates. The ICRC was also invited to support health facilities in cooperation with the Township Medical Officers (TMOs) from Maungdaw and Buthidaung. Together with MRCS, ICRC assessed the needs in various medical facilities across Maungdaw and identified damage mainly to roofs (e.g. iron sheets, carpentry, and ceilings) and water supply (e.g., water tank connection). Damaged walls of the health centres were also identified for possible consideration.

The ICRC has also assisted the affected health centres with material donations, reimbursement for small repairs and provided technical supervision in 14 health facilities, including two township hospitals, three station hospitals, two rural health centers and 7 sub centers such as follows: Buthidaung Township, Buthidaung Township Hospital, Maungdaw Township, Maungdaw Township Hospital, Maungdaw Township Hospital, Kyein Chaung Station Hospital, Taung Pyo Station Hospital, Ah Lel Tan Kyaw Station Hospital, Nga Khu Ya Rural Health Center, Ta Yat Oke Rural Health Cente, Doe Tan Sub-Cente, Yey Myat Taung Sub-Center, Ah Htet Ryu Ma Sub-Center, Chan Pyin Sub-Center, Min Galar Gyi, Ngan Chaung and Ywet Nyo Taung.

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<sup>2</sup> [MDRMM008 \(Complex Emergency\)](#) – the operation will be running up to 16 July 2017.

<sup>3</sup> The packs comprise paddy seeds of rice and fertilizers

Moreover, The Government of Myanmar, the Myanmar military and the state authorities are providing assistance, including financial support for repairs and reconstruction of buildings, food, roofing materials, relief items, and cash assistance to affected families. As of 16 June, humanitarian agencies had been able to provide NFIs to 2,198 households (13,760 persons)<sup>4</sup> in most-affected village tracts in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships; and distributions continue. As of 14 June, Shelter/NFI partners have reached a total of 2,344 households in IDP camps in Sittwe with tarpaulins, and distributions continue.

Beneficiaries residing in IDP camps are outside the scope of this DREF. However, MRCS continues to stand ready to fill gaps in NFI distributions in the IDP camps, if requested.

Meanwhile, strengthening of both operational and institutional capacity of MRCS branches in Rakhine state have been identified as one of the key pre-requisites for effective implementation of projects. As a result, deliberate efforts are being made by MRCS together with IFRC and other partners to deploy human and other support services/resources to achieve this immediate goal.

### **Movement Coordination**

The existing Movement Coordination mechanism led by MRCS with support from both IFRC and ICRC has continued to operate in earnest at national level in Yangon, state level in Sittwe and at township level in Maungdaw. In Sittwe, a coordination meeting chaired by MRCS State chairman and attended by three IFRC delegates, two ICRC delegates and other MRCS state branch/RSP staff was held on 6 June 2017. Key outcomes from the meeting included; emphasis on mapping of locations and resources for contingency planning, dissemination of the recently-approved MRCS civil-military guidelines, boosting MRCS branch capacity in Northern Rakhine and plans for conducting MANA exercise in Maungdaw. In Maungdaw, several informal meetings have been held between MRCS, IFRC and ICRC to share information and coordinate joint activities between movement partners.

Coordination meetings held in Rakhine have been feeding into Movement coordination mechanisms at national level. At Yangon level, a tripartite meeting between MRCS, IFRC and ICRC was convened in June 6, mainly focusing on strategic issues, partnerships and approaches, and to further discuss constraints and challenges in order to agree on mitigation measures.

With support of the programme delegate deployed in Northern Rakhine, IFRC is coordinating directly with ICRC sub-office together with MRCS project staff in Maungdaw district on MRCS volunteer mobilisation and training. Through courtesy of ICRC office in Maungdaw, the IFRC delegate together with MRCS project coordinator participated in ICRC initiated joint field trips to northern areas of Maungdaw between 27 and 28 June 2017. Most government health centres were damaged by Cyclone Mora and are undergoing rehabilitation with support from ICRC. During the two-day field visit, the IFRC programme delegate was able to collect first-hand information by observation on the extent to which some houses were damaged by the TC along and near the main road used, the general set up of different affected communities, the government local administrative and security structures relevant to project planning and implementation, and the challenges of targeting communities beyond the health centres under rehabilitation by ICRC e.g. safer access and risk of communal violence.

Several Movement coordination meetings held at Yangon and Sittwe levels have reinforced efforts by the Movement partners to communicate on updates, challenges and plans to work effectively together to achieve operational priorities.

### **Coordination with other stakeholders**

#### ***Coordinating with the authorities***

The Movement 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. 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 at Yangon, Sittwe and Maungdaw levels.

#### ***Inter-agency coordination***

The Movement partners have been engaged in interagency coordination meetings both at national level through Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and cluster meetings. By extension, MRCS, ICRC and IFRC

<sup>4</sup> Cyclone - MORA inter-agency emergency response – NFI Distribution Plan 06-23 June 2017 – Maungdaw District -shared during NFI Coordination meeting in Maungdaw at UNHCR Office

have also attended Inter-Agency (IA) meetings at both Sittwe and Maungdaw township levels during which updates on security, agency sectoral assessments and responses conducted, challenges and lessons learned. Key among the lessons learned were; that agencies used different tools of assessments, limited engagement with affected communities to assess their capacities, and challenges of communication during the emergency phase of the disaster.

On 13 June, the Government of Myanmar and UNOCHA organised a joint preparedness workshop in Sittwe that brought together key government actors, UN agencies, INGOs, Civil Organisations and the Red Cross Movement in Rakhine state that attended. The objective was to discuss ideas for improving emergency response architecture in Rakhine state, the humanitarian community's cluster approach and the HCT structure. Among the key outcomes of the workshop were; clear understanding of the respective emergency response architecture and procedures, consensus on the need to develop/endorse clear SoPs, common baseline data and standardised assessment templates for use by both the government and humanitarian community and the identification of the need to improve communication of evacuation and other community preparedness measures.

## **B. Operational strategy and implementation**

### **Overall Objective**

The overall objective is to ensure the basic, immediate and early recovery needs of 1,000 vulnerable families affected by TC Mora are met through provision of emergency relief items, WASH assistance and a multi-purpose cash grant over a four-month period.

### **Operational 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 (CEA) 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 is implemented in Rakhine State, with the geographical focus of the operation in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Minbya townships. However, contingent on further assessments and security situation, 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/capacity. Needs in other affected states/regions (Chin, Magway, Ayeyarwady) have been covered through MRCS own resources and bilateral contribution with PNS support.

### **Operational Support Services**

#### **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.

Logistics support for this operation is been provided through strong capacity of the MRCS logistics built over the last year's operation.

The procurement of NFI (DP replenishment) has been kicked off according to procurement plan: the local procurement of hygiene parcels and dignity kits have been initiated by the NS whereas the procurement of tarpaulins will be done though Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) in Kuala Lumpur and is on-going.

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.

Operational LPSCM in Kuala Lumpur will extend technical support to MRCS and IFRC Myanmar CO as needed.

## C. Detailed operational implementation

### Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

<b>Outcome 1:</b> Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas meet their immediate needs	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.1: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		50%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
1.1.1 Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments	x		90%
1.1.2 Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance	x		70%
1.1.3 Conduct information sessions with appropriate CEA messages among targeted population; establish feedback mechanisms	x		50%
1.1.4 Disbursement of cash to 300 most vulnerable households (cash in envelopes)	x		30%
1.1.5 Post-distribution monitoring	x		10%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>In Minbya township, MRCS has conducted detailed assessments for 342 households for multipurpose, unconditional cash grants (UCGs) in 16 villages which were part of the 30 villages where NFIs were distributed. The sixteen villages covered are Kalamataung, Panmyaung, Oaktayar, Laharkyal, Panzinmaw, Pyitawhla, Shwepysoe, Thinbawseik Ywarthit, Maw ywar, Kywal tat, Zeekaihong, Athaykarla, Yantai, Khamaungdaw, Sonye and Kyaungshaychaung. The assessment was conducted by nine MRCS Red Cross volunteers (all nine volunteers have completed CBFA TOT training and three out of the nine volunteers are ERT trained) under supervision of two Rakhine Special Programme (RSP) staff based in Sittwe between 2 to 7 July 2017. The assessment conducted using designed tool (questionnaire) that provided criteria for selection of suitable beneficiaries.</p> <p>After the needs assessment and selection of 286 households for the UCG, MRCS has planned to conduct the next stage of engaging the selected communities between 18 to 24 July 2017. This phase will allow the target beneficiaries to air their views and complaints to MRCS using mobile telephone numbers availed to them. This is a period of waiting to hear from and respond to any complaints raised by any member of the target households.</p> <p>MRCS plans to carry out the planned cash distribution to the households in the fourth week of July 2017. This is done once MRCS has ascertained all complaints (if any) have been addressed.</p> <p>Based on assessment results, MRCS with support of IFRC programme delegate will finalise plans to select beneficiaries for distribution of the tarpaulins, hygiene parcels and dignity kits in Maungdaw and Buthidaung township as part of this DREF work plan.</p> <p>Poor weather conditions caused limited access to some villages. Some of the target villages had very few beneficiaries. However, as those are remote villages, it took quite some time to reach them.</p> <p>MRCS response to TC Mora in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships has been lagging due to complex operational challenges such as limited access to affected communities, as well as limited human resource capacity at local level.</p>			

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of airborne and water related diseases in target communities.	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 2.1: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) are provided to the target population</b>	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
2.1.1 Conduct rapid needs and capacity assessments	x		85%
2.1.2 Distribute 1,000 hygiene parcels and 1,000 dignity kits from existing MRCS stocks	x		35%
2.1.3 Conduct awareness raising sessions on safe hygiene and sanitation practices	x		35%
2.1.4 Procure and restock hygiene parcels and dignity kits	x		25%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
In Minbya township, MRCS has distributed 331 hygiene parcels and 155 dignity kits to 465 vulnerable households whose houses had been damaged or destroyed by TC Mora in 30 villages. The distributions were conducted by MRCS volunteers and overseen by MRCS staff. Distributions were conducted on-site in affected villages, and during distributions, information on the content and proper use of the NFIs and precautions to be taken was shared to the target populations, along with beneficiary selection criteria and process of distribution. Hygiene promotion messages in Minbya will be delivered to affected population in due course.			
<b>Challenges</b>			
Bad weather conditions hampered reaching all targeted villages on time. Implementation of the DREF work plan delayed for northern areas of Rakhine due to access problems caused by security concerns.			

## Shelter and household items

Outcome 3: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer term recovery through NFI distributions	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 2.1: Short-term settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1 Conduct rapid needs and capacity assessments	x		85%
3.1.2 Distribute 1,000 tarpaulins	x		35%
3.1.3 Procure and restock tarpaulins	x		15%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
In Minbya township, MRCS has distributed 552 tarpaulins to a total of 465 households and 36 schools under this DREF. 55 of these households had fully damaged houses and 410 households had partially damaged houses. Each school received 3 tarpaulins which were distributed by MRCS volunteers under supervision of MRCS staff. Distributions were conducted on-site in affected villages. Prior to distribution sessions, information messages were communicated to beneficiaries and the content included; proper use of the NFIs, criteria used for the beneficiary selection and the process of distribution.			
<b>Challenges</b>			
Volunteers and staff found it difficult to access all villages during assessment due to bad weather conditions. As a result, secondary data was also used to determine targeting of/ or verifying beneficiary selection.			

## Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

<b>Outcome 4:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings</b>		27%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
4.1.1 Mobilize staff and volunteers for assessments (including Movement Partners' resources)	x		50%
4.1.2 Procure safety and visibility items for volunteers, and FA kits; distribute items to branches	x		10%
4.1.3 Undertake assessments to determine specific needs of beneficiaries	x		50%
4.1.4 Together with Movement partners, develop detailed response plans with activities that will meet identified beneficiary needs	x		60%
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan</b>		
4.2.1 Ensure that any adjustments to initial plans are informed by continuous assessment of needs		x	Delayed
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people</b>		
4.3.1 Provide appropriate information, including on the scope and content of projects, to disaster-affected people		x	Delayed
4.3.2 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	Delayed
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4.4: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system</b>		
4.4.1 Develop and utilize an appropriate M&E system to support monitoring of the operation progress, including final evaluations and lessons learnt activities		x	Delayed
4.4.2 Lessons Learned workshop		x	Delayed
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Twenty-seven MRCS volunteers (three trained in ERT and five completed CBFA TOT) from Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships were mobilised by MRCS project coordinator together with RSP team in Sittwe to attend the training for DANA and MANA assessment tools. The MANA tool had been formulated with joint effort of all Movement partners. The mobilisation also included ensuring that selection of the			

volunteers met the criteria of balancing gender, local/English languages and ethnic/community background.

Facilitated by MRCS (RSP) team from Sittwe and MRCS Project Coordinator based in Maungdaw, the training for the 27 volunteers covered briefing on skills to conduct interviews, setting of thematic questions in the MANA form, mock exercises, team leadership skills and security/access briefings. Participants were also grouped according to their technical and language competencies and later supplied with tools to use i.e. stationery and uniforms in preparation for the field assessment exercise that was conducted from 20 to 23 June 2017 in Maungdaw township

Results from the rapid assessment guided identification of emergency needs, targeting beneficiaries based on where the greatest damage of houses occurred.

MRCS has started process of procuring visibility items such as; helmets, waist coats, caps and rain coats.

A detailed implementation plan for the DREF was developed in close cooperation with Movement partners based in Sittwe. The implementation plan provides information on beneficiary selection criteria, human resources required and risk assessment. Furthermore, IFRC and MRCS agreed on joint monthly review and monitoring of progress made in the implementation of workplan using an excel sheet template for monitoring progress through providing brief notes on activities implemented, delayed and why for guiding reporting and follow up.

Results from the MANA exercise will help to target village communities as an entry points for further operational planning.

### **Challenges**

The geographical coverage of MANA assessment was affected due to restrictions of travel resulting to limited access to affected communities.

The recent incidents of communal violence in northern areas of Rakhine and Sittwe will further hamper efforts for MRCS volunteers to freely access affected communities for fear of being attacked.



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[Emergency Plan of Action](#)

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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**.