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DREF Final Report

Myanmar: Monsoon Floods 2019

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	n° MDRMM012
Date of Issue: 21 March 2020	Glide number: FL-2019-000081-MMR
Operation start date: 22 August 2019	Operation end date: 22 December 2019
Host National Society(ies): The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) Headquarters, 4 Branches (2 States and 2 Regions), and 189 trained volunteers were involved during the implementation of activities in 27 villages.	Operation budget: CHF299,975
Number of people affected: 231,202 people	Number of people assisted: 28,548 people ¹ (5,795 households)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS) with presence in Myanmar. PNS who supported the overall operations of MRCS through technical/financial support include the American Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Department for Disaster Management (DDM), Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), General Administration Department (GAD), Fire Services Department, Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).	

A. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Seasonal monsoons have brought strong winds and heavy rains across Myanmar, which further intensified by depressions and low-pressure areas forming over the Bay of Bengal, causing increased water levels in major rivers and flooding in various states and regions. More than 231,000 people have been affected by flooding since the beginning of July. More than 83,000 people were displaced due to the first round of flooding in Chin, Kachin, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, and Rakhine. The second round of flooding brought heavier rains, resulting in a worsening flood situation, which by 14 August 2019 had displaced an additional 147,000 people in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi and Yangon who are have been relocated to temporary shelters or are staying with relatives.

The flooding has caused closure of more than 500 schools, destruction of infrastructure, agricultural lands, livestock, and triggered landslides in some areas. On 9 August 2019, landslides in Paung Township, Mon state affected 175 people, led to at least 75 deaths with around 40 persons reported to still be unrecovered. In Ye Township, Mon state, two thirds of the township remained underwater throughout August and a total of 375



Flood- and Landslide-affected communities in Southern Myanmar. (Photo: MRCS)

¹ Calculated from adding total number of people reached for Livelihoods and Basic Needs activities, and WASH activities, both in NFI distribution and Awareness Sessions. People reached for Health activities are also counted in WASH, hence this was not added in the total to avoid double counting.

houses destroyed. Other townships have had houses and a school washed away, roads blocked and some towns and villages almost entirely flooded.

The National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) of the Government of Myanmar called to scale-up the delivery of emergency assistance based on the number of people affected as the scale of the flooding has already exceeded the situation as compare to the monsoon floods in 2018.

Table 1: Overview of the Affected Population			
State/Region	Total Affected Population	State/Region	Total Affected Population
First Round of Flooding (July 2019)		Second Round of Flooding (August 2019)	
Chin	660	Ayeyarwaddy	77
Kachin	22959	Bago	19243
Magway	2495	Kayin	26259
Mandalay	24054	Mon	76822
Rakhine	8453	Tanintharyi	23280
Sagaing	25246	Yangon	1654
Sub-Total	83867	Sub-Total	147335
Overall Total			231202

Source: MRCS EOC and GAD, as of 14 August 2019

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The MRCS Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon were on alert from 10th of July to end of September 2019, continuously monitored the daily weather forecast and warning levels issued by the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) and ensured contact with staff and volunteers from the affected states and regions.

The MRCS was able to immediately respond to the most urgent needs of the affected population at the onset of the floods having a country-wide presence and well-coordinated network of volunteers.

Before the DREF Operation, during the first round of flooding in July and up to 14 August 2019, the MRCS utilized local resources including their own Emergency Management Fund (EMF), and donations from local donors in the private sector and general public.

A total of MMK 7,571,000 (CHF4,930) was received from individual and corporate donors. In-kind donations were also received including food, water and clothes. MRCS reached more than 62,000 people with different services including dissemination of early warning early action messages, assisting in the evacuation process, managing evacuation sites, rapid needs assessment, provision of first aid services and psychosocial support. In addition, around 17,000 people received non-food items (NFIs) and cash grants amounting to MMK15,680,000 (CHF10,210).

As part of the DREF Operation, MRCS scaled up its response and provided direct assistance in the form of multipurpose cash grants amounting to a total of MMK199,500,000 (CHF129,914) to 1,500 households or 7,329 people; reached 10,399 people and 7,952 people through awareness raising sessions on health and WASH respectively; and distributed NFIs to 13,267 people in various states and regions.



MRCS responding to the immediate needs of the flood-affected communities. (Photo: MRCS)

Table 2: Details of MRCS Cash Assistance and NFIs distribution under DREF 2019

S.no	State/Region	Township	Number of villages	Number of HHs received cash grants	Number of items distributed			
					Hygiene kit	Hygiene parcel	Water purification tablet	Dignity kit
1	Kayin	2	6	0	550	0	1000	550
2	Mon	3	14	1294	750	130	1000	750
3	Bago	2	4	0	500	0	1000	500
4	Tanintharyi	1	4	206	621	132	1000	433
Total		8	28	1500	2421	262	4000	2233

MRCS mobilized over 680 branch volunteers (286 in Mon State, 210 in Tanintharyi, 252 in Bago and 186 Kayin). At the headquarters level, sector coordination among relevant departments was maintained through weekly group update meetings and/or individual meetings and follow-up discussions with the Emergency Task Force starting from 23 August to 15 December 2019. Key department representatives from Disaster Management (DM), Health, First Aid and Safety Services (FASS), and WASH Unit were involved in facilitating the MRCS Response Operation Planning on 6 September, and subsequent review meetings. Furthermore, MRCS organized capacity building activities for staff and volunteers such as Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Development training, Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) orientation, and Information Management orientation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provided support to the MRCS in developing an overall Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), DREF mobilization and implementation, coordination, and capacity building support through the deployment of disaster response tools and regional support. Other PNS such as the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) has supported replenishment of hygiene parcels, and procurement of boats to ease access of volunteers in inundated areas. The German Red Cross (GRC) also contributed funding for personal protective equipment (PPEs) for staff and volunteers and the procurement of boats. American Red Cross (AmCross) and the Finnish Red Cross (FRC) provided technical support in the development and update of the EPoA, rapid needs assessment, CTP activities, and overall coordination.

MRCS has conducted two (2) coordination meetings to share response operation updates and the EPoA with the participation of Movement Partners. With the support from IFRC, MRCS developed the Procurement Plan and initiated the recruitment process for HR support on Logistics and WASH/Health.

MRCS, with the support of IFRC, conducted a Communications field visit in Mon and Tanintharyi from 11 – 14 September 2019 and 28 to 30 November 2019 to develop communications materials from interviews with communities and branch staff and volunteers involved in the operations.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government, through the Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) from the national to the township levels, have led evacuations, managing shelter sites, search and rescue, and provision of assistance including unconditional cash grants, food, and medical assistance. An emergency coordination meeting of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) was called on 13 August 2019 to discuss effective and efficient response measures. The Government provided more than MMK 300 million (CHF 191,000) for rice, MMK 14 million (CHF8,900) for destroyed and damaged houses, MMK 23 million (CHF 14,600) for casualties, and MMK 3.9 million (CHF 2,400) for household items. Contributions were also provided through the support of monasteries, churches, other faith-based groups, civil society and private individuals.

During the peak of the emergency in mid-August, the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) activated their EOC and opened six (6) sentinel sites, in addition to two (2) existing sites, in key hospitals in the flood-affected areas to manage epidemiological data collection and analysis for outbreak detection. The MoHS dispatched disaster response teams to the affected areas and increased hygiene and health promotion activities in addition to positioning health kits for basic health service provided either through static health facilities or mobile health clinics operated by MoHS. The MoHS has also increased antivenom sites.

The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) consistently issued flood and cyclone warning levels, particularly in southern Myanmar. From September to November 2019, low pressure conditions formed in Northwest Bay of Bengal and flood danger levels were reported in Sittoung and Bago rivers in Bago region and Bilin river in Mon state during the month of August and September.

International agencies also responded to specific gaps. UNICEF assisted with the provision of containers for storing water, water purification supplies and hygiene kits. WHO also assisted with water purification supplies, emergency medical kits and by sharing technical guidelines on snake bite management with health partners with WHO supported the mobilization of mobile health clinics. UNFPA supplied dignity kits, including hygiene items specifically for women, as part of the response.²

On 14 August 2019, the START Network supported the operations of INGOs including Christian Aid, World Jewish Relief and HelpAge International, to provide support on WASH and Food Security in Mon and Kayin states.

The MRCS, with IFRC and AmCross, participates in National Cash Working Group meetings convened by WFP. MRCS with IFRC also attends the regular Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Meetings.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Initial assessments gathered from the MRCS branches indicated that the most urgent needs include food and household items, water, hygiene and dignity items particularly for displaced populations living in temporary shelters and houses of relatives. From 22 to 25 August 2019, MRCS conducted a Rapid Assessment in 22 villages, eight (8) townships from four (4) affected states and regions including Mon, Bago, Kayin and Tanintharyi. A total of 50 community members participated in group interviews conducted (12 Bago region, 18 Mon state, 14 Kayin state and 6 Taninthary region). Findings of this assessment and additional updates from other humanitarian actors are elaborated below.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

Across the townships of Mon, Kayin and Tanintharyi, majority of the Rapid Assessment respondents (75%) indicated that their livelihoods, such as crop harvests and livestock, were adversely affected by floods. This impacted the ability of households to earn income addressing basic needs. While there were reports of some markets being destroyed, particularly in some townships in Mon and Kayin, the main difficulties faced by households to access markets were the lack of cash, insufficient transportation, and damages to road infrastructure.

Particularly in Mon State, huge tracts of farmland and entire villages were submerged in water. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) mission from 13 – 15 August 2019 indicated about MMK1.2 billion (CHF782,000) value of losses and damaged estimated for Mon State alone.

Health

The need for basic health care, health awareness, and access to health services were highlighted. Initial findings indicated the most prevalent health issues include skin problems, dengue fever, diarrhea, and cholera. The main constraints for households to access health services was lack of money, distance, unavailability of transportation, and inadequacy or damage to health facilities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Increasing awareness and knowledge of hygiene and sanitation practices (such as skin problems, water related diseases – cholera, diarrhea, and mosquito borne diseases), access to safe water, and rehabilitation/renovation and disinfection/decontamination of water sources were the main needs on WASH reported by the communities. Particularly in Mon state, water sources were reported to either be destroyed, contaminated, or produced turbid water. The need for household items was also emphasized to include hygiene kits and plastic containers.

Shelter and Essential Household Items

According to the Government, the reconstruction of destroyed houses is one of the priorities in the recovery phase. In addition, the MRCS Rapid Assessment indicated the need for other household items such as kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, and tarpaulins. While the DREF did not cover this component, MRCS addressed these through contributions from other donors.

Education

More than 500 schools were closed, and many will need to be completely rebuilt. Some schools were also used as temporary shelters. While classes were suspended in some affected areas, within the subsequent months, replacement of student kits were identified as a need. Like the Shelter and Essential Household Items component, the DREF did not cover activities related to student kit distribution. Nevertheless, MRCS addressed these through contributions from other donors.

² UNOCHA Myanmar Floods Situation Report, 27 August 2019

Risk Analysis

There were no significant risks and major security concerns which severely affected the implementation of activities. However, alert issued for heavy rains and flooding persisted through the end of October 2019. In addition, challenges were noted related to safe access to affected communities due to pockets of armed conflict clashes proximate the target areas. Transportation and the road network improved in the initial two months. This was fully restored in all the areas later on. The MRCS constantly assessed risks to safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash flood and general bad weather remain and security situations. MRCS and IFRC worked closely to monitor risks and agree on mitigation measures whenever required.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The overall objective was to support MRCS to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 2,750 HHs (13,750 people) affected by the flood and landslides in the most affected states and regions of southern Myanmar over the next four (4) months.

Proposed strategy

The overall operational strategy of MRCS for this operation remained unchanged and was accordance with the original EPOA. This includes:

- Distribution of 1,500 unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address basic needs such as food and other households needs. The transfer amount remains unchanged (MMK 133,000). Nevertheless, this was continually monitored by the MRCS based on currency fluctuations. Instead of using solely cash-in-envelopes, the modality for cash grant distribution utilized a combination of FSP and cash-in-envelopes.
- Distribution of NFIs related to WASH – including hygiene kits and parcels, dignity kits and water purification tablets, and replenishment of those that were distributed in response to the flooding prior to the launch of the DREF.
- Dissemination of key messages on health, hygiene and sanitation particularly focusing on diarrhea prevention and health including water safety, First Aid in case of drowning, and information on specific risks associated to flooding.
- Support to the provision of basic first aid service and referrals and Psychological First Aid (PFA).
- Trainings/orientations for staff and volunteers related to response activities – this will include refresher training on health, hygiene and sanitation, epidemic control for volunteers (ECV), cash transfer programming and PMER, and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Budget revisions were made. The main revisions included changes in human resources, payment for the FSP service, payment for NFI inspection fees, inclusion of budget for planning meetings and revisions of budget for lessons learned workshop. Particularly for the HR changes, instead of recruiting two (2) officers responsible for Health and WASH, one (1) was hired for Health/WASH, and another one (1) was hired as a Logistics officer.

Operational support services

Communications

MRCS, with the support of IFRC, continually worked to communicate with external audiences through its own social media channels and website, with the aim of generating visibility and support for the ongoing humanitarian needs on the ground and the Red Cross Red Crescent response.

In coordination with the MRCS Humanitarian Values and Communications Department, the IFRC CO, RDRTs, and the IFRC APRO supported communications efforts and engagement with national and international media. Commonly agreed key messages and audio-visual materials were produced for usage across MRCS and IFRC multimedia platforms. Materials focused on encouraging a more community and volunteer-centered approach to communications and showing how the Red Cross Red Crescent actions are making a difference. Communications content was promoted via IFRC online communications channels and shared widely with interested National Societies within the IFRC network for further promotion.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

MRCS utilized CEA minimum standards guidelines under this DREF operation. The field teams implementing the operation utilizing IEC materials and in-person meetings to mobilize communities and share information about the response. Importantly, beneficiary selection criteria, feedback mechanisms, process of distribution, and other key information were shared at regular intervals, based on lessons learnt from the 2018 DREF operation. During distributions, a feedback mechanism was linked with the exit survey. Approximately 87% of the cash respondents indicated that they were informed about the feedback mechanisms established by the MRCS, while 54% of the NFI respondents were satisfied in using feedback mechanisms to raise complaints and suggestions.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

MRCS utilized Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework particularly when planning and implementing activities such as the cash grant distribution. Dignity kit distribution was focused to help women manage their menstrual hygiene, particularly during temporary displacement. As a result, 3,978 women and girls received dignity kits. PGI was also integrated as a session in the capacity building activities for volunteers.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

MRCS was responsible for the day-to-day implementation and monitoring (including exit survey and post-distribution monitoring) of the operation in accordance with MRCS standard PMER guidelines. An M&E Plan was developed by the MRCS for effective implement and monitoring of the operation. Reporting on the operation was carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. The NHQ conducted monthly monitoring meetings to assess the implementation of the DREF operation, identify, successes, challenges and any risks. MRCS also conducted monitoring missions and effectively facilitated the Canadian Red Cross mission to the field. An operation update was issued after one (1) month of the operation timeframe. Information management and EPOA trainings were supported to enhance the capacities of the MRCS. A Lessons Learned workshop was conducted in the last week of the operation with the participation of Headquarters and branch staff and volunteers.

The IFRC supported the implementation and monitoring of the operation through deployment of RDRTs with the support from the DRM Delegate, the Senior PMER Officer, and the APRO Operations Coordinator.

Human resources

MRCS DM Department, under the guidance of the Deputy Secretary Generals, facilitated the response operation in coordination with other key departments. The MRCS EOCs in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon were on alert and coordinated with branches and departments continually.

Over 680 MRCS volunteers were mobilized for the implementation of the overall EPOA; and were involved in administering first aid, supporting evacuation, search and rescue, distribution of food and NFIs. NDRTs and ERTs from other non-affected states and regions were deployed. The use of NDRTs and ERTs from other states and regions was based on lessons learnt from the 2018 DREF operation.

To implement the overall EPOA, of which the DREF is part, an operations management staff structure was developed by MRCS. Part of this was supported under the DREF including an Operations Coordinator, Technical Officers on Health and WASH, and Branch Focal Volunteers, and HR costs related to implementation of activities (e.g. volunteer allowance, insurance, per diem, transportation costs, staff travel and accommodation). Support for other staff not covered by the DREF was sought from other Movement partners. Due to recruitment constraints, the Operations Coordinator was not hired. Instead of two (2) Technical Officers for Health and WASH, one (1) was hired for both Health/WASH and one (1) was hired for Logistics.

Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members with Operations Management and Cash Expertise and PMER and Information Management (IM) profiles were deployed for the period of two (2) months each.

Logistics and Supply Chain Management

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement. The MRCS Logistics Department led the logistics activities for this operation with the support of IFRC CO. The procurement of NFIs was done locally according to the procurement plan. MRCS existing warehousing capacity was sufficient for the initial plan to meet operational needs. Transportation needs, both for relief items and staff, was managed by MRCS. IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur also provided technical support as needed.


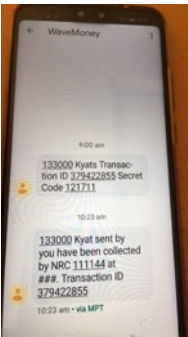

Administration and Finance

The IFRC CO supported MRCS in ensuring the proper financial management and utilization of the budget in accordance with the DREF guidelines. Funds were transferred by MRCS NHQ to the bank accounts of the respective MRCS branches for costs to be incurred at branch level. Existing MRCS policies of volunteer management, HR and administration guided this operation, under the oversight of the MRCS Deputy Secretary Generals for Programs and Support Services.

Security

MRCS was responsible for the safety and security of its staff and volunteers, the majority of which completed the IFRC online learning courses (e.g. Stay Safe) and Safer Access Trainings. However, refreshers on Stay Safe Courses were identified as a need. Safety materials for staff and volunteers were procured through the contributions from other Movement partners under the overall EPoA. Personnel deployed for this operation, such as the RDRTs, were under IFRC's security responsibility, and done in accordance with the IFRC country security plan. In specific cases such as pockets of armed clashes proximate to targeted areas, MRCS and IFRC discussed mitigation measures to ensure staff and volunteer safety.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

		<h3>Livelihoods and basic needs</h3> <p>People reached: 7,329 (1,500 households) Male: 3,738 Female: 3,591</p>					
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods							
Indicators:		Target	Actual				
No. of households have food to meet their emergency needs		1,500	1,500				
Output 1.1: Households are provided with food package and unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs							
Indicators:		Target	Actual				
No. of households assisted through cash transfer programming (CTP)		1,500	1,500				
Narrative description of achievements							
<p>Unconditional/multipurpose cash grants of MMK133,000 were provided to a total of 1,500 households. Cash were provided to address the basic needs such as food and other households needs. Cash transfers are an effective and flexible way to support people affected by emergencies, maintaining their dignity and choice, while fostering local economies.</p>							
<p>Following the assessments conducted by MRCS, discussions with the MRCS Leadership, and the Response Planning Meeting with the branches, the priority townships for CTP were identified. These include Ye Township, Mon State and Tanintharyi Township, Tanintharyi Region, which are considered the two (2) most flood- and landslide-affected areas.</p>							
							
<p>Confirmation Text Message from FSP and Preparation of Cash in Envelopes. (Photo: MRCS)</p>							
Table 3: Distribution of Cash Grants							
S.no	State/Region	Township	Villages	Households	Male	Female	Total
1	Mon	Ye	8	1294	3234	3106	6340
2	Tanintharyi	Tanintharyi	4	206	504	485	989
Total		2	12	1500	3738	3591	7329

MRCS has an extensive experience in distributing cash-in-envelopes, which has been the cash distribution modality in the past. Lessons learned from the past operations have highlighted the risks associated in using this modality, especially for volunteers at distribution points. To reduce these risks and further improve the transparency of distribution and as part of the overall Cash Preparedness capacity building, MRCS, with the support of AmCross, has worked towards identifying potential Financial Service Providers (FSP), starting the procurement process by March 2019.

Considering that during this operation MRCS has already identified two (2) FSPs to potentially engage with, it was agreed that one (1) FSP can be utilized to test this new modality as a mode of cash delivery in Mon State. This was combined by the traditional cash-in-envelope approach in Tanintharyi Region.

Based on the MRCS standard criteria for CTP, beneficiaries were selected in collaboration with branches, township authorities and community committees. The RDRT member deployed as the Operations Manager also has a strong CTP profile. She supported MRCS in the preparation and implementation of the cash transfer activities, such as finalizing the procurement process and setting up the agreement with the selected FSP, review of the beneficiary list, and monitoring of disbursements.

The beneficiary selection criteria for cash included four (4) specific qualifications, including: not receiving additional unconditional support from any other organization/group; residing in a targeted village; having a partially damaged shelter/farm-land; and having daily labour or unskilled labour as livelihoods source.

According to the respondents, the floods had caused several damages at their household and family level. Approximately 48% reported that their houses were destroyed; 27% indicated that the flood affected their agriculture land and crops; 15% mentioned that their livestock were damaged; and 2% indicated that their household members died or were injured. The communities receiving cash grants were selected based on this analysis.

The IFRC internal procedures for cash distribution required exit survey and post distribution monitoring. To fulfil all the operational requirements and to assess its effectiveness, MRCS conducted both the surveys under this operation. MRCS conducted the Exit survey using ODK. A sample size of 225 cash beneficiaries (194 in Mon and 31 in Tanintharyi) were interviewed. After receiving the cash, volunteers interviewed every 7th beneficiary at distribution points. Results show 98% of the respondents considered the cash support good, while 100% of the respondents revealed that the process of cash distribution was transparent.

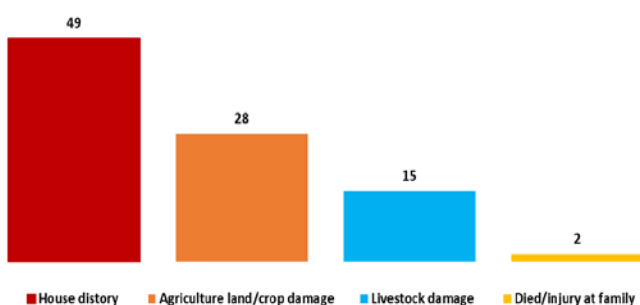
With the support of IFRC, MRCS conducted the post-distribution monitoring two (2) weeks after the distribution. Participants were asked about the relevance of the distribution through assessing household preferences on cash grants. Approximately 99% of the respondents indicated that their preference was cash for their immediate recovery. Respondents mentioned that the cash they received was used to fulfil different purposes: 33% utilized the money to for food; 18% reported using the cash to pay for their children’s education fees; 16% said that they paid health bills; 9% utilized it to pay debt; 17% to repair their houses; 3% paid house rent; 3% utilized the cash for agriculture land recovery; and 1% indicated that they will use it to start small businesses for women.

A total of 100% of the respondents reported that the amount was enough for their household needs and the communities indicated that they were well satisfied with the assistance provided.

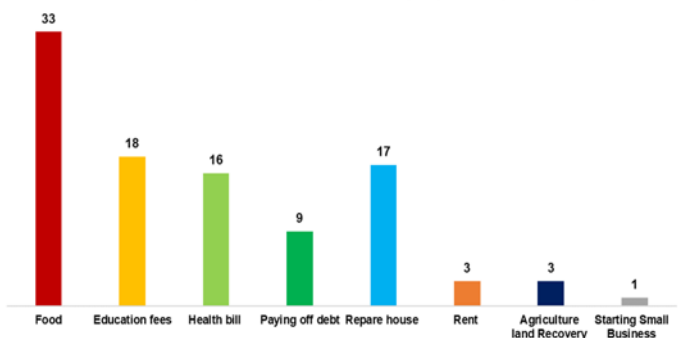
Four trained volunteers (2 male, 2 female) facilitated the feedback and complaint mechanism in each community. Complaint box, complaint desk and a hotline number for feedback were also provided. The timeframe of response was one (1) week. MRCS managed and ensured documentation of all feedback and complaints and responses.

The IFRC attended the National Cash Technical Working Group meeting in which the plans of the different cash agencies were discussed including the locations of the response.


What was the level of damage to your HH and Family caused by flood this year? (responses in Percentage)



Indicate how you used cash provided? (response in percentage)



Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of review, validation and decision making leading to the signing of the agreement with the selected FSP took more time than planned. This contributed to some delays in the cash distribution. According to the PDM report, 35% of the respondents indicated that they have received the cash late. Nevertheless, MRCS, with the support of the RDRTs, put efforts to complete the process from the signing of the FSP agreement to the cash grant distribution.
Lessons Learned/Good Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities reported some delays in the transfer of cash grants. Cash was distributed at the end of November 2019, which was three (3) months after the disaster. Ideal time for cash distribution is within the first two (2) weeks of a disaster or latest within one (1) months' time. For future operations, efforts are needed to speed up the process of the cash assistance provision through timely signing of the FSP agreement. It is recommended that MRCS engage with the selected FSP at the start of the year, if a long-term agreement is not possible. This aims to enhance the efficiency of MRCS in provide cash assistance to targeted communities for future operations. During the process of beneficiary selection, some of the beneficiaries gave wrong contact numbers such as landline numbers, number written wrongly, etc. Therefore, it is suggested to conduct a second round of verification of the details such as getting signature confirmation on the finalized listed (printed version) or giving individual calls. In reviewing the beneficiary list, some members of the community selection committee were also listed as beneficiaries. In such instances, it is suggested to have another layer to approve the selection committee members' vulnerability and eligibility to the cash grant. This will help increase the transparency of selection process. Most of the beneficiaries had to obtain assistance from MRCS volunteers to fill-in the individual assessment forms mainly due to low level of literacy. This could result to human errors in filling the forms by volunteers. MRCS could advice volunteers to be extra careful in helping people to fill-in the forms and review the form again together with the beneficiaries once it is filled. Hotline for complaints was indicated in the assessment forms, which beneficiaries were to fill-in. Due to their low level of literacy, people may not be able to fully understand the complaint mechanism process. It is important to include pictorials/visual aids and paste it in common places for better dissemination.

	<p>Health</p> <p>People reached: 10,399 (2,042 households)</p> <p>Male: 5,307</p> <p>Female: 5,092</p>	
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of flood affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks	1,500	2,042
Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people reached with Basic First Aid service and referrals	7,500	10,399
Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of people targeted reached with key health messages	70%	100%
Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of people reached with Psychosocial Support Services	175	143
Narrative description of achievements		

Refresher trainings for staff and volunteers (25 persons, 16 male, 9 female) were organized on topics including First Aid and Safety Services (FASS), PFA and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) in October 2019. Through the trained volunteers, MRCS reached a total of 10,399 people (2,042 households) with health awareness sessions focused on epidemic control and provided services including first aid, referrals and psychosocial support. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were also disseminated. Branches also received First Aid kits to replenish their stocks.

Table 4: Number of Households Reached with Health Awareness Sessions

S.no	State / Region	Township	Number of Villages/ Ward	No. of Volunteers Involved	Households	Male	Female	Total
1	Kayin	2	6	12	185	480	461	941
2	Mon	3	14	28	252	655	627	1282
3	Bago	2	4	8	405	1053	1011	2064
4	Tanintharyi	1	3	6	358	931	894	1825
Total		8	27	102	2042	5307	5092	10399

Challenges

- Data management and documentation of the Health and WASH activities was relatively challenging with no comprehensive information management system established. The focus of the volunteers was on service delivery during emergencies rather than data management and reporting of the deliverables. This was improved in the second half of the operation as beneficiaries' data reporting was emphasized and continuous follow-up was conducted by the MRCS NHQ and branches. Furthermore, a systematic simple excel format was developed and provided to volunteers for collecting sectoral activities data and reporting to the Health Department, including the WASH Unit.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

- The recruitment of a dedicated MRCS Health and WASH Technical Officer for the operations proved to be a necessary resource to support the existing MRCS Health and WASH Team in the implementation of activities.
- Through maintaining good coordination with the State/Regional Health Departments and TDMCs, the MRCS branches were able to provide assistance. In Mon State, first aid services were given to people incurring injuries from the floods and landslides, and referral services were provided, particularly to the elderly, in coordination with the hospital and Rural Health Centers (RHCs).



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 21,220 (4,295 households)

Male: 10,821

Female: 10,399

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	13,750	21,219 ³
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of 1,500 households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	70%	100%
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
No. of households provided with WASH-related NFIs	2,750	2,764
Narrative description of achievements		

³ Number of people who received NFIs and participated in the WASH awareness sessions

MRCS reached a total of 13,267 persons (2,764 households) through the distribution of NFIs such as hygiene kits, hygiene parcels, water purification tablets (WPT) and dignity kits in 28 flood-affected villages. In addition, NFI stocks distributed before the DREF were replenished in the strategic warehouses of MRCS.

Table 5. Details of NFIs distribution

State/ Region	Township	# of villages	Number of items distributed				Number of people reached				
			Hygiene kit	Hygiene parcel	WPT	Dignity kit	HH	M	F	Total	
1	Kayin	2	6	550	0	1,000	550	638	1,562	1,501	3,063
2	Mon	3	14	750	130	1,000	750	840	2,056	1,976	4,032
3	Bago	2	4	500	0	1,000	500	560	1,371	1,317	2,688
4	Tanintharyi	1	4	621	132	1,000	433	726	1,777	1,708	3,485
Total		8	28	2,421	262	4,000	2,233	2,764	6,766	6,502	13,268

A refresher training for 54 volunteers (35 male, 19 female) was organized in the October 2019 covering topics on hygiene promotion, household level water treatment, personal hygiene including awareness raising methodologies and use of IEC materials.

After receiving the refresher training, the trained MRCS staff and volunteers conducted hygiene promotion sessions including handwashing and personal hygiene, and distribution of IEC materials in 27 villages reaching 1,531 households. Community sensitization about the appropriate use of the NFIs, especially the water purification tablets, were organized before the actual distribution.



MRCS distributes NFIs including hygiene kits, hygiene parcels and dignity kits. (Photo: MRCS)

Table 6. Number of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions
(in addition to the number of people who received NFIs)

State/ Region	Township	No. of village/ward	No. of volunteers involved	HH	M	F	Total	
1	Kayin	Hpa-An	3	6	131	347	333	680
		Kyarinn Seik Gyi	3	6	72	190	183	373
2	Mon	Mawlamyine	4	8	30	79	76	155
		Kyakmayaw	4	8	150	397	382	779
		Yae	6	12	102	270	259	529
3	Bago	Naung Lay Pin	2	4	165	437	420	857
		Shwe Kyin	2	4	389	1,031	991	2,022
4	Tanintharyi	Tanintharyi	3	6	492	1,304	1,253	2,557
Total		27	54	1,531	4,055	3,897	7,952	

Challenges

- Because there were no framework/long-term agreement with suppliers, NFI procurement required more time than anticipated in an emergency, hence, affecting the timeliness of distribution. To resolve this, MRCS mapped existing stocks in other unaffected state/regional warehouses and dispatched these first. After procurement was completed, NFIs used were then replenished.
- Data management and documentation of the Health and WASH activities was relatively challenging with no comprehensive information management system established. (See details in Health section.)

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

It would be good for MRCS to explore having framework agreements/long-term agreements with supplies of key NFIs which are commonly distributed during emergency operations. This will significantly improve the timeliness of implementation.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 20,596⁴ (4,264 HHs)

Male: 10,504

Female: 10,092

Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services	Yes	Yes

Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS ensures improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

MRCS integrated gender and diversity-related questions in assessments and surveys such as rapid need assessment, exit survey, PDM and relief distribution. Furthermore, sex disaggregated data were collected in activities being implemented. Assessment results highlighted the needs of women and girls with immediate attention focused on women and girls of reproductive age. Assistance was requested on the provision of sanitary materials and dignity kits.

The beneficiary selection criteria for cash grants and NFI distribution were discussed together with the district and township committees and the selection validated through community committees to ensure that the most vulnerable people are prioritized. These include women-headed households and households with high dependency (i.e. children, elderly, sick, persons with disabilities).

MRCS integrated a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) session in the training for volunteers on health and WASH and the Refresher Training for Cash-based interventions. In the conduct of health and WASH sessions at the community level, MRCS ensured the participation of both male and female volunteers and community participants. Furthermore, MRCS conducted the Training on EPoA Development for MRCS staff covered Minimum Standard Commitments (MSC) for PGI in emergencies.

Challenges

- Previous efforts were done to enhance the understanding on PGI and capacity to integrate these in emergency operations through the Seven Moves PGI in Emergencies Training and the translation of the MSC for PGI in Emergencies to Myanmar language. However, as PGI is a new concept within MRCS, further awareness raising and capacity building is required to better integrate these in future emergency response operations.
-

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

- Integration of PGI sessions in trainings for staff and volunteers is a good start to increase awareness and understanding on PGI in emergencies.
- Sex, age, disability variables should already be included in assessment tools and data collection tools used by the MRCS, particularly the EOC, at the start of any disaster event.
- It is important to include PGI Training as part of the curriculum for National Disaster Response Teams and Emergency Response Teams to facilitate institutionalization of learning rather than solely conducting trainings during an operation.

⁴ Beneficiaries of Cash Grants (wherein the beneficiary selection criteria ensured priority was given for vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, households with higher number of elderly, children, persons with disabilities) and Beneficiaries of NFIs which considered needs of women and girls

Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
MRCS has strengthened response preparedness capacities	Yes	Yes

Output S1.1.7: MRCS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

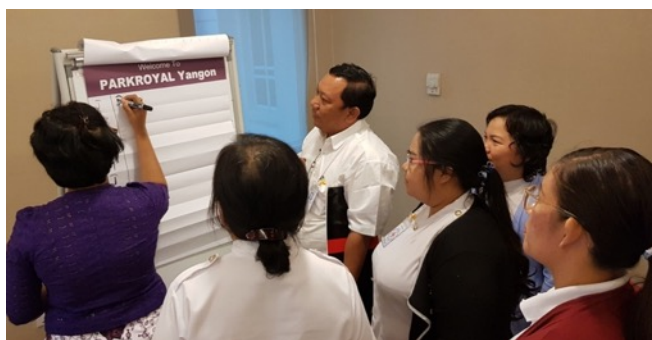
Indicators:	Target	Actual
MRCS target state/region branches are better equipped to respond to disasters	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

The MRCS digitized its rapid need assessment form, exit survey and PDM survey through using the KoBo tool for collecting data. This digitalization process was an important step to improve quality data collection and analysis in a systematic way facilitating timely informed decision making. To further enhance the capacities of volunteers on this, MRCS organized a one-day Training on Mobile data collection (20 persons, 14 male, 6 female) in the beginning of the assessment.

MRCS conducted a one-day Training on PMER and Information Management for branch staff and volunteers (20 persons, 14 male, 6 female) from the four (4) states/regions. This helped increase knowledge and skills on digital data planning, monitoring and evaluation including data collection, analysis, and reporting; and enabled them to develop their data collection plan for the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).

MRCS organized a 2-day Training on the Development of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) for key department staff (27 persons, 14 males, 13 females) with the technical support from the IFRC Southeast Asia Operations Coordinator. This aims to strengthen the capacity of MRCS in preparing for and utilizing the EPoA as planning, monitoring and reporting tool. An outcome of the training is the drafting of a proforma EPOA for floods.



Emergency Plan of Action Training with the participation of key departments from MRCS. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMER and Information Management Training was facilitated by the PMER-IM RDRT in English language. Because of the language barrier, difficulties were encountered at the onset of the session. This was resolved by hiring a professional translator who had previous experience working with the MRCS. Engaging a full-time dedicated Operations Manager was not possible. This meant additional workload to existing Human Resources in the MRCS DM Department who already have a multitude of tasks to accomplish. Towards the end of 2019, MRCS was able to recruit a full team responsible for future emergency response operations which include a Deputy Director for Response, DM Coordinator and a DM Officer.
Lessons Learned/Good Practices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translation of training presentation slides in Myanmar language is crucial for the effectiveness of trainings for staff and volunteers, especially at the branch level. Provision of translator and/or MRCS co-facilitator will help enhance learning and knowledge transfer. It is important to ensure review of information collected to identify and verify 'good and bad data'. This should be followed by a consultation with stakeholders to develop a clear information management strategy and define procedures to implement the strategy aligned with the SOPs. Full activation of the MRCS SOPs for Medium-scale Disasters once the criteria is met will help facilitate the provision of staff solely dedicated to the operation such as the Operations Manager (OM). The OM is mandated to coordinate directly with various MRCS departments in-charge of implementing sectoral plans.

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement Coordination meeting organized and updates are provided to the Movement Partners	Yes	Yes
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
RDRT members deployed	2	2
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Technical support for procurement and supply chain of relief items provided to MRCS	Yes	Yes
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced.		
Coordination meetings with other stakeholders	2	2
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Immediately after the onset of the monsoon floods, the MRCS activated its EOC and called coordination meetings among the Movement partners in-country. Partners that did not have presence in country received updates on the floods through the DRM Delegate and/or the Southeast Asia Operations Coordinator in IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Updates were also shared through the DMTWG meetings.</p> <p>Two (2) RDRT members were deployed to support the operations. One (1) from IFRC Sri Lanka was deployed for Operational management and Cash transfer technical support. One (1) from Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) provided technical support on PMER and Information Management. Both RDRTs performed an exceptional job supporting MRCS in ensuring the successful completion of the operations.</p> <p>IFRC provided logistics support to MRCS in the development of the procurement plan for NFIs and the technical validation of procurement process. All procurement of relief items was conducted in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's Logistics standards, process and procedures.</p> <p>The IFRC participated in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. The MRCS and IFRC involved in relevant information sharing with UNOCHA on needs and gaps. MRCS also shared the overall MRCS EPoA to UNOCHA, who in turn shared to the wider humanitarian community, disseminating the National Society's integrated response strategy and sector prioritization.</p> <p>The MRCS and American Red Cross (as representative of the behalf of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement) are active members of the National Cash Working Group (CWG) convened by WFP. The RDRT member attended CWG meetings and share updates of the operations to other organizations.</p>		

At the branch level, MRCS maintains good coordination with State/Regional/Township local authorities and Disaster Management Committees including the GAD, DDM, DMH, Fire Services Department, MoHS and community leaders.

Challenges

- Coordination among key departments involved in the implementation of the EPoA needs to be further strengthened from the start of an operation until its completion. Through this operation, an EPoA training was conducted for MRCS key departments which aims to enhance their understanding and capacity to lead the development of future EPoAs.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

- Good collaboration with MRCS and IFRC contributed to the smooth and timely development of the EPoA, DREF request and approval.
- Given the strong profile of the RDRT members, they were effective in providing support and technical expertise in the areas of operations management, cash transfer programming and PMER.
- The recruitment of a dedicated MRCS Logistics Officer for the operations helped in coping with the initial delays and ensuring the logistics-related activities such as procurement and NFI dispatch were implemented.

Influence others as leading strategic partners in humanitarian action and community resilience

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of communications materials produced (social media, news articles, interviews, etc.)	4	4

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming

Number of surveys (exit survey and PDM) and lessons learnt workshops conducted	3	3
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Narrative description of achievements

An information bulletin was issued on 12 August 2019. MRCS actively posted updates of the situation and information on its response through its Facebook account that has around 219,000 followers. MRCS, with the support of IFRC, conducted a communications field visit in Mon and Tanintharyi from 11 – 14 September 2019 and in Ye township in 27-31 October 2019. As an outcome of these visits, MRCS developed a short video and released this in MRCS and IFRC digital and social media platforms.

The MRCS Communications Department captured video of the key events of the cash-based intervention such as beneficiary selection process and cash distribution.

Exit surveys were carried out at each distribution point of the cash-based intervention both through the financial service provider and the cash-in-envelopes to gain immediate insight of the perceptions of beneficiaries towards the distribution. MRCS team was trained on using mobile phone data collection tool for these surveys. A sample size of 225 cash beneficiaries (194 in Mon and 31 in Tanintharyi) were interviewed by volunteers. A total of 98% of the respondents indicated that the cash support received was good, while 100% of the respondents said that the process of cash distribution was transparent.

Similarly, PDM was carried out around two weeks after the multipurpose cash distribution. Key findings of the PDM is presented under the Livelihoods and Basic needs section. The findings from the PDM will help improve future operational design.

Both surveys used systematic random sampling method. The sample size was calculated at 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. The PMER RDRT oriented 20 MRCS staff and volunteers on post distribution monitoring purpose, tools, key questions, sampling technique, respondent selection, and interview techniques.

The MRCS conducted one-day Lessons learned workshop in the third week of December 2019. The main purpose was to capture the good practices, challenges, and lessons learned by reviewing the MRCS flood response operation supported by the DREF. Thereafter, the participants discussed recommendations to address key issues

summarized through an action point matrix. A total of 40 participants including MRCS senior management, representatives from regions and states, departments, IFRC, ICRC and PNS participated in the workshop. The key recommendations and results of the workshop are incorporated in this report. In general level at MRCS, the development process for Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for medium-size emergency, as well as functioning Emergency Operating Centre (EOC) with trained staff and volunteers, as well new online resource mapping tool that includes logistics mapping, branches and township levels with specified trained personnel, are base that has improved the institutional preparedness for response that supported this DREF operation.

Canadian Red Cross, being one of the donors who contributed CAD30,000 to the DREF operation, conducted a field visit in some of the targeted areas in October 2019, together with IFRC and MRCS.



Lessons Learned Workshop with the participation of MRCS HQ and Branches. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

- The information management and information flow are a considerable challenge observed during the operation. Information received from the different townships was varied due to location, number and capacities of branch volunteers. This challenge was minimized by intensive communication from NHQ with branches who are unable to provide required information on time.
- The PMER and IM RDRT supported MRCS to further strengthen the information management and reporting tools and processes through facilitation of an Information management training for 20 volunteers and staffs from the four (4) state and regions, orientations on the exit survey and PDM, and developing the format for sectoral data collection through KoBo tool and process.
- Time constraints were encountered during the Lessons learned workshop which was conducted in one (1) day. IFRC and MRCS focused on allowing the branches to present their feedback and recommendations for the key issues and areas for improvement. It is important to follow-up actions points and recommendations in future activities such as the DM TWG Meetings and Pre-Disaster Meetings.

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

- For future operations, it is also important to strengthen the communication with beneficiaries and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms to ensure the access to adequate information on the size and purpose of cash grants and the rationale of the amount at the beginning of the operation.
- As indicated in the Livelihoods and Basic Grants section, the level of literacy of targeted communities especially beneficiaries are important to be considered in designing and implementing CEA mechanisms. For example, the hotline for complaints was indicated in the assessment forms for cash grant beneficiaries. However, most of the beneficiaries are not able to read, hence, their understanding on the complaints mechanism will remain limited. It is important to include pictorials/visual aids and paste it in common places for better dissemination.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of financial reporting respecting the IFRC procedures	100%	100%

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC provided the necessary operational support for the development, review, and validation of budgets, fund transfers, finalizing Project Agreements, and other necessary technical assistance to the MRCS on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. This ensures that the operations is complying to standard financial IFRC procedures.

IFRC has an in-country security focal point who provided constant technical advice, specifically for travel of staff in the field. This operation was implemented in accordance with the IFRC Security Framework and Security Guideline.

Challenges

- Delays in the timeliness of certain activities such as cash-based interventions and procurement of items affected the progress of the fund utilization rate compared to the initial plan.
- Adjustments in the field visit schedule had to be done in line with security issues (e.g. armed clashes reported in Bago region).

Lessons Learned/Good Practices

- Good coordination between MRCS and IFRC on the security situation in Bago region enabled the team to adjust their schedule accordingly and in a timely manner.
- In spite of challenges on the timely implementation of certain activities, MRCS was able to utilize the DREF according to plan and in line with the IFRC procedures.
- Clarity on IFRC APRO validation level for procurements (e.g. On the FSP selection) ahead of any operation is important in planning of future operations.

D. Financial Report

A total of CHF299,975 was allocated from the DREF to the 2019 Monsoon Floods operations in Myanmar. The operation utilized CHF294,210 (or 98% of the allocation). The balance of CHF5,765 will be returned to the DREF pool.

Refer to the [attached](#) financial report.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)
- Operations Update

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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**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/8-2020/2	Operation	MDRMM012
Budget Timeframe	2019/8-12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM012 - Myanmar - Floods & Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 22 Aug 2019 to 22 Dec 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	299,975
DREF Allocations	299,975
Expenditure	-294,210
Closing Balance	5,765

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	150,488	29,174	121,314
AOF4 - Health	10,472	10,267	204
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	94,375	89,738	4,637
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	255,335	129,180	126,155
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	19,666	135,693	-116,028
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	23,111	23,647	-536
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,864	5,690	-3,826
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	44,640	165,030	-120,390
Grand Total	299,975	294,210	5,765

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/8-2020/2	Operation	MDRMM012
Budget Timeframe	2019/8-12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM012 - Myanmar - Floods & Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 22 Aug 2019 to 22 Dec 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	218,318	217,490	828
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,215	72,718	-10,504
Medical & First Aid	1,944	3,024	-1,079
Other Supplies & Services	23,573	8,507	15,067
Cash Disbursement	130,586	133,241	-2,656
Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,981	4,253	-1,272
Storage		108	-108
Distribution & Monitoring		792	-792
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,981	3,353	-371
Personnel	23,564	27,491	-3,927
International Staff		12,934	-12,934
National Staff		2,122	-2,122
National Society Staff	11,046	9,432	1,614
Volunteers	12,518	3,003	9,516
Consultants & Professional Fees		394	-394
Professional Fees		394	-394
Workshops & Training	9,476	15,646	-6,170
Workshops & Training	9,476	15,646	-6,170
General Expenditure	27,327	10,979	16,348
Travel	21,700	7,597	14,103
Information & Public Relations	3,800	1,810	1,990
Office Costs	1,037	408	629
Communications	726	733	-8
Financial Charges	65	126	-62
Shared Office and Services Costs		304	-304
Indirect Costs	18,308	17,956	352
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,308	17,956	352
Grand Total	299,975	294,210	5,765