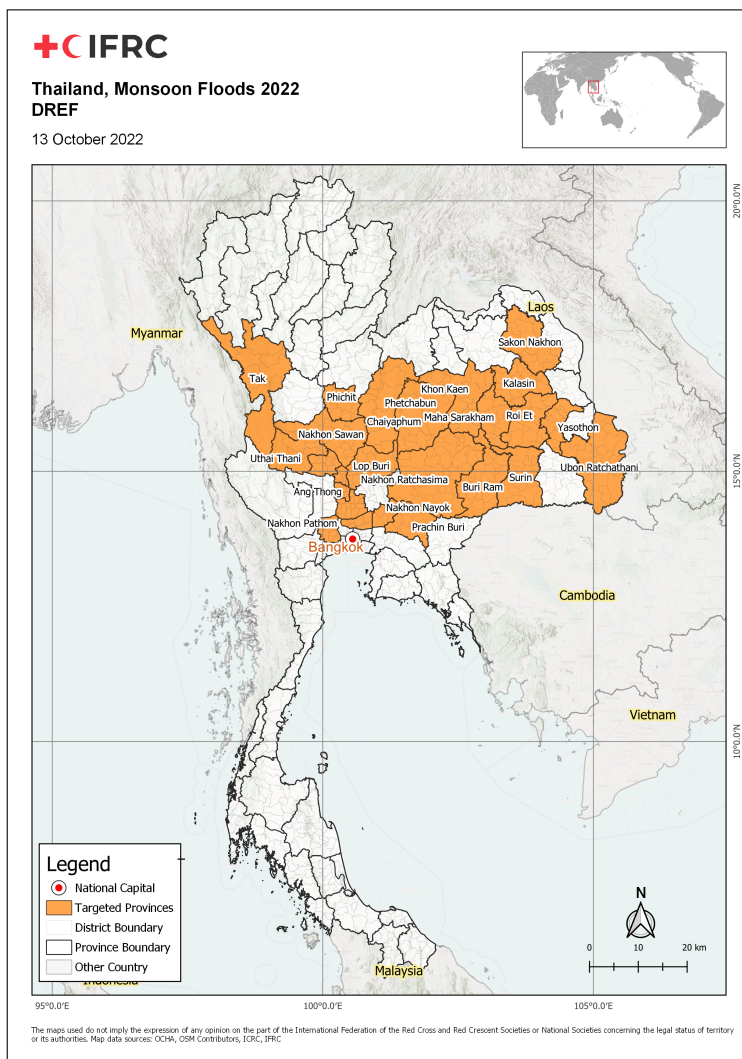




A Thai Red Cross Boat delivering relief kits to flood-affected communities. (Photo: TRCS)

Appeal: MDRTH002	DREF Allocated: CHF 670,868	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2022-000333-THA	People Affected: 485,906 people	People Targeted: 62,200 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2022-10-18	Operation End Date: 2023-02-28	Operation Timeframe: 4 months
	Targeted Areas:	Ang Thong, Ayutthaya (Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya), Buriram, Chai Nat, Chaiyaphum, Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Lopburi, Maha Sarakham, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Sawan, Pathum Thani, Phetchabun, Phichit, Prachinburi, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Singburi, Surin, Tak, Ubon Ratchathani, Uthai Thani, Yasothon	

Description of the Event



Satellite map capture flood in 12 provinces, northeast region.

What happened, where and when?

The monsoon weather prevailing over the Andaman Sea, Thailand and the Gulf of Thailand, including typhoon Noru that hit Thailand on 28 September 2022 brought heavy to very heavy rains with strong winds. As of 11 October 2022, this resulted in floods in over 25 provinces in Thailand. Since the start of the current monsoon season, flash floods, floods and overflowing riverbanks have brought accumulated humanitarian impacts to people, mostly in rural areas. Much of the floods were exacerbated by major dams being pushed to their capacities, which resulted in raised river levels downstream through the urgent release of water. The situation deteriorated since 6 October 2022, a week after Noru hit Thailand and brought heavy rainfall. Provinces in the northeast and south were particularly seriously affected.

On 11 October, the Thai Meteorological Department issued a weather warning informing that the situation is not expected to be relieved, saying that the moderate high-pressure system might continue to bring unstable weather in the northeast. Heavy to very heavy rains in the south caused by the 'monsoon trough' was also predicted. Meanwhile, people in Bangkok who live near the river were also advised to move their belongings to higher ground due to flooding in the neighboring province of Nonthaburi.



Drinking water distribution by Thai Red Cross. (Photo: TRCS)

Scope and Scale

In comparison with past data, the total rainfall recorded since the start of 2022 is on pace with the last time Thailand went through severe widespread flooding in 2011. The rain is forecasted to continue until the end of the rainy season at the end of October 2022.

According to the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) report on 11 October 2022, flooding is occurring in 25 provinces (132 districts, 711 sub-districts, 4,377 villages), with a total of approximately 156,240 households (485,906 people) affected, four deaths and two injuries reported.

It was also reported that in the northern areas, such as Ubon Ratchathani province, more than 13,135 people were evacuated into 74 shelters after the Moon River (also known as Mun) overflowed and overwhelmed more than 1,000 villages. Further south, 5,740 households close to the Chao Phraya River were affected by floods in Nakhon Sawan Province. Additionally, around 2,620 households were affected by flooding from the overflowing Chao Phraya River in Phrom Buri district in the eastern part of Sing Buri province.

In neighbouring Lopburi Province, as many as 15,567 households were affected by floods and approximately 500 people displaced in the province.

The damages and sectorial needs are further described in the following sections.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

Delivery of relief kits and assistance was timely and effective, with the use of online application system 'PhonPhai', collaboration with local administrations and pre-arranged logistics agreement with vendor, and participation from volunteers. Moreover, a review on community engagement is needed, and Information Management (IM) would be helpful to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of response.

Current National Society Actions

Resource Mobilization	<p>TRCS has initiated its “Emergency Fund for Disaster Victims” to be used as an emergency fund to help disaster-affected people if the government cannot provide immediate assistance and cover support nationwide. Since the beginning of the monsoon season, TRCS had distributed 98,323 relief kits, including food items, essential household items, drinking water packs and generic medicine, in 37 provinces as of 11 October, valued at 98,323,000 Thai Baht (about CHF 2,582,855). In addition, TRCS has announced their needs and response on their social media pages to the public and invited them to donate money for the response. Furthermore, TRCS calls for volunteers to assist during the disaster, helping by packing relief kits and distributing them to affected people.</p>
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>TRCS assisted in the evacuation of the affected population to evacuation centers in the provinces. People in the evacuation centers were also provided with relief assistance, such as relief kits by TRCS.</p> <p>As of 11 October 2022, TRCS has distributed 98,323 relief kits, benefiting about 300,000 people, through their 'PhonPhai' application that allows affected people, volunteers and village heads to request for assistance. Distribution and requests for support are also provided through distribution points in collaboration with local administrations. Each relief kit contains 21 items, which include food items such as rice and canned food, as well as items for immediate relief such as torch and candles, generic medicine and bottled water. The items were selected according to lesson learned by TRCS in previous relief operations.</p> <p>When the affected people or village heads request through the online 'Phon-Phai' application and later approved, the supplier, under a pre-arranged agreement, can mobilize a nationwide network providing delivery of the relief kits to households in need. Request for a large number of relief kits may come from local authorities or community leaders. In that case, the supplier will deliver the relief kits in bulk to the distribution site as coordinated by the TRCS.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>The Relief and Community Health Bureau (RCHB) has made a disaster management plan and five contingency plans, including 1.) flood, tropical storm and landslide, 2.) fire, 3.) conflict, 4.) the H5N1 (Avian influenza) and 5) contingency plans for common disasters in each area of the TRCS Health Stations. The contingency plan for flood, tropical storm and landslide was activated.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>TRCS has a Disaster Operation Center at its headquarters to command operation, communicate and supervise its chapters, and to coordinate with various departments related to disaster management in the time of disaster. TRCS has set up meetings with related officials and its staff when needed for the preparedness and response to tropical storm Noru and the current floods.</p>

<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>Clean water is one of the most urgent needs for people in inundated areas, as access to water such as through hand pumps was not possible and the water supply system was suspended due to the flood.</p> <p>Besides bottled water in the relief kits, the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) also has an emergency Water Purification Unit (WPU) to produce and distribute clean drinking water to affected people. On 7 October 2022, the TRCS began producing clean drinking water in Ubon Ratchathani Province. The WPU setup can produce 6,400 litres (1,280 gallons) of clean and safe water per day through the ultrafiltration system and reverse osmosis to assist flood-affected people. This emergency WPU will continue to operate until the flood recedes and the operation is funded by TRCS' own resources.</p> <p>There is no report on water-borne diseases so far, and this will remain an area for close monitoring.</p>
<p>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</p>	<p>The TRCS response team (staff and volunteers) integrated Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) considerations in the implementation of response activities in affected locations, particularly the distribution of relief kits to households affected by floods.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>The TRCS Relief and Community Health Bureau (RCHB) is responsible for rapid disaster assistance in emergencies under the 3rd strategy of the TRCS to provide comprehensive and effective assistance to affected people in emergencies.</p> <p>Before Noru hit Thailand, the TRCS Headquarters had a meeting with all its chapters and health stations to discuss preparedness and plan for situation management in advance for timely and effective assistance. Furthermore, the TRCS coordinated among concerned organizations such as Governors, the provincial government agencies, and provincial DDPM.</p> <p>TRCS prepared its personnel, such as the Rapid Action Team (RAT), the Mobile Kitchen Team, the WPU Team, the Mobile Medical Team and the Flat Bottom Boat Team to respond to the disasters. TRCS also ensured that necessary resources are ready to use at any time when disaster strikes, for instance, warehouse, medical supplies and equipment, relief kits, hygiene kits, household medicine and mobile kitchen operation, vehicles and communication equipment.</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>TRCS deployed its RAT for needs assessment in affected areas to validate the disaster information from the government authorities and to understand the impact and needs of the communities. Information on assistance provided by the local authorities and other local actors were also collected. As of this DREF application, a detailed assessment report is not yet available. If necessary, the detailed assessment report will be attached as annex to the Operations Update or Final report for this operation.</p> <p>The findings informed that distribution of relief kits was an effective and relevant response strategy and the TRCS RAT recommended to continue the distribution throughout the monsoon period for urgent immediate relief.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>Before Noru hit Thailand, the TRCS Headquarters coordinated meetings with all chapters and health stations to discuss preparedness and plan for situation management. Furthermore, TRCS coordinated with provincial Red Cross</p>

chapters, provincial governors, provincial government agencies, and provincial DDPM.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Bangkok, Thailand covers the four Mekong countries of Thailand, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Cambodia, and Viet Nam. The CCD supports the National Societies in these countries in enhancing institutional capacity, responding to humanitarian needs in the event of disaster and crisis as well as in implementing development programmes.</p> <p>Regarding the recent flooding, the IFRC CCD has closely monitored the monsoon and storm situation and was in close communication with the TRCS.- Three staff from the IFRC CCD joined the TRCS in relief distribution in Ubon Ratchathani and Ang Thong provinces. The IFRC CCD team will continue providing programmatic and technical support to TRCS teams in the implementation of activities planned under this DREF operation.</p>
<p>ICRC</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>Currently, there is no in-country Partner National Society presence in Thailand.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander has prepared a comprehensive strategy for the country’s flood response and ordered involved organizations to act and respond to the flood in their area of responsibility promptly. Currently, the Government has been addressing the needs of the people, receiving donations, distributing relief assistance, providing medical care, cooked food and ready-to-eat meals, temporary shelters and managing the floods.</p> <p>The military, DDPM, foundations, Civil Defense volunteers, and public volunteers surveyed the damage and provided assistance and support to set up 790 temporary tents, 2 mobile toilets, 120 mobile toilets, 50 water tanks, 4,205 relief kits, 1,209 sets of medicines, 2,981 packs of drinking water, 13,120 boxes of cooked food boxes, 70 plastic boats, 40,500 sacks of sand, installed pumps to pump flood waters out in many areas. Moreover, Royal Volunteer 904 Project visited the areas to support and donate relief items and drinking water to flood victims and at present, the water level has increased.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Segregated data (e.g. gender, disabilities, bed-ridden, etc.) is not readily available for the affected population and beneficiary to facilitate specific needs assessment. Assessment on child-safeguarding is needed to develop work plan, training and orientation for Red Cross personnel, staff and volunteers, are needed. Support to mainstream PGI elements into the operational sectors is also needed.



Community Engagement And Accountability

With large distributions being implemented concurrently in many areas involving many volunteers, there is a need to manage transparency and accountability. Support is needed to establish clear community engagement policy and practices, and to ensure feedback mechanism is available for quality assurance and accountability.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Floods have caused damage to house and infrastructures. Many houses were inundated and became unlivable. Roads are underwater, and transportation is severely disrupted. In addition, agricultural land has been flooded, some fishing farm sites have been damaged, and assets have either been lost or damaged, which will likely affect both the food supply and people's livelihoods.

Based on information from the affected areas, food items, household items, safe drinking water, and sanitation are the immediate needs of affected communities. Due to the ongoing rain, it is expected that the number of people in need will increase. As per reports and figures from government departments, it is estimated that around 156,240 households (485,906 people) in 25 provinces (132 districts, 711 sub-districts, 4,377 villages) have been affected by floods across the country.

This DREF operation will enable TRCS to provide relief assistance (food and items needed for immediate relief) to 20,000 households (62,200 individuals) across all affected provinces.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting the 20,000 most vulnerable households (62,200 people) severely affected by the 2022 monsoon flood in Thailand, by providing relief assistance through the distribution of relief kits. This is part of a bigger and continued response of the TRCS, and the monsoon flood is expected to continue for some more weeks. Relief kits are considered to be one of the most effective response tools for urgent, immediate relief.

Each relief kit contains 21 items, which include food items such as rice and canned food, items to assist immediate needs such as torch and candles, generic medicine and bottled water. The items were selected according to lesson learned by TRCS in previous relief operations.

TRCS is supported in their humanitarian relief efforts by using a mobile application called 'PhonPhai', which was developed with the support of USAID/BHA. TRCS ordered and processed relief kits using the application in collaboration with 18 government disaster response agencies in Thailand, including the DDPM, the Ministry of Public Health, and Department of Provincial Administration, with coordination with frontline responders and community members to deliver the relief kits to vulnerable households.

Healthcare volunteers in rural communities also use 'PhonPhai' to request relief kits for the vulnerable in affected areas. As the application is being used effectively for relief distribution, it also has the potential to further support effective response by TRCS. Information and data collected through the application system, such as the location of the affected person and vulnerable groups could be analysed and consolidated to become strategic information for more strategic response planning by the TRCS.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) of TRCS response through the application could also be further enhanced by reviewing the application process and approval workflow, accessibility of the assistance, feedback mechanism, etc.

PGI will be another important element to be mainstreamed into this DREF operation and also for future emergency response of the TRCS.

Operation strategy rationale

In the affected areas, the TRCS, in collaboration with local authorities and its partners play a major role in providing emergency assistance on food provision and other items that support immediate needs. Due to the wide areas and expected extended period of impact of the flood, humanitarian impacts and needs are diverse and high, however, immediate relief is continuously needed.

Distribution of relief kits is the focus area that the TRCS will put most of its resources into and is also the area that needs IFRC support. TRCS will continue to distribute relief kits using its existing logistic system agreed upon with a contracted vendor, a large retail store in Thailand, which has a nationwide network in all provinces. The vendor will deliver the relief kits to the affected households or distribution sites upon request and instruction from TRCS. DREF allocation will be used to cover the cost of the 20,000 kits, a part of the total distribution and response in the operating period.

As noted, under this DREF operation, the TRCS, in line with the request from local government units, will mainly focus on providing relief assistance (food, essential household items, clean drinking water) to 20,000 households across all affected provinces. The other gaps not fulfilled by this DREF allocation on the ground such as livelihoods, health, etc. will be covered by other service providers, mainly by the government departments. To this end, TRCS is not planning activities under those sectors for this DREF operation.

Technical support from the IFRC will be mobilized to support CEA, PGI and IM activities in the operation.

SHELTER:

A total of 20,000 households severely affected by recent floods will be assisted with essential household items and relief kits. The targeting process will be guided by the ongoing assessments being undertaken by local authorities. Since the selection will be done through a participatory process, the Red Cross branches will work closely in alignment with authorities to ensure that the most vulnerable are taken into account as its target people to be assisted.

The local community elders will support the displacement-affected people, including migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), if any, to also request and receive assistance under this operation. When migrants or displaced households face language barriers in using the 'PhonPhai' application, the TRCS community volunteers and the local community elders will ensure they have the required support.

Using its own funds, the TRCS has already commenced the distribution of relief kits to affected households. This DREF allocation will enable TRCS to continue its relief operation and provide support to additional 20,000 households. TRCS has already selected a strong local supplier who has been supplying relief kits to TRCS for distribution.

The same supplier will continue supplying additional relief kits to TRCS. To this end, distribution activities in affected communities are progressing and will go on for the next two to three months.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) procurement team has been engaged in and provided technical assistance in developing this DREF application. The IFRC APRO procurement team will have access to TRCS procurement documents, used for the recruitment of the supplier, to check and ensure the implemented process complies with the IFRC procurement policy and procedures.

PGI:

PGI issues will be mainstreamed in this operation. The gender balance of the emergency teams will be a focus during all operational stages of the DREF operation. TRCS branches will be encouraged to deploy female volunteers for the assessment and distribution of relief supplies. Among others, areas of focus will include the prevention of sex and gender-based violence and child protection. Mainstreaming of gender, inclusion and protection issues will also ensure that accountability lines are in place for gender-based violence prevention and response.

PGI activities will focus on Child-Safeguarding through training and orientation, assessment and work-plan development. Technical support will also be provided to mainstream the element in activities of various sectors.

CEA:

Community accountability and feedback mechanisms will be integrated into the operation to ensure that people to be assisted, have access to timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of assistance and services provided by TRCS, and the expected behavior of staff and volunteers. TRCS local volunteers and community members have been mobilized to support the assessments and will be involved during the entire operation cycle.

The state branches will ensure visibility and beneficiary communication during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed will be put on display at all distribution points. In addition, a complaint redressal mechanism will also be activated.

CEA surge will be mobilized to support TRCS to review the application and approval process of relief kits through the 'PhonPhai' application, collaboration with local authorities, and also to consult in community communication and feedback mechanism. CEA in terms of beneficiary verification and post-distribution monitoring could be enhanced to ensure effectiveness, relevance and appropriateness of assistance.

Having a feedback mechanism in place would ensure transparency and accountability. Trainings of Red Cross personnel, both staff and volunteers, are needed. Post-distribution monitoring survey will provide feedback on the operation and input for response preparedness in the long run. This will be done through community and household visits, focus groups with TRCS staff/volunteers and engagement with the community leaders and members.

IM:

IM surge will be mobilized to support TRCS to consolidate and analyse data collected through the 'PhonPhai' system and community engagement. This will be done through data analysis and also looping in information from CEA activities. The result will support TRCS to identify needs and gaps and develop a more effective response mechanism.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

With the DREF allocation, it is targeted to reach 20,000 households or approximately 62,200 people with relief kit distribution. As the request for relief kit is initiated by the affected people, the village heads, health personnel or TRCS volunteers, and approved according to criteria communicated during promotion of the 'PhonPhai' application, the TRCS does not select the target beneficiaries of relief kits proactively. Nonetheless, it is expected that most of the request will come from the northeast region according to the data on TRCS distribution record so far.

The selection criteria, shared with affected communities, focus on the most vulnerable households that have lost their houses and livelihoods, including female and child headed households, pregnant and lactating women, widows,

people with disabilities and those still living in relief camps / temporary shelters.

While CEA and PGI elements will be addressed from the headquarters level, two of the worst affected provinces will be selected to conduct CEA and PGI activities, and the focus of IM activities. The good practices and lessons learned will be promoted to other areas.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The TRCS target groups will include vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons suffering from serious illness, and migrant workers as communicated while promoting the 'PhonPhai' application. However, as the distribution mechanism is based on self-initiated application of the affected people, there is no specific target for the 20,000 relief kits to be covered in this DREF operation. It is estimated that equal number of men and women will be covered, and most of the households receiving the relief kits come from the rural areas according to location of floods. Beneficiaries may also be recommended by the local authorities according to common practices agreed with TRCS.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	31,100	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	90.00 %	10.00 %
Men:	31,100	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	%	
Total targeted population:	62,200		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Data and information from TRCS for reporting	Provide briefing and training session for TRCS on data collection, reporting template and information required. (gender, age, location, beneficiary's detail, etc.)
Increase in number of vector-borne, water-borne and vaccine preventable diseases, including COVID-19, are reported in affected areas.	<p>a) Expansion of activities planned under the health component to accommodate increased needs in this sector.</p> <p>b) Provision of distribution of Mosquito nets will lessen the risk of vector-born disease like Dengue, Malaria.</p> <p>c) Awareness session on cleanliness, safe storage of water, Cleaning Drive in communities will reduce the risk of vector and water-born disease.</p> <p>d) Support for Health mass vaccination campaigns, including COVID-19, through social mobilization of volunteers.</p>
More weather disturbances will impact the same geographical areas causing increased flooding and landslides.	a) Continuous monitoring of weather systems and contingency planning with TRCS branches in the affected areas so that activities can be initiated as quickly as


	<p>possible to lessen the impact possible flood conditions.</p> <p>b) Expand the operation under a response plan, with the inclusion of additional emergency response activities.</p>
Access restriction.	Keep donors and the stakeholders informed on the challenges and potential operational delays.
Increase in prices and inflation.	<p>a) TRCS to maintain involvement with national technical coordination forums to keep abreast of mapping, market assessment and adjustment to response plan.</p> <p>b) Regularly review budgets to ensure that savings from cost fluctuations can be reallocated to other activities.</p>
Reputation damage of TRCS that may be incurred through misinformation or other means.	<p>a) TRCS activity planning to involve greater collaboration with communities.</p> <p>b) TRCS to monitor community perceptions of its operation and address any issues accordingly.</p> <p>c) TRCS remain vigilant for any activity, including communication, that may breach operational protocols.</p> <p>d) Ensure all volunteers and staff understand Red Cross principles, values and guidelines and operationalize them through their activities.</p>
Supply of relief kits is delayed by the vendor due to high level of request.	TRCS communicate with the vendor on community needs and reinforcement agreement on the delivery timeframe.


Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Adequate measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in this operation. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. The National Society's security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers.

For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. Any field missions undertaken by IFRC personnel will be undertaken following the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19.

Planned Intervention


	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 564,230
		Targeted Persons	62200
Indicators		Target	
# of households affected by flood provided with integrated relief kits in a timely manner		20000	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination and collaboration with key stakeholders. 2. Conduct community engagement and socialization activities. 3. Conduct beneficiary assessment and registration 4. Distribution of 20,000 relief kits through 'PhonPhai' application and distribution points in collaboration with local authorities. 5. Conduct post-distribution monitoring activities. 	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 19,644
		Targeted Persons	62200
Indicators		Target	
# of TRCS personnel trained on PGI		20	
# of TRCS personnel provided with orientation		70	
# of people reached with PGI message		62200	
Priority Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct training workshop for TRCS personnel. 2. Conduct orientation sessions for TRCS staff and volunteers. 3. Integrate PGI in possible need assessments. 4. Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk assessment and work plan. 5. Disseminate PGI message at distribution points when mass distribution is organized. 6. Mainstream PGI in technical sectors. 	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 23,853
		Targeted Persons	62200
Indicators		Target	

# TRCS personnel trained on CEA	20
# of recommendation report on CEA development for TRCS	1
# of people engaged through CEA activities	62200
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct workshop for TRCS personnel. 2. Conduct orientation sessions for TRCS staff and volunteers. 3. Conduct community and household visits. 4. Set up a feedback mechanism using trusted channels to collect and address community insights. 5. Establish focus groups. 6. Deployment of CEA surge.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 23,853
		Targeted Persons	40
Indicators	Target		
# of TRCS personnel trained on IM	20		
# TRCS personnel engaged in lesson learned workshop	20		
# of report on IM development and lesson learned	1		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct workshop on IM. 2. Conduct lesson learned workshop. 3. Deployment of IM surge. 4. Provision of volunteering per diem and transportation. 		

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 39,288
		Targeted Persons	62200
Indicators	Target		
# of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.) to share information about the operation.	10		
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures.	100		

Priority Actions:

1. Produce and share communication materials.
2. Ensure Movement coordination.
3. Provide finance support and ensure IFRC procedures are fulfilled.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

It is estimated that 20 staff from the TRCS would be trained in CEA activities, 20 staff trained on PGI and 20 staff trained on IM in this operation. Their roles are described as follows:

1. TRCS staff from the RCHB to lead the operation and collaborate with IFRC, the vendor, the application development team, and government officials involved in the operation.
2. A vendor selected by TRCS and with pre-arranged agreement with TRCS will deliver the relief kits to the households or distribution points designated by the TRCS.
3. The 'Phon Phai' application development team to monitor the application's function and solve any problems, if any.
4. IFRC team from the CCD Bangkok Office, including the management team, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Communications Officer, and DRR Officer will coordinate with TRCS throughout the entire operation.
5. IFRC IM to analysis and make recommendations on the data and information contained in the 'PhonPhai' application for effective data management for humanitarian relief assistance.
6. IFRC PGI coordinator will provide training and technical input to the TRCS.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

IM and CEA surge will be required for the operation to provide training and technical support in related activities.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

TRCS logistics team is leading the logistics support for this operation with the support of the IFRC CCD Bangkok logistics officer. The overall aim is to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

IFRC CCD in Bangkok will provide logistical support and technical advice to TRCS on local procurement of relief supplies. IFRC CCD will also keep close communication with TRCS to ensure transparency and accountability in the process of replenishment of relief stocks. The IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management – Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) unit in Kuala Lumpur will also provide additional technical logistics support to CCD Delhi and IRCS, as needed.

To meet immediate relief needs, TRCS has already completed the procurement process to select the vendor, and a pre-arranged agreement was signed. Under this operation, the IFRC GHS&SCM will further review documents of the selection process to ensure it complies with IFRC procurement policy and procedures.

How will this operation be monitored?

TRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected areas through its branches and volunteers. IFRC CCD, in Bangkok, will provide technical support in programme management to ensure the operational objectives are met.

As necessary, operation updates will be scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any problem, constraint or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

A post-distribution monitoring will be conducted for all relief distributions to evaluate the suitability of items as well as beneficiary satisfaction. Open Data Kit (ODK) will be used to collect data during the activities. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the DREF operation to check if objectives of the operation are met, and to analyze operational challenges and gaps in planning. This will be held either in one of the affected states based on the feasibility of travels by participants.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

IFRC will be supporting TRCS communications capacity through the communication team in the Bangkok CCD and APRO.

IFRC will provide assistance in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (Facebook, Twitter...) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support in managing reputational risk at the country level, and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders. IFRC will also ensure communication with stakeholders and partners are in place.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTH002 - Thai Red Cross Society Thailand Monsoon Floods 2022

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	607,727
Shelter and Basic Household Items	564,230
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	19,644
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	23,853
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	63,141
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	39,288
National Society Strengthening	23,853
TOTAL BUDGET	670,868

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **National Society contact:**

Dr. Pichit Siriwan, Deputy Director of the Relief and Community Health Bureau, the TRCS, drpichit@yahoo.com

- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Kathryn Clarkson, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Project Manager:** Eleanor Lam, Programme Coordinator, Eleanor.LAM@ifrc.org

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Ahmad Ali Rezaie, Operations Coordinator for Southeast Asia, ahmadali.rezaie@ifrc.org

- **Media Contact:** Calum Stokes, PMER and Communication, CALUM.STOKES@ifrc.org

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