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DREF final report Malaysia / South East Asia: Seasonal Flooding

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRMY002	Glide n° FL-2014-000168-MYS
DREF final report: 25 June 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: 20 December 2014 – 31 March 2015
Operation start date: 20 December 2014	Operation end date: 31 March 2015 (3 months)
Overall operation budget: CHF 170,826 Actual expenditure: CHF 148,039 (87%) Amount return to DREF pot: CHF 22,788	N° of people reached: approx. 25,000 (5,000 families)
Host National Society's presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) has 160 staff and 230,000 registered volunteers throughout 13 states in Malaysia	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Singapore Red Cross Society, Red Cross Society of China, Emirates Red Crescent, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross	
Other organizations actively involved in the operation: MERCY Malaysia, United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN AIDS, World Health Organization (WHO), Muslim CARE, various local NGOs and aid groups	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster



Aerial view of the affected areas in Kelantan state.
Source: Rasfan/AFP/Getty Images.

Heavy seasonal rain and strong winds affected most parts of Malaysia starting in mid-December 2014 and continued into the first weeks of January 2015. The rain caused severe flooding in the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia – the states of Terengganu, Pahang, and Kelantan. The heavy and prolonged rain also coincided with higher than normal tides, which effectively inhibited flood waters from draining to the sea. At the peak of the flooding, more than 230,000 people were evacuated and at least 17 people were confirmed dead. There are no official figures of the total number of people affected, but based on the number of displaced, it can be estimated that between 500,000 to 1 million people were affected, directly or indirectly.

Communities affected by the floods left evacuation centres in January 2015, and schools have reopened. Families whose homes were partially or completely destroyed are either living in tents, temporary shelters or with host families. Communities and local government representatives indicate that they have received sufficient food items and remaining needs are for water, sanitation and shelter.

As of 1st June 2015, MRCS continues to operate in the affected areas, providing relief support to affected communities. While the government has announced that the situation is now in a 'recovery phase', some immediate needs still remains especially in critically hit areas such as Kuala Krai.

Almost all of the affected communities have moved back to their kampongs with less than 4 households are still living which is mostly in Kampung Aur Duri. MRCS/IFRC is scaling up the shelter projects with 16 Temporary Shelters completed in Kampung Aur Duri, Dusun Nyior and Kampung Keluat.

Furthermore MRCS/IFRC have conducted assessment in other villages in Kuala Krai namely Kampung Pahi and Kampung Bahagia where there will be interventions in Shelter, Watsan and Health sectors. As in 15th June 2015, MRCS have started to build 23 shelters in Kampung Bahagia.

Longer-term, MRCS plans to do community-based integrated rehabilitation and risk reduction programming in the same communities, including small-scale mitigation, community preparedness, monitoring and early warning, shelter, water and sanitation, health and livelihoods. Existing IFRC approaches such as community based DRR (CBDRR) and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) will be used. For more details, see the Plan of Action.

Summary of current response

Malaysian Red Crescent Society

In the relief phase of the disaster, Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) supported affected communities through relief distributions of food and non-food items, hot meal distributions at relief centres, and in Kelantan, an inter-agency boat rescue operations in several affected districts. Emergency health and water and sanitation support was also provided.

MRCS received large amounts of in-kind donations, including food items, from the public. The items were sorted in Kuala Lumpur and dispatched to the affected areas. Over 200 tonnes of relief goods were dispatched as of March 2015 to the affected areas. Among these relief items were 10,000 blankets provided through the initial DREF allocation of CHF 82,964.

With support of IFRC, MRCS has shifted its focus to [early recovery](#) actions including shelter, sanitation and preparedness, outside of this DREF operation. MRCS has raised more than MYR 6.5 mil (CHF 1.6 mil) through its [East Cost Fund appeal](#). Details of the recovery plan in response to the Malaysia floods is included under the Asia Pacific zone office development operational plan (DOP) for 2015 (MAA50001). See [annex 2](#) for the Recovery Plan of Action.



Affected families receiving non-food relief item from MRCS, supported by the IFRC DREF. Source: MRCS.

Malaysian government

The government has established its lead role in the provision of permanent shelter, with land in the process of being identified for households with no land grants. Meanwhile, other organizations have shifted their focus from relief to the provision of water (repair of damaged pipes and sources) and both temporary and permanent shelters. However, due to the large number of actors on the ground with limited coordination with the local district office, overlaps in assistance continue to be rectified, while gaps in the provision of support are identified on case-by-case basis. The key focus in the next three months is to ensure that no households are living in tents, but are instead provided with a temporary shelter at the very least, if not a permanent one, prior to the start of Ramadan in June. Shelter construction by the government has started in Kampung Aur Duri and Dusun Nyior.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office is located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and acts as the IFRC country team supporting the MRCS. The Finnish, Norwegian and German National Societies have representatives based in Kuala Lumpur, but are not programmatically engaged with the MRCS.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

Many other local and national organizations continue to be active in providing remaining relief while moving towards early recovery. In addition to emergency relief, actors including MERCY Malaysia, Muslim CARE and local NGOs from around the country have moved towards the provision of both temporary and permanent shelters to affected villages. Individuals or groups initiating and coordinating collections, transportation and distributions of relief goods in the early stages of the disaster, are also supporting shelter efforts.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective of this revised DREF is to provide 5,000 families displaced by the flooding with blankets and remote communities with safe water.

Operational support services

Human resources

A specialized water and sanitation regional disaster response team (RDRT) was deployed to support MRCS in running the water purification unit and to train staff and volunteers on operating the unit. The mission was for a total of three weeks. The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office has been providing broader technical support to MRCS under many sectors and will continue to do so in support of the recovery planning and implementation. Assistance has also been provided from the IFRC South-East Asia regional delegation in Bangkok.

Outside of the DREF operation, IFRC has also provided technical assistance in shelter and livelihoods/cash to MRCS in support of their longer-term recovery plans. The project coordinator's role for the floods operation is to coalesce all the respective sectors and approach the relief operation as an integrated relief and recovery plan of action. The proposed actions are integrated and coordinated between shelter, WatSan, health and DRR.

Logistics and supply chain

Taking advantage of readily available stocks in the IFRC Zone Logistic Unit (ZLU) warehouse in Kuala Lumpur (and considering that many commodities are difficult to procure locally in relevant quantities, standard quality and prices), the ZLU released 10,000 blankets from its warehouse, as per the initial DREF. MRCS arranged the transportation from the IFRC warehouse to the affected areas. The same modality will be used for the WatSan Kit 5 and the relief items. The DREF will be used to replenish these items, following IFRC standards to ensure audit trails. IFRC ZLU is on stand-by to give MRCS technical support in logistics as needed.

Communications

MRCS has achieved great visibility nationally, not least through the active and ongoing fundraising campaigns. Internationally, MRCS has given interviews to global networks such as Al Jazeera and CNN. IFRC will promote MRCS operations through existing channels and work with MRCS to support them in their communication work, utilizing existing resources at the Asia Pacific zone office. No specific costs for communication activities have been included in the DREF budget. Click [here](#) for web stories.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

MRCS will lead on the monitoring of the implementation, with support from the IFRC, specifically the specialized water and sanitation RDRT and the operational focal point at the Disaster Management Unit at the Asia Pacific zone office. PMER support is also provided in the planning and reporting of this DREF operation as well as recovery planning in the DOP.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Damaged and/or contaminated water sources have resulted in a need for the provision of safe water through emergency water equipment suitable for the context, together with the distribution of buckets and jerry cans for safe storage and handling.

Population to be assisted:

In Kampung Pasir Tumboh, the water supply of 106 households has been disrupted. The existing gravity fed water supply scheme requires rehabilitation while a borehole, also relied upon by the community, has been contaminated by flood water, and physically rendered the water point inoperable.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, sanitation and appropriate hygiene promotion activities	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Provision of safe drinking water to the targeted population up to 800 people, safe sanitation as required and dissemination of good hygiene messages	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilization and set up of WatSan Kit 5	X		100%
Distribution of water in the community	X		100%
Distribution of hygiene kits		X	30%
Temporary sanitation and hygiene promotion activities	X		100%
Achievements			
<p>The Kit 5 supported by the second DREF allocation was also deployed to Pasir Tumboh, Kelantan, to provide safe water to the community for approximately three weeks to 110 families, accompanied by the distribution of buckets and jerry cans. The Kit 5 has since been dismantled, and MRCS has installed two small water units in its place, maintained and managed by the communities themselves.</p> <p>RDRT/MRCS teams have been mobilized to carry out the needs assessments for Kampung Aur Duri, Dusun Nyior, Bahagia, and Keluat, and to assist with recovery planning.</p> <p>Emergency sanitation provision has started. To date, one community latrine and shower block have been completed at Kampung Keluat.</p> <p>Of the 500 hygiene kits deployed under DREF, only 148 kits were distributed. MRCS plans to complement the handover of temporary shelters being built as a part of its longer-term recovery plan with the hygiene kits. As such, the kits have been removed from this plan and budget, and will be supported by funds outside of DREF.</p>			
Challenges			
<p>Access to isolated villages across the Kelantan river was a significant challenge (including for the provision of immediate aid materials) as was the ability to conduct broader scale assessments in villages with scattered populations.</p>			
Lessons Learned			
<p>Additional training to build National Society capacity in WASH for future responses has been identified as a key need and has been included as a significant component of the recovery plan.</p> <p>Initial responses would benefit from systematic hygiene/health promotion to support the distribution of hygiene kits.</p> <p>Rubbish and debris clearance to improve environmental health conditions (drainage, vector breeding sites) could be considered earlier the response.</p> <p>Lack of psychosocial support services needs to be considered for future responses.</p>			

Shelter and settlements

Needs analysis: People displaced by the floods were staying in evacuation centres up until the second week of January. The conditions in the evacuations centres were damp and cold, resulting in a need for blankets. Similarly, as the rains continued, evacuees who returned home after the waters receded still required blankets as the cold weather persisted.

Population to be assisted: The primary target for the distribution of blankets were the displaced in evacuation centres. This was revised during the operation to also include those who remained in the inundated villages. MRCS is in the process of consolidating the overall distribution data which will show targeting in different districts and evacuation centres.

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 1 5,000 families in displacement centres are provided with blankets.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 The immediate needs of 5,000 families in evacuation centres are met through distribution of blankets.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Release of blankets	X		100%
Transport of blankets to targeted affected areas	X		100%
Distribution of blankets	X		90%
Achievements			
<p>MRCS had released blankets from its prepositioned stocks, and the blankets released from the IFRC warehouse were to replenish those dispatched and to meet additional needs.</p> <p>Of the 10,000 blankets released from the IFRC warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, up to 7,500 pieces were immediately dispatched to the affected areas together with in-kind donations from the public. The remaining 2,500 units were released in February and March 2015 to meet gaps identified by the branches in Kelantan and Terengganu. Overall distributions are complete, with the final number of people reached being tallied at time of reporting. A final relief report issued by the Kelantan branch indicate that of the 3,500 blankets dispatched, there remains a small balance of 20 units which will be prepositioned at its office for future use. Details from the remaining branches are pending, and will be reported on in the final report.</p> <p>None of the 500 kitchen sets dispatched under DREF were distributed. MRCS plans to complement the handover of temporary shelters being built as a part of its longer-term recovery plan with the kitchen sets. As such, the sets have been removed from this plan and budget, and will be supported by funds outside of DREF.</p>			
Challenges			
<p>Lack of working and coordination mechanism with local government agencies and other implementing NGOs, in which resulted in delay and duplication on interventions.</p> <p>Lack of clarity on beneficiaries' needs based on the villages, despite assessment's findings. Early damage assessments were leading the response in fragmented and uncoordinated manner, and many of the responses were single sector oriented (silo). In addition, there were inconsistency in assessment tools used by various agencies, in which resulted in varying results that compromise or complicate planning process.</p> <p>There is no updated contingency plan in place, and gap in emergency planning knowledge and skills among MRCS staff.</p>			
Lessons Learned			
<p>Improved coordination with local government agencies is needed to ensure the recovery and longer term actions are well-coordinated and relevant governmental support is obtained in a timely manner.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to establish baseline information in the target areas, of which damages and losses can be estimated to allow NS to better respond in the future.</p> <p>Relevant branch development activities can be designed with focus on disaster preparedness and management.</p>			

D. Expenditure

Following the completion of all planned activities of the operation, the unspent balance of CHF 22,788 will be returned to the DREF pot. For the final financial report (annex 1), please click [here](#).

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:
Previous
Emergency Plan
of Action (EPoA)

Click [here](#) for:
Recovery Plan
of Action
(RPoA)

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Malaysian Red Crescent Society:**
 - Hajah Shamsiah bt Haji A. Kadir, director of operations, phone: +6012 381 9559; shamsiah@redcrescent.org.my
 - Saiful Izan Nordin, international relations manager, phone: +6019 269 4875; ihlmrcs@gmail.com
- **IFRC South-East Asia regional delegation, Bangkok:**
 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional delegation, phone +66 2661 8201; anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur:**
 - Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator, +6019 215 5226 ; vinod.muniandy@ifrc.org
 - Florent Chane, zone logistics coordinator; mobile: +60 12 298 9752; florent.chane@ifrc.org
 - Emilia Koski, relationship manager; mobile:+60 12 230 7548; emilia.koski@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:**
 - Christine South, operations support; office: +41 22 730 4529; christine.south@ifrc.org

For performance and accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting) enquiries at the Asia Pacific zone office:

- Peter Ophoff, head of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); office: 9207 5507; peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRM002 - Malaysia - Seasonal Floods

Timeframe: 31 Dec 14 to 31 Mar 15

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Dec 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/12-2015/4	Programme	MDRM002
Budget Timeframe	2014/12-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		170,826				170,826	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		170,827				170,827	
C4. Other Income		170,827				170,827	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		170,827				170,827	
D. Total Funding = B + C		170,827				170,827	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		170,827				170,827	
E. Expenditure		-148,039				-148,039	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		22,788				22,788	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRM002 - Malaysia - Seasonal Floods**

Timeframe: 31 Dec 14 to 31 Mar 15

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/12-2015/4	Programme	MDRM002
Budget Timeframe	2014/12-2015/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			170,826			170,826		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	60,000		57,640			57,640	2,360	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	68,500		60,910			60,910	7,590	
Utensils & Tools	11,000						11,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	139,500		118,550			118,550	20,950	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,000		574			574	426	
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000						3,000	
Transport & Vehicles Costs			936			936	-936	
Logistics Services	8,500		11,025			11,025	-2,525	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,500		12,535			12,535	-35	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,600		696			696	3,904	
Total Personnel	4,600		696			696	3,904	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,000		5,965			5,965	-2,965	
Financial Charges	300		1,258			1,258	-958	
Other General Expenses	500						500	
Total General Expenditure	3,800		7,223			7,223	-3,423	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovt	10,426		9,035			9,035	1,391	
Total Indirect Costs	10,426		9,035			9,035	1,391	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	170,826		148,039			148,039	22,787	
VARIANCE (C - D)			22,787			22,787		

Annex 2

RECOVERY PLAN OF ACTION FOR EAST COAST FLOODS OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

Heavy seasonal rain and strong wind affected most parts of Malaysia starting in mid-December 2014 and continued into the first weeks of January. The rain caused severe flooding in the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia – the states of Terengganu, Pahang, and Kelantan. The heavy and prolonged rain also coincided with higher than normal tides, which effectively inhibited flood waters from draining to the sea. At the peak of the flooding, more than 230,000 people were evacuated and at least 17 people have been confirmed dead. There are no estimates of the total number of people affected, but based on the number of displaced it's plausible that between half a million to a million people have been affected, directly or indirectly.

Communities affected by the floods left evacuation centres in January, and schools have reopened. Families whose homes were partially or completely destroyed are either living in tents, temporary shelters or with host families. Communities and local government representatives indicate that they have received sufficient food items and remaining needs are for water, sanitation and shelter, particularly in less accessible areas across the Kelantan River including the Kampung of Keluat, Bahagia and Mambong.

The Malaysian Red Crescent Society is involved in a long term recovery efforts in these states. One of the key intervention methods is the adoptions of villages in affected area for a serviceable humanitarian activities. Primary areas of intervention is the worst effected flood hit areas in Kelantan.

As of 1st June 2015, MRCS continues to operate in the affected areas, providing relief support to affected communities. While the government has announced that the situation is now in a 'recovery phase', some immediate needs still remains especially in critically hit areas such as Kuala Krai.

Longer-term, MRCS plans to do community-based integrated rehabilitation and risk reduction programming in the same communities, including small-scale mitigation, community preparedness, monitoring and early warning, shelter, water and sanitation, health and livelihoods. Existing IFRC approaches such as community based DRR (CBDRR) and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) will be used. For more details, see the Plan of Action.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Assessment of affected areas indicated generally poor hygiene and sanitation conditions. Most of the water and sanitation facilities were badly damaged by the flood waters resulting in questionable quality and quantity of water supply. Many household latrines & bathing facilities were completely or partially destroyed, resulting in villagers resort to open defaecation and open bathing.

Initial rapid needs assessments in early February 2015 identified the following:

Community	Shelter Impact	Water Supply Impact	Sanitation Impact
Kampung Mambong	7/41 HH totally destroyed	Water supply network repaired	31 HH without sanitation
Kampung Bahagia	10/140 HH totally destroyed	Water supply network destroyed, 95% repaired	16 HH without sanitation
Kampung Keluat	20/25 HH totally destroyed	Water supply network destroyed, 75% repaired	20 HH without sanitation
Kampung Aur Duri	10/27 HH totally destroyed	Kampung Kuala Krai water supply network contaminated	13 HH without sanitation
Kampung Dusun Nyior	15/23 HH totally destroyed	Kampung Kuala Krai water supply network contaminated	14 HH without sanitation

Since May 2015 improvements have been noted with the reconnection of government water supplies to Kampung Aur Duri & Dusun Nyior and the reconnection of GFS supplies to Kampung Keluat, Bahagia and Mambong, In addition, installation of temporary community based latrines at all Kampung as part of the emergency response phase has occurred along with some ongoing repair/reconstruction of damaged household latrines. Community latrines in some communities however are showing signs of poor maintenance and are located too far for many villagers to access safely and conveniently. Household level temporary latrines and showering facilities appear to be the most suitable option for the recovery phase.

Water supplies remain unprotected and high risk/unsafe at Kampung Bahagia, Mambong, Keluat and Pahi although these same water supplies were existing before the floods. Most villagers rely on boiling water to render it safe however safe handling and storage of household supplies is variable. Government supplies to Pahi, Aur Duri and Dusun Nyior were noted to be of variable quantity, variable turbidity but bacteriologically safe (villages often turning to other unsafe sources when quantity fails but this is a problem across the Kuala Krai area). The government has an ongoing monitoring program for its supplies.

Debris and rubbish (mineral water bottles, food packaging, scraps of wood/metal) are either dumped in the open and burnt (often only partially), partially buried/burnt or dumped into the river. Piles of debris are often left in the open as villagers have no effective means to dispose or to move these items. This also poses a potential health problem by creating vector breeding locations. Clean-up work in the area will require machinery and coordination with the local waste management agency.

In summary, current needs remain for:

1. The provision of temporary HH latrines with private and safe bathing areas (primarily in conjunction with temporary shelters);
2. The improvement to water supplies where villages remain reliant on unprotected springs or other unsafe sources;
3. The clean-up of debris from the floods, improved site drainage and improved waste management to reduce vector breeding and associated disease risk.
4. A targeted and systematic health and hygiene promotion program, utilising trained local volunteers, in all areas to improve/reinforce personal/community hygiene, household water treatment and safe storage (HHWTSS) and environmental sanitation. This will be highly beneficial in reducing the risk of disease in affected communities. This activity should coincide with necessary distribution of hygiene kits, HHWTSS materials (e.g water collection and storage containers), waste bins and abate/methoprene sachets as required.

**** Integrated assessment – will also need to include findings from shelter & DRR assessments***

OBJECTIVES

- a. Provide temporary or Transitional Shelter for communities affected by the December 2014 Floods in Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang
- b. Improve health and restore dignity of the target population through access to adequate safe water, safe sanitation, vector control, waste management, hygiene and health promotion interventions. Minimize the impact of disaster on livelihood in the affected areas. (Cash Grants)
- c. Support the branch development and the capacity building of the national society in the context of partnership rehabilitation and recovery projects.
- d. Enhance preparedness and response capacities of affected communities via DRR endorsed projects
- e. Enhance preparedness and response capacities of the MRCS Branches

THE PROPOSED STRATEGY

The communities targeted for this recovery response comprise of small traders, rubber tappers, fishermen and carpenters. Every household in our targeted area has been affected in one way or another. Assets have been washed away by the flood waters leaving the targeted communities with completely destroyed or damaged homes, challenging livelihoods and increasing debt.

In addition, the Malaysian floods have bared the vulnerability of MRCS's especially the Kelantan branch's capacity to respond during the emergency. This invention will provide the necessary provisions for IFRC to work on the development of the MRCS local branches and in a longer term approach, the overall development of MRCS' capacity as a national society.

Outcome 1: To support MRCS's flood operation with provision of temporary shelters, reducing the risk of water & sanitation related diseases through provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and appropriate health and hygiene promotion activities and cash assistance as part of recovery and preparedness response, to the targeted families.

- **Shelter assistance:** MRCS will work with the communities and local, state and federal authorities to identify coordinated and appropriate shelter solutions to families whose houses have been destroyed as well as repair assistance for damaged houses. These intervention will be contingent upon indications from the government on their longer-term strategy that can then be complemented. The proposed intervention would be the provision of temporary shelters to the identified households within the scope of MRCS adopted villages.
- **Cash Grant:** To assist with conditional and unconditional cash payment to affected families to recover from the floods. The cash grant is design to provide relief to the most vulnerable households in MRCS' adopted villages as means relief and recovery. Part of the cash payments would include conditional options for households to focus on latrine building and repairs of damaged homes.
- **Health & WatSan:** To improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities, environmental sanitation (debris cleaning, vector control, waste management and drainage), as well as promote proper sanitation practice, hygiene and health knowledge and behaviour. Involvement of MRCS volunteers, community (including community leaders and water committee) and close coordination with government will be needed for successful implementation of the recovery plan. In addition, actions also planned around strengthening the National Society capacity for future Health and WatSan responses.

Outcome 2: To increase resilience of communities affected by disaster through risk reduction interventions.

- **Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness:** To develop locally appropriate and locally owned strategies for preparedness and risk reduction, including small scale mitigation, training of community volunteers in first aid and the establishment or improvement of flood monitoring linked to early warning systems. The approach will utilize existing IFRC knowledge and experience in community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programming.

Outcome 3: To support the branch development and the capacity building of the national society

- **MRCS branch development:** To develop respective MRCS branch's disaster response and disaster preparedness capacity. This intervention wholly will focus on IFRC's objective on national society development on key areas such as development of Disaster Response and Disaster Preparedness strategies. Notwithstanding IFRC's objective in National Society capacity building where is needed.

The Plan of Action for East Coast Flood Operation has been revised to address the recovery needs of the 2014 flood-affected population, targeting the states of Kelantan, Pahang and Terengganu. The PoA was developed based on the needs from the post flood assessment in the affected areas, and in consideration of the development of MRCS's capacity in emergency response and preparedness.

DETAILED PLAN

Outcome 1: To support MRCS's flood operation with provision of temporary shelters, WASH and recovery cash assistance to the targeted families as part of recovery and preparedness response.											
Output 1.1: Temporary shelter needs for 50 affected families are met.											
Indicator 1.1a: Number of families received temporary shelter with latrine facility											
Activities planned	Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Remark
1.1.1 Beneficiary selection process		X	X								
1.1.2 Conduct local procurement of shelter materials (including latrine material)		X									
1.1.3 Provide orientation on temporary shelter construction (with latrine facility) for the target families		X	X								Includes associated earthworks and drainage improvement.
1.1.4 Monitor and report on the progress			X	X							
1.1.5 Clearance of debris in Kuala Krai				X							
Output 1.2: Recovery cash assistance provided to 200 affected families.											
Indicator 1.2a: Number of families received recovery cash assistance											
Activities planned	Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Remark
1.2.1 Conduct detailed assessment for cash assistance		X									
1.2.2 Beneficiary selection process		X									
1.2.3 Establish cash distribution mechanism		X	X								
1.2.4 Distribution of cash grant (also inform of partial conditional usage)			X		X						
1.2.5 Monitor and report on the progress					X						
Output 1.3: Improved access to safe water, sanitation facilities, waste management and drainage											
Indicator 1.3a: % of households with access to safe water and sanitation facilities											
Indicator 1.3b: Number of households involved in environmental sanitation activities											
Activities planned	Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Remark
1.3.1 Identify selected villages for priority WatSan interventions		X	X								
1.3.2 Install appropriate treatment unit for bore at selected villages				X							Kampung Pahi – in line with ManPack plus elevated storage tanks/taps – target 17 HH
1.3.3 <i>Spring Protection Project Phase 1</i> – Site selection, mapping, design & BoQ					X						Kampung Bahagia or Mambong
1.3.4 <i>Spring protection project phase 2</i> – Implementation					X	X	X				Target 70 HH
1.3.5 Establishment of bore supply (out of flood zone) at selected villages					X						Kampung Keluat storage to supplement unprotected spring supply (25 HH) – treatment & storage component to be determined following details of raw water quality.

Outcome 2: To increase resilience of communities affected by disaster through risk reduction interventions.											
Output 2.1: Disaster preparedness measures are taken at the community level in 3 villages											
Indicator 2.1a: Number of staff and volunteers trained in DRR											
Indicator 2.1b: Number of people involved in CBDRR activities											
Activities planned	Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Remark
2.1.1 MRCS DRR strategic approach workshop					X	X					
2.1.2 DRR training for staff and volunteers of MRCS					X	X	X				
2.1.3 CBDRR field session							X	X			
2.1.4 Implement CBDRR activities in target villages with participation of government agencies and communities							X	X	X		
2.1.5 Establish community-level feedback and early warning system							X	X	X		
2.1.6 Procurement of 7 Rescue Boats for villages and 1 Speedboat for MRCS Branch				X	X						This will be used by MRCS Branch and 7 villages in Kelantan and Terengganu
2.1.7 Monitor and report on the progress							X	X	X		

Outcome 3: To support the branch development and the capacity building of the national society											
Output 3.1: Service delivery, response capacity and institutional preparedness of the MRCS's KB branch is improved.											
Indicator 3.1a: Number of trained staff and volunteers recruited in the RDRT roster											
Indicator 3.1b: Number of staff and volunteers provided with capacity building opportunities											
Indicator 3.1c: % increase of preparedness stock (baseline needed)											
Activities planned	Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Remark
3.1.1 Provide opportunity for MRCS staff or volunteers to participate in RDRT training					X						
3.1.2 Organize lesson learnt workshop							X	X			
3.1.3 Development of volunteers in local branches							X	X			
3.1.4 Organize CBDRR training staff and volunteers											
3.1.5 Procurement of DP assets/Preparedness Stock											
3.1.6 Organize national CBHFA and EVC training of trainers (TOT) (including Manuals)				X	X						
3.1.7 Boats Handling training for branch volunteers from Kelantan and Terengganu						X	X				
3.1.8 Purchase CBT Kits to allow ongoing assessment of water quality					X						
3.1.9 National WatSan Training						X					

3.1.10 Test, reconcile and restock Kit 5		X	X							
3.1.11 Organize national CBHFA and ECV training of trainers (TOT) (including manuals				X	X					
3.1.12 Adapt and translate HHWTSS in Emergencies document for use in health promotion activities				X	X					
3.1.13 Purchase 3 x ManPack water treatment units for pre-deployment with MRCS			X							
3.1.14 Monitor and report the progress					X	X	X	X		