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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Myanmar: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRMM006	Glide n° FL-2015-000080-MMR & FL-2015-000089-MMR
Date of issue: 4 August 2015	Date of disaster: 30 July 2015
Operation manager: Araceli Lloret, IFRC DM/DRR delegate	Expected timeframe: 3 months Expected end date: 3 November 2015
DREF allocated: CHF 298,472	
Number of people affected: 89,107 people	Number of people to be assisted: 34,255 people (6,928 households)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS): 30,000 active volunteers, 321 staff, 334 branches	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant): IFRC, ICRC, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN OCHA, World Vision, UNICEF, WFP	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains have caused floods and landslides in several parts of Myanmar during the last two weeks of July. Cyclone Komen, which made landfall in Bangladesh on 30 July after sitting off the coast of Western Myanmar for several days, brought intensified winds and further heavy rains, which resulted in more floods and landslides in several states and regions in Western and Northern Myanmar. According to available data from Myanmar Red Cross Society branches in the affected areas, as of 2 August, a total of 89,107 persons from 16,386 households have been affected by the flooding and landslides. A total of 27 fatalities and 26 injuries have also been reported. Communications and transportation infrastructure have been impacted, and flood waters have not receded in many areas – these factors combined mean that it is still difficult to access areas and information remains scarce. Meanwhile current weather forecasts are predicting that rain will continue for several more days, which could result in further flooding. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, flooding has inundated nearly 400,000 acres of farmland, destroyed 30,000 acres and damaged more than 73,000 acres.

Different government agencies have reported various amounts of people affected across Sagaing, Kachin, Shan, Mandalay, Chin, Rakhine, Kayin, Mon, Bago, Magway, Ayeyarwady and Yangon States and Regions. Exact information for the three of the worst affected states - Rakhine, Chin and Magway – is still very limited. Figures could increase significantly in the coming days as assessment teams access more areas and further information becomes available. According to government sources, at least 27 people have been killed by the floods in July, but we expect this figure to rise as more information becomes available.

On 31 July, the President issued a statement declaring natural disaster zones in Chin and Rakhine states and in the Sagaing and Magway regions, stating “the following regions which are hugely affected by natural disasters and have challenges for rapid restoration to normality, are announced as natural disaster zones (1) Chin State, (2) Sagaing Region, (3) Magway Region and (4) Rakhine State.”

Sagaing Region

Floods have affected many parts of Sagaing Region. According to data collected during the inter-agency assessment, which included UNICEF, OCHA, WFP¹, World Vision and MRCS, conducted from 22 to 26 July, approximately 26,200 people have been affected by the floods in Kaw Lin, Kanbalu and Kyune Hla Townships. According to the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), a further 25,000 people are estimated to be affected across an additional nine townships. Over 40,000 hectares of agricultural land was flooded and most food stocks in Kaw Lin damaged. As of 26 July, water had receded in most areas, but many villages in the northern part of Kanbalu township and paddy fields in Kaw Lin remain flooded.

Updated information collected by MRCS on 2 August revealed the situation in Kawlin, Minkin and Kambalu is now stable. Water levels are going down and some people are returning to their houses. In these villages, communal water ponds, which constitutes the main water sources of the population, have been contaminated. In Kawlin township, 17 villages (with estimated population of 17,000 people) remain under water.

The latest information from Kalay township is of flooding, due to water released from the nearby dam once it reached capacity. The whole town is reported to be completely flooded. People have been evacuated and took refuge in schools or in areas of higher grounds. More than 7,000 people are estimated to be affected in Kalay.

Kachin State

As of 30 July, authorities in Mogaung township reported that most of those displaced by the floods have returned home. Patients that were relocated from the hospital due to the floods have been admitted back to the State Hospital as waters receded. International organizations in Kachin are providing assistance to flood affected families at the request of the state authorities. MRCS is coordinating with these organisations and will provide hygiene kits to compliment the water and sanitation activities of other agencies. Following a request from RRD, WFP is planning to distribute food assistance sufficient for 15 days to 4,777 affected people.

Chin State

In the southern part of Chin State, as of 2 August, it is estimated that 2,683 people have been affected and that 246 houses have been destroyed. Landslides have been widespread, caused by flash floods, and road access has been cut off in some areas. The six Townships of Paletwa, Sarme, Matupi, Razwar, Kanpatlet and Matupi were particularly hit by the disaster. In Hakha city, more than 1,000 people were displaced and evacuated to five main temporary sites (stadium, church and schools). There are high risks of further landslides from Yon mountain which surrounds the city, and people are afraid to stay in their houses due to this continued risk.

The road from Falam to Hakha is blocked and inaccessible. Some MRCS staff were blocked while travelling from Falam to Hakha. Indications are that supplies of rice in these inaccessible areas are sufficient for just five to seven days. By 31 July the price of a 50kg rice packet had almost tripled in cost in Hakha (increased to 80,000-90,000 MMK from the usual 30,000-35,000 MMK). The access to the market is hampered because of the road condition. Transportation and communication is still very limited. It is not clear whether banks will be able to resume activity soon. The army and police have available stocks of rice in the area and local government have distributed some rice rations. However, quantities are not sufficient to meet needs.

Rakhine State

The tropical storm TWO, which later intensified to Cyclone Komen, was off the coast of the northern most part of Rakhine for several days caused heavy rains and strong winds in the state, disrupting transportation, electricity and communications and flooding several townships. As per data collected on 2 August for Sittwe, Mingbya, Myauk Oo, Kyauktaw, Ponna Kyun, Maung Daw, Butheetaung townships, 4,868 households have lost their houses and many people remain displaced in evacuation sites.

In Minbya, the hospital has temporarily moved to the Da Min Kha monastery. Flood-affected people have been relocated with host families or in 17 different monasteries. Up to 30 villages were flooded and drinking water ponds have been inundated and are now contaminated. Approximately 2,000 people are in need of assistance, however access to Minbya is limited. The MRCS office building was also flooded.

In Ponna Kyun, 55 houses have suffered damage and people have moved to the monasteries/schools or host families. In Butheetaung the hospital is flooded. Three temporary camps have been opened, two monasteries and one high school. In Maungdaw, five temporary camps (three monasteries, one mosque, one high school) have been opened. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has distributed blankets and mattresses. However, access to Maungdaw in the far north of Rakhine remains difficult. In Mrauk-U, six camps have been opened at monasteries and schools, and the town area is seriously flooded. Road access remains challenging and phone lines have only started working on 1 August.

¹ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) ; UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ; World Food Programme (WFP)

Emergency health care is needed due to the impacts on health infrastructure, especially hospitals. The Ministry of Health (State health director) is requesting partners to deploy mobile health clinics.

A number of humanitarian organizations are present on the ground in Sittwe, Rakhine State, due to the protracted displacement crisis in the area. The government has requested assistance from agencies to conduct joint needs assessments. UN/INGOs are attempting to access the worst affected areas daily, by boat. Roads to most affected townships have been flooded since 28 July. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and MRCS are assessing in Mrauk-U on 2 August, and also attempting to reach Minbya.

Damage to existing internally displaced people (IDP) camps, especially in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships, has also been reported. Agencies who have projects in these camps are gathering further information.

Mandalay Region

Although flooding has occurred, including in Mogok township, the situation is no longer considered serious. MRCS branches have responded to needs.

Magway Region

During the nights of 29 to 30 July, floods affected Pwint Phyu and Sidoktaya townships. Flood-affected people in the area have moved to higher grounds in the villages. Information collected from local branches indicates that three townships are affected: Pwint Phyu, Saku, Sidoktaya. In Pwint Phyu, 156 villages from a total 253 villages have been particularly heavily impacted. About 6,200 people were evacuated from Pwint Phyu township to monasteries and schools, and nine temporary camps are now open. People are still evacuating their homes. Saku monastery has opened one school as shelter and 1,300 people are located there. In Sidoktaya 1,350 people moved to the school to seek shelter. Access to affected villages in Saku remains very challenging, so information is scarce.

Table with a summary of affected people according to information collected by MRCS throughout the country:

No	State/ Region	Affected	Death	Injuries
1	Rakine	8,036	2	14
2	Sagaing	61,208	10	0
3	Magway	4,753	4	0
4	Chin	2,153	0	0
5	Mandalay	703	11	4
6	Kayin	6,193	0	0
7	Mon	2,539	0	0
8	Ayeyarwady	58	0	0
9	Kachin	2,049	0	0
10	Bago (West)	1,415	0	8
Total:		89,107	27	26

Note – the situation is dynamic, and information from some areas remains scarce, so it is expected that these numbers may increase.

Summary of the current response

Local authorities, the Union Government, the military, as well as the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and local civil society organizations have responded to the situation, carrying out rescue operations and providing food, water, blankets, clothes, medical care and other basic necessities to those affected. Populations have evacuated to higher ground and to temporary sites, including monasteries and schools. Authorities are also leading clean-up efforts, including disinfecting water sources.

MRCS volunteers in branches throughout the affected areas have been active since the beginning of the disaster. This has included assisting evacuation of affected households to temporary sites and higher ground, in conjunction with local authorities and RRD. Distributions of relief items from existing stocks have been made in a number of locations. However, the impact of the additional rains and high winds caused by the passing Cyclone Komen demands a greater response than what capacity the National Society has currently in country, hence the decision to request for initial

support from DREF. With the situation worsening, an emergency appeal is being prepared and will be launched in the coming days.

MRCS Emergency Operation Center (EOC) has been activated for this response on 30 July. MRCS staff – from multiple departments but coordinated by the disaster management (DM) department - are working from the EOC in the national headquarters (NHQ) in Yangon, supported by IFRC delegates. The EOC is not 24 hours operational but many of MRCS staff and volunteers in Yangon are receiving and collating information round the clock.

MRCS and IFRC are closely coordinating efforts with local authorities (especially RRD), UNOCHA and other humanitarian organizations in the affected townships and at Yangon level. In Rakhine State, ICRC has a strong operational presence, and is working with MRCS on the ground to plan further response activities.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has called for a meeting on 3 August. The meeting is an opportunity to discuss the current flooding situation in Myanmar, levels of emergency preparedness, current response, and planned next steps. In Rakhine, coordination meetings organized by local authorities (State Health Department) and UN OCHA have been organized on daily basis since Friday 31 July.

Movement Coordination

MRCS, IFRC, ICRC and American Red Cross held a joint meeting on 31 July 31, and subsequent daily meetings from that point on. Since then updated information collected by MRCS at branch level has been collated and shared on daily basis with all partners (and externally with OCHA). Additionally it is expected that ICRC will take a leading role in supporting MRCS to respond in Rakhine State, including provision of bilateral funding and joint implementation of some response activities (e.g. water and sanitation,).

MRCS DM coordinator from NHQ in Nay Pyi Taw has been deployed to Sagaing to support the local Red Cross branch. In Rakhine, MRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been jointly working and closely coordinating internally (with daily meetings) as well as with non-Red Cross partners. ICRC has also deployed additional staff and resources to support with the flood response.

Partner National Societies present in Myanmar are also expected to further support MRCS response plan with funds and their existing capacity in Myanmar. Response plans and bilateral support will be drafted and made available at a later date.

Coordination with other stakeholders

MRCS and IFRC have been regularly sharing information and updates with RRD and UNOCHA. OCHA confirmed that they will be considering the MRCS data while triangulating figures of affected and needs. At the township and state level, MRCS are regularly working in coordination with the local authorities especially General Administration Department (GAD). At the same time, MRCS has been receiving updates from OCHA, WASH² and Health clusters and RRD. Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has been sharing regular weather updates with MRCS. IFRC attends the meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in both Yangon and also Sittwe.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

As per assessment information, approximately 89,107 people have been affected by flash floods, flooding and landslides in several parts of Myanmar. The most urgent needs identified relate to the displacement of people in temporary shelters, such as household items (e.g. blankets, clothes, hygiene items), clean drinking water, medical care and other basic assistance. The situation in the temporary sites sheltering people is changing on a daily basis, as people may prefer to return to their homes to recover belongings and look after their livestock and fields as and when flood waters recede. Note that there is no need for MRCS to provide temporary shelter, as this is being handled centrally by the authorities.

Even once affected populations are able to leave the temporary sites, many families have had their homes destroyed or severely damaged, and will require emergency shelter materials (e.g. tarpaulins) and other non-food items (NFI).

Contamination of water sources is also an issue in many places, especially due to the reliance on community water ponds in many villages in these areas. Water purification tablets will be required, and it is possible that emergency provision of water will be required in selected locations. Access to health care has been affected in some townships, and in Rakhine State in particular this is a concern due to the limited existing capacity of the health system.

² Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH)

In Chin State, concerns of possible food shortages, especially in the city of Hakha, means that short-term food assistance is needed, especially in hard to reach areas. Thus for Hakha the response will include emergency food assistance, for the 1,000 people displaced (estimated as 200 families).

Due to the likely issues related to water and sanitation, and possible public health problems as a result, key messages related to hygiene promotion and health education need to be reinforced with affected communities (e.g. – safe household level water treatment).

The MRCS response through this DREF will therefore be mainly focused on distributing NFIs in Rakhine, Magway and Sagaing, and food and NFIs in Chin State. In Rakhine State, MRCS and its partners have agreed to provide mobile health clinics (possibly in Mrauk-U and/or Minbya townships) and will work towards providing safe water sources, as well as distributing relief household items (NFIs). The health work is actually a re-deployment of existing project resources; while for water and sanitation activities, ICRC will support MRCS directly in Rakhine, with both funding and technical support.

Ten townships have been prioritized by MRCS, based loosely on the following criteria: guidance/requests from authorities; severity of impact; townships where other humanitarian organizations do not have existing operations; townships where MRCS has existing operations/capacity. These criteria have guided the selection of the townships shown in the table below.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The disaster-affected population's survival and immediate needs are met through the provision of non-food items for 6,928 households and food items for 200 households (HH).

Myanmar Red Cross Society					
Distribution Plan for Affected Areas – NFIs / Food					
No	Townships	# affected HH	Distribution plan		
			Hygiene Kits	Family Kits	Rice bag 25 kg
1	Butheetaung (Rakhine)	191	191	19	
2	Kyauktaw (Rakhine)	500	500	50	
3	Maungtaw (Rakhine)	276	276	25	
4	Ponnakyun (Rakhine)	55	55	6	
5	Minbya (Rakhine)	169	169	50	
6	Myauk-Oo (Rakhine)	229	229	20	
7	Kawlin (Sagaing)	2,308	2,308	100	
8	Kale (Sagaing)	1,500	1,500	60	
9	Pwint Phyu (Magway)	1,500	1,500	100	
10	Hakha (Chin)	200	200	20	200
Total		6,928	6,928	450	200

Proposed strategy

With assistance from the IFRC country office, MRCS will provide NFIs (hygiene kits and family kits) to the most severely affected communities in ten townships across Rakhine, Magway, Sagaing and Chin State to 6,928 households, mainly families currently relocated in temporary sites (schools, monasteries, churches) and will provide emergency food assistance to 200 households at risk of food shortages in Chin State.

The composition of the hygiene kit and the family kit are as follows:

Hygiene kit composition:

No	Item Description	Quantity
1	Bucket 20-litres with tap (MRCS Logo)	1 pc
2	Bucket with cover, 5 gallon (MRCS Logo)	1 pc
3	Nail Clipper 3"	1 pc
4	Sanitary Napkin	2 pkts
5	Tooth Brush, For Adult	5 pcs
6	Tooth Paste , 160gm	5 pcs
7	Towel (34 cm x 73 cm), cotton	5 pcs
8	Bath Soap	5 pcs
9	Soap Cup	5 pcs
10	Laundry Soap	5 pcs
11	Tissue	5 roll
12	Detergent Powder	1 pkt
13	Shampoo	1 btl
14	Plastic Cup for drinking (Plastics Mug with Handle)	2 pcs
15	Hair Brush or Comb (Local) (Size –M)	1 pc
16	Mirror with hanger (Size-M)	1 pc
17	Water Purification Tablet	3 strips
18	Disposable Razor	5 pcs

Family kit composition:

No	Items Description	Quantity/Kit
1	Male Longyi	1 Pc
2	Female Longyi	1 Pc
3	Boy Shirt	1 Pc
4	Boy Short Pant	1 Pc
5	Girl Skirt	1 Pc
6	Girl Blouse	1 Pc
7	Nylon Rope	1 Pc
8	Hammer (0.75Kg/pcs)	1 Pc
9	Mosquito Net	1 Pc
10	Blanket	2 Pcs
11	Tarpaulin 4 x 6 m	2 Pcs
12	Kitchen Set; 1. Plastics Mug = 4 Pcs 2. Plastics Plate = 4 Pcs 3. Spoon(Steel) = 4 Pcs 4. Cooking Pot 9" = 1 Pcs 5. Cooking Pot 10" = 1 Pcs	1 Set
13	Plastic Container Box , (Size 23" x 18" x 14")	1 Pcs

Nearly all relief items are part of existing MRCS disaster preparedness (DP) stock and are starting to be dispatched to the affected locations – although in some location stocks are already in situ. The funds provided by DREF will be used to replenish the DP stock. Stock from the warehouses in Saigaing, Magway, Mandalay, Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Pyay Regions and Kayin, Mon, Kachin, Rakhine States and the MRCS's central warehouse in Yangon are to be directly transported to the nine townships affected, where township Red Cross volunteers are receiving the items.

Beneficiary selection will be conducted in close cooperation with the local authorities, and priority will be given to affected families who are presently living in the temporary sites (schools, monasteries, churches), or whose house has been damaged or destroyed. Family kits will be provided to families whose houses were fully destroyed. Food will be provided in Hakha, Chin State, to the families who lost their houses in landslides and are displaced.

Operational support services

Human resources

The MRCS DM department (20 staff) will lead the response operation. The coordination with logistics, health, organizational development (OD), restoring family links (RFL), finance departments is done at all levels of the National Society with relevant staff.

A total of 341 MRCS volunteers have been mobilized and are involved in relief distributions, administering first aid, search and rescue, RFL and psychosocial support. This DREF will support the 40 volunteers which are part of the National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) who will directly be involved in the distribution activities.

Logistics and supply chain

Implementation of activities in areas of intervention will rely on existing logistics capacity of MRCS in country. The procurement of NFI (DP replenishment) and food items will be done according to procurement plan:

- Rice will be procured locally in regions of intervention;
- Hygiene kits will be procured with the support of IFRC logistics unit, based in Kuala Lumpur;
- Components of family kits which are standard (mosquito nets, blankets, tarpaulins) will be procured with the support of the logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. Other items will be procured locally.

Warehousing capacity is sufficient for current plan and will not require additional capacity. All transportation needs, both for relief items and staff, will be handled with MRCS current vehicle fleet or, when needed, with public transportation systems.

Security

The present monsoon season with accompanying heavy rains has resulted in floods and landslides in various parts of the country. The Security Operations Centre DSS Myanmar (UN) is warning that present weather phenomenon is expected to remain the same over the next few days, with heavy rains, strong winds and scattered thunderstorms in various parts of the country. There is therefore an increase in road hazards due to surface floods and landslides generally, as well as increase in hazards associated with boat travel.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC DM/DRR delegate will be responsible for managing the budget, and will support MRCS with their financial management (through provision of regular working advances). The Deputy-Director of MRCS DM department will be responsible for daily operations, including authorizing expenditures. Funds will be transferred by MRCS NHQ to the bank accounts of the respective state MRCS branches.

Existing MRCS policies for volunteer management, HR and administration will guide this operation, under the oversight of the MRCS Deputy SG for Support Services.

(see attached budget)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: While a total of to 89,107 people have been identified as being in need of assistance across the country, approximately 34,640 people (6,928 households) have been identified in the areas of intervention of MRCS (Rakhine, Sagaing, Magway and Chin).

Population to be assisted: MRCS is aiming at providing assistance to a total of 450 households (HH) with family kits in specific areas. This amount was based the estimation of the most affected. Where possible other areas will be covered by non-Movement actors. In Rakhine state 226 HH will receive assistance, 100 HH in Sagaing, 100 HH in Magway and 24 HH in Chin state.

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met																	
Output 1.1 Essential household items (EHI)/non-food items (NFI) are provided to the target population.																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.		x															
Set clear beneficiary selection criteria and define distribution protocols.		x															
Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to communities.			x	x	x	x	x										
Support Red Cross volunteers and beneficiaries in relief assistance activities.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Develop a plan for follow-up action							x										

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: A total of 1,700 families (8,500 people) were identified as needing food assistance in the areas assessed by MRCS.

Population to be assisted: MRCS will seek to support 200 households with distribution of rice according to the request of the government. Other actors and the government are drafting plans of assistance to the remaining affected population. The distribution will consist of a one-time distribution of 25kg bag of rice per affected family for the time being.

Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met																	
Output 1.1 Appropriate food rations are distributed to vulnerable households (where markets cannot meet need) (no full basket will be distributed only rice)																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance		x															
Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments		x															
Procurement and transport of relief supplies and materials		x	x														
Emergency food assistance distributed		x	x	x													
Monitor the relief activities and provide reporting on distributions				x	x	x											

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: A total of to 89,107 people have been identified as being in need of assistance across the country.

Population to be assisted: MRCS is aiming at providing assistance to a total of 6,928 families with hygiene kits distribution in specific areas, according to its capacity. Where possible other areas will be covered by non-Movement actors. In Rakhine state 1,420 HH will receive assistance, 3,808 HH in Sagaing, 1,500 HH in Magway and 200 H in Chin state.

Outcome 1: 1 Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities																	
Output 1.1 Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population																	
Activities planned	Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.		x															
Procurement and transport of hygiene kits		x	x														
Distribute hygiene kits				x	x	x	x	x	x								
Monitor activities and provide reporting on distributions		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

Contact information

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Click here

1. DREF budget **below** and **map** of the affected area
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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 (NGOs) 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**.

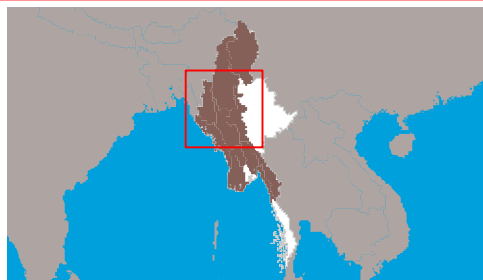
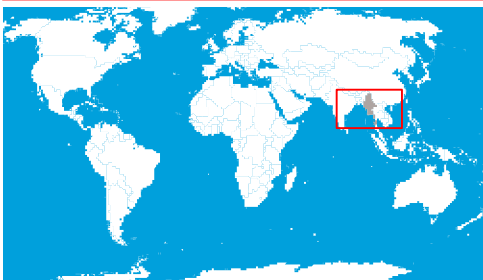
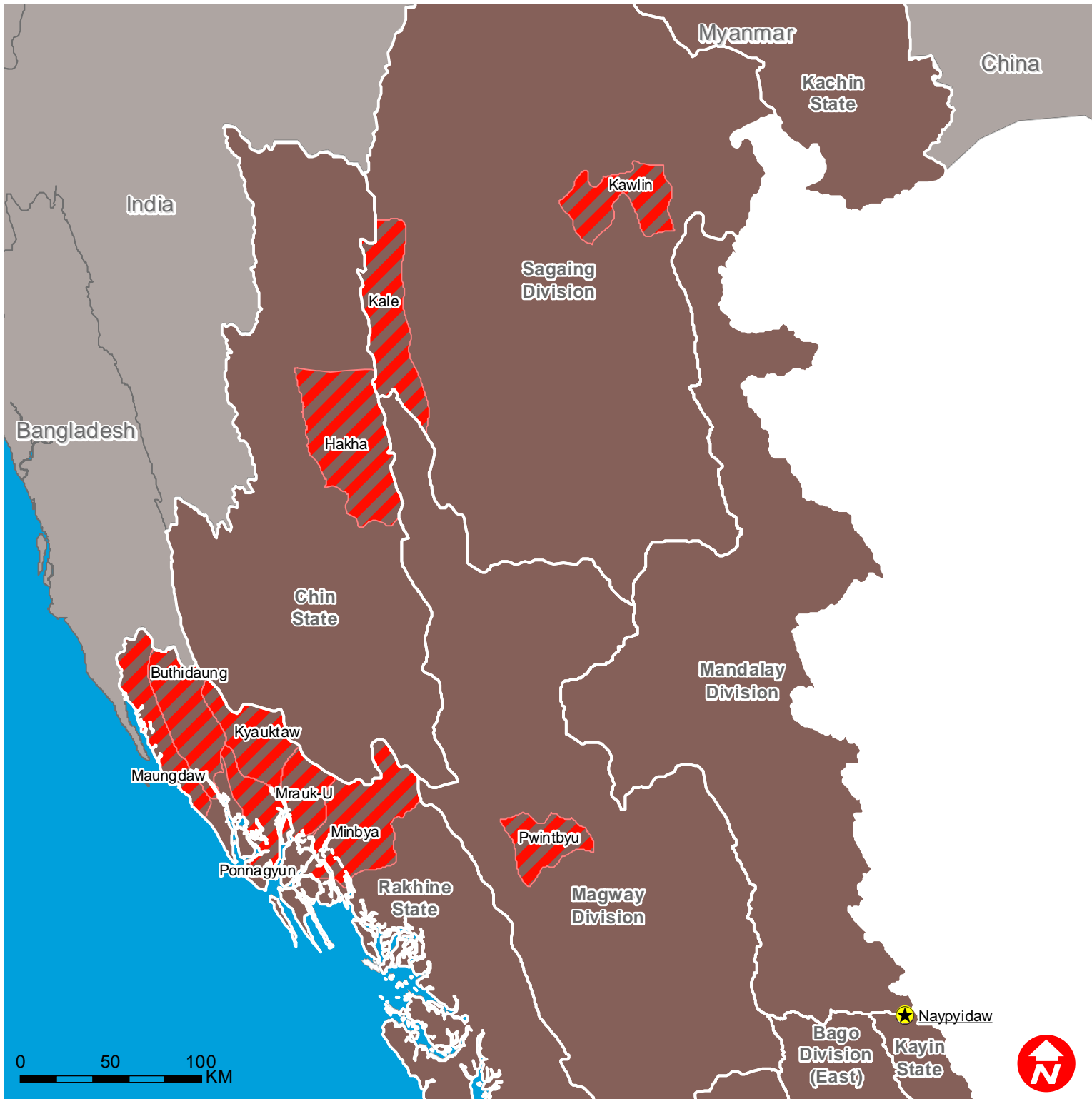
DREF OPERATION**03/08/2015**



MDRMM006 : Myanmar Floods

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Food	7,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	175,000
Other Supplies & Services	38,250
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	220,250
Transport & Vehicle Costs	32,600
Logistics Services	8,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	40,600
National Society Staff	2,000
Volunteers	5,005
Total PERSONNEL	7,005
Travel	11,200
Communications	1,200
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	12,400
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	18,217
Total INDIRECT COSTS	18,217
TOTAL BUDGET	298,472



Myanmar: Floods



-  Targeted townships
-  Affected states/regions