

Emergency appeal operations update

Myanmar: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRMM006	GLIDE n° FL-2015-000080-MMR & FL-2015-000089-MMR
Issue on 29 August 2015 Operations update n° 1	Timeframe covered by this update: 4 to 25 August 2015
Operation start date: 11 August 2015	Operation end date: 31 August 2016 (12 months)
Appeal budget: CHF 3,891,747 DREF allocated: CHF 298,478	Appeal coverage¹: CHF 2,120,749 (54.5%) Funding gap: CHF 1,770,999 Click here for donor response
N° of people being assisted (<i>revised</i>): 55,665 people (11,133 households)	
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has 30,000 active volunteers and 321 staff in its headquarters and 334 branches.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC and a number of Partner National Societies (PNS) are supporting MRCS in its response. PNS supporting the response in-country are American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government ministries and agencies: Including the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Emergency Operations Centre • Technical clusters: Shelter/NFI/CCCM, WASH & Health • UN agencies: Including the UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Activities (UN OCHA), UN World Food Programme (WFP), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and UN Population Fund (UNFPA) • International organizations & NGOs: Including International Organization for Migration, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children 	

Appeal history:

- 11 August 2015: An [Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on a preliminary basis for CHF 3,891,747 to support 58,000 people (some 11,600 households) over a period of 12 months.
- 4 August 2015: A [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) of CHF 298,471 was allocated to support the National Society in its initial response.



One of the beneficiaries receiving the non-food relief items provided by MRCS in Sagaing. Photo: MRCS.

¹ Hard and soft pledges, and in-kind donations.

Summary: Since mid-July 2015, torrential rains in Myanmar have caused floods and landslides that have resulted in loss of lives, widespread displacement and loss of livelihoods. Further, Cyclone Komen, which eventually made landfall in Bangladesh, was sitting off the coast of western Myanmar bringing with it strong winds and further heavy rains, worsening the situation in parts of Myanmar. Of the 14 states in Myanmar, 12 have been severely affected. As of 20 August, the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) reports that over 1,615,000 people have been severely affected by floods and landslides in July and August. This includes a cumulative number of 384,905 households that have been, or remain, temporarily displaced during this period. The government estimates that over 1.4 million acres of farmland have been inundated from June to August, destroying more than 667,000 acres of crops and significant damage to livestock, causing food insecurity amongst the population. While floods have receded in some areas and people have started to return to their homes, some still remain in evacuation centres. Though communications have been re-established, few affected areas remain cut-off as they are affected by flood waters flowing south. Further, access to remote areas is still limited due to mud and sediments, hampering assessments and relief efforts.



Relief items being transported via the river in Sagaing.
Photo: MRCS.

The needs of the affected population in different areas are varied, but most of the affected families' needs include food, water and sanitation, access to health care, non-food items, and temporary shelter. Restoring livelihoods is identified as another priority need as the floods hit during the planting season which is usually the primary source of income for the affected families

Local authorities, government of Myanmar, local civil society organizations, national and international non-government organizations, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement are continuously responding to the disaster. The Government continues to lead the emergency response and is providing guidance to ensure that recovery planning lays the foundation for longer term development. The government formed a Recovery Coordination Committee on 10 August to develop a recovery action plan that covers both early and long-term recovery activities.

Situation: An evolving disaster

- Taking in consideration the duration and evolution of this disaster, coupled with the distinct geography and topography of the disaster, the pattern of affected states/regions have had a clear influence on the level of impact, consequences and needs originated by the torrential rains.
- In upper and central Myanmar, there were torrential rains since 16 July. This brought exacerbated by Cyclone Komen on 30 July, widespread devastation. In areas such as Rakhine, Magway, Sagaing and Chin, , flash floods, floods and landslides destroyed houses, roads, bridges and public buildings and left being vast areas of agriculture land covered in silt and mud once the waters receded. This was particularly the case in the townships located in valleys or surrounded by mountains
- On the other hand, in the Delta area (Ayeyarwaddy Region) the disaster scene is utterly different. This area was hit only days after the heavy rains occurred in upper Myanmar. Water moved slowly but towards the south, swelling rivers and inundating plains of the Delta. In this area, the people had to evacuate as the water level was rising and they are currently compelled to stay on higher grounds until water recedes. Consequently, in the Ayeyarwaddy Region, the destruction of houses and infrastructure is less significant than other areas of the country. It remains a fact that in many areas the water is still inundating the farmlands which will have a negative impact on people's livelihood as we are currently in the critical planting period.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination:

The MRCS, IFRC, ICRC and American Red Cross held a joint meeting on 31 July 2015 to collectively discuss strategies on how to address the ongoing situation. Movement partners have since been in constant

communication to share collected information, strategies and to determine geographical areas of operations. ICRC is the lead support to MRCS for all its work in Rakhine as they already have presence in the area.

The IFRC country delegation and the MRCS also set up and operation cell in Yangon MRCS office to coordinate the planning and implementation of programmes. Daily meetings are held between IFRC and heads of service departments of the MRCS to provide briefings on the situation in the field and to discuss latest developments in the operations. The flood operations cell is also supporting the coordination with partner national societies including Danish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent who are supporting MRCS for the flood response through a bilateral partnership. An American Red Cross delegate is supporting the flood operations cell with coordination, analysis and attending cash working group meetings.

The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia also facilitates updates on MRCS's response and planned activities to Movement partners. Further, the zone office also facilitates deployment of experts for surge capacity to support the operation. Movement partners such as the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross and Qatar Red Cross have also supported this operation.

Hard pledges from Movement partners have been received from Canadian Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

Coordinating with authorities:

At the township and state level, MRCS is regularly working in coordination with the local authorities such as the General Administration Department (GAD) and other agencies providing support to the affected population. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has been sharing regular weather updates with MRCS – which supports the operations team to tracking potential flooding in the southern areas of the country. MRCS is also in coordination with the RRD of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, and the National EOC.

MRCS has sent a liaison officer to the National EOC to coordinate with RRD, and officers from UN OCHA, Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), Japan International Cooperation Agency and some other international NGOs. Various ministries, national and international humanitarian organizations are providing information about their responses and needs assessment to the national EOC. The national EOC team is coordinating the response and early recovery including information dissemination, communication, mapping, and distribution of relief goods based on the information received from various government departments.

Inter-agency coordination:

MRCS and IFRC has been receiving and providing assessment information and operational updates from UN OCHA, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Health clusters, as well as the RRD. The amount of distributed items and the number of people reached helps in ensuring there is no duplication between various agencies.

IFRC attends the meetings with the various clusters, the Inter-Cluster Coordinating Group (ICCG) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Sittwe. The IFRC DM Adviser and American Red Cross delegate worked with other participants of the Cash Transfer working group to develop guidance for calculating amount/size of a multi-purpose cash grant for flooded affected people. The cash working group is coordinated by UNOCHA. The first joint coordination meeting with donors in Nay Pyi Taw was also attended by IFRC where a first structure for recovery coordination was announced.

The IFRC Head of Delegation (HOD) participated in a high-level assessment visit with United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator to Kale town, one of the most affected communities to observe ongoing relief efforts. The other participants in this visit were government officials, several ambassadors, NGOs and UN staff. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator released a statement that specifically mentioned the work of MRCS. At the request of the HCT, MRCS President Dr. Tha Hla Shwe participated in the extended meeting of the HCT on 15 August 2015 after which he was invited, together with UN Senior Advisor on Peace Building, Recovery and Development, WFP Country Director and Representative, UNICEF Country Representative, UNOCHA Deputy Head of Office, UNOCHA Senior National Coordination Officer, UNHCR Country Representative, Save the Children Country Director, Australian Ambassador, to join UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordination to Rakhine State to oversee the overall situation of the affected people.

Shelter cluster coordination:

IFRC is providing support to coordination of shelter activities in the flood affected areas where the UNHCR led National shelter cluster is not present. These areas (outside of Rakhine state) include: Chin, Sagaing, Magway, Bago, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyarwady. Two coordinators have been deployed for 6 weeks and 4 months respectively and are housed in the IFRC office. They are conducting shelter partner coordination meetings, harmonising assistance packages, establishing standards, undertaking mapping of partners areas of operation, commitments and gap analysis, attending cross sectorial meetings and developing response strategy. Field investigations of damage and identification of cluster partners by one of the coordinators is underway in the Kale area of Sagaing.

Operational implementation

Overview

To date, MRCS has been the most important provider of humanitarian assistance in the country during the floods response. Thanks to its country-wide network of branches and volunteers, in addition to disaster preparedness stocks strategically positioned across the country, MRCS is best placed to provide immediate assistance to the flood-affected people. From the onset of this disaster until date, MRCS has distributed essential relief items to a total of 55,665 people (11,133 households). As the situation evolved and more communities became affected by the floods, MRCS chose to widen its initial targeted geographical areas of intervention during the relief phase of the response. Hence, MRCS assisted people living in 110 different townships located across 12 States/ Regions of Myanmar. The emergency appeal even supported the distribution of NFI in Rakhine State, where MRCS with additional support from ICRC was able to reach 2,158 families.



MRCS local volunteers distributing hygiene kits to flood affected people in Aye Thar Yar village. Photo: FINRC/Emil Helotie.

As soon as the flooding started, MRCS mobilized their respective departments to rescue and evacuate residents. Additionally, MRCS' volunteers have been involved not only 'during' but also 'before' the disaster by disseminating timely Early Warning Alerts (EWA), communicating to the communities the meteorological updates and prompting early action by using the EW equipment available in the branches. The well-established linkages between the DMH (Department of Meteorology and Hydrology) and the MRCS at central and local level proved instrumental in this phase.

In townships across the country, MRCS volunteers have been the first responders to provide early warnings to communities and to facilitate evacuations. MRCS volunteers also provided first aid and psychosocial support to the affected families. In total, the MRCS have supported the evacuation of almost 380,000 people. MRCS then mobilized teams to conduct assessments, while other teams were mobilized as well as to provide food, water and essential non-food items to the affected population.

Quality programming	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Output 1.1: Needs assessments are conducted and response plans updated according to findings
	Output 1.2: Additional assistance is considered where appropriate and incorporated into the plan
	Output 1.3: Mechanisms are in place to facilitate two-way communication with and ensure transparency and accountability to disaster-affected people
	Output 1.4: Management and delivery of the operation is informed by an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system

Progress

MRCS has deployed 3 assessment teams to the affected regions of upper Myanmar. The teams, composed of specialised National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) volunteers and programme staff, performed rapid assessments during the week of 10 August to estimate the impact of the floods and landslide in the communities of Kawlin (Sagaing region), Sidoktaya (Magway region) and Pwintbyu (Magway region). Their findings are supporting the MRCS decision making process in terms of geographical areas to target in the coming weeks.

An IFRC community engagement delegate was in Myanmar prior to the floods and is contributing to the response by coordinating with relevant MRCS departments and working closely with the MRCS beneficiary communications officer. A community engagement strategy is being developed that focuses on two areas: 1. Emergency information provision (already underway); and 2. Integration of community engagement and accountability into the response/recovery programmes.



MRCS staff and volunteers assisting the flood affected people to safer ground. Photo: MRCS.

Information to be provided includes: where to access assistance; protection and RFL; flooding safety information; landslide safety; health information including malaria, dengue, flu, diarrhoea, skin infections, snake bites; and information on safe drinking water practices. Mass information sharing is currently being conducted via four main channels: radio, TV, social media and printed information, education and communication (IEC) materials. MRCS has been broadcasting lifeline information alongside other information on MRCS activities and donation opportunities on two local and one national radio stations. Recognising that this is largely one-way communication, opportunities for collaboration with a local or national radio station(s) for a weekly Red Cross radio show are being explored that would integrate opportunities for dialogue between MRCS and listeners. In Mawaddy TV, MRCS is currently

broadcasting safe drinking water treatment, hand washing and snakebite short films six times a week and is contacting two other national TV stations to request that they do the same. Existing MRCS IEC materials (leaflets and posters) for the above subjects have been selected and are being mass printed to be included in future distributions. In order to pre-position messages on major health, DM, first aid and RFL themes, a fixed set of agreed messages for each are being prepared for immediate use via community communication channels and to allow a faster response for the next emergency and ensure consistent messaging. As the emergency moves from relief to recovery, community engagement will be integrated into operations through training of the MRCS Hub staff and volunteers, establishment of a community feedback mechanism and by continuously providing timely, relevant information to communities including on the operation and how to engage with MRCS.

Immediate household needs, shelter and settlements	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: The immediate household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	Output 1.1: Target populations are provided with essential household (non-food) items
	Output 1.2: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter materials (shelter tool kits, tarpaulins)
Outcome 2: Remaining urgent needs are met and early recovery of targeted populations is supported	Output 2.1: Target populations are provided with unconditional cash grants for meeting priority household needs
Outcome 3: Durable shelter solutions are provided for worst-affected, most vulnerable populations	Output 3.1: Target households have rebuilt their homes applying 'building back safer' principles

Progress

As families have lost their homes and other essential household items, MRCS has dispatched stocks from their warehouse to provide affected families with family kits, kitchen sets, shelter tool kits and dignity kits. It is estimated at least 7,535 people have been assisted with the NFI. The distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans are expounded on the water, sanitation and hygiene component of this report. Further, the cash grants for priority

household needs are in the planning phase with a cash transfer working group assessing the market and estimating the needed amount to support the affected families.

Click [here](#) for the relief distribution table.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: Contribute to ensuring food security of displaced urban populations	Output 1.1: Target populations are provided with essential food items
Outcome 2: Economic security of the targeted worst-affected households is restored	Output 2.1: Households restart income generating activities

Progress

At the request of the Relief and Resettlement Department, MRCS has distributed 10 tons of rice to the most affected communities in the city of Hakha, Chin State, to cover immediate needs. This city was particularly badly affected and has remained under water for an extended period of time. The rice was distributed in bags of 50kg² to 200 households or approximately 1,000 people. No more food distributions are planned for MRCS as the government, supported by WFP, has confirmed it will take charge of covering food needs for the remaining affected areas.

MRCS is planning on supporting families' livelihood activities during the early recovery stage of the response. In order to support a coherent implementation of the cash transfer programme, a market study will be conducted to estimate the needed amount for families to restart income generating activities. This will be done once the Cash delegate arrives in the country on the last week of August.

Health & care	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of floods affected population are reduced	Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines
	Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases
	Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population
Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Output 2.1: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled
	Output 2.2: Psychosocial needs of the affected populations are met

Progress

As the response to the disaster is still in the relief phase, MRCS has focused its efforts toward the provision of non-food items that were available in warehouses to the affected regions. During the reporting period, mosquito nets were distributed to 1,910 households in order to prevent disease such as malaria and dengue which are prevalent in these areas. As flood waters stagnate, creating ever more breeding grounds for mosquitos, our efforts towards the control of the vectors becomes a priority. The mosquito nets have been distributed according to availability of stocks across the affected areas and further distribution are planned in order to cover a larger portion of the population. Since the onset of flooding, mosquito nets have been distributed in Sagaing (1,430 HH), Bago (414 HH), Chin (33 HH) & Yangon (42 HH).

MRCS has been focusing largely on relief distribution during the reporting period. MRCS is assessing the health situation in the affected areas, and the planned health interventions will be initiated based on the assessment findings.

² The initial plan of 25kg for 200 families proposed under the DREF has been revised following consultation with MRCS based on the current immediate food needs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted	Output 1.1³: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population
	Output 1.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population
	Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population
	Output 1.4: Medium-term hygiene promotion needs of affected population in area of intervention are met
Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Output 2.1: Increased sustainable access to safe and sustainable water is provided to target population
	Output 2.2: Increased access to appropriate and sustainable sanitation is provided to target population

Progress

At the very early stage of the disaster, MRCS assessed its pre-positioned emergency water and sanitation stocks across the country and initiated distribution with the help of the 1,378 mobilized volunteers. As whole communities fled the rising waters, thousands of displaced people were relocated in temporary camps. Displaced people benefitted from the majority of MRCS' distribution efforts across the country. So far 9,370 households (46,850 people) have already been assisted with at least one water and sanitation items. Hygiene promotion sessions are conducted with communities receiving NFI assistance. Procurement of additional hygiene kits has already been initiated and should be available within two to three weeks. Further distributions will depend on needs assessments of affected areas. As more funding and stocks become available, depending on communities needs and gaps in the response, distributions will continue in certain geographical areas targeted by the MRCS.



Relief distribution in Yangon region. MRCS. Photo: MRCS.

As the impact of the floods became more severe than initially thought and more areas were being affected across Myanmar, MRCS opted to respond wherever it found people in need and not restrict the intervention to the geographical areas mentioned in the plan of action. Hence, while hygiene promotion and other activities have not yet systematically been introduced in the affected communities, a large amount of people have already been assisted.

National Society's Institutional Preparedness and Capacity Building	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services in future disasters strengthened	Output 1.1: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved volunteer management capacity
	Output 1.2: MRCS branches in the flood-affected states and regions have improved facilities
	Output 1.3: MRCS emergency response capacity of staff and volunteers is strengthened
	Output 1.4: MRCS relief response capacity is strengthened by pre-positioning of contingency relief stocks

³ This output has been revised. IFRC will continually support MRCS in meeting the minimum Sphere standards in the operation.

Progress

As the relief operation is still in its early stage, no institutional preparedness activities have been officially implemented apart from planning. Aside from ongoing capacity building provided by the IFRC delegation to key MRCS staff, a series of trainings have already been planned. Amongst them is an ECV Refresher Training scheduled to take place in early September in the MRCS areas of intervention. Furthermore, pre-positioned contingency relief stocks will be procured and dispatched to selected warehouse. Two boats will also soon be purchased, which will augment MRCS capacity to respond to the current and future emergencies. As more funding is made available, activities supporting Institutional Preparedness will be initiated including follow up of the recently developed SOPs for disaster response.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	
Outcome	Output
Outcome 1: Communities' resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Output 1.1: Target communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures
	Output 1.2: Legal Frameworks for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are strengthened

Progress

At the request of the Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR), a disaster law delegate was deployed to Nay Pyi Taw to provide advice on IDRL issues to the RRD and EOC. This included guidance regarding the ad hoc procedures that were being put in place to process travel authorization for humanitarian personnel operating in Myanmar, to expedite customs procedures, and for issuance of visas for relief/humanitarian staff entering Myanmar. The IFRC's disaster law programme has already been working with MRCS, the RRD and other humanitarian partners such as UN OCHA and UNDP for the past two years to support the government of Myanmar to strengthen their legal procedures for facilitating and regulating international assistance, and as such was requested to provide support to this operation. A draft guideline on international assistance was prepared during this deployment, after discussions with the RRD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Work will continue to support the development of this guideline, together with an IDRL technical assistance project that will be conducted jointly by MRCS, the RRD and IFRC over the coming months.



One of the beneficiaries receiving hygiene kit as part of the non-food relief items provided by MRCS in Sagaing. Photo: MRCS.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Annex: Distribution table as of 25 August 2015

State/ Region	Rakhine	Sagaing	Magway	Chin	Mandalay	Kayin	Mon	Ayeyarw.	Kachin	Bago	Shan	Yangon	Total distributed
Family kit	570	520	0	168	17	0	19	105	0	0	44	19	1,462
Dignity kit	0	0	0	0	127	200	0	362	427	175	0	216	1,507
Hygiene kit	474	2,130	1,100	722	330	300	159	313	245	364	20	397	6,554
Water purification tablet	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	24,500
Jerry can	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	420	0	0	2,070
Kitchen set	391	694	0	33	0	0	19	0	0	0	44	0	1,181
Mosquito net	750	1,430	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	42	2,669
Shelter tool kit	325	309	0	0	0	0	19	73	0	14	30	0	770
Tarpaulin	0	983	120	277	213	0	24	681	8	30	0	0	2,336