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# DREF Operation Update

## Myanmar: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n°</b> MDRMM011	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">FL-2018-000124-MMR</a>
<b>DREF update n°</b> 1 <b>Date of issue:</b> 8 November 2018	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 9 August 2018 to 30 September 2018
<b>Operation start date:</b> 9 August 2018	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 4 months <b>End date:</b> 9 December 2018
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF <sup>1</sup> 297,116	<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 18,792 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) is working with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Singapore Red Cross and other Partner National Societies with presence in Myanmar (more details below).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Department for Disaster Management (DDM), Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), General Administration Department (GAD), Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The transfer value of individual cash grants will be increased from 75,000 Myanmar kyat (MMK) (CHF 55.56) to MMK 107,500 (CHF 69.85) to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the floods. Some of the Information Technology (IT) equipment will not be procured, required devices and equipment for this operation are made available from other MRCS departments. The resulting savings from this and from savings due to a reduction in the operational costs will be used towards increased transfer value of cash grants.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Heavy seasonal monsoon has brought strong winds and heavy rains across large parts of Myanmar since the beginning of July 2018, causing increased water levels in major rivers and floods in many regions and states. As of 11 September 2018<sup>3</sup>, Nay Pyi Taw, Bago, Tanintharyi, Magway, Sagaing and Ayeyarwady regions as well as Mon and Kayin states have been affected.

As reported in the DREF document, a total of 147,613 people had been temporarily displaced due to floods that started on 9 July. The displaced had taken shelter in evacuation sites or stayed with relatives and host families. A total of 16 people also lost their lives due to the floods.



Response in Shwe Kyin by MRCS team. (Photo: MRCS)

<sup>1</sup> CHF = Swiss Francs

<sup>2</sup> This DREF support is targeted to assist 15,000 people; however, till date over 18,000 people have already been assisted

<sup>3</sup> 3W (what, where, when) matrix of MRCS Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

As of September 2018<sup>4</sup>, the estimated number of affected households in most-affected areas of Bago region, Mon and Kayin states was 21,930 (Mon State – 5,727, Bago region – 11,974, Kayin – 4,229). While the immediate threat to lives is no longer present, significant needs remain among the most vulnerable affected population. Most of the people in the evacuation sites or those living with host families and relatives have now returned to their places of origin.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

MRCS has conducted rapid assessments in 12 townships of three affected states and regions which are Bago, Kayin and Mon targeted by this DREF operation. The 12 townships for assessment were selected based on close coordination and detailed consultations with the state/region Red Cross branches, local authorities and available secondary data. The overarching criteria were townships that had been most severely affected and particularly those that have not received any humanitarian assistance. The assessments were done involving 36 staff and volunteers. The methodology applied questionnaire survey with key informants as well as focus group discussions with key stakeholder groups. The key findings of the assessment are described in subsequent sections of this operations update.



MRCS is cleaning up school affected by the floods in Kyaukkyi.  
(Photo: MRCS)

- MRCS continued to provide non-food items, first aid, sanitation and emergency health care services in the evacuation sites. The non-food and other relief items were sourced from MRCS regional warehouse. Replenishment of these goods is ongoing through local procurements with the DREF and funding from MRCS's own resources.
- A rapid assessment has been conducted in most-affected townships to ascertain the number of affected people covering; current needs, support received from other actors, if any; market information; health, hygiene and sanitation situation.
- The assessment findings confirmed that cash grants are still a priority assistance for the affected population; the markets are functioning, and the benefits of the cash grants will support the immediate needs of the most vulnerable.
- Six townships (of the 12 where assessments were done) were selected based on the following criteria: proportion of affected population; provision of assistance by other actors; proportion of damage to livelihoods or loss of livelihoods; proportion of damage to shelters; accessibility; damage to water supply structure; damage to health facilities; verification with village authorities.
- In these six townships, 22 villages were chosen for the implementation of the unconditional cash grants using one or several of the following criteria:
  - At least 50 per cent of the village population is affected
  - No other actor has provided or is planning to provide cash grants or relief assistance in the village
  - At least 50 per cent of the population report damage to livelihoods or loss of livelihoods
  - At least 20 per cent of the shelters in the village are reported to be partially or fully damaged
  - The main access road to the village is damaged
  - At least one or more water sources of the village are contaminated, damaged or destroyed
  - The main health facility (rural health clinic, township clinic, township hospital, etc.) serving the village is not fully functional because of the floods
  - Village development support committee confirms that basic needs in early recovery have not been fully met in the village.
- Out of the above criteria, the selected villages met at least five criteria. In cases where more villages were identified than the available resources, the villages were further ranked into most affected villages.
- A detailed operational plan for unconditional cash grants distribution has been prepared; beneficiary selection criteria has been finalized and communicated with township branches and local authorities. Based on experiences from previous operations and mainly cyclone Mora in 2015, the beneficiary selection criteria have been specified and narrowed in order to facilitate the process of identifying the most vulnerable among those affected by the floods.
- In addition to non-food and relief items distribution, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming has started by disseminating safe sanitation messaging in some of the targeted villages.

<sup>4</sup> 3W (what, where, when) matrix of MRCS EOC

The tables below provide the details of people reached by MRCS in the targeted states and region for this DREF operation by different services such as safe evacuation, first aid, food and non-food items as of 30 September 2018. 52.50 per cent of the number of people supported are female.

#### People reached by MRCS with various services.

State/Region	Households	Female	Male	Total
Bago	9,441	22,822	19,662	42,485
Kayin	1,455	3,345	3,203	6,548
Mon	3518	8,109	7,722	15,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,414</b>	<b>34,276</b>	<b>30,587</b>	<b>64,864</b>

#### Number and type of NFIs distributed.

Region/ State	Township	Distributed items																	
		Tarpaulin	Blanket	T-Shirt (L)	T-shirt (S)	Male longyi	Plastic mat	Purifier/P&G	Clothes bag	Slipper	Lamp	Kitchen set	Jerry can	Hygiene kit	Hygiene parcel	Dignity kit	Mosquito net	Shelter tool kit	ORS
Bago	Bago	485	200	200	200	200	200			400	200	100	400	85		85			500
	Dike-U	398	200	200	200	200	200			400	200	100							
	Kyauk Kyi	400	200	200	200	200	200			400	200	100			100				3
	Nyaung Lay Pin	400	200	200	200	200	200			400	200	100	400						
	Shwegyin														200				1,200
	Thanutpin	579	200	200	200	200	200			400	200	100	400	9	253	253		98	100
	Yedashe	49	119											219	100	164	200		600
	Kyauk Dagar	400	200	200	200	200	200			400	200	100							
	Kawa	2	180												260	180	260		100
	<b>Bago Total</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>			<b>2,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Mon	Belin	136	94				94		16		94			94	33	300	333	12	500
	Kyaik Maraw		216												50	161	211		
	Kyaik Hto	276	144	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	50	179	25	64	63		14	
	Mawlamyine	185	185	100	85	100	185		185	185	150	185							
	Paung													37		37		37	
<b>Mon Total</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>500</b>	
Kayin	Hlaingbwe	322	320	400	400	300	250	1,500		600	200	160	250	20	20	60		150	
	Hpa-An	400	600	400		200	180	2,200		500	200	160	200	110	200	600		600	
	Hpapun	120	120					1,000						20	20	60		100	
	Kyainseikgyi	120	120					1,000						20	20	60		100	
	Myawaddy	100	100					500						10	10	50		50	
<b>Kayin Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>4,000</b>	

This DREF will replenish 2,000 hygiene parcels and dignity kits. MRCS has mobilized resources from other partners to replenish the other items. This replenishment takes into account MRCS logistics development plan aiming to optimize the prepositioned NFI stocks and warehouse capacity with sufficient turn-around times in particular for NFIs with perishable items.

#### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

In addition to the DREF support, MRCS has received support from ICRC, Red Cross Society of China and Singapore Red Cross for the flood response operations. This support has been targeted towards procurement and distribution of relief items, safety and security equipment for staff and volunteers, transportation and other operational and coordination. MRCS also mobilized funds from its own Emergency Management Fund for the response. The support from other Red Cross Red Crescent Partners have also been used to expand the reach of the unconditional cash grants.

The cash implementation guidelines prepared by MRCS with support of the IFRC and American Red Cross are being utilized in this operation. Further technical support from American Red Cross has been provided to MRCS and the IFRC in the response operation planning and implementation.

MRCS has conducted two operational planning and coordination meetings for the flood response operations with all Movement partners in the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Further, all partners were briefed on the flood response during the Movement Coordination Meeting in September 2018.

#### Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

MRCS is recognised by the humanitarian actors as the first responder to the floods and one of the only responder to more remote areas. In the early days of the response operation, the Government and MRCS were the main providers of information on impact and needs and an overall picture of the situation.

An allocation of funds from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) of 1 million US dollars (USD) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response window (USD 2.95 million) were made on 17 August 2018 in response to the worsening flooding situation in Myanmar. MRCS provided information to inform the operational response strategy of the MHF and CERF. The focus of the CERF allocation is on food security, WASH and shelter/non-food items.

IFRC participated in the technical working group for cash-based interventions (CBI)<sup>5</sup> providing information on the intended MRCS response and to align strategies for cash distributions among the actors.

In addition to the support of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, MRCS has received support from partner organizations and agencies, corporate partners as well as the general public towards the flood response operations.

The Government is coordinating the response at State and Region levels and partially activated its EOC at the country's capital, Nay Pyi Taw. MRCS's branches in the affected states and regions therefore continue to coordinate with local authorities and other humanitarian and development actors on the flood responses to avoid overlaps and ensure most effective use of available resources.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

Initial assessments indicated the need for non-food items, food, water and medical and welfare services in particular in the temporary evacuation sites. As the water receded and people have moved back to their homes, the main needs are currently around basic needs, livelihoods, basic health care and health awareness, as well as hygiene and sanitation awareness and knowledge. The damage to agricultural assets such as farmlands, seeds, livestock, and to aquaculture (as large parts of the affected areas have commercial fish farms) have caused disruption to income from livelihoods and difficulties to access essential items (such as sleeping kits and hygiene materials), especially for women and children.

#### *Livelihoods and basic needs*

The main support required by the flood-affected people after the first period of returning home from evacuation sites were basic needs. Considering that the markets are functioning, there is a strong case for the prioritization of cash-based activities to support the local communities and to stimulate the local economy. Ground assessments reveal that there has been heavy damage to farm fields, with commercial products affected, leading to a loss of many villagers' livelihood activities. The rapid needs assessment indicates that agriculture and casual wage labour make up a majority of livelihood activities.

#### *Health*

As part of the rapid assessment, MRCS has collected initial health information, finding instances of skin problems (19 per cent), acute respiratory infections (15 per cent), diarrhoea (12 per cent), dysentery (5 per cent), cholera (4 per cent) and other (39 per cent). Main constraints for households to access health services are primarily due to distance (57 per cent) and lack of money (20 per cent), though other reasons include damaged or inadequate health facilities (13 per cent), lack of medicine in health facilities (11 per cent), and insecurity (12 per cent).

#### *Water, sanitation and hygiene*

Those surveyed indicated that the main hygiene awareness needs include safe water handling (823 respondents), vector-borne diseases (415 respondents), and personal hygiene (368 respondents).

#### *Protection, Gender and Inclusion*

There will be a need to ensure that the support reaches all people without discrimination, addressing different needs and in consideration of gender, age, physical ability, culture and language. A grievance mechanism or system to address cases of exclusion from registration and assistance distribution is also necessary following the principle of non-discrimination in access to assistance and services.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

At the start of the operation, high intensity floods sometimes made roads unpassable or otherwise made it unsafe to use; heavy rains make the roads muddy and slippery and driving on hills dangerous. In some cases, relief items could only be reached by walking through muds. Transportation and road network has improved but is not yet fully restored. The risk to safety of staff and volunteers due to landslides, flash flood and general bad weather has reduced. MRCS and IFRC are monitoring security risks and discussing mitigation measures where such are needed, this includes the safety of staff and volunteers and safety of the beneficiaries of the operation.

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<sup>5</sup> On 14 August 2018, the Red Cross Red Crescent movement adopted the use of the term "Case Based Interventions (CBI)" to replace "Cash Transfer Programming (CTP)" and all other cash assistance terms.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

- The overall operational strategy of MRCS for this operation remains unchanged. However, due to the non-requirement of some of the IT equipment and lower than expected operational costs, the resulting savings will be utilized for increasing the transfer value of the cash grants. The slightly higher amount of the cash grant will support the affected households in addressing their immediate needs upon returning back to their homes.
- MRCS carried out a rapid assessment and will continue data collection activities using the EOC's 3W (What, Where, When) Excel database and if possible, additional data collection on specific health and WASH activities such as number of session conducted with topics and people reached through these sessions.
- Gender continues to be included in its regular reporting, including numbers of men and women affected and supported.
- MRCS is working to integrate programming between sectors, primarily by combining multiple activities in the same household visit (e.g. pairing cash-based intervention with WASH and health activities).
- MRCS continues to be in close contact with local leadership and authorities for coordination of its response and continue the dialogues with the people affected by the floods through its network of community and Red Cross volunteers.
- A feedback mechanism has been established for MRCS activities, including designated MRCS focal persons to collect feedback and respond to any complaints. Two hotlines have been activated and are managed by trained volunteers. Information of the hotlines are disseminated during the assessments and community meetings.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 0

Male: 0

Female: 0

#### Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that have enough cash to meet their survival threshold	2,600	0

#### Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of crisis-affected people assisted through cash-based intervention	13,000	0

#### Progress towards outcomes

With savings from the budget revision MRCS and IFRC decided to increase the cash transfer value for the beneficiaries from MMK 75,000 to MMK 107,500. This is meant to cover the increase in prices of main food and non-food items and transport. The weakening of the MMK against the USD over the last few months has translated into price increases, including transport.

The National Society has made progress in regards to preparatory activities and approvals to begin the cash-based intervention, with the cash distribution to start in October. An RDRT member with CBI profile arrived in early October to support MRCS with the implementation of the operation together with the IFRC Disaster Risk Management delegate. As the cash distribution is ongoing, there are not actual numbers to report yet.

IFRC attended the national cash technical working group meeting in which the plans of the different cash agencies were discussed including the locations of the response. The meeting confirmed that cash in envelopes is still the most feasible transfer mechanism in the context of the floods affected areas.

MRCS has finalized its village and beneficiary selection plan. Six most affected townships were identified. Further, committees and sub-committees were formed in townships to identify 22 villages where cash grants will be distributed based on criteria listed earlier in this report. The committees and sub-committees comprised of the township general administrator, representative(s) from the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), community



leaders and 8 to 19 community members. These committee members are selected by the local communities and comprise of vulnerable groups. At least 30 per cent of the committee members are women.

Further, detailed beneficiary selection criteria have been finalized and shared with community leaders as well as local authorities. The beneficiary selection criteria include four specific qualifications, including not receiving additional unconditional support above MMK 75,000 from any other organization or group, residing in a targeted village, having a partially damaged shelter or farm-land, and having daily labour or unskilled labour as livelihoods source.

In addition to these core criteria, the beneficiary needs to fall within minimum of one category of the following:

- household that has a member 65+ years of age,
- female head of household,
- one or several household members living with a disability,
- one or several household members with chronic illness status,
- household with pregnant or lactating woman, and/or
- household with multiple children.

Finally, the beneficiary needs to fit within minimum of one category of the following:

- not having any family support,
- loss of labour opportunities,
- loss of main income source, and/or
- injury or death of family member due to the disaster.

A cash-based intervention (CBI) refresher training has been conducted benefitting 10 volunteers (three females, seven males). The training to the volunteers who have previously conducted successful CBI programs, helped them to refresh the knowledge around the current programme details as well as re-familiarize them with the MRCS CBI implementation guidelines.

MRCS has prepared a plan for beneficiary verification as well as feedback and complaint mechanisms. Village committees will conduct the verification process, facilitated by MRCS. This beneficiary selection and verification process will include a village-level community meeting where villagers, committee members, and the administration department will be invited.

Five trained volunteers will facilitate the feedback and complaint mechanism in each village. There will be options to use a complaint box, complaint desk and a hotline number. The timeframe to respond will be one week and there will be an escalation process in place. Documentation of all feedback and complaints and responses provided will be kept by MRCS at national headquarters.

### Challenges

During previous CBI initiatives, it was identified that the beneficiary selection criteria are too broad. This challenge has been addressed by narrowing and categorizing the selection criteria to include the types of livelihoods as daily labour or unskilled labour households. The criteria allowed ranking among the assessed and registered beneficiaries, identification and prioritization of the households that meet the most criteria. More specific selection criteria will also facilitate the work of the community committees.

The information flow and amount of information received from different townships is varied due to location, number and strength of branch volunteers. This challenge will be addressed by intensive communication from national headquarters with branches who are unable to provide required information in the requisite timeframe. The PMER RDRT will support MRCS to further strengthen the monitoring and reporting tools and processes.



### Health

**People reached:** 9,575 (1,915 households)

Male: 4,596

Female: 4,979

### Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of flood affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks	3,000	1,915

### Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with key health messages	15,000	9,575 <sup>6</sup>

#### Progress towards outcomes

The added amount to the transfer value (MMK 107,500) of the cash grants will help the beneficiaries address the immediate needs in their original places of locations, now that they have relocated back from the temporary evacuation sites. Based on the assessment undertaken by MRCS, people have also reported issues accessing medical services due to the distance and lack of money for transport. The increment of the cash has also been reflected on supporting the medical expenses of beneficiaries which include medications and transportation to the medical facilities.

MRCS plans to coordinate closely on health and CBI activities, with the same targeted areas and same volunteers for both activities. 20 volunteers are planned to assist in the health activities. A joint training by the health and disaster management departments will refresh the skills of the volunteers.

Training modules and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for the refresher training of volunteers are currently under finalization; the National Society has submitted a request to the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) to use the MoHS IEC materials.

In four townships of Bago region, MRCS has supported the evacuation and transportation of affected people to nearby health facilities in partnership with the Department of Disaster Management.

During the distribution of NFIs, MRCS volunteers conducted awareness sessions on health education, hygiene promotion, mine risk education. They also shared knowledge on and demonstrated on how to provide first aid following snake bite, due to the increased risk brought about by the flood water.

State/Region	Hygiene Parcels <sup>7</sup>	Hygiene Kits <sup>8</sup>	Dignity Kits	Total
Bago	313	913	682	1,908
Kayin	95	414	594	1,103
Mon	180	0	270	450
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>3,461</b>

MRCS's volunteers conducted sessions on health education, hygiene promotion and distributed pamphlets on disaster preparedness alongside the distribution of the items.

#### Challenges

Health education sessions were done alongside the distribution of the non-food items. The refresher training of volunteers on health education has been delayed due to the focus on carrying out urgent distributions of non-food items. This would be addressed by conducting the refresher training in October.

Full activation of MRCS SOPs was not done immediately and thereby cross-departmental coordination was not optimized at the start of the operation due to limited human resource capacity within the departments, particularly human resources which can be devoted to the floods response.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 9,575 (1,915 households)

Male: 4,596

Female: 4,979

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

<sup>6</sup> This includes the persons at the distribution site receiving hygiene parcel or hygiene kit and is a conservative estimate of number of people reached with key health messages.

<sup>7</sup> Hygiene Parcel MRCS standards: total 10 items which include, sanitary napkin 1, tooth brush 5, tooth paste 1, towel 5, bath soap 1, laundry soap 1, tissue 2 roll, detergent powder 1 packet, plastic cup 2, comb 1. (1 per family (5 members) for 1 week)

<sup>8</sup> Hygiene Kit MRCS Standards: total 18 items, which include bucket 20 litres with lid 1, jerry can 20 litres with tap 1, nail clipper 1, sanitary napkin 2 packets, tooth brush 5, tooth paste 160g 5, towel 5, bath soap 5, soap cup 5, laundry soap bar 5, tissue roll 3, napkin local 2, detergent powder 500g 1, shampoo 180ml 1, plastic cup 2, comb 1, mirror with hanger 1, water purification tablets 3 strips, disposable razors 5. (1 per family (5 members) for 1 month)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	15,000	9,575
<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of assessments and monitoring visits undertaken	3	1
<b>WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of clean-up campaigns/events conducted to support environmental sanitation interventions according to context <sup>9</sup>	50	71
<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
Number of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	3,000	1,915 <sup>10</sup>
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The MRCS has completed a WASH assessment in Kayin and Mon States. Some WASH activities have started with the support of ERT trained Red Cross Volunteers (five in Mon State and five in the Bago Region). The National Society has started water and sanitation messaging. The refresher training on health and hygiene promotion has been integrated into one combined training and is planned for MRCS staff and volunteers in November 2018.</p> <p>Altogether, 2,000 hygiene parcels and 2,000 dignity kits will be replenished under the DREF. The procurement process has started with the IFRC country office providing technical support in the process. The procurement is expected to be completed by end of November 2018.</p> <p>As mentioned above, awareness sessions on hygiene promotion (hand washing and personal hygiene) have been conducted in Bago Region (1,226 households reached), Kayin State (509 households reached) and Mon State (180 households reached). Further mine risk education sessions have been conducted in relevant townships of Kayin state where there is a risk of unexploded ordnances. Additionally, household water treatment, hygiene promotion, and water source rehabilitation have also been planned in the villages. The water source rehabilitation is not financially supported by the IFRC DREF but by contributions from MRCS other partners.</p> <p>MRCS volunteers have supported a total of 71 clean-up activities following the floods; in Bago Region this includes five schools and 35 villages. In Mon State, MRCS volunteers provided support to clean 31 villages.</p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <p>The documentation of the WASH activities carried out by MRCS volunteers has been relatively weak and will be addressed in the next two months. To strengthen the coordination with other actors, IFRC WASH delegate will provide technical support to engage with the WASH cluster at Yangon level. MRCS headquarters will increase communication with local volunteers to receive more frequent updates on WASH activities conducted at village level. This is further supported by the PMER RDRT.</p>		



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted:** 15,000 people (3,000 households)

Male: 7,200

Female: 7,800

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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<sup>9</sup> Indicator was changed from EPoA as there is no sufficient accurate data available to measure number of households benefitting from campaign.

<sup>10</sup> This includes the persons at the distribution site receiving hygiene parcel or hygiene kit and is a conservative estimate of number of people reached with key health messages on personal and community hygiene.



The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
MRCS ensures improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
The National Society continues to monitor and report on gender indicators, including those affected and supported by MRCS activities. During the CBI refresher trainings, a session on protection, gender and social inclusion was included, which enabled the volunteers to understand the PGI concerns and solutions to address in their work. Further, the assessment forms were revised to better capture findings, concerns and needs around PGI. Gender disaggregated data has been collected by MRCS volunteers. This will be further strengthened during the roll-out of the distributions of the unconditional cash grants.		

<b>Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
MRCS has strengthened response preparedness capacities	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Output 1.1: Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
MRCS EOC and target state/region are better equipped to respond to disasters	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
In this DREF operation, MRCS digitalised its rapid assessment form/tool in KoBo in Myanmar and in English. Digitalisation is seen as an important step to improve data collection and analysis in a systematic way for informed decision making as well as storage of the data on one platform.		
Some of the Information Technology (IT) equipment will not be procured, required devices and equipment for this operation are made available from other MRCS departments. The resulting savings from this will be used towards increased transfer value of cash grants.		

<b>Ensure Effective International Disaster Management</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Movement Coordination meeting organized and updates are provided to the Movement Partners	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of RDRT members deployed	2	2
<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Technical support for procurement and supply chain of relief items provided to MRCS	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of coordination meetings with other stakeholders	3	3

### Progress towards outcomes

Upon the activation of the SoPs and EOC, MRCS called together coordination meetings among the movement partners in-country. To date, there has been two coordination meetings. Partners that do not have presence in country received updates on the floods through the Operations Coordinator in Kuala Lumpur.

Two RDRT members have been deployed from Maldivian Red Crescent with a CBI profile and from Nepal Red Cross with a PMER technical profile. The RDRTs are an important surge capacity to support MRCS in the implementation of the operation.

Logistics support for this operation was provided through the capacity of the MRCS logistics built over the past years supported by the IFRC and Danish Red Cross logistics delegate based on Myanmar. IFRC will support MRCS in the procurement of non-food relief items in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

MRCS with IFRC attended and provided update on the situation to OCHA coordination meetings that took place immediately after the disaster. MRCS provided needs and gaps data to UN OCHA that informed the integrated strategy and sector prioritisation for the allocations from the CERF and Myanmar Humanitarian Response Fund. IFRC attended the cash technical working group (TWG) led by World Food Programme (WFP) meeting to assess the most suitable modality for the cash transfer. The TWG recommends cash in envelopes as the most effective modality in this response operation. IFRC also shared the methodology and data points used to calculate the cash transfer value which is based on analysis and State/Region profiles developed by the TWG at the end of 2017.

At country level, IFRC consistently participates in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). MRCS and IFRC are involved in relevant Government-led cluster information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels. MRCS and American Red Cross (as representative of the behalf of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement) are active members of the Cash Peer Working Group of the HCT system.

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

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communications materials produced (social media, media articles, interviews, etc.)		Ongoing

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of RDRT members deployed	2	2

### Progress towards outcomes

IFRC and MRCS communications teams are working closely together to build public awareness around the humanitarian needs. An information bulletin was issued on 26 June. MRCS has actively posted updates of the situation and information on its response through its Social Media and Facebook account that has close to 200,000 followers.

Two members from the regional RDRT roster have been deployed for the operation as described above.

### Ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable

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

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

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

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

<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices – ensuring that the National Societies is complying to standard financial IFRC procedures. MRCS has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures</p> <p>IFRC has a security focal point and an updated security guideline in place. The IFRC security framework will be applicable for this operation. For this DREF operational areas, there are no security threats identified.</p>		

## **D. BUDGET**

The budget will be made available at the end of this document.

## Reference documents



Click for:

- [Information Bulletin](#)
- [DREF](#)

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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 Organisations (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.

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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**.

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# DREF OPERATION

8/11/2018

## MDRMM011 : Myanmar Monsoon floods

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,600
Other Supplies & Services	18,240
Cash Disbursements	181,607
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>214,447</b>
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,400
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>4,400</b>
International Staff	14,525
National Society Staff	9,180
Volunteers	8,345
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>32,050</b>
Workshops & Training	11,881
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>11,881</b>
Travel	9,400
Information & Public Relations	3,950
Office Costs	1,567
Communications	1,222
Financial Charges	65
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>16,204</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	18,134
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>18,134</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>297,116</b>