

ANNEX 1 – ERPP CONTINGENCY PLAN

Cyclone in Rakhine State

June 2015

Prepared by Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team

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475,000

Est. number of people in need of humanitarian assistance as of June 2015



475,000

Preliminary number of people targeted as of June 2015



STRATEGIC SUMMARY

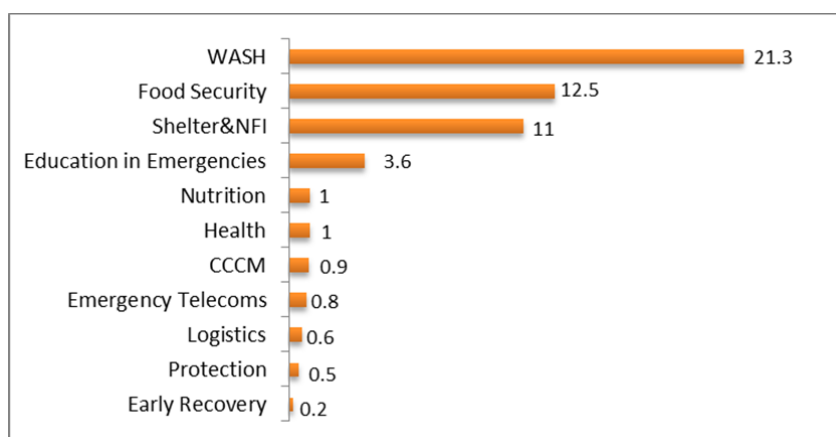
Myanmar is prone to natural disasters with cyclone being one of the more frequent and devastating risks. Rakhine State is located in coastal area of Myanmar with high probability to be affected by a cyclone, prompting the need for a specific contingency plan to respond in the case of a large-scale disaster.

This contingency plan identifies the most probable scenario, its humanitarian consequences and response needs, capacity and gaps as well as government and humanitarian organizations coordination mechanism in place at national and local levels. The plan also describes sector/cluster operational plans including estimation of possible resources needed in order to respond to the disaster.

\$ 53.6 million

 funding estimate (US\$)

Estimated requirements by cluster



SCENARIO

1. Summary of Risks

The risk analysis conducted by the Emergency Response Preparedness Working Group (ERP WG) identified five main hazards for the country: earthquakes, conflict and civil unrest, floods and cyclones. Cyclones are identified as the highest risk in coastal areas of Rakhine State and Ayeyarwady Region, and earthquake in Mandalay Region. However, this contingency plan targets population in four townships (Sittwe, Kyaukphyu, Pauktaw and Myebone) possibly affected by a cyclone in Rakhine based on historical data. In addition to these four townships, Maungdaw and Thandwe townships are identified as high risk areas. Specific scenario planning for Maungdaw Township was suggested to identify operational constraints given the remoteness and the limited number of humanitarian partners.

Hazard	State	Township	Caseload
Cyclone	Rakhine	Sittwe, KyaukPhyu, Pauk Taw and Myebon ¹	475,000 ²

2. Humanitarian Consequences

It is of vital importance to engage with and serve the affected communities. Affected people need to be kept informed about available services and aid and that gender equality and the diversity of affected communities is addressed when engaging the community. Without access to reliable timely, accurate information survivors are unable to make the choices necessary to develop their own survival strategies.

Humanitarian immediate needs (3-4 weeks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Emergency health including psychological support- WASH in emergency- Provision of Non Food Items (NFIs), and emergency shelters- Provision of high energy food and basic food assistance- Maintain ongoing malnutrition and supplementary feeding programs- Promote adequate infant/young child feeding- Education in Emergencies (EiE)- Family reunification- Protection

3. Response & Operational Capacity

Following the inter-communal violence erupted in 2012 in Rakhine State, partners have been scaling up their operations in support of the Government-led emergency response. Coordination between the State Government and national and international organizations in Rakhine is well established to improve information sharing and ensure coherence response. Additionally, the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms are well functioning with activation of clusters and sectors leading the response in line with humanitarian principles and Do no harm/conflict-sensitivity approaches. These solid coordination mechanisms will provide positive contribution to emergency response in the event of a natural disaster in Rakhine State.

While the Rakhine State was not affected by Cyclone Mahasen in 2013, the early warning phase was activated with evacuation process initiated in the coastal areas of the state. The lessons learned experience provided recommendations on better preparedness for future emergencies. In addition, there is an increasing number of organizations working on Disaster Risk Reduction in the State. These organizations are also scaling up

¹Maungdaw or Thandwe are identified as areas that could also be affected.

² Including 116,000 IDP (source HRP 2015, Humanitarian Country Team)

coordination amongst them and with local government departments to enhance capacity in preparedness and response in Rakhine State.

The presence of international humanitarian organizations and its operational capacity will facilitate the early warning and response phases in the event of a cyclone impacting Rakhine State. Besides most organizations also have some capacity/resources at local level, in terms of expertise, staff, equipment, logistics and emergency stocks or funds, which can be quickly mobilized for emergency response. Similarly, while responding to the needs of population in Rakhine State, the state Government has been strengthening their capacity to respond to difficult and challenging contexts.

Based on historical data, this Contingency Plan prioritized Sittwe, Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyauk Phyu Townships. However, Maungdaw Township, where there is a limited presence of humanitarian organizations, is ranked at high risk of being affected by a cyclone. Identification of specific operational constraints in Maungdaw has been proposed for the near future

4. Constraints

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time-consuming bureaucratic procedures, including for visa, travel authorization, import of goods impact upon the ability to assist vulnerable populations - Limited air strip capacity - Sea transport dependent on weather conditions (including tide level) and boat capacity - Road conditions - Limited availability of medical staff; a current constraint which will be higher in an emergency situation - Limited telecommunications in affected area; no authorization of using radio system - Limited availability of contingency stocks at local level - Difficulties on transportation due to damages in infrastructure facilities such as bridges, roads or dams, flooded roads, landslides - Limited fuel storage facilities - Limited accommodation and office space for additional staff - Ongoing Inter-communal tension

5. Planning figures for humanitarian assistance

Four townships (Sittwe, Kyauk Phyu, Pauk Taw and Myebon) are identified as high risk areas for cyclones in Rakhine State. The caseload is comprised of 70 per cent of the total population and current IDPs in these townships (total: 475,000 people). Maungdaw or Thandwe Townships are identified as additional areas that could also be affected. However, it is generally assumed that a cyclone will not strike the six townships at the same time.

The following table shows disaggregated data for the identified caseload:

Type of disaster and geographic area of assistance	Humanitarian caseload		
	Total	Male	Female
- Sittwe, KyaukPhyu, PaukTaw, Myebon (80% of population)	475,000	47%	53%
- Maungdaw and Thandwe (potentially affected areas)		49%	51%

RESPONSE STRATEGY

1. Objectives & Response Activities

The overarching goal of this contingency plan is to support the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and local communities to ensure that in the first weeks of a large-scale natural disaster the lives, dignity and well-being of persons affected by the disaster are protected.

To achieve this goal the HCT has agreed on the following objective.

1	Effectively and timely support the government to ensure that life-saving assistance needs of the affected population are met within the first four weeks of the emergency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide immediate life-saving safe drinking water, food assistance, nutrition support/treatment and health care to the people most affected by the cyclone. • Provide emergency shelter and non-food items for people whose houses have been partially or fully damaged or destroyed. • Overcome logistics impediments to effective and timely distribute the relief items. • Provide required emergency telecommunications to facilitate the operations in the field.
2	Ensure that the life-saving protection needs of the affected population are met in the first four weeks of the emergency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection is mainstreamed across all sectors. • Provide specific assistance to persons with special needs. • Learning activities are prioritized and provided for school-aged children in safe spaces.
3	Ensure that life-saving assistance contributes to early recovery and durable solutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess local Government's capacity for services delivery and identify gaps for provision of support. • Support plans for rehabilitation of public infrastructures and buildings for service delivery to affected population. • Establish coordination for planning of reconstruction process and durable solutions to avoid a lasting displacement crisis. • Develop plans for livelihoods restoration and income generating activities of affected population.

2. Addressing cross-cutting and context-specific issues

The HCT as per current HRP 2015 will adopt a people-centred approach to respond to any new emergency, with a particular focus on the following:

Gender - identifying and responding to the different experiences, needs, abilities and priorities of women, girls, boys and men affected by crisis; developing targeted interventions to promote gender justice; working with men to support increased involvement and decision-making for women; and mainstreaming gender-equality at every stage of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.

Conflict-sensitive and “Do No Harm” approaches – integrating conflict-sensitive and “Do No Harm” approaches into all humanitarian programming (the ability to understand the context in which humanitarian organizations operate and the impact that humanitarian operations have on the overall situation, in order to avoid negative impacts and to maximize positive impacts).

Accountability to Affected Populations - delivering on the IASC Commitments on Accountability to Affected People that were endorsed by the IASC Principals in 2011, namely: ensuring that there are adequate feedback and

accountability mechanisms; ensuring the provision of accessible and timely information to affected populations on processes that affect them so that they can make informed decisions; actively seeking the views of affected populations and enabling them to play an active role in decision-making processes that affect them.

COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

1. National and Rakhine State humanitarian coordination structures

On behalf of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) at the global level, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) appointed the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) in Myanmar as a Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in late 2006. In 2010, a HCT was established, composed of representatives from UN agencies, INGOs and international organizations such as IOM and the Red Cross movement. The RC/HC is the chairperson of the HCT.

At the end of 2012, the HCT revised the sectoral response in country and agreed on activating three clusters to strengthen a coordinated response to the Kachin and Rakhine emergencies. The other sectors agreed to function as if they were clusters. In addition, some sectors/clusters have created sub-sectors such as Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence under the Protection Sector, and Sexual and Reproductive Health under the Health Cluster. In late 2014, the Food Security sector was also established while the Early Recovery sector was transformed into a network led by UNDP to insure Early Recovery is integrated among all sector. In addition, there is an Inter-Cluster/Sector Coordination Group (ICCG) to analyze and strengthen key issues across all sectors. Also in late 2014 a gender advisor (GenCap) was deployed to ensure effective gender mainstreaming across all sectors.

In late 2014 the HCT agreed to establish in both Rakhine and Kachin states Area HCT mirroring the structure of the national HCT, with objective to address, under the direction of the HCT, local humanitarian operational response and support the National HCT to take informed decision. Similarly, in both states inter-cluster/sector coordination groups are established to improve operational coordination. Both bodies at state level are chaired by OCHA.

Rakhine AHCT and inter-cluster/sector forum – The Rakhine AHCT meets on monthly basis in Sittwe and is chaired by OCHA. Inter-cluster coordination is scheduled fortnightly. All clusters and sectors meet on a regular basis with their line ministers.

The following table identifies the existing sector and cluster leads based on the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2015, as well as sectors that might be activated as clusters in case of major emergencies.

Sector/Cluster	Lead Agency	Comments
Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster ³	UNHCR/IOM	IOM in case of emergencies caused by natural disaster
Early Recovery Network	UNDP	Including support to facilitate Disaster Risk Reduction and conflict sensitivity approaches to reconstruction
Education in Emergencies Sector	Save the Children and UNICEF	
Emergency Shelter Cluster	UNHCR/IFRC	IFRC in case of emergencies caused by natural disaster

³In Myanmar, the Shelter, NFI and CCCM clusters are currently combined into one single cluster.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector	WFP	To be activated if required
Food Security Sector	WFP/FAO	Including agricultural livelihood. UNDP will support urban livelihoods and income generating activities
Health Cluster	WHO	
– Reproductive Health Technical Working Group	UNFPA	
Logistics Sector	WFP	To be activated if required
Non Food Items Cluster	UNHCR	
Nutrition Sector	UNICEF	
Protection Sector	UNHCR	
– Child Protection Sub-Sector	UNICEF	
– Gender Based Violence Sub-Sector	UNFPA	
WASH Cluster	UNICEF	

1.2 Common Services & Arrangements

Coordination – The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to provide dedicated support to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team to ensure needs assessment and analysis, humanitarian response planning, resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring, and operational review and evaluation. Priorities for 2015 include a focus on timely provision of information, strengthening of effective preparedness and response measures, and humanitarian advocacy. OCHA will also continue to support the HC and the HCT in resource mobilization and in the timely and effective use of funds from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Myanmar Emergency Response Fund (ERF).

Reporting – In a large-scale emergency situation, OCHA, with support from cluster leads and partners, will produce Situation Reports, which is a concise document intended to support the coordination of humanitarian response and provide a snapshot of current needs, response and gaps in a given emergency. The Situation Report template has been shared and guidance provided to cluster/sector emergency reporting focal points. In addition, sectors/cluster leads have agreed on basic structures and timeline to allow joint situation reporting, including the role of clusters.

Public Outreach and Advocacy – In case of the onset of a large scale disaster, the Humanitarian Advocacy and Communications Group (HACG) will support and advise the HCT on public information matters. A member of the HACG will be appointed by and report directly to the RC/HC as key media/PI focal point for the disaster. When possible, this could be the OCHA Public Information Officer. In addition to this HACG PI focal point, the RC/HC shall also identify a senior national Communication Officer with experience on media and policy matters. This person will work in close collaboration with the HACG PI focal point. The PI focal point will further coordinate with the various agency/organization PI focal points through the HACG on all issues related to media release and advocacy activities. The HACG will form a PI Emergency Working Group immediately after the event of a major disaster. The group should be led by the HC PI Focal Point and a member should be appointed as a deputy (preferably from an INGO) and assist in secretariat responsibilities.

Engagement with and accountability to affected populations – Engagement with affected communities is essential to ensure that they can be effective actors in the response, taking life-saving actions at household level, accessing response programmes and providing feedback on challenges and gaps. In a large-scale emergency situation OCHA would deploy someone to coordinate communications with communities, with the aim to:

1. Ensure coordinated and effective communications to affected populations on critical life-saving actions that individuals, families and communities can take through the course of the response
2. Ensure affected populations have adequate information on the nature and logistics of the response intended to support them.

3. Ensure a coordinated approach to two-way communication with affected communities.
4. Ensure systematic mechanisms to collect feedback from affected communities and using this to inform decision-making processes at the cluster, inter-cluster and humanitarian country team levels.

2. Coordination with Government/Civil Society and National NGOs/Donors

2.1 Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and Rakhine State Government

The Contingency Plan aims to seek the humanitarian community's effective support to the Rakhine State Government to respond to emergencies in a coordinated manner. It recognizes that the Government has the primary responsibility to protect victims of disasters and provide them with assistance (UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182) and encourages non-traditional partners to engage with coordination setups to ensure maximization of limited resources.

Union Level – The Disaster Management Law (DML) was passed in August 2013. As of May 2015, the Government has almost finalized the regulations related to the DML with possible modification of institutional disaster management structure..

In line with the DML, the Government has established the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC), the highest decision-making body for disaster management (supposedly replacing the former National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC) created in May 2013).

The NNDMC is chaired by the Vice President II with the Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR) and the Minister of Home Affairs (MoHA) appointed as the Vice-Chair persons. Under the NNDMC, there are two work committees: 1) the Natural Disaster Management Work Committee (NDMWC), chaired by the MoSWRR, and 2) the National Search and Rescue Work Committee, led by MoHA. The Law states that other Committees will be formed as needed. Similarly, a Natural Disaster Management Work Committee will be established at respective state/region.

While neither DML nor the regulation mentions provisions to establish sub-committees under the NDMWC, it is expected that 11 sub-committees will be formed with similar structure as in the National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC).

National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC)

Chair: Vice President II,

Vice Chair: Union Minister of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement and Union Minister of Home Affairs

Secretary: Director General of Relief and Resettlement Department

Members: 17 Union Ministers, Chief Ministers from affected State/Region

Natural Disaster Management Work Committee (NDMWC) *

Chair: Union Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement

Vice Chair: Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and Deputy Minister of Home Affairs

Secretary: Director General of Relief and Resettlement Department

Joint Secretary: Director General of General Administration Department

Members: Deputy Ministers of Information and Education Ministries and chairs of sub-committees; State/Region Minister of Security and Border Affairs

Rakhine State Disaster Preparedness Management Working Committee (RDPMWC) **

Chair: Chief Minister

Secretary: Social Affairs Minister

Joint Secretary: Secretary of State Government

Members: 7 ministers from Security and Border Affairs, Finance and Revenue, Agriculture and Livestock, Forest and Mineral, Planning and Economic, Transport and Electrical and Industrial Ministries

Sub-Committees**1. Information**

Union Deputy Minister of Information

2. Emergency Communications

Union Deputy Minister of Communication and Information Technology

3. Search and Rescue

Union Deputy Minister of Home Affairs

4. Collection of preliminary damages news and emergency aids

Union Deputy Minister of Commerce

5. Confirmation of damages and losses

Union Deputy Minister of National Planning and Economic Development

6. Transport and route clearance Sub-Committee

Union Deputy Minister of Railways

7. Disaster risk reduction and building of emergency tents

Union Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement

8. Health Care

Union Deputy Minister of Health

9. Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Union Deputy Minister of Border Affairs

10. Security

Union Deputy Minister of Home Affairs

11. International Relations

Union Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Sub-Committees**1. Information**

State Minister of Social Affairs

2. Emergency Communications

State Minister of Transport and Communications

3. Search and Rescue

State Minister of Security and Border Affairs

4. Collection of preliminary damages news and emergency aids

State Minister of Planning and Economic

5. Confirmation of damages and losses

State Minister of Finance and Revenue

6. Transport and route clearance

State Minister of Transport

7. Disaster risk reduction and building of emergency tents

State Minister of Development Affairs

8. Health Care

State Minister of Social Affairs

9. Rehabilitation and reconstruction

State Minister of Transport and Communications

10. Security

State Minister of Security and Border Affairs

* In addition to the NDMWG, Disaster Management Law mentions the formation of Search and Rescue Work Committee and other necessary committees

** At the state/region level, there is no consistent number or name of ministries. Composition of working committee may differ from one state/region to another.

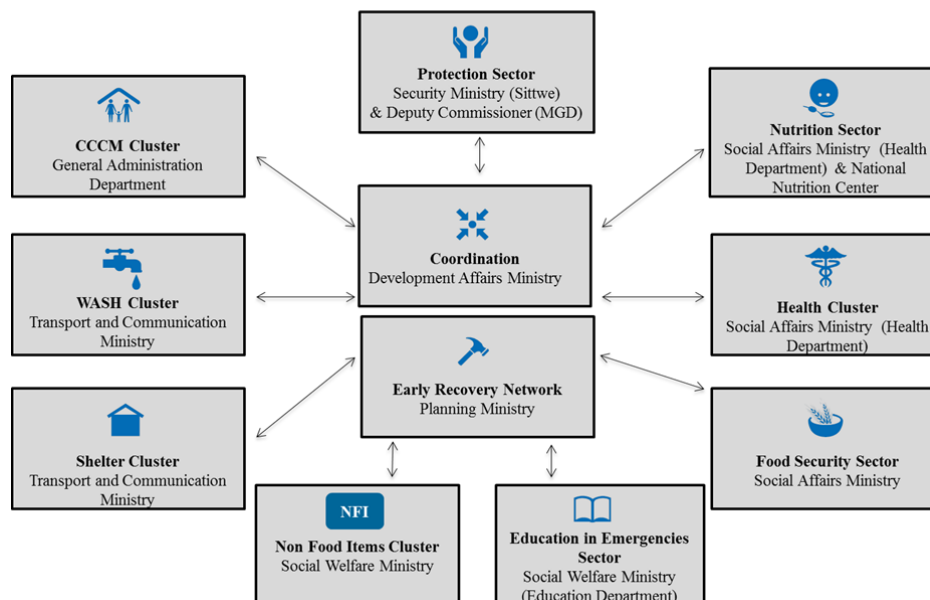
Rakhine State level – Since the beginning of the inter-communal violence in Rakhine in 2012, at the Union Level, the Ministry of Border Affairs (MoBA) was appointed as a focal point for the Rakhine emergency. An inter-ministerial body, the 'Peace and Development Central Committee for Rakhine', chaired by the Vice President, was also formed while the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Border Affairs serve as the deputy chairperson and the secretary respectively.

The existing Rakhine State Government disaster coordination structure includes the Rakhine Disaster Preparedness Management Working Committee (RDPMWC), chaired by the Chief Minister, and ten sub-

committees, each of which chaired by a State Minister. It is assumed that in case of a major emergency, the RDPMWC will be activated along with the sub-committees.

However, there is an ongoing coordination between the RSG and humanitarian organizations operating in the State to better respond to the needs of crisis-affected people. As mentioned above, clusters and sectors meet on a regular basis with their line ministers - see table below. In addition, ad-hoc meetings, sometime in the form of an Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) meetings, are organized and chaired by the Chief Minister or by the Minister of Security and Border Affairs, to exchange information between authorities and humanitarian partners.

Coordination Structure in Rakhine



2.2 Civil Society and National NGOs

Myanmar NGO Consortium for Preparedness and Response (CPR) developed a Contingency Plan (latest update in July 2011) for multi-hazard scenario to respond to a caseload of 10,000 in rural areas or 20,000 in urban areas. The MNGO Contingency Plan, organized per clusters, aims at complementing former HCT Inter Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) in line with IASC 2007 guidelines. In 2014, IASC developed a new approach, the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP), which is the basis for this Contingency Plan. Given that MNGO are part of the ERP working group, dedicated support for revision/updating of their CP is needed.

In Rakhine, several Myanmar NGOs and civil society organizations are currently involved in the emergency response.

2.3 Donors

Most of main humanitarian donors are present in Myanmar, the majority with offices in Yangon or in neighboring countries such as Thailand. There are several coordination mechanisms with donors, including the expanded HCT currently meeting on regular basis.

From humanitarian perspective, donors are contributing to Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan which focuses on protracted displacement in conflict-related areas (Rakhine, Kachin and North of Shan). In addition, Disaster Risk Reduction activities are funded in Rakhine State as a natural disaster prone area, strengthening preparedness capacities at various levels.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ARRANGEMENTS

1. Needs Assessments

Initially, primary and secondary information available will be used to develop a preliminary scenario within the first hours of the emergency. This information will provide a preliminary analysis of locations and population more affected and will guide the next steps to organize an Inter-Agency Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment.

The template for Myanmar Inter-Agency Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) has been developed and updated recently based on inputs from cluster/sector to promote standardized approach to data collection, compilation and analysis. This also includes use of the MIMU standardized Place-codes/place names to identify affected locations. The MIRA form is available in a mobile application (KoBo) to allow assessment teams to gather information directly on mobile devices for a faster transmission of information.

The Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) will act as facilitator of needs assessment process and a specific needs assessment coordination group will be formed if required. OCHA will analyze the need for assessment surge capacity, including Information Management staff to be based in the area of the disaster.

OCHA responsibilities – OCHA will coordinate multi-sectoral emergency assessment across cluster/sector and will function as a focal point to gather all emergency related assessment data. OCHA will compile assessments results and undertake a primary analysis to be shared with sector/cluster leads, with support of MIMU, depending on the overall amount of data gathered. OCHA will promote - especially for MIRA - exists cross cluster related data gathering tools and/or promote certain standards and advise on approaches for cluster specific data collection initiatives.

Sector/Cluster leads responsibilities – Sector/cluster leads will engage in all relevant aspects of multi-cluster/sector assessment coordination, including for organizing assessment teams. Sector/cluster leads will analyze primary results sent from OCHA for further analysis and identification of needs and gaps. In addition, sector/cluster leads are responsible for coordinating sectoral assessment and analysis, ensuring that cross-cutting issues are integrated in the assessment. The cluster/sector IM focal point will inform OCHA on key messages from sectoral assessment, and register in the MIMU website (assessment tracking) all planned, ongoing and completed data collection activities.

Main outcomes of the MIRA will be summarized within seven days after data compilation, enabling and triggering a coordinated response of the Humanitarian County Team and partners. The assessment form can also be used to reassess the situation weeks after the onset of a crisis to be able to compare situations to measure humanitarian response and define remaining gaps.

2. Information Management

The Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) and OCHA serve as key agencies for Information Management (IM) in emergencies. Other agencies with strong IM capacity are the WFP VAM (Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) Unit and UNHCR Information Management Unit which provide support where possible. An IM Network is regularly convened by the MIMU to address issues related to IM. This includes several working groups (GIS WG, ICT4Development WG and SE Data Network) focusing on addressing specific IM issues and promoting coordination in these areas.

The MIMU maintains the Common Operational Datasets – COD (CODs are composed necessarily and exclusively of administrative boundaries, populated places, elevation, hydrology, transportation network, population statistics and humanitarian profile) and Fundamental Operational Datasets - FOD (sector-specific preparedness datasets based on available information from a wide variety of government and other sources). The MIMU also maintains key products including a contact list of humanitarian/development actors and their field offices across Myanmar, a schedule of meetings, extensive “Who does What Where” (3W) products, a survey of surveys, standard place names and place codes (Pcodes), baseline data, as well as thematic and base maps. The MIMU

website (English and Myanmar languages) is used to disseminate information relevant to humanitarian and development activities to a wide national and international audience.

MIMU responsibilities – During an emergency, the MIMU will, in close coordination with OCHA, support the preparation of the preliminary scenario definition and assessment information products (by preparing emergency specific maps of affected areas, likely impact maps, organizations present in the area), prepare other information products such as 3W, contact lists and meeting schedules, and support short term emergency data management, in field locations if necessary. Customized products may be produced on request based on overall workload during the emergency.

OCHA responsibilities – OCHA will take the overall leadership of information management for the emergency. In addition, OCHA is responsible for gathering emergency-related data through its sub-offices. With support of MIMU, OCHA will clean, process and analyse such data to produce information products and share them with the HC/RC, the HCT, the ICCG and as appropriate with partner organizations. OCHA will ensure that public datasets are made available through the MIMU for wider dissemination and integrated where relevant into the MIMU wider datasets.

IM focal points responsibilities – All clusters/sectors will identify an IM Focal Points before the onset of an emergency. IM focal points will participate in the Information Management Network emergency related activities. The IM focal points will also function as the link between OCHA, the MIMU and the clusters/sectors. Cluster IM focal points have the responsibility of ensuring that data collected within their clusters is according to the Humanitarian Data Standards for Myanmar (using MIMU PCodes and Standardized terminology). In addition IM focal points will ensure that sector assessments are coordinated (see assessment section)

IM network responsibilities – In an emergency, the IM Network will create a separate OCHA-led subgroup fully dedicated for the emergency.

Recommendations:

- Cluster leads identify an IM focal point to be part of the IM Network and to serve as a link between Cluster internal IM related initiatives and MIMU/OCHA.
- IM focal point can assign one working day per month to the IM Network for meetings and development of common tools. It is also recommended that IM focal points assign additional two to four working days to promote and support implementation of IM Network recommendations. During emergencies, priorities can be adjusted as appropriate.

3. Response Monitoring

The Humanitarian Response Monitoring will be led by OCHA. Upon drafting of the Humanitarian Response Plan, cluster coordinators will work with the OCHA information management and strategic planning focal points in the drafting of the HRP's Monitoring Framework.

Cluster coordinators will be responsible to report to OCHA within agreed timeframes.

4. Common Service Areas

Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics Clusters might be activated in order to provide the required services to the humanitarian community:

Emergency Telecommunications – To provide an adequate response capacity in terms of emergency telecommunications infrastructure to the agencies and organizations in the field by: 1) assessing overall ICT needs; 2) procuring, deploying and maintaining the required equipment; 3) upgrading or installing telecommunications network and infrastructure; 4) establishing independent communication mechanisms and Standard Operating Procedures among UNCT agencies; 5) maintaining a list of ICT staff to be deployed and providing training to existing staff; 6) implementing common security telecommunications and data service

projects; 7) coordinating the activities through regular meetings with all stakeholders; and 8) engaging with National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC) and key Governmental officials. These arrangements exclude radios for non-UN agencies. WFP will aim to secure a UN countrywide frequency license from Government.

Logistics – To ensure the timely delivery of food and non-food items to the affected populations by: 1) updating the logistics capacity assessment report; 2) establishing rosters of different services required (local transporters, customs clearing agents and food and non-food suppliers); 3) sharing Standard Operating Procedures for warehouse management, transportation, procurement of food and non-food items; 4) updating the emergency inventory from the regional depot; 5) maintaining a list of logistics staff to be deployed and providing training to existing staff; 6) procuring and deploying equipment to the field; 7) carrying out a rapid logistics capacity assessment and setting a logistics network in the field; 8) coordinating the activities through regular meetings with all stakeholders; and 9) engaging with National Disaster Preparedness Central Committee (NDPCC) and key governmental officials.

5. Safety & Security

The United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) through the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will enable the conduct of humanitarian activities while ensuring the safety, security and wellbeing of personnel and the security of UN premises and assets. In seeking to establish and maintain operations in insecure and unstable environments, the principle of *'how to stay'* as opposed to *'when to leave'* is adopted as a tenet of the security management approach for Myanmar. UNDSS, and principally the UN Security Adviser, will provide security advice and recommendations to the Designated Official (DO) for Security (also the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator) and the Security Management Team (SMT) at all stages of any emergency programme or humanitarian intervention.

The UNSMS has adopted a de-centralized approach to security management and the DO in consultation with the SMT, has appointed Area Security Coordinators (ASC) for UN Security Area West (Rakhine State) based in Sittwe and for UN Security Area North (Kachin State) based in Myitkyina. Consequently, Area Security Management Team (ASMT) meetings composed of representatives of UN organizations in the area as well as representation from INGOs are regularly convened. Each ASC/ASMT is directly supported by a UNDSS Local Security Assistant.

UNDSS will continue to work closely with security focal points of UN Organizations and collaborate with implementing and operational humanitarian partners to ensure timely sharing of information, joint analysis where appropriate, and coordinated security responses. This will be achieved through improved information acquisition and analysis to support evidence-based decision-making. Joint security and humanitarian assessment missions will be undertaken to areas where specific safety or security challenges exist.

The control, coordination, communications, and information (C4I) functions will be enhanced by the establishment of an inter-agency Emergency Communications System (ECS) designed to improve disaster preparedness and the ability to effectively coordinate a response with humanitarian partners and local authorities. Subject to Government approval, the ECS will use Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) communications and satellite communications rather than solely relying on mobile telephone networks. Additional repeaters and radio rooms may be established as needed.

The DO (RC/HC) may assemble a Crisis Management Team (CMT) to assist manage a particular crisis. Its composition may vary depending on the nature of the crisis with members drawn from the SMT and other co-opted persons with specific skills determined by the DO as relevant for the crisis being managed. The main tasks of the CMT are to analyse the crisis situation, and advise on courses of action and implement measures. A Crisis Coordination Centre (CCC) may also be established at the Security Operations Centre (SOC) where reliable satellite and some High Frequency telecommunications networks are operational.

PREPAREDNESS CONSTRAINTS & ACTIONS

1. Constraints

The recommendations from Government-led and HCT simulation exercises undertaken in 2014, identified some key constraints, including the need for strong coordination and communication flows between the RC/HC, HCT and Government to ensure effective preparedness and response. Particularly during a response, it is important that regular transparent communication exchange is established to support operations and to strengthen a common understanding of the situation. The NNDMC and relevant line ministries need to work with the HCT to ensure that there is greater understanding of Government procedures for incoming humanitarian assistance and that policies and procedures are in place prior to an emergency to ensure timely response to any requests for assistance.

Similarly, support from the Government is needed to define how the international humanitarian architecture corresponds to, and relates with, the existing, and future, governmental disaster management architecture.

Another constraint identified is the need for HCT to agree on roles/responsibilities and capacities in various aspects of humanitarian response, including coordination, needs assessment, information management, civil-military coordination.

In addition, as Communicating with Affected Communities is an important part of humanitarian response, it is suggested to develop and agree on common key messages for emergency response.

2. Preparedness Actions

In 2014, the HCT identified and agreed a set of Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPA) at inter-agency and sector/cluster levels to increase the level of preparedness to any kind of hazards. These MPA are regularly monitored and progress recorded. Similarly, sector/clusters have identified actions needed to be in place to increase the readiness to respond to any disaster. Emergency stockpiles are updated at least before the rainy and cyclone season starts in May. In addition, a roster of humanitarian staff available for needs assessments is updated once per year.

Regarding Myanmar procedures for incoming humanitarian assistance, Myanmar Red Cross Society is working together with the Relief and Resettlement Department on analysing the existing legal framework in relating to the facilitation and regulation of international humanitarian assistance (IDRL) with the technical support of IFRC; MRCS and IFRC will provide recommendations and suggest the way forward.

OCHA is supporting the government in developing Myanmar Emergency Operations Center in Nay Pyi Taw, to better coordinate and manage the response. This process is an opportunity to increase coordination and information flow between government and international humanitarian organizations, and clarify how better the HCT could support NNDMC mechanism during an emergency.

In relation to Communicating with Affected Communities on how to protect themselves before or after a disaster (cyclone and earthquake), key messages were developed and agreed at inter-cluster level.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

In case of a cyclone in Rakhine, the RC/HC, with support from OCHA and in close coordination with HCT members and cluster/sector leads, will take a lead in mobilizing resources, in addition to agency-wise efforts.

Moreover, the following activities will be undertaken;

- 1) Coordinate with the Government and humanitarian agencies in order to identify the immediate funding requirements.

- 2) Explore funding possibilities (*e.g., CERF, ERP, Flash Appeal, etc.*) to jump-start life-saving activities.
- 3) Organize joint donor briefings in-country.

There are several options of resource mobilization already available. Depending on the needs one or multiple options can be applied. These options include, among others, bilateral/multilateral engagements with potential donors, briefings and mobilizing pooled funds (*e.g., CERF, ERF*).

1. Response Requirements

Sector/cluster identified resources needed to respond to the scenario of 475,000 people affected by a cyclone in Rakhine State, and estimated that US\$53.6 million will be needed to provide relief assistance for up to four weeks. Some of sector/cluster leads estimated the cost per beneficiary which will be useful when information from assessment and more accurate caseload will be available. Besides, in light of the likely fund allocation of funds from CERF, this scenario will probably require development of a flash appeal to respond to first phase of the emergency (three to six months).

CLUSTER OPERATIONAL PLANS



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Lead agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Contact information: Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
475,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
950,000



NUMBER OF PARTNERS
6⁴

Supports Objective 1, 2 & 3

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Support camp management and provision of services	% of targeted IDPs who receive direct camp management support	All affected camps where it is deemed essential to provide direct camp management support
Support management of camps that are representative of the population they aim to serve	% of camp management committees with at least 20% women representatives	All camp management structures have 20% female representation

Background: While camps or camp-like settings can expedite the assessment and meeting of humanitarian needs, they are the least desired option. The affected people remaining or returning to their place of origin, or staying with friends or family are usually preferable to the creation of camps. Rakhine already has a prevalence of camps or camp-like settings, over sixty spread across ten different townships. The CCCM Cluster should only be active if there is the need.

Aim & Standards: The aim of the CCCM is to improve the lives of those living in camp or camp-like settings. To achieve this, efforts will primarily focus on supporting the management and service provision in camps.

Coordination: Following the 2012 inter-communal violence that led to establishment of camps, the CCCM Cluster like the Shelter & NFI Cluster has built a strong relationship with the Rakhine State Government.⁵ This forms the central basis of the response to meet additional needs across the four townships. Cluster partners remain crucially important to ensure a coherent response between Government, UN and national and international humanitarian actors.

Leadership: Recognizing that UNHCR is not usually the Cluster lead at the global level in the event of a natural disaster, an in-country agreement has been reached with IOM.⁶ From the initial point of impact and for the early

⁴ This includes the Rakhine State Government and the Cluster Lead, UNHCR

⁵ While both Clusters are led by UNHCR, in accordance with government guidelines they have different counterparts. CCCM and NFI have one counterpart with Rakhine government and shelter another.

⁶ For details of this understanding see Shelter-NFI-CCCM Yangon Cluster Meeting Minutes 1st April 2015 at: http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015?sort=date&sort_direction=DESC.

stages of the response, UNHCR as a current leader of the CCCM Cluster in Rakhine State will take a lead with support from IOM, which already supports the CCCM Cluster at the Rakhine State level.

Capacity: There are five operational partners (including the Rakhine State Government) currently present and available in Rakhine State involved to varying degrees in the management of camps in Rakhine State. All four international agencies have pledged their support within their available capacity. With the inclusion of Yangon staff that could be deployed to Rakhine State there are over 120 persons available to determine the needs. Over eighty per cent are Myanmar nationals.

Caseload: Based on the pre-disaster capacity to meet the needs of current IDP caseload, for the townships of Sittwe, Pauktaw and Myebon, there is a well-established camp management structure and system to assess and meet needs of over 120,000 persons out of a total caseload of 140,000 IDPs. However, in the township of Kyauk Phyu current resources are limited. Based on the impact of the cyclone and needs in this township, additional capacity may be required.

Needs: The central issue in terms of the necessity for camp management is whether the affected people have been displaced or not and if camps have been formed because there was not a better alternative. If so, assessments will be required to determine the level of support. However, the number of persons per camp should not be the only determining factor. In all instances, before any activation of camp management by national or international actor is proposed, close consultation with Rakhine State Government will be required. The aim will be to determine whether the role of camp management can be managed through local and pre-existing government structures or not.



EARLY RECOVERY NETWORK

Lead agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Contact information: Naw Thandar Win (naw.thandar.win@undp.org), Lat Lat Aye (lat.lat.aye@undp.org) Simonetta Rossi (simonetta.rossi@undp.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
475,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
200,000



NUMBER OF PARTNERS
4

Supports Objective 3

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Rapid assessment of government operational capacity to restart provision of services	# of places assessed	Four townships
Support government to develop plans for the rehabilitation of infrastructures and services through a cash-for-work/food-for-work system	# of plans developed	One plan per township
Establish coordination mechanism for durable solution	# of coordination mechanism established	In all four townships

If a massive cyclone tears through the coastal towns and villages of Sittwe, Kyaukphyu, Pauktaw and Myebone, we can expect that several thousand people are killed or missed and inland areas, and private and public infrastructures are flooded. The disaster indiscriminately will be affecting Muslims and ethnic Rakhine alike, increasing existing vulnerabilities and, more likely, exacerbating feelings of marginalization and exclusion and inter-communal tension.

Rebuilding the affected areas in all dimensions of human development, namely social, economic, physical and cultural, will pose significant challenges to the State Government and international community. Immediate support will be urgently needed at State and Township level to “Build Back Better” and to turn the difficulties of the recovery and reconstruction phase into opportunities for accelerating development and mitigating inter-communal tensions.

Specific support will be immediately needed to restore government capacity for provision of public service (health, education, WASH, etc.) to the affected population. Rehabilitation of government infrastructures, agriculture land and fishing sector, issues of land tenure, house deeds and compulsory sale of land for urban reconstruction will be likewise pressing. Experience shows that legal disputes over land and urban properties are among the main causes of delays in reconstruction processes.

Therefore, during the initial stage of reconstruction will be crucial to restore government capacity for public services delivery and coordination of the recovery process.

In this context the Early Recovery Network will be supporting the following main fields of operations:

1. Assessment of impact on local governance arrangements and their capacity to coordinate and manage the reconstruction.
2. Support the planning process for restoring the Government capacity for public services delivery in an equitable manner to all affected population. Close coordination with other sectors and clusters will be maintained.
3. Facilitate the participation of affected population into the planning process for sustainable reconstruction, return and/or relocation, promoting the inclusion of DRR measures into reconstruction plans.
4. Design a cash-for-work/food-for-work plan at township level for cleaning public building and infrastructures from debris, garbage, mud, and water.
5. Establish the coordination mechanism for durable solutions, so to avoid a lasting displacement crisis.
6. Provision of support for Early Recovery mainstreaming into all sectors and cluster strategies, through the ER Network coordination system and Inter Cluster Coordination Group.


The ER Network will build on the current coordination mechanism that includes members from all clusters and sectors and government partners. Membership and co-leading role of Government should be defined based on the government coordination structure for disaster relief and resettlement. Experts in planning and conflict prevention will be deployed within a short period soon after the disaster, using existing roster/surge mechanisms. Meanwhile, exiting expertise in areas related to local governance, public administration for service delivery, rule of law, disaster risk reduction, and conflict prevention will be re-deployed from other areas to ensure ER support to inter-agency multi-sectorial assessments. Early deployment of experts will also facilitate carrying out ER specific assessments.

In coordination with the Food Security Sector, a plan will be designed to promote cash-for-work/food-for-work activities to facilitate public infrastructure (government building, hospitals, clinics, schools, etc.) and paddy fields cleaning. Coordination with health, education, and WASH sectors will be maintained to identify the most needed services to be restored immediately after the disaster.

Coordination for durable solution will be initiated soon after the immediate relief phase in order to avoid a lasting


displaced crisis. The planning process for reconstruction will, therefore, include plans for return and relocation of displaced population. This will include increased advocacy for equal access to services and livelihoods for all affected population, support to address legal issues related to land and urban/rural properties, and analysis of the context for conflict prevention. At village level, specific attention and support will be provided to the spontaneous initiatives undertaken by the local population to rebuild their environment.

Gender approach: It will be critical to ensure that women will actively participate in planning and decision-making and will benefit from recovery programmes. It is expected that the impact of the disaster will disproportionately affect women, children and elderly. The ER network will promote and support the incorporation of a gender approach into the planning process for reconstruction.




EDUCATION


Lead agency: Save the Children and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Contact information: Yukako Fujimori (yfujimori@unicef.org)




CHILDREN IN NEED
240,000



CHILDREN TARGETED
89,419



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
40 per child



NUMBER OF PARTNERS
5 Minimum

Supports Objective 1, 2, 3

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Set up TLS with minimum infrastructure	Number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education and recreational opportunities	89,419
Provide essential education and recreation supplies for children affected by emergencies	Number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) receiving emergency education supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • school kits • recreational kits • Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits • student kits 	89,419 One for 50 children One for 50 children One for 30 children One per child
Reintegrate and support training of teachers and volunteer teachers on psychosocial support and life-saving messaging	Number of emergency-affected children accessing education and recreational opportunities which integrate initiatives to mitigate contextual protection risks (psychosocial support and life-skills)	89,419

All priority actions will be implemented in coordination with the Government education authorities who will lead immediate Education in Emergency (EiE) response and longer-term education support for affected children.

Objective: The overall objective of EiE response in the initial phase is to ensure access to safe and protective education and recreational opportunities for approximately 89,419 school-age children (3-17 years old) in four cyclone-affected townships (Sittwe, Kyaukphyu, Pauktaw, and Myebone) in Rakhine State.

Planning Assumptions: Approximately 360 schools, as well as 100 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps, host communities, and surrounding communities, in those four townships have been destroyed, severely damaged by the impact of the cyclone, or have become inaccessible as they have been occupied by displaced persons and families. Children and teachers/volunteer teachers in those learning spaces

have lost essential education materials. Teachers/volunteer teachers and other education personnel have suffered losses and distress and some may no longer be able to teach. Destruction of/damage to transportation, as well as an unstable security situation, may hinder access to affected areas and effective service delivery. Most of EiE partners currently operating in Rakhine remain available to support the response. Girls and boys face diverse protection risks. Children from vulnerable groups are the worst affected and are most in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

Targeted caseload: Of a total 475,000 persons affected by the cyclone, the EiE Sector estimates some 240,000 children aged 3-17 would be in need of humanitarian assistance. Of this target caseload, the EiE sector in the initial phase will prioritise support to 89,419 school-age children who have lost access to education, with focus on girls and boys from vulnerable groups. In addition to current IDP caseload, the cyclone will cause additional displacement being essential to deliver an equitable conflict-sensitivity and principled response.

Education level	Est. # children	Explanation of estimate
Pre-primary/ECD	48,500	Age 3-5 = approx. 10.2% total pop. affected
Primary	80,000	Age 6-10 = approx. 16.8% total pop. affected
Middle	63,000	Age 11-14 = approx. 13.2% total pop. affected
High	48,500	Age 15-17 = approx. 10.2% total pop. affected
Total:	240,000	Age 3-17

Assessments: The EiE sector existing partners will participate in a Multi-Sectoral Rapid Assessment (MIRA) coordinated by OCHA immediately after the cyclone. After the MIRA and analysis of key findings, a more detailed education sector-specific assessment will be conducted by state/national EiE experts and Government education officials. An initial EiE response framework, strategy and plan of action could be quickly revised based on findings. Tools currently available such as 4W database and checklist will be updated.

Initial Response: The EiE sector will support the Government to reach the target caseload through a minimum package of education services. Emphasis will be put on semi-structured recreational and preparatory activities in safe and protective areas, with focus on the provision of psychosocial support and life-saving messages. The core EiE package includes setting-up of TLS with minimum infrastructure, teacher and volunteer teacher reintegration and training, recruitment and training of additional volunteer teachers, and provision of emergency education supplies and kits. Many of those activities will not be completed within 4 weeks but will continue beyond the initial phase.

Capacity: Given that the estimated caseload is beyond the EiE sector's existing capacity, additional resources (financial and human as well as in-kind EiE supply and equipment) will be required. It is expected that the current EiE partners' human resources and operational capacity in IDP camps and host/surrounding communities will remain available and will be redirected to respond to renewed humanitarian needs, if resources increase. National-level EiE partners based in Yangon will be able to dispatch staff to support the initial response. More specific support from regional or global levels will be determined depending on severity and activities.

The state level EiE sector group has a capacity to participate in the MIRA and conduct the sectoral assessment, in cooperation with the Government and supported by national education partners. The EiE sector has pre-positioned supplies in warehouses in Yangon for initial response (school tents, school kits, recreation kits, ECD kits, and student kits) and some EiE buffer stock is available in Sittwe (although those items may be damaged by the cyclone). However, there are not enough resources in place for immediate response to this scale of emergency. Limited access to affected areas - lack of transport, bad weather and difficulty in logistic arrangements - may cause delays to pre-positioned supplies from Yangon to reach affected communities.

Coordination: The EiE sector will support the Government technical counterparts and local authorities to ensure an effective response on the ground. National and state level EiE sector group meetings will be held immediately after the cyclone to ensure all actors share a common understanding of needs and actions required, and that

support provided by EiE partners is coordinated with the Government and other key actors. Cooperation with other sectors/clusters will ensure the response is holistic and protective.

Potential challenges include: putting effective mechanisms in place for the Township Education Offices (TEO) and local education authorities to collate reliable information after the cyclone and ensuring clear division of roles and responsibilities among local education and other relevant authorities at different levels, communities, and key EiE players to improve coverage, prevent duplication, and ensure effective delivery of EiE services.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Lead agency: World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact information: Lwin Naing Oo (LwinNaing.Oo@wfp.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
475,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
853,040



NUMBER OF PARTNERS
6

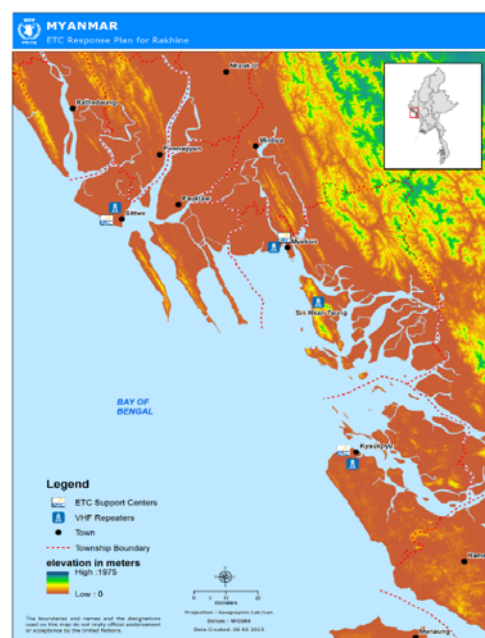
Supports Objective 1, 2

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Establish ETC support centres including Data and Security Communications (including three 24/7 radio rooms)	Number ETC operational	3
Establish more repeater stations for continuous coverage	Number of additional repeater station operational	2

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) is a global network of organizations that work together to provide common communications services in humanitarian emergencies. Within 48 hours of a disaster, the ETC provides vital security communications services and voice and internet connectivity to assist humanitarian workers in their life-saving operations. Within four weeks, ETC services are expanded for continued emergency relief.

Timely, predictable, and effective Information and Communications Technology (ICT) services provided by the ETC support will improve i) Response and coordination among humanitarian organizations, ii) Operational security environment for staff and assets and iii) Decision-making through timely access to critical information.

The ETC is responsible for providing emergency telecommunications services to the relief community only where there are gaps in local capacity. When commercial providers recover and resume operations, the ETC migrates humanitarian



workers from short-term emergency internet infrastructure to locally provided services.

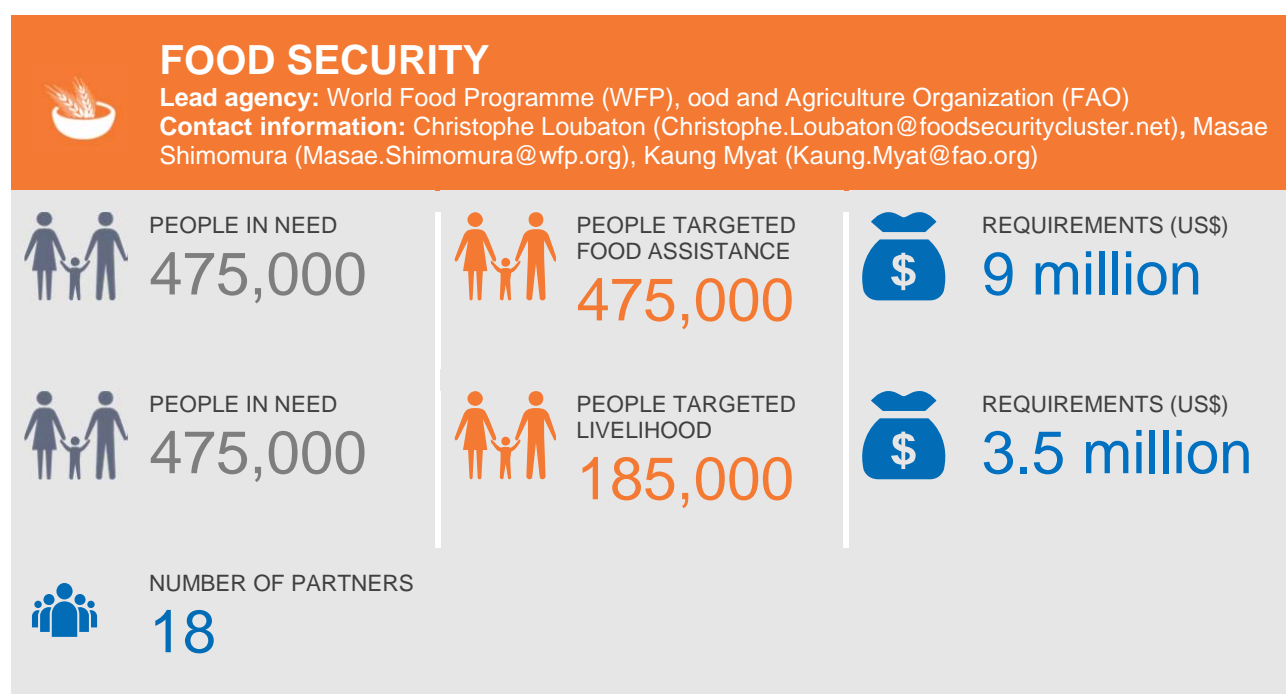
Based on decision from HCT, ETC cluster might be activated to support response operations. Once the ETC has been activated, assessments will be conducted in affected areas to establish required ICT infrastructure in terms of geographical coverage and operational requirements of ICT services and facilities for humanitarian agencies.

According to the scenario, the most affected townships are Sittwe, Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyaukpyu. In terms of operational requirement, some of the humanitarian agencies have been operating in Sittwe since a few years ago. Therefore, it would be only required to upgrade current ICT facilities in WFP office in Sittwe for the additional demand.

In terms of geographical coverage, Pauktaw is located 25 kilometers away from Sittwe and easy to be accessed from this town. Establishing an ETC support center in Pauktaw may not be required. Two new ETC support centers will be needed in Myebon and Kyaukpyu. WFP offices will be used as ETC support centers if WFP opens offices in those locations.

Four VHF repeaters will be installed in Sittwe, Myebon, Kyaukpyu and Sin Hkan Taung to ensure continuous VHF radio coverage in the operational areas. Three 24/7 radio rooms will be setup in Sittwe, Myebon and Kyaukpyu. UNDSS will operate those radio rooms.

In the early stage of the emergency, existing and prepositioned equipment will be used for the immediate response. This equipment would be replaced and upgraded with imported items for permanent solutions and to respond to higher demand.



Supports Objective 1, 3

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Provision of food to affected population for a month	Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance	475,000 people

Provision of seeds and fertilizer for rainy season	Number of households who receive agriculture-inputs	30,000 households
Provision of fishing gears	Number of households who receive fishing gears	3,500 households
Rehabilitation of paddy field	Number of embankment rehabilitated	300 hectares

FSS will respond using a two pronged approach including food assistance as well as support to self-sufficiency.

Food Assistance: As affected population is likely to have lost their stocks of food, blanket food distribution for a month will be provided to 475,000 people through: 1) four days of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) and 2) 30 days of General Food Distribution (GFD) of four commodities (rice, pulses, oil, salt) equivalent to 2,100Kcal per person/day. This will result in the distribution of a total of about 855 metric tons of HEB and 7,767 metric tons of GFD food basket.

Food assistance is likely to be done in kind for the first month as local stocks are anticipated to be destroyed during the cyclone. Food assistance will come from WFP contingency stocks (3,000 MT) and will be delivered by road as boat fleet and harbours are anticipated to be rendered unusable for at least a month. However, opportunity for cash based activities will be evaluated.

In coordination with the ER Network, cash-for-work (food-for-work) activities will be considered for cleaning paddy fields, roads, government offices, schools, clinics and hospitals to ensure they will be immediately operational.

Food assistance will be delivered by implementing partners through blanket food distribution in highly affected areas. Decision on area of intervention will be done at the intercluster level in order to guarantee appropriate targeting of communities affected. Protection of distribution sites, personnel and assets should be provided by the Government.

Food assistance in lowland and coastal area will be coordinated with the WASH cluster to ensure proper use of food distributed. Indeed, beneficiaries will require water for cooking and water sources are likely to be contaminated by sea water.






Food Security Sector Assessments: Provision of HEB for four days and GFD for remaining days of the month will be provided in highly affected areas while quick assessments on the impact on loss and damage appraisal after the cyclone will be undertaken in every affected township in order to ascertain priority areas. This rapid loss and damage appraisal will contribute to the selection of area in which MIRA assessment should be undertaken. FSS will also actively participate to MIRA in order to guarantee a clear and coordinated response after the crisis. Rapid assessments will focus on food stock losses, crop destruction, potential food sources for coming months (harvests mostly), assets loss (rice fields, hand tools, processing machines, livestock, fishing gears, small business stocks...) and market functionality. This will inform FSS strategy on actual needs for following months until affected populations can resume self-sufficiency. As language will be the main barrier for assessment, it is anticipated that efforts will focus on relocating Myanmar speaking staff from other area in country rather than bringing staff from other operation worldwide.

Support to livelihood: It is anticipated that a cyclone is likely to strike at the beginning of the rainy season, affecting farmers who already have planted rice fields. Rice seeds will be distributed to 30 per cent of affected population and rehabilitation of about 9,100 hectares of rice field will be performed, preferably using cash for work or food for work (estimated figure will be refined based on assessments). Support to staple food production will be provided with support to vegetable gardening in order to provide quick supplementary feeding to food rations as well as food diversification and resilience for future months.

Based on information provided by the technical department of agriculture and irrigation in Rakhine, it is anticipated that rice fields will be mostly affected in coastal area. Even if a relatively low percentage of crops is likely to be destroyed at township level, coastal farmers will probably be the most affected. Fertiliser of seeds and fertiliser should focus on these areas. About 15,000 acres are likely to be damaged or destroyed, affecting about 15,000 smallholders' families.

Another type of area highly likely to be affected is irrigated land. About half of embankments are likely to be destroyed as well as associated 30,000 acres, affecting about 15,000 average farming households. These farmers are often hiring daily workers. Based on Nargis experience, even if they are a bit better off than other population, they should be targeted in priority as they have a huge economic impact on communities and can lead to early recovery of the area. Embankments will require early rehabilitation; food/cash for assets could be an option for quick rehabilitation.

Last focus for rapid response will be to support fishermen. According to Rakhine department of fisheries, over a total of 12,000 households, about 3,500 families will be highly affected and will require fishing gears to resume their activities. Strong collaboration with technical division officers from fishery department will be sought in the targeting and provision of fishing gears to guarantee that fishing standards are respected as support to fishermen in past emergency situations resulted in overfishing and destruction on fish stocks.

HEALTH		
 Lead agency: World Health Organization (WHO) Contact information: Dr. Gabriel Novelo Sierra (novelog@searo.who.int)		
 PEOPLE IN NEED 475,000	 PEOPLE TARGETED 300,000	 REQUIREMENTS (US\$) 1 million
 NUMBER OF PARTNERS 6 minimum		
Supports Objective 1, 2, 3		
ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Support for Rapid Response Teams deployment to affected areas	Number of rapid response teams deployed	38 teams
Provision of Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) to cover the needs of targeted populations for 3 months	Number of kits deployed to affected areas	9 Basic kits 30 Supplementary kits 3 Surgical kits
Deployment of Early Warning Alert and Response (EWAR) System in affected areas	EWAR System implemented and reporting within one week of the disaster	No disease outbreaks in affected townships within 3 months of the disaster

The response from the Health Cluster and partners to a scenario of cyclone hitting Rakhine State affecting up to 475,000 person in Sittwe, Kyauk Phyu, Pauktaw and Myebon townships will largely depend on 1) existing current

partner's capacity in Rakhine, including MoH and the State Health Department, and 2) the number of health facilities still functioning after the disaster and 3) the different population profiles (IDPs and host population).

This plan aims to cover all affected people in need of humanitarian assistance. Some of the specific townships considered in this scenario will likely be covered by existing operational organizations, including MSF-H and IRC, whose budgets and needs are not included as part of this plan,. These NGO have capacity to quickly increase their resources to respond to the emergency and support with foreign medical teams during the acute phase of the disaster.

Therefore this plan aim to cover 300,000 affected people, as an estimation of the number that current partners in the state will be unable to provide for. For a higher case load, external support from regional and HQ levels will be necessary in terms of human and materials resources. This will also be directly linked with the grading of the emergency (1, 2 or 3 depending on WHO internal grading process).

The overall objective of the response will be to increase the provision of basic emergency medical services to affected populations including emergency referrals to secondary care and early detection and prevention of potential outbreaks of communicable diseases in the state.

Assessment: Health Cluster partners will take part in the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) to assess the capacity still available in the affected areas (functionality of facilities, availability of human resources, etc.) and define the priorities for the immediate phase of the emergency.

Response plan: The immediate objectives of the response plan will be to provide access to basic emergency medical services, including emergency referrals to secondary care when needed/possible. This will be achieved by increasing the human resources in the health facilities that are still functional and setting up outreach services (temporary facilities and mobile clinics) in the areas where permanent facilities have been damaged and providing enough medicines and supplies to cope with the increased demand for services during this period, including the provision of reproductive health services and psychosocial and mental health support. Special attention will be given to early signs of disease outbreaks in order to prevent them. When not possible to prevent the outbreak, specific actions will be taken to contain the number of cases and people affected.

Management and Coordination: Under the leadership of the Government at national and state levels, the Health cluster will support the objectives and priorities jointly identified during this emergency and will closely cooperate and coordinate with all stakeholders (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the State Health Department, national and international NGOs and affected communities)

The frequency of existing coordination meetings will be scaled up as needed in accordance with discussion with MoH. WHO will scale up the number of staff in order to provide coordination at Sittwe and township level if security is granted. This will include registering the foreign medical teams on arrival to the country and coordinating their deployment to the affected areas to avoid duplication of services and maximize resources availability.

Assumptions: Of particular concern is the compromised access (the disaster affected populations cannot seek medical care and be referred to the nearest functioning health facility). Movement restrictions should be waived during the duration of the emergency otherwise considerable additional resources and costing will be required. Additional possible constraints include delays in the Government declaring an emergency and requesting international assistance, delays in the procurement and clearance of imported supplies or limited security resulting in reduced access to affected population and high risk for project staff.



LOGISTICS

Lead agency: World Food Programme (WFP)

Contact information: Nyunt Win Htay (nyuntwin.htay@wfp.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
475,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
650,000



NUMBER OF PARTNERS

10 Sectors

Supports Objective 1

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Establish logistics hubs in Sittwe and Taungup	Number of logistic hubs (4,500 MT) established	2
Provision of sufficient trucks for relief items transport	Number of trucks available (10 MT) for the emergency	10
Organize boats for staff and relief items transportation	Number of boats available	3

The nature of Logistics Cluster is different from other sectors as this sector is mainly focusing on the common service provision to other sectors/partners in emergencies. The assumption is that beneficiaries will be benefiting from this sector for the movement of relief items and therefore the same figure of 475,000 people is reflected in this operational response plan.

When activated in emergencies, logistics cluster operations vary in scale from information sharing, coordination (such as infrastructure assessment, port and corridor coordination, transporters and rates, customs, equipment supplier information) to those involving common air, ocean and overland transport, storage etc.

Logistics cluster will be activated based on the requirement of logistics services and evident gaps in the supply chain to reach beneficiaries, e.g. damaged roads, broken bridges etc., or bottlenecks created by the response (airport congestion, limited warehousing facilities). Logistics cluster has the mandate to address these issues and propose solutions to the group.

Logistics most likely will participate in the initial rapid assessment together with other sector partners. Based on the result, the strategic locations will be identified to establish the logistics network and further delivery planning.

Provision of Common Logistics Services: In the early stage of the emergency, logistic stocks from WFP country office will be deployed to affected locations. These include Mobile Storage Units (MSU), ready to deploy hubs, mobile office accommodations, warehouse and emergency operational equipment.

Ideally, two main logistics hubs will be established in Sittwe and Taungup while Yangon warehouse can be used as the main entry point for receiving imported relief items. Six units of MSU will be erected in three locations; Yangon, Sittwe and Taungup, and the total storage capacity will be approximately 4,500 MT.

Depending on the situation, additional MSU could be deployed and storage space expanded to closer points in the affected locations such as in Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyaukphyu.

With the supports of Global Logistics Cluster Support Cell and WFP regional bureaux, emergency stocks can be shipped from United Nations Humanitarian Resource Depot (UNHRD) located in Subang, Malaysia.

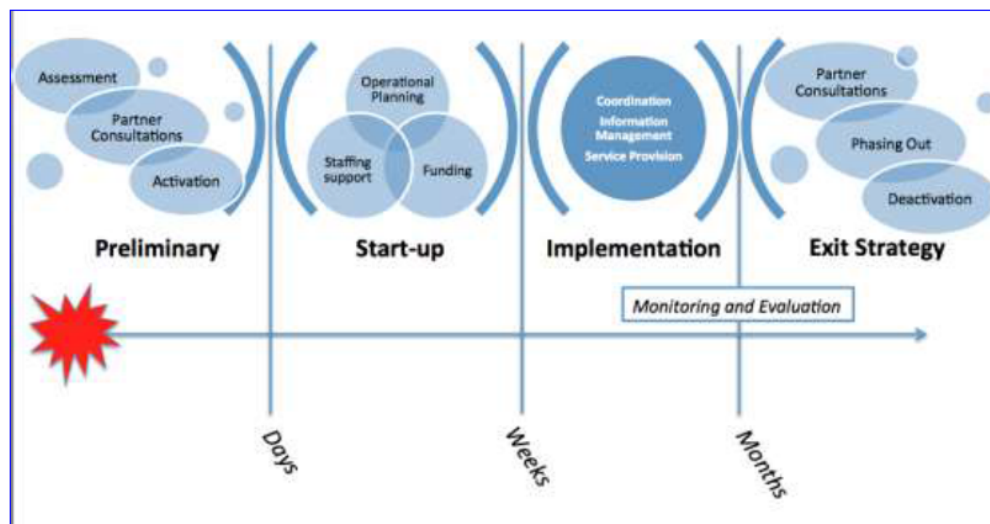
In terms of transportation, logistics network will be identified based on the assessment findings and information provided by local and central authorities. Within Sittwe, road transportation could be the best option and support from the Transport Department will be required for road and debris clearance. For other affected areas, inland waterway transportation will be the most suitable means for staff and relief items transportation using locally available boats.

Alternatively, there is a plan to deploy 10 units of 10 MT capacity trucks for the movement of relief items and three boats for humanitarian actors to travel to affected areas. These boats are in stand-by position at Yangon. In addition, five smaller boats are also at WFP Yangon warehouse for emergency deployment.

Coordination and Information Management: The Logistics Cluster will facilitate meetings for coordination, information sharing and collaboration with humanitarian organisations, UN agencies and Government.

Meetings will be organized on a weekly basis at Yangon level as well as at field level in Sittwe and Taunggyi. Update information of logistics infrastructure at the affected locations will be collected and shared with all relevant stakeholders.

Logistics Cluster Lifecycle: The diagram below shows the different phases defining the lifecycle of the Logistics cluster. The transition from one phase to another is not always clearly delineated. In sudden onset emergencies, services may have to start before establishing a proper plan. Nevertheless it is important that while ad hoc support might be needed immediately (such as decongestion of an airfield in the early of a response), proper consultation with cluster participants will be required early on to confirm the assessed gaps and crosscheck potential requirements.





NUTRITION

Lead agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Contact information: Martin Eklund (meklund@unicef.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED

117,325



PEOPLE TARGETED

78,461



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

1 million



NUMBER OF PARTNERS

7

Supports Objective 1, 2, 3

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Establish and maintain screening for acute malnutrition outreach and community mobilization	# of children aged 6-59 months screened for acute malnutrition	57,178
Establish and maintain facilities for treatment of children with acute malnutrition	# of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition who benefit from outpatient therapeutic feeding	858
Provide counseling on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) to pregnant and lactating women and/or caregivers	# of pregnant and lactating women and/or caregivers who benefit from infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counseling	14,930
Provide multiple micronutrient supplementation to children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	# of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women who benefit from multiple micronutrient support	57,178 children; 14,930 pregnant and lactating women

Assessment: Nutrition Sector partners will take part in the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) which includes a nutrition component. This will help identify strategic humanitarian priorities in the initial emergency phase. Additionally, secondary data will be used for planning and response purposes, such as recent survey data on the prevalence of malnutrition in the affected area which can be used to determine the expected caseload and response requirements. The time-lag between the onset of an emergency and worsening indicators of malnutrition is also taken into account, especially in terms of planning for new cases of malnutrition in areas with low pre-emergency levels and limited or no implementing partners.

Response Plan: The Nutrition Sector response aims to ensure timely and effective humanitarian response to nutritional needs during the emergency to minimize mortality and morbidity among the most vulnerable groups such as under-five children as well as pregnant and lactating women.

The Nutrition Sector overall targets 57,178 under-five children (50% boys, 50% girls) as well as 14,930 pregnant and lactating women out of the 475,000 affected people in in the four affected townships.

The assistance package will include activities such as case identification, treatment, prevention, monitoring and coordination, as well as resilience strengthening, which will be achieved through community engagement and participation. Prioritized activities include nutritional screening and integrated management of acute malnutrition. Identified cases of severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM and MAM) will receive therapeutic feeding and supplementary feeding respectively. In addition, blanket supplementary feeding with fortified blended food along with awareness-raising of its benefits and use will be provided to children and pregnant and lactating women to prevent malnutrition. Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices will be promoted and protected through a variety of interventions such as awareness raising sessions for community leaders and caregivers as well as establishment of breastfeeding safe spaces (baby tents). Multiple micronutrient supplementation will be provided to children and pregnant and lactating women, while children will also receive vitamin A and deworming tablets. Furthermore, sector partners will monitor unsolicited donations, distribution and use of breast milk substitutes (BMS) or milk powder, and take corrective action. Interventions will complement and support existing interventions routinely provided by the Government, e.g. vitamin A and deworming.

Resources: In order to deliver the required services to the affected population, financial, logistic, and human resources are needed in addition to nutrition supplies. The financial requirements are estimated at US\$ 1.0 million in order to assist the affected children and women during the first four weeks. This includes supply and operational costs. As ongoing nutrition interventions are already setup to assist many of the children and women who will be affected by the cyclone, nutrition supply is available for the first response. Additionally, UNICEF Myanmar will mobilize its prepositioned emergency nutrition supply from Yangon which is enough to assist target beneficiaries from a population of 20,000. The timeframe for this mobilization is 2-5 days depending on the season and whether transport is by road or sea. After the initial assessment of needs and vulnerabilities is undertaken, it will be determined if and to what extent additional supply will be sourced from in-country or global stocks (UNICEF Supply Division, Copenhagen, Denmark). For *Rapid Response Emergencies* (level 2-3) where additional global supply is needed for the first phase of the response, the timeframe is within 72 hours. For *Other Emergencies* (level 1-3) where additional supply is only needed for the second or third phase of the response, the timeframe is two weeks (by air) or two months (by sea).

Nutrition partners currently operating in Rakhine will be involved in the first phase of the response. Within the planning scenario, a need for additional nutrition partners is not anticipated during the first four weeks of response.

Management and Coordination: The Nutrition Sector is supporting and aligning its priorities with those of the Government at both National and State level. This implies collaboration and coordination with Ministry of Health, Department of Health, National Nutrition Centre, Rakhine State Health Department and Rakhine State Nutrition Team.

During the first four weeks of the emergency, the existing Nutrition Sector coordination mechanism will be scaled up from bi-weekly meetings to meetings on a weekly basis (more often if need be). Coordination meetings will be organised and chaired by the Rakhine State Nutrition Team with support from UNICEF staff based in Sittwe. In addition to this, the National Nutrition Sector Coordinator will organise and convene meetings with partners and other stakeholders in Yangon on a weekly basis (more often if need be).

Information Management and Reporting: The Nutrition Sector's information system will be used to generate analyses which will be useful in identifying potential gaps in the response as well as to track progress. Additionally, 4W information will be generated, updated and shared. Data will be regularly reported to the Government (the National Nutrition Centre), while being aligned to existing government reporting systems for sustainability purposes

Planning Assumptions: The affected area is not the worst off in Rakhine State in terms of acute malnutrition and most supply needs for the first four weeks can be covered by existing programme stock and prepositioned emergency nutrition supply. It is assumed that most health facilities including hospitals will still be functional following the cyclone. Thus, inpatient and outpatient treatment of children with acute malnutrition will be provided at these facilities together with treatment facilities run by local and international nutrition partners.

It is assumed that operational constraints are minimal and will not affect the humanitarian response to a large extent. Potential constraints include potential delays in the Government declaring a disaster and requesting assistance; delays in the procurement and clearance of supplies (if additional supply is procured/sourced in country or from global stocks); poor security resulting in reduced access to affected population and high risk for project staff. Of particular concern is the compromised accessibility to affected areas as well as the limited availability of skilled staff.



PROTECTION

Lead agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Contact information: Bernadette Castel (castel@unhcr.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
285,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
500,000



NUMBER OF PARTNERS
6

Supports Objective 1, 2

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Establish one child friendly space per township (4 townships) and mobile case management team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of child friendly spaces established Number of children with access to psychosocial and recreational activities % of identified children at risk or survivors of violence (including UASC) assisted by trained case workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 1,600 children 100%
Establish safe spaces and mobile outreach services for women, girls and survivors of GBV at the township level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women friendly spaces and referral pathway established in each township Number of women and girls using women friendly spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 400 women and girls
Distribute dignity and other protection kits as needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and girls receiving dignity kits Number of children receiving individual child protection kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,000 women and girls 600 children
Establish an emergency complaints mechanism and disseminate information about it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A complaints mechanism is established Number of radio announcements mentioning information about the complaints mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 3
Conduct protection monitoring and safety audits (to identify and mitigate additional risks across sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of safety audits conducted Main protection concerns are shared with all stakeholders and inform humanitarian response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 285,000 people have their immediate protection needs identified

In case of cyclone, the following protection concerns should be expected: loss of lives, missing people, injured people, psychosocial trauma, displacement of populations, loss of habitat, and loss of civil documentation. In this situation, the most urgent protection needs to be addressed would be: the prevention and response to family separations (primarily affecting children, persons with disabilities and the elderly) and needs for psychosocial support (for women and children in particular). In general, it is also expected that there will be a heightened vulnerability of women and girls to gender based violence as a result of family separation and breakdown of community protection mechanisms. In this context, the Protection Sector and its two Sub-sectors (Child Protection and Gender Based Violence) will primarily aim at supporting the Union and State Government led-response and work specifically with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

Based on the initial assessment of needs for protection of the affected population, members of the Protection Sector will deploy an interagency team of at least three protection, child protection and GBV specialists to the affected areas in order to coordinate and guide the response of the Sector and to provide guidance on protection risks, principles and minimum standards to other sectors.

In addition to the aforementioned team of specialists, trained support staff will be deployed to identify individual needs and undertake case management (with a focus on access to life saving services such as health, psychosocial support and response to cases of separated and unaccompanied children), including through systematic, safe and organized referrals to service providers. While the focus will be on the provision of life-saving services, activities will also take place through the child friendly spaces (UNICEF tents are available) and at the safe spaces established for women and girls where possible or through community based mechanisms, and will be coordinated with the Myanmar Red Cross as per the agreed RFL/FTR framework.

The Protection Sector will also establish an emergency complaints mechanism, which would also include the receipt of information relating to sexual exploitation and abuse, and dissemination of these information to affected communities, including the field-tested and agreed joint messages on safe behaviour and on how and where to access services (through traditional and community networks and mechanisms and local partners as well as through alternate sources such as social media and BBC media).

From the onset, the Protection Sector will take measures to monitor the protection environment, particularly for children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, other persons at risk or with specific needs, and displaced people (i.e. 60 per cent of the total affected population or 285,000 people). This will be achieved through field presence, focus groups discussions with the affected communities (particularly groups at risk), safety audits and collaboration with other sectors.

Funding will be required to cover staff costs in order to ensure surge in staff capacity and rapid deployment of protection response teams to affected areas, as well as to initiate urgent delivery of life-saving protection services.



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NON FOOD ITEMS

Lead agency: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Contact information: Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED
475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED
475,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
11 million



NUMBER OF PARTNERS

10⁷**Supports Objective 1 & 2**

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Assessment	Percentage of locations assessed and covered by gaps analysis	All affected locations covered (by MIRA)
Emergency shelter	Number of affected households with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standard	All affected households
Non Food Items (NFIs) kit distribution	Number of affected households that receive appropriate NFIs	All affected households

Assistance: In the event of a cyclone hitting Rakhine State affecting up to 475,000 persons in the townships of Sittwe, Kyauk Phyu, Pauktaw and Meybon, the focus would be to meet the immediate emergency shelter and household needs of the affected. Whether the population were displaced or not would (particularly during this phase of the response) be less significant. The immediate priority would be to meet these needs according to agreed standards.

Standards: Cluster partners agreed on a standard NFI kit which includes blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, mats, buckets and clothing while shelter would be in the form of plastic tarpaulin. Tents can be deployed depending upon their suitability in terms of design and the location of the affected population. As part of preparedness activities for this Cluster, the emergency shelter specifications and guidelines for tarpaulin/plastic sheeting tents and ropes have been agreed and are available online at www.shelternficccmmyanmar.org. While mass emergency shelter provision may be required, safe existing permanent structures can be utilised to house the affected population.

Coordination: Following the 2012 inter-communal violence, the Cluster has built a strong coordination with the Rakhine State Government.⁸ This forms a central basis of the response to meet these emerging needs across the four townships. Cluster partners remain crucially important to ensure a coherent response between Government, UN and national and international humanitarian actors.

Leadership: Recognizing that UNHCR is not usually the Cluster lead at the global level in the event of a natural disaster, an in-country agreement has been reached with IFRC.⁹ From the initial point of impact and for the early stages of the response, UNHCR as an existing leader of the shelter and NFI Cluster in Rakhine State will take a lead with support from IFRC, given the fact that IFRC and MRCS have been longstanding members of the existing Cluster for Rakhine State.

⁷ This includes the Rakhine State Government and the Cluster Lead, UNHCR

⁸ Details of existing mechanisms at the Rakhine State level to coordinate the shelter and NFI needs can be located at: <http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/meeting-minutes-2014-2015-shelter>

<http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/meeting-minutes-nfi>

⁹ For details of this understanding see Shelter-NFI-CCCM Yangon National Cluster Meeting Minutes 1st April 2015 at: http://www.sheltercluster.org/library/national-cluster-meeting-minutes-2015?sort=date&sort_direction=DESC.

Capacity: There are ten operational partners (including the Rakhine State Government) available to assess and meet the needs in the affected locations. With the inclusion of Yangon staff that could be deployed to Rakhine State, over two hundred staff could be available of which over eighty per cent are Myanmar nationals.

Caseload: Based on the pre-disaster capacity to meet the needs of the current IDP caseload, for the townships of Sittwe, Pauk Taw and Myebon, there is a well-established structure and system to assess and meet needs of over 120,000 persons. However, the current level of resources in Kyauk Phyu Township is limited, prompting the need for additional capacity based on the impact of the cyclone and the level of needs in the township.

Needs: Following the disaster, a rapid need assessment of is required. Additionally, the past distribution data will be analysed since prior and during the 2015 rainy/cyclone season. The analysis indicates that 10,000 IDP households were targeted for NFIs, which includes emergency shelter. It implies that some of the affected caseload will not require a new kit.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Lead agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Contact information: Olivier Le Guillou (oleguillou@unicef.org)



PEOPLE IN NEED

475,000



PEOPLE TARGETED

475,000



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

45 per person



NUMBER OF PARTNERS

8 minimum¹⁰

Supports Objective 1, 2,3

ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	TARGET
Assessment	Percentage of locations assessed and covered by gaps analysis	All locations covered by MIRA
Emergency latrines	Number of people with equitable access to safe sanitation facilities (1/latrine/20 persons)	All beneficiary in villages Cost: 1.5 \$/beneficiary
Rehabilitation of existing latrines in camps		All population in camps Cost: 1.5 \$/beneficiary
Rehabilitation of water supply in camps	Number of people with equitable access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water (15 liters/person/day)	All population in camps Cost: 10\$/beneficiary
Chorination of all water points		All population affected: Cost: 0.25\$/beneficiary

¹⁰ Based on the existing international NGO already engage in both Kachin and Rakhine emergency response plan

Water treatment and supply in affected villages or evacuation sites		All population in villages 20\$/beneficiary/month
Water boating (two weeks)		15% max of the targetted population $15 \times 15\% = 2.25\$/beneficiary$
Hygiene promotion in all locations	Number of people with basic knowledge of diarrheal disease transmission and prevention	All affected population 1\$ per beneficiary
Hygiene kit distribution	Number of people receiving hygiene kits	All affected population 15\$ per beneficiary

The WASH operational response to respond to a scenario of cyclone hitting Rakhine State affecting up to 475,000 persons in Sittwe, KyaukPhyu, PaukTaw and Myebon townships is based on the existing emergency WASH interventions, current partner's capacity in Rakhine, the different population profiles, and the exiting level of collaboration with the authorities.

In consequences, it is assumed that the response could cover up to 150,000 affected people if partners' capacities are increased. For a higher case load, an external support from regional level would be necessary in term of human resources and materials.

The overall WASH objective is to reduce water borne diseases and epidemic outbreak risks, by providing from the onset of the disaster: Safe drinking water through emergency response; emergency sanitation facilities; distribution of hygiene kits; messaging to the population on the best practices in emergency situations.

Population in camps: The four townships mentioned were affected by the 2012 inter-communal violence, resulting in almost 115,000 people displaced and accommodated in camps

Those populations have already received WASH services in the past years, with semi-permanent structures due to the protracted nature of the displacement. Those semi-permanent structures should be considered as semi-resistant to cyclone (latrines cabin can be easily damaged by strong winds, and in case of heavy flooding they can even become a source of contamination despite water-proof septic tanks). Water structures can be also damaged. However, those structures should be considered as a good base for a "quick fix" and rehabilitation approach in case of natural disaster could be easily deployed considering the beneficiary knowledge and the existing capacity of Wash focal point agency.

In camp setting, the WASH cluster will attempt to keep current WASH focal agency to ensure the response. In case of capacity limitations, additional NGO is pre-identified to offer support.

Population in Villages: The response will be adapted based on the status of population (displaced/non displaced). Similarly, some villages are already targeted by a Wash focal agency, including surrounding and 2012 affected villages in the scope of the Wash response plan in line with Do no harm approach. However, in case of cyclone, the spectrum of the needs will increase and will be extended to other locations, triggering the need for additional WASH partners to support both assessment and response.

Emergency and temporary infrastructure will be used such as emergency latrines and water treatment stations and distribution.

Early recovery: WASH interventions will take an early recovery approach from the on-set of the response including rehabilitation of pre-existing infrastructure at communal level; a shift from emergency trench latrines to local latrines if appropriate, (using local knowledge such as bamboo line pits); support for return to villages of origin.

Do no Harm: Despite the specific vulnerability of the population already in camps, the response should avoid a focus only on these populations, which would create further tensions in Rakhine State.

In such context, the coordination with the Shelter cluster, led by UNHCR, is crucial in order to properly identify the population to be targeted, and to ensure a joint approach including for provision of hygiene kits as UNHCR also leads non-food item cluster. Based on the existing lessons learned, gender concerns will be tackled within the WASH cluster based on the recommendations made for the current IDP camps.

Assessment phase: The WASH sub-cluster in Sittwe is able to set up in very short time an assessment team, considering the existing number of WASH actors and their expertise. The WASH sub-cluster will liaise with OCHA for multi-sectorial assessments, and ensure a proper flow of information gathered by different actors. Current WASH cluster tools would be quickly re-adapted to the new needs, while 4W offers flexibility to inform regularly on the situation.

Logistic concerns: Most NGOs are based in Sittwe town facilitating access to this township. However, this also means that Sittwe town could be vulnerable to flooding and will require support.

In regards to the topography, Myebon and Pauktaw will have specific logistic requirements, while access through boat is necessary. It will be important to protect existing boat capacity in case of cyclone which will be needed to respond to needs in Pauktaw and Myebone. Kyauk Pyu is accessible by plane directly from Yangon and Oxfam have an operational base in town.

Coordination with authorities: From October 2013, WASH Cluster has been co-led with the State Minister of Transportation and Communication through the Rehabilitation and reconstruction Sub Committee (RRSC). This sub-committee is the government counterpart of the WASH and Shelter clusters. It can be expected that this committee will take a lead in case of a natural disaster.

The Department of Rural Development (DRD) plays a crucial role to support the WASH cluster, including capacity to respond directly to some specific needs and provision of life- saving activities (e.g. water boating to IDP camps in Pauktaw).

At township level, a Disaster Preparedness Committee was established.

