

MYANMAR: Key Immediate Needs (KIN) of communities affected by disasters

Inter-Agency Pre-Crisis Assessment Report (March 2017)



Situation Overview

Myanmar is prone to various natural hazards and historical data shows that there have been medium to large-scale natural disasters every few years. Myanmar is currently ranked 12th out of 191 countries on the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) which assesses the risk of humanitarian crisis and disasters that could overwhelm national capacity to respond. In 2015 Myanmar was hit by devastating floods and landslides affecting over 1.6 million people, totally destroying 38,000 houses and 315,000 heavily damaged, and inundating over 1.4 million acres of farmland, according to the Government figures. Therefore, the humanitarian community in Myanmar, represented by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), developed and regularly updates the inter-agency Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Plan to support the Government of the Union of Myanmar in preparing for, and responding to, any of the hazards that may affect the country.

The first element of the ERP Plan is the risk assessment which ranks the hazards in terms of their foreseen impact and likelihood of occurrence. Cyclones, earthquakes and floods are at the top of this list with Rakhine, Ayeyarwady and Mandalay identified as the regions/states at highest risk. The areas along the Ayeyarwady River are regularly exposed to floods with Sagaing and Magway heavily affected during the 2015 disaster.

Following the onset of an emergency, the immediate response is usually initiated by communities themselves, with support from civil society and the Government. This immediate response might be further supported by international humanitarian community if requested and required. However, despite the recognized importance of community engagement, at that initial stage of the emergency there is usually limited time to consult with affected communities about their needs and preferences. In response, a pre-crisis assessment was conducted in the preparedness phase to better understand and validate expected key immediate community needs and preferences for assistance (such as the type of goods or use of cash). Recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately affected by disaster, the pre-crisis assessment was gender-responsive and looked at men's and women's distinct needs during disasters. The results will enhance emergency response planning in line with communities' needs and preferences.



Methodology

The identification of assessment areas was based on the risk assessment of the inter-agency Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Plan which identifies cyclones, earthquakes and floods as the three most serious hazards in Myanmar. Two regions and one state were identified as being at high risk from these hazards: Mandalay (earthquake), Magway (flood) and Rakhine (cyclone). In each state/region, three townships were selected by purposive sampling based on historical information of previous disasters. Random sampling was used to select three village tracts in each township, as well as the selection of households to be interviewed. Focus group discussions were conducted in each village tract, gathering the views of women and men.

In each state/region the assessment teams were made of staff from local government (Relief and Resettlement Department – RRD), the local Red Cross Society (MRCS), Civil Society Organizations (CSO), local and international NGOs

and UN agencies. To ensure a gender-responsive approach, where possible the assessment teams included male and female members (39 female and 51 male). The township teams included 9-12 enumerators. Each township team was divided into three smaller teams of three to four enumerators for the assessment at the village level. One leader was identified for each team. Staff from MRCS, CSOs and RRD were encouraged to take these leadership roles in order to gain experience for future assessments. The table below shows the number of staff/officials joining the teams in each of the locations.

Assessment team participants

Institutions	# staff		
	Mandalay	Magway	Rakhine
Government (RRD)	5	3	1
CSO	11	6	4
MRCS	4	3	4
LNGO	2	2	4
INGO	2	2	1
UN	13	11	12
Total	37	27	26

In each village tract eight families were interviewed and two focus group discussions (one with men and one with women) were conducted. In total 216 households were interviewed and 54 focus groups discussions took place.

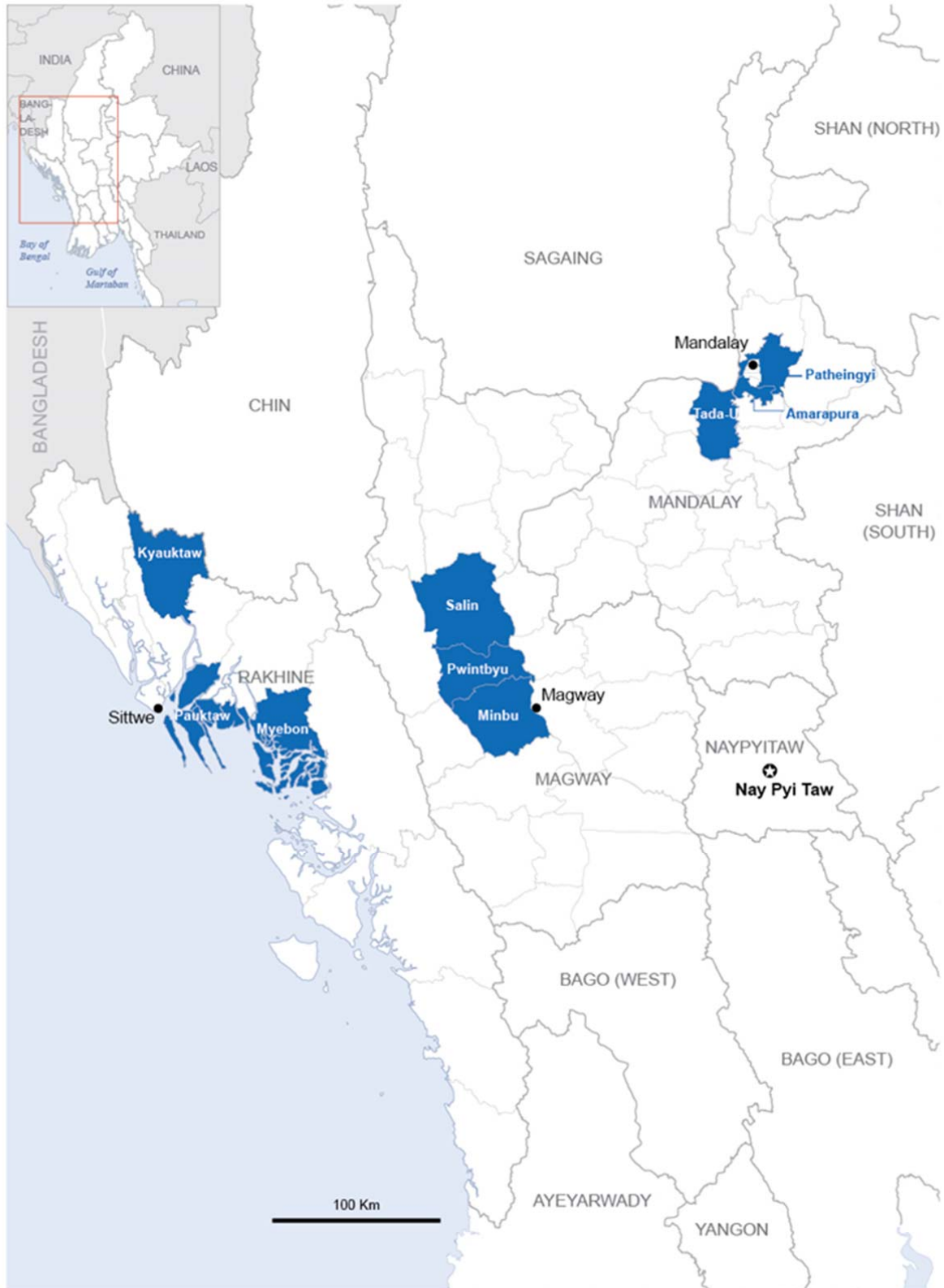
The household questionnaire was divided into three main sections. The first section asked the family what were the main losses and problems the household faced during past disasters with reference to each of the main sectors (food, livelihoods, shelter/housing, non-food-items (NFI), education, health, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene). In each sector, families identified the main relief items/services that would have been most useful in their past disaster experiences, when they received them, who provided them and their preferences on the modality (cash, in-kind, mixed).

A second section looked at the three main items they would prefer in a relief package in two separate time frames - within the first two weeks after a disaster (0-14 days) and then weeks three and four (15-28 days). In this question, separate information was requested for women and men and the preferred modality was also identified.

The final area of the assessment was about the households’ access to information. Participants were asked which sources of information they trusted most, what information they would like more about in a crisis and how they would like to communicate with organizations/institutions that provide assistance. The topics and guiding questions covered during the focus groups were similar to those asked at household level to allow opinions and perceptions of wider communities to be incorporated into the final analysis.

Limitations

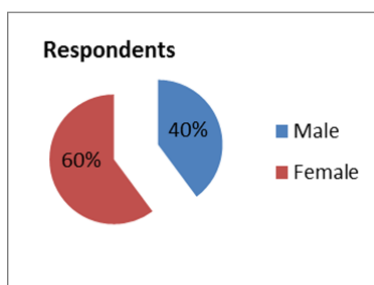
- The assessment used a relatively small sample size and the representativeness of the results need to be treated with caution. However, the results were relatively consistent across the three geographic areas. To broaden the sample, a shorter Facebook survey is being planned in the following prone disasters areas: Chin, Sagaing, Ayeyarwaddy and Bago. While there are limitations on the quality of data collected through such social media questionnaires, the findings could confirm the current analysis, provide additional details or new elements requiring further investigation.
- Mandalay region was selected for earthquake scenario. However, during the random sampling for village tract selection, about half of the villages had not ever faced any major disaster and the other half had only experiences flooding in the past. Therefore, the community responses are not earthquake specific and are not really a reflection of past personal experience.
- Based on this lesson from Mandalay, in subsequent sampling in Magway and Rakhine, the village selection criteria was modified to target those experiencing floods and/or cyclones. The last flood in Magway was in July 2016 and the most recent cyclone in Rakhine was in July 2015.
- The question about the organization or institution providing the relief items could not be properly analyzed due to the lack of categorization of the answers. Communities responded that government, national organizations, well-wishers, UN/INGO and others provided assistance but without a ranking on the answers.



Map of assessed villages in the three state and regions

General Assessment Data

The household survey was conducted in 27 villages of nine townships in Mandalay, Magway and Rakhine. A total of 216 households were interviewed (86 male and 130 women) and 74 focus group discussions were conducted.



Main Findings

1. Impacts of previous disasters and preferences of relief packages

On the question of how past disasters had impacted the communities at the household level and through focus group discussions, the views in the three geographic areas were quite similar. The *main losses caused by the disaster* were related to food stocks (83%), water and sanitation (83%) and livelihoods support (76%), closely followed by health (67%) and shelter/housing (63%). The relative order of these main losses were slightly different across the regions assessed. The results in the region of Mandalay differ from the other two areas, with water and sanitation ranked as the sector most heavily impacted with 65 per cent of respondents identifying this as the main loss, followed by health (63%) and food (63%) at the same position. This may be the result of the sampling issue mentioned above where the communities contacted in Mandalay had not faces major disasters in the recent past.

Families reporting main losses after disasters

Sector/ Cluster	Indicators	Mandalay	Magway	Rakhine	Total
Food	% of households reporting <u>food</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	63%	96%	90%	83%
Livelihoods	% of households reporting <u>livelihoods</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	50%	89%	89%	76%
Shelter/ Housing	% of households reporting <u>shelter/housing</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	42%	64%	85%	63%
Non-food Items (NFI)	% of households reporting <u>NFI</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	40%	68%	78%	62%
Education	% of households reporting <u>education</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	33%	64%	72%	56%
Health	% of households reporting <u>health</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	63%	63%	75%	67%
Protection	% of households reporting <u>protection</u> a main effect or need in last disaster	21%	25%	40%	29%
WASH	% of households reporting <u>WASH</u> a main loss or need in last disaster	65%	93%	92%	83%

The interview at household level also asked in which *phase of the response* they receive the required assistance during the last disaster they experienced. According to the results, 51 per cent of families received the needed items within the first two weeks, being protection, WASH and food their priority needs. In relation to protection needs, it is important to note the different meaning this has in the local context. Rather than traditional humanitarian definitions, for the communities interviewed, the concept of protection is more related to safety during the evacuation process and the security of their belongings left behind. 25 per cent respondents received relief items within one month. A further 24 per cent of respondents reported receiving assistance after a month.

Phases	Food	Livelihoods	Shelter	NFIs	Education	Health	Protection	WASH	Total
% of HH receiving needed items within 2 weeks	79%	20%	32%	45%	11%	54%	89%	80%	51%
% of HH receiving needed items within a month	15%	29%	39%	27%	34%	34%	11%	12%	25%
% of HH receiving needed items after a month	5%	51%	29%	29%	55%	12%	0%	8%	24%

Households interviewed also expressed their preferences of items to be provided in each of the sectors. The table below includes the *priority relief items* based on communities' preferences.

Sector	Preferred items	Others
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rice · Oil · Salt 	Groceries, pulses, noodle, dried fish, noodle, snack, fish paste, dry food and curry
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Seeds · Cash for investment · Boat and fishing net 	Tools, fertilizer, cattle/poultry, shop, weaving, fish/prawn ponds
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Zinc/iron sheet · Bamboo · Wood 	Tarpaulin, tools /materials (nails, thatch, mat)
NFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Clothes · Cooking utensils · Blanket · Mosquito net 	Stove, bucket/water containers
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · School building/ renovation 	Exercise books, table and chairs, stationary, student kits, teacher kits, uniforms
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Medicines · Health care 	Mobile clinic, health staffs (doctor, nurse, mid-wife), health awareness and vaccines
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Life jackets · Cyclone shelter · Psychosocial support · Security issues such as theft, burglary · Safer places/shelter especially for females 	
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Clean drinking and domestic water (purification tablets) 	Water containers, drainage, hygiene items, sanitary pads, latrines

During the focus groups discussions, participants were asked whether there are **vulnerable groups** within the community which have had difficulties accessing assistance and the reason for this. 63 per cent of the communities interviewed did not identify groups with increased difficulties to accessing assistance. Another 37 per cent identified elderly and child-headed households as the vulnerable groups with challenges in receiving relief. The barriers identified for these vulnerable groups included delays in receiving relevant information, difficulties in transporting relief items on their own or the remoteness of their location.

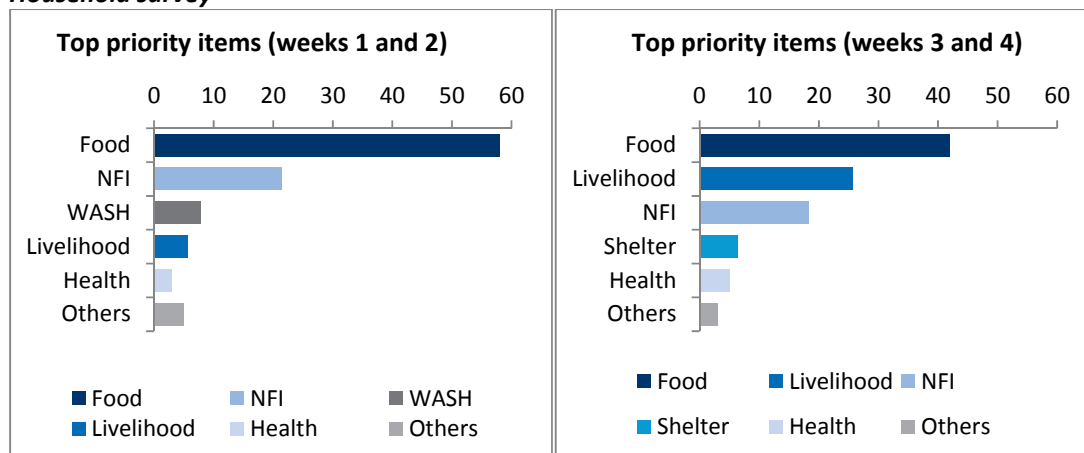
2. Preferences on type of assistance after a disaster

Families were asked to identify the three top relief packages they would like to see prioritized at two different phases of an emergency response: within the first two weeks (1-14 days) after a disaster and then from weeks two and four (15-28 days).

For the **first two weeks after the disaster**, the top priority need for communities is food with more than 58 per cent of the responses. WASH and non-food relief items were identified as the second and third preferences for families interviewed. This is a more prominent choice for women.

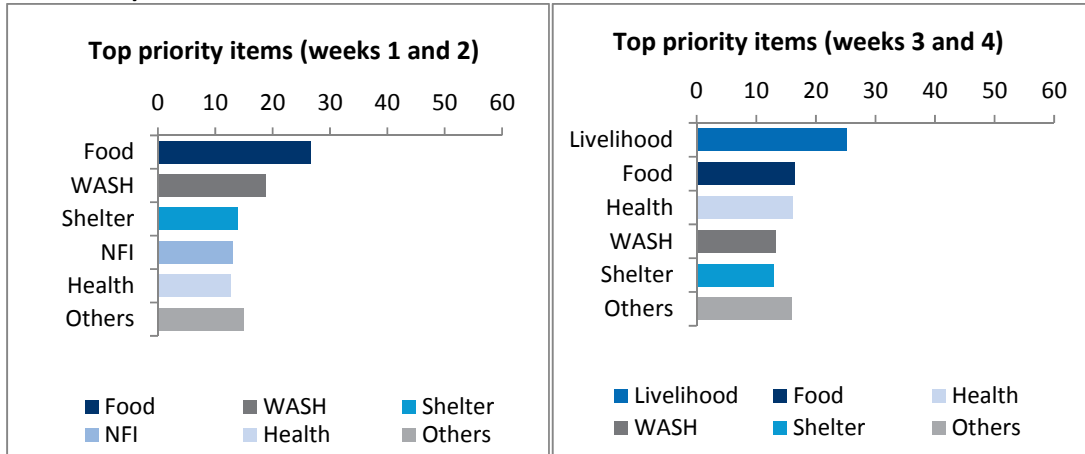
In terms of key immediate needs within the early recovery phase from **three to four weeks**, communities consider still food as the first priority but with a drop to 42 per cent followed by livelihoods support (26%), and non-food items (18%). Livelihoods support is a more prominent choice for men, whereas non-food items were the preferred answer for women.

Household survey



The results from focus group discussions vary slightly from the individual household survey results. Here, communities' preference for the *first two weeks after the disaster* was also food with 27 per cent of responses, but this option was followed by WASH (19%) instead of NFIs (14%) which was the second preferred relief item at household level. Similarly, for the *weeks three and four*, communities from the focus group discussions showed a preference for livelihoods support (25%) ahead of food (16%) and health (16%), while households still placed food as the main need during this second phase of the response. The reason for this difference may relate to common perceptions of needs for the community as a whole, compared with the priorities that the families identify for themselves.

Focus Group Discussion



The results per region or state are similar for the *initial first two weeks*. Food is the main priority for a relief package in Mandalay, Magway and Rakhine. The main difference is in Rakhine where the second priority is not only non-food items but also WASH. Regarding the preferences for *weeks three and four after the disaster*, communities in Mandalay and Rakhine place food at the first position, but in Rakhine the percentage in food is almost equal with livelihoods support and non-food items. Magway respondents also identified non-food items as the first priority for the second phase of the response.

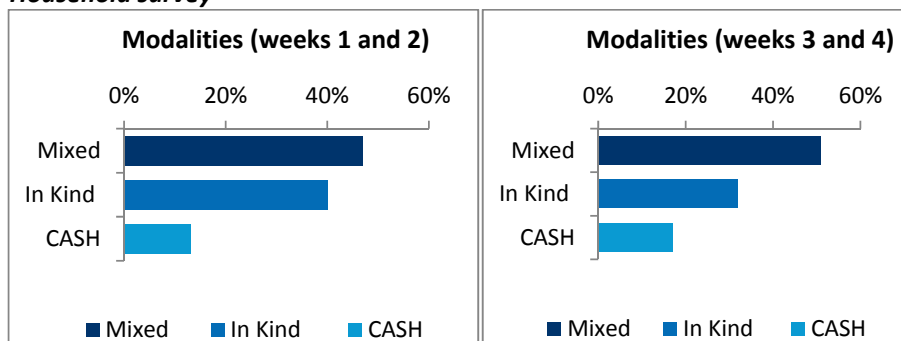
Communities were also asked about their preferred modality for receiving relief (cash, in-kind or mixed) in the two separate phases of response.

Immediately after the disaster, 47 per cent of households prefer to receive relief through a mixed modality of cash and in-kind assistance. 40 per cent of respondents preferred in-kind assistance and only 13 per cent would prioritize cash.

The results for the weeks three and four are similar but with an increasing preference for the mixed modality. 51 per cent of families preferred this mixed approach, while support for a purely in-kind assistance option dropped to 32 per cent. The reason behind this could be the increased need of cash to invest in the recovery of the family, while at the onset of the emergency in-kind assistance could be more valued in remote areas where markets might be disrupted.

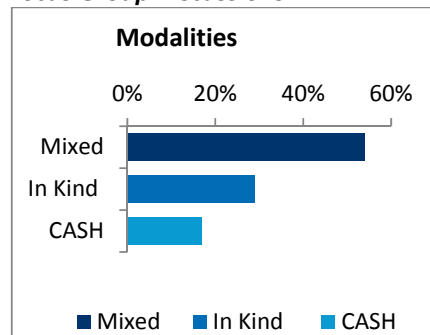
In regards to results from the regions, the main difference within the period of week sthree and four is in Rakhine where families prefer in-kind assistance rather than a mixed modality as in the other two areas. Magway results also differ with only nine per cent preference for assistance in cash during this period.

Household survey



The results from community focus group discussions are quite similar to household preferences of modalities. 54 per cent of communities prioritize a mixed modality followed by 29 per cent preferring in-kind assistance. However, the results differ at state/region level with 22 per cent of Magway communities preferring assistance in cash while 67 per cent of Rakhine preferred option is in-kind. The reason behind the higher preference of Rakhine communities for in-kind assistance could be the cost associated to transporting goods in a context where water transport is usually challenging and costly.

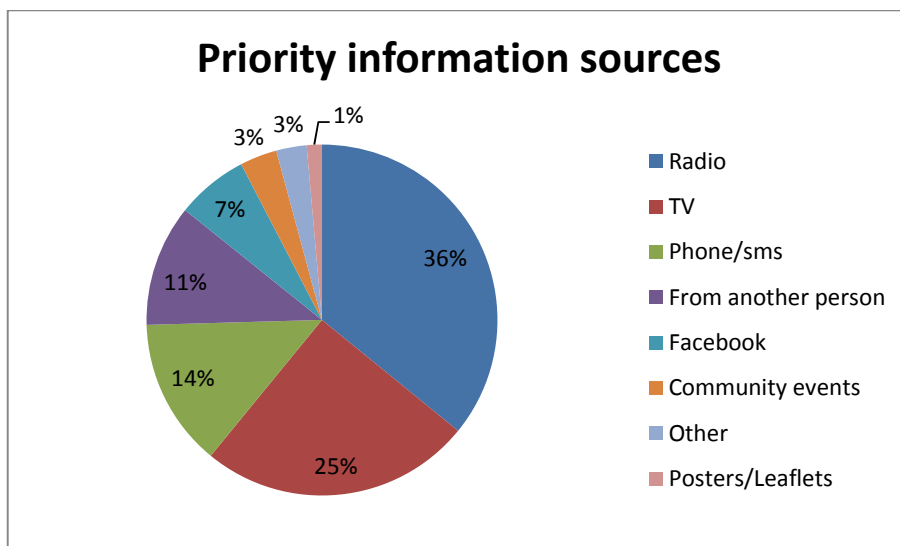
Focus Group Discussions



3. Access to information and preferences

In general, the **communities have access to information** through different channels; however elderly groups have some difficulties due to hearing impairment or living in remote areas. The main channels of communication available within the communities are radio, television, mobile phone (including sms, viber and social media), local administration announcements (including megaphones/loudspeakers) and newspapers. The top three sources of information people trust most are television, radio and the local administration (state, district, township and village tract).

During a disaster, the communities would like to receive more timely information related to weather forecasts, including early warning on cyclones or floods, updates on the situation, information on assistance being provided (including contacts for organizations, focal points, phone numbers), available temporary shelter and safe routes for a particular area.



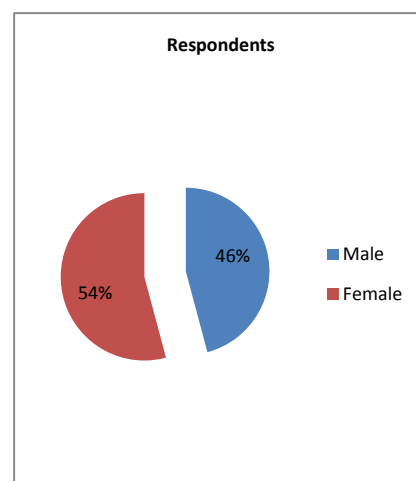
ANNEX 1.A – MANDALAY RESULTS AND ASSESSMENT TEAM PARTICIPANTS

General Assessment Data

The household survey was conducted in 9 villages of 3 townships in Mandalay. A total of 72 households were interviewed (33 male and 39 female) and 18 focus group discussions (9 male and 9 female) undertook.

Assessment Coverage

State/Region	Township	Village Tracts	Village
Mandalay Region	Tada Oo	Hta Naung Kaing	Hta Naung Kaing
		Chaung Son	Chaung Son
		Han Thar Wa Di	Pyin Si Tan
	Amarapura	Ye Lun Kyaw	Ye Lun Kyaw West
		Kan Peit	Kan Peit
		Yae Kyi Pauk	Shin Nan
	Patheingyi	Yae Laung	Yae Laung
		Shin Taw Kone	Yway Su
		Gyaint Gyi	Gyaint Gyi



Main Findings

1. Impacts of previous disasters and preferences of relief packages

Families reporting main losses after disasters

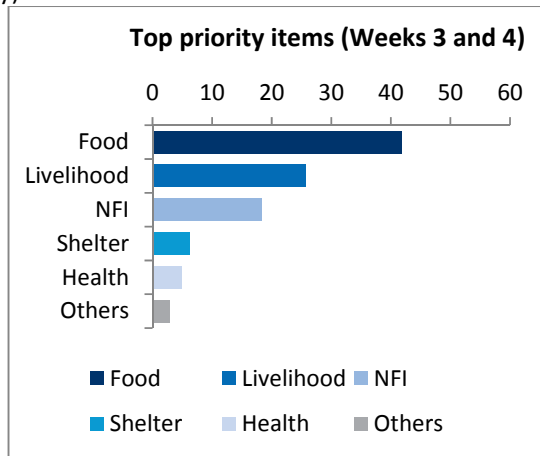
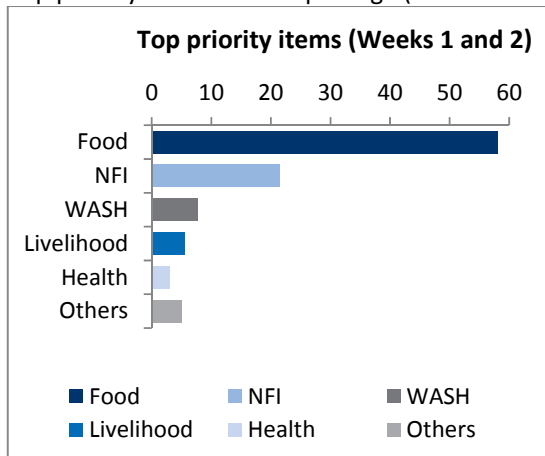
Sector/ Cluster	Indicators	%
Food	% of households reporting <u>food</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	63%
Livelihoods	% of households reporting <u>livelihoods</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	50%
Shelter/ Housing	% of households reporting <u>shelter/housing</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	42%
Non-food Items (NFI)	% of households reporting <u>NFI</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	40%
Education	% of households reporting <u>education</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	33%
Health	% of households reporting <u>health</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	63%
Protection	% of households reporting <u>protection</u> as a main effect or need in the last disaster	21%
WASH	% of households reporting <u>WASH</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	65%

Phase of the response

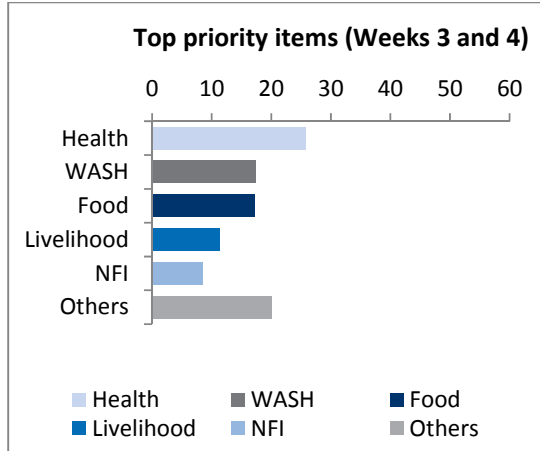
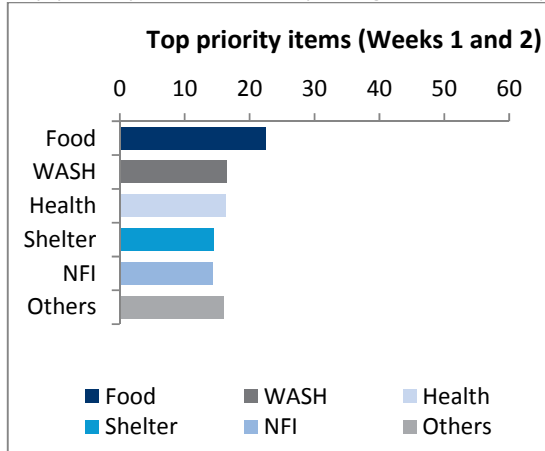
Phases	Food	Livelihood	Shelter	NFI	Education	Health	Protection	WASH	Total
% of HH receiving needed items within 2 weeks	86%	100%	71%	100%	50%	100%	100%	86%	87%
% of HH receiving needed items within a month	11%	0%	29%	0%	50%	0%	0%	14%	13%
% of HH receiving needed items after a month	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

2. Preferences on type of assistance after a disaster

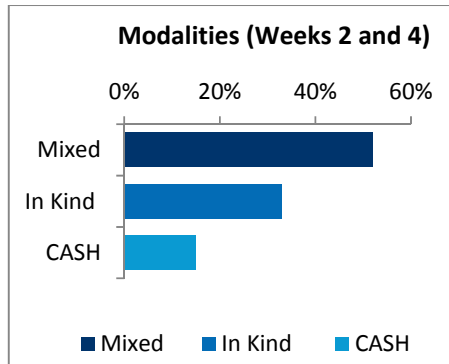
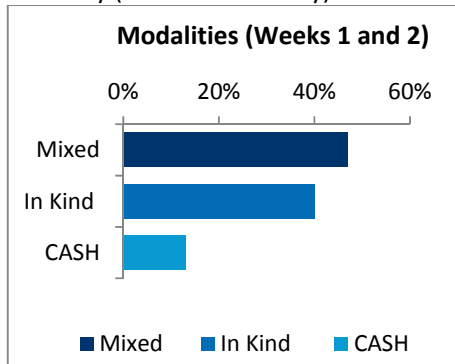
Top priority items in relief package (Household survey)



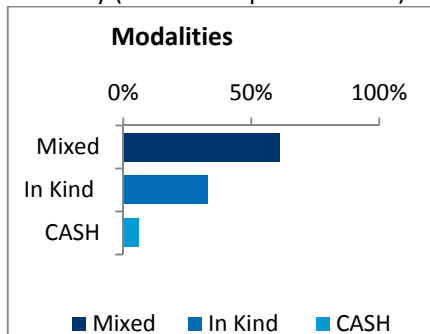
Top priority items in relief package (Focus Group Discussion)



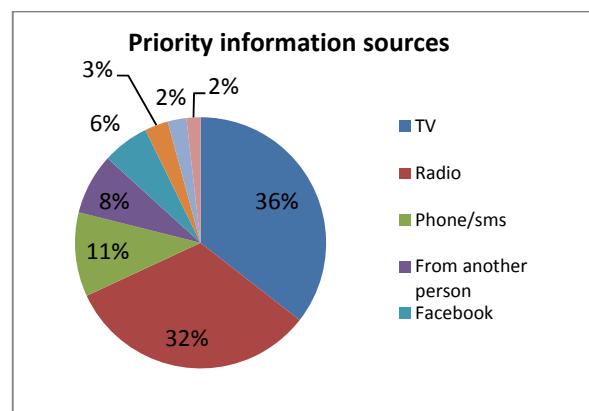
Modality (Household survey)



Modality (Focus Group Discussions)



3. Access to information and preferences



Assessment Team Participants in Mandalay

No.	Name	Agency/Organization	Position	Type
1	Daw Phyu Thi	RRD	Deputy Staff Officer	Government
2	Daw San Mya Lwin	RRD	Gazette Officer	Government
3	Daw Zar Mon Oo	RRD	Staff Officer	Government
4	U Bu Ma Nar	RRD	Upper Division Clerk	Government
5	U Phyo Thet Aung	RRD	Driver	Government
6	U Naing Tun	3N	Mahaangmyay	CSO
7	U Win Pe	Amara Shwegu		CSO
8	U Myo Myint Khaing	Brahmaso		CSO
9	U Nyi Nyi Naing	Brahmaso	Executive Member	CSO
10	U Than Htun Myint	Brahmaso	Chairman	CSO
11	U Thant Sin	Brahmaso	Secretary	CSO
12	U Tin Oo Khaing	Brahmaso	Executive Member	CSO
13	U Wai Phyo Naing	Brahmaso	Computer Officer	CSO
14	U Htet Thura Aung	Chanmyathuka	Information/Disaster Management	CSO
15	Daw Khin Than Myint	National NGO Network	Secretary	CSO
16	U Yu Phyo Thu	Payahita	Driver	CSO
17	Daw Su Yi Htun	Shan Association		CSO
18	Daw Ei Ei Zin	Welfare	Member	CSO
19	U Aung Myint Oo	Yadanar Kore Thwe	Chairman	CSO
20	Daw Aye Aye San	MCDRR	Member	NGO
21	U Win Thein	MCDRR	Member	NGO
22	Daw Nandar Aung	MRCS	Pyigyitagon	Red Cross
23	U Thein Htut	MRCS	Pyigyitagon	Red Cross
24	U San Shwe	Red Cross	Deputy Commander	Red Cross
25	U Win Zaw	Red Cross	Commander	Red Cross
26	U Htet Bo Win	SCI	EPR Mobilization Coordinator	INGO
27	U Saw Eh Dah	SCI	EPS Child Coordinator	INGO
28	Daw Moe Thinzar Hline	IOM	National IMO	UN
29	Daw Remsangpuii	IOM	DRR Assistant	UN
30	U Haukhsat	IOM	DRR Assistant	UN
31	U John Nyun	IOM	Reporting and Communication Assistant	UN

32	Daw Ei Kalayar Lwin	OCHA	Program Assistant	UN
33	Daw Khin Thandar Soe	OCHA	Database Associate	UN
34	Daw Pan Thanda Htun	OCHA	Senior National Coordination Officer	UN
35	Daw Kyaw Mi Mi Htwe	UNDP Mandalay	AOA	UN
36	U Zaw Min Naung	UNDP Mandalay	National Field Officer	UN
37	Daw Aye Aye Nyo	UNFPA	Program Officer	UN
38	Daw Mra Thuzar	UNICEF Mandalay	Education Officer	UN
39	U Thet Naing Oo	UNWFP	Programme Associate (VAM)	UN
40	U Win Bo	WHO	National Technical Officer	UN

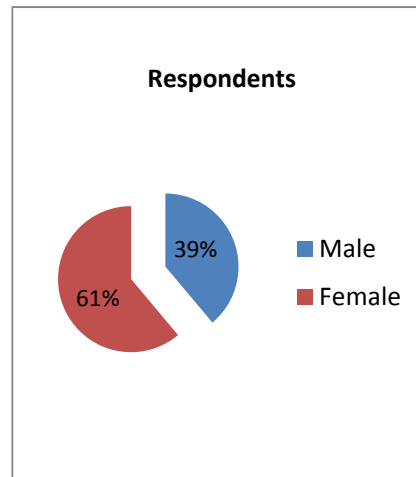
ANNEX 1.B – MAGWAY RESULTS AND ASSESSMENT TEAM PARTICIPANTS

General Assessment Data

The household survey was conducted in 9 villages of 3 townships in Magway. A total of 72 households were interviewed (28 male and 44 female) and 18 focus group discussions (9 male and 9 female) undertook.

Assessment Coverage

State/Region	Township	Village Tracts	Village
Magway Region	Minbu	Man Kyu	Htone Ma Kyi
		Pauk Lay Pin	Pauk Lay Pin
		Tha Nat Pin Su	Kyaung Kone
	Pwintphyu	Se Mone	Khone Su
		Ywar Khaing	Ywar Khaing
		Ah Nauk Khaing	Ah Nauk Khaing
	Salin	Zee Phyu Pin	Kyu Taw Alel
		Min Ywar Kyun	Min Ywar Kyun
		Ma Yoe Gone	Yone Pin Chaug



Main Findings

1. Impacts of previous disasters and preferences of relief packages

Families reporting main losses after disasters

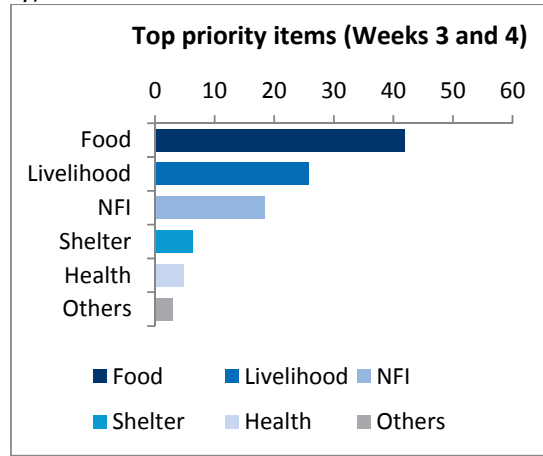
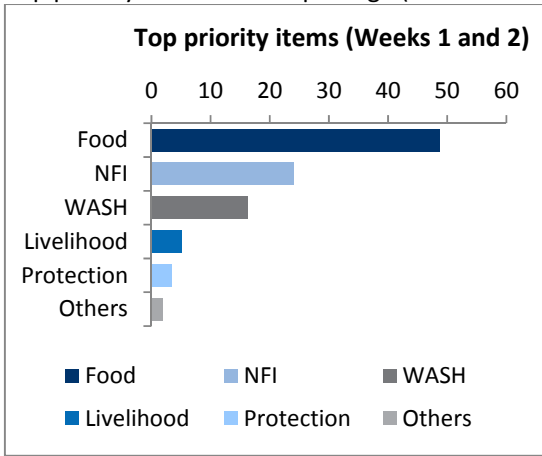
Sector/ Cluster	Indicators	%
Food	% of households reporting <u>food</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	96%
Livelihoods	% of households reporting <u>livelihoods</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	89%
Shelter/ Housing	% of households reporting <u>shelter/housing</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	64%
Non-food Items (NFI)	% of households reporting <u>NFI</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	68%
Education	% of households reporting <u>education</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	64%
Health	% of households reporting <u>health</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	63%
Protection	% of households reporting <u>protection</u> as a main effect or need in the last disaster	25%
WASH	% of households reporting <u>WASH</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	93%

Phase of the response

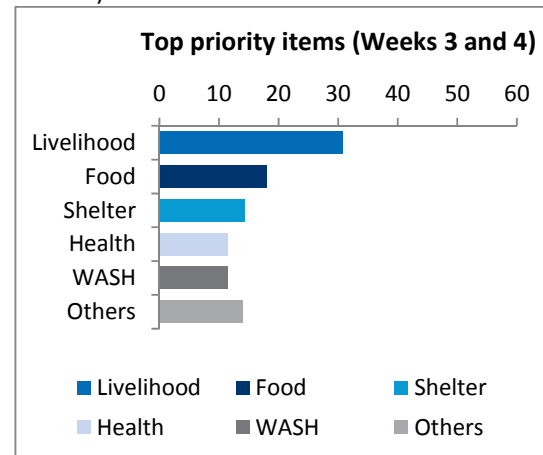
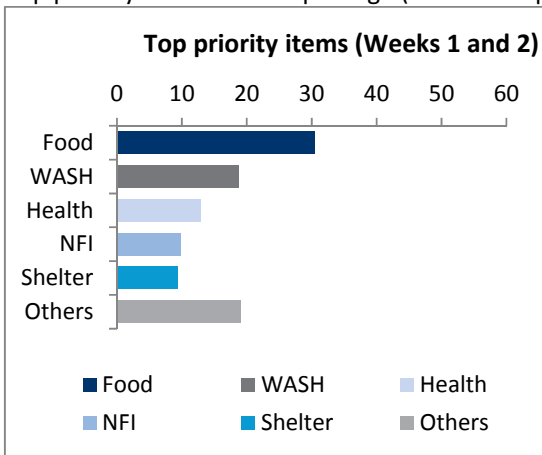
Phases	Food	Livelihood	Shelter	NFI	Education	Health	Protection	WASH	Total
% of HH receiving needed items within 2 weeks	82%	19%	0%	73%	17%	43%	100%	90%	53%
% of HH receiving needed items within a month	15%	38%	33%	23%	46%	50%	0%	6%	26%
% of HH receiving needed items after a month	3%	44%	67%	4%	38%	7%	0%	4%	21%

2. Preferences on type of assistance after a disaster

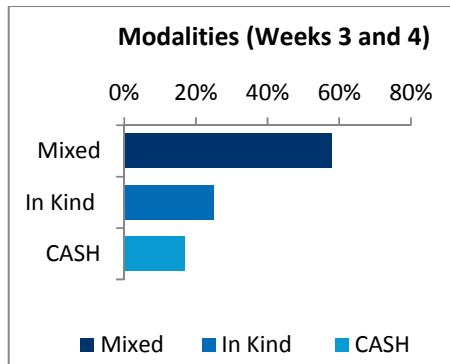
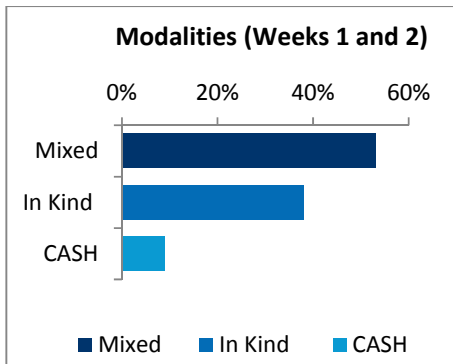
Top priority items in relief package (Household survey)



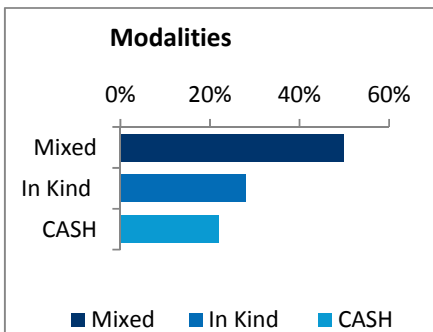
Top priority items in relief package (Focus Group Discussion)



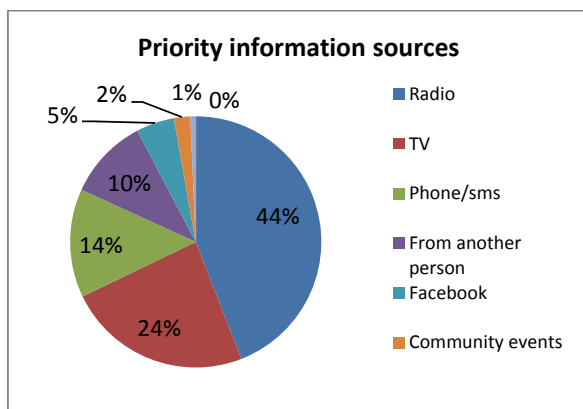
Modality (Household survey)



Modality (Focus Group Discussions)



3. Access to information and preferences



Assessment Team Participants in Magway

No.	Name	Agency/ Organization	Position	Type
1	Daw Theingi	IPRD	Assistant Director	Government
2	Daw Mya Htwe	RRD (Magway)		Government
3	Daw Nu Nu Htwe	RRD (Magway)		Government
4	Daw Than Than Soe	RRD (Magway)		Government
5	Daw Win Win Maw	RRD (Magway)		Government
6	U Myo Sett	RRD (Magway)	Lower Division Clerk	Government
7	U Kyaw Naing Oo	MRCS	G1	Red Cross
8	U Nyi Nyi Zay	MRCS	Supporting Officer	Red Cross
9	Daw Thi Thi Win	MRCS	Salin	Red Cross
10	U Aung Soe Win	MRCS	Pwint Phyu	Red Cross
11	U Ye Yint Aung	MRCS	Minbu	Red Cross
12	Daw Aye Aye San	MCDRR	Member	Local NGO
13	U Win Thein	MCDRR	Member	Local NGO
14	U Olar	Coordinator	Green Network-Magway	CSO
15	Daw May Thu	Magway Youth Network		CSO
16	U Htet Wai Lin	Magway Youth Network		CSO
17	U Kyaw Soe Aung	Magway Youth Network		CSO
18	U Ye Wint Naung	OAFADG (Pwint Phyu)	Communication	CSO
19	U Htun Naung Oo	Salin	Green Network-Magway	CSO
20	Daw Hae Mon Soe	Volunteer	SCVG	CSO
21	U Saw Eh Dah	SCI	EPS-Child Coordinator	INGO
22	U Htet Bo Win	SCI	EPR Mobilization Coordinator	INGO
23	Daw Remsangpuii	IOM	DRR Project Assistant	UN
24	U Hao Kho Sat	IOM	DRR Project Assistant	UN
25	U John Nyun	IOM	Communication and Reporting Assistant	UN
26	Daw Moe Thinzar Hlilne	IOM	National IMO	UN
27	Daw Aye Aye Nyo	UNFPA	Programm Officer	UN
28	Daw Ei Kalayar Lwin	OCHA	Program Assistant	UN
29	Daw Pan Thanda Htun	OCHA	Senior National Coordination Officer	UN
30	U Than Kyaw Soe	UNICEF	WASH Officer	UN
31	Daw Mya Thinn Wai	UNWFP	Programme Assistant	UN
32	U Thet Naing Oo	UNWFP	Programme Associate	UN
33	U Win Bo	WHO	National Technical Officer	UN

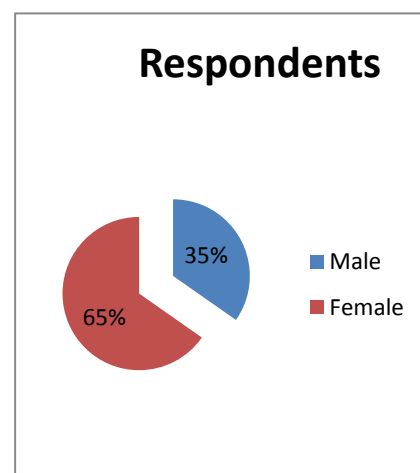
ANNEX 1.C – RAKHINE RESULTS AND ASSESSMENT TEAM PARTICIPANTS

General Assessment Data

The household survey was conducted in 9 villages of 3 townships in Rakhine. A total of 72 households were interviewed (male and female) and 18 focus group discussions (9 male and 9 female) undertaken.

Assessment Coverage

State/Region	Township	Village Tracts	Village
Rakhine State	Pauktaw	Thit Poke	Thit Poke
		Nga Pyi Kyun	Tha Yet Taw
		Nga Khu Chaung	Sar Pyin
	Myebon	Moe Thee Nat Taung	Kyee Gaung Taung
		Thin Ga Net	Thin Ga Net
		Pyin Nga Khu Chaung	Pyin Nga Khu Chaung
	Kyauktaw	Let Saung Kauk	Taung Pauk
		Hpa Yar Paung	Pon Nar
		La Mu Ta Pin	La Mu Ta Pin



Main Findings

1. Impacts of previous disasters and preferences of relief packages

Families reporting main losses after disasters

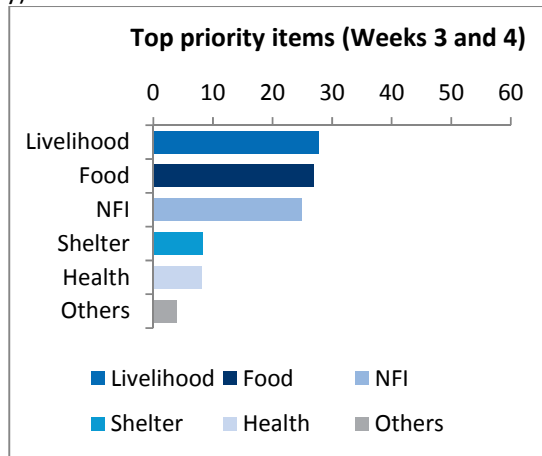
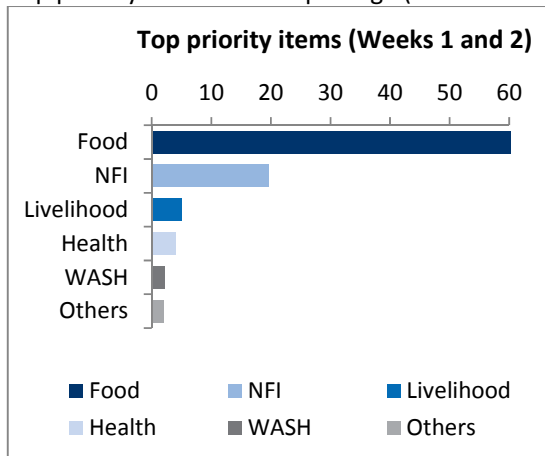
Sector/ Cluster	Indicators	%
Food	% of households reporting <u>food</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	90%
Livelihoods	% of households reporting <u>livelihoods</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	89%
Shelter/ Housing	% of households reporting <u>shelter/housing</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	85%
Non-food Items (NFI)	% of households reporting <u>NFI</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	78%
Education	% of households reporting <u>education</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	72%
Health	% of households reporting <u>health</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	75%
Protection	% of households reporting <u>protection</u> as a main effect or need in the last disaster	40%
WASH	% of households reporting <u>WASH</u> as a main loss or need in the last disaster	92%

Phase of the response

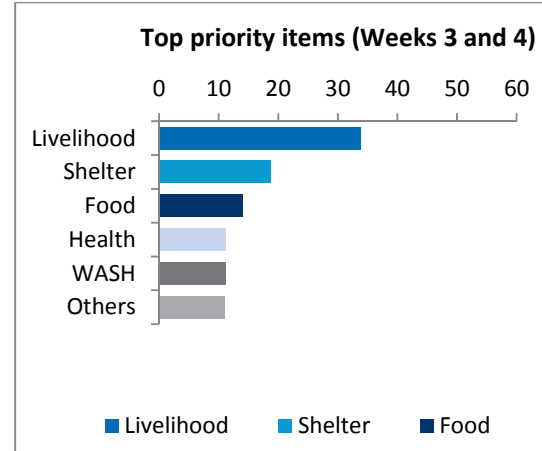
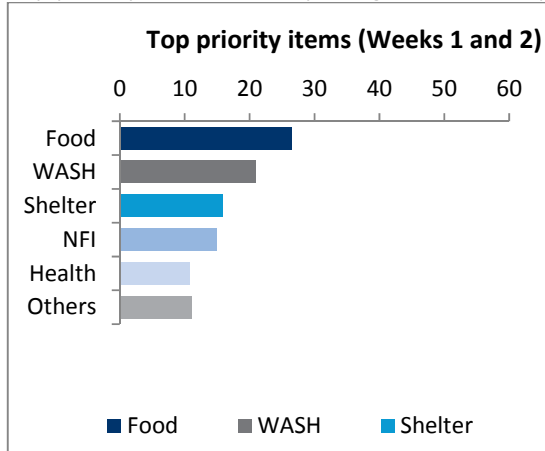
Phases	Food	Livelihood	Shelter	NFI	Education	Health	Protection	WASH	Total
% of HH receiving needed items within 2 weeks	71%	6%	22%	8%	0%	27%	83%	57%	34%
% of HH receiving needed items within a month	20%	25%	44%	35%	19%	47%	17%	21%	28%
% of HH receiving needed items after a month	10%	69%	33%	58%	81%	27%	0%	21%	37%

2. Preferences on type of assistance after a disaster

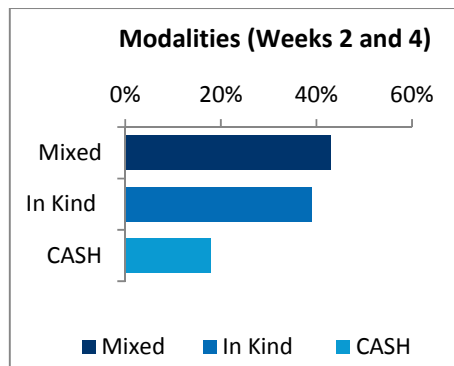
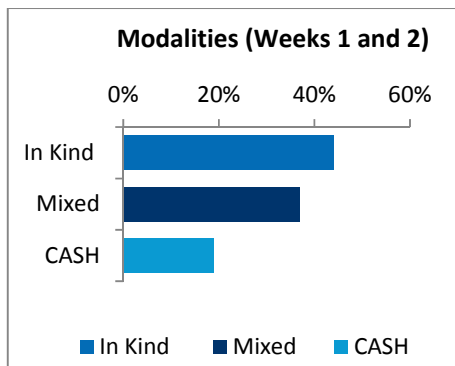
Top priority items in relief package (Household survey)



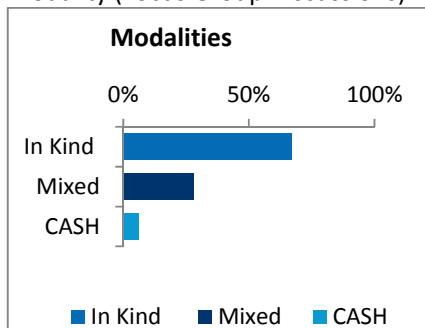
Top priority items in relief package (Focus Group Discussion)



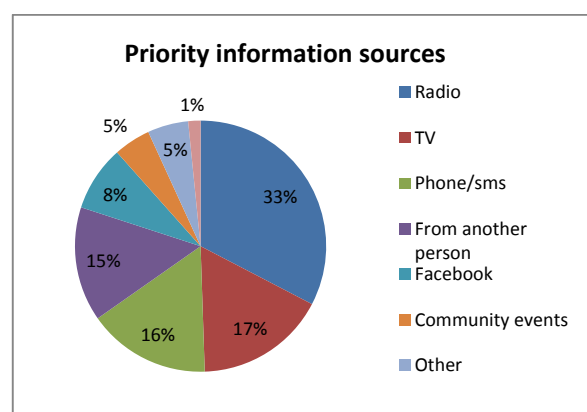
Modality (Household survey)



Modality (Focus Group Discussions)



3. Access to information and preferences



Assessment Team Participants in Rakhine

No.	Name	Agency/ Organization	Position	Type
1	U Kyaw Kyaw Win	RRD	Upper Clerk	Government
2	Daw Ye Ye Maw	MRCS		Red Cross
3	Daw Shwe Eaint San	MRCS	Livelihood Field officer	Red Cross
4	Zaw Min Htike	MRCS	M&R officer	Red Cross
5	U Khin Soe	MRCS	RCV	Red Cross
6	Kyaw Myo Khaing	MHAA	Project Staff	Local NGO
7	Zaw Than Aung	MMA	Community Assistant	Local NGO
8	Thein Kyaw Aung	MMA	Health Assistant	Local NGO
9	Hnin Thida Oo	MRF	Admin	Local NGO
10	Maung Aye Chan	PFP		CSO
11	Shwe Yee Mya Thein	RWCF	Junior Account	CSO
12	Khin Saw Oo	RYNG	Secretary	CSO
13	Tin Aye Than	AD-2030		CSO
14	Khin Saw Nyunt	Plan International	EiE	INGO
15	Hay Mar Wai Hnin	UNHCR	CCCM	UN
16	Tun Moe Khaing	IOM	CCM PSA	UN
17	Aung Ze Ya	UNHCR	Shelter Associate	UN
18	Than Tin	UNICEF	EFO	UN
19	Nyi Nyi Thit	UNICEF	WASH Officer	UN
20	Ye Min Zaw	UNICEF	Nutrition Officer	UN
21	Pan Thandar Tun	OCHA	Senior National Coordination Officer	UN
22	Tin Aung Thein	OCHA	National Coordination Officer	UN
23	Ei Kalayar Lwin	OCHA	Program Assistant	UN
24	Zaw Win Lay	WFP		UN
25	Lae Ye Win	UNICEF	WASH officer	UN
26	Kyaw Min Thu	UNFPA	Field Coordinator	UN

Key Immediate Needs - Pre-crisis community assessment Preferences on type of assistance after a disaster Guiding Questions for the Focus Group Discussion¹	
1.	When was the last floods/cyclone/earthquake/other in your community?
2.	What were the overall impacts of that disaster and priority needs of your village/community?
3.	What types of assistance did you or your community receive after the last disaster, from whom and when (immediately, within the first two weeks, during two to four weeks)?
4.	Are there groups within the community who have more difficulty accessing the assistance and why?
5.	What type of assistance would your community prefer for the <u>first two weeks</u> of a disaster? (ask women and men)
6.	What type of assistance would your community prefer for the <u>two to four weeks</u> of a disaster for your community? (ask women and men)
7.	If your community would receive only THREE items in a relief package after a disaster, which would be those? (ask women and men)
8.	How would you prefer to receive those THREE items, in-kind, in cash or mixed?
9.	What are the main channels of communication available in your community now (top three)?
10.	Are there groups within the community who have more difficulty accessing information and why?
11.	Which sources of information do people trust the most (top three)?
12.	In a disaster, what would the community like more information about?

¹ Two focus group discussion in each village, one with men and one with women

Key Immediate Needs - Pre-crisis community assessment

Preferences on type of assistance after a disaster

Household Questionnaire

1. General Information			
Interviewees (sex + age)	Village	Village Tract	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age ()	_____	_____
2. Impact of Disaster(s)			
What were the main losses and problems of your household during the previous disaster? <i>Read all the options and tick and complete those problems raised</i>			
2.1 <input type="checkbox"/> Was food a main loss or need for you in the last disaster?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what food items would have been more useful?		_____	
Did you get these?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,			
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month		
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____		
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed	
2.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Was livelihoods a main loss or need for you in the last disaster?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what livelihood restoration items would have been more useful?		_____	
Did you get these?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,			
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month		
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____		
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed	
2.3 <input type="checkbox"/> Was shelter/housing a main loss or need for you in the last disaster?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what shelter/housing items would have been more useful?		_____	
Did you get these?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,			
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month		
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____		
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed	
2.4 <input type="checkbox"/> Was non food items (NFI) a main loss or need for you in the last disaster?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

If yes, what NFI would have been more useful?		_____
Did you get these?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,		
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month	
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others_____	
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
<hr/>		
2.5 <input type="checkbox"/> Was education a main concern or need for you in the last disaster?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what education items would have been more useful?		_____
Did you get these?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,		
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month	
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others_____	
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
<hr/>		
2.6 <input type="checkbox"/> Was health a main concern or need for you in the last disaster?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what health services would have been more useful?		_____
Did you get these?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,		
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month	
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others_____	
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
<hr/>		
2.7 <input type="checkbox"/> Was protection a concern or need for you in the last disaster?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what protection/security concerns did you have?		_____
Did you get these?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes,		
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month	
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others_____	
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?		<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
<hr/>		
2.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Was water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) a main concern or need for you in the last disaster?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, what WASH items/services would have been more useful?		_____

Did you get these?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If Yes,</i>		
When did you get them?	<input type="checkbox"/> Within two weeks <input type="checkbox"/> Within a month <input type="checkbox"/> After a month	
Who provided these items?	<input type="checkbox"/> Gov. <input type="checkbox"/> National Org. <input type="checkbox"/> Well-wishers <input type="checkbox"/> UN/INGO <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____	
Would you prefer to receive cash instead of these items or both?	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed	
3. Basic Needs		
3.1 If you would receive only THREE items in a relief package within the first two weeks (0-14 days) after the disaster, which would be those and how would you prefer to receive them?		
<i>For men</i>		
Items:	(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____	
Modality:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed (Cash & in kind)	
<i>For women</i>		
Items:	(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____	
Modality:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed (Cash & in kind)	
3.2 If you would receive only THREE items in a relief package within the two to four weeks (15-28 days) after the disaster, which would be those and how would you prefer to receive them?		
<i>For men</i>		
Items:	(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____	
Modality:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed (Cash & in kind)	
<i>For women</i>		
Items:	(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____	
Modality:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In kind <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed (Cash & in kind)	
3.3 Access to information		
3.3.1 Which sources of information do you trust most?	<input type="checkbox"/> TV <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Facebook <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phone call/SMS <input type="checkbox"/> Posters/Leaflets <input type="checkbox"/> Community events <input type="checkbox"/> From another person (government official, army/police) <input type="checkbox"/> From another person (friends, family, community/religious leader) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	
3.3.2 In a crisis, what would you like more information about	_____	
3.3.3 How would you like to communicate with organizations/institutions that provide assistance?	_____	
4 Comments		