

POST-NARGIS RECOVERY AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN

PRIORITIZED ACTION PLAN

TO ADDRESS THE
CRITICAL NEEDS OF THE SURVIVORS OF CYCLONE NARGIS
To July 2010



A PONREPP action plan to July 2010 prepared by the Tripartite Core Group comprised of representatives of the Government of the Union of Myanmar, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations with the support of the Humanitarian and Development Community



October 2009



TRIPARTITE CORE GROUP

(ASEAN, Government of the Union of Myanmar, United Nations)

Dear Excellencies; Dear Colleagues,

We write to seek your continued and renewed support for the Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP).

Whilst many Nargis-affected communities have embarked on a road to recovery, others have critical humanitarian needs that must be met now or their already high vulnerability will increase further. Lessons from other large-scale disasters show that if we falter or fail in following-up our assistance, the success of our joint efforts to date may be short-lived and recovery will remain elusive for many affected communities.

To this end, we are requesting that all humanitarian partners, donors – both public and private - and members of the international community continue to support to humanitarian and recovery efforts for the most vulnerable communities affected by Cyclone Nargis.

ASEAN Ministers called for a prioritization of the PONREPP to identify what it was possible to deliver to the end of the current TCG mandate of July 2010 - the attached PONREPP Action Plan undertaken by the humanitarian communities is the result of a prioritization exercise that took place in Yangon and the Delta in August and September 2009.

The attached Action Plan is only a reflection of the urgent priority for until July 2010 and is a part of the overall PONREPP funding needs originally identified, which still stands at US \$ 691 million for a three-year period 2009 to 2011. It sets out interventions in Shelter, Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Education and Health - and corresponds to an assessment of delivery capacity from numerous agencies engaged in each of the sectors.

The Plan is costed at USD 103,560,000 - this sum takes account of programme commitments to date, it does not though take account of funding pledges that have yet committed to programmes of assistance.

We are seeking your support and funding commitments to the PONREPP Action Plan to seize this window of opportunity to meet critical, outstanding humanitarian needs and provide essential recovery for the people worst affected by Cyclone Nargis.

We thank you for your ongoing support and look forward to working with you on delivering this prioritized PONREPP Action Plan to meet the critical needs of the survivors of Cyclone Nargis.

H.E. Mr. Bansarn Bunnag
Ambassador of Thailand
to the Union of Myanmar
and Senior ASEAN Member of the
TCG

H.E. U Kyaw Thu
Chairman of the Civil Service
Selection and Training Board
Government of the Union of
Myanmar
Chairman of the TCG

Mr. Bishow B. Parajuli
UN Resident/Humanitarian
Coordinator
United Nations in Myanmar
UN Representative in the TCG



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To July 2010

FOREWORD

Since Cyclone Nargis struck on 2 and 3 May 2008, the Government and people of Myanmar, together with the humanitarian community, have made sustained efforts to help affected communities rebuild their lives. However, outstanding critical needs remain and must be addressed urgently. Failure to do so will likely have a negative impact on the achievements made so far through our relief and recovery assistance. The Government and the people of Myanmar, humanitarian partners, donors – both public and private – and members of the international community need to continue to prioritize support to humanitarian and recovery efforts for survivors whose needs remain acute.

The Tripartite Core Group (TCG) comprising ASEAN, the Government of Union of Myanmar and the United Nations was officially established on 31 May 2008 soon after the 19 May 2008 Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) in Singapore, and the 25 May 2008 ASEAN-United Nations International Pledging Conference in Yangon. The TCG continues to foster cooperation and serves as a mechanism to resolve issues affecting efficient aid delivery. TCG is also committed to an inclusive, community-focused approach to recovery planning, giving attention to the social impacts of the cyclone, and ensuring that the guiding principles of recovery as outlined in a joint Government, ASEAN and UN assessment, the Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA), are being followed.

The Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP) outlines a three-year strategy, from 2009 through 2011, for consolidating progress so far and promoting durable recovery in the affected areas. The implementation of PONREPP has been identified by the TCG as one of its key activities until the end of its mandate. The need for continued support from the international community to meet the recovery needs amounting to approximately USD 691 million was highlighted during the PONREPP launch on the 9th of February, where several donors urged the extension of the TCG as a basis for providing continued funding.

At this launch it was recognized that the PONREPP is a living document, which would be reviewed and updated within its first year to better reflect the needs on the ground. At the 42nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Phuket on 20 July 2009, ASEAN Foreign Ministers called for the PONREPP to be reviewed to identify priority areas for action up until July 2010.

This prioritized PONREPP Action Plan is the result of a review of the PONREPP outcomes against outstanding critical needs, taking account of the capacity to deliver the assistance needed between now and the current end of the Tripartite Core Group mandate in July 2010. The review was conducted through a series of intensive multi-stakeholder consultations, involving the Government of the Union of Myanmar, United Nations agencies, and local and international non-governmental organizations over several weeks in August and September 2009.

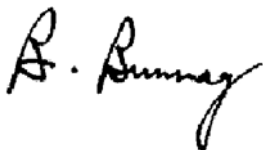
The PONREPP Action Plan sets out a realistic plan for assistance which can be delivered in the sectors of Shelter, Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Education and Health to end July 2010. The Action Plan recognizes that the humanitarian situation on the ground is complex; the majority of Nargis-affected communities have embarked successfully on a road to recovery, whilst other communities across Nargis-affected areas, whether because of their remoteness, the extent of damage and losses sustained or simply because they have received too little assistance, have been assessed as having outstanding critical needs and requiring continued humanitarian assistance.

The Government, United Nations agencies, and local and international NGO partners are already delivering recovery support in line with the PONREPP. This Action Plan takes account of these ongoing interventions but is premised on an assessment that the outstanding critical needs across the five sectors will not be addressed without additional resources. The review exercise to produce this Action Plan confirms that humanitarian partners, working across the five sectors in areas worst affected by Cyclone Nargis, have the operational capacity and competence to deliver this Action Plan.

With additional resources – calculated to be USD 103.5 million – this Action Plan can be delivered and its impact measured against the PONREPP results framework, for example, inter alia, in delivering 17,800 shelters, 3,076 boats, 40 new schools and essential healthcare for up to 900,000 people. These examples, with the other interventions of assistance set out in this Action Plan, will result in a substantial reduction in vulnerability for those who are still struggling to cope in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis. The implementation of this Action Plan will enhance the coping mechanisms of those survivors who remain vulnerable and support them to embark on recovery.

The Tripartite Core Group greatly appreciates the commitment and contributions from all partners to this important process. We look forward to continued support and collaboration in addressing the outstanding, critical needs of the survivors of Cyclone Nargis and supporting them on their journey to sustainable recovery and more secure futures.

On behalf of the Tripartite Core Group



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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

More than one year after Cyclone Nargis killed 140,000 people and affected the lives of some 2.4 million people it is as important as ever to reflect on progress made in both the response and recovery efforts, to reflect on the scale of outstanding, critical humanitarian needs in affected communities, and to take stock of resources - both financial and organizational - available to meet those needs.

The PONREPP prepared by the TCG in December 2008 with the support of the humanitarian community and launched in Bangkok on 9 February 2009 outlines a three-year strategy for recovery in the cyclone-affected communities from 2009 to 2011. The total recovery needs identified for the three-year period is approximately USD 691 million.

In line with the needs identified in the PONREPP, UN, NGOs and their humanitarian partners have been engaged in recovery assistance with the limited funding made available to date for PONREPP aligned activities. These efforts have contributed to some communities embarking on the road to recovery, whilst others remain in a highly vulnerable state, with needs that must be met as quickly as possible.

The 6th Meeting of the ASEAN Humanitarian Task Force for the Victims of Cyclone Nargis (AHTF) on 2 July 2009 at the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta, and the 42nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) on 20 July 2009 in Phuket have recommended that the TCG needs to continue to play a leading role in coordinating the international assistance for post-Nargis operations until July 2010.

The coordination role of the TCG needs to be maintained in three main aspects: (i) ensure coordinated allocation of resources; (ii) facilitate operations; and (iii) coordinate monitoring of and evaluation on the progress and achievements of the relief and recovery work in the Nargis-affected areas.

The 6th AHTF meeting and the 42nd AMM both further recommended that PONREPP should be reviewed to take into consideration priority deliverables, taking into account that the AHTF and TCG mandate ends in July 2010. This prioritized Action Plan is the result of that review. It was conducted through consultative working group prioritization exercises in both Yangon and the Delta in August and September 2009.

Coinciding with the outcome of the 6th AHTF Meeting and the 42nd AMM, the TCG published a review on the state and progress of post-Nargis operations. The review, called the Post-Nargis Periodic Review II, was conducted in May 2009 and was based on a survey covering 2,931 households in 105 villages across 30 townships worst affected by Cyclone Nargis. Whilst one result of the survey was that in a majority of sampled villages the situation had returned to a position similar to that which existed before the Cyclone, it was also clear in its findings that there remain many affected communities across the Delta that have made little or no recovery; whose needs are pressing and, in some areas, critical and who require continued humanitarian assistance. For example, basic needs, such as shelter and livelihoods, have not returned to pre-disaster conditions and require immediate attention. Reconstruction of schools, shelter, community health facilities lags behind what is needed. This prioritized Action Plan identifies and seeks to meet these critical, outstanding needs in Shelter, Livelihoods, WASH, Education and Health.

Whilst there are humanitarian needs in other parts of Myanmar, consolidated efforts in delivering this Action Plan are imperative. The PONREPP provides the agreed framework for assistance, and the TCG provides the co-ordination mechanism for assistance. Together with this Action Plan, there is a window of opportunity to meet critical needs and contribute to the recovery of the most vulnerable survivors of

Cyclone Nargis. This prioritized Action Plan is the result of a review of the PONREPP, targeting critical needs, taking account of capacity to deliver assistance, and the timeframe to end July 2010.

As noted in the foreword, a capacity self-assessment of implementing partners has been undertaken which concludes that, with resources, the Action Plan can be delivered and measured against the PONREPP results framework.

To present this Action Plan and to seek to mobilize additional resources for its implementation, it is intended that a Conference will be held. The Conference aims to take stock of progress and critical needs, reenergize international support, advocate for funding for priority needs and share a common understanding of the situation on the ground.

It should be noted that this Action Plan does not replace or supersede the PONREPP. The PONREPP, with the USD 691 million recovery needs identified, remains the over-arching framework for Post-Nargis Recovery until December 2011. This Action Plan is wholly derived from the PONREPP, maintaining the community-based, community-driven strategy set out in the PONREPP and is complementary to the Government of the Union of Myanmar's Recovery Programme.

PONREPP Action Plan priority areas to address critical needs to July 2010

The program prioritization framework covers five sectors where there remains critical need.

Priority Sectors : Shelter, Livelihood, WASH, Education and Health

Total Estimated Funds Required : USD 103,560,000¹

13 Townships – Bogale, Dedaye, Kawhmu, Kungyangone, Kyaiklat, Kyauktan, Labutta, Maubin, Mawlamyinegune, Myaungmya, Ngapudaw, Pyapon and Twantay

Priority Townships by sector – (not exclusive)

Shelter – Labutta, Pyapon, Mawlamyinegun, Dedaye, Bogale

Livelihoods – Labutta, Bogale, Pyapon, Mawlamyinegun, Dedaye, Kyaiklat and Twantay

WASH – Labutta, Bogale, Mawlamyinegun, Pyapon, Ngapudaw, Kungyangone, Dedaye

Education – Bogale, Mawlamyinegun, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Labutta and Pyapon

Health – Labutta, Bogale, Dedaye, Mawlamyinegun, Ngapudaw, Kyaiklat, Pyapon, Twantay, Kyauktan, Kawhmu, Maubin

As noted above, the figure of USD 103,560,000 for funds required to deliver this Action Plan is the result of a prioritization review, taking account of critical needs, the implementation timeframe to July 2010 and the standing capacity to implement programmes. The figure includes staff costs, transport, administration and other management costs - the full delivery of the itemized assistance.

¹ In addition to the USD 103,560,000 estimated for the prioritized activities in this Action Plan, there remains an estimated USD 137,000,000 for recovery needs identified under PONREPP for the same period to July 2010.

The USD 103,560,000 required to deliver this Action Plan is over and above existing commitments which have been taken into account in each sector – the figure represents new, additional monies sought to implement the PONREPP Action Plan.

Sector break-down

Due to critical needs, across sectors, in some geographical areas, there will be multiple assistances to the same households – i.e. overlap in the sector by sector beneficiary numbers set out below. For example, some households in receipt of health services under this Action Plan will, based on need, including geographical targeting, receive livelihoods, WASH, education and shelter assistance. The overall beneficiary numbers under this Action Plan are estimated to reach over 1 million – the survivors with outstanding critical needs - of the estimated 2.4 million severely affected by Cyclone Nargis.

Sector	Funds Required (in USD millions)	Beneficiary Numbers
Shelter	29.8 Household shelters – 17,800 Cyclone shelters - 16	Direct beneficiaries (estimated) 17,800 (households) and 16,000 (individuals) for cyclone shelters In-direct* beneficiaries (estimated) Up to 46,100 (individuals) <i>*laborers, carpenters, masons, local merchants, community beneficiaries, et al</i>
Livelihoods	40 Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, and Forestry inputs	Beneficiaries (estimated) up to 1 million (individuals) receive material assistance/livelihoods assets/ grants
WASH	16.16 Safe water supply Sanitation Hygiene Promotion	Beneficiaries (estimated) up to 800,000 (individuals)
Education	5.17 access to quality education (including reducing costs), improved quality of education	Beneficiaries (estimated) 34,400 (individuals)
Health	12.43 Essential maternal and child health services package of support	Beneficiaries - 900,000 (individuals utilizing basic healthcare)

The cross-cutting issues of Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment are integrated into Shelter, Livelihoods, WASH, Education and Health.

SHELTER

The Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA) estimated that some 450,000 houses had been destroyed and some 340,000 houses damaged by Cyclone Nargis. A number of reliable sources, such as the PONJA, the Social Impacts Monitoring Survey and Periodic Reviews I & II highlight **the urgent need for Shelter interventions** as one of the humanitarian priorities to Nargis-affected populations. This is further substantiated by ongoing reports and assessments from partners working in the Delta. Efforts to date to mobilize resources to provide household shelter have met with limited success when compared to the scale of need. Of the 450,000 estimated household shelters destroyed, only 14,000 new household shelters have been provided (as of September 2009).

The situation in Shelter, as captured by Periodic Review II

63% of the surveyed households (HHs) reported that Cyclone Nargis completely or severely damaged their homes.

While there has been progress in the distribution of shelter related relief items in high needs areas, 74% of the surveyed HHs still considered adequate shelter as one of their most pressing needs. The level of need within the villages vary widely, from 38% to 100%.

93% of the HHs reported that severe and complete damage to their house could not undertake repairs due to the absence of cash, and 50% due to lack of materials inhibited repairs.

90% of the HHs heads considered their own houses are not safe against extreme weather disturbances.

The proportion of surveyed HHs that continued to use tarpaulin, canvas or plastic as a roof or walls for their house had declined from 13% to 9%.

53% of the surveyed HHs perceived their house as hotter, wetter or more crowded than before the disaster.

23% of the HHs surveyed had sufficient shelter area per person (less than 36 sq feet or 3.5 sq meters).

Only 46% of the HHs heads reported that they had access to a safe shelter within 0.5 miles of their house (own home, neighbour's house, public building, monastery or church).

Overall, 87% of surveyed HHs still live in the same compound where they resided prior to the disaster.

The prioritization exercise for Shelter under this Action Plan comprised several elements, including a field-based exercise to identify priorities, triangulated with Periodic Review II findings and assessments by agencies engaged in the provision of shelter.

The Shelter component of the Action Plan targets 17,800 of the 122,755 most vulnerable *households* who only have access to extremely inadequate shelter, which presently provides these families with only minimal protection against the elements.

It should be noted that the overall need for longer term shelter recovery, **including the 122,755 most vulnerable**, still stands at 178,452 households (with the assumption that 421,525 houses are self-recovered to an adequate standard by the communities themselves (particularly in Yangon Division).

The Shelter Working Group has arrived at prioritized target Townships for household shelter provision - Pyapon, Labutta, Bogale and Dedaye and Mawlamyinegun.

Based on the potential resources available and existing capacity of the agencies operating in the affected areas, the Shelter Working Group can feasibly surge up operations to providing 35,000-40,000 households with shelter, also taking into account the implementation timeframe of up to July 2010.

PONREPP Outcome	Programme	Activities	Estimated Budget (USD)	No. of families benefited	Townships	Notes
Outcome 1						
<i>Safer, more durable shelter through the rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter and adoption of disaster risk reduction construction techniques</i>	Community-driven Shelter Recovery Programme	* Construction of new houses including sanitation (Self-Help rebuilding of houses, incl. carpentry skills training, supply of material, & technical assistance	17,800,00	Direct 17,800 Indirect 44,500	Labutta (8,000 houses), Bogale (1,500 houses), Pyapon (5,800 houses) Dedaye (1,500 Houses), Mawlamyinegyun (1,000 houses)	Includes construction of 'model technology' dissemination units. Private sector shelter provision not included. <i>Outcome includes development of DRR specific carpenters guidelines, manuals and handbooks and, where possible, designs friendly to the specific needs of the disabled.</i>
		Target : 17,800 new houses				
Outcome 2				No. of individuals benefited		
<i>Improved access to cyclone shelters for households across the Delta</i>	Construction of Cyclone Shelters	*Construction of Cyclone 16 Shelters(US\$ 750,000, govt. estimation/design)	12,000,000	Direct – 16,000 Indirect - 1600	Labutta(6), Bogale(3), Pyapon(2), Dedaye(2), Kungyangone (3)	
Total			29,800,000			

Note 1: By supporting just 17,800 families in need of shelter, this is addressing only 10% of the 178,452 families still living without homes and only 14% of the 122,755 Most Vulnerable Families living in exposed conditions. The humanitarian community bears shared responsibility to address the basic shelter needs of the affected communities as a priority issue.

Note 2: For planning purposes, a cost of USD 1000/unit shelter is arrived at by the Working Group based on minimum acceptable standards for a durable shelter with DRR principles.

Note 3: Total gaps in shelter sector is estimated as 178,452 houses (lowest estimated figure, among this **122,755 households** are assessed as the most-vulnerable families)

Note 4: **The above funding figure sought reflects unmet and required funding needs – i.e it is over and above funds already committed to shelter provision.** Funds received or firmly committed for shelter sector until August 2009 are captured in analyzing gaps and required funds to address critical needs

LIVELIHOODS

Livelihoods under this Action Plan is seeking USD 40 million – the largest sum of the five prioritised sectors. Since Cyclone Nargis, agriculture (including crops, fisheries, forestry and livestock) has been the least funded sector – funded at 33% under the 2008/2009 Revised Appeal – the lowest percentage among all clusters featuring under the Appeal². The needs in livelihoods are broad – encompassing many sectors – and deep, and consequently remain acute. If recovery is to take hold, livelihoods in the Delta require substantial, timely support.

When taken in the context of the crucial importance of livelihoods in effecting meaningful recovery, the sum of USD 40 million - targetting up to 1 million of the estimated 2.4 million affected by Cyclone Nargis - remains less than the total recovery need and less than 55% of the original PONREPP estimate for livelihoods for the same period.

The agriculture sector is the mainstay of the rural economy in the Nargis affected areas and key to assuring food security. According to Periodic Review II data, the proportion of households engaged in income-generating activities linked to agriculture is between 58% (*if none of the casual labor is attributed to agriculture*) and 89% (*if all casual labor is attributed to agriculture*). The loss of livelihoods assets – from farm tools to fishing boats and nets – and the inability for many to access agricultural inputs have been among the principal hurdles to the resumption of livelihoods and countering the vulnerability to food insecurity brought on by Cyclone Nargis. Period Review II findings also note that if critical recovery needs are not addressed, **livelihoods would remain insecure** and families' vulnerability persist – leaving them unable to cope with future shocks. This is why livelihoods is being prioritised, representing nearly 40% of a five sector Action Plan total budget.

Periodic Review II highlights the lack of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and related items) as being one of the key causes of food insecurity in Nargis-affected Delta communities as well as, of course, constraining the extent to which productive livelihoods can be resumed and affected communities get back on their feet. Whilst food security across the delta has improved, limited access to agricultural inputs is of increasing concern for future planting seasons and seasonal employment opportunities. Without support, food security at the household level will remain constrained.

The situation in Livelihoods, as captured by Period Review II

Only 7% of HHs reported having received agricultural inputs during Periodic Review II's May surveying.

Up to 46% of affected HHs reported the lack of assets and capital as their **main concern**. This making livelihoods a humanitarian concern.

46% of HHs surveyed depend, at some point in the year, on casual labor income.

32% of surveyed HHs continued to consider crop items or inputs as a pressing need.

More than 30% of surveyed HHs still listed fishing gear and boat replacement among their MOST important needs - crucial to engage in livelihood activities, a lack of livelihood assets is affecting their capacity to earn income and provide sustenance for their families.

² Figures at the conclusion of the Myanmar Flash Appeal 2008/2009 period

Estimates are that the present monsoon season's rice paddy harvest is down by 13% on pre-Nargis levels – this linked to the lack of farm inputs and capital equipment such as power tillers and draught animals.

Prioritized Action in Livelihoods. Livelihoods partners engaged in the prioritization exercise to conclude this Action Plan used Periodic Review II findings to inform their gap analysis. This analysis takes account of the seasonal calendar to end July 2010 and focuses on the 2010 pre-monsoon planting season needs. Data on the vulnerability of communities was used, with attention paid to where the greatest short to medium-term impacts could reasonably be achieved. To date, there has been limited progress against the PONREPP's livelihoods targets. As noted in the box above, only 7% of those surveyed (2,931 households) reported having received agricultural inputs at the time of Periodic Review II surveying in May 2009.

The activities under the livelihoods component of the Action Plan will focus **principally** in seven townships – Labutta, Bogale, Pyapon, Mawlamyinegyun, Dedaye, Kyaiklat and Twantay (there will be other affected townships targeted under the Action Plan - see below - but these six have been assessed as being the most in need).

The matrix below sets out the division of the USD 40,000,000 sought under this prioritized Action Plan; with 84% for farm and fisheries and forestry and related technical assistance inputs and 16% for livelihoods skills enhancement.

In the immediate term, food assistance activities will continue to address the needs of the most vulnerable and thereafter as required.

The emphasis in Livelihoods under this Action Plan is to ensure that critical needs in advance of the 2010 monsoon planting season are met. Periodic Review II data shows that fishing and livestock inputs are needed in specific target areas; the Livelihoods component of this Action Plan will meet this need.

According to the Agriculture Cluster database, as of July 2009 an estimated 30% of boats had been replaced – leaving some 70% of the destroyed boats not replaced. This Action Plan will target only those fishing communities most in need, but because of the scale of need, only meeting around 7% of the need gap. The capacity to replace fishing assets remains constrained due to the limited availability of boat construction materials and the limited availability boat-building expertise. Half of the fisheries budget, set out below, targets subsistence fishing households, with the remainder targeting commercial fishing, aquaculture and processing which are key planks of fisheries-based employment.

Out of the total of 227,000 of draught power (buffaloes) lost, only an estimated 3.3% have been replaced. Livestock asset replacement is often a gradual and slow process, dependent on reproductive cycles that affect overall availability and the number of proposed replacement buffalo (see below) reflects this. Three quarters of the proposed livestock budget under the Action Plan focuses on small-scale household needs, with the emphasis on chickens, ducks and pigs. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that adequate transport arrangements are made and that the health of livestock during transport to the Delta is maintained.

The prioritized activities in the forestry sector will focus on mangrove rehabilitation – addressing some of the damage caused by Nargis to the mangrove. This intervention remains critical in regenerating natural habitats and contributing to the disaster risk reduction provided by mangrove in the event of future cyclones or tidal surges.

Increasing livelihoods opportunities, through enhanced skills-based learning and increased employment, (PONREPP Outcome (5)) will be undertaken in such a way as to seek to incorporate opportunities for vulnerable groups and casual laborers. At the same time, responding to the livelihoods needs of those with heightened vulnerability, such as widows and people with disabilities, will remain important.

The prioritized activities in Livelihoods will go a long way to address immediate, critical needs – without which, as noted above, the worst affected communities will continue to struggle to resume productive, healthy lives.

PONREPP Outcomes	Programme	Activities	Estimated Budget (USD)	No. of beneficiaries (Hhs)	Townships	Notes
Outcome 1 <i>Farming communities crops sustainably restored and improved</i>	Rice subsistence and medium farmers (2-10 acres/farmer)	1) 424 Power tillers	1,098,000	4240*	Bogale, Dedaye, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, Kawhmu, Kungyangone, Kyauktan, and Twantay,	Coverage Reported to Agriculture cluster Data base & PRII by July 2009 (Based on the PONREPP) 1) 8,168 Tillers (81,680 hhs per 10 hhs per tiller) 2) 15,134 MT fertilizers 3) 8,991 MT rice seed 4) 2.8 MT of vegetable seed To address the gap of 18,600 hhs of PRII (100%) for the period.
		2) 5779 MT improved, locally adapted rice seed varieties for 2010 monsoon season	2,526,000	24,763		
		3) 2,300 MT of food distributed through food for work activities				
		3) 17,198 MT fertilizers	11,877,000	24,763		
		4) 4,221,500 Gallons Diesel	1,371,000	4,242*		
		5) 4,242 Lubricant kits	84,000	4,242*		
		6) Technical Asst. & Training & community based awareness raising for improved agric practices	363,000	21,770*		
		Sub-total	17,319,000	24,763		
Outcome 2 <i>Restoring fisheries and aquaculture production and re-establishing value chains</i>	Recovery of Fisheries and aquaculture production	1) 3,068 boats (7.2% of 69,435 boats of the PRI & PRII gaps)	1,179,000	3,068*	Bogale, Dedaye, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, Kawhmu, Kungyangone, Kyauktan, and Twantay,	(Achieved in PR1&II) 1) 14,355 boats (28,710 hhs at rate of 2 hhs per boat) 2) 133,745 sets of gears. (7.2% of 69,435 boats PRI & PRII gaps) see plan. Based on experience of boat construction rate and material availability 3) Boats used for both fishing and transportation.
		2) 41,408 Subsistence fishing gears.	2,940,000	41,408*		
		3) 2,070 Commercial fishing gears	889,000	2,070		
		4) 2,485 aquaculture kits	1,066,000	2,485		
		5) 5,524 pkts Processing equipment	790,000	5,524		
		6) Technical assistance & Training & community based awareness raising for improved fishing & aquaculture;	276,000	34,320*		
		7) Awareness raising on community early warning systems	138,000	15,333*		
		8) Awareness raising on basic safety measures - life jackets, lifebuoys, emergency lights, etc.				
		Sub-total	7,278,000	51,487		

Outcome 3 <i>Productive capacity of farmers strengthened by replacing lost livestock, building livestock management capacity and protecting existing livestock</i>	Livestock assets recovery, training and extension services	1) 6,776 Buffalos planned	3,701,000	3,388	Bogale, Dedaye, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, Kawhmu, Kungyangone, Kyauktan, and Twantay	(Previous PR1&II) • 5,374 Buffalos distributed • 39,904 Chicken distributed • 121,183 ducks distributed • 14,441 Piglets distributed
		2) 64,800 Chicken planned	324,000	6,480		
		3) 240,075 Ducks planned	551,000	16,005		
		4) 30,000 pigs planned	1,846,000	15,000		
		5) Feeds & others	2,176,000	38,857*		
		6) Pilot demonstrations in areas safe shelter for animal through construction of earthen mounds and high rise lands	156,000			
		7) Tech. assistance, vaccination & training; and Mobile animal clinics	263,000	16,200		
		Sub-total	9,017,000	40,873		
Outcome 4 <i>Enhanced livelihoods of hhs dependent on forestry, and reduced impact of future disasters through mangrove rehabilitation and plantation</i>	1) Production of seedlings, planting of mangrove and sustainable environmental management and extension services	1) Mangrove seedlings cost (500,000 tree seedlings)	180,000	36,000	Bogale, Dedaye, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, Kawhmu, Kungyangone, Kyauktan, and Twantay	
		2) Nursery establishment materials & equipment	108,000			
		3) Training, community based awareness raising equipment, for sound environmental practices	26,000			
		4) Technical asst & Training	144,000			
	2) Livelihoods Recovery through Community Based Mangrove Rehabilitation Project in the Delta Areas	1) Capacity building on forest management, agroforestry, etc.	90,000			
		2) Assessment of natural resources	180,000			
		3) Reforestation by public tree planting, pre-emergency tree pruning, and community forests, etc.	288,000			
4) Forest -based and environmental friendly income generation and efficient energy use		270,000				
		Sub-total	1,286,000	36,000		
Outcome 5 <i>Increased livelihoods opportunities through enhanced skills and employment</i>	Capacity building and support services	1) Cash for Work	2,805,000	70,125	Bogale, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Pyapon	1,100,000 working days at USD2/day, 20 days for 55,000 persons
		2) Training (Off-farm Skills and business training)	1,657,500	66,300*		USD25 per person, 52,000 persons
		3) CBO training on community disaster preparedness through livelihoods approach	637,500	25,500*		USD25 per person, 20,000 persons
		Total outcome 5	5,100,000	70,125		
Livelihoods total			40,000,000	223,248		

* Included for information only i.e. not part of the sum of households shown in the table.

WASH

Cyclone Nargis drastically impacted water supply, sanitation, and hygiene practices in the cyclone-affected areas. The main water sources, such as community ponds and household rainwater harvesting systems were severely damaged. Roughly 13 % of ponds in Yangon Division and 43 % of ponds in the Ayeyarwady Delta were inundated during the storm surge, leaving them salinated and unusable.

In areas where there is limited access to pond water, or the ponds have not been rehabilitated, around 35% face water shortages after the end of the monsoon rains. This pattern characterised the year-on-year situation prior to Cyclone Nargis.

The relief and recovery efforts to date have contributed to the improvement in public health and the hygiene situation. However, significant gaps still remain to be addressed, particularly in the areas of accessibility, sufficient quantity and quality of drinking water, the sanitary disposal of human waste and the hygiene practices in the cyclone affected townships.

The situation in water, sanitation and hygiene, as captured by the Periodic Review II

76% of the surveyed households still use unimproved water resources particularly during the dry season

32% of the surveyed households did not treat their water properly

84% of surveyed households disposed their solid waste inappropriately

25% of HH surveyed noted that they disposed of children's faeces by throwing it in a drain or a ditch, 15% reported that they left the faeces in the open.

Only 16% of the surveyed households reported that they disposed of their solid waste in an appropriate way, 34% throwing their solid waste into a stream or river.

Only 10% reported receiving latrine-construction materials.

The WASH sector strategy under this Action Plan was prioritized using the Periodic Review II findings as the baseline for the most appropriate interventions and where they would focus. The prioritization exercise utilized knowledge and practice reports and assessments from different agencies in the WASH sector.

Destruction of household shelter also, of course, resulted in extensive damage to household sanitation facilities, such as latrines. As a result, around 40 % of the population was forced to switch to floating latrines and open defecation in the aftermath of the disaster. These pose health problems, given the frequent use of river water for drinking, with more than 60 % of surveyed households reporting the use of unsafe water sources in the aftermath of the cyclone. Whilst there have been measurable gains in rehabilitating ponds and providing water catchment systems, the gaps are stark, particularly in access to clean drinking water during the dry season. The WASH sector Action Plan will enhance household and community-level water security in preparation for the next dry season and distribute treated water for an estimated 35,000 households during the dry season.

The contamination of water sources, lack of hygienic facilities, and crowding in makeshift shelters will continue to pose an increased risk of communicable diseases and diarrhoeal episodes. The destruction of shelter also meant that many lost their household water containers, and given the difficulties in accessing

water during the dry season, there remains a critical need to continue to replace household water containers.

In ensuring access to clean water, as outlined in the matrix below in Outcome 1, the rehabilitation and development of rainwater catchment ponds, tanks and dug wells will also continue to be prioritized. In sanitation, the top three townships to be prioritized will be Ngapudaw, Pyapon and Labutta. In these townships it is estimated, using Periodic Review II data, that only one in three households were using improved sanitation facilities. The sanitation work will complement the hygiene promotion activities.

Periodic Review II noted a decline (from Periodic Review I data) in the use of soap before preparing food in surveyed households. The low use of soap in some villages correlates to a high incidence of diarrhoea among children in surveyed households. The hygiene practice component of the WASH prioritized plan will make in-roads into the low use of soap, seeking to reduce the high incidence of diarrhoea among children. Mothers and young children will be the focus of this work. It will also seek to inform and caution communities on the risks associated with disposing of faeces in open or near water sources and the importance of treatment of water before drinking. The most marginalized and remote households will be targeted, those who have been unable to afford the cost of meeting their families' hygiene requirements.

With the three WASH Outcomes combined – up to an estimated 800,000 individual beneficiaries will be reached.

PONREPP Outcomes	Programme	Activities	Estimated Budget (USD)	No. of beneficiaries HH	Townships	Notes
Outcome 1 <i>Affected population has access to adequate, safe water for drinking cooking and personal hygiene,</i>	Safe Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 440 ponds constructed/rehabilitated protected, • 100 shallow wells dug/rehabilitated, operation of water treatment units and water transportation and distribution during dry season, provision of water containers, • Construction of 50 Ferro Cement Tanks, • 50 tube wells drilled, • 110 hand dug wells, • 180 protection and maintenance of water sources, safe water supply chain for water vendors, water quality surveillance and point of use, • 30 Communal rain water catchment, • 4,000 HH rain water harvesting Low cost HH storage systems • Distribution of treated water during dry season for 35,000 households, school water supply & HH water treatment units, Community water source management on existing water facilities through empowerment 	6,800,000	100,000 (households)	Pyapon, Bogale, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Kungyangone, Dedaye, Kyauktan, Kawhmu, and Ngapudaw	Distribution of treated water for the targetted communities during dry season (Feb. - May)

Outcome 2 <i>The affected population has access to equitable and adequate sanitation</i>	Sanitation	Construction and maintenance of proper of 200 Institutional latrines (schools, rural health centers) , and provision of latrines at 62,000 households (by providing materials and guidance) in villages, improvement of latrines and sanitation facilities (pan & pipes), child potties and proper drainage in villages	6,900,000	100,000 (households)		New latrines and improvement of existing sanitation facilities, to include, where possible designs that take account of the needs of people with disabilities.
Outcome 3 <i>The affected population has equitable access to resources and facilities needed for appropriate hygiene practices</i>	Hygiene Promotion	Hand-washing facilities supported for 124,200 households and communities (soap, water containers in respect to schools & regional health centres) and mass awareness on hygiene issues and provision of hygiene kits, training on hygiene, strengthening of village health promotion, safe water storage and handling practices, information and education materials.	2,460,000	160,000 (households)		Schools and RHC where WATSAN facilities are not addressed by Education and Health Sectors . Promotion across townships for reinforcement, promoted Hygiene practises should be sustained
		Total	16,160,000			

EDUCATION

Rebuilding schools and restoring the education system in the aftermath of a disaster are crucial in helping children in disaster stricken communities regain a sense of normalcy and security needed to overcome the traumatic experience.

Periodic Review II shows a marginal improvement in attendance rates from Periodic Review I. However, poor quality facilities remain one of several reasons for lower attendance rates and decreased retention and completion rates which have an impact on the quality of education provided.

The Post Nargis Joint Assessment estimated that 50-60 percent of public schools, including monastic ones, in Nargis-affected areas were destroyed or damaged, of these some 63 percent were 'totally' or severely damaged. Thus, maintaining and repairing temporary, safe learning spaces is an important strategy to ensure available facilities for teaching and learning are available. Most of these temporary learning spaces will have to serve during the next rainy season and beyond.

The reconstruction of schools also presents an opportunity to 'build back better'; building schools with a greater resilience to future disasters will reduce loss of life if schools can function as emergency shelters in the aftermath of future disasters. Rehabilitation and reconstruction (Outcome 1) are therefore the core planks of the prioritized Action Plan for Education.

The situation in Education, as captured by the Periodic Review II.

30% of the school-aged children in the Nargis-affected areas could not attend because of the school-cost burden*; the economic challenges in finding work and the need to look after others, keeping them from school.

*The Government funds basic education in public schools in Myanmar, but households bear the supplementary costs of learning materials, uniforms, transportation, tuition costs and related expenses.

In Outcome 2 teaching and learning methodologies can represent a reason for ineffective schools, so the stepped introduction of a child friendly learning environment will increase satisfaction and psychological well-being of children and result in attracting more children to schools and, importantly, retain them in schools. Ensuring the adequate supply and use of learning materials, improving the running of schools, motivating and organizing community participation and improvement planning are key to improving the quality of education.

PONREPP Outcome	Programme	Activities	Estimated Budget (USD)	No. of beneficiaries	Townships	Notes
Outcome 1: Access to appropriately enhanced quality education	Rehabilitation and reconstruction	Constuction of 40 new schools, packaged with school furnitures	4,000,000	6000	Labutta, Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun, Kawhmu, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Pyapon and Kungyangone	
		Rehabilitate 18 damaged schools and provide furnitures in 18 villages of 5 townships	82,000	4000	<i>As above</i>	
		Repair buildings to a high standard, using DRR techniques to cover 60 schools	195,000	9000	<i>As above</i>	Costs calculated based on USD 2500 per school to make the school safer and including support costs
	Distribution of supplies to enhance teaching & learning	Distribution of essential learning packages, school supplies and teachers' kits to monastic schools	23,000	4000	Dedaye Kawhmu Kungyangone Pyapon Bogalay	
	Healthy and safe environment restoration for cyclon nargis-affected children	Distribution of writing and stationary supplies	50,000	4000	Twantay	
SUB-TOTAL			4,350,000			

Outcome 2: Improved quality of education in primary level schools through introducing the Child Friendly School approach AND Outcome 3: Increased access and retention in school by reducing cost of education, with particular focus on vulnerable households	Capacity development	Training on Child Center Approach (CCA)for teachers in monastic schools	20000	4000	Dedaye, Kawhmu Kungyangone, Pyapon, Bogale	
SUB-TOTAL			20,000			
Outcome 4: Increased access for children under five to school and community based Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) services	ECCE centres	Setting up ECCE centres	300,000	1,200	Labutta, Bogale, Mawlamyinegyun, Kawhmu, Dedaye, Kyailatt, Pyapon and Kungyangone	Calculation is based on 30,000 per ECCE center.
SUB-TOTAL			300,000			
Outcome 5: Enhanced capacity of schools and education system to effectively prepare and respond to future disasters	Capacity building for disaster response and resilience in education system also covering capacity building in community-based education in emergencies and disaster risk reduction (DRR) education for affected communities.	Training of teachers and education programe	500,000	2,200	Kungyangone, Bogale, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Labutta, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, and Pyapon	Expansion of the UNESCO's current project in Myanmar (support cost USD 100 000; material development /printing/logistics USD 120 000; roll out to deliver, train school principals and teachers of 2,200 schools in delta in DRR in education pack is USD 250, 000 ; monitoring and evaluation USD 30 000; will train 2,200 principal and 2,000 teachers)
SUB-TOTAL			500,000			
TOTAL			5,170,000			

HEALTH

More than one year after Cyclone Nargis, health services have not yet recovered to fully cover the population in Nargis-affected areas. The **aim** of the Health prioritised programme is to increase access to essential maternal and child health services amongst hard-to-reach populations in areas most affected by

the Cyclone. Whilst conditions that impact adversely on health outcomes remain, there is an imperative to ensure the delivery of core essential health services for vulnerable women and children.

The situation in Health, as captured by the Periodic Review II

Periodic Review II has determined that there remain substantial unmet needs particularly amongst women of childbearing age and children.

Whilst nationally, 64% of women give birth with a skilled birth attendant³, only 32% of women do so in the Cyclone affected area.

90% of births occur at home rather than at health care facilities

32% low birth attendance rate by skilled health personnel. The access to primary health care facilities is still very low with travel time greater than one hour amongst those households surveyed.

The Periodic Review II, undertaken in June 2009, documented that during a 14 day period 1 in every 5 children had fever and a similar number suffered from diarrhoea.⁴

The work undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the Health Cluster between the period May 2008 until June 2009 averted disease outbreaks and levels of malnutrition usually associated with the aftermath of natural disasters. This was possible through a collaborative and joint approach to providing health services between the Ministry of Health and other agencies working through the Health Cluster. The Ministry of Health has requested that health agencies undertake recovery activities through the same coordinated approach.

The Health Action Plan programme builds on the effective coordination of the health response to the Cyclone, particularly at township level.

The Health PONREPP Advisory Group, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health Focal Point for PONREPP implementation, has prioritized the list of Townships for investment with the Ministry of Health based on various criteria - of deaths/ and persons missing; health centre damage; primary healthcare coverage; maternal and child health coverage (midwife/ per capita) and cost for standard immunization programme support. **Labutta, Bogale and Dedaye** were prioritized 1 and 2 and 3 respectively based on these criteria. On the basis of fund allocation, programming across townships will begin with the number 1 priority township - **Labutta** - and continue through the remaining 10 townships – noted below - sequentially on basis of funds made available.

A joint assessment and planning of services with township medical officers and Ministry of Health, will ensure efficient and effective delivery of services and no duplication of effort to maximize impact. (*The cost of township-wide planning and coordination across 11 townships = USD600, 000*)

An agreed programme rather than project approach across each township will ensure that basic core services are delivered with consistency. The emphasis is on coverage of services with priority to populations who are hard-to reach because of their distance from health facilities or other barriers. This

³ 2007 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey

⁴ Periodic Review II household questionnaire, p 150

needs assessment will be conducted jointly by township medical officers and agencies in each township as well drawing on the findings of Periodic Review II.

In providing support to Basic Health Staff, expanding Volunteer Community Health Workers and Auxillary Nurse Midwives, the plan aims to maximize vaccination campaigns undertaken by Ministry of Health. The provision of essential medicines and health promotion in line with the technical guidelines set by Ministry of Health will make a substantial contribution to positive health outcomes for affected populations. As set out below, the total cost to provide essential health services to 900,000 user beneficiaries = USD11.6 million.

The approach for Health Outcome 1 in the Action Plan – delivery of a core set of essential services - will entail a focal agency being selected for each township to support the Township Medical Officer, coordinate partners and ensure effective coordination of inputs. Selection of the agency will be based upon capacity to implement to scale, ability to coordinate and a proven track record of implementation. For Outcome 2 – identified partners will be responsible for construction of specifically named facilities in the selected townships.

PONREPP Outcomes	Project name	Activities/ Programme Approach	Estimated Budget (USD)	No. of beneficiaries HH	Townships	Notes
Outcome 1 & 2						
1. Minimum essential health services package delivered from township down, with focus on maternal and child health and community-based approaches	Essential maternal and child health services for the survivors of Cyclone Nargis	A common approach across partners to deliver prioritised essential services delivered in priority townships includes: (i) Essential services for maternal and child health delivered through rural health centres, sub centres and community health workers (ii) Referral system including for emergency obstetric care (iii) Training for basic health staff and community health workers (iv) Inclusion of psychosocial support and nutrition interventions in response to specific needs of population (v) Disaster risk reduction through village training on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction	1,800,000	75,000	Labutta	Prioritisation of needs between townships has been undertaken according to an agreed set of criteria.
2. Ensure referral system in place including access to Emergency Obstetric Care <i>36,500 children under one year vaccinated against measles⁵</i>			1,350,000	55,000	Bogale	On the basis of fund allocation, programming across townships will begin with the number 1 priority township - Laputta - and continue through the remaining 10 townships sequentially on basis of funds made available under the pledge.
<i>30,000 children vaccinated against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus⁶</i>						

⁵ Targeted increase is from 88% to 90%, using baseline data from the Periodic Review II findings, June 2009.

⁶ Targeted increase from 66% to 75%, using baseline data from the Periodic Review II findings, June 2009.

<i>18,500 pregnant women with a safe delivery⁷</i>	<p>and an integrated disease surveillance system</p> <p>(vi) Joint township needs assessment, prioritisation of hard-to-reach populations and coordinated workplan</p> <p>(vii) Pilots to increase access to services for vulnerable populations</p> <p>VIII) Preparation of Integrated Hospital Preparedness Plans for emergency health management</p> <p>IX) Establishment of Mass casualty management system</p>	1,000,000	41,000	Dedaye	For construction activities, prioritization and selection has been undertaken by MoH on the basis of remaining reconstruction needs within those 11 townships included under PONREPP plan. Identified construction activities are fully aligned with the National Recovery Plan for the Delta
<i>900000 people provided with essential health care⁸</i>		1,270,000	52,000	Mawlamyinegyun	A minimum set of essential services has been agreed, focused on primary and community levels of care, which will be implemented throughout each township. Within each township the hard-to-reach population will be identified and prioritised in a joint needs assessment (this has been completed for one township, with three more townships due to commence shortly)
<i>10% increase in rates of pregnant women appropriately immunized against tetanus⁹</i>		1,550,000	64,000	Ngapudaw	A focal agency will be selected for each township to support the Township Medical Officer in coordination of partners. Selection of the agency for each township will be undertaken based upon capacity to implement to scale, ability to coordinate and proven track record of implementation. Selection will be undertaken by donors pledging funds for implementation. In the absence, in a particular township, of an existing agency able to implement the programme an agency will be chosen from amongst other UN/INGOs working within the Delta.
<i>2100 malnourished children treated¹⁰</i>		850,000	34,000	Kyaiklatt	Included and averaged across the implementation costings for the 11 townships is a

⁷ Targeted increase from 32% to 40%, using baseline data from Periodic Review II findings June 2009.

⁸ Outpatient visits per capita from 0.35 to 0.5 and includes both consultations with INGO and MoH health providers, baseline taken from EWARS reporting system.

⁹ Targeted 10% increase above baseline; baseline not available from Periodic Review II.

¹⁰ Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) reduced from 2% to less than 1%; using baseline data from the Periodic Review II findings, June 2009, with a baseline range of 0-25%.

						figure of USD600,000 which is reserved for costs to include updating/reviewing existing technical documents/development and elaboration of township assessments and coordinated township plans/pilot initiatives to be implemented in order to address health service demand side issues
9% increase in rate of appropriate treatment for under fives with oral oral rehydration salts for diarrhoea ¹¹			1,125,000	46,000	Pyapon	
20000 mothers exclusively breastfeeding their infants ¹² Number and percentage of RHC and Sub-RHC reporting stockout of essential drugs within last 6 months			565,000	22,000	Kungyango ne	
			960,000	39,000	Twantay	
			610,000	24,000	Kawhmu	
			520,000	20,000	Kyauktan	
Outcome 3						
3. Damaged or destroyed health facilities restored 14 severely damaged or destroyed health facilities restored	Reconstruction of 1 Station hospital* and 4 Sub-Centres	Completion of construction of 1 Station hospital (Pyinsalu) and construction of 4 replacement Sub-Centres (Phone-Gyi-Khone; Lay-Khwa-Gyi; Tha-Pyay-Chaung; Yay-Cho-Kone) focussing on disaster resistant designs and guidelines	380,000		Labutta	*One Station Hospital in Pyinsalu, Laputta Township has been part funded for reconstruction by an ASEAN government. There is an outstanding balance of USD200,000 needed for completion on the Pyinsalu Station Hospital.
	Reconstruction of 8 Sub-Centres	Reconstruction of 8 Sub-Centres (Myo-Kone; Ka-Lar-Htaik; Khar-Pyat; Ah-Shae-Pyar; Khone-Ka-Dun; Ka-Nii; Hmawbi; Awk-kwin)	360,000		Pyapon	There are 12 Sub- Rural Health centres that have been prioritised by the Health PONREPP working group.
		Reconstruction and refurbishing of damaged hospitals with vulnerability assessment of the hospitals				
	Reconstruction of 1 Rural Health Centre	Reconstruction of 1 Rural Health Centre (Ka-Wet-Khin)	90,000		Maubin	1 Rural Health Centre has also been prioritised.
Total			12,430,000			

¹¹ Targeted increase from 51% to 60 %, using baseline data from the Periodic Review II findings, June 2009

¹² Targeted increase from 43% to 50%, using baseline data from the Periodic Review II findings, June 2009.

Details of which agencies are engaged in which sector, along with a statement of their present capacity can be obtained from the Recovery Co-ordination Centre.

COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

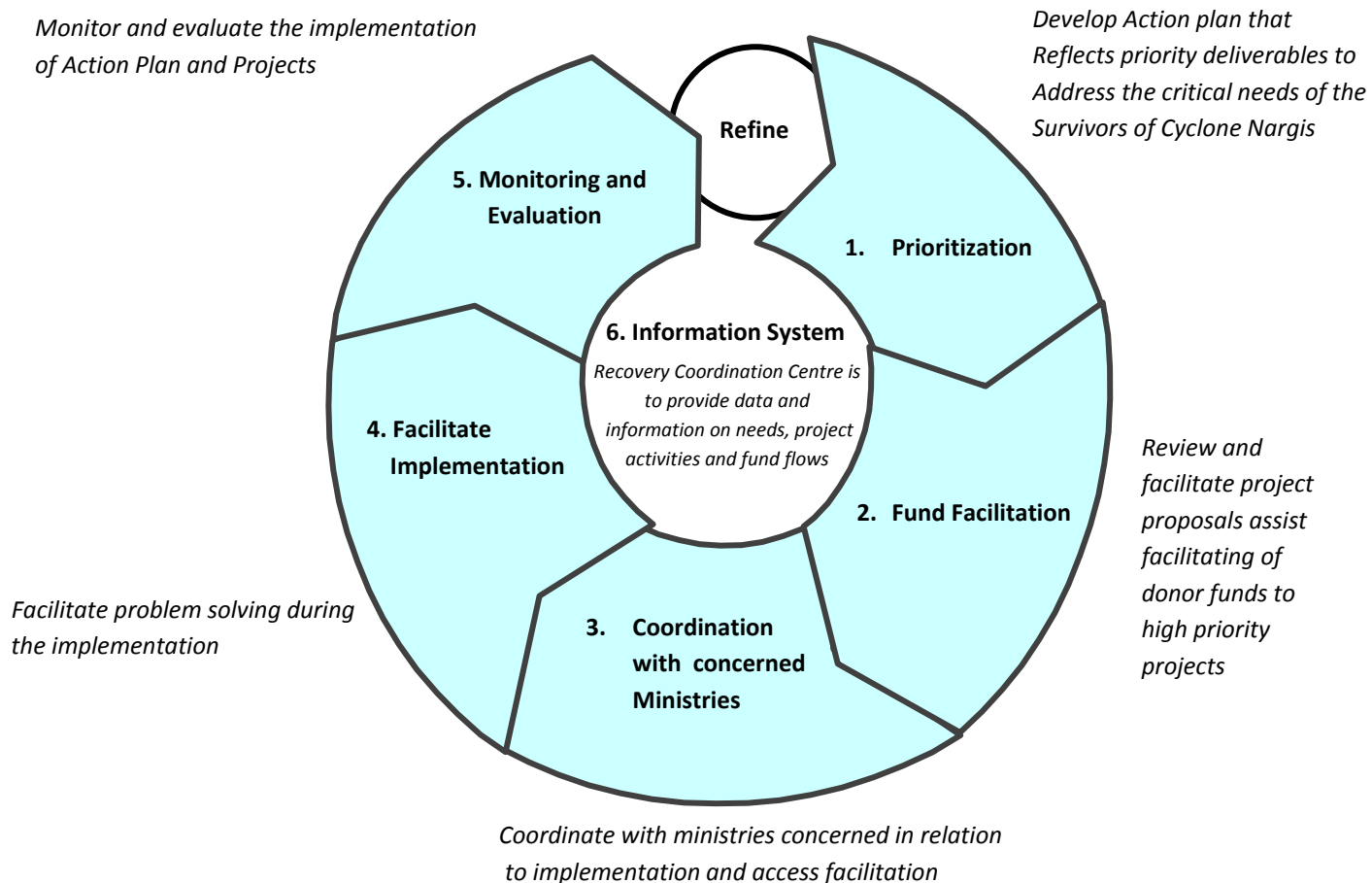
The TCG will continue to enhance its coordination role, to ensure transparency and good governance in the implementation of international assistance to address the critical needs of Nargis-affected communities. The TCG Recovery Co-ordination Centre (RCC) will continue to fulfil key functions in oversight, aid-tracking and gap analysis and regular reporting on these. Field-level coordination is undertaken by a joint ASEAN-UN Recovery Hub Offices (RHOs) in Bogale, Labutta, Pyapon and Yangon, operational since 1 July 2009, following a smooth transition from hubs managed by OCHA and ASEAN during the relief and early recovery phase. RHOs are provided necessary support and guidance by the RCC, which requires additional funding in order to ensure the maximum level of coordination support needed.

The TCG will maintain donor trust and confidence and will provide timely reports on the implementation of the program to donors and partners. The TCG will not implement any programme or project of this Action Plan, but will continue to strengthen its coordination capacity to ensure that effective facilitation can be provided to all agencies executing programmes and projects under this mechanism to July 2010.

Overall, the TCG/RCC will deliver six principal areas of activity:

1. **Prioritization.** The TCG will take forward this Action Plan to address the Critical Needs for the Post-Nargis Operation. The Action Plan, as noted above, was arrived at through a consultation and review process with a wide range of partners
2. **Fund facilitation.** The TCG is to review proposals from implementing agencies and partners based on the Action Plan, and will seek to facilitate the proposals with donors' interest and ability to fund programmes and projects.
3. **Coordination with ministries concerned.** The TCG will facilitate the coordination with ministries concerned in relation to implementation and access of the humanitarian workers that are needed for post-Nargis recovery programmes and projects.
4. **Facilitation of implementation.** The TCG, in particular the Government, will facilitate implementation of post-Nargis recovery programme/projects through providing the necessary support to implementing agencies in efficient and effective delivery of activities.
5. **Monitoring and evaluation.** The TCG/RCC will monitor and evaluate (and provide updates on) the implementation of the Action Plan and the situation on-the-ground. This includes, subject to resources, a follow-up Period Review Exercise.
6. **Information Systems.** The TCG/RCC will manage data and information with regard to the needs, programme and project activities.

All of these activities of the TCG are to be fully supported by the RCC and the AHTF Office in Yangon.



These activities will be done within the period to end July 2010. The time schedule for the implementation of the activities is shown in the table below.

TCG Activities	2009					2010							
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
1 Prioritisation	█	█				█							
2 Fund Matching		█	█			█	█						
3 Coordination with concerned Ministries			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
4 Facilitation of Implementation				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5 Monitoring and Evaluation				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
6 Information Systems			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

BEYOND JULY 2010

The PONREPP framework runs to the end of the 2011 calendar year, and recovery activities that deliver on the PONREPP outcomes will continue until that time. Recovery efforts beyond July 2010, will continue to be supported by effective co-ordination, facilitation, and monitoring and evaluation between the Government, UN, INGO and other humanitarian community in Myanmar.

The Tripartite Core Group

October 2009

PONREPP Prioritized Action Plan to address the critical needs of the survivors of Cyclone Nargis - To July 2010



PONREPP Action Plan Priority Areas

Priority townships by priority sector as identified in the Action Plan



SHELTER

74% of the surveyed HHs, in Periodic Review II in May, still considered adequate shelter as one of their most pressing needs.



LIVELIHOODS

Only 7% of HHs reported having received agricultural inputs. Up to 46% of affected HHs reported the lack of assets and capital as their main concern



WASH

76% of the surveyed HHs still use unimproved water resources, particularly during the dry season



EDUCATION

30% of the school-aged children in the Nargis-affected areas could not attend because of the school-cost burden



HEALTH

90% of the delivery of births take place at home instead of at health care facilities

The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

Action Plan Background

At the 42nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Phuket on 20 July 2009, ASEAN Foreign Ministers called for the PONREPP to be reviewed to identify priority areas for action up until July 2010.

The PONREPP Action Plan is the result of that review and sets out a realistic plan for assistance which can be delivered in the sectors of Shelter, Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Education and Health to end July 2010.

The Action Plan recognizes that the humanitarian situation on the ground is complex; the majority of Nargis-affected communities have embarked successfully on a road to recovery, whilst other communities across Nargis-affected areas, whether because of their remoteness, the extent of damage and losses sustained or simply because they have received too little assistance, have been assessed as having outstanding critical needs and requiring continued humanitarian assistance.

Due to critical needs, across sectors, in some geographical areas, there will be multiple assistance to the same households - i.e. overlap in the sector by sector beneficiary numbers set out. The overall beneficiary numbers under the Action Plan are estimated to reach over 1 million - the survivors with outstanding critical needs - of the estimated 2.4 million severely affected by Cyclone Nargis.

PONREPP Results Framework

The Action Plan can be delivered; agency implementing capacity has shown this, and its impact will be measured against the PONREPP Results Framework. Key priority deliverables against the Plan include, among others:

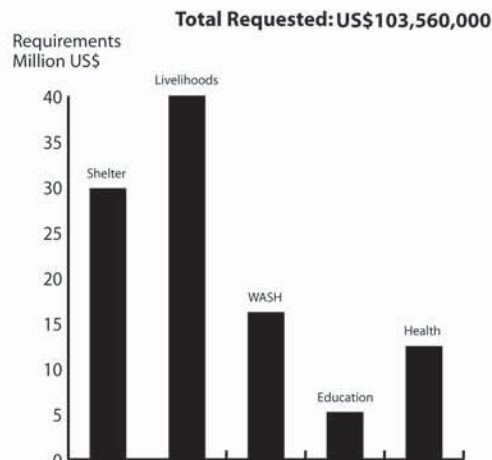
Houses		* 17,800
Boats		** 3,068
Fertilizers (in MT)		17,198
Improved locally adapted rice seed varieties (in MT)		5,779
New Schools		40
Essential Health Care (No of Patients)		*** 900,000
Treated Water during Dry Season (No of HHs)		3,500

* Out of the 122,755 most vulnerable households who only have access to extremely inadequate shelter

** 7.2% of the 69,435 boats of the PRI and PR II gaps

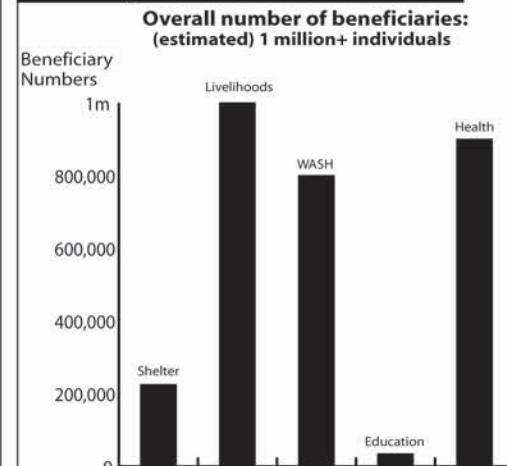
*** Outpatient visits per capita from 0.35 to 0.5; includes both consultations with INGO and MoH health providers (baseline taken from EWARS reporting system)

Funds Required to deliver the Action Plan



Source: PONREPP Prioritized Action Plan

Beneficiary numbers under the Action Plan



Source: PONREPP Prioritized Action Plan