

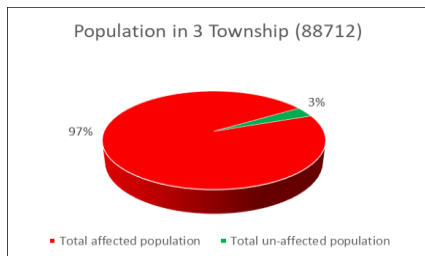
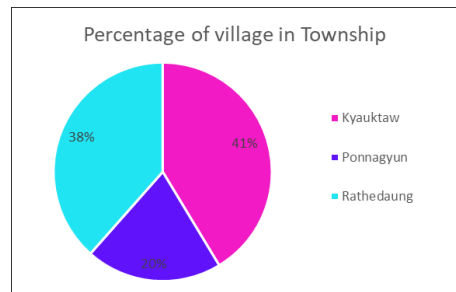
# Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Report Template

## I. General Information

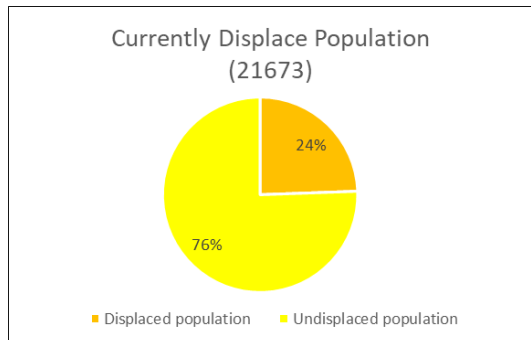
Type of event:	Cyclone (97%), Flood (3%)	
Assessment Date/s:	May 18 - 26, 2023	
Locations:	Rathedaung (40 villages), Punnagyun (21 villages), Kyuktaw (43 villages)	
Assessment team information:	14 enumerators	
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## II. Background/Situation Overview

Sittwe, Rathidaung, Ponnagyun, Kyautaw Townships in Rakhine State are strongly smashed on 14 May, 2023 by Mocha. 104 villages from those townships are conducted the Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) after 4 days of affected Mocha by Green Journey (GJ). First, people in Rakhine are confrontable in food, shelter, medical care, cash and etc. before the smashing of Mocha. After the smashing of Mocha, many lives are destroyed including their food, shelter, livelihoods and etc.

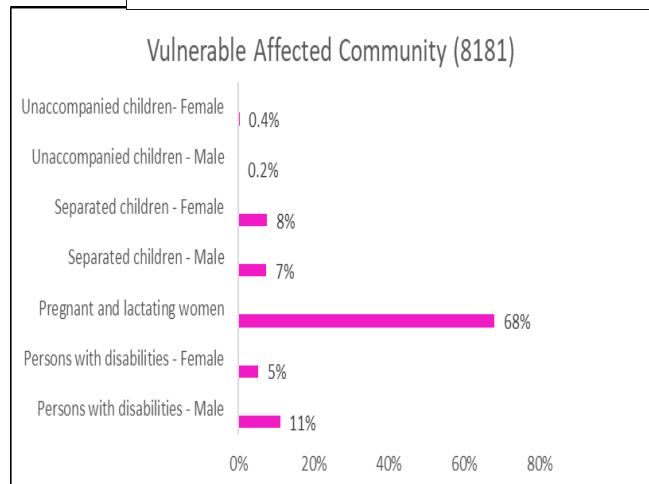
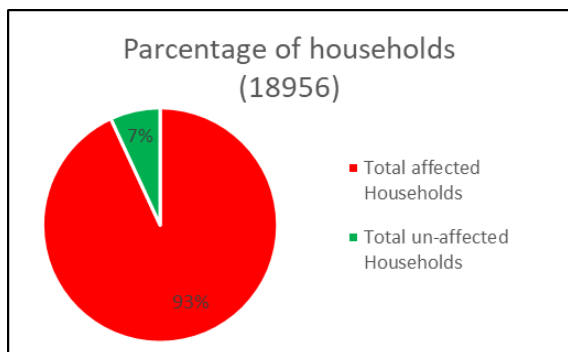


During the Mocha 97 % (85772) of people are affected. They lost their shelter, livestock, livelihood and difficult in food and cash. Only 3 % (2940) of people are luckily unaffected.



In the figure of currently displace population, 24 % (21673) of people are displaced to other places. Remaining 76% of population are staying in their home during Mocha.

93% (17646) of houses are affected by Mocha. Only 7% (1310) of houses are unaffected in smashing Mocha.



In those affected population of 8181, 68% of people are pregnant and lactation women. 16% of people are disable (female 5%, male 11%). Another 15% of people are separated children (female 8%, male 7%). Remaining 0.6% of people are unaccompanied children (female 0.4%, male 0.2%).

The government and many social media platforms normally announced the situation of Mocha in advance. So, people could displace near townships (Kyauk Taw, Mrauk U) and storage the foods and water. In facts, Injured and dead people are very less than guessing.

### III. Methodology

#### 3.1 Objective

The RNA aimed to help determine:

- I. Provide initial information on the scale and severity of the situation to enable decision-making on the immediate response.
  - a. Location and estimated size of the affected population
  - b. Identification of humanitarian needs and priorities of the different affected groups
- II. Highlight information gaps that need to be addressed by MIRA or other cluster-specific assessments

#### 3.2 Methodology

The ICCG-endorsed rapid needs assessment (RNA) tool was used to collect information, utilizing keyinformants at each location. A total of 104 villages were assessed in person.

The assessment team included enumerators from Green Journey Organization. Participants were interviewed as Focus Group Discussion (FDG) who could speak on behalf of their communities' needs. FGDs included key informant types, i.e., village/ward administrator, community member, women and sectoral groups, representative, community leader, member of camp/site committee and etc. Roughly 1 FGD per village was interviewed. One form per location was filled out collectively. Women and girls were interviewed separately when asked questions related to safety/security concerns.

Direct observations were conducted as part of the assessment by enumerators at all assessed locations.

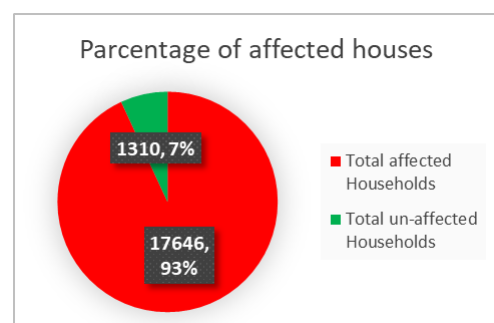
#### 3.3 Limitations and challenges

- Could not be able to get the 100% accurate data from the filed even collect in the filed. Because respondents are not very active and they feel psychologically issues about themselves.
- Very difficulties on transportation. After a week of Mocha, the transportation is not smooth to go anywhere.
- Streets in villages are closed with trees, roofs, leaves, and muddy.
- The government didn't allow to go to anywhere without permission. Submitting permission is not easy to get.

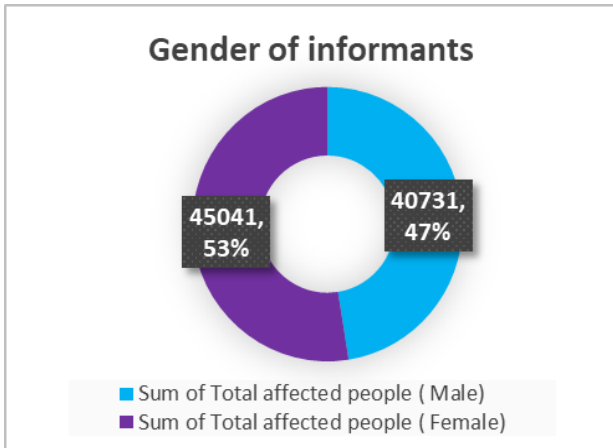
### IV. Key Findings

#### Total estimated number of affected households across assessed sites

93% of houses are destroyed by Mocha. Fortunately, 7% of houses were not destroyed in communities.

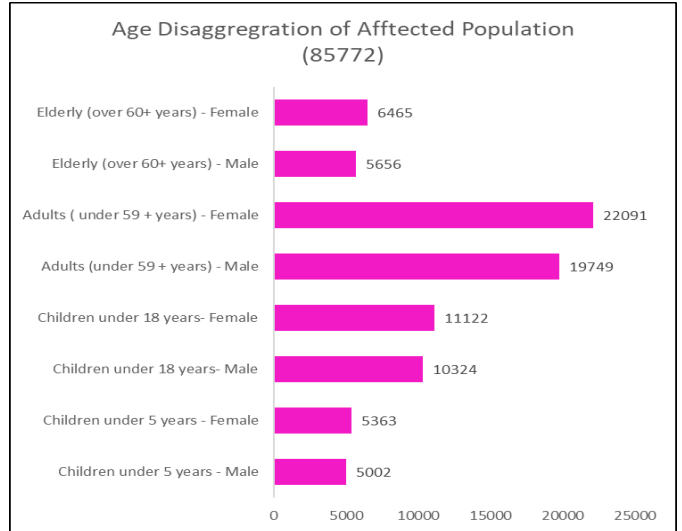


**Estimated number of affected people (disaggregation by sex and age if possible)**

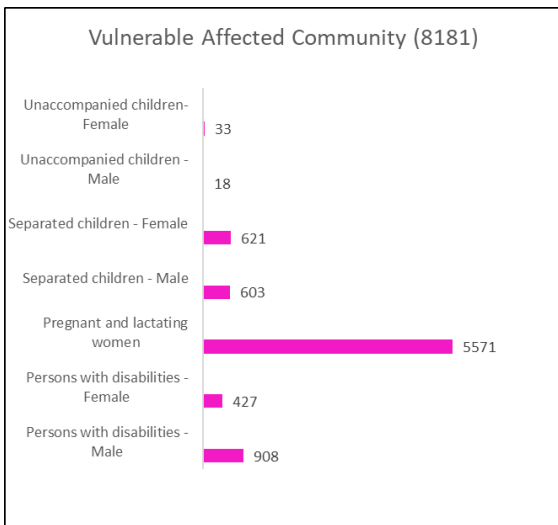


Cyclone MOCHA had a significant impact on the population of Kyauk Taw, Ponnagyun, and Rathedaung townships, affecting a total of 85,772 individuals. Among those affected, it was found that approximately 47% were female, while the remaining 53% were male.

Among the total affected population of 85,772 individuals, as shown in figure, 10,365 were children under 5 years of age. Additionally, there were 21,446 individuals who were identified as children under 18 years old. Furthermore, there were 41,840 adults aged between 18 and 59 years, and 12,121 individuals who were over 60 years old.



**Information/estimation of affected people with vulnerabilities**



Within the overall population affected by Cyclone MOCHA, a particular subgroup consisting of 1,335 individuals was identified as living with disabilities. Among this subgroup, 908 were male, while 427 were female. It is crucial to address the unique needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities in the post-disaster response and recovery efforts. Another vulnerable group within the affected population is pregnant and lactating women. Among the total affected population, a significant number of 5,571 pregnant and lactating women were identified. These women require specialized care and support to ensure their health and the well-being of their infants during this challenging time.

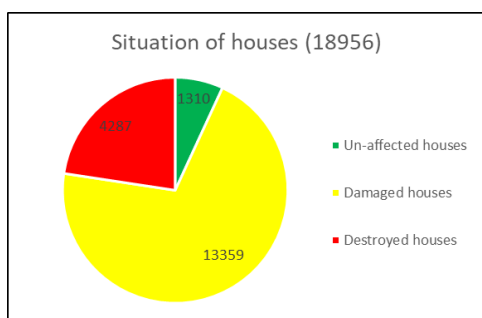
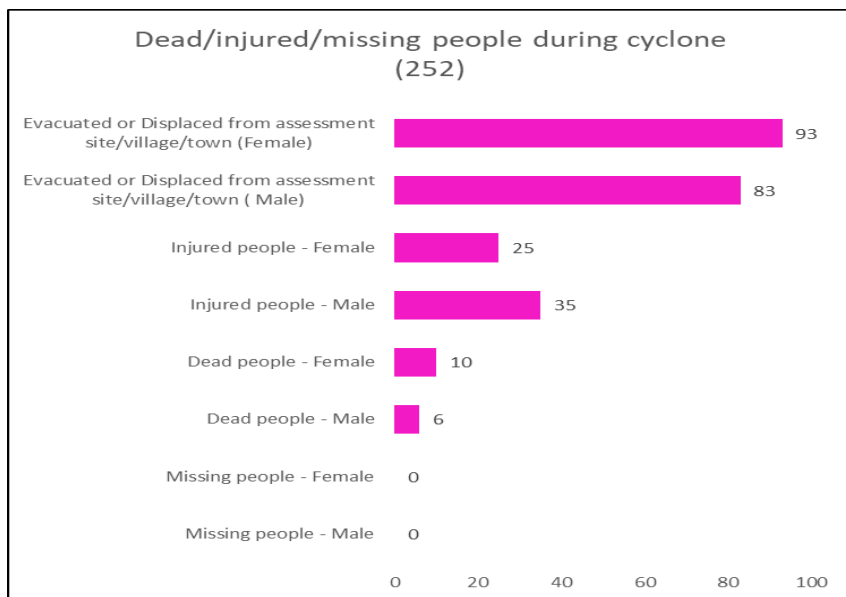
Furthermore, the assessment revealed that there were 1,224 separated children among those affected by the cyclone. This includes 603 male children and 621 female children who were separated from their families. The

separation from caregivers places these children at increased risk and highlights the need for immediate reunification efforts and appropriate child protection measures.

In addition, there were 51 unaccompanied children identified within the affected population. Out of these unaccompanied children, 18 were male, while 33 were female. These children are particularly vulnerable and require urgent attention to ensure their safety, well-being, and appropriate care arrangements.

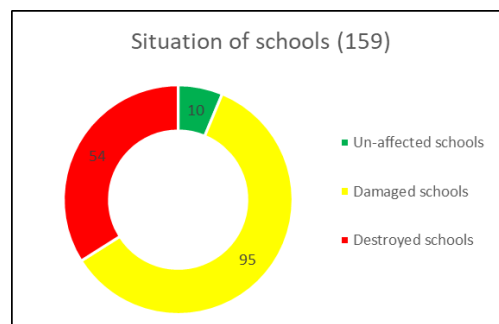
**Impacts on people and services**

According to the figure, Cyclone MOCHA caused 16 fatalities in the targeted areas. Among them, 6 were men and 10 were women. Additionally, 60 individuals were injured, with 35 being men and 25 being women. Fortunately, no missing persons were reported in the assessment..



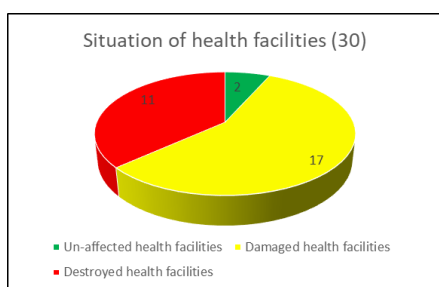
**Houses:**

Out of the assessed houses, 1,310 remained unaffected. however, a considerable number of houses, totaling 13,359, were reported as damaged, indicating the need for repairs and rehabilitation. Additionally, 4,287 houses were completely destroyed, leaving many families displaced and in urgent need of shelter.



**Schools:**

The assessment revealed that 10 schools remained unaffected, 95 schools suffered damage, requiring repairs to restore their functionality and provide a safe learning environment for students. Furthermore, 54 schools were completely destroyed, resulting in disruptions to education and the loss of important community spaces.

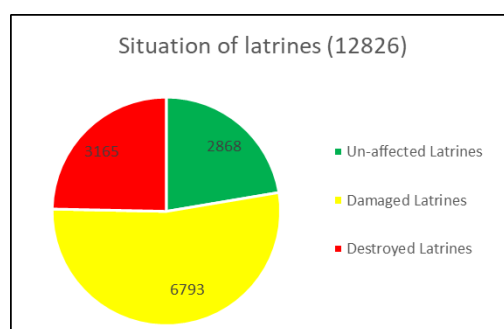


**Health Facilities:**

Health facilities, vital for providing essential medical services, also faced challenges due to the cyclone. Two facilities remained unaffected, showcasing their resilience. However, 17 health facilities were reported as damaged, affecting their ability to deliver healthcare services effectively. Additionally, 11 health facilities were completely destroyed, severely hampering access to medical assistance for the affected communities.

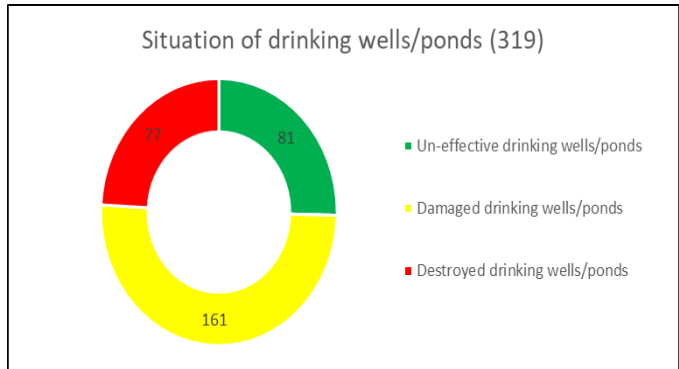
**Latrines:**

The cyclone had different effects on latrines. Out of 2,868 latrines, none were affected and are still working well, providing sanitation facilities for the people affected by the cyclone. However, 6,793 latrines were damaged and need repairs to work properly and be hygienic. Additionally, 3,165 latrines were completely destroyed, which means there is a big need to build new latrines.



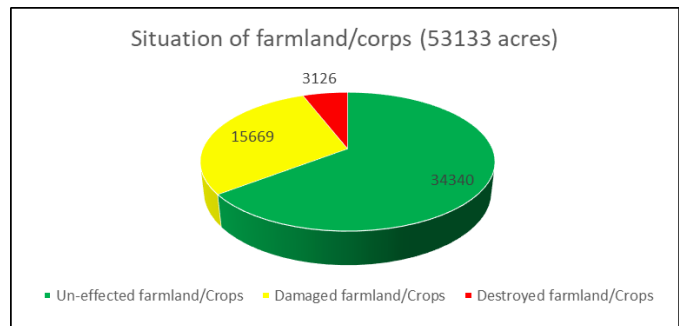
**Drinking Wells/Ponds:**

Access to clean drinking water is crucial during and after a natural disaster. The assessment found that 81 drinking wells/ponds remained unaffected, ensuring a vital source of safe water for the affected population. However, 161 drinking wells/ponds were damaged, affecting their functionality and water quality. Additionally, 77 drinking wells/ponds were completely destroyed, depriving communities of a reliable water source. Urgent measures must be taken to repair the damaged drinking wells/ponds and establish new water sources to meet the basic needs of the affected population.



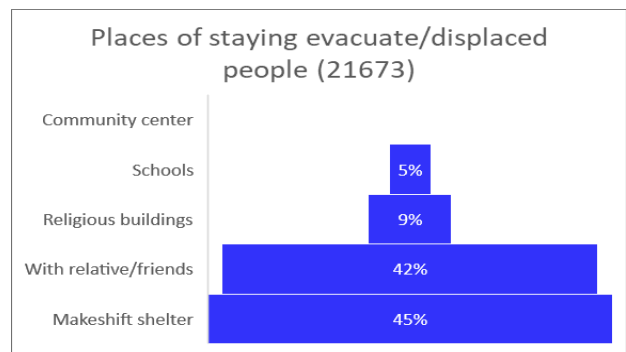
**Farmland/Crops (Acres):**

Agricultural land and crops also experienced significant impact from Cyclone MOCHA. The assessment data revealed that 34,340 acres of farmland and crops remained unaffected. However, 15,669 acres suffered damage. Additionally, 3,126 acres of farmland and crops were completely destroyed.

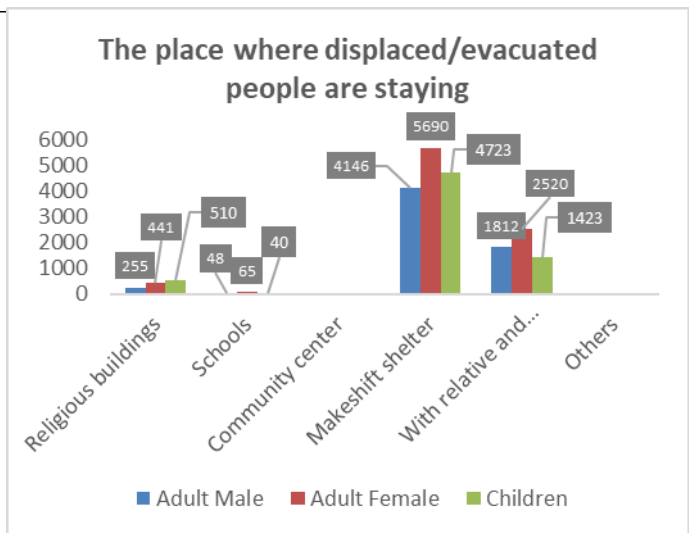
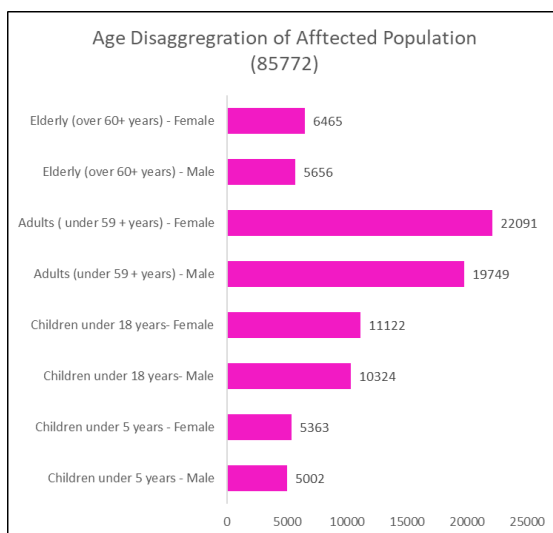


**Displacement within assessment locations (if relevant)**

The evacuated or displaced people are staying in various places. 5% of people are staying in schools. 9% of them are evacuating religious buildings, No one is currently accommodated in community centers. The majority, which is 42%, is residing in with relative/friends houses. Additionally, 45% of the people are staying with their home by making makeshift shelter.



In terms of evacuation places, the displaced population is distributed as follows: 255 adult males, 441 adult females, and 510 children are taking displaced in religious buildings, while 48 adult males, 65 adult females, and 40 children are staying in schools. No individuals are currently accommodated in community centers. The

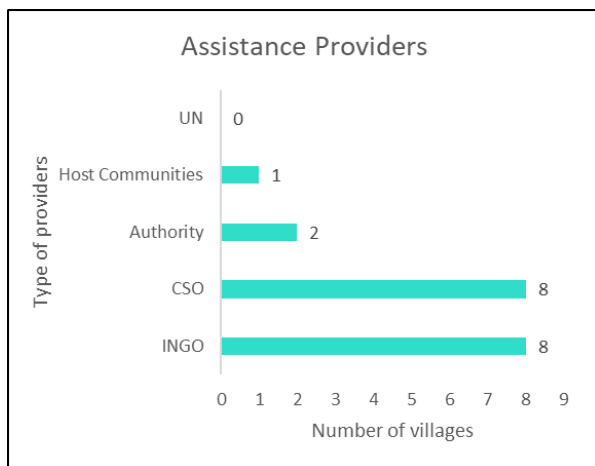
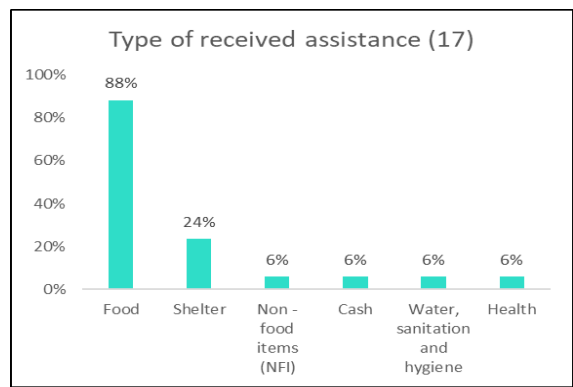
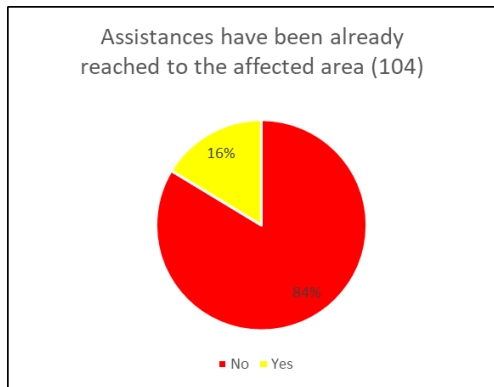


majority of the population, consisting of 4,146 adult males, 5,690 adult females, and 4,723 children, are residing in makeshift shelters. Additionally, 1,812 adult males, 2,520 adult females, and 1,423 children are staying with relatives and friends who have offered their support. Information regarding other locations is not provided. These various evacuation places serve as temporary homes, providing shelter and support for the affected population during this challenging time.

People

**Response to the emergency to date**

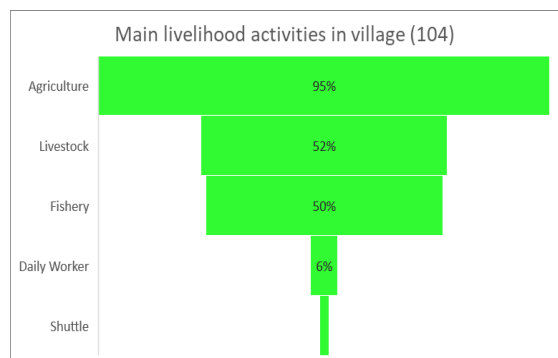
Regarding the assistance received in the Cyclone MOCHA affected area, it has been reported that 16% of the village has received various forms of assistance. This assistance includes a range of support to address the needs of the affected population. Specifically, among those who received assistance, 88% have been provided with food aid. Additionally, 6% have received support for water, sanitation, and hygiene, which is crucial for maintaining health and hygiene standards. Similarly, 6% have received healthcare assistance to address medical needs. While no specific information is available regarding nutrition or protection assistance, 24% have received shelter support to provide them with safe and secure living conditions. There is no mention of education assistance or non-food items, but 6% have received cash support to meet their immediate needs. Furthermore, 6% have received other forms of assistance, which may include specialized support or additional resources tailored to their specific needs. Despite this progress, it is important to address the remaining 6% of the village who are still lacking necessary assistance.



As mentioned in the above paragraph, a total of 17 villages have received various forms of assistance. Out of all the assistance provided, 8 villages of the assistance comes from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs). Additionally, 2 villages of the assistance is provided by local authorities, highlighting the involvement of government bodies in addressing the needs of the affected areas. Furthermore, 1 village of the assistance is contributed by host communities

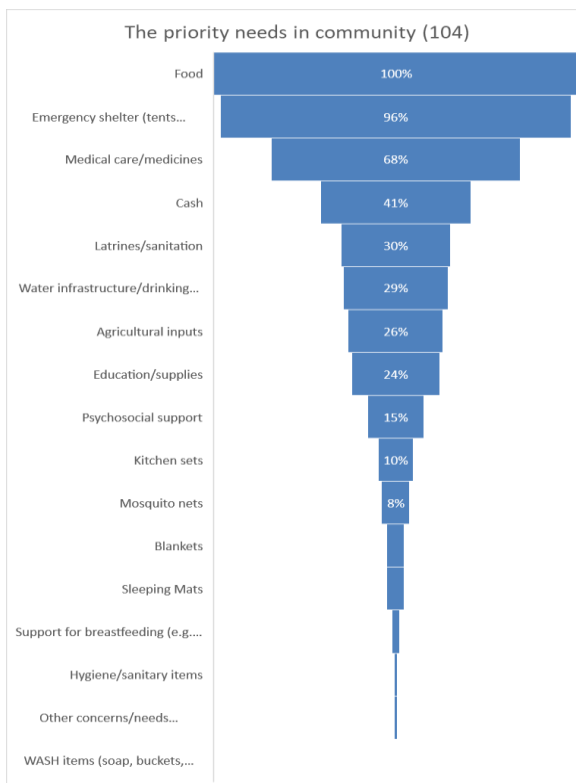
**Priority needs, according to key informants**

In the figure of Main livelihood activities in the village (104), 95% of the people are doing agriculture for their livelihoods in villages. 52% of the people are doing livestock in their villages. 50% of the people are doing Fishery in villages. 6% of the people are doing daily worker in their villages. 2% of the people are doing shuttle in their villages.



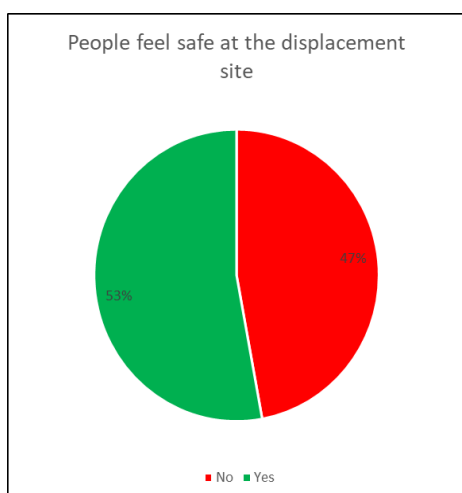
In the figure priority needs in community (104), 100% of the people need the food. 96% of the people need emergency shelter. 68% of the people need Medical care/medicines. 41% of the people need cash for daily uses. 30% of the people need latrines/sanitation. 29% of the people need the water infrastructure/drinking water. 26% of the people need agricultural inputs. Under 20% of the people need psychosocial support, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, support for breastfeeding, hygiene/sanitary items and other concerns.

According to the results of respondents, Food is the first priority in the emergency situation. Emergency shelter is the second priority. Latrines/sanitation is the third priority. Medical care/medicine is the fourth priority and Cash is the fifth priority in the emergency situation. People are afraid to cover their food and shelter in the emergency situation. They didn't think very long term they thought recently needs for their family. Thus they are not focus on their livelihoods. If the focus on their livelihoods, they mentioned they need agricultural inputs such as seeds and materials.



Priorities	
Priority 1	Food
Priority 2	Emergency shelter (tents/tarpaulins)
Priority 3	Latrines/sanitation
Priority 4	Medical care/medicines
Priority 5	Cash

### Safe Environment



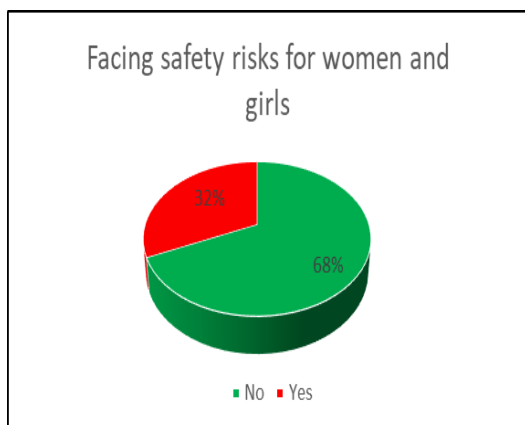
GJ asked the safety of environment concerns in community and asked women and girls separately. Normally 51% of people felt safe at the displacement sites and another 49% of people felt unsafe at the displacement sites. Feel unsafe people gave reasons\_

Not enough latrine, unsafe bathroom

- Unsafe because of living without enough of shelter
- Unsafe because of waste and short iron
- Unsafe because we don't have cover in bathroom and

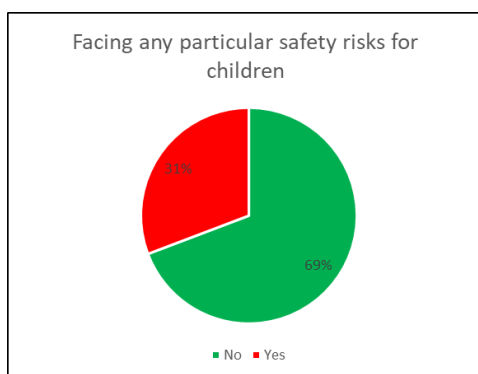
enough bedroom

- We don't have safe place
- While it was raining, we are facing problems because we don't have safe place
- We are facing problems because we don't have shelter and price of goods are raising so much now
- We don't have shelter and safe place
- Home was destroyed by cyclone



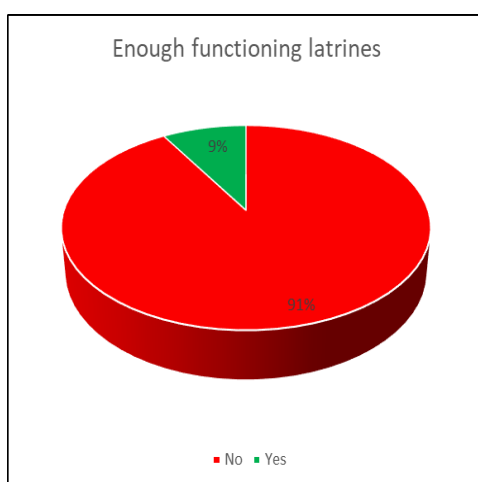
Women and girls said about their safety, 68% of girls and women felt unsafe and another 32% of girls and women felt safe at the displacement sites.

- Unsafe living at home
- There are many waste and short iron on the road
- Worry to be about to destroy roof
- Unsafe taking bath and going to laterines
- Unsafe for women because we don't have safe place
- There was flood
- Afraid to go out at night without light
- We don't have shelter roof
- If raining, It is not good for child health because we don't have shelter roof



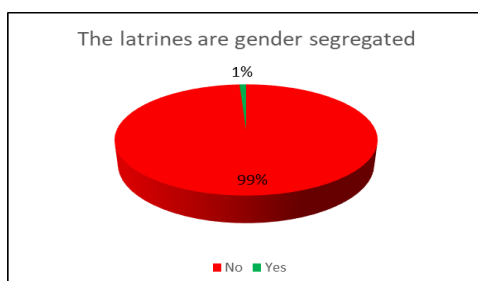
Children also said about their safety. 31% of children facing safety risks in the current. 69% of the children didn't have any safety risks. Safety risks about the children are\_

- We don't have shelter roof
- Worry for child because there are nail and a piece of iron on the road
- Unsafe for child because we don't have shelter roof
- Don't have food
- Destroyed lake and bridge
- Afraid of snake to go out at night



People facing very difficulties on the sanitation issues. 91% of the people facing the risks un-enough latrines in the community. 9% of the people are enough the latrines. Reasons they didn't have functioning latrines are\_

- Destroyed by Mocha cyclone
- Being poor
- Effect of Mocha cyclone
- Not enough latrines cause of damage by effect of Mocha cyclone
- Can't afford money to build latrine cause of raising price of goods
- Not
- 80 % percentage of latrines destroyed
- A little of latrine destroyed
- All destroyed



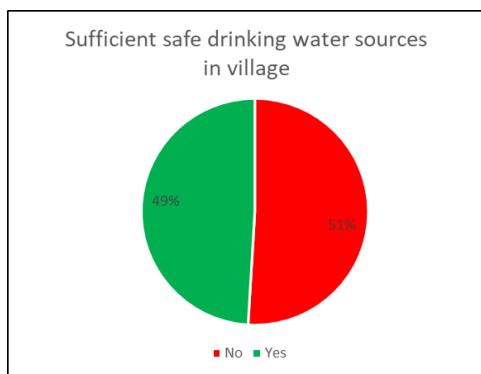
In community, latrines didn't segregate gender. 99% of latrines didn't segregate gender. So, women and girls are facing the safety issues on\_

- Destroyed latrines by effects of Mocha Cyclone
- Can't afford money to build
- Not enough latrines
- There has a few latrines
- Allowed everyone to use
- Destroyed latrines

51% of the people insufficient safe drinking water sources in the villages. 49% of the people sufficient safe drinking water in their villages. So 51% of the people gave reasons\_

- Destroyed lake by effect of cyclone





- Don't get enough drinking water and destroyed lake by effect of cyclone
- Need drinking water because lake destroyed
- Entered salty water in lake
- There are waste
- Entered salty water in lake. So we drink it cooking
- There are dirty water in lake

## V. Direct Observation findings

GJ enumerators conducted direct observation in the fields. So, they saw many difficulties and risks are shown below.

- There are very difficulties living condition due to the damaged houses
- The bridges, schools, houses are destroyed as the MOCHA cyclone landfalls
- The houses, roads, latrine and trees are destroyed
- Still some people's houses that they can't able to repair and some houses have been repairing by borrowing from others, and the religious buildings and schools are destroyed
- People aren't able to make the shelters and not enough the food and shutting with waste in drains
- People who are facing the difficult in the food security, water resources, shelters and cash
- People are facing in water resources shelters and food
- There have been destroying the houses, schools, roads and drains
- Currently there are many people are facing the difficulties in food and shelters
- People who facing in sheltering and they sheltered in near villages and the roads are shutting with the branch
- The houses, schools, electric lamp posts, electric wire/lamp, water resources, religious building and communication poles are destroyed
- As there haven't good transportation and they are facing many difficulties

## VI. Recommendations

So many assets of community are destroyed such as houses, schools, road, communication poles, religious building, electricity, health care center, latrines etc. Currently, emergency distribution project (food, tarpaulin, drinking water, latrines and cash) are recommended to implement in the emergency context in many villages. 100% of villages in community need the food. Food is their first priority in the urgent need.

And the second priority is the shelter. So, tarpaulin distribution is recommended to implement in urgent need in community. Most the house doesn't have the roof. They need the tarpaulin to cover in emergency.

Drinking water is also recommended to implement in the third priority. Most of water sources are destroyed by covering salty form the sea. So, urgently they need to drink.

The fourth priority is latrines, functioning latrines was not enough in community. So, women, girls and children are facing safety risks. When we provide the latrines, should have to segregate gender because women and girls have worries about their safety.

In the fifth, the cash is the fifth priority. Cash could solve the recently need in family. Cash also meet multiple objectives for their family.

Community are thinking on recently need to solve daily basic. So, don't think about their livelihood access. Agriculture is the main income generation activities in community. So they should face difficulties on seed

storage because most of the farm and warehouse are destroyed. Seed distribution on livelihoods is recommended to implement in the emergency term.

## VII. Annexes

### 1. Questionnaire Form



RNA\_Form\_EN.pdf

### 2. Targeted Areas and Village Contact List



Targeted\_Area\_and\_Village\_Contact\_List.xls

### 3. Dashboard and data set for RNA



Rapid\_Need\_Assessment\_(RNA).xlsx