

Emergency appeal No: MDRMM018 First launched on: 17/05/2023	Glide No: TC-2023-000069-MMR
Final report issued on: 30/06/2025	Timeframe covered by final report: From 14/05/2023 to 31/05/2024
Number of people targeted: IFRC Emergency Appeal: 22,500 people (4,500 households) Federation-wide: 37,500 (7,500 households)	Number of people assisted: IFRC Emergency Appeal: 296,273 people Federation-wide: 319,291 people
Funding coverage (CHF): IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 1,970,899 ¹ Federation-wide: CHF 3.49 million ²	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 700,000



Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) provided essential household and emergency shelter assistance that is crucial for numerous community members whose homes damaged due to the cyclone, actively facilitating the restoration of their home. Sittwe Township, Rakhine, 4 July 2023. (Photo: MRCS)

¹ Including in-kind donation worth CHF 26,000

² Some funds were received in MMK. Estimated in CHF after conversion from MMK.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Cyclone Mocha that struck Myanmar in May 2023 had caused significant damage to the country. The cyclone brought about intense wind and heavy rainfall, led to significant flooding and damages in the Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay and Sagaing. Rakhine state and Chin and Magway regions were particularly hard-hit. The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) immediately responded with the mobilization of resources and personnel to provide emergency aid, including medical assistance, shelter, and essential supplies to the affected communities. MRCS actions are aligned with the Myanmar Red Cross Society Law of 2015 that indicates its role as an impartial and independent humanitarian actor.

This cyclone impacted areas already grappling with civil unrest, armed clashes and a fragile economic situation. The cyclone occurred within a challenging humanitarian context in the country. OCHA's 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview projected that over 17.6 million people would require humanitarian assistance in Myanmar in 2023³. This estimate was prior to Cyclone Mocha.

As per MRCS's branch analysis, the cyclone affected around 1.1 million people from more than 237,000 households across the country. A large number of semi-permanent and temporary shelters were damaged or destroyed, leaving over 200,000 houses in need of repair. Critical infrastructure, including water systems, sanitation facilities, hospitals, clinics, schools, and transportation networks, suffered severe damage or complete destruction. Livelihoods were disrupted, with the loss of livestock and floods impacting croplands.



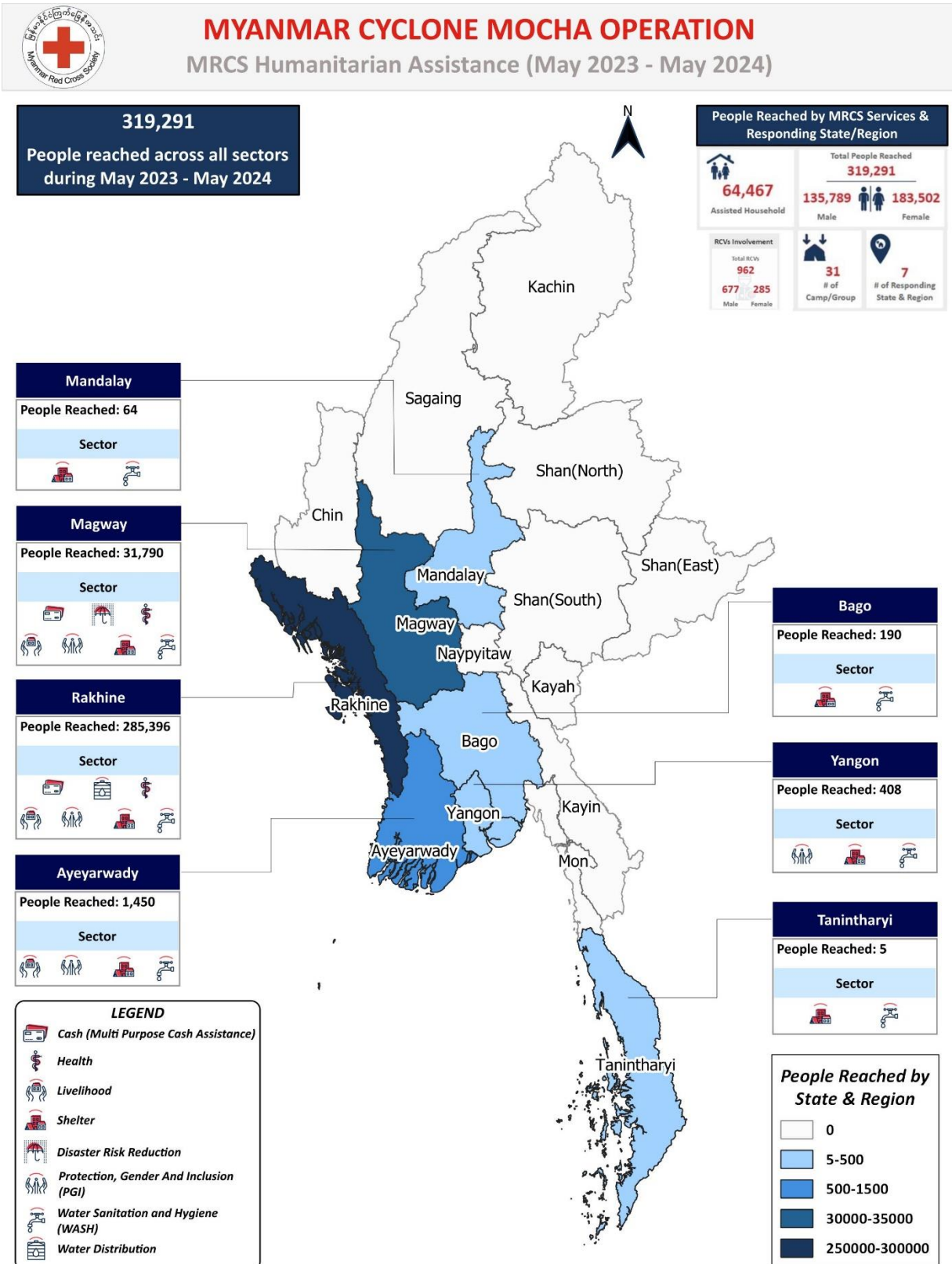
Myanmar Red Cross Society assesses the impact of Cyclone Mocha on one settlement in Rakhine state, 17 May 2023. (Photo: MRCS)

The aftermath of the cyclone led to a rise in the prices of basic goods, which generated impacts on the physical and mental health of the affected population. Healthcare access was disrupted, compounded by shortages of medicine.

³ [UNOCHA Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023](#)

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response



The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) is an independent humanitarian organization operating with impartiality and neutrality, as outlined in the Myanmar Red Cross Society Law of 2015. With over 1,000 trained Emergency Response Team volunteers and over 7,000 registered Red Cross Volunteers, MRCS maintains a strong community presence across the country. It operates 23 strategically located warehouses and has established regional branches, including a significant operational hub in Rakhine State.

During this operation, MRCS deployed 962 volunteers to provide principled humanitarian support to the most affected communities. Through established communication channels with communities, stakeholders and local authorities, MRCS provided immediate humanitarian assistance and gathered data on the cyclone's impact, particularly in Rakhine state and Magway and Ayeyarwady regions.

In anticipation of the cyclone's impact, MRCS activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) a week before landfall and initiated preparedness measures. Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) assisted with evacuations, awareness campaigns, and preliminary data collection. After the cyclone made landfall on 14 May 2023, MRCS volunteers conducted rescue operations, cleared roads, provided first aid and psychosocial support as well as immediate relief assistance, and mobilized resources to support the affected areas, with a focus on vulnerable communities in Rakhine State.



Myanmar Red Cross Society volunteers and staff distributed essential relief items and emergency shelter assistance to community members whose homes were damaged due to Cyclone Mocha in Rakhine state, 27 May 2023 (Photo: MRCS)

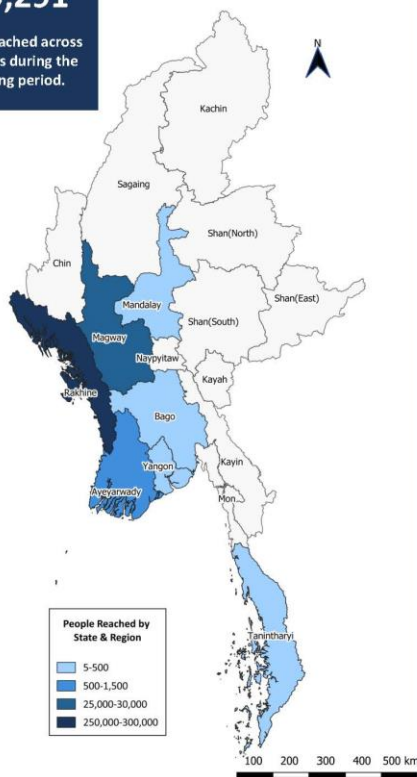


MYANMAR CYCLONE MOCHA OPERATION

MRCS Humanitarian Assistance (May 2023 - May 2024)

319,291

People reached across all sectors during the reporting period.



Total People Reached (by sector)

	MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE	20,021	8,993
	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	4,357	1,731
	HEALTH	25,694	11,744
	LIVELIHOOD	24,411	11,238
	SHELTER	68,513	32,057
	WASH	299,080	127,794
		171,286	

The number of people reached by each sector includes households that received assistance from multiple sectors. However, the total number of people reached throughout the operation has been adjusted to eliminate double counting.

Developed by: Information Management and Technology Unit, MRCS. (2023/2025)

MRCS response summary⁴ as of 31 May 2024. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) outcomes are integrated across sectors and not displayed separately in this infographic **Credit: MRCS IM Unit**

As of 31 May 2024, **MRCS successfully reached a total of 319,291 people from 64,467 households** with multi-sectoral relief and recovery assistance, which included the distribution of essential household items, hygiene supplies, and both multi-purpose and conditional cash assistance. In terms of shelter support, 68,513 people from 15,959 households were reached with tarpaulins, family kits, and blankets. A total of 299,080 people were reached by MRCS in WASH assistance. In Rakhine state, the hardest-hit region, MRCS distributed a total of 919,237 litres of drinking water along with 19,000 litres of domestic water to 250,210 people from 50,042 households.

To uphold the dignity of those affected, MRCS distributed family hygiene parcels, specialized hygiene kits for men, and dignity kits for women across several regions, including Rakhine, Magway, Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Mandalay, reaching a total of 19,345 people. Additionally, 468 sets of children's clothing were provided to support the needs of affected children.

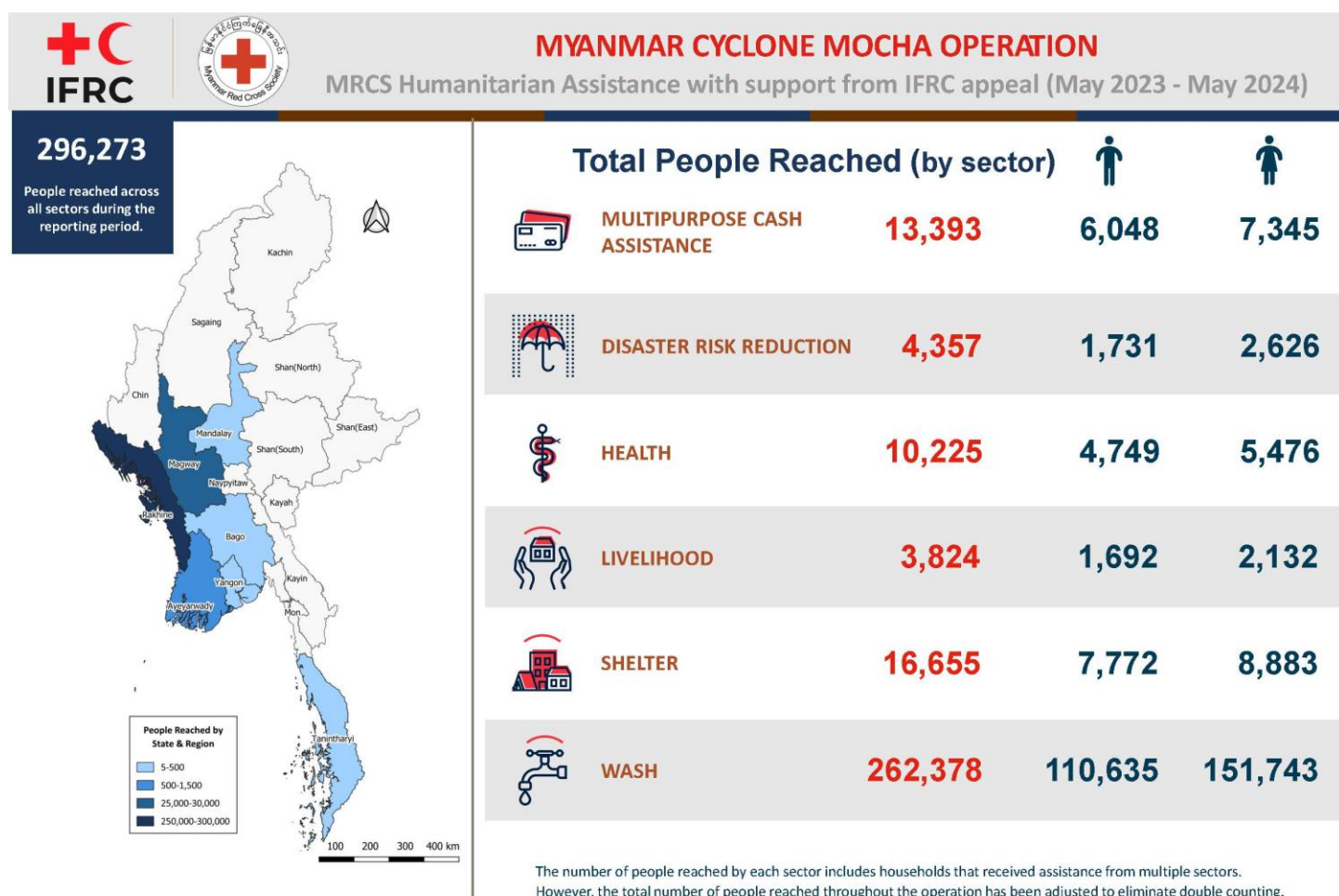
In the health sector, MRCS reached a total of 25,694 people with multiple interventions. MRCS's mobile health clinics in Rakhine began operating on 17 May 2023, providing medical assistance to 1,826 people. As part of the immediate response to Cyclone Mocha, seven people received first aid and ambulance services from MRCS. Additionally, 1,989 people participated in health education sessions aimed at promoting preventive healthcare and disease awareness. To support vector-borne disease prevention, MRCS distributed Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to 4,395 households, benefiting 21,879 people.

⁴ The MRCS response is supported through multiple funding sources, including the IFRC Emergency Appeal, IFRC Network members, private donations, and other contributions.

Additionally, a total of MMK 934 million (CHF 399,018⁵) in Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was distributed to 4,745 households, reaching 20,021 people. In addition to MPCA, MRCS provided conditional cash assistance for livelihoods and latrine construction. MRCS disbursed MMK 605 million (CHF 258,464) to support the livelihoods of 1,190 households and MMK 151 million (CHF 64,509) to fund latrine construction for 503 households. Apart from cash grants, MRCS also supported food items to 16,899 people throughout the operation.

Some households received multiple support; thus, a comprehensive approach was adopted when calculating total people reached to avoid double counting.

With support from the IFRC Emergency Appeal MDRMM018, 296,273 people (59,594 households) received multisectoral humanitarian assistance, including essential household items, clean water, multipurpose and conditional cash grants, health and WASH relief items, and community resilience initiatives aimed at strengthening local capacities for long-term recovery and sustainability.



IFRC Emergency Appeal response summary. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) outcomes are integrated across sectors and not displayed separately in this infographic. **Credit: MRCS IM Unit**

Under the shelter intervention, 4,055 households (16,655 people) received essential household items to provide immediate relief. In addition, MRCS initiated efforts to increase the capacity of its staff and RCVs through Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training, ensuring they were equipped to continue supporting community-based recovery efforts. The rollout of PASSA to communities will continue even after the completion of the appeal, further enhancing community preparedness and resilience.

⁵ Currency exchange as of 31 May 2024. MMK 10,000 = CHF 4.27214. This rate will be use throughout the report.

For livelihood recovery, 975 households (3,824 people) were provided MMK 500,000 (CHF 213) each to help restore their income sources, while 3,083 households (13,393 people) received MMK 200,000 (CHF 87) per household in multipurpose cash assistance to support early recovery efforts, helping families meet their basic needs and begin rebuilding their lives.

In the health and WASH sectors, 10,225 people received mosquito nets, contributing to the prevention of vector-borne diseases in affected areas. Additionally, 250,210 people in Rakhine State benefited from 919,237 litres of drinking water, ensuring access to safe water during the crisis. Furthermore, 4,558 people received essential hygiene items, and conditional cash assistance for latrine construction supported 147 households (587 people) in improving their sanitation conditions.

For climate adaptation and resilience, 668 households (2,700 people) in 10 villages participated in the eco-stove initiative, receiving conditional cash assistance to construct more sustainable stoves. To enhance community resilience, resilience committees were established in 12 villages, and 4,450 plants were planted across six villages in the Magway region as part of reforestation efforts aimed at supporting environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction.

With IFRC support, MRCS coordinated several operational coordination meetings to update partners and provide technical and planning support. These meetings were held in collaboration with IFRC network members and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure effective coordination and alignment of response efforts. The Federation-wide Operational Strategy was developed using a shared leadership approach, leveraging the expertise of the IFRC network and drawing from past experiences, such as the two collectively created Unified Plans for 2023 and 2024. To streamline communication and reporting, a unified monitoring and reporting system was established, ensuring efficient coordination between MRCS and IFRC network members. Moreover, the IFRC mobilized five rapid response personnel (surge) to enhance and complement the existing coordination structure, including support for the combined Myanmar Shelter/NFI/CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management) Cluster.

Throughout the operation, the IFRC network, both in-country and remotely, provided extensive technical support to MRCS in implementing interventions. In September 2023, MRCS convened its annual Pre-disaster Meeting, also known as the Post-Disaster Meeting 2023. Originally planned for May, the meeting was postponed to September to prioritize the cyclone response. During this meeting, stakeholders, including members of the IFRC network and the ICRC, engaged in detailed discussions about their support for MRCS in the cyclone response. The meeting served as a critical platform for MRCS to present its current capacities, identify needs, and coordinate resources to ensure an effective and efficient response to the cyclone.

On 10 May 2024, MRCS held the 2024 Pre-Disaster Meeting, once again bringing together members of the IFRC network and the ICRC. This crucial event, held just before Myanmar's monsoon season (May to October), provided an essential opportunity for collaborative planning and the development of a comprehensive disaster response plan. It also allowed MRCS to assess its current capacities, identify gaps, and effectively coordinate resources in preparation for the upcoming season. The insights and plans developed during this meeting enabled MRCS to promptly launch its response operations when the country was struck by nationwide flooding in late June 2024.

The MRCS, supported by the IFRC network, has been actively engaged in long-term programming in Rakhine state since 2012. Despite some challenges for humanitarian access (as faced by most humanitarian actors), MRCS is a well-recognized humanitarian actor, advocating with relevant stakeholders based on its humanitarian mission and the Fundamental Principles.

In alignment with its established functions, the MRCS, with IFRC support, actively engages in humanitarian diplomacy to secure access to reach populations in need during this response operation and for ongoing programmatic actions. The IFRC continues to provide strategic and operational guidance, collaborating with other humanitarian actors as needed, to enhance the National Society's capacities, ensuring it remains and is perceived as an effective and efficient principled humanitarian actor.

The MRCS expresses its gratitude to all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent partners for their support either through the IFRC Emergency Appeal or bilaterally.



Operational risk assessment

The risk analysis outlined in the [Operational Strategy](#) highlights several critical challenges that impacted the operations of the IFRC and MRCS. These challenges required careful management to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid.

1. Safety & security (including access)

One of the key risks identified was the **safety and security of IFRC and MRCS** personnel due to escalating violence and clashes in the region, particularly in Rakhine State. Following the collapse of the informal ceasefire in November 2023, the situation in Rakhine deteriorated, prompting MRCS to suspend all humanitarian activities in the area. Staff and volunteers were relocated to safer locations, and planned activities were shifted to the Magway Region. Operational plans remained adaptable to the fluid situation. Regular security meetings between IFRC, MRCS, and ICRC were maintained to closely monitor and address safety concerns.

Closely linked to this was the risk of **restricted access to vulnerable populations**. Since November 2023, access to Rakhine State became increasingly limited, severely affecting the majority of planned activities. In response, MRCS, supported by IFRC, engaged in continuous advocacy with relevant authorities and stakeholders to articulate its humanitarian mission and the necessity of reaching affected populations. Donors were kept informed of operational challenges and potential delays through bi-monthly updates and operational reports. Additionally, MRCS revised its operational strategy, redirecting efforts to the Magway Region while continuing to advocate for access in Rakhine State.

MRCS has modified the distribution of direct cash in order to anticipate safety and security risks related to cash in envelope mechanism.

2. MRCS auxiliary role and community perception

The potential for **insufficient community acceptance or mistrust of MRCS staff and volunteers** was another significant concern. This risk could lead to reduced participation in the operational response and limited access to provide humanitarian assistance. Throughout the operation, MRCS maintained community dissemination sessions alongside its humanitarian activities. The organization actively involved community members in decision-making

processes, such as in the wealth ranking for Conditional Cash Assistance for Livelihood and by including them in disaster risk reduction activities.

To reinforce the **understanding of its auxiliary role and commitment to principled humanitarian action**, MRCS focused on strengthening its humanitarian diplomacy and coordination with other humanitarian actors.

3. Administrative procedures

Financial and procurement delays, resulting from disruptions in financial systems and localized bottlenecks, were identified as medium-likelihood risks. MRCS mitigated these risks through regular communication with stakeholders and banking institutions to facilitate funds transfers and by closely monitoring market conditions for item shortages or price fluctuations. Joint procurement efforts were also pursued to minimize competition. Delays in international procurement due to the clearance and entry approval process were significant; however, where feasible, MRCS opted for local procurement to ensure timely delivery of necessary items.

Challenges in recruiting qualified staff and volunteers in a timely manner were also recognized as a medium-likelihood risk. This could have resulted in insufficient capacity and delayed responses. To address this, MRCS actively promoted volunteer recruitment and expanded its recruitment efforts. Continuous training was provided to volunteers to enhance their capacity across various sectors and technical areas.

Operational risks associated with CVA interventions included risks of financial compliance and integrity risks. MRCS enhanced its community engagement by establishing village committees comprising community leaders, representatives, and MRCS branches. These committees played a key role from the advocacy stage through to beneficiary selection and to ensure safe distribution of cash assistance. The beneficiary list was publicly displayed for 3-7 days in an accessible location, alongside the selection criteria, reinforcing MRCS's commitment to transparency and accountability. Additionally, hotline numbers remained available throughout the operation for community members to report concerns or provide feedback regarding MRCS interventions.

An additional risk emerged during the duration of this operation with floods in Bago and Yangon region in early October 2023. MRCS began the implementation of a [DREF](#) operation on 20 October 2023. The DREF supported the MRCS to deliver assistance to communities affected by floods. While the primary flood-affected region differed from the scope of this emergency operation, this operation generated a potential risk of the National Society's capacities being spread thin in the response efforts in different locations.

These challenges and risks underscored the complex and dynamic environment in which the Cyclone Mocha emergency operation was conducted. Throughout the operation, MRCS demonstrated adaptability, adjusting its strategies in response to evolving conditions.

The initial comprehensive risk analysis, including likelihood scenario assessments and mitigation measures that MRCS planned to implement with the support of IFRC, ICRC and PNS is available in the [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#) document.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The Operational Strategy, supported by the IFRC network, encompasses both relief and early recovery efforts aimed at addressing the immediate needs and fostering the resilience of the affected populations. It also emphasizes enhancing the response capacity and readiness of the MRCS and the impacted communities.

In early June 2023, MRCS conducted a thorough situational analysis, which identified Magway region and Rakhine state as priority areas for humanitarian assistance based on the severity of impact and identified needs. While five regions and states were initially targeted, it became evident that some areas were less affected by the cyclone than anticipated, and local authorities and response organizations had already provided aid to those regions.

The MRCS approach, guided by a focus on context and vulnerability, ensures that aid is directed to those most in need, optimizing the impact and resources available for the affected communities.

The operational strategy also assesses risks, prioritizing those with significant potential consequences or a high likelihood of occurrence due to escalating conflicts. In response to these risks, MRCS convened a review meeting with IFRC network members in January 2024 to revise the strategy, taking into account the ongoing security challenges and their impact on operations.

In the last [Operational Update #3](#) issued in December 2023, a potential Emergency Appeal revision was raised. However, after further discussion with multiple stakeholders, no revision was deemed necessary. While adjustments were made to activities and targets, these remained aligned with the original scope of the Operational Strategy, and an EA revision was not required. The target locations remain consistent with those initially identified in the Operational Strategy; the focus of remaining activities, shifted to the Magway region due to deteriorating access to Rakhine state following the escalation of violence in mid-November 2023. Despite these challenges, throughout this operation, MRCS continued to advocate with local authorities for the continuation of humanitarian activities in Rakhine.


The sectors of intervention remain consistent with the original Operational Strategy, though targets and locations were adjusted in sectors such as MPCA, Livelihood, health and WASH, to align with the situation. Additionally, some approaches were slightly modified as part of the exit strategy, with a focus on recovery and resilience-building.

For instance, in the Shelter sector, efforts shifted towards safe shelter awareness, training provision, and the distribution of essential tools. Livelihoods activities prioritized technical skill training, while the Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) activities were discontinued in the Magway region as the needs for MPCA as means for immediate relief decreased and needs to support livelihood restoration became more evident. The remaining WASH activities were concentrated in the Magway region.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The data on the number of people reached in all sectors provides an overview of the overall reach by MRCS. While specific IFRC Secretariat-reach data may not be available for every sector, any available information on IFRC Secretariat-reach will be highlighted where applicable.

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Federation-Wide Reach		68,513
		Female: 36,456		Male: 32,057
		IFRC Secretariat Reach		16,655
		Female:	8,883	Male: 7,772
Objective:	To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.			
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	Number of people provided with basic and emergency shelter assistance.	22,500	16,655	68,513

<i>Number of tarpaulins provided for household usage</i>	7,100	5,489	7,427
<i>Number of shelter toolkits provided</i>	1,000	478	552
<i>Number of family kits provided</i>	1,800	1,783	1,783
<i>Number of kitchen sets provided</i>	n/a	500	2,354
<i>Number of blankets provided</i>	3,608	545	2,645

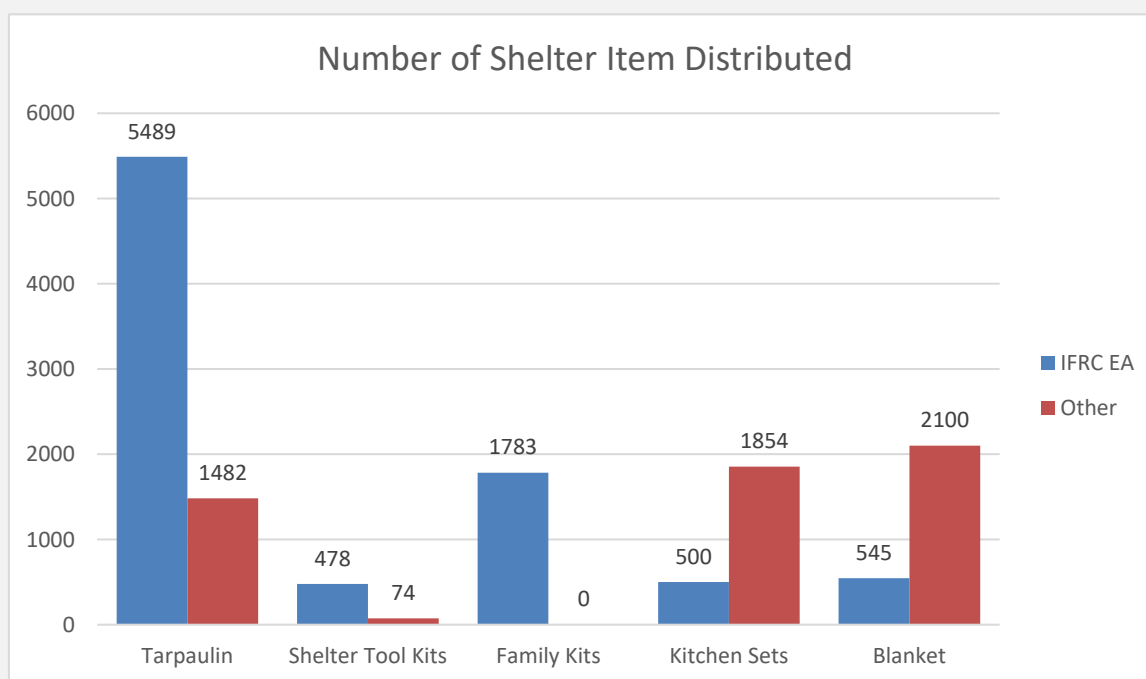
Achievements

1. Provision of Essential Household Items and Emergency Shelter Items

Since the cyclone's landfall, the MRCS has steadfastly supported affected communities by ensuring the provision of essential household items and emergency shelter items. Notably, a total of 68,513 people (15,732 HHs) were reached in total by MRCS. Among that, 16,655 people (4,055 HHs) were reached from the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

A total of 7,427 tarpaulins (3,861 as standalone tarpaulins and 3,566 as a part of family kits), 552 shelter tool kits, 1,783 family kits, 2,354 kitchen sets, and 2,645 blankets were distributed. Most of the households received multiple-item support; a thorough calculation was made to ensure that there is no double counting in calculating the number of people reached in the shelter sector.

The graph below illustrates the percentage distribution of items between the IFRC Emergency Appeal and bilateral contribution to MRCS.



MRCS utilizes a criteria matrix to evaluate beneficiaries and determine the type of assistance they receive. Households are categorized as having either partially damaged housing or fully damaged housing. Each category will receive a different set of items that will address their needs.

Households with partially damaged housing are provided with items such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, blankets, or a combination of these, based on the specific damage sustained.

Each kitchen set consists of essential utensils which are three steel cups, five plates, five bowls, five spoons, five knives, a cooking pot with a cover, and a frying pan with a cover in a cardboard carton box. Kitchen sets provided allowing families to prepare meals and regain a sense of normalcy amidst the disaster.

Meanwhile, households with fully damaged housing received a family kit and a shelter tool kit to support their recovery. The Shelter Tool Kit typically includes essential tools and materials such as a hammer, saw, shovel, hoe, machete, nails, rope, wire, plastic sheeting, tie wire, measuring tape, gloves, pliers, and tin snips. These items are crucial in enabling people affected by the cyclone to repair or build temporary shelters, providing the necessary resources for basic construction and securing their living spaces. The contents of the kit may vary slightly based on the specific needs of the affected community.

The family kits contained essential items, including clothing for adults and children, blankets, two tarpaulins, nylon rope, and kitchen sets. The distribution of these items was instrumental in meeting the immediate shelter needs of affected families, enabling them to quickly make necessary repairs and secure their homes.

Additionally, recognizing the impact of Cyclone Mocha on community centres such as mosques, churches, temples, monasteries, and orphanages, MRCS distributed 106 tarpaulins to 31 such facilities that were damaged by the cyclone.



Provision of the shelter toolkits, containing basic tools like hammers, nails, and ropes, were instrumental in helping families repair or rebuild their homes. 8 July 2023 (Photo: MRCS)

2. Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA)

During the operation, with the support of an IFRC Shelter Consultant, MRCS initiated the localization of the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) by translating the module into the Myanmar language and adapting its examples to better reflect the local context. PASSA is a community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) tool focused on shelter safety. It aims to build local capacity by raising awareness and enhancing community skills to identify and reduce shelter-related risks.

The relevance of PASSA has grown in light of evolving disaster patterns, climate change, and increasing social and economic vulnerability. Communities that once managed to protect their lives and property using local knowledge and resources now face more severe and complex hazards. PASSA plays a critical role in helping these communities understand emerging risks and adopt safer shelter and settlement practices that are contextually appropriate and sustainable.


Recognizing the ongoing need for awareness of safe and resilient shelter, MRCS is committed to continuing the implementation of PASSA even after the closure of this Appeal.

3. Challenges and Lesson Learned

Significant challenges were faced, particularly in Rakhine State, where shelter needs were immense due to extensive cyclone damage. Restricted access, driven by ongoing security concerns and vulnerabilities, was further compounded by administrative processes requiring multiple levels of approval, delaying the timely distribution of emergency shelter assistance. While these efforts focused on addressing immediate needs during the emergency phase, they were meant to be complemented by approaches like the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) to support long-term recovery. However, the restrictive access in Rakhine made the implementation of PASSA impossible, leaving communities struggling to rebuild resilient homes.

Due to the inability to scale up shelter support in Rakhine, MRCS was compelled to shift its focus to Magway Region, where access was less restricted, but shelter needs were comparatively lower. Consequently, the volume of shelter item distributions was significantly reduced or halted altogether, affecting the ability to meet pre-defined shelter targets.

Despite these obstacles, MRCS and its partners have actively engaged with authorities, strengthened coordination, and adapted strategies to navigate these barriers. These efforts have ensured that aid reaches the most vulnerable populations while setting the stage for enhanced recovery and resilience. The lessons learned from these challenges underscore the importance of long-term planning and advocacy to address both immediate and enduring shelter needs in disaster-affected regions.

<div></div> <div>Livelihoods</div>		Federation-Wide Reach	24,411	
		Female: 13,173	Male: 11,744	
		IFRC Secretariat Reach	3,824	
		Female: 2,132	Male: 1,692	
Objective:		To provide essential basic needs assistance to most affected households and meet their early recovery needs through the provision of cash grants and cash for work.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	Number of people reached with food assistance	n/a	n/a	16,899
	Number of people reached with conditional cash grant (livelihood)	5,000	3,824	4,196

	<i>Number of people provided with livelihood and management training</i>	n/a	975	1,190
Achievements				
1. Food assistance				
<p>When the cyclone hit, MRCS provided the communities in Rakhine state with essential food items. Recognizing that many in the affected community had lost their homes and/or their primary source of income, especially from fishing, MRCS, through donation from local community, initiated the distribution of food packs to help them sustain themselves until they could regain their livelihoods.</p> <p>The distributed items included noodle packets, chicken sausages, fish cans, and bottled water, all aimed at supporting households severely impacted by the cyclone.</p> <p>MRCS has provided food items which included noodle packs, chicken sausages, fish cans, and 1-litre drinking water, reaching a total of 16,899 people in Rakhine, Magway, Bago, and Mandalay. Additionally, MRCS extended food support to 31 centres—such as monasteries and orphanages—providing rice bags and canned fish to individuals seeking refuge. However, due to fluctuating populations in these centres, the beneficiaries are not included in the overall total of people reached.</p> <p>It is important to note that food support was not part of the IFRC Emergency Appeal framework. The distribution of food items was undertaken independently by MRCS as part of its broader humanitarian response, made possible through contributions from local donors.</p>				
2. Conditional Cash Assistance (CCA) for Livelihood				
<p>By the end of May 2024, in the Magway region, MRCS successfully provided conditional cash assistance (CCA) for livelihood to a total of 1,190 households, reaching 4,617 people (2,051 males and 2,566 females). Of these households, 975 households were supported through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, 112 households through the Finnish Red Cross (FRC), and 103 households through the Danish Red Cross (DRC). Each household received MMK 500,000 (CHF 213) to support their livelihood activities.</p> <p>Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal 3,824 people from 975 households in Magway region were supported with conditional cash assistance.</p> <p>A needs assessment revealed that the cyclone had significantly impacted livelihoods in the Magway region, where most of the affected community relies on agriculture and livestock rearing. The conditional cash assistance aimed to support these communities in restoring their sources of income.</p> <p>The selection of recipients for the CCA for livelihood assistance involved several key steps to ensure that the assistance reached the most vulnerable households in the targeted area. The process started with the selection of villages and advocacy meetings with the local authorities and MRCS branches. These meetings served to identify flood- affected area/villages and overall population data of the villages. Following this, mass meetings were conducted to inform the community about the project, establish village committees, and collect baseline information, including household profiles.</p> <p>Wealth-ranking activities were then carried out in collaboration with the community to categorize households based on their socio-economic status. Households identified as being in the "C" and "D" categories, representing the most vulnerable, were prioritized for selection. Additional criteria, such as female-headed households, those with members with disability, or low-income households, were also considered to further refine the selection process. Once the list of target households was finalized, it was announced to the community, accompanied by the implementation of a feedback mechanism to address any concerns.</p>				

Following registration, the households reached were provided with orientation and guidance by trained MRCS RCVs and staff to develop a comprehensive business plan. This plan served as a critical tool for both monitoring and verification throughout the intervention. Upon agreement to the business plan, the first payment of MMK 300,000 (CHF 128) was disbursed to the recipients. Monitoring was conducted 5 to 7 days after the initial disbursement, during which MRCS RCVs and staff assessed the recipients' progress based on their business plans. The focus was on ensuring that recipients were able to adhere to their plans, properly utilize the funds, and effectively implement their livelihood activities.



MRCS provided cash assistance to recipient after the development of business plan for livelihood in Magway region, 26 May 2024. (Photo: MRCS)

If the selected households encountered difficulties in following their plans, additional technical support was provided to help them overcome these challenges. Those who successfully adhered to their business plans received a second payment of MMK 200,000 (CHF 85). A second round of monitoring was conducted 5 to 7 days after this disbursement, with continued technical support offered throughout the process to ensure the successful implementation of the livelihood activities.

3. Challenges and lesson learned

The IFRC Emergency Appeal was able to reach 76 per cent of the overall targeted households. This shortfall was primarily due to a range of operational challenges, including underfunding. In response, MRCS and the IFRC adopted strategic approaches, diversifying interventions to ensure the most critical needs of the affected communities were addressed.

One of the key challenges emerged during the implementation of this activity, was the constrained timeframe, which was further complicated by rapidly changing political and security conditions in the affected areas. Although livelihood activities are typically designed to span six months to support recovery, the complexities of the situation necessitated completion within just one month.

As a result, some recipients found it difficult to adhere to their business plans within the shortened timeframe, given the limited resources in the villages and other challenges. Recipients suggested extending the interval between the initial payment and the first monitoring visit. In response to this feedback, MRCS extended the timeline by three additional days for small business and agriculture-related activities, and by five additional days for livestock-related activities. This adjustment provided recipients with greater flexibility to carry out their livelihood plans. Recognizing the importance of adequate time for implementation, MRCS will consider extending timelines in future livelihood activities to better accommodate recipients' needs.

Through the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), a few respondents expressed concerns about the inclusivity of the support, as they felt that all affected households should receive the assistance they needed. In response, MRCS engaged with communities to re-clarify the selection criteria. MRCS also emphasized the role of community participation in the wealth ranking exercises, which are conducted before the finalization of recipient lists, as a key element of accountability and fairness. MRCS also informed the communities that, due to resource limitations, the operation was designed to prioritize support for the most severely affected households, and not all households in the affected areas could be included.

As a key learning, MRCS acknowledges the need for more realistic planning timelines and flexible implementation strategies that reflect the dynamic conditions in affected areas. Going forward, real-time feedback mechanisms and continuous monitoring will be prioritized to identify and address emerging issues promptly, ensuring a more inclusive and adaptive response.



Many in the affected community in the Magway region rely on small businesses, such as tailoring, for their livelihoods. The MRCS conditional cash assistance for livelihood supported early recovery, enabling these communities to resume or rebuild their businesses. 26 May 2024 (photo: MRCS)

4. Post Distribution Monitoring

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted in Sin Phyu Kyune from 30 June to 4 July 2024, involving 754 respondents. Although this occurred after the reporting timeframe, it is key to measuring the impacts of the actions. The PDM was carried out through a combination of Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, and surveys using the KoBo tool. This monitoring effort was a collaborative initiative, with MRCS taking the lead and receiving technical support from the IFRC Secretariat and the Swedish Red Cross.

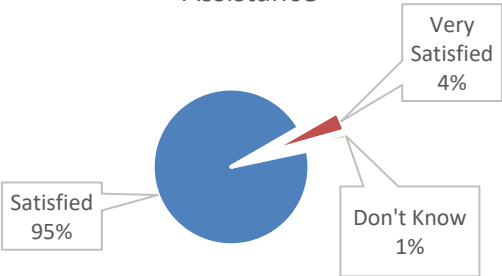
The results from PDM showed that the funds were mainly used to purchase seeds, fertilizers, livestock, and other essential commodities, directly contributing to improved household income. The positive impact of the livelihood support was evident in the feedback from many respondents. Investments in agriculture and small businesses, such as trading and shop ownership, led to increased earnings and better living standards. Respondents noted that the cash assistance allowed them to make important decisions to prioritize which items they need to purchase sooner, leading to easier recovery steps for greater financial stability and the potential for ongoing income growth. For instance, some beneficiaries bought livestock that they later sold for profit, while others expanded their businesses.

"Near my home, there's a woman who sells boiled beans. Before receiving support, she could only afford to buy a small amount of beans each day. But now, she's able to buy beans in bulk, store them, and sell more each day. Her daily profit has nearly doubled since then.

As for me, I used the cash grant to buy pigs for MMK 600,000. After raising and selling them, I made a profit, which I used to buy more pigs and continue the cycle. It's helped me create a stable income"

-Respondent of FGD

Quality of the Humanitarian Assistance



Survey results indicated that 99 per cent of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of MRCS assistance. This high level of satisfaction was supported by findings from FGD and KII, which emphasized the transparency and community participation in the selection process. Across villages, the use of mass meetings and wealth-ranking exercises ensured fairness and inclusivity. Village leaders and committees played an active role in facilitating the process, and communication from MRCS staff was timely and consistent. Overall, the distribution process was viewed as systematic, transparent, and aligned with community needs.

While the livelihood cash assistance activities had a positive impact on many respondents by improving their financial stability and living standards, there were some concerns about the fairness and inclusivity of the distribution process, as mentioned above. Addressing these issues in future interventions could help ensure that all affected households receive the support they need to rebuild their lives.



Multi-purpose Cash

Federation-Wide Reach	20,021
Female: 11,028	Male: 8,993
IFRC Secretariat Reach	13,393
Female: 7,345	Male: 6,048

Objective:

To address immediate basic needs and contribute to the increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of households provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>	4,000	3,083	4,745

Achievements

At the end of the emergency appeal operation, a total of MMK 934,250,000 (approximately CHF 399,231) in Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was disbursed to 4,745 cyclone-affected households across Rakhine State and the Magway Region. Out of this total, 3,083 households were supported by the IFRC Emergency Appeal, 1,278 households by German Red Cross, 198 households by Norwegian Red Cross, and 186 households by Danish Red Cross.

Each household received MMK 200,000 (approximately CHF 85), a calculated amount based on the cost of living, shelter materials, and the Survival Monthly Expenditure Basket (SMEB) identified by the Myanmar Cash Working Group at the time. The SMEB food calculation served as the foundation, with other SMEB consumption sectors adjusted proportionally. To facilitate distribution, the SMEB was rounded to the nearest MMK 5,000.

It is important to note that following the cash distributions carried out under this operation, the transfer value recommended by the Myanmar Cash Working Group has increased. As of July 2024, it was recommended that humanitarian partners provide MMK 310,000 (CHF 132) per month to meet the needs of vulnerable households across all states and regions⁶. This increase in the recommended transfer value reflects the rising cost of living and ensures that the assistance provided is adequate to meet the basic needs of the affected populations.

1. MPCA in Rakhine

Overall, the MPCA operation in Rakhine State successfully reached 2,775 households, reaching a total of 12,167 people (8,993 males and 6,676 females). Due to the complex situation in the area, the distributions were completed in two phases the first in 2023, reaching 2,328 households, and the second in May 2024, supporting the remaining 447 households.

Out of the 2,775 households, 2,328 households were supported through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, 186 households through Danish Red Cross, 63 households through German Red Cross, and 198 households through Norwegian Red Cross support.

Since September 2023, MRCS had been actively involved in the selection process for cash assistance recipients in Rakhine state, identifying a total of 3,545 households across five townships. The distribution occurred in four townships within the Sittwe district, from 12 to 31 October 2023. MRCS had a plan to assist 3,545 households in five townships; MPCA was successfully extended to 2,328 households within the specified timeframe; the initial target could not be reached due to reasons further outlined below. The distribution was conducted in collaboration with a financial service provider under a framework agreement with MRCS, using a cash in envelope method at selected distribution centres.

⁶ [Multi-Purpose Cash \(MPC\) Strategic & Operational Guidance \(Myanmar\) July 2024](#)



M RCS distributed multi-purpose cash assistance in Rakhine State in September 2023. (Photo: MRCS)



MPCA distribution in Rakhine State on 25 October 2023 (Photo: MRCS)

In May 2024, MRCS received approval to conduct MPCA distribution in Rakhine State. Leveraging this approval, MRCS reached 447 additional households, providing critical support to a total of 1,786 people (806 males and 980 females). The assistance was given to each family member, where each person received MMK 50,000 (CHF 21) to help meet their immediate needs. This assistance, funded by the German Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross, was distributed between 16 May and 30 May to temporarily displaced persons who had relocated to Sittwe from other townships.

2. MPCA in Magway

The MPCA assistance in the Magway Region successfully supported 1,970 households, benefiting a total of 7,854 people (3,502 males and 4,352 females). Of the total households reached, 755 were supported through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, and 1,215 received support from German Red Cross.

From 7-8 October 2023, MRCS (32 RCVs and 6 staff) conducted an assessment for recipient selection, collecting information from 1,503 households across ten villages. The community was informed about the selection criteria, the selection process, and the cash assistance procedure. Notably, community leaders actively participated in the data collection process through the MRCS' community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach. They provided necessary documentation and initial lists of vulnerable individuals⁷, facilitating a more efficient and accurate selection process. Additionally, they supported communication efforts, ensuring that community members understood MRCS's objectives and purpose. Their involvement helped streamline the intervention and contributed to positive community perceptions, reinforcing trust and collaboration.

The first group received cash assistance in distributions that took place from 22 - 30 November 2023 in Salin township. Cash assistance was successfully provided to 1,373 households, with a total distributed amount of MMK 274.6 million (CHF 117,313), with each household receiving MMK 200,000 (CHF 85). Community feedback from the exit survey was overwhelmingly positive, highlighting appreciation for the transparency and neutrality demonstrated by RCVs and staff. All 556 recipients surveyed reported that they easily accessed the distribution site, received their cash directly, and were well-informed about the process.

The second group of cash assistance was conducted from 21- 22 December 2023 in Sin Phyu Kyune, Salin Township. Out of the 599 planned households, 597 households received MMK 200,000 (CHF 85) cash support, amounting to MMK 119.4 million (CHF 51,009) disbursed. Exit surveys indicated a high level of satisfaction among the recipients, further validating the effectiveness of the assistance process. Two planned HH to be reached no longer resided in the area.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for the first cash assistance was carried out concurrently with the second distribution on 21- 22 December 2023. A total of 215 people, representing 15 per cent of the households⁸, were interviewed. Similarly, PDM for the second cash assistance was conducted from 17-18 January 2024, with 253 people (42 per cent of households) participating. The PDM results indicated high levels of community satisfaction with the distribution process, noting the efficiency, transparency, and inclusiveness of the MRCS approach. Recipients expressed confidence in the selection process and appreciation for the support received.

3. Challenges and Lesson Learned

Some operational challenges were noted throughout the implementation of activities in this sector which delayed the timely distribution of assistance. Access from local authorities was required before implementation, necessitating additional coordination time. Due to security concerns, cash distributions could not be conducted directly at the village level. Instead, recipients had to travel to designated distribution centers, which were

⁷ From the initial list, MRCS conducted further analysis and surveys to ensure that all affected community members who met the selection criteria were fairly considered in the recipient selection process.

⁸ The survey results have a **5 per cent margin of error**, meaning reported percentages may vary by ± 5 per cent. There's an **85 per cent confidence level**, indicating an 85 per cent chance that the results represent the broader population within this margin. A **50 per cent response distribution** was assumed, which ensures the margin of error is as conservative and accurate as possible. These indicators provide a reliable basis for interpreting the survey data.

sometimes far from their villages. To support this, MRCS covered transportation costs for beneficiaries to and from the distribution sites. However, PDM findings indicated a strong preference among recipients for future distributions to be held closer to their communities, underscoring the importance of further exploring accessibility in planning future operations.

The delays were compounded by the administrative processes of the FSP, which required each cycle of distribution to be fully completed before the next could begin. This sequential approach caused further delays, with distributions that were initially planned for October being postponed until December. Additionally, as access to Rakhine became increasingly restricted in November, access for cash distributions was rarely granted. Consequently, cash distributions in Rakhine were halted by December 2023, leaving some communities unable to receive the planned assistance.

MRCS identified the need to establish clear timelines and service-level agreements with FSPs to ensure adherence to schedules. Mapping the availability of alternative FSPs across the country will also provide flexibility and broaden options for cash distributions. MRCS remains committed to engaging in continuous advocacy with relevant stakeholders to facilitate access to populations in need and ensure that future services and activities can be implemented efficiently, even in challenging contexts.


Story from the field

Saw Hla Thein, a 35-year-old breastfeeding mother, resides in Nat Taung Village, Ponnakyun Township, Rakhine State, with a family comprising seven members. Two family members are employed at a local tea shop, and two children are enrolled in school. Saw Hla Thein supports her family by selling snacks, particularly folded bread, to generate income. However, their lives took a devastating turn when Cyclone Mocha wreaked havoc, causing a collapse of their means of sustenance.

Saw Hla Thein and others from her village were provided with support from the Myanmar Red Cross Society. Expressing gratitude for a lifeline in the form of a cash assistance from the Myanmar Red Cross Society, Saw Hla Thein outlines her plans for the assistance. She intends to allocate the funds towards medical expenses for her children, prioritizing their health and well-being. Additionally, a portion of the assistance will be directed towards securing food for her family, addressing their immediate needs.

Compounding her challenges, Saw Hla Thein currently finds herself without a permanent residence, relying on the generosity of someone else's house for shelter. This precarious situation forces her to occasionally borrow food from her parents to alleviate the persistent issue of family hunger.

In the face of these adversities, Saw Hla Thein remains resilient, grateful for the support received, and determined to rebuild her life for the sake of her family's well-being.

<div>  <div> Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services) </div> </div>	Federation-Wide Reach	25,694
	Female: 13,950	Male: 11,744
	IFRC Secretariat Reach	10,225
	Female: 5,476	Male: 4,749
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through the direct response, preparation, and prevention of emerging health risks in cyclone-affected communities in targeted locations in Myanmar.	

	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
Key indicators:	Number of people reached with health services	22,500	10,225	25,694
	Number of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	n/a	n/a	1,833
	Number of people trained in First Aid/Emergency Response and Ambulance service	100	n/a	566
	Number of LLINs (long-lasting insecticide-treated nets) distributed	7,000	3,979	5,215
	Number of people reached with MHPSS services	n/a	n/a	0
	Number of people trained in MHPSS	n/a	0	49

Achievements

1. Mobile health clinics, first aid and ambulance service



MRCS Mobile Clinic team provided primary healthcare assistance to affected community in Rakhine State. May 2023 (Photo: MRCS)

In response to Cyclone Mocha, MRCS deployed two teams to Rakhine to operate and support its mobile clinics. The service, which commenced on 17 May 2023, provided general physician services, minor surgeries, antenatal care, advanced level first aid, and the distribution of clean delivery kits. The mobile clinic team, comprising a medical doctor, two registered nurses, a health officer, a health promoter, a clinic assistant, and 11 health-focused trained

volunteers, conducted consultations at 19 different locations in Rakhine. This effort reached 1,826 people (671 males, 1,155 females, and 21 per cent children). Throughout the operation, the Sittwe mobile clinic team covered 27 locations, including 6 camps, 13 wards, and 8 villages.

Following the cyclone, 3 people (all male) received first aid and ambulance services, while 4 people (3 males, 1 female) were referred to public health institutions. Cumulatively, a total of 1,833 people were reached with MRCS primary health services supported by Norwegian Red Cross, that includes first aid service, ambulance service, mobile health clinics and referral to public health institution.

2. Distribution of mosquito nets

In addition to providing primary care assistance through mobile health clinic, MRCS distributed 5,215 family-sized long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) throughout the operation. In total 5,215 households, benefiting a total of 15,869 people. IFRC EA reached 2,578 households or 10,225 people (Male:4,749, Female: 5,476). Out of 5,215 LLINs distributed, 3,979 were supported by IFRC Emergency Appeal and 1,236 supported by Danish Red Cross.

The IFRC Emergency Appeal supported the procurement of 7,000 LLINs in total. MRCS successfully distributed 3,979 of these. The remaining 3,021 LLINs were pre-positioned in warehouses.

The distribution of these mosquito nets is crucial, particularly as many households have been damaged by the cyclone. Recognizing the increased vulnerability of the affected population to vector-borne diseases, MRCS prioritized the provision of LLINs as a preventive measure. The significance of these mosquito nets goes beyond immediate shelter needs, addressing an essential public health concern in disaster-affected areas. With damaged housing structures leaving communities exposed, the distribution of LLINs provides a protective barrier, reducing the risk of illnesses transmitted by mosquitoes.

3. Capacity building

- 1. Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Training:** 2 training sessions for ECV was conducted, in July 2023 (conducted in Yangon) and March 2024 (in Magway). A total of 61 participants (38 males and 23 females). This training, funded under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, equipped RCVs with essential skills to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks during emergencies such as cyclones and floods. It aimed to enhance their understanding of epidemic-prone diseases, improve communication and hygiene practices, and enable a rapid and effective response in disaster situations where the risk of disease is elevated. This training is vital for safeguarding the health of both the volunteers and the communities they serve, ensuring a comprehensive approach to disaster preparedness and response.
- 2. Basic First Aid training:** In total, 16 Basic First Aid (Multiplier) training sessions, funded by German Red Cross, were conducted throughout the operation. The training was conducted in Magway by local Red Cross Volunteers who had previously undergone First Aid instructor training. A total of 480 people (233 males and 247 females) attended these sessions, providing them with knowledge about the Red Cross and basic first aid skills during emergencies.
- 3. First Aid Instructor Training:** 29 RCVs from various Rakhine State townships participated in First Aid Instructor Training from 2 to 9 October, which aimed to equip them to become effective first aid instructors. This would enable them to provide first aid services and conduct first aid training in their respective communities. This training was funded by German Red Cross.
- 4. Emergency Medical Responders training:** Emergency Medical Response training for 27 male RCVs from Magway took place in Yangon from 14 to 16 October 2023. These volunteers, actively participating in emergency first aid and ambulance services in the Salin Township, acquired valuable skills to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency ambulance services in their local communities. This training is funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal.
- 5. eCBHFA training:** The eCBHFA training was conducted from 22 to 24 March 2024 at the Nan Htike Thu Hotel in Magway, with 30 RCVs (19 males and 11 females) from the Sin Phyu Kyune Branch participating. The training aimed to equip these volunteers with essential health knowledge and first aid skills. The training covered a wide range of health topics such as disease prevention, hygiene promotion, and

emergency response. These RCVs play a crucial role in raising community awareness of health issues. This training is funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

4. MHPSS service including training for RCV

To strengthen the preparedness of RCVs in supporting affected communities, two Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) training sessions were held, one in Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway, in September 2023, and another in Sittwe, Rakhine, in October 2023. A total of 49 RCVs (20 males and 29 females) were trained to provide PFA support to community groups. These RCVs are now equipped to offer compassionate care, helping people manage immediate distress, stabilize emotions, and connect with necessary services for further assistance. This support is vital in preventing long-term psychological impacts following traumatic events, thereby aiding the community's overall recovery and resilience. By being present in affected areas, these RCVs address mental health needs alongside physical ones, contributing to a comprehensive and effective disaster response.

As of the reporting period, there have been no requests for PFA in the Magway region, and Rakhine State remains inaccessible for any MHPSS/PFA activities. However, the trained RCVs are ready to be mobilized should the need for MHPSS/PFA activities arise.

MRCS initially planned to establish Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Rakhine State, but due to restricted access, this initiative was deprioritized. However, MRCS consistently advocated for access to set up CFS in the area. These children, living in overcrowded conditions within the camps, greatly benefit from the CFS. At these centres, they can engage in play, which not only provides a sense of normalcy but also offers essential psychological support through interactions with RCVs and other children.

5. Challenges and Lesson Learned

Access restrictions in Rakhine remained a significant hurdle, with security concerns and administrative processes contributing to delays in initiating and sustaining services. Mobile health clinics were successfully deployed early in the response, delivering essential services to affected communities. However, by the end of 2023, the security situation in Rakhine deteriorated, leading to the suspension of operations to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers.

Procurement processes faced delays, especially during the early stages, due to financial and administrative constraints. Local financial processes initially delayed the release of international funds, slowing the procurement and distribution of critical items. MRCS worked closely with the relevant authorities to expedite fund transfers. However, additional delays arose from the time required to secure import permits. Fluctuating exchange rates and rising costs of goods further complicated budgeting, resulting in multiple rounds of procurement throughout the operation.

MRCS recognises the importance of continuous coordination and advocacy with local authorities to streamline the administrative processes and reduce delays in implementation. MRCS will explore strategies to manage financial volatility, including contingency planning for exchange rate fluctuations and continuous market monitoring.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Federation-Wide Reach	299,080
Female: 171,286	Male: 127,794
IFRC Secretariat Reach	262,378
Female: 151,743	Male: 110,635

Objective:

Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe and potable water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
Key indicators:	<i>Number of people reached with essential WASH items</i>	22,500	4,192	19,345
	<i>Number of hygiene parcels distributed</i>	1,500	851	2,772
	<i>Number of hygiene kits distributed</i>	n/a	0	624
	<i>Number of individual hygiene kits distributed</i>	n/a	0	2,636
	<i>Number of dignity kits distributed</i>	1,500	1,500	4,578
	<i>Number of 20 L jerry cans distributed</i>	3,500	0	2,539
	<i>Number of litres of safe drinking water distributed (cumulative)</i>	n/a	n/a ⁹	919,237
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>	5,000	670	1,989
	<i>Number of latrines constructed</i>	150	147	506

Achievements

At the conclusion of the operation, a total of 347,761 individuals were reached through comprehensive WASH interventions. Out of that 262,378 people were supported under the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

In Rakhine State, 250,210 people benefited from safe water distribution efforts. Many of these individuals also received additional WASH support, such as hygiene items and participation in hygiene promotion activities. To avoid double counting, only the highest reach figures have been recorded.

In Magway, 506 households (2,150 people) were supported through latrine construction, enhancing access to improved sanitation facilities. Additionally, 92 staff members were trained in various WASH-related programs, strengthening the operational capacity for future interventions.

Water distribution efforts were supported through both Federation-wide contributions and the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal, involving various logistical components. Due to this integrated approach, it was not feasible to separate the exact number of people reached by each funding source. The variation in the number of people reached through latrine construction interventions is detailed under point number 3.

1. Safe water distribution

In the aftermath of Cyclone Mocha in Rakhine State, approximately 80 per cent of the infrastructure in Sittwe and surrounding areas was severely damaged, resulting in a complete breakdown of the electricity and telecommunication systems due to the forceful winds. The people of Sittwe heavily relied on domestic and drinking water from wells and reservoirs (lakes). However, the absence of electricity rendered the water from wells inaccessible, and the water from the lakes became unsuitable for consumption or daily use. Consequently, there was an urgent need for a safe water supply in the community.

⁹ As the distribution of water involves multiple logistical elements, it is not possible to segregate the total volume of water distributed between Federation-wide and EA-funded.

Responding promptly, the MRCS's Rakhine Operation Management Unit, stationed in Sittwe, initiated the repair of tube well pumps stored in the warehouse immediately after the cyclone hit. The Rakhine Operation Management Unit and the Rakhine Red Cross Supervisory Committee commenced water distribution, marking one of the earliest response activities starting from 17 May 2023, in Sittwe. Initially, the focus was on distributing water for domestic use, and this effort was extended across Sittwe and neighbouring areas by RCVs and MRCS staff.

A specialized MRCS WASH team, comprising 10 experts, actively participated in water distribution and conducted assessments of Cyclone Mocha impact on WASH needs.

In total, 919,237 litres of drinking water and 19,000 litres of water for domestic use were distributed to 50,042 households (250,210 people)¹⁰ since 17 May until 15 July 2023 throughout Rakhine state. This assistance spanned across 261 wards, 49 villages, 16 camps, and other locations, including the Nursing school and General Hospital, ensuring a safe water supply.

In Rakhine State, a total of 2,675 households (11,647 people) received either one 20L jerry can or two 10L jerry cans per household to contribute to safe water management. The distribution of jerry cans is essential as it provides families with a safe and practical way to store and transport clean water distributed by MRCS. The inclusion of 10L jerry cans, based on feedback from recipients collected through PDM, addresses the needs of women who found it difficult to carry the bigger and heavier 20L jerry cans.



Myanmar Red Cross Society provided crucial safe drinking water to the community affected by Cyclone Mocha in Rakhine state, May 2023 (Photo: MRCS)

2. Distribution of hygiene item and hygiene promotion

Overall, 19,345 people from 4,265 households were assisted with hygiene items, encompassing hygiene parcels, individual kits, and dignity kits. 2,636 individual kits and 4,578 dignity kits were distributed together with the hygiene parcel. Of the total, 4,192 people received support through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which provided hygiene

¹⁰ Given that the distribution of water involves multiple logistical components funded by both the IFRC Emergency Appeal and other Federation-wide contributions, it is not feasible to distinguish the number of people reached by each funding source.

parcels and dignity kits. Additional items were distributed through wider Federation-wide support to MRCS, as well as MRCS utilizing its prepositioned stock to meet the needs of affected communities.

Most of the distribution took place in 2023 and were reported in the [6-month operational update](#). Hygiene items were distributed to the same communities that received water distribution. The discrepancies between figures reported in earlier updates and this report are the result of data cleanup and validation processes, conducted to ensure greater accuracy and consistency in reporting. These processes involved cross-checking records, removing duplicate entries, and verifying beneficiary data to reflect the actual number of individuals and households assisted. This effort was carried out in coordination with field teams, township branches, the logistics department, and multiple other departments

In May 2024, MRCS was given access to conduct distribution of hygiene items in Sittwe, Rakhine. As a result, MRCS managed to distribute individual kits, dignity kits and hygiene kits to 437 households (1,678 people) that were internally displaced from other areas of Rakhine State.

Throughout the Emergency Appeal period, a total of 1,500 hygiene parcels and 3,500 10L jerry cans were procured through the IFRC Emergency Appeal funds. Of these, 851 hygiene parcels were successfully distributed to affected communities, while the remaining 649 hygiene parcels were allocated for prepositioned stock to support future emergencies. Delays in the procurement process and the approval for importation impacted the timely arrival of jerry cans in the country, preventing their planned distribution in Rakhine. However, MRCS received additional support from other partners, providing 2,000 jerry cans, which adequately met the needs of the target population. Consequently, all 3,500 jerry cans procured through the Emergency Appeal have been prepositioned for future operations. Throughout the operation period, MRCS received additional support from wider Red Cross Movement partners, who provided jerry cans and hygiene items to affected communities as part of their emergency relief efforts.

The provision of hygiene items ensures that communities have adequate supplies to maintain cleanliness and hygiene following the impact of the disaster. The allocation of individual kits and dignity kits was based on the specific needs of each family. If a household included a woman, a dignity kit was provided, while an individual kit was given if a male was present. For households consisting of both men and women, both items were included in the distribution.

Individual hygiene kits contained common hygiene items such as soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, and a towel, along with male-specific items like a male Longyi, underwear, T-shirt, and a razor blade. It is important to note that MRCS refers to the hygiene set specific to females as a Dignity Kit, thus being reported under WASH section. The dignity kit comprises common hygiene items as mentioned earlier, along with female-specific items like menstrual pads, a female Longyi, T-shirt, and underwear. Hygiene parcels provide families with a month-supply that includes a pack of sanitary napkin, five toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, five towels, a bath soap, a packet of laundry soap, two rolls of tissue, a packet of detergent powder, two plastic cups and a comb.

Additionally, 1,989 people were informed and trained on critical topics related to handwashing and diarrhoea prevention. Recognizing the importance of these subjects in promoting public health and preventing the spread of diseases, MRCS conducted educational sessions, disseminating IEC materials along with key messages, particularly focusing on handwashing and open defecation.

3. Conditional Cash Assistance support for Latrine Constructions

Initially, the MRCS planned to construct latrines in Rakhine State, where there was a significant need for sanitation facilities following the cyclone. However, due to limited access in the area, MRCS adjusted its strategy, shifting focus to the Magway Region, specifically Sin Phyu Kyun Township, where there was also a considerable demand for improved sanitation. By end May 2024, MRCS successfully facilitated the construction of 506 latrines for 506 households (2,150 people) in Sin Phyu Kyun, with funding supported by the IFRC Emergency Appeal (147 latrines), the Swedish Red Cross (259 latrines), and a private company that donated bilaterally to MRCS, PTTEP (100 latrines).

The IFRC Emergency Appeal supported 147 households, benefiting a total of 584 people (258 males and 326 females).

The intervention was carried out using a conditional cash assistance modality, where each household received MMK 300,000 (CHF 128) to assist in constructing their latrines. MRCS collaborated closely with the Community Resilience Committee (CRC)¹¹ to identify the most vulnerable households, ensuring that those selected had both the need and the capacity to participate. Community orientation sessions on latrine construction were conducted, involving CRC and WASH Committees in the planning process. Recipients were chosen based on two primary criteria: land ownership and space and a commitment to building latrines, ensuring their active involvement in the project. MRCS provided technical support and training to ensure that the latrines were built according to established standards.



MRCS provided training and monitor the construction of latrine in Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway, May 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

The first cash instalment of MMK 200,000 (CHF 85) was disbursed once recipient completed the construction of latrine pits. MRCS's RCVs and the WASH team then conducted inspections to verify compliance with guidelines. Upon successful inspection, a second instalment of MMK 100,000 (CHF 43) was provided, followed by a final inspection to ensure the quality and completion of the latrines.

Final monitoring and evaluation confirmed the effectiveness of the intervention. Most latrines were constructed by village carpenters hired by the recipients, who followed standard guidelines provided by MRCS to ensure quality construction and ease of maintenance. This approach allowed for a swift construction process and ensured that even those without the capacity to build latrines themselves were able to benefit from the project.

¹¹ Refer to **Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery** section for detailed explanation about Community Resilience Committee (CRC).



The design proposed by MRCS considers the area's vulnerabilities and risks, incorporating an elevated foundation to ensure the structures are resilient in the flood-prone region. (Photo: MRCS)



Joint monitoring visit between MRCS and IFRC Network members for latrine constructions. Monitoring visits were done to ensure that the latrines constructed were up to MRCS standard and design, May 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

The latrine design introduced by MRCS is not only resilient and climate-smart but also closely aligned with Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles. The design features an elevated foundation, built higher to reduce the risk of flooding, ensuring the latrines remain functional even during extreme weather events. This is particularly important in flood-prone areas, as it prevents water damage and maintains the latrines' usability. Additionally, the use of locally sourced wood supports the local economy and minimizes the environmental impact by reducing the carbon footprint associated with transporting materials from distant locations.

The proximity of these latrines to homes is particularly beneficial for women and children, who no longer have to walk long distances to access sanitation facilities. This reduces their exposure to potential safety risks and enhances their overall well-being. By providing latrines closer to households, MRCS is not only improving sanitation but also promoting safety and convenience for vulnerable groups. MRCS will also provide solar lamps for these households to further ensure that the sanitation facilities are also accessible during nighttime.

Post Distribution Monitoring for Conditional Cash Assistance for Latrine were done together with PDM for other activities. Respondents mentioned that the latrine support was particularly beneficial for households that previously lacked access to proper sanitation facilities.

The impact of the latrines was widely recognized, with many respondents noting that the new facilities helped prevent spreading of diseases, leading to better health outcomes. Improved hygiene practices were also reported, especially among children, who were encouraged to use the latrines regularly. However, some challenges were noted, including delays in construction due to labour shortages and a few households not participating in the intervention. Overall, the latrine intervention was viewed positively, with the process being described as transparent and well-organized.

4. Rehabilitation of water storage unit and water source

The Swedish Red Cross has been a longstanding partner in supporting MRCS's WASH programming. During the Cyclone Mocha operation, Swedish Red Cross provided bilateral support to MRCS, focusing on the rehabilitation of community water sources. In Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway Region, MRCS facilitated the renovation of four tube wells in four villages.

Many households in this area rely on tube wells for drinking water, but monitoring visits revealed that these wells often lack proper design, leading to cross-contamination from wastewater. To address these challenges, MRCS provided cash grants for the renovation of hand-dug wells, with the community contributing labour. The amount of the cash grant was based on proposals submitted by the communities, ensuring a collaborative and needs-based approach.

MRCS also offered essential design recommendations to improve the safety and functionality of these wells, further supporting the communities' efforts to secure clean water.

Beyond the support in Magway, the Swedish Red Cross funded the installation of 14 water storage tanks in Rathaedaung Township, Rakhine State. These comprehensive interventions have significantly enhanced access to safe drinking water, thereby improving the overall well-being and sustainability of the affected communities.




Example of community open well in Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway. On top of providing community cash grant, MRCS also proposed a proper design to ensure that the rehabilitated open wells have improved functionality and safety, May 2024. (Photo: MRCS)

5. Capacity Building

- **Emergency WASH Training:** This was conducted in September 2023, participated by 33 RCVs (28 males and 5 females). This training equipped the volunteers and staff with essential skills to effectively address WASH needs during emergencies. The program covered critical areas such as water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion, and waste management, blending theoretical knowledge with practical exercises and simulation drills. By enhancing the preparedness of participants, the training aimed to ensure the efficient implementation of WASH interventions.
- **Hygiene Promotion in Emergency Training:** In December 2023, 29 RCVs (21 males and 8 females) participated in a Hygiene Promotion in Emergency Training. The training equipped them with essential skills in hygiene assessment, program design, behaviour change communication, and community engagement. Through practical exercises and simulations, the training prepared participants to effectively promote hygiene practices during emergencies, helping to prevent disease transmission and strengthen community resilience.
- **Basic WASH training:** This training was funded by the Swedish Red Cross through its Mocha Response initiative, aimed to equip 30 Red Cross Volunteers from Sin Phyu Kyun Town, Magway Region, with essential

knowledge on water-related diseases, sanitation, and hygiene. Held over three days in February 2024, the training focused on both theoretical and practical skills based on Sphere guidelines. Key topics included WASH assessments, the importance of clean water and sanitation, latrine construction, and empowering volunteers to advocate for improved water and sanitation services in their communities.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Federation-Wide Reach	2,828
	Female: 1,520	Male: 1,308
	IFRC Secretariat Reach	n/a
	Female:	Male:

Objective:	<i>Ensure that DAPS for all is considered in the response through the strengthening of MRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities inclusive of PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on protection, gender, and inclusion</i>	100	30	30
	<i>Number of community members who received basic PGI messages</i>	10,000	N/A	2,828

Achievements

On 1 October 2023, a combined CEA and PGI training was conducted in Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway Region, for 30 participants (18 males and 12 females). This session aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of CEA concepts and ensure the integration and mainstreaming of PGI principles across all MRCS activities and sectors.

The Myanmar Red Cross Society receives support from the ICRC in Risk Awareness and Safer Behaviour (RASB), which the National Society frames within its protection actions. In the townships of Sittwe, Rathaedaung, Kyauktaw, and Buthidaung in Rakhine, MRCS held 94 RASB, awareness sessions between August to October that reached 2,828 people in schools, villages, and IDP camps. The sessions were instrumental in disseminating vital information on risk awareness and promoting safer behaviour in targeted areas. During these sessions, MRCS distributed 166 posters, 3,205 handbooks, 432 drawing books, and 432 drawing pencil boxes.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Federation-Wide Reach	319,219
	Female: 183,502	Male: 135,789
	IFRC Secretariat Reach	319,219
	Female: 183,502	Male: 135,789

Objective:	<i>Ensure the operation is integrating meaningful community participation, timely, open, and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context. Aim to implement Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for CEA in emergencies throughout the sectors and operation to ensure a transparent, participatory and accountable response.</i>
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	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
Key indicators:	<i>Methods were established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of responses received from community members through feedback mechanism</i>	n/a	0	176
	<i>Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	100	102	102

Achievements

1. Distribution of Early Action and IEC Materials

Before the cyclone made landfall, community volunteers and RCVs collaborated to facilitate the distribution of early action and IEC materials concerning cyclones and pre-landfall precautions. Key messages focusing on the risks associated with cyclones and guidance for mitigation and preparedness were effectively conveyed to the community before the cyclone's landfall. MRCS volunteers played a crucial role in outlining detailed action plans to be followed before, during, and after the cyclone. The use of reliable communication channels, such as the Restoring Family Links (RFL) hotline, was emphasized during the information-sharing process.



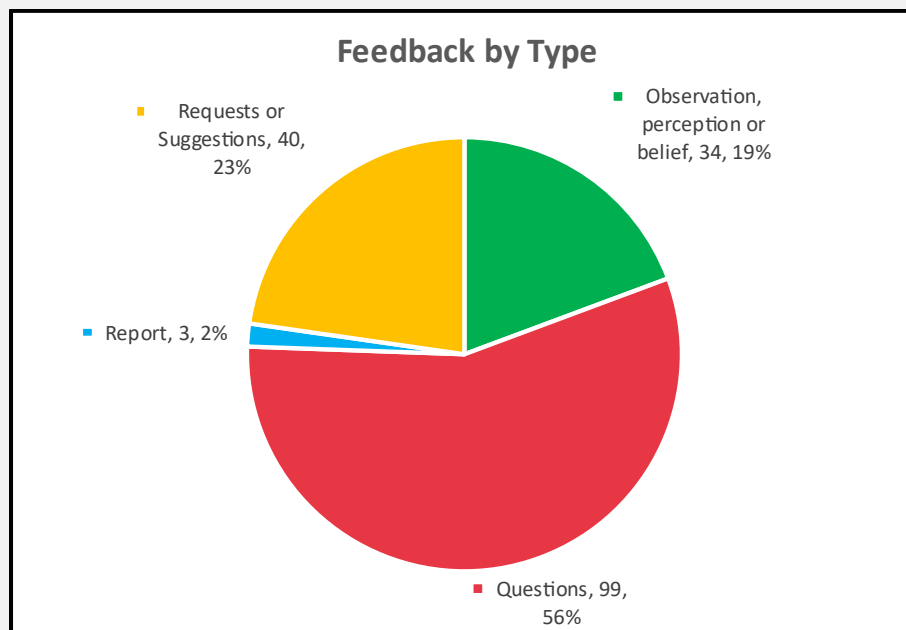
MRCS volunteers placing Cyclone Mocha precautionary IEC materials days before its arrival, strategically visible to the community, 11 May 2023 (Photo: MRCS)

2. Feedback mechanism

In October 2023, a feedback mechanism for MPCA assistance was initiated in Rakhine state, ensuring active community involvement in the selection process. When announcing MPCA recipient names in their respective villages, a thorough explanation of the criteria was provided, and the community was given seven days to provide feedback.

Throughout the operation, a total of 176 feedback calls were received and addressed by the CEA coordinator from the PMER Unit at MRCS HQ. The CEA Hotline for Cyclone Mocha operation was supported through bilateral financial support from Swedish Red Cross.

There are 4 main types of feedback received by the CEA Hotline that are, i) Questions ii) Observations iii) Requests or Suggestions iv) Report. The percentage of each type received is illustrated by the chart below.



The most frequently asked questions during the operation were related to cash assistance, particularly concerns about not being included in the selection list. These inquiries were promptly recorded by the CEA team and reported to the operation team. The operation team then verified the related documents, including the selection list, assessment forms, and wealth ranking list, and provided the necessary information back to the CEA team, who responded to the community with accurate facts and figures.

Additionally, requests for multipurpose cash assistance, especially from Rakhine, were received and documented. The CEA team communicated these requests to the operation team and informed the community that they would be contacted when assistance became available. Complaints were also recorded regarding issues such as one of beneficiary selection and list. These complaints were reported to the HQ operation team, which then coordinated with the field team to address the concerns. Urgent meetings were held with village committees and relevant persons to make joint decisions, resulting in potential adjustments based on community feedback. Reports primarily focused on challenges related to accessing information.

3. Capacity Building


A series of trainings were conducted to enhance the capacity of MRCS staff and volunteers in CEA. On 8 September 2023, a one-day CEA Initiation training took place in Sittwe, facilitated by the MRCS CEA Coordinator and supported by IFRC. This hybrid training, attended by 40 participants, including staff and volunteers, focused on CEA concepts, feedback mechanisms, and the application of CEA in cash distribution activities. The training equipped participants with essential tools and knowledge to effectively engage with communities and implement feedback mechanisms during cash distribution.

In Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway Region, another CEA Initiation training was held specifically for branch volunteers, with 32 participants (22 males and 10 females). This one-day training aimed to prepare volunteers for their roles in

humanitarian assistance activities, such as emergency ambulance services, beneficiary assessments, and the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and cash assistance. The training emphasized the importance of community accountability and engagement, ensuring volunteers are equipped to interact effectively with the communities they serve.

Additionally, from 1 to 4 December 2023, a combined CEA and PGI training was conducted in Magway for Red Cross Volunteers from various townships, including Salin, Sin Phyu Kyune, Seik Phyu, Magway, Pwintphyu, and Yenangyune. This four-day training, attended by 30 participants (18 males and 12 females), included two days focused on CEA and two days on PGI. Topics covered included CEA standards, feedback mechanisms, and the collection of community feedback, as well as the application of PGI principles in operations and community interactions.

These capacity-building initiatives were crucial in preparing MRCS staff and volunteers to effectively implement cash assistance and other humanitarian activities, ensuring that community engagement and accountability are central to their operations.

 Migration and Displacement	Federation-Wide Reach	n/a
	Female:	Male:
	IFRC Secretariat Reach	n/a
	Female:	Male:

Objective:	<i>Ensuring access to basic services: Activities take the needs and vulnerabilities of all displaced people into account, ensuring that all services are accessible to them, irrespective of their legal status or any other category.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection</i>	1,500	0	0

All interventions implemented by MRCS during this operation have successfully reached displaced people in various locations across the country. Due to the sensitive nature of the data and information, and to prevent double counting, specific data will not be reported in this section.

MRCS has been actively engaged with RCVs to facilitate Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. Tools and communication channels were introduced and trained to RCVs to assist family members, particularly those who have been displaced, in reconnecting with their loved ones. As of the end of operation, no RFL cases requests had been received by MRCS.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Federation-Wide Reach	4,357
	Female: 2,626	Male: 1,731

	IFRC Secretariat Reach	4,357
	Female: 2,626	Male: 1,731

Objective:	<i>The MRCS influences the decision at the local and national level to strengthen the resilience of communities and raise awareness about climate change with the support of the IFRC.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people reached by climate adaptation programming</i>	15,000	4,357	4,357

Achievements

At the end of the operation, a total of 4,357 people (male: 1,731, female: 2,626) were reached through Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery activities. This includes people reached through the community cash assistance for ecostove and DRR awareness session. The indirect people reach through tree planting is not calculated in the overall people reach. See point 3 for the details of tree planting activities.

1. Community Cash Assistance for Eco Stove

MRCS supported 668 households (2,700 people) with eco stove assistance across 10 villages. Each household were given assistance through conditional cash assistance, MMK 15,000 (CHF 6), to support the construction of eco stoves. A total of MMK 10,020,000 (CHF 4,280) was disbursed across 10 villages. The support began with an awareness session to inform communities about the benefits of eco stoves, followed by the selection of recipients based on standard recipient criteria as well as the household interest.



MRCS staff provided eco stove construction training to community members, May 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

MRCS provided training for community representatives, offering technical support and cash assistance to facilitate the construction of eco stoves. Unlike the latrine program, this assistance did not require a formal proposal. Instead, cash was provided directly to the village committee, rather than to individual households. To ensure accountability, payment vouchers and attendance lists were required, and the village committee took the lead in overseeing the construction process, with continued technical support from MRCS.

Upon completion of the eco stoves, MRCS conducted inspections and monitoring visits to assess the quality and functionality of the stoves. These inspections also documented any damages encountered during the construction period, as well as the successful completion and use of the eco stoves.

An eco stove is a highly efficient stove designed to burn biomass with minimal fuel and emissions. It reduces the amount of wood or other organic materials needed for cooking, which in turn lessens deforestation and decreases the release of harmful pollutants. This contributes to better indoor air quality and reduces the health risks associated with traditional cooking methods, particularly respiratory illnesses.

Eco stoves play a vital role by mitigating environmental degradation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By preserving forests and lowering emissions, they help communities adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Additionally, eco stoves enhance economic resilience by saving fuel costs, allowing communities to allocate resources more effectively in times of need. Overall, eco stoves support sustainable development and build stronger, more resilient communities.



The eco stove is a highly efficient, low-emission stove that reduces fuel consumption and harmful pollutants,
28 May 2024 **(Photo: MRCS)**

Post Distribution Monitoring for this activity was done together with PDM for other activities such as Conditional Cash Assistance for Livelihood, Latrine and other item distributed. During the PDM, respondents highlighted the practical benefits of eco-stoves, noting that they saved wood, money, and time while also contributing to environmental protection by reducing deforestation. This dual impact of economic savings and environmental benefits made the eco-stoves a valuable resource for the communities. However, some challenges were noted, such as a few households not participating in the eco-stove program, possibly due to barriers like additional costs. Additionally, there were suggestions for improving the design to make them more durable and user-friendly.

2. Formation of Community Resilience Committee (CRC)

During the course of the operation, MRCS managed to complete Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in 12 villages in Sin Phyu Kyun, Magway Region. VCA is a key process that helps communities understand their strengths and weaknesses, especially in preparing for and responding to disasters. By identifying risks and resources, VCA empowers communities to take proactive steps to protect themselves and build resilience.

In Sin Phyu Kyun, the VCA process began with training 30 RCVs in essential skills like village mapping and data collection. Once trained, the RCVs led their communities through a series of activities, including dividing villagers into groups to map out resources, track seasonal changes, and observe the environment. These efforts culminated in a final review where everyone came together to discuss and refine the findings. The data collected was then used to develop a Village Action Plan, focusing on key areas like livelihoods, water, sanitation, and disaster risk reduction. Several simple yet effective tools were employed during the VCA:

- Village Mapping: Highlighted resources and potential risks within the village.

- Historical Profile: Documented past events to understand how the community has evolved.
- Seasonal Calendar: Tracked seasonal changes that impact the community.
- Venn Diagram: Mapped relationships between community members and organizations.
- Gender Spider Web: Explored gender roles and their impact on vulnerability.
- Direct Observation/Transect Walk: Involved walking through the village to observe and document conditions firsthand.

Following the VCA, Community Resilience Committees (CRCs) were formed in all 12 villages, each consisting of five members. These committees are central to the community's efforts to implement the findings of the VCA. CRCs mobilize villagers, keeping everyone informed and engaged in the process. They act as liaisons between the MRCS and the community, facilitating discussions and ensuring that project activities are carried out effectively. CRCs also led local initiatives, attend training sessions, and guide the community in implementing disaster preparedness plans, ultimately helping to build a stronger, more resilient village.

3. Disaster risk reduction through tree planting

A total of 4,450 plants, including bamboo and other native species, were planted across six villages in the Magway region during this operation. It is expected that approximately 5,000 people residing in these 6 villages will benefit from this intervention. Magway is a low-lying area prone to flooding, with increasingly severe floods observed in recent years. To select suitable areas for tree planting, MRCS conducted a village assessment and awareness campaign. Based on the interest shown by each village, Taung Boh Gyi, Pan Taw Lay, Thone Chaung, Nage Pyaw Taw, Chaung Kaung, and Ward 1 were chosen for these activities.

Plantation Committees were then formed in each village, with responsibilities shared between the committees and MRCS. These tasks included digging, purchasing plants, planting, and soil care during the establishment period, with villagers providing human resources. MRCS use cash for community approaches where village representatives received technical guidelines on bamboo planting and cash assistance during a meeting at the MRCS Sin Phyu Kyun branch office. When the bamboo plants arrived, MRCS facilitated payments and coordinated with suppliers, allowing the committees to deliver the plants to their villages without needing a formal quotation or procurement process.



Plantation of bamboos and trees led by the Plantation Committee and assisted by the community members in Sin Phyu Kyune, Magway, May 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

The Plantation Committees, along with RCVs and community members, planted the trees in designated areas, particularly along riverbanks. Bamboo was chosen for its extensive root system, which controls soil erosion and mitigates landslides. Its water absorption capabilities reduce flood risks, while its rapid growth and resilience to extreme weather offer quick environmental protection. Additionally, bamboo enhances soil health, sequesters carbon, supports biodiversity, and provides economic value through its use in construction and crafts, making it a sustainable solution for disaster-prone areas.

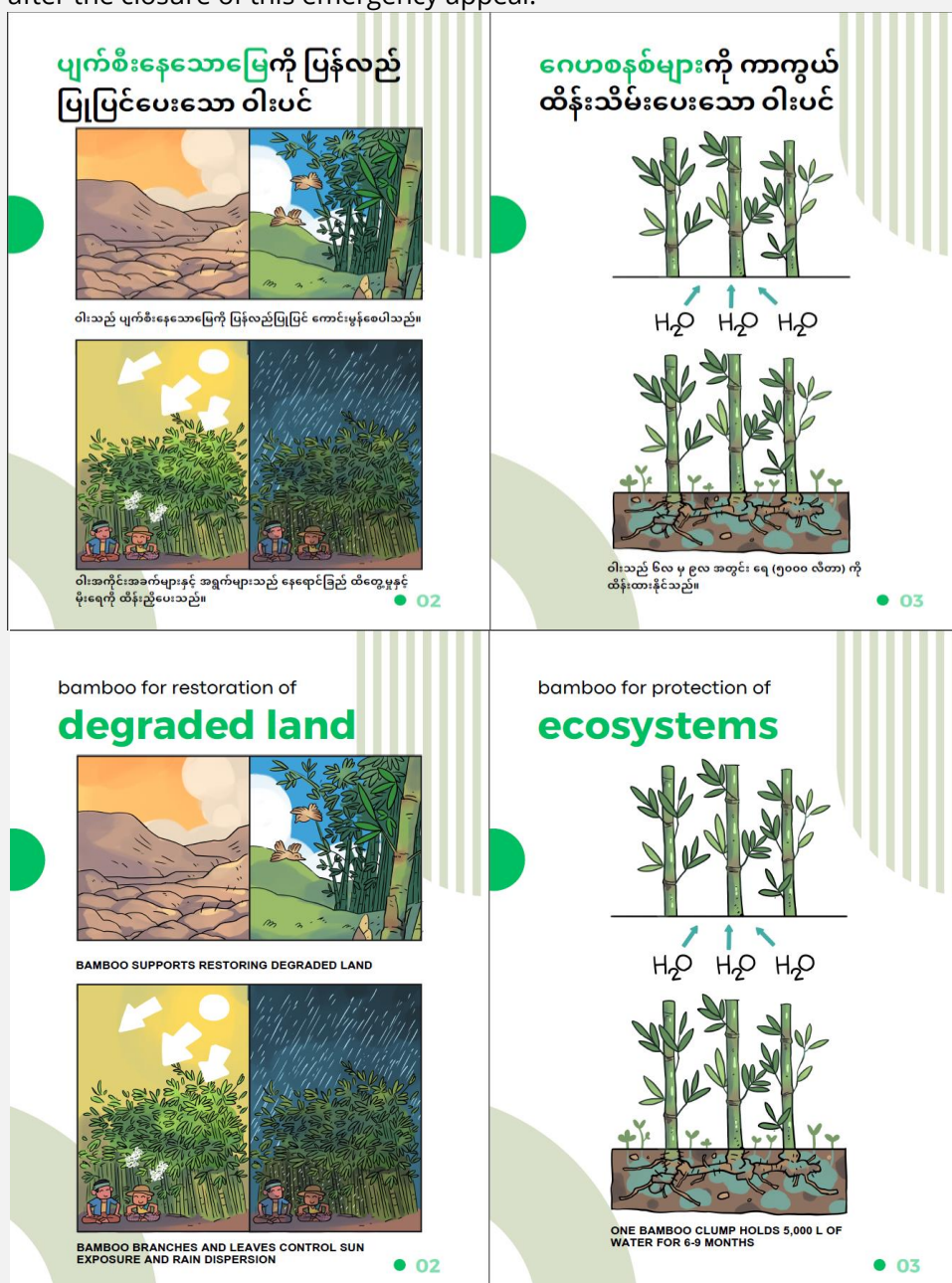
4. Capacity Building in DRR and Climate Adaptation

- **Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) and Climate Change Training:** This training was conducted from March 23-25, 2024, at the Sin Phyu Kyun Branch Office. A total of 30 Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) participated, including 13 males and 17 females.

- **School-Based DRR (SBDRR) Training:** From May 11-15, 2024, a School-Based DRR training was held at Sin Phyu Kyun with technical support from the Disaster Management Department. The training was attended by 25 schoolteachers from Sin Phyu Kyun Township and five RCVs from the Sin Phyu Kyun Red Cross Branch. The training utilized lectures, group discussions, games, and case study exercises to cover topics such as the SBDRR framework, step-by-step implementation, VCA tools, teaching children about four types of disasters, conducting disaster drills, and the "risk land" game.

5. Awareness session for community members

To promote environmental sustainability and recovery, key DRR messages were developed and displayed on vinyl posters across eleven targeted villages. Furthermore, a total of 11 DRR awareness and pre-disaster preparation sessions were conducted, reaching a total of 1,274 people, including 308 males and 966 females, in the eleven targeted villages. The IFRC also support MRCS with the development of Bamboo Promotion for DRR in both Myanmar language and English. This booklet is intended to be distributed to community during DRR awareness that is planned in after the closure of this emergency appeal.



Bamboo Promotion for DRR booklet were developed by IFRC and MRCS in Myanmar language and English. (Photo: IFRC)



Disaster Risk Reduction awareness material, prepared by MRCS, are displayed in a public area, easily accessible and visible to community members, 27 May 2024 (Photo: MRCS)



Environmental Sustainability

Federation-Wide Reach

n/a

IFRC Secretariat Reach

n/a

Objective:

Ensuring that any harm done to the local environment as a result of the interventions is minimised and mitigated.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Number of people staff and volunteers trained for "Green Response"

IFRC Secretariat Target

15,000

IFRC Secretariat Reach

0

Fed-Wide Reach

0

Due to the challenges and barriers encountered during the operation, certain activities, including the training of staff in "Green Response," were deprioritized in favour of other needs. The focus shifted toward community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation efforts. However, MRCS remained steadfast in its commitment to environmental sustainability across all its activities.

MRCS ensured that all activities were implemented with a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability and resilience. One key initiative was the introduction of eco stoves, highlighted in the Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery section. These stoves are designed to reduce emissions and conserve energy, offering a sustainable solution that contributes to a healthier environment and promotes long-term, eco-friendly living practices within the communities.

The selection of tree species for planting further demonstrated MRCS's commitment to environmental sustainability. Only native trees, including bamboo, were chosen to support local biodiversity and enhance ecosystem stability. Bamboo, in particular, was identified as a key resource for its versatility and sustainability, with the community educated on its benefits through informational booklets developed by MRCS. In May 2024, MRCS staff from the Sin Phyu Kyune Branch, along with a community representative, participated in Myanmar Climate Action Week in Yangon. During this event, they shared insights with other organizations on the tree planting initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sin Phyu Kyune, highlighting how these efforts contribute to long-term environmental resilience and climate adaptation.

In addition to these initiatives, MRCS prioritized local procurement whenever possible, reducing the carbon footprint associated with international shipping. This approach ensured that the sourcing of goods aligned with environmental sustainability goals. Furthermore, MRCS coordinated the delivery of goods and personnel in targeted areas to occur simultaneously, minimizing transportation emissions and reducing the overall environmental impact of operations. To further support sustainable practices, MRCS used the KoBo system on mobile phones, tablets and laptops for PDM and assessment activities, significantly reducing paper consumption.



MRCS utilizes mobile phones or tablets for data collection whenever possible. This photo captures an exit interview following the multi-purpose cash distribution in Rathaedaung, Rakhine State in October 2023. (Photo: MRCS)

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

To strengthen the institutional capacity and preparedness of the MRCS from the branch level to NHQ, including by increasing the MRCS pre-positioning stock capacity to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of affected people for upcoming disasters. This objective will be achieved by aligning the operation's actions to the National Society's longer-term NSD priority of promoting branch development as a prerequisite to decentralisation, with a strong focus on capacity building.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>National Society has successfully articulated short-term emergency and NSD objectives together with long-term NSD objectives</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>National Society has identified learning mechanisms to assess the impact of the operation</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of branches renovated and/or constructed</i>	2	1
	<i>Number of MRCS warehouse constructed and/or renovated</i>	1	2
	<i>Number of volunteers and staff involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations</i>	1,138	300

Achievements**1. Capacity Building**

A series of capacity building for MRCS staff and Red Cross Volunteers were completed since the start of operation. The table below summarise all the trainings.

Training	No of trainings	Male	Female	Total
Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) Multiplier Training	1	13	17	30
School Based Disaster Risk Reduction (SBDRR) Training	1	9	26	35
Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Training	1	20	10	30
Basic First Aid Training	16	233	247	480
eCBHFA Training	1	19	11	30
Epidemic Control for Volunteers Training (ECV)	2	38	23	61
Emergency Medical Responders training	1	27	0	27
First Aids Instructor Training	1	15	14	29
MHPSS/PFA Training	2	20	29	49
Basic WaSH Training	1	20	10	30
Emergency WASH Training	1	28	5	33
Hygiene Promotion in Emergency Training (HPiE)	1	21	8	29
Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Training	2	44	28	72
PGI and CEA Training	1	18	12	30
Communication Training	2	37	13	50
MRCS Policy Awareness and Safety & Security Training	1	22	16	38
Capacity Building Training for RCV	1	19	10	29
Information Management Training (Data Management in Excel)	1	14	9	23
PMER and Project Management Training	1	15	18	33
TOTAL	37	632	506	1138¹²

¹² Important to note that there is a high possibility of same RCVs/staff attending different trainings in the same area. As of now, it is not possible to calculate unique number of people attending these trainings.

- **EWEA, SBDRR training:** See detail under Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery section
- **VCA Training:** See detail under Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery section
- **Health training (including Basic First Aid, eCBHFA, ECV, Emergency Responders and First Aid Instructor, MHPSS/PFA):** See detail under Health section.
- **WASH training:** See detail under WASH section
- **CEA Training:** See detail under CEA section
- **Communication training:** A three-day training program held at Sittwe Hotel from 5 to 7 September 2023 focused on enhancing the communication skills of 28 RCVs in Rakhine State. The training covered areas such as social media use, media interactions, and public communication, alongside MRCS guidelines and policies.
 - Communication training was also conducted for RCVs in Magway Region, with 25 participants (17 males and 8 females) aged between 20 to 50 attending from various townships and towns. The training took place from 29 September to 1 October 2023 and was funded by the German Red Cross. Participants represented townships such as Magway, Pwintbyu, Chauk, Minbu, Taungdwingyi, Thayat, Myothit, Mindon, Salin, Pakokku, Sidoktaya, Aunglan, Saku, Pauk, Saw, Salay, Yenangyaung, Seikphyu, Yaysakyo, and Sinphyukyun.
 - The communication training has had a significant impact, enhanced participants' communication skills and incorporating modern tools, thereby improving their ability to share information with communities effectively. This development not only enhances the organization's reputation but also builds trust, bolstering its overall effectiveness in serving the community.
- **MRCS Policy Awareness and Safety & Security Training:** To strengthen MRCS policies and enhance awareness and prevention measures, a three-day training program titled "MRCS Policies, Awareness, and Prevention Training (1/2023)" was held in Magway from 8 to 10 November 2023. The training was attended by 32 RCVs and 6 staff members (22 males and 16 females) from the Magway Region. The program covered essential topics such as Safety and Security Guidelines, the Safety and Security Management System, incident reporting and analysis, Child Protection Policy, Grievance Procedures, and Social Media guidelines. The objective was to equip participants with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively uphold and implement MRCS policies, thereby contributing to a safer and more secure operational environment.
- **Information Management Training:** The Information Management Training (Data Management in Excel) was conducted by the IMT Unit from 24 to 26 October 2023, in Sittwe, Rakhine State. The primary aim of this training initiative was to augment the capabilities of Red Cross Volunteers in data management, processing, analysis, and presentation utilizing Microsoft Excel tools and techniques. 20 RCVs and 3 Staffs from Operation Management Unit based in Rakhine State participated in this training. The training program covered basic knowledge of Microsoft Excel tools for data management processes, including data collection, validation, visualization, and statistical summary reporting using pivot table.
- **PMER Training:** In May 2024, a Project Management and PMER Training was conducted, involving PMER practitioners as well as operational staff from MRCS. A total of 33 staff and RCVs participated in this training. The training aimed to enhance the capacity of MRCS staff by deepening their understanding of advanced project management and PMER concepts, improving their ability to produce quality, evidence-based reports, and strengthening their proficiency in using IFRC tools and templates. Supported by the IFRC Country Delegation and the Asia Pacific Regional Office, the training adopted the Project Management module that were developed by the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office.

2. Infrastructure strengthening

Throughout the operation, several key renovations and constructions of Red Cross offices and warehouses have been completed, significantly enhancing the capacity of MRCS to deliver aid and services. These improvements include the construction of the Rathaedaung Township Red Cross Office, the renovation of the Rakhine State Red Cross Office in Sittwe, and the Rakhine State Warehouse in Sittwe.



Progress of Rathaedaung Branch Office Construction, 14 January 2024. (Photo: MRCS)



Rakhine State Warehouse Renovation, Sittwe, Rakhine, 28 December 2023. (Photo: MRCS)

The construction of the Rathaedaung Township Red Cross Office was supported by funding from the German Red Cross (GRC). The renovation of the Rakhine State Warehouse in Sittwe is being supported by the GRC and the Danish Red Cross (DRC). The renovation of the Rakhine State Red Cross Office in Sittwe is funded by the Swedish Red Cross.

Additionally, under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, the Sin Phyu Kyun branch office was renovated and upgraded with new appliances and IT equipment, enhancing its capacity for disaster response and coordination. These improvements further strengthen MRCS's ability to provide timely and efficient humanitarian assistance across affected regions.

3. National Society Preparedness

A week before the cyclone's landfall, the MRCS logistics department delivered critical supply chain and procurement services to support the operational teams. Humanitarian supplies were dispatched from central warehouses to key areas of need, and multiple procurement processes were initiated to replenish and distribute stock to affected communities. Procurement efforts were conducted both locally and internationally.

Following a review of the operational plan in January 2024, access limitations in Rakhine State disrupted the continuity of activities in the area. Consequently, a decision was made to redirect funds towards enhancing preparedness efforts. This shift led to a second round of international procurement, specifically aimed at strengthening MRCS's prepositioned stock. As a result, 6,000 tarpaulins, 3,036 shelter tool kits, 6,070 blankets, and 3,038 kitchen sets were procured. These essential supplies were received by MRCS at the end of the emergency appeal and subsequently distributed to branch warehouses nationwide in preparation for the monsoon season.

MRCS also procured several items locally, such as 3,500 units of 10-liter jerry can, 3,000 units of solar lamps, and 12 community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) kits¹³. These items were quickly transported to branch warehouses across the country to replenish stocks that had been previously distributed during the operation. However, the MRCS warehouse in Buthidaung, Rakhine State, remains inaccessible due to escalating hostilities in the area.

4. National Society Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning

Two lesson learned workshops were conducted during this operation. The first, held in December 2023 at the midpoint of the operation, aimed to review its progress and direction. The second workshop, conducted in July 2024, focused on evaluating the entire Emergency Appeal operation, identifying successes and challenges, and providing actionable recommendations for future responses.

Mid-term Review – December 2023

The workshop was held on 5 December 2023 in Yangon and was attended by 53 staff and RCVs from MRCS headquarters, branches, and IFRC Network members as well as ICRC. Participants, including representatives from various MRCS departments, volunteers, and partners, engaged in group discussions to identify key achievements and areas for improvement. Notable successes highlighted during the workshop included effective NFI distribution, timely cash assistance, and robust WASH and health interventions. However, challenges such as insufficient funding, procurement delays, and the need for enhanced training and support for volunteers were also identified. The workshop emphasized the critical importance of continuous learning, refining standard operating procedures, and improving communication and coordination across all levels of the organization.

The findings from this workshop became the foundation for reviewing the planning for the operation. The review meeting held in January 2024 heavily referenced these findings and discussions to guide the strategic adjustments.

Lesson Learned Workshop – July 2024

The workshop, held on 23-25 July 2024, in Yangon, was attended by 60 people, which are the staff and RCVs from MRCS headquarters, branches, IFRC Network as well as ICRC. This lesson learned workshop identified significant challenges in the recent emergency response, including coordination gaps, funding and logistical constraints, and

¹³ CBDRR kit includes several items such as megaphone, radio, fire extinguisher, nylon rope, life jacket, water tank, bucket life buoy, fire bucket, helmet, portable fire pump and warning flag.

communication issues. Access and security barriers, with addition of financial limitations and logistical challenges further complicated operations. Additionally, issues related to community engagement and limited number of volunteers were highlighted as areas requiring continuous improvement.

The workshop also conducted an analysis of past lessons, these findings underscored the necessity for enhanced coordination, more flexible resource allocation, and preparedness that fuels operational planning for more effective future responses.

A new methodology was implemented during this workshop, focusing on the follow-up and monitoring of lessons learned from each operation. By reflecting on previous operations, MRCS identified challenges to be prioritized in the immediate and medium term.

The insights gained from this workshop were later presented at the MRCS One Plan planning workshop that was conducted from 6-8 August 2024, offering valuable guidance to inform the workplans of various departments, units, and MRCS State and Region Supervisory Committees.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership and the Movement to achieve technical and operational complementarities while increasing cooperation with external partners.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Movement coordination mechanism is described and active

Yes

Yes

Achievements

The IFRC Network is working in a coordinated and complementary manner to ensure an effective and efficient response to the cyclone. MRCS, with support from IFRC, led membership coordination meetings to brainstorm operational strategies and align efforts through collective and collaborative support. This included the joint development of the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, which was based on a response plan drafted and reviewed by all Movement components, reflecting the priorities identified by the Myanmar Red Cross Society. The response plan adopts a comprehensive approach that also acknowledges support from non-Federation stakeholders. This approach includes a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to ensure common accountability and transparency.

Throughout the operations, the IFRC Network, both in-country and remotely, has provided extensive technical support to MRCS in implementing interventions. For example, a joint Post-Distribution Monitoring visit, led by MRCS, was supported by the IFRC Secretariat and the Swedish Red Cross. The methodology and implementation of the Lessons Learned Workshop were collaboratively developed by the IFRC Network members. The IFRC Network members contributed not only financially but also technically, serving as core team members in the implementation of various intervention.

The MRCS, IFRC and ICRC coordinated closely at the strategic level, ensuring frequent tripartite strategic meetings prior to landfall and after landfall of Cyclone Mocha. Movement components also coordinated closely on operational aspects particularly related to the response in Rakhine State. In coordination with the IFRC and MRCS,

the ICRC provided transportation support for health services and assistance for a water treatment plant to meet the WASH needs of the Rakhine community.

In September 2023, MRCS convened its annual Pre-Disaster Meeting, also referred to as the Post-Disaster Meeting 2023. This meeting, originally planned for May, was postponed prioritizing the immediate response to the cyclone that struck unexpectedly early in the season. The gathering brought together key stakeholders, including members of the IFRC network and the ICRC, for detailed discussions on supporting MRCS in its cyclone response efforts. This meeting was a vital platform for MRCS to showcase its current operational capacities, identify both immediate and long-term needs, and coordinate resources effectively. By fostering collaboration, the discussions ensured that the cyclone response was not only efficient but also closely aligned with the needs of the affected communities, maximizing the impact of available resources.

On 16-17 May 2024, MRCS held the 2024 Pre-Disaster Meeting, once again bringing together members of the IFRC network and the ICRC. This meeting, timed just before the start of Myanmar's monsoon season (May to October), played a critical role in proactive disaster preparedness. It provided an essential opportunity for collaborative planning and the development of a comprehensive disaster response strategy tailored to the anticipated challenges of the upcoming season. During this session, MRCS thoroughly assessed its current capacities, identified any resource or capability gaps, and coordinated with partners to ensure readiness. The plan formulated and insights gained during the May 2024 meeting were instrumental when Myanmar faced nationwide flooding in late June 2024. MRCS was able to swiftly launch its operations, minimizing the floods' impact and providing assistance to affected communities.

Outside of Red Cross Movement, MRCS has been actively coordinating with disaster management committees at both state and union levels. Additionally, MRCS is an active participant in various National Working Groups and Cluster Coordination efforts.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective:	<i>The IFRC effectively performs its role as convener of the Shelter Cluster in case of natural disaster, by supporting the Myanmar Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster in complementarity with and assistance to the existing structure led by UNHCR.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation</i>	3	2

Achievements

Since June 2023, three Rapid Response members were deployed remotely to enhance the coordination efforts of the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster, in line with the IFRC's global role as co-convener of the Shelter Cluster in situations of natural disasters. Among them, two RR members served as the IM Coordinators for the North West region—supported from American Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross. Each IM Coordinator actively supported the cluster during different time periods, until 11 October. Since then, Global Shelter Cluster IM Officer from IFRC provided remote ad hoc support when it was required.

Additionally, the Deputy Coordinator, supported by the German Red Cross, provided valuable support from June to December 2023. In this role, the Deputy Shelter Coordinator collaborated closely with the UNHCR National

Cluster Coordinator, providing crucial expertise in natural disaster response operations and engaging in bilateral discussions with sub-national coordinators and OCHA, amongst other key stakeholders.

The Deputy Coordinator also spearheaded the development of the Shelter Cluster's advocacy brief, and the integration of remaining needs into the 2024 Humanitarian Planning Cycle. This work included preparing Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to improve the technical performance of emergency shelters, which are being distributed alongside shelter kits to help affected populations. The Deputy Coordinator also worked closely with the Global Shelter Cluster Environmental Community of Practice and WWF Myanmar to integrate environmental awareness into shelter activities, resulting in a Cluster Initial Environmental Action Plan to guide these efforts.

In addition to the immediate response, the Deputy Coordinator contributed to the broader strategic planning for 2024. This involved supporting the revision of the Shelter Catalogue, helping to develop the Shelter Cluster Strategy, and coordinating a workshop with partners from four regions to identify gaps and set priorities. These efforts laid the groundwork for the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan. The Deputy Coordinator also provided technical input for the revision of Myanmar Humanitarian Fund proposals and helped to reactivate the Strategic Advisory Group, ensuring active participation and direction in ongoing shelter cluster operations.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

The IFRC effectively performs its role of supporting the MRCS and the wider network in the early action, response and recovery phases, with technical assistance, including through dedicated human resources, in the fields of HR, PMER, logistics, finance and administration, communications and advocacy, and security.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation</i>	2	2
	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurement</i>	Yes	Yes

Achievements

1. IFRC Secretariat Support

IFRC's Country Delegation (CD) operation team collaborated closely with MRCS in formulating the response plan for the ongoing emergency. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) played a pivotal role by offering technical guidance and support to both the Country Delegation and MRCS. The IFRC CD maintained consistent communication with the Asia Pacific Regional Office's Partnership Resource Development (PRD) and finance teams, actively exploring funding opportunities for the emergency appeal and tracking pledges, including potential interest.

Throughout the reporting period, two Rapid Response members were deployed to bolster the Emergency Appeal operation. A PMER Officer and Deputy Operation Manager from the IFRC Secretariat office provided support remotely, spanning from June to October 2023 for the PMER Officer and July to September 2023 for the Deputy Operation Manager. Unfortunately, both Rapid Response members were unable to obtain visas in time for on-site deployment.

To further strengthen the operation, the IFRC Country Delegation recruited two local staff members as Senior Operation Support Officers. One was stationed in Rakhine to closely assist MRCS in the region, reducing the need for frequent travel to Rakhine, while the other supports response activities in areas outside of Rakhine.

Both Operation Support Officers work closely with MRCS, accompanying them in the field and providing technical support whenever needed. IFRC support in field ensures more consistent and timely assistance, enabling quicker decision-making and more effective coordination. By being on the ground, they offered immediate solutions to logistical and operational challenges, enhance communication between teams, and ensure that the implementation of response activities aligns with established protocols. This hands-on support also allows for better joint monitoring and evaluation of ongoing efforts, ensuring that MRCS can adapt and respond to changing conditions more effectively.



IFRC secretariat joined MRCS team on a field visit in Rakhine State, 21 October 2023. (Photo: MRCS)

To support MRCS operations, the IFRC Country Delegation hired a PMER Delegate to enhance the PMER functions of the operation. The PMER Delegate works closely with the PMER Senior Officer in the IFRC Country Delegation and MRCS to ensure that the interventions are progressing as planned. The PMER Senior Officer also participated in the PDM visit to the Magway Region and led the on-ground activities. Additionally, the IFRC Country Delegation's PMER team led the Project Management and PMER training sessions for MRCS PMER practitioners on 27-28 May 2024. For a detailed report on this training, please refer to the National Society Strengthening section.

The IFRC supported MRCS's sustainability efforts by hiring a Shelter Consultant to enhance preparedness and response planning. The Shelter Coordinator worked closely with MRCS to localize the PASSA module by translating it into Myanmar language and adapting examples to fit the Myanmar context. Additionally, a picture booklet was developed to promote Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actions, such as bamboo plantation for erosion control and effective and safe shelter design for flood risks areas.

As the co-convenor of the Global Shelter Cluster, IFRC, with support from the Shelter Consultant, led the development of the Myanmar Environmental Country Profile (ECP¹⁴). The ECP serves as a practical guide for integrating environmental sustainability into shelter and settlement interventions for humanitarian actors in Myanmar, ensuring that humanitarian responses support long-term resilience. It provides detailed insights into environmental impacts and identifies opportunities for responsible practices in shelter planning and implementation.

A key feature of the ECP is a decision-making checklist, designed to ensure environmental considerations are incorporated at all stages of project implementation. As a living resource, it is regularly updated to address evolving challenges and integrate new findings, ensuring its continued effectiveness in guiding sustainable shelter interventions adapting to local context.

IFRC Country Delegation worked closely with the IFRC APRO logistics to ensure that international procurement was done timely. While MRCS maintains disaster preparedness stock in the country to address immediate needs, additional sourcing, both locally and internationally, is necessary to support and replenish the dispatched preparedness stocks outlined in the emergency appeal. The primary logistics challenges arise from obtaining import permits and tax exemptions for essential item imports.

2. Communications

IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office worked closely with the delegation in Myanmar to ensure timely, accurate and relevant information are shared with the public and other audience/stakeholder for Cyclone Mocha. Since the onset of the disaster, the IFRC published the following materials to support the operation:

- Key messages detailing the needs, status of the operations and other issues that need to be addressed
- Video of what we have done
- Infographic of the appeal document
- Press releases:
 - Before landfall: <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/myanmar-red-cross-prepares-ahead-landfall-cyclone-mocha>
 - Cyclone Mocha: Access and time of the essence to help affected families in Bangladesh and Myanmar <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/cyclone-mocha-access-and-time-essence-help-affected-families-bangladesh-and-myanmar>
 - Urgent support needed to prevent worsening impacts of Cyclone Mocha on health and livelihoods <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/urgent-support-needed-prevent-worsening-impacts-cyclone-mocha-health-and-livelihoods>
- Photos:
 - [MRCS providing cash assistance for livelihood in Magway Region](#)
 - [Cash distribution in Ponnakyun Township, Rakhine State](#)
 - [Providing reliefs to Cyclone Mocha affected communities in Sittwe, Rakhine State](#)
 - [Providing reliefs to Cyclone Mocha affected communities in Pauktaw, Rakhine State](#)
 - [Relief Distribution to Cyclone Mocha affected communities in Rakhine State.](#)
 - [Cyclone Mocha response in Rakhine State](#)
- Exposure Story:
 - [One Woman Empowering Communities](#) (12 March 2024)
 - [A Tale of Thanks](#) (7 February 2024)
 - [Rebuilding Hope Amidst the Devastation](#) (22 August 2023)

¹⁴ [Myanmar Environmental Country Profile. Global Shelter Cluster](#)

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

By the end of the operation, a total of CHF 1,970,899 was received out of the CHF 3,500,000 initially requested, which included in-kind donation worth of CHF 26,000. The operation was generously supported by partners, including American Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, European Commission DG ECHO, Spanish Government AECID, The Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Hong Kong Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society, with an expenditure of 82.43 per cent (CHF1,624,646) recorded.

The remaining balance of CHF 344,191 is proposed for reallocation to the Myanmar Unified Plan budget. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this balance, you are kindly invited to contact: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org within 30 days from the publication of this final report. A detailed financial report outlining all expenditures is included at the end of this document.

Several factors contributed to the variance between the operating budget and actual expenditure:

1. **Exchange rate fluctuations:** The depreciation of the Myanmar Kyat (MMK) against the Swiss Franc (CHF) resulted in savings when CHF was received by the National Society. Between 2023 and 2024, the exchange rate for CHF 1 fluctuated between MMK 2,300 and MMK 3,500.
2. **Increase in Costs Under SFI 2 – Effective International Disaster Management:** Expenditures under this category increased by 47 per cent due to additional requests from the Myanmar Shelter Cluster for coordination support. IFRC was requested to address gaps particularly in information management (IM) and overall shelter coordination with humanitarian partners. As a result, IM support was provided for three months (July–September 2023), and an IFRC Deputy Coordinator was deployed to support the Myanmar Shelter Cluster for seven months (June–December 2023). Furthermore, in agreement with the Shelter Cluster, IFRC engaged a consultant to support the development of Myanmar Environmental Country Profile during the first quarter of 2024.
3. **Increase in costs under SFI 4 – Ensure a strong IFRC:**
 - IFRC administered some MRCS activities: To accelerate implementation, IFRC facilitated several Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) activities, including:
 - Volunteers' insurance (CHF 5,857)
 - National Society peer-to-peer exchange and capacity building/training sessions (CHF 10,650)
 - Shelter cluster coordination (CHF 2,928)
 - Operation mid-term review and lessons learned workshop (CHF 7,713)
 - Orientation of the scope and detail implementation of Mocha operation (CHF 8,066)
 - MRCS pre-disaster meeting (CHF 2,363)
 - Some charges related to National Society core costs were coded under SFI 4, amounting to CHF 13,493.Consequently, these factors contributed to a negative variance of CHF 42,083 under SFI 4 (Ensure a Strong IFRC).
4. **Higher transportation costs:** The intensification of hostilities in certain areas and rising fuel prices resulted in transportation costs exceeding the initial budget. Transport expenses increased by approximately 30.73 per cent, from CHF 24,000 to CHF 31,374.
5. Due to access challenges, some planned activities took longer to be completed, thus **increasing cost for mobilisation of staff and volunteers.**

Unspent balance are to be used for monitoring the impact of livelihoods, continuation of livelihoods / vocational training, community-based resilience and climate adaptation, National Society development, including branches development, especially for Magway and Rakhine where hostilities and consequent humanitarian needs are escalating.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

At the Myanmar Red Cross Society:

- **Deputy Secretary General for Programmes and Operations:** Dr. Nyo Nyo Wint, email: nyonyowint@redcross.org.mm
- **Director of Operation Management Unit:** Aye Aye Nyein; email: ayeayenyein@redcross.org.mm

At the IFRC Country Delegation in Myanmar:

- **Head of Delegation:** Nadia Khoury; email: nadia.khoury@ifrc.org
- **Operations Manager:** Christie Samosir; email: christie.samosir@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit:** Joy Singhal; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- **Thematic Lead Evolving Crises & Disaster:** Felipe Delcid; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- **Large Scale Disasters and Crises Coordinator:** Anne-Sophie Pétri; email: anne-sophie.petri@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordinator:** Farah Nur Wahyuni Zainuddin; email: Opscoord.SouthEastAsia@ifrc.org
- **Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Partnerships in Emergencies;** email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Regional Logistics Manager:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support:

- **PMER in Emergencies Coordinator:** Mursidi Unir; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal document](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/5-2024/12	Operation	MDRMM018
Budget Timeframe	2023/5-2024/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10 Mar 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM018 - Myanmar - Cyclone Mocha

Operating Timeframe: 17 May 2023 to 31 May 2024; appeal launch date: 17 May 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	59,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,045,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	793,000
AOF4 - Health	287,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	441,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	15,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	224,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	101,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	20,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	515,000
Total Funding Requirements	3,500,000
Donor Response* as per 10 Mar 2025	1,970,899
Appeal Coverage	56.31%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	156,271	8,279	147,991
AOF2 - Shelter	664,253	466,062	198,191
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	509,994	472,072	37,922
AOF4 - Health	62,634	68,117	-5,482
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	95,462	70,030	25,432
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	40,678	49,003	-8,325
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	46,640	68,592	-21,953
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	380,407	422,490	-42,083
Grand Total	1,956,339	1,624,646	331,693

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,968,837
Expenditure	-1,624,646
Closing Balance	344,191
Deferred Income	2,062
Funds Available	346,253

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	700,000	Reimbursed :	700,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/5-2024/12	Operation	MDRMM018
Budget Timeframe	2023/5-2024/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10 Mar 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM018 - Myanmar - Cyclone Mocha

Operating Timeframe: 17 May 2023 to 31 May 2024; appeal launch date: 17 May 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	452,849				452,849	
Australian Red Cross		26,000			26,000	
Australian Red Cross (from IFM Investors*)	31,086				31,086	
European Commission - DG ECHO	97,095				97,095	
Finnish Red Cross	146,608				146,608	
German Red Cross (from German Government*)	31,571				31,571	
Hong Kong branch, Red Cross Society of China	22,363				22,363	
Japanese Red Cross Society	30,764				30,764	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	425,996				425,996	
On Line donations	35				35	
Other	0				0	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,482				9,482	
Spanish Government	143,775				143,775	2,062
Swiss Red Cross	135,000				135,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov)	104,551				104,551	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	311,662				311,662	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,942,837	26,000	0	0	1,968,837	2,062
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,968,837	2,062