

OPERATION UPDATE

Myanmar| Cyclone Mocha

Emergency appeal No: MDRMM018 Emergency appeal launched: 17/05/2023 Operational Strategy published: 26/05/2023	Glide No: TC-2023-000069-MMR
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 02/06/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 15/05/2023 to 01/06/2023
Operation timeframe: 12 months (15/05/2023 - 31/05/2023)	Number of people being assisted: 37,500 people (7,500 households)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 3.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 700,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 3,500,000, is 12 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Myanmar Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the response efforts and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to thousands of people affected by Cyclone Mocha.



Myanmar Red Cross Society volunteers providing family kit, kitchen kits, tarpaulins and mosquito nets to Cyclone Mocha affected population in Sittwe Township, 27 May 2023. *Credit: MRCS*

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Cyclone Storm Mocha has caused extensive devastation in the country, affecting regions already facing challenges due to civil unrest, armed clashes, a changing climate and a fragile economy. The cyclone brought about destructive storm surges, heavy rainfall, and flooding, impacting areas such as Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, and Sagaing.

The State Administration Council responded by declaring natural disaster areas in Rakhine and Chin states, activating legal provisions which acknowledge the crucial role of the Myanmar Red Cross Society in responding such crises. Initial data from the Myanmar Red Cross Society reveals that over 237,000 households across multiple states and regions have been affected. Water systems, sanitation facilities, public and community infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics, schools, and religious buildings, as well as transportation infrastructure, have suffered severe damage or complete destruction. Livelihoods have been severely disrupted with the loss of livestock and flooding impacting cropland.

Notably, housing has also been significantly affected, with a large number of semi-permanent and temporary shelters damaged or destroyed, leaving over 200,000 houses in need of repair. The cyclone's aftermath has led to increased prices of basic goods, and the situation has taken a toll on the physical and mental health of the affected population. Disrupted access to healthcare, medicine shortages, and the risks posed by landmines in flooded conflict areas further exacerbate the challenges. Urgent measures are required to protect and support unaccompanied children.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) is an independent humanitarian organization that operates impartially and neutrally. Its role as an auxiliary to the state in the humanitarian field, operating in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, is stated in the Myanmar Red Cross Society Law of 2015. The MRCS has a strong presence with over a thousand trained Emergency Response Team (ERT) volunteers and 44,000 members nationwide, including 7,994 core Red Cross Volunteers (RCV) active at the community level. The organization has 23 warehouses strategically located throughout the country to support preparedness and response efforts. It also has regional and state branches across the country, and a substantial presence in various operational hubs in Rakhine State, under the management of the MRCS Rakhine Operations Management Unit established since several years.

The MRCS has established communication channels and built relationships with local authorities and communities in the affected areas through its local staff, volunteers, and branches. This enables them to reach vulnerable communities and provide immediate humanitarian assistance. Through its community presence, MRCS has access on the ground and has collected data as well as assessed the impact of Cyclone Mocha in Rakhine State and Magway and Ayeyarwady regions in particular.

In anticipation of the cyclone, the MRCS activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) one week before landfall and initiated preparedness measures and early actions well in advance. Prior to landfall, MRCS volunteers in the projected path and impact zone assisted with evacuations, conducted awareness campaigns, and gathered preliminary data. After the cyclone made landfall, on 14 May, MRCS branches mobilized their volunteers to engage in rescue operations, clear roads and debris, provide first aid and psychosocial support, and collect initial observations and data. MRCS also mobilized its existing operational resources to respond to the aftermath, deploying trained expert personnel to directly provide assistance and provide support services such as logistics and supply chain.

MRCS has conducted three Movement tripartite meetings thus far. Additionally, four operational coordination meetings were organized in collaboration with the IFRC, involving in-country partners and the ICRC, to provide technical and planning support to MRCS for the response. This Emergency Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach, based on the response priorities of the MRCS and in consultation with all IFRC members contributing to the response, requiring regular planning and coordination. To ensure regular risk analysis and security planning, tripartite security cell meetings have been established. Moreover, MRCS and IFRC actively participate in HCT meetings and Cluster coordination as part of their external coordination efforts.

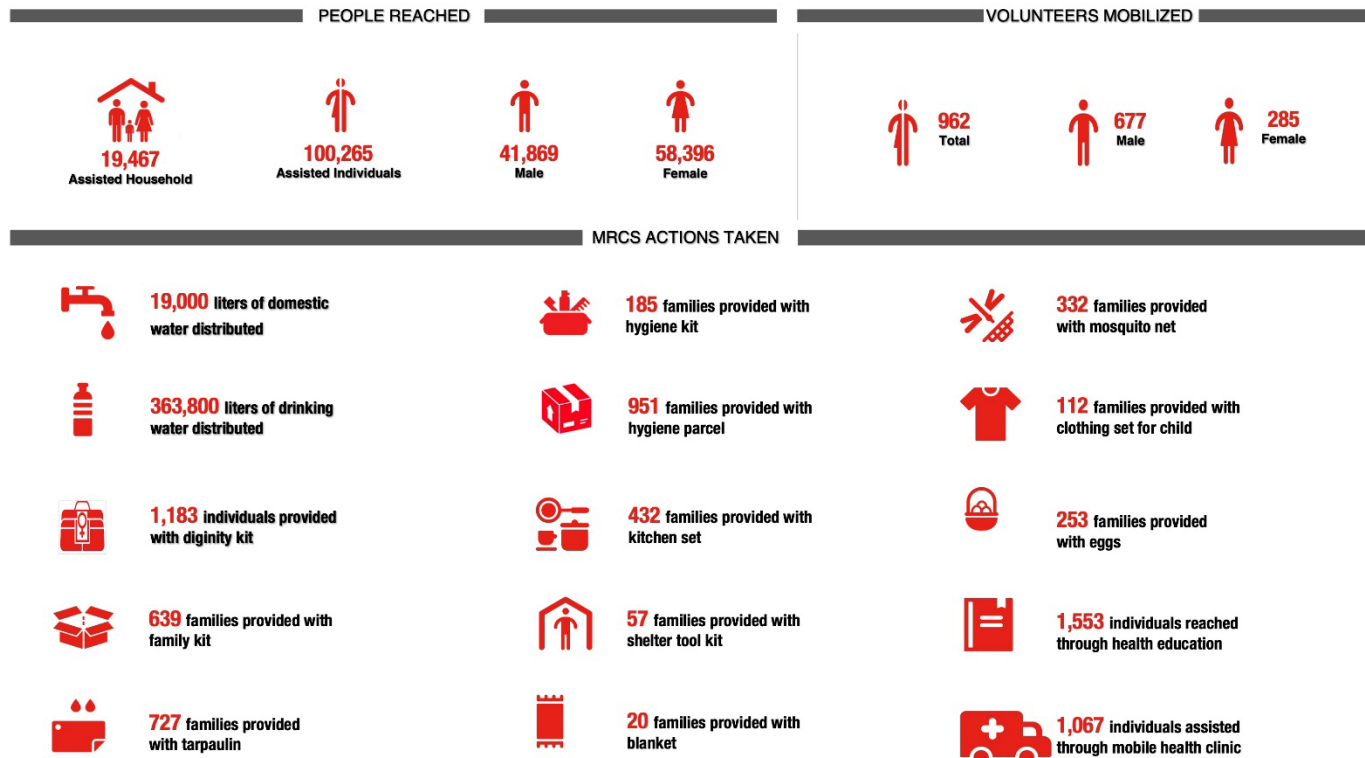
In order to provide ongoing assistance to the MRCS in Rakhine state which is most severely affected by cyclone Mocha, the IFRC Myanmar Delegation has deployed a Senior Service Manager and Senior Operations Officer who are currently stationed in the area. Their presence allows for direct involvement in the coordination structures at Rakhine state level, where they actively participate in collaborative efforts to develop and execute a comprehensive assistance plan.



MYANMAR CYCLONE MOCHA OPERATION

MRCS Humanitarian Assistance Update #05

as of 1 June 2023



Developed by MRCS IMT Unit.

MRCS Humanitarian Assistance Update as of 1 June 2023. **Credit: MRCS IM Unit**

Apart from assisting the MRCS with the Cyclone Mocha response under the Federation-wide appeal, the Partner National Societies within the country, as well as those actively supporting remotely, expressed their readiness to support a range of programs, including basic needs assistance, protection, and MHPSS. These programs will be implemented in a coordinated manner, aligning with the MRCS Strategic Plan and Unified Plan and operating under shared leadership, since some Partner National Societies have shown interest sharing leadership in specific areas or sectors based on their expertise.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

Apart from the population's existing vulnerability, the extraordinary intensity of Cyclone Mocha has caused widespread devastation. Initial assessments by MRCS personnel and volunteers indicate a significant impact in shelter, livelihoods, health care including WASH, and loss of income.

Shelter: The majority of the destroyed houses were made of light materials, while partially damaged houses suffered from walls and roofs being torn away. In Rakhine and Chin state, over 90% of the houses consist of semi-permanent structures made of wood, while temporary shelters are commonly built using bamboo and huts. Similarly, in the Ayeyarwady region, more than 55% of the houses are estimated to have roofs and walls made of light materials¹.

Livelihood and basic needs: A Rapid Needs Assessment was conducted from 23 – 26 May, by MRCS, in the Magway and Ayeyarwady regions, covering 10 villages and 19 villages respectively. The findings revealed that 75% of the respondents reported severe impacts on agriculture and livestock, resulting in significant disruptions to their livelihoods. Casual labour opportunities and alternative income sources such as selling goods were also adversely affected. Which indicates that needs of basic livelihoods support as well as for early recovery support for livelihoods to most vulnerable people.

Field reports from MRCS and OCHA indicate a need for safe drinking water, emergency sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion to address the risk of disease transmission. Displaced individuals lack access to hygiene items and require community engagement to address their questions and concerns related to WASH and healthcare services.

The flooding has heightened the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, as well as infectious diseases in crowded camp settings. Public health concerns such as respiratory diseases and measles are also prevalent. Additionally, there is an increased risk of landmine movement in conflict areas due to flooding.

Rapid Needs Assessment from MRCS shows that many that are forced to evacuate their home took shelter in monastery, schools and temporary shelter. Findings from OCHA reported that within church facilities, people taking shelter are forced to share overcrowded rooms, with up to four households accommodated in a single room. This arrangement significantly undermines the privacy and dignity of girls and women, as they encounter difficulties in finding a suitable space to change clothes².

It is crucial to adopt a gender and diversity-sensitive approach to identify and address barriers to accessing immediate relief and livelihoods promptly. This approach should consider issues such as displacement, psychological and financial stress, increased risks of harm and abuse, child protection concerns, and sexual and gender-based violence. Referral pathways for child protection and sexual and gender-based violence services are necessary, and the identification of needs should prioritize protection, gender, and inclusion considerations. Community engagement and accountability interventions should be fully implemented.

Operational risk assessment

In the current context of Myanmar, when considering the risk factors, it is crucial to assess and analyse four key interconnected factors beyond operational risk. Firstly, there is contextual risk stemming from the ongoing civil unrest, which is associated with challenges in accessing, ensuring safety and security, as well as safeguarding the reputation of MRCS (Myanmar Red Cross Society). Secondly, operational risk encompasses various components that

¹ Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), [Emergency Preparedness Dashboard](#)

² [OCHA Situational Report #2](#). Accessed on 2 June 2023

are likely to be present in Myanmar. These include potential delays in relief items procurement, shortages in the supply chain, price increases, employee turnover, and difficulties in receiving funds within the country. These factors can impact the rate of operational implementation, potentially reducing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of operations.

The third factor is program risk, which may arise if all the organisation's focus is directed towards implementing the Cyclone Mocha response and deprioritises too much ongoing programming. Lastly, there is the risk of climatic disasters, particularly as Myanmar enters the monsoon and cyclone season in late May 2023. It is predictable that the monsoon season can add additional risks by potentially causing further disasters. For more comprehensive risk analysis, including likelihood assessments, please refer to the [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#) documentation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


Update on the strategy

The current Operational Strategy supported by IFRC includes relief, early recovery, and recovery activities to provide for the immediate needs as well as resilience-building of the affected population. It also focuses on the response capacity and readiness of MRCS and the affected communities. No changes have been made to the Operational Strategy which was published on 26 May 2023.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The number of people reach in all sectors are reflecting the overall reach by MRCS. Secretariat specific reach will be reported in upcoming reports.

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Federation Wide Target	37,500
		Female: 19,500	Male: 18,000
		Secretariat Target	22,500
		Female: 11,700	Male: 10,800
Objective:		<i>To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people provided with basic and emergency shelter assistance.</i>	TBC	3,635
In order to provide necessary household items and emergency shelter, MRCS has successfully assisted 727 families with tarpaulins, 639 families with family kits3, and 20 families with blankets. These items are from the stock of			

³ Items that contained inside family kit are: Male and female clothes, Boys and girls school uniform, mosquito nets, 2 blankets, 2 traps, Rope, Kitchen Set, and a box.

MRCS which will be replenished by the emergency appeal. These distributions have reached approximately 3,635 individuals residing in Magway, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Yangon, Bago, and Tanintharyi.

In communication with local authorities, MRCS has been planning to distribute more relief items in Rakhine State and Magway Region. The distribution is scheduled for the whole of the month of June.


 Livelihoods	Federation Wide Target	25,000 people
	Female: 13,000	Male: 12,000
	Secretariat Target	5,000 people
	Female: 2,600	Male: 2,400

Objective:	<i>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.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people reached with livelihood assistance</i>	TBC	2,106
	<i>Number of people provided with livelihood and management training</i>	0	0

During the initial response, MRCS provided kitchen sets to 432 families, approximately 2,106 people, to support basic needs.

In the early recovery phase, MRCS will focus on providing livelihood support in the form of conditional cash and voucher assistance. To accomplish this, MRCS is determining the most severely affected townships. They will then conduct orientations for volunteers and communities to discuss plans and interventions aimed at supporting livelihoods.

 Multi-purpose Cash	Federation Wide Target	25,000 people
	Female: 13,00	Male: 12,00
	Secretariat Target	17,500 people
	Female: 9,100	Male: 8,400

Objective:	<i>To address immediate basic needs and contribute to the increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of households provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>	0	0

At present, MRCS is in the process of coordinating with Red Cross and community volunteers to provide information about MRCS assistance and interventions. They are also conducting surveys of family members who will receive multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) to meet their urgent needs. The objective is to distribute MPCG to 5,000 families.


 Health & Care (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)	Federation Wide Target	37,500 people
	Female: 19,500	Male: 18,000
	Secretariat Target	22,500 people
	Female: 11,700	Male: 10,800

Objective:	<i>Reduce morbidity and mortality through the direct response, preparation, and prevention of emerging health risks in cyclone-affected communities in targeted locations in Myanmar.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people reached, assisted with health services</i>	TBC	1,660

MRCS has dispatched two teams to Rakhine to operate and provide support for the MRCS mobile clinics. The mobile clinic service commenced on May 17, 2023, with the assistance of 11 volunteers by providing the general physician service, minor surgery, antenatal care, advanced level first aid, and distribution of delivery kits. The mobile clinic members (one medical doctor and two registered nurses, one health officer, one health promoter, one clinic assistant with health focus trained volunteers) conducted consultations at 12 different locations in Rakhine, reaching 1,067 individuals (Male: 342, Female: 725, 21% are children).

In addition to health promotion efforts, MRCS distributed family-sized mosquito nets to 332 families, benefiting a total of 1,660 individuals. Regarding mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), MRCS HQ just deployed a team to Rakhine State and is planning to carry out the interventions in the first week of June 2023.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Federation Wide Target	37,500 people
	Female: 19,500	Male: 18,000
	Secretariat Target	22,500 people
	Female: 11,700	Male: 10,800


Objective:	<i>Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe and potable water, sanitation, and hygiene services.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people reached by WASH assistance</i>	TBC	97,335
	<i>Number of litres of safe water distributed (cumulative)</i>	TBC	363,800 L
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>	TBC	1,373

MRCS has reached to 951 HHs, approximately 4,775 people, in Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Yangon, Tanintharyi and Mandalay with hygiene parcels. The hygiene parcel⁴ is meant to cover for a family of five members. Another 185 households, 925 people, were assisted with hygiene kits⁵. The distribution activity was conducted together with hygiene promotion and awareness to the cyclone-affected communities.

MRCS distributed 363,800 liters of clean drinking water to communities, through water truck distributions, on top of 19,000 litres of water for domestic use in the same community. Each household received approximately 19 liters of water which brings to total of 19,467 households (97,335 people) benefitted from this water distribution.

A total of 1,553 individuals were educated and trained on the crucial topics on hand washing and diarrhea prevention. Recognizing the significance of these subjects in promoting public health and preventing the spread of diseases, MRCS conducted educational session to equip community with essential knowledge with disseminating the IEC material along with key messages particularly handwashing and open defecation.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Federation Wide Target	20,000 people
	Female: 10,400	Male: 9,600
	Secretariat Target	10,000 people
	Female: 5,200	Male: 4,800


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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	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
Key indicators:	<i>Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on protection, gender, and inclusion</i>	0	0
	<i>Number of people reached with PGI programming</i>	TBC	1,183

The area of protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) is an integral part of the operations and programs undertaken by MRCS. PGI is also considered in the needs identification process to identify and determine the appropriate interventions to reach and address the needs of the vulnerable groups, including protection concerns.

A total of 1,183 women in Rakhine, Magway and Yangon were provided with dignity kits as part of the relief efforts. These dignity kits play a crucial role in promoting inclusion and preserving the dignity of those affected by the crisis.

PGI training for MRCS staff and volunteer is being planned for upcoming months.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Federation Wide Target	37,500 people
	Female: 19,500	Male: 18,000
	Secretariat Target	22,500 people

⁴ Hygiene parcel consists of the with a month supply consisting of a pack of sanitary napkin, 5 toothbrushes, a tube of toothpaste, 5 towels, a bath soap, a packet of laundry soap, 2 rolls of tissue, a packet of detergent powder, 2 plastic cups and a comb.


⁵ Hygiene kit for male - male Longyi, T-shirt, Towel, Men Underwear, toothbrush, toothpaste, bath soap, disposable razor, tissue bag

		Female: 11,700	Male: 10,800
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>		

	Indicator	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

Community volunteers and the Myanmar Red Cross Volunteers joined forces to coordinate the distribution of early action and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials regarding cyclones and pre-landfall precautions, along with important key messages. Before the landfall, the community received detailed information concerning the risks associated with cyclones and were provided with the necessary knowledge to mitigate and prepare for such events.

This information was effectively shared by MRC volunteers, who outlined comprehensive action plans to be followed before, during, and after the cyclone. Additionally, the use of reliable communication channels, such as the RFL and hotline, was emphasized during the information-sharing process.

	Migration and Displacement	Federation Wide Target	1,500 people
		Female: 780	Male: 780
		Secretariat Target	1,500 people
		Female: 780	Male: 780

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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	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
Key indicators:	<i>Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection</i>	0	0

MRCS is actively engaging with Red Cross Volunteers to facilitate Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. They are equipping these volunteers with the necessary tools and communication channels to assist family members, particularly those who have been displaced, in reconnecting with their loved ones. The Red Cross Volunteers had received briefings and orientations, with the support of ICRC, to effectively carry out RFL interventions. As of 31 May, no RFL activities implemented as no requests were made to MRCS as reported in 5 townships (Sittwe, Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Kyauktaw Townships in Rakhine State).

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Federation Wide Target	25,500 people
	Female: 13,000	Male: 12,000
	Secretariat Target	15,000 people
	Female: 7,800	Male: 7,200

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	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people reached by climate adaptation programming</i>	0	0

In light of the aftermath of Cyclone MOCHA and the impending monsoon season, it is crucial to provide communities with clear and concise instructions on how to prepare for potential future climatic disasters. In order to enhance community preparedness and build their capacity, Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment will be implemented in order to formulate plans for risk reduction and locally led adaptation aiming at strengthening affected communities resilience in the coming month.

 Environmental Sustainability	Federation Wide Target	35,000 people
	Female: 18,200	Male: 16,800
	Secretariat Target	35,000 people
	Female: 18,200	Male: 16,800

Objective:	<i>Ensuring that any harm done to the local environment as a result of the interventions is minimised and mitigated.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Secretariat Reach	Fed-Wide Reach
	<i>Number of people staff and volunteers trained for "Green Response"</i>	0	0

In the initial stages of recovery, IFRC, MRCS, and Partner National Societies will assess and determine environmentally friendly products and processes that can be employed for shelter and certain relief items. Furthermore, as a sustainable solution, the Rakhine branch will incorporate solar power energy to meet its electricity needs.

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.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	National Society has successfully articulated short-term emergency and NSD objectives together with long-term NSD objectives	TBC	Yes
	National Society has identified learning mechanisms to assess the impact of the operation	TBC	Yes

300 MRCS volunteers for this response will be provided with health insurance to ensure their safety and protection. MRCS staff and RCV volunteers were provided with necessary orientations related to the response activities, including disaster management response training for volunteers plus the do's and don'ts SOP. All volunteers already benefit from accident insurance provided through IFRC.

Analysis of the needs concerning the capacity of MRCS branches and the National Headquarters (NHQ), the interventions for branch capacity development will be implemented. These interventions will encompass various activities, including the provision of disaster preparedness stock support to MRCS, ensuring their readiness for future disasters. The NHQ staffs are deployed and assessing the needs of four township branches.



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	TBC	Yes

In coordination with IFRC and MRCS, the ICRC had provided transportation support for health services and also support for water treatment plant for the WASH services for the needs of the community from Rakhine.

The IFRC Network is working in coordination and complementarity to ensure an effective and efficient response to the cyclone. MRCS and IFRC jointly facilitated membership coordination meetings to brainstorm on operational

strategy and align efforts through collective and collaborative support. This includes the coordinated development of the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal which is based on a response plan jointly drafted and reviewed by all members following the priorities identified by the Myanmar Red Cross Society. The response plan adopts a comprehensive approach underlining also the support received by non-Federation stakeholders. This approach will also include Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to ensure common accountability and transparency.

MRCS has also been coordinating with the disaster management committees at state and union level.



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>	0	2

Due to the extensive devastation caused by the cyclone, the IFRC CD recognized the need for additional support to supplement the coordination role of the shelter cluster during the emergency phase, as discussed with OCHA and UNHCR, which is currently leading the Shelter/NFI/CCCM combined cluster. Consequently, a request was made to the IFRC global surge desk to provide two positions as surge support in this regard: a deputy Shelter Cluster Coordinator and an Information Management Coordinator to be dedicated to one region. Deployments are expected in the first week of June 2023.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>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.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation</i>	1	2
	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurement</i>	TBC	Yes

IFRC CD response team members worked closely with MRCS in developing response plan for this emergency. In addition, IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office also provided technical guidance and support to Country Delegation and

MRCS. IFRC CD is keeping close contact with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Partnership Resource Development (PRD) and finance teams regarding funding opportunities for the emergency appeal and keeping track of the pledges including potential interest.

One PMER Surge Officer had been deployed to support this operation, this person is currently supporting remotely from IFRC APRO while waiting for visa approval.

The Logistics unit of IFRC APRO has offered technical guidance and assistance to the Country Delegation in order to address potential delays in procurement. Although NS has disaster preparedness stock in the country to respond to immediate needs, additional local and international sourcing is required to support and to replenish the dispatched preparedness stocks, as outlined in the emergency appeal. The main logistics delays could be associated with obtaining import permits and tax exemptions for essential item imports. Myanmar Red Cross has a capable procurement team that can source certain items locally, but this heavily relies on the availability of such items in the local market, which is prone to price fluctuations caused by supply shortages.

Communications

IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office works 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 has published these 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: https://shared.ifrc.org/mycollections/index/_WA4xbpAE

During the first few days after landfall, IFRC was also interviewed by key media agencies:

- Al Jazeera: <https://mediaview.aljazeera.com/video/Y4ugWvoB9u>
- Channel News Asia: <https://youtu.be/GBq2Mhf4nxY>
- Full report: <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/asia/cyclone-mocha-death-toll-29-myanmar-bangladesh-3490871>
- The Morning Shot Podcast in Singapore: <https://open.spotify.com/episode/0VSVcStzCVMJbZTV6sUI9B>

D. FUNDING

The donor response to date can be accessed [here](#). A financial report will be issued in the following report.

Contact information

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

At the Myanmar Red Cross Society:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

Logistics Manager: Olle Kaidro, Regional Logistics Coordinator, email: olle.kaidro@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; 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.

