

## Myanmar | Complex Emergency Operation

<b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRMM016 <b>Revised Emergency Appeal launched:</b> 01/04/2022 <b>Revised Operational Strategy published:</b> 06/07/2022	<b>Glide №:</b> <a href="#">OT-2021-000042-MMR</a>
<b>Operation update #4 (18-month report)</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 27/02/2023	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 01/02/2021 to 30/11/2022
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 26 months (01/02/2021 - 31/03/2023)	<b>Number of people being assisted:</b> 202,000
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 4.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 6.3 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 181,395



From 25 to 29 November 2022 (5 days) MRCS distributed cash assistance, food and non-food items, such as blankets, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene parcels and masks, to over 1,600 households in Loikaw, Kayah, Myanmar (Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society).

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

Entering 2023, it has been two years since the military intervention on 1 February 2021. The country context has become more complex due to the extent of political and civic disorders, including series of armed clashes, including the use of airstrikes, artillery shells, and heavy weapons between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and various Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) and People's Defence Forces (PDFs) in different states and regions. The economic situation has remained fragile due to transport blocks, locally increased demands, currency devaluation and rampant inflation that has led the prices of the basic food basket and items, fuel, and transportation to increase sharply. Almost half the population in the country is estimated to be living in poverty due to the political crisis and the pre-existing impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic<sup>1</sup>.

Despite rising humanitarian needs, access to humanitarian assistance has been severely undermined by the heavy restrictions of people's movements, the imposition of systematic roadblocks, the blackouts and internet shutdowns, and the lengthy bureaucratic processes for approvals through checkpoints at the ground level. Furthermore, a new Organization Registration Law was established for international NGOs, national NGOs and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) since 28 October 2022, which has potential to further limit the work of humanitarian actors in Myanmar. Twice in the course of 2022, ACAPS<sup>2</sup> identified Myanmar as one of only four country contexts in the world in which there are extreme constraints for humanitarian access, highlighting the challenges that continue to be faced by all humanitarian organisations, as well as by affected populations seeking to reach humanitarian assistance.

Armed conflicts and clashes have escalated and are still ongoing in states and regions across the country. This has already forced nearly 1.2 million people to flee their homes since the military intervention, out of more than 1.5 million internally displaced in total as of 26 December 2022<sup>3</sup>, living in informal settlements across the country. An estimated 34,380 civilian properties, including houses, churches, monasteries and schools, have been burnt or destroyed since February 2021<sup>4</sup>.

The highest displacements are in the Northwest where 795,600 people (47,200 IDPs in Chin, 124,400 IDPs in Magway and 624,000 IDPs in Sagaing) remain displaced since February 2021<sup>5</sup>. Conflicts and threats have continued to rise across Chin, Magway, and Sagaing due to sustained fighting between MAF and PDFs there, including airstrikes, mortar fires, and ambushes. As a result, security checks and roadblocks have remained tight, affecting movements on roads and waterways and thereby reducing and hindering the capacity of aid workers to deliver humanitarian services. Many townships in the Northwest also continue to face internet shutdowns.

In the Southeast of the country, armed clashes have continued between the MAF and the joint forces of Karenni Nationalities Defence Forces (KNDF), Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) and local PDFs in various townships of Southern Shan, Kayah, Kayin and Mon States, and Eastern Bago and Tanintharyi Regions. There have been reports of airstrikes and artillery fires, resulting in civilian casualties including children. Prohibition of access to many townships in Southern Shan and Kayah State has remained in place with an increased number of checkpoints and tight scrutiny measures, restricting the movement of humanitarian partners into the area. Since the end of September 2022, overall displacements have increased across the Southeast. As of 26 December 2022, around 339,000 people are displaced in the different townships of the Southeast<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian needs Overview 2023, January 2023 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>2</sup> ACAPS Humanitarian Access Overview, December 2022. <https://humanitarianaccess.acaps.org/>.

<sup>3</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, January 2023 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.25, 30 December 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.25, 30 December 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.25, 30 December 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

Armed clashes between the MAF and the joint forces of Kachin Independent Army (KIA) and PDFs have continued to increase in several townships in Kachin State, including Hpakant and Myitkyina. On 23 October 2022, an airstrike reportedly killed and injured many people including civilians, also displacing around 3,000 people in several villages in Hpakant town<sup>7</sup>. In October and November 2022, a series of continued heavy artillery fires and shelling have been reported in several villages in Hpakant township, including reports of killed civilians and a partially destroyed primary school at Momauk town and, leaving many more people displaced in religious compounds of various townships in Kachin State<sup>8</sup>. Security has been tense in and around Myitkyina due to the heavy reinforcements of the MAF outside the town and military operations associated with the surrounding area.

As of 19 December 2022, there has been a total of more than 90,500 IDPs in Rakhine State. Despite the informal ceasefire agreement between the MAF and the Arakan Army (AA), more than 42 civilians have been reportedly killed during the fighting between August and November 2022, displacing more than 39,000 people in Rakhine and Paletwa township in Chin State. In addition, movement restrictions and roadblocks have caused severe hardship for civilians in the area<sup>9</sup>.

As of 26 December 2022, there were reportedly around 17,300 people displaced in informal settlements in Northern Shan State due to the armed clashes between the MAF and various EAOs. Forced recruitment is one of the major security concerns in Southern Shan State. A total of 153 civilians have been abducted for forced recruitment in various townships of Northern Shan State since January 2022<sup>10</sup>, either for involuntary labour by the military or as fighters by ethnic armed groups or other groups.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the operating National Society and ongoing response

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) with its extensive operational coverage across Myanmar has been on the ground since the beginning of the civil unrest that has evolved into a complex emergency. It is the largest national humanitarian organization in the country and its staff and volunteers have been supporting affected communities, through its comprehensive network of 330 branches in 15 states/regions and immediate access to over 7,000 active, trained volunteers. MRCS has over 600 departmental and field-based staff with technical capacities.

MRCS works closely with IFRC, ICRC and Participating National Societies to coordinate humanitarian services with INGOs and UN organizations, especially in the humanitarian coordination spaces, including the health cluster and the cash working group. Through its humanitarian advocacy, MRCS has managed to secure access to deliver crucial humanitarian assistance to populations in difficult or very difficult to access areas<sup>11</sup> in certain townships – Mindat (Chin State), Loikaw (Kayah State), Kyarinnseikkyi (Kayin State), Monywa and Sagaing townships (Sagaing Region) and Pauk and Saw (Magway Region).

Furthermore, MRCS continues to adapt to the operational environment to overcome access and other challenges. With increased displacement due to the spread of conflict, the strategy of the response continues to provide additional support in areas such as emergency first aid and ambulance services; access to basic health services, incorporating mental health and psychological support; and assistance for basic needs including food, essential household items/non-food items (NFIs) and multi-purpose cash. This appeal operation also aims to support MRCS to maintain operational relevance and responsiveness for the provision of humanitarian assistance, including preparedness, to the affected population.

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<sup>7</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.23, 31 October 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

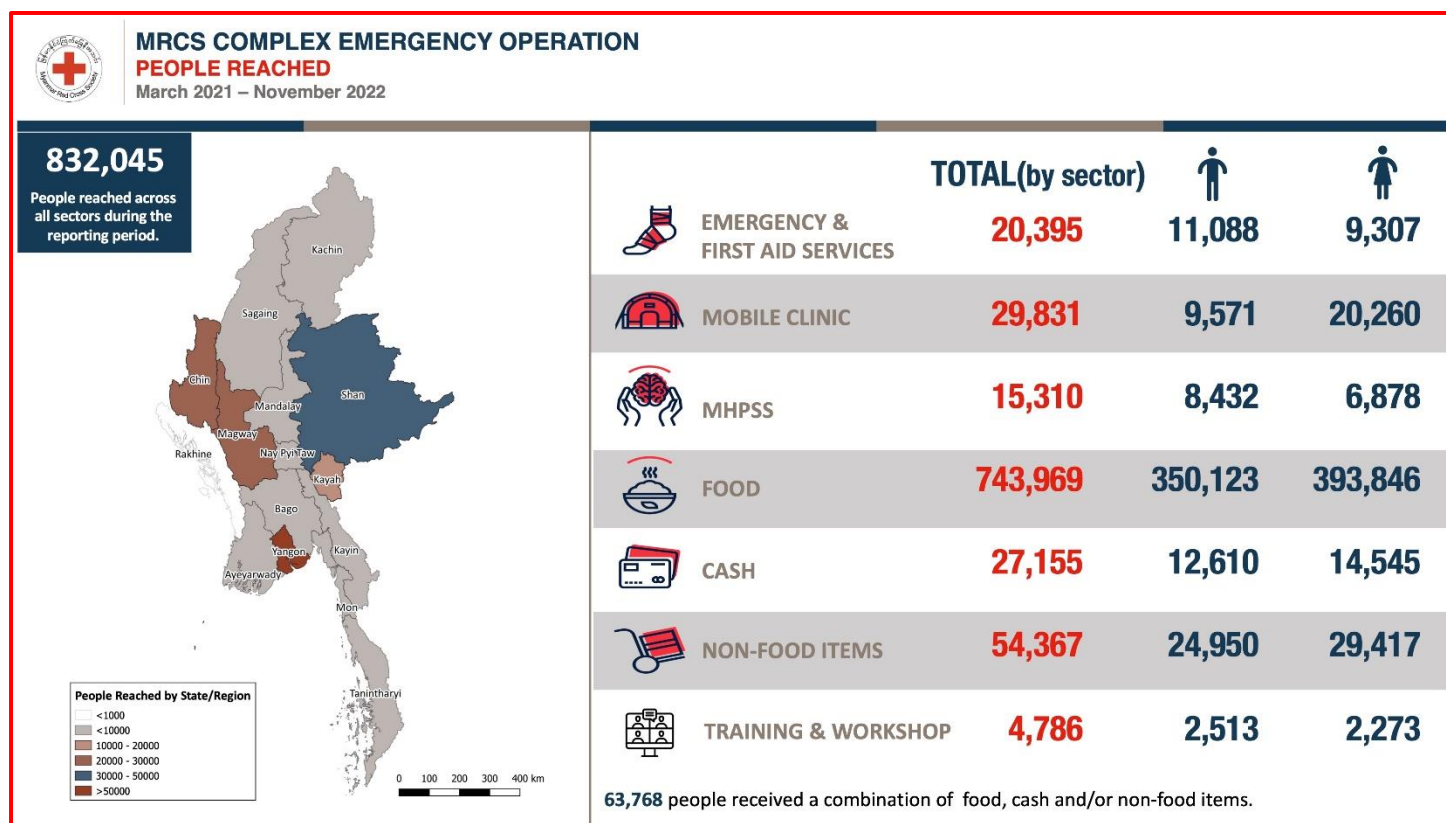
<sup>8</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.25, 30 December 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.25, 30 December 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.25, 30 December 2022 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>11</sup> Difficult to access and very difficult to access areas referenced from the UN OCHA's Humanitarian Accessibility Map for Myanmar (June 2022): [https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Report\\_Humanitarian\\_Response\\_Plan\\_-\\_Mid-Year\\_Report\\_JanJun\\_2022\\_Sep2022.pdf](https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Report_Humanitarian_Response_Plan_-_Mid-Year_Report_JanJun_2022_Sep2022.pdf)

Since the beginning of the response until 30 November 2022, through its nationwide response supported by different contributions, including this emergency appeal, MRCS has reached **832,045 people** from all states and regions (noting that 63,768 people received a combination of food, cash and NFIs as mentioned in Figure 1), initially with emergency first aid and ambulance services and expanded to other relief and health assistance. About 743,969 people have received food, including 687,021 people who received assistance from WFP, around 20,395 people have received emergency and first aid services, and 26,407 people have benefitted from basic health care, among which, 12,441 people through five mobile health clinic deployments in Chin State, 6,224 people through two mobile clinic deployments in Southern Shan State, 6,098 people through one mobile clinic deployment in Magway, and 5,068 people attended through a clinic in Dagon Seikkan in Yangon Region.



**Figure 1:** Data on people reached and assistance provided by MRCS supported by its partners, March 2021 to November 2022.

In addition, a total of 6,121 households (27,155 people) from Southern Shan, Chin and Kayah States and Yangon Region received multipurpose cash grants. The cash assistance was complemented by the distribution of food items to displaced people in Magway and Sagaing Regions, Southern Shan, Chin and Kayah States. The food distribution has reached 186,726 households (743,969 people) in total. MRCS distributed non-food household items, such as shelter kits, hygiene kits, dignity kits, raincoats, blankets, and mosquito nets to IDPs in Southern Shan, Chin, Kayin and Kayah States, and Sagaing and Magway Regions, reaching 13,064 households (54,367 people).

Besides responding to the needs on the ground, MRCS continues to increase its capacity to scale up responses by maintaining prepositioned stock in warehouses around the country, which will be able to respond to the needs of at least 21,500 households. Gradually since the end of 2021, MRCS has dispatched and prepositioned a total of 90,653 household items to its warehouses in states and regions around the country, such as family kits, shelter toolkits, kitchen sets, tarpaulin, hygiene parcels, hygiene kits, individual hygiene kits, and dignity kits. The increase in prepositioned stock was made possible through contributions of MRCS partners: IFRC, British Red Cross (BRC), Danish Red Cross (DRC), The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Swedish Red Cross (SRC), and Thailand Red Cross Society (TRCS).



MRCS has also been focusing on building the capacity of its personnel to ensure the quality of its humanitarian services. Different trainings were provided to a total of 4,330 people, including Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs), staff and community members. Such trainings included Basic First Aid, Emergency First Aid, First Aid Instructors, Emergency Medical Responder Ambulance, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), WASH, Disaster Management, Logistics, Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Data & Information Management, Organizational Development, and Communication training. In addition, 456 MRCS staff and volunteers participated in workshops on PMER, lessons learnt and CEA, amongst others.

**Table 1: Breakdown of people reached under MRCS's emergency response  
as of 30 November 2022**

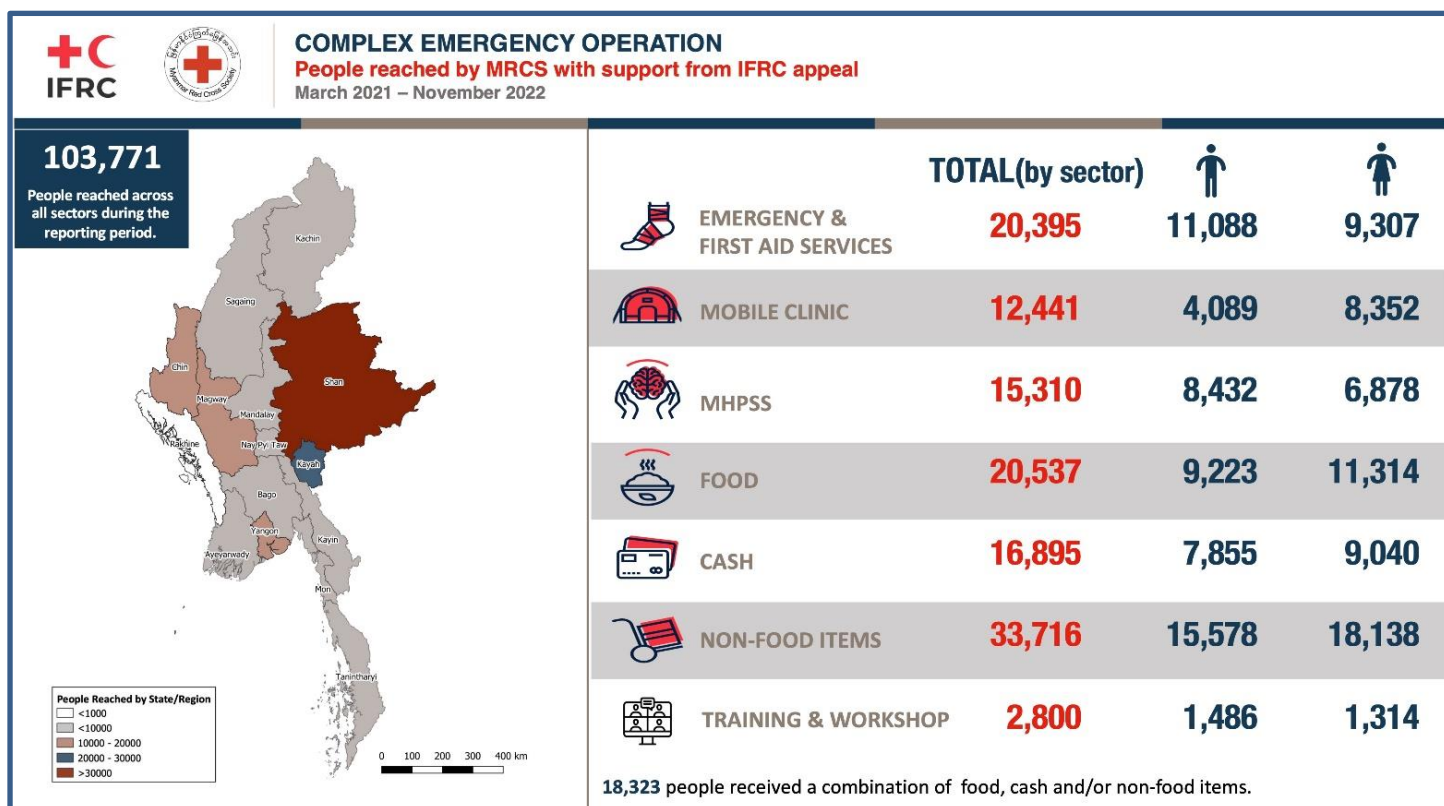
No.	Activities	People Reached		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	Emergency and First Aid services	11,088	9,307	20,395
2.	Clinical services (Mobile Clinic in Chin State)	4,053	8,271	12,324
3.	Clinical services (Dagon Seikan Clinic, Yangon)	1,450	3,618	5,068
4.	Clinical services (two mobile clinic deployments in Southern Shan State)	2,188	4,036	6,224
5.	Clinical services (Mobile clinic in Magway Region)	1,844	4,254	6,098
6.	Psychosocial support	8,432	6,878	15,310
7.	Food distribution*	350,123	393,846	743,969
8.	Cash distribution	12,610	14,545	27,155
9.	Non-food Household Items Distribution	24,950	29,417	54,367
10.	Training and Workshops	2,513	2,273	4,786
	<b>Total</b>	<b>419,287</b>	<b>476,526</b>	<b>895,813</b>

Food distribution\* This includes 687,021 people (323,750 males and 363,271 females) reached by MRCS with food from the World Food Programme.

Out of the total number of people (832,045 people) reached by the MRCS response, the **IFRC appeal** has contributed to reaching **103,771 people** (noting that 18,323 people received a combination of food, cash and NFIs as mentioned below in Figure 2) through emergency and first aid services, clinical services, food and NFIs, cash distributions and psychosocial support, mainly in Magway and Sagaing Regions and Chin, Southern Shan and Kayah States. The infographic (Figure 2 below) summarizes the number of people reached per sector during MRCS' emergency response supported by IFRC.

Through emergency and first aid services, 20,395 people (46 per cent female and 54 per cent male) were supported through 677 first aid posts/stations in 206 townships across Myanmar by mobilizing 3,079 volunteers with the support of IFRC, SRC, Singapore Red Cross Society and TRCS as an integrated contribution. A total of 12,441 people (67 per cent female and 33 per cent male) received clinical health care through mobile health clinic which made five deployments to Mindat, Chin State (jointly supported by NorCross, SRC, IFRC and ICRC). In addition to health services, the IFRC appeal supported MRCS to provide unconditional cash assistance to 465 households (approximately 2,138 people) in Mindat, Chin State, to 2,038 households (approximately 7,640 people) in Southern Shan as well as to 1,618 households (approximately 7,117 people) in Loikaw, Kayah State, totalling 4,121 households (approximately 16,895 people).

Furthermore, a total of 20,537 people in Chin, Southern Shan, and Kayah States, and Sagaing and Magway Regions have received food items. MRCS has also distributed household items (hygiene parcels, family kits, COVID-19 prevention kits, blankets, tarpaulins, and school kits) to 8,127 households (approximately 33,716 people) in Chin, Southern Shan, and Kayah States, and Magway Region. In addition, this appeal has contributed to the capacity-strengthening of MRCS, its branches, its staff and volunteers.



**Figure 2:** Data on people reached and assistance provided by MRCS supported by the IFRC through this appeal, March 2021 to November 2022.

## Needs analysis

Despite the commitment and humanitarian assistance of national and international organizations, humanitarian needs have been dramatically growing among IDPs as well as host communities across multiple states and regions, with a significant increase in the number of displaced people due to armed conflicts between the MAF and various ethnic armed groups and PDFs.

The ongoing clashes along with movement restrictions, humanitarian access constraints and security issues combined with rises in prices continue to affect people's capacity to produce or afford sufficient food, generating food insecurity in many locations across the country. Most of the IDPs in hard-to-reach areas are now living in temporary shelters in informal sites that lack privacy, safety, and basic requirements including clothing, household materials, cooking utensils, water and sanitation and personal hygiene facilities, and electricity. Access to health services, including medical treatment and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), is also one of the top priority needs of the community. At the same time, movement restrictions hinder many IDPs to seek health care for fear of arrest and physical violence at multiple checkpoints on the ground.

Exchange rate volatility was reported by the World Bank's Myanmar Economic Monitor (January 2023) as Myanmar Kyats lost nearly 25 per cent of its value against the US dollar during a period from June to December 2022, having been down by more than 50 per cent compared to its position two years earlier. This inflation rose to about 20 per cent over the year to July 2022 and resulted in significant price pressures, weighing on real incomes, consumption and investment and affecting businesses across all sectors in the country. This economic situation has had a deep impact at the household level by increasing vulnerability due sharp losses of income. The proportion of households with a low food consumption score increased from 9.4 per cent at the beginning of the year to 17.2 per cent in July-August 2022, with 4 per cent of households facing moderate to severe hunger<sup>12</sup>. The banking system continues to

<sup>12</sup> [Myanmar Economic Monitor Report by the World Bank, January 2023](#)

face disruptions, affecting the capacity of financial institutions to credit funds to bank accounts and limiting access to physical cash.

As reported in the [Operations Update 3](#), a joint MRCS-IFRC monitoring trip to Southern Shan State was conducted in the first week of July 2022, visiting IDP camps located in Hsi Hseng, Kalaw and Taung Gyi townships, followed by a similar monitoring trip in Sagaing Region. IFRC and MRCS held several focus group discussions (FGDs) with IDPs as well as key informant interviews with Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs), MRCS officers and MRCS Branch Executive Committee (EC) from Sagaing Region. These exchanges allowed MRCS to identify and confirm priority needs such as food, cash support and medical services, as well as livelihoods.

In late November 2022, the MRCS-IFRC team conducted a trip to Loikaw, Kayah State for the distribution of cash, food and NFIs to household members from Demoso and Loikaw townships. During the trip, the team had an opportunity to meet with around 30 people from the communities – 5 people from each of 5 villages (That Yat, Pu Hpar, Okay, Kyun Taw-3, Kay Hpei Khu, and Nan San Khan) of Demoso Township and assessed their needs and current priorities. Most of the affected people mentioned that they are facing food shortages and in need of food (e.g., rice, oil, salt, etc.) as they could not work in agriculture, running away from the risk of fighting and land mines. It was found that cultivation costs including fertilizer have doubled and cannot be afforded by most farmers. Living in monasteries, churches, and temporary shelters at informal resettlement sites, they need shelter including basic household materials or NFIs (e.g., clothing, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets) as hundreds of their houses have been hit by heavy weapons, burnt, and destroyed. It was also highlighted that there are still a large number of people taking refuge in the forest in fear of shelling, fighting, and forced recruitment, as well as for their safety and security. The community's needs also include health-related services including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), medical treatments and medicines which are not available or not functioning in their villages. For their medical treatments, they must only rely on the State Hospital in Loikaw, the capital of Kayah State, about a one-hour drive from these villages. Most often, access to Loikaw is systematically blocked due to security reasons. Overall, almost all people prefer cash assistance in addition to their top priorities of in-kind support such as food, shelter and health services.

Conflicts across Myanmar have escalated rapidly and continue to worsen. It is assumed that the current conflicts and political situations are likely to continue in 2023 at a similar, or worse, rate as 2022. This would also expectedly result in an estimated or projected total number of people in humanitarian need to be 17.6 million (48 per cent males and 52 per cent female) in 2023 and for the number of IDPs to be 2.7 million by the year's end<sup>13</sup>. Particularly, 15.2 million people (28 per cent of the entire population) as of August 2022 are supposed to be facing food security on a moderate or severe scale in 2023<sup>14</sup>.

## Operational risk assessment

Given the rapidly changing nature of the context, heavy restrictions on access to affected populations in need, and the deteriorating security situation in many areas of the operating environment, vulnerabilities and risks to the operation persist across multiple states and regions in the country. These include an increase in ongoing insecurity, clashes and violence that affect staff and volunteer safety (IFRC and MRCS), increasing casualty rates as armed clashes and violence continued and increased displacement across the country throughout the year 2022.

In addition, a new Organization Registration Law requires mandatory registration for all NGOs – national and international, -and includes a number of strict prohibitions and criminal penalties in the case of breach. This may severely impede the work of humanitarian organisations across the country, leading many people in need to fail to receive the humanitarian assistance that they require most.

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<sup>13</sup> [Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, January 2023 by UNOCHA](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Myanmar Response Overview, October 2022 by FAO](#)

Potential Risks	Impact and Mitigation Actions
<p>Operational risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Restricted access to crisis-affected vulnerable people</li> <li>2. Ongoing tensions continue to restrict personnel movement</li> <li>3. Limited transport and supply chain restrictions. Road transportation and road blockage continue to be an ongoing challenge that has adversely affecting local market capacity and its prices. Scarcity of essential supplies including food items and escalating cost has affected local procurement. Delays with importation of internationally procured goods.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Impact:</b> It remains quite challenging for MRCS, as with many humanitarian actors, to access and reach the vulnerable populations most in need, due to those restrictions, and MRCS continues in the circumstances and context to apply the Fundamental Principles in their work. In light of the sensitive nature of the situation on the ground, MRCS may not always receive the relevant authorisations or green lights to reach certain populations. Accordingly, the timely supply of food, medicines and other types of humanitarian assistance to affected people continues to be challenging.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Actions:</b> The MRCS will continue to conduct advocacy meetings with its line ministry, the Ministry of Health, as well as with all relevant stakeholders on the field, to explain its humanitarian mission and its planned activities to reach affected populations.</p>
<p>Disruption of financial systems limited banking services.</p>	<p><b>Impact:</b> Banking services remain restricted and delayed, partly due to requests for excessive documentation (for example, a recommendation letter from relevant ministries requested by Central Bank of Myanmar-CBM).</p> <p>Some transfers of funds from IFRC to MRCS are still pending approval from the CBM to be credited to MRCS bank accounts. This causes delays to humanitarian activities and limits the response capacity of the MRCS, similar to delays experienced by other humanitarian organisations. People in situations of vulnerability and in need left unreached by RCRC.</p> <p>Cash and Voucher modality less feasible or more delayed.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Actions:</b> MRCS is following up closely with its line ministry and relevant banks that MRCS uses for its bank transfer.</p> <p>Providing updated information to donors on a regular basis to have prior knowledge of evolving financial system challenges. IFRC maintains an open communication channel with MRCS leadership and technical team to provide support and conduct advocacy, seeking alternative financial service providers to ensure cash flow.</p>
<p>Increase of clashes, violence and civil unrest events that may affect the safety and security of staff and volunteers, both for IFRC and MRCS. These also disrupt planned activities.</p>	<p><b>Impacts:</b> There have been increasing numbers of local armed groups in multiple states and regions, such as Sagaing, Magway, and Kayah regions in the country, causing more instability and insecurity, attacks and robberies more generally. Consequently, it has become increasingly risky for the MRCS staff and volunteers as they may be exposed to these increased security risks, along with the general population.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Actions:</b> MRCS is strengthening its security framework to ensure appropriate monitoring of the safety and security of staff and volunteers in this unstable and risky situation. Activity plans need to remain dynamic in accordance with the changes in the situations on the ground.</p>



	MRCS's staff and volunteers and increasingly stretched with the emergency response activities of the MRCS, as well as that associated with other humanitarian organizations. In light of the stress of their activities and their individual affectation, such as for those volunteers who have become IDPs due to armed clashes in their place of origin, there are concerns about their need for psychosocial support, which are factored into activities.
Increasingly politicised environment causing challenges to perceptions to the Fundamental Principles.	<p><b>Impacts:</b> The current situation in certain states and regions is increasingly complex, with divided communities due to very deeply rooted tensions, perceptions and beliefs, as well as the spread of misinformation and erosion of trust. This continues to be one of the challenges that MRCS, like other humanitarian actors, faces in delivering humanitarian support to communities in certain areas. This also increases the impact on safety and security of staff and volunteers.</p> <p><b>Mitigation Actions:</b> MRCS and IFRC seek to address this through increased advocacy and communication about its humanitarian mandate and the MRCS' auxiliary role.</p>

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy


Since the revision and extension of this appeal in Q2 2022, the operational context continues to rapidly evolve and the MRCS response through this operation remains dynamic to the context. The priority target areas continue to be Chin, Kayah, Kayin and Shan States and Sagaing and Magway Regions, where there are a large number of IDPs in need of urgent and immediate support. However, since access is constrained, target areas may shift in line with population movement, security trends and ability to access populations.

The focus group discussions served to confirm needs; MRCS will continue to focus on relief activities including food security, primary health care and mobile clinic, unconditional cash support and shelter assistance. With support from this appeal, MRCS is seeking to ensure multi-sectoral assistance to the planned target populations, and where possible with continued assistance (for example, in Chin) so that affected people may be served with greater depth of assistance (while this does reduce the total number of people reached).

Since the military intervention and in this complex context, MRCS's first point of action has been to reinforce the role of all staff and RCVs across all 17 regions and states to provide an operation response in line with the Red Cross mandate and seven Fundamental Principles, in particular impartiality, neutrality and independence. Ongoing dissemination of messages to stakeholders, as well as sustained engagement with interlocutors at all levels is considered critical to ensure safe and timely response capacity – all the more so when access has been so severely constrained. Acceptance and recognition by both communities and authorities allow MRCS staff and RCVs to maintain safe operations and reach affected populations in a timely way.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<b>Livelihoods</b>	People targeted: <b>30,000</b>
		People reached: <b>20,537</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The livelihoods of most affected households (HH) are restored and strengthened.</i>	

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of targeted households that have enough food, cash, or income to meet their survival threshold.</i>	5,538	30,000
	<i># of people trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources</i>	Deprioritized	1,000

Food distributions were carried out in Chin, Kayah and Southern Shan States and, Sagaing and Magway Regions during July 2021 to November 2022, reaching 5,538 households (approximately 20,537 people). As noted in [Operations Update 3](#), access restrictions and the need to obtain authorizations from relevant authorities have caused delays to planned distributions.

**Table 2: Food distribution - people reached between July 2021 – November 2022 through IFRC support**

Food Distribution	Township	HHs	Male	Female	Total
Chin Distribution (July 2021)*	Mindat	482	898	1,092	1,990
Kayah Distribution (February 2022) ****	Loikaw	156	235	331	566
Magway Distribution (December 2021) **	Pauk	320	716	713	1,429
Southern Shan Distribution (February-March 2022) ***	Taunggyi, Loilen, Naung Shwe, Lai Hka, Pindaya, Yak Sauk, and Kalaw	1,222	2,059	2,763	4,822
Kayah Distribution (April 2022) ****	Loikaw	297	490	586	1,076
Chin Distribution (March 2022)*	Mindat	115	223	272	495
Sagaing Distribution (April 2022) **	Mongwa, Sagaing, Shwebo and Kanbalu	338	567	624	1,191
Magway Distribution (May 2022) **	Kyauk Htu, Saw	498	907	1,043	1,950
Sagaing Distribution (May 2022) **	Mongwa, Sagaing, Shwebo and Kanbalu	464	812	1,041	1,853
Southern Shan Distribution (May 2022) ****	Loilen, Lai Hka, Yak Sauk, and Kalaw	596	910	1,144	2,054
Magway Distribution (July 2022) ****	Pauk, Kyauk Htu, and Saw	530	1,059	1,288	2,347
Southern Shan Distribution (August - September 2022) ****	Kalaw, Loilen, Rawk Sawk, and Leikha	220	347	417	764
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,238</b>	<b>9,223</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>20,537</b>

Food package \* - Rice 25kg, Oil 1 L, Pea ½ viss, & Salt ½ viss,

Food package \*\* - Rice 25kg, Oil 1 L, Pea ½ viss, Salt ½ viss, & Fish can 4 boxes  
Food package \*\*\* - Rice 25kg only  
Food package \*\*\*\* - Rice 25kg, Oil 1 L, Dried noodle 6 pks, & Fish can 4 boxes

Since the last operations update, this appeal supported MRCS to distribute food items to four Southern Shan townships of Kalaw, Loilen, Rawk Sawk, and Leikha in August and September 2022, reaching 764 people affected by armed clashes in Kayah State, resulting in a total of 2,038 households (approximately 7,640 people) reached with food items in Southern Shan during the whole reporting period. During the reporting period, MRCS also worked with other partners for food distributions in other townships in Southern Shan to ensure that activities were complementary.

Moreover, in Magway Region, food distributions reached a total of 1,348 households (approximately **5,726** people) in Pauk, Kyauk Htu and Saw townships, with the latest distribution taking place in Kyauk Htu and Saw townships in July 2022. This distribution was completed by NFIs supported by other partners, which included dignity kits, individual hygiene kits, raincoats, hygiene parcels, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, delivery kits, water filters, masks and hand gel.

In light of the challenges mentioned above, the MRCS is no longer planning to carry out vocational skills training with affected populations to increase income sources. In part, this is also because this was further consulted with some of the displaced, who preferred to apply their existing skills, knowledge and experience for their livelihoods rather than learn and start a new trade. They also suggested that it would be helpful if the organization could help connect them with employment opportunities or create jobs for them, with some capital start-up support.



*From 28 June to 3 July 2022, MRCS provided basic food and relief items to 530 displaced households in Pauk and Saw townships, Magway Region. (Photo: MRCS)*



## Multi-purpose Cash

People targeted: **20,000**

People reached: **16,895**

**Objective:** *Households are provided with unconditional multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people supported with multi-purpose cash grant	16,895	20,000
	# of people supported with essential household items	35,706	20,000

**Table 3: Cash distribution – people reached from Chin and Southern Shan during October 2021 – November 2022, with IFRC support**

State/ Region	Townships	HHs	Male	Female	Total	Transfer Value (CHF)
Chin (October 2021) *	Mindat	158	327	399	726	108
Chin (March 2022) *	Mindat	307	636	776	1,412	108
Southern Shan (March 2022) **	Taunggyi, Loilen, Naung Shwe, Lai Hka, Pindaya, Yak Sauk and Kalaw	1,222	2,059	2,763	4,822	13.5
Southern Shan (May 2022) * *	Loilen, Lai Hka, Yak Sauk, and Kalaw	596	910	1,144	2,054	13.5
Southern Shan (August – September 2022) ***	Kalaw, Loilen, Rawk Sawk, and Leikha	220	347	417	764	27
Kayah (November 2022) ****	Demoso and Loikaw	1,618	3,576	3,541	7,117	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,121</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>16,895</b>	

\* 200,000 MMK per HH

\*\* 25,000 MMK per HH

\*\*\* 50,000 MMK per HH

\*\*\*\* 104,000 MMK per HH

During the reporting period, a total of 4,121 households (16,895 people), were supported through unconditional cash grants in Chin, Southern Shan and Kayah States. As reported in Operations Update 3, the amounts distributed have varied due to the changing conditions on the ground.

In August and September 2022, MRCS distributed 50,000 Myanmar Kyats (approximately 27 CHF<sup>15</sup>) of unconditional cash to each of the 220 households (764 people) from the townships of Kalaw, Loilen, Rawk Sawk, and Leikha in Southern Shan State. In total, through these cash distributions, MRCS reached 1,838 households (7,881 people) in Southern Shan and Kayah States during the last six months of the reporting period.

In Loikaw, during MRCS' 4<sup>th</sup> distribution in Kayah State, 104,000 MMK (approximately 56 CHF<sup>16</sup>) of unconditional cash was provided to each of 1,618 households (7,117 people, 3,576 males and 3,541 females) from Demoso and Loikaw townships in the last week of November 2022. During the same distribution activity, MRCS also provided

<sup>15</sup> Noting that different exchange rates were used for converting CHF to MMK due to their fluctuations over time. The exchange rate valued at the date when MRCS received the transfer from IFRC at its accounts is officially taken. 0.00054 CHF/MMK is the average exchange rate for this operation.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

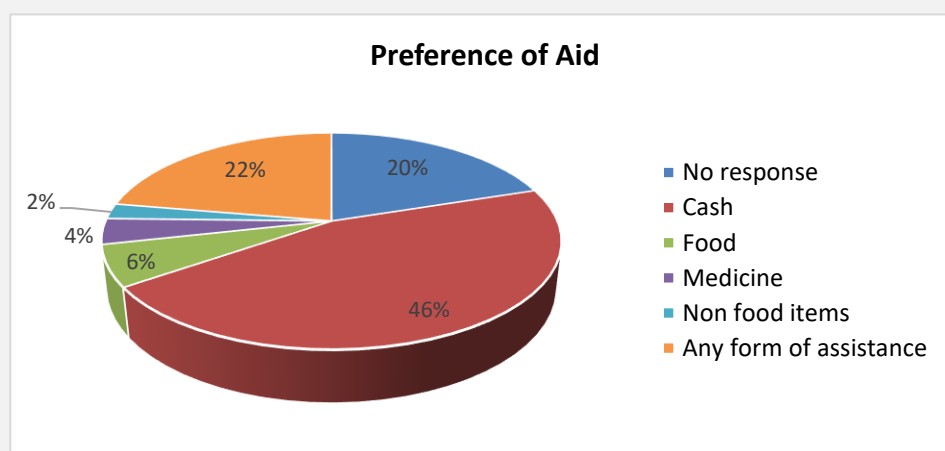


food such as fried noodles and canned chicken, blankets, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene parcels, and face masks (also mentioned below) to 1,619 households of 7,122 people (3,579 males and 3,543 females).

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted in Kayah with the support of a multi-disciplinary team from PMER, CVA, CEA and Emergency Operations of MRCS and IFRC Senior PMER Officer in December 2022, 14 days after the cash distribution in Loikaw in late November 2022. Questionnaires were prepared in advance and set up in Kobo toolbox according to CEA guidelines and approach. In the PDM, 130 people (112 males and 18 females) were interviewed by telephone following a random selection, out of 400 who provided their telephone numbers. A large proportion of the cash recipients did not wish to provide their telephone numbers or were unable to be reached with the telephone numbers provided. Contact with recipients was also hindered by armed clashes on the ground, resulting in some recipients being unable to be contacted. Data collection was done in a quantitative way, with a structured questionnaire in Kobo Toolbox, and data analysis was done with the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

A total of 77 respondents out of 130 (59 per cent) were the heads of their households. Out of 130, many of the respondents (81 people, 62 per cent) do not own any land or house. The rest of them has land of their own but are not able to use it for agriculture due to the armed clashes and the lack of resources to start their farming. In terms of occupational status, 77 respondents (59 per cent) of 130 are farmers, followed by 40 respondents (31 per cent) as daily workers, and 13 (10 per cent) as others.

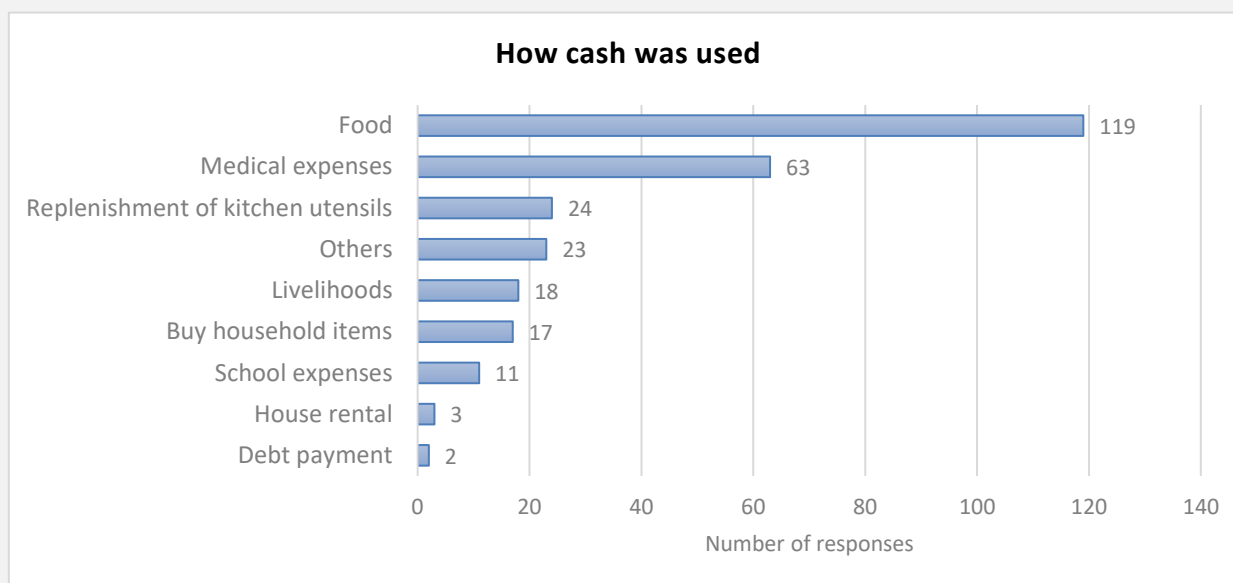
All respondents (130 people, 100 per cent) mentioned in the PDM they are satisfied with MRCS' distribution of cash, food and NFIs that they had received in November 2022. Further, 104 respondents out of 130 (80 per cent) would like to have regular support from MRCS as they continue to have difficulties and struggle for their survival as they have been without income for more than a year.



**Figure 3:** Preference of Aid by PDM respondents

As shown in **Figure 3**, of the 130 PDM respondents, 46 per cent mentioned they prefer cash support, followed by 22 per cent that indicated any form of aid, and 20 per cent did not provide a response (as the question itself was optional). Food, medicine, and NFIs were also mentioned as specific preferences.

The PDM highlighted how cash was used for multiple purposes. Respondents mentioned in multiple choices where their cash received was used. As shown in **Figure 4**, their use of cash is the highest on food with 119 responses, secondly followed by medical expenses with 63 responses, thirdly by kitchen utensils with 24 responses and the rest – including others (23 responses), livelihoods (18 responses), buying household items (17 responses), school expenses (11), house rental (3), and debt payment (2 responses). The medical expenses indicated by the respondents were for medicines, medical treatment, or transport to a clinic or hospital.



**Figure 4:** Cash Distribution in Loikaw (Kayah State): How cash was used?

In terms of essential household items, 8,609 households (35,706 people) from Southern Shan, Chin, Kayin and Kayah States and Sagaing and Magway regions were provided with NFIs, such as blankets, mosquito nets, warm clothes, tarpaulins and water filters. Moreover, 8,754 dignity kits, 1,635 family kits, 30 shelter toolkits, 1,465 tarpaulins and 2,086 winter clothes were also distributed to vulnerable households in these locations. At the cash distribution in Loikaw in November 2022, MRCs also provided NFIs such as blankets, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene parcels and face masks to 1,619 households of 7,122 people (3,579 males and 3,543 females).

**Table 4: NFIs distribution - number of items from 10 different States and Regions through IFRC appeal during February 2021 – November 2022**

No.	Relief Items	Designated Regions	Number of items distributed
1	Small First Aid Kit	Bago, Tanintharyi, Mon, Kachin and Ayeyarwady	1,355
2	Blanket	Chin, Southern Shan, Magway, Kayah, and Kayin	9,421
3	Mosquito Net	Magway, Southern Shan, Kayah and Kayin	8,223
4	Dignity Kit	Chin, Southern Shan, Kayah, Magway and Kayin	8,754
5	Individual Hygiene Kit	Chin, Southern Shan, Magway and Kayah	1,835
6	Men Hygiene Kit	Chin	30
7	Hygiene Parcel	Southern Shan, Kayah and Kayin	4,630
8	Personal Sanitary Package	Southern Shan	2,000
9	Family Kit	Southern Shan, Kayah, and Magway	1,635
10	Shelter tool kit	Southern Shan	30
11	Mat	Chin and Southern Shan	2,577
12	Tarpaulin	Southern Shan, Chin and Kayin	1,465
13	Water Filter	Magway and Chin	532
14	Raincoat	Southern Shan, Kayah and Chin	4,351
15	Warm Clothes (Winter Clothes)	Chin and Kayah	2,086
<b>Total</b>			<b>48,924</b>

These NFIs were distributed to 8,127 households (approximately 33,716 people) from Magway, Chin, Southern Shan, Kayin and Kayah, as detailed in the following table:

**Table 5: NFIs distribution - people reached through IFRC appeal  
February 2021 – November 2022**

No.	State/ Region	Date	HHs	People
1	Chin	August-September 2021	64	244
2	Chin	October 2021	200	925
3	Magway	December 2021	320	1,429
4	Southern Shan	February 2022	4,173	15,621
5	Kayah	February 2022	156	566
6	Chin	March 2022	307	2,131
7	Kayah	April 2022	297	1,076
8	Chin	May – June 2022	405	1,863
9	Kayin	September 2022	300	1,328
10	Kayah	October 2022	286	1,411
11	Kayah	November 2022	1,619	7,122
<b>Total</b>			<b>8,127</b>	<b>33,716</b>

As reported in Operations Update 3, the 1,355 small first aid kits were distributed to 33 MRCS branches in the regions of Ayeyarwady (six branches), Bago (seven branches) and Tanintharyi (seven branches) and the states of Mon (ten branches) and Kachin (three branches), to support their community first aid activities.

In addition to the distribution of NFIs to 300 households using IFRC funds in Kayin in September 2022, rice from MRCS, canned food from Singapore Red Cross Society, sandals and raincoats from local donors have been distributed as well. In addition to the distribution of NFIs to 1,619 households using IFRC funds in Kayah in November 2022, food (rice, oil, salt, pea) and sleeping mats from ICRC, canned food from Singapore Red Cross Society and dried noodles from Thailand Red Cross have been provided at the same time as well.




*From 25 to 29 November 2022 (5 days) MRCS distributed cash assistance and other assistance to over 1,600 households in Loikaw, Kayah, Myanmar (Photo: IFRC)*



*From 25 to 29 November 2022 (5 days) MRCS distributed cash assistance, food and non-food items such as blankets, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene parcels and masks, to over 1,600 households in Loikaw, Kayah, Myanmar (Photo: MRCS)*



MRCS staff and volunteers providing food and relief items to 1,863 people who were displaced in Mindat, Chin State, June 2022. (Photo: MRCS)

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)		People targeted: <b>41,000</b>
			People reached: <b>49,965</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Health risks of targeted communities are reduced, and communities' health and wellbeing are improved.		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of people reached with emergency First Aid services	9,034	41,000
	# of people transported and referred to clinical support by ambulance services	11,361	41,000
	# of people reached with clinical health care through mobile health clinic deployment	12,441	41,000
	# of people trained by NS in first aid emergency services	1,752	1,120
	# of people reached by psychosocial support	15,310	7,000
	# of NS Staff and volunteer trained in MHPSS	67	100
	# of ambulances procured	6	N/A

#### First Aid, Ambulance and Mobile Clinic Services

From March 2021 to November 2022, 20,395 people were reached through emergency ambulance and first aid services. Out of which, 11,361 out of 18,300 people received emergency ambulance services from MRCS through 174 ambulances. In addition to the transportation to the hospital or clinic, some people were referred for clinical



support as needed. Through five deployments of mobile health clinics, with the latest being in June 2022, MRCS has provided basic health care to 12,441 people in Mindat, Chin State, as well as antenatal services, clean delivery kits for safe delivery, and also postnatal services including the delivery of infant kits, and birth spacing as part of reproductive health with the support from other partners. The MRCS mobile health clinic team that was mobilized from Rakhine state consists of eleven members: two doctors, three nurses, four volunteers and two drivers.

As reported in Operations Update 3, the mobile clinic activity responded to the demands of the community and was considered one of the most helpful achievements for the community in a time of urgent need. The mobile clinics provided medical services in Chin and Southern Shan States and Magway Region. The most common diseases identified were hypertension, skin infection, gastritis, diabetes, and pneumonia.

In early 2022, MRCS launched two local procurement processes to purchase six ambulances, neither of which could successfully be concluded due to the lack of suitable offers. Following a review of options and the importance of promptly procuring the vehicles, MRCS and IFRC proceeded to procure these ambulances through the IFRC Fleet Hub in Dubai. In August 2022, MRCS received six ambulances in Yangon. During the reporting period, MRCS has yet to receive the vehicle titles and tax-free documentation of the six ambulances from the Government Department of Inland Road and Transport Administration based in Nay Pyi Taw.

The six ambulances would be handed over to the Supervisory Committee (regional and state branches) of the MRCS in Chin, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan States, and Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw and Sagaing Regions, all of which have high needs in the country with many people in need of ambulance services at the moment. The running cost and minor maintenance costs of the ambulances would be covered by MRCS funds and local donations, while the major maintenance costs would be shared by the implementing projects with supported by partners. Further discussions on the long-term sustainability of the MRCS ambulances are planned to include the potential for self-sustaining services or income-generation models.



*From 25 to 29 November 2022 (5 days) MRCS supported a mobile clinic in the distribution of cash assistance, food and non-food items such as blankets, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene parcels and masks, to over 1,600 households in Loikaw, Kayah, Myanmar (Photo: IFRC)*

**Table 6: Breakdown of people reached through MRCS health services as of 30 November 2022**

No.	Health Services	People Reached		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Emergency ambulance services	5,662	5,699	11,361
2	First Aid Services	5,426	3,608	9,034
3	Basic health care (mobile clinic in Mindat)	4,089	8,352	12,441
4	Psychosocial support (PSS)	8,432	6,878	15,310
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,609</b>	<b>24,537</b>	<b>48,146</b>

**Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)**

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities have been conducted by first responders trained by the MRCS First Aid and Safety Services (FASS) Department as well as the Restoring Family Links (RFL) focal person and RFL Ambassadors, the RCVs who have been assigned as representatives by MRCS through the dissemination sessions on RFL and MRCS at the community level and IDPs camps.

In October 2022, an MHPSS training was given to 25 staff members (11 males and 14 females) from different MRCS departments including operations in Nay Pyi Taw with support from IFRC Appeal. This training was for response to communities but also to support the MRCS staff as part of their duty of care.

Since June 2022, 3,193 people were reached across all states and regions with MHPSS support. Three joint PGI-PSS trainings were provided to MRCS staff and volunteers. Other first responders have received PGI and PSS trainings through other partners and projects through the FASS department. . In Kayah and Southern Shan State, during distributions of NFIs and visits to IDPs in the areas, MRCS staff and RCVs also provided psychosocial support to the communities as much as they could to check and ensure their wellbeing.

**Table 7: First aid and MHPSS trainings conducted in different State and Regions from July 2021 to November 2022**

No.	Training title	Times	Places	Male	Female	Total
1	Basic First Aid for Emergency for RCVs	50	Yangon, Mandalay, Magway, Tanintharyi, Ayeyarwady, Nay Pyi Taw and Bago	738	819	1,557
2	Emergency Medical Responder-Ambulance Training for RCVs	5	Yangon, Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Nay Pyi Taw, Bago, Mon and Tanintharyi	120	15	135
3	First Aid Instructor Training for RCVs	2	Mandalay and Magway	30	30	60
4	Emergency Medical Service – For first responders providing services	3	Yangon, Mandalay, Ayeyarwaddy, Nay Pyi Taw and Bago	72	72	144
5	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Training for Staff and RCVs	4	Online (Head Office in Yangon), Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw	32	35	67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>992</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,963</b>

In addition to the trainings reported in Operations Update 3, from June to November 2022, Emergency Medical Responder Ambulance Training was conducted with 63 RCVs in Mawlamyine (Mon State) and Dawei (Tanintharyi Region).



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: **15,000**

People reached: **24,354**

### Objective:

*To reduce risk of water-borne disease and improve dignity through provision of WASH assistance to communities, especially, those in displacement sites, through community and organisational interventions.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

*# of people reached with emergency hygiene parcels, individual hygiene kits, men hygiene kits, personal sanitary package, and hygiene promotion*

24,354

15,000

*# of people reached with provision of emergency latrines and/or improvement of existing latrines*

Deprioritized

-

*# of household provided with water tanks and household water filters*

532

532

As reported previously, in March 2022, household water filters (Life Straw) were distributed to each of 532 households (2,394 people) in IDP camps in Chin State and Magway Region. The emergency hygiene kits, hygiene parcels, dignity kits and family kits were distributed in the period of February 2021 to November 2022, in Kayah, Southern Shan, and Kayin states and Magway Region, as outlined in Table 6 and Table 7 earlier, including 24,354 people who received WASH-related assistance.

This result is not separately included in the overall achievements, since it is already recorded under the distribution of NFIs.

The emergency response shifted priorities away from the construction of emergency latrines in order to focus on immediate assistance to populations that were still in movement, partly also as some latrines had already been constructed by other actors or had been made available at some displacement sites



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

### Objective:

*Targeted communities, including members in all their diversity and in particular those most vulnerable, are supported with information and services enhancing dignity, access, participation and protection.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

*# of people provided with dignity kit*

8,754

3,000

During the reporting period, 8,754 dignity kits were distributed to women in the IDP camps in Magway Region and Southern Shan, and Chin, Kayah and Kayin states from July 2021 to November 2022, as part of the consideration

for their hygiene and dignity. The dignity kit consists of 11 items such as underwear, sanitary napkins, t-shirt, female longyi, bra, nail clipper, sandal, comb, shampoo, laundry soap, and a bag.

Additionally, warm clothes for children and adults have been provided to 2,086 people with IFRC support in the IDP camps in Mindat of Chin State in August and October 2021, and in Kayah State in October 2022.

Three combined PGI-PSS trainings were conducted to-date with a total of 120 volunteers with the technical support from MRCS First Aid and Safety Services (FASS) Department. See section above on MHPSS for additional details.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

**Objective:** *Targeted communities are consulted and are able to share their views about assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of trainings conducted on community engagement and accountability	2	2
	# of volunteers trained for CEA	85	80
	# material produced for CEA activities (translation for CEA guideline)	1	1

As reported in Operations Update 3, volunteers and staff at the branch level have become sensitized to the importance of CEA in working with communities and are supporting the establishment of feedback mechanisms at the community level including ways to provide face-to-face feedback.

During the reporting period, MRCS CEA Coordinator provided one CEA training for the MRCS Headquarter staff of the Rakhine Operations, seven CEA online trainings for the volunteers from 15 states and regions and one time CEA briefing for leaderships and senior management team with the support of IFRC regional CEA coordinator. In these CEA trainings, volunteers from Chin and Kayah could not join the training because of the limitation of internet access.

The MRCS CEA Coordinator supported by this emergency appeal is the only CEA staff providing technical support including mainstreaming across different responses such as cash assistance and WASH, with support from the IFRC Regional CEA Coordinator. The role also provided the CEA self-assessment workshop and report carried out at the organizational level in May 2022. Furthermore, the CEA Coordinator provided CEA training for the volunteers mentioned above.

In November 2022, IFRC and SRC supported MRCS CEA and IFRC PMER to attend the global IFRC CEA surge training in the Philippines. This training focused on the process of CEA deployment and technical core components of CEA in surge; a sharing session for all MRCS and IFRC operation related staff is planned for February 2023.

In the complex emergency response, a feedback mechanism was developed for cash assistance in Kayah, which included a hotline that was active during the days of the distribution, banners with information on who to contact about the cash assistance, and CEA related questions included in the PDM. In the future, MRCS would like to develop a comprehensive feedback mechanism that could be used across the different projects, programmes, and



operations instead of developing separate ones specific to activities. It is also planned to develop standard templates for CEA related questions that could be uploaded in Kobo and collect responses from communities in the field.

From the joint monitoring trip to southern Shan and Sagaing region, the people from different camps prioritized face-to-face feedback channel as a trusted channel to discuss and share feedback. As a follow-up, the MRCS CEA coordinator and IFRC PMER staff are planning another field visit in March 2023 for the face-to-face discussion with community members, volunteers and other key stakeholders from the operations.

In the PDM carried out in Kayah in December 2022, CEA coordinator supported on reviewing the questionnaires and updated the CEA related question together with the support of Cash transfer programme staff and IFRC PMER. From the PDM in Kayah, 114 respondents (88 per cent) were familiar with the name of MRCS and only 15 persons did not know the organization. In addition, 109 respondents do not know the contact number of MRCS for their feedback as they did not notice the contact telephone numbers hung on the walls of the distribution place (monastery) in Loikaw, despite the explanation of MRCS' volunteers about the feedback mechanism.

In the future, MRCS will need to encourage the community to better engage with the feedback mechanism using bigger banners with clearer visibility, handing out a flyer with the necessary information about MRCS and the program and the contact numbers, and announcing and informing the contact number in the dissemination session.

Some respondents suggested that the amount of distribution should be calculated based on the number of family members in a household. According to the result of the PDM, 75 (58 per cent) respondents have 5-8 family members while 34 (21 per cent) have 2-4, and 21 (16 per cent) have more than 9 family members.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>To develop the organisational and operational capacity of MRCS and ensure that necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures are established and sustained.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of active RCVs (targeted for response) with sufficient insurance coverage	100%	100%
	% of active RCVs (targeted for response) equipped with sufficient protective items and equipment	100%	100%
	% of targeted pre-positioned items in priority location	Deprioritized - priorities have changed	-
	# of RCVs staff trained in core DM areas	58	440
	Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented	Yes	Yes

# of staff / RCVs skilled in core communication area	460	400
# of activities/ forum reached with messaging on MRCS role and mandate to key stakeholders	5	5
# of key messages/statements to profile/safeguard MRCS response	24	As required
# of staff/RCVs skilled in IM and data management	55	60
# of PMER workshop conducted	2	1
# of PMER training conducted	2	As required
# of warehouses renovated	1	As required
# of activity reports produced that inform IFRC and NS reflection and practice from this response	2	1
# of Organizational Development Training for Branch leaders	2	60

### Capacity building of MRCS personnel

A total of 80 trainings and 7 workshops have been conducted for the development of the organisational and operational capacity of MRCS. Accordingly, 2,800 staff and RCVs (1,539 males and 1,261 females) were trained and improved their skills and knowledge through different training courses including: Mental Health Psychosocial Support, Leadership, Volunteer Mobilization, Core Disaster Management, PMER, Information Management and Communications. Dissemination sessions were conducted for the newly recruited volunteers.

Since May 2022, one additional PMER workshop on Standard Indicator for Strategic Plan was conducted in October 2022 with the participants of 39 staff (18 males and 21 females). Another Data and Information Management training was conducted with the participants of 25 (11 males and 14 females) in Hpa-ann in Kayin State in November 2022. In addition to training, this appeal is providing protective equipment for MRCS staff and volunteers, such as helmets.

In terms of communications products, IFRC continues to work closely with the MRCS communications team to support MRCS' public profile and stakeholder relations to ensure respect and understanding of MRCS role. This includes ongoing dissemination of key messages to internal and external stakeholders, including the IFRC network members, as well as producing a number of communications products such as Exposure photo stories, and audio/visual materials, promote the visibility and positioning of MRCS through IFRC and MRCS social media channels, such as [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#).



MHPSS training conducted in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 3 October 2022  
(Photo: MRCS)

Furthermore, 15 key messages and 9 stories in total were developed since the beginning of the operation of which 3 key messages and the following 3 exposure photo stories were produced from June to November 2022:

- [Bringing healthcare to displaced families](#), published in June 2022
- [Myanmar volunteers tell their stories](#), published in August 2022
- [No mountain too high](#), published in October 2022

**Table 8: Trainings and workshops conducted in different States and Regions  
(February 2021 – November 2022)**

No.	Training	Qty	No. of participant				Total
			Staff	Volunteer (RCVs)	Male	Female	
1	Basic Disaster Management for RCVs	1		38	25	13	38
2	Basic First Aid for Emergency for RCVs	50		1,557	738	819	1,557
3	First Aid Instructor Training for RCVs	2		60	36	24	60
4	Emergency Medical Responder-Ambulance Training for RCVs	5		135	120	15	135
5	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) training	2		87	51	36	87
6	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	2		85	51	34	85
7	Communication Training - online	9		180	137	43	180
8	Information Management Training - online	1		30	15	15	30
9	Organizational Development Training for branch leaders	2		60	40	20	60
10	Mental Health Psychosocial Support	4	47	20	32	35	67
11	Data Management & Excel Training	1	25		11	14	25
12	Capacity Building Training for RCVs	1	20		18	2	20
13	Lesson learnt workshop (Midterm) – October 2021	1	50	82	75	57	132
14	Planning Workshop – February 2022	1	31		11	20	31
15	Lesson learnt workshop – March 2022	1	65	56	81	40	121
16	PMER & CEA Workshop – March 2022	1		36	21	15	36
17	Volunteers' development workshop for Branch Leaders – March 2022	1		31	20	11	31
18	PMER Standard Indicator for Strategic Plan (2025) – October 2022	1	39		18	21	39
19	Coordination Workshop – October 2022	1	14	52	39	27	66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>2,800</b>

#### Accident insurance for MRCS volunteers:

With support from this appeal, MRCS benefited from the IFRC volunteer accident insurance policy in 2021 and in 2022. During the reporting period, the MRCS submitted four claims for reimbursement for costs incurred by volunteers as a result of accidents while on duty. Those volunteers were from Magway region and Eastern Shan, Kayah, and Rakhine states.

#### Local procurement

Table 9 below lists the items that were procured locally using the funds from the emergency appeal.

Note that the number of procured items here could differ from the number of distributed items in Table 4 earlier (e.g., hygiene parcels, dignity kits). The MRCS utilized their prepositioned stocks in their warehouses in Yangon and respective States and Regions across the country where possible to ensure timely assistance.

**Table 9: Local Procurement by MRCS during February 2021 to November 2022**

No.	Items	Quantity
1	Small First Aid Kits	4,900
2	Scoop Stretcher	220
3	Replenishment of First Aid Kits	75
4	Ambulance Single Light Bar	61
5	Helmet	1,000
6	Raincoat	1,000
7	First Aid Tent	185
8	Splint	700
9	First Aid Post Kit	40
10	Hygiene Parcel	2,900
11	Dignity Kit	2,900
12	Individual Hygiene Kit	2,900
13	Family Kit	2,000
14	Blanket	5,000
15	Shelter Tool kit	1,000
16	Household water filter Life Straw	532
17	Cartoon Poster	65
18	Mosquito Net	3,000
19	Tarpaulin	6,850
20	Advanced First Aid Kit	40
21	Warm clothes (Winter Clothes)	2,800

Finally, this emergency appeal supported the following MRCS staff positions to contribute to the activities under this operation:

1. Operations Manager,
2. Information Management Coordinator,
3. CEA Coordinator,
4. Senior PMER Officer,
5. Senior Logistics Officer,
6. Project Officer,
7. First Aid and Safety Services and PSP Officer,
8. Project Support Officer,
9. HR Officer,
10. Social Media Officer,
11. Cash and Voucher Officer,
12. Cash and Voucher Assistant,
13. WASH Assistant,
14. Project Assistant and
15. Driver.

Funds under this emergency appeal also support MRCS branch and headquarters office, furniture and equipment costs, as well as utilities and internet connection.





## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To strengthen coordination and partnership within the Movement and with relevant external actors to maximise response capabilities, including assistance to prepare the consolidated MRCS Emergency Plan of Action that facilitates coordinated partner support.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response</i>	Yes	Yes

IFRC, ICRC and five participating National Societies (PNS) are present in-country<sup>17</sup>. These five PNSs and additional IFRC members provide support to MRCS' emergency operation, both through bilateral and multilateral modalities, and some have contributed to this emergency appeal. In addition, other participating National Societies in the Asia Region and more widely maintain close linkages to MRCS and continue to work closely with the IFRC network and the ICRC in terms of their remote technical and financial support to MRCS. IFRC continues assisting MRCS to coordinate resources and ensure the complementarity of support from its IFRC network partners in particular.

More broadly, the IFRC and the MRCS are co-facilitating a membership coordination initiative to operationalise the IFRC's Agenda for Renewal or the New Way of Working, which focuses on the IFRC network and coordination with ICRC. This seeks to ensure that the MRCS is at the centre of collective IFRC network actions and seeks to better align and pool resources and capacities in line with MRCS priorities and includes the longer-term planning for the emergency response.

As mentioned in Operations Update 3, MRCS leads in-country monthly Movement Coordination Meetings (MCMs). Additional tripartite coordination mechanisms are in place for leadership, security cell and communications, with MRCS, ICRC and IFRC. In particular, these allow for supporting the review and communication of key incidents and public perceptions and facilitating analysis of risks and trends across key operational interventions as well as in specific regions/states. At the country level, IFRC, ICRC and MRCS participate as observers in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team convened by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator. MRCS and the IFRC are also observers in the UN Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Advisory Board, and regular coordinate with humanitarian partners in key clusters such as the health cluster and Cash working group where MRCS is the co-lead.



## Secretariat Services

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To strengthen Secretariat services for continued support to MRCS.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target

<sup>17</sup> Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross. American Red Cross is transitioning their presence in Myanmar at the time of reporting.

# of surge deployments	5	As required
Compliance achieved with fleet management and logistics processes to IFRC policies	Yes	Yes

As mentioned in the previous Operations Update, IFRC supported MRCS with two remote surge deployments during the reporting period, one focused on cash and voucher assistance (CVA), and another for PMER, generously supported as staff on loan by the Australian Red Cross. IFRC also supported MRCS with local surge deployments. The IFRC Operations Manager, while having overall management responsibility for this emergency appeal, ensured that IFRC works closely with MRCS in light of MRCS' ownership of the operation, placing them at the centre of IFRC actions. The IFRC Operations Manager also supported the MRCS more broadly in the revision of their overall response, their lessons learnt workshops and ongoing coordination and information efforts within the IFRC network. Since the last Operations Update, there has been a change in the post-holder, which has had some impact on the operation as a new manager was on-boarded.

Since June 2022, a Senior Operations Support Officer has been recruited to reinforce IFRC's support to the MRCS for the complex emergency operation. The Senior Officer, based in IFRC Office which is in the same building of MRCS HQ Office in Yangon, has been closely engaged in regular communication with MRCS staff relevant to the complex emergency operations. The Senior Officer has supported MRCS in day-to-day operational works including planning activities, budget allocation and progress monitoring between MRCS and IFRC for the smooth implementation of the complex emergency. During the reporting period, as part of monitoring, needs assessment and CEA activities, the Senior Officer has also conducted field visits to a number of townships in Sagaing Region, Southern Shan and Kayah States, together with MRCS staff assigned to project implementation, PMER and CEA. The role has also provided important support particularly in the transition period between Operations Managers.

The IFRC Senior PMER Officer, also partly funded under this appeal, is working closely with the MRCS complex emergency operations team as well as the MRCS PMER unit, supporting an improved PMER system including a regular reporting system, templates, data collection system and improved monitoring. Based on the monthly reports together with updated data, the operation PMER were supported in updating their internal dashboard and indicator tracking table (ITT) and providing regular monthly reports to the respective management staff.

Finally, the IFRC Senior Communications Officer funded partly under this appeal continues to work closely with the MRCS Communications team, supporting MRCS' public profiling and stakeholder relations to promote respect and understanding of MRCS' role, as well as highlight its operational achievements. This includes ongoing dissemination of key messages to members of the IFRC network and external stakeholders, as well as producing a number of communications products such as Exposure stories, audio/visual materials, visibility and positioning of MRCS and social media profile management. Additional staff working in the IFRC Myanmar delegation, as well as in the Asia-Pacific Regional Office, provide continuous support to MRCS and to the IFRC delegation on logistics, finance, human resources, administration and security management, also ensuring compliance with IFRC processes and procedures.

## D. FUNDING

The current appeal coverage is 58 per cent (excluding in-kind donations). Out of the total income received to date, the expenditure level has reached 79 per cent of available funds (CHF 2,082,542) as of 30 November 2022. An interim financial report is attached at the end of this report. The donor response and funding coverage can be accessed [here](#).

The IFRC and MRCS are regularly reviewing the expenditure of the activities in line with financial and procurement policies and procedures.

## Contact information

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

### In the Myanmar Red Cross Society

- Prof. Dr. Htin Zaw Soe, Secretary General, email: [htinzawsoe@redcross.org.mm](mailto:htinzawsoe@redcross.org.mm)
- Dr. Nyo Nyo Wint, Deputy Secretary General, email: [nyonyowint@redcross.org.mm](mailto:nyonyowint@redcross.org.mm)

### In the IFRC Myanmar Delegation

- Nadia Khoury, Head of Country Delegation, email: [nadia.khoury@ifrc.org](mailto:nadia.khoury@ifrc.org)
- Joseph Oliveros, Operations Manager, email: [joseph.oliveros@ifrc.org](mailto:joseph.oliveros@ifrc.org)

### In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director, email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disasters, Climate and Crises; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- Felipe Delcid, Manager, Emergency Operations Coordination and IM; email: [felipe.delcid@ifrc.org](mailto:felipe.delcid@ifrc.org)
- Ahmad Ali Rezaie, Operations Coordinator; email: [opscoord.southeastasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southeastasia@ifrc.org)
- Olle Kaidro, Logistic Coordinator; email: [olle.kaidro@ifrc.org](mailto:olle.kaidro@ifrc.org)
- Afrhill Rances, Asia Pacific Communications Manager, email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Juliene de Bernard; Strategic Engagement and Partnership in Emergencies – Surge; email: [partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [mursidi.unir@ifrc.org](mailto:mursidi.unir@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)

## 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

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/2-2022/11	Operation	MDRMM016
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15 Feb 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRMM016 - Myanmar - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2021 to 31 Mar 2023; appeal launch date: 10 May 2021

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,603,000
AOF4 - Health	1,045,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	108,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	60,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,291,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	371,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	22,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 15 Feb 2023</b>	<b>2,621,599</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>58.26%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	189,953	223,786	-33,833
AOF4 - Health	1,063,976	1,176,004	-112,028
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	6,039	10,604	-4,566
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	35,036	-35,036
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	625,024	454,378	170,646
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	399,868	142,387	257,481
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,751	36,066	-30,315
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	95,317	4,282	91,036
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,385,929</b>	<b>2,082,542</b>	<b>303,387</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,628,099
Expenditure	-2,082,542
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>545,557</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	545,557

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	181,395	Reimbursed :	181,395	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/2-2022/11	Operation	MDRMM016
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15 Feb 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRMM016 - Myanmar - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2021 to 31 Mar 2023; appeal launch date: 10 May 2021

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
British Red Cross	205,811	118,698			324,509	
European Commission - DG ECHO	143,519				143,519	
Finnish Red Cross	105,904				105,904	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	23,030				23,030	
Japanese Red Cross Society	82,854				82,854	
Norwegian Red Cross	208,579				208,579	
On Line donations	1,025				1,025	
Red Cross of Monaco	21,731				21,731	
Swedish Red Cross	88,556				88,556	
Swiss Red Cross	135,000				135,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	17,886				17,886	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	153,818				153,818	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	214,535				214,535	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Privat	223,560				223,560	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	878,213				878,213	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Repu	5,380				5,380	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>2,509,400</b>	<b>118,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,628,099</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>2,628,099</b>	<b>0</b>