

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Myanmar: Cyclone Giri

DREF operation n° MDRMM003
GLIDE n° TC-2010-000211-MMR
Final Report
18 March 2011

The Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is a source of un-earmarked money created in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the IFRC's disaster response system and increases the ability of national societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 250,000 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 29 October 2010 to support the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) in providing immediate assistance to 3,750 families (18,750 beneficiaries) affected by Cyclone Giri.

On 22 October 2010, the category 4 Cyclone Giri hit western Myanmar's Rakhine State, triggering storms, heavy rains and huge tidal surges in coastal areas. According to official data and assessment reports of various agencies, the disaster affected more than 220,616 households (1,116,199 people), leaving 20,380 houses completely destroyed and 101,923 people homeless.



MRCS volunteers facilitating the distribution of relief items to affected people. (Photo: MRCS)

MRCS immediately responded to the disaster by mobilizing rescue teams and trained volunteers in the field to rescue affected people and provide them with first aid, shelter and other necessary relief assistance. Following this and based on the findings of detailed assessments carried out in the affected areas, the National Society distributed safe drinking water, emergency shelter kits and non-food relief items to affected people and provided them with emergency health and care services, and water and sanitation support.

The DREF allocation enabled MRCS to conduct detailed assessments in affected areas and distribute safe drinking water through emergency water treatment units, emergency shelter kits and non-food items to 3,750 most affected households. The relief assistance alleviated the suffering of affected people to some extent and helped them in settling down temporarily during the emergency and returning to normal lives after the disaster. The affected families have returned to their original locations and resumed livelihood activities. The DREF operation is part of the MRCS's overall emergency response which targets 13,912 families with the support of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other partners.

Close coordination was maintained between MRCS and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, as well as with the authorities at all levels. As a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) Forum, and a convener of the emergency shelter

cluster in natural disasters, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and MRCS closely coordinated with UN agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations, and hosted emergency shelter cluster meetings.

This DREF operation was concluded by the end of January 2011. The DREF fund (i.e. the allocation provided for Cyclone Giri) was replenished by AusAID¹ (via Australian Red Cross), Canadian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross.

IFRC, on behalf of the Myanmar Red Cross Society, would like to thank all donors for their generous support to the DREF.

[<click here for the final financial report, or for contact details>](#)

The situation

Cyclone Giri made landfall in western Myanmar's Rakhine state on 22 October 2010, triggering storms, heavy rains and huge tidal surges in coastal areas, and caused extensive damage in its path towards the Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing regions². The most affected locations were the Kyaukphyu, Minbya, Myebon and Pauktaw townships of Rakhine State, where many roads, bridges, utility and telecommunications facilities and houses were partly or completely destroyed. Thanks to early government warnings and the evacuation of people in coastal areas to safe locations, in collaboration with MRCS, the death toll was relatively low, despite the scale of the cyclone and the severity of damage.

According to the data released by the authorities of Rakhine State and the assessment reports of various agencies, the casualties and damages caused by the cyclone are as follows:

People dead/missing	No. of homeless people	No. of houses completely destroyed	No. of households affected	No. of people affected
45	101,923	20,380	220,616	1,116,199

Food, shelter, water and sanitation, and health were identified as the most urgent needs of the affected people.

Following its contingency plan, MRCS immediately activated its emergency response system on 23 October 2010 by putting an emergency task force in place at the headquarters under the guidance of the head of disaster management division and with the involvement of all heads of relevant departments. The team provided the overall guidance and monitoring of the relief operation and handled all operational issues such as beneficiary selection, coordination, transportation, procurement, volunteer mobilization, warehousing, and office premises. In addition to providing assistance in alerting and evacuating people, MRCS volunteers were engaged in the search-and-rescue of affected people and providing them with first aid. They distributed relief stocks and first aid kits pre-positioned at warehouses in Kyaukphyu, Sittwe and Thandwe townships. A total of 150 Red Cross volunteers were deployed from the Yangon, Bago and Magway regions to support the relief operation in affected areas.

MRCS positioned its senior staff from headquarters at the three coordination centres of the government and the UN, situated in Sittwe, Myebon and Kyaukphyu townships in Rakhine State, to strengthen liaison efforts with local authorities, and national and international parties.

Representatives of IFRC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and French Red Cross attended the meetings of the national society's emergency task force and the four parties maintained regular coordination to aid effective assessments and timely response. The IFRC country office supported MRCS in assessment, data collection, operational planning in various sectors, and volunteer management, among others. The IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur and its Southeast Asia regional office in Bangkok also supported the operation with additional technical support and close contact with the media and donors. French Red Cross provided MRCS with 75 plastic rolls (for shelter purposes) for about 350 households.

¹ Australian Agency for International Development.

² Myanmar consists of state or regional administrative structures.

IFRC is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) Forum, and closely coordinates with UN agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations at a central and local level. At the request of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, the cluster mechanism was activated early in November 2010 to ensure inter-agency coordination in shelter, livelihoods, health; water, sanitation and hygiene; and other sectors. Accordingly, the IFRC country office and MRCS jointly participated in the various cluster meetings.

IFRC led the Emergency Shelter Cluster (ESC) by deploying an emergency shelter cluster coordinator and an information manager, and coordinated sector response at Yangon level, based on information and response received from the ground. The ESC comprised representatives from five local NGOs, 12 international NGOs, five UN agencies and two donors. On 10 January 2011, IFRC handed over the ESC to the UN-Habitat to lead the Early Recovery Shelter Working Group, according to the guidelines of IASC. The cluster coordination mechanism was de-activated by the end of January and clusters have since been incorporated into the regular programmes of respective agencies as well as the existing thematic working groups in the country with support from the cluster lead agencies.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

On 20 October 2010, MRCS headquarters and state/regional branches issued an early warning to its respective township branches. The branches in turn through their respective volunteer brigades and in close cooperation with local authorities, helped alert the communities concerned and were actively involved in the evacuation of people in areas at risk to safer places.

MRCS volunteers also represented a vital part of the society's emergency response, in the aftermath of the cyclone. Together with rescue teams from the fire brigade, they were involved in rescuing affected people and providing first aid and other necessary assistance. They helped clear blocked or damaged roads in order to access the most affected villages and were involved in assessments, as well as caring for people staying in temporary shelters.



MRCS volunteers visiting the most vulnerable families who were unable to go to relief distribution points themselves.
Photo: MRCS

MRCS dispatched three assessment teams comprising trained staff from the relief, health, water and sanitation, and restoring family links (RFL) units to the affected areas during the first week of the cyclone response. They carried out assessments by: using standard MRCS assessment forms, meeting with Red Cross Volunteers (RCV) on-site, the local authorities concerned, affected people, and various UN and other agencies working in Rakhine State.

Based on the findings of the assessments, MRCS developed a comprehensive and detailed plan of action to support the affected people through emergency shelter, health and care, and water and sanitation. While the DREF operation focused mainly on distribution of emergency shelter kits³ and non-food family kits to 3,750 most-affected households, MRCS met the needs of other affected people through shelter, health and water and sanitation assistance, with the support of other donors. *Please see the table below for details on MRCS's Giri operation supported by various partners.*

Three of the four most affected townships (except Myebon) have been part of the MRCS/IFRC community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) programme. Community volunteers trained in risk management and early warning systems played an important role in relaying such warnings to their communities and undertaking the assessments and emergency relief operation.

MRCS was able to undertake swift relief assistance to affected people thanks to the disaster preparedness stocks pre-positioned at its warehouses located in affected areas and other parts of the country. MRCS has three warehouses in Rakhine State, which at the time of the disaster, had non-food item kits for 1,600 households in stock: 1,100 in Sittwe, 300 in Kyaukphyu and 200 in Thandwe townships. Additional non-food item kits for 1,500 households were immediately dispatched to Sittwe and Kyaukphyu from the central

³ Consisting of two tarpaulins, rope and tools

warehouse in Yangon for further distribution. Relief distributions were carried out by Red Cross volunteers (RCV) from the affected townships and were, in turn, reinforced by 150 Red Cross volunteers deployed from the Yangon, Bago and Magway regions.

Myanmar Red Cross Society's Cyclone Giri Operation

Donor	Programme	Outcome	Activity	Target	Unit	Implementation period	Reached by end of Jan 2011
DREF	DM	Target families are provided with NFIs and drinking water	Distribute family kits	3,750	Kits	Oct 2010 – Jan 2011	3,750
			Distribute HH ⁴ shelter kits	3,750	Kits		3,750
	Water and sanitation		Access to safe drinking water through 3 water treatment units	3,750	HHs	Nov - Dec 2010	3,750
ECHO	DM	Affected families' immediate basic needs met through provision of NFIs ⁵	Distribute family kits	10,162	Kits	Oct 2010 – Mar 2011	5,612
			Distribute hygiene parcels	13,912	Parcels		3,601
		Affected families have access to safe emergency shelter	Distribute HH shelter kits	10,162	Kits		2,818
			Distribute community tool kits	2,782	Kits		1,765
AusAID / Australian Red Cross	Water & sanitation	Affected HHs in Myebon and Pauktaw Townships have access to safe drinking water	Distribute emergency treated water	3,500	HHs	Dec 2010 – May 2011	0
			Pond rehabilitation	30	Nos.		11
			Well rehabilitation	30	Nos.		0
			Distribute 20-litre buckets & cups	3,500	HHs		3,500
			Construct new water sources	10	Nos.		2
			Distribute water purification tablets	3,500	HHs		3,500
			Distribute IEC ⁶ materials	3,500	HHs		3,500
		Good hygiene and sanitation is maintained in the affected areas	Distribute pans and pipes for household latrine reconstruction	3,500	HHs		0
			Latrine demonstration	40	Nos.		1
			School latrine construction	60	Nos.		27
Swedish Red Cross	Health	Affected HHs are provided with basic emergency health services, and have better knowledge on health through health and hygiene	Conduct refresher courses on hygiene promotion, communicable disease prevention, and psychosocial support	100	RCVs	Dec 2010 – May 2011	61
			Provide psychosocial	4000	Benefcs:		1,027

⁴ Household kits

⁵ Non-food items

⁶ Information, education and communication

	promotion	support activities				
		Provide emergency health and care services	4,000	Benefs:		1,352
		Deliver first aid service to people in need	4,000	Benefs:		1,027
		Distribute mosquito nets	10,000	Pcs		1,445
		Distribute ORS ⁷ to affected people	200,000	Sachets		17,057
		Distribute 5-litre plastic buckets and cups with handle	10,000	Pcs/each		0
		Treat diarrhoeal cases with the help of diarrhoeal kits	2,000	Kits		0
		Distribute IEC materials	50,000	Sets		6,022
		Distribute laundry & handwash soaps and containers	10,000	Pcs/each		340
	Good personal hygiene and environmental sanitation is maintained in affected areas to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases	Conduct community initiatives				
		a) Clean-up campaigns	2,000	Benefs:		0
		b) Public awareness campaigns	2,000	Benefs:		260

MRCS's experience and capacity gained during the Cyclone Nargis operation from 2008 paid off when responding to the Cyclone Giri in 2010. Its contingency plan (CP) and standard operating procedures (SOP) which were finalized recently have helped to ensure greater effectiveness of the relief operation. The new warehouse manual also added a significant value to managing the disaster preparedness stocks systematically at the field level.

MRCS is planning to organize a *lessons learnt* workshop in March 2011 in order to institutionalize its learning from the Giri operation and revise its contingency plan and SOPs as needed.

Progress towards objectives

Needs assessments

Objective: The immediate needs of affected people are identified to determine a Plan of Action.

Activities planned:

- Engage MRCS branches in affected townships in immediate assessments in the field.
- Dispatch three MRCS assessment teams to affected areas for detailed assessments in various sectors.
- Coordinate with local authorities and various agencies involved in assessments.
- Develop a concrete Plan of Action based on findings of assessment reports.
- Support MRCS in conducting assessments as per the relevant guidelines.
- Assist MRCS in the collection, analysis and compilation of data and operational planning.

⁷ Oral rehydration solutions

Impact:

Immediately following the cyclone, MRCS volunteers in affected townships undertook preliminary assessments and provided initial information on people affected and damages sustained. Three MRCS assessment teams were dispatched on 24 October 2010 to Kyaukphyu, Pauktaw and Minbya townships in Rakhine state to support local assessments and to verify information received. The three teams reached the townships on 26 October (Kyaukphyu), 27 October (Minbya) and 28 October (Pauktaw) respectively. After two days, the assessment team to Kyaukphyu was redirected to Myebon (due to greater needs emerging there) and additional staff from Yangon were sent as replacements to Kyaukphyu.

Below are the summarized needs identified by MRCS assessment teams in close consultation with other humanitarian actors and local governmental authorities on the ground:

IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Sectors	Needs
Evacuation centres	Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, emergency repairs to evacuation places (e.g. tarpaulins for roofing at monasteries), first aid and basic health care, provision of family kits (non-food items).
Non-food items	Cooking utensils, clothing, bedding, mosquito nets, soap, water containers, and hygiene kits.
Water and sanitation	Provision of safe drinking water in villages, repairs to latrines, hygiene promotion, and distribution of water purification tablets.
Health	First aid, disease surveillance, immunization of children, essential medical supplies (oral rehydration salts, eye ointment, diarrhoeal kits), psychosocial support; information, education and communication (IEC) materials.
Shelter	Shelter materials, tools and technical assistance, repair materials for community buildings (e.g. monasteries).
Logistics	Warehouse capacity in all townships, boats for relief distribution.
Human resources	Additional Red Cross volunteers specialized in relief distributions, psychosocial support, community-based health and first aid.

Based on the findings of the assessments, MRCS drew up a comprehensive and detailed Plan of Action with the support of the IFRC country office. MRCS decided to prioritize its support to the most affected households in Kyaukphyu, Minbya, Myebon and Pauktaw townships, and cover their needs in shelter, emergency health and care, and water and sanitation, with the support of various partners.

The IFRC country office assisted MRCS in conducting assessments and in the collection, analysis and compilation of data and operational planning.

Distribution of drinking water and non-food items**Objective:**

Up to 3,750 families (18,750 people) comprising most-affected households⁸, are supplied with safe water and non-food items.

Activities planned:

- Set clear beneficiary selection criteria and define distribution protocols
- Deploy two water and sanitation emergency response teams with emergency water treatment equipment to affected areas and treat and supply safe water
- Procure, transport and distribute non-food items including kitchen sets, blankets, tarpaulins and mosquito nets to 3,750 families
- Engage Red Cross volunteers in first aid, relief assistance, water and sanitation support, and clean-up activities
- Monitor and evaluate water supply and distributions of non-food items
- Develop a plan for follow-up action.

⁸ These comprise displaced families living in evacuation centres or with host families, as well as families who sustained severe loss or damage. Displaced families include those who lost their homes and belongings completely.

Impact:

Beneficiary selection

MRCS followed the beneficiary selection process according to its standard operating procedures (SOPs) and maintained close coordination with local authorities and other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication in this process.

The beneficiary selection process was supported by Red Cross volunteers and community representatives. Due consideration was given to people who were disadvantaged or excluded socially, physically and economically, following IFRC’s standard assessment guidelines and the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#). As a result, beneficiaries selected for DREF operation assistance comprised the most-affected households including displaced families living in evacuation centres or with host families, as well as families who sustained severe loss or damage.



Relief items such as tarpaulins and kitchen sets used by beneficiaries.
Photo: MRCS

Relief distribution

Efforts were made to ensure that the respective sector standards in SPHERE (the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response) were met. MRCS mobilized and distributed its standard non-food family kits and emergency shelter kits which had been pre-positioned at its warehouses situated in affected areas and other parts of the country. The kits at the central warehouse in Yangon and other warehouses nearby were transported by truck and boat to the four affected townships for immediate distribution. The composition of non-food family kits and emergency shelter kits is as below:

Non-food family kit	Emergency shelter kit
Kitchen set, two blankets, mosquito net, clothes for one boy and one girl, hygiene parcel	Two tarpaulins, rope, hammer, community shelter kit (one kit for five families)

DREF funding was used to replenish the main components of the non-food family kits and emergency shelter kits, including tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets. The kits were distributed to 3,750 most-affected families soon after the disaster. The replenishment of other components of these kits such as hygiene parcels, clothes and community shelter kits, were funded by ECHO and the IFRC’s ongoing Cyclone Nargis operation and annual country programme. *Please see the table below for distribution details:*

RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS FOR 3,750 HOUSEHOLDS

Township	Name of Village Tract	No of households
Myebon	Pyaе Chaung	150
	Kukko	367
	Kung Tharyar	519
	Lang Darate	212
	Daing Bon	357
	Nga Shwe Pyin	106

	Hpa Lar Kya	288
	Urban Wards	481
	Subtotal	2480
Pauktaw	Byain Thit	150
	Subtotal	150
Minbya	Auk Nyet Pyaw Chaung	131
	Yan Htaing	527
	Zin Yaw Maw	83
	Subtotal	741
Kyaukphyu	Rakhing Paik Seik	65
	Kalar Paik Seik	150
	Pyin Phyu Maw	74
	Thaung Yin	90
	Subtotal	379
	Grand total	3,750

Supply of safe drinking water

MRCS deployed two water and sanitation emergency response teams with three water treatment units to affected areas at the end of October 2010. MRCS had received these units from IFRC at the conclusion of the relief phase of the Cyclone Nargis operation, where they were deployed as emergency response units (ERUs). MRCS had conducted water and sanitation emergency response training using this equipment in order to increase their capacity to respond to water and sanitation needs in emergencies. One water treatment unit was installed in Kyaukphyu township and the other two units in Myebon township. MRCS distributed 315,000 litres of safe drinking water to 583 families up to the beginning of December 2010. The teams also cleaned 15 wells and five ponds, and constructed one temporary water reservoir in order to meet the water needs of affected communities.



Some of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities which were conducted for the cyclone-affected communities. *Photo: MRCS*

Red Cross volunteers

MRCS volunteers were deployed to assist in various activities including first aid, psychosocial support, community mobilization and public awareness-raising on potential communicable diseases. They distributed a total of 5,460 information, education and communication (IEC) materials to people living in affected areas, as well as 1,000 gloves and 680 cakes of soap. MRCS constructed 18 temporary latrines in relief camps and schools. A Restoring Family Links (RFL) team visited four camps in Myebon township and exchanged necessary information with the local authorities. During the assessments, the RFL team disseminated information on the RFL process to evacuees. In total, 23 'Safe and well' phone calls were made by identified people. For this purpose, MRCS mobilized nine CDMA⁹ telephones, which were purchased during the Cyclone Nargis operation in 2010.

The immediate relief assistance by MRCS was helpful in alleviating the suffering of the affected people - it helped them settle down temporarily during the emergency period and resume their everyday lives after the disaster. Many of the affected families have returned to their homes and resumed livelihood activities. Thanks to its swift response to the disaster, MRCS's image as a leading humanitarian organization has been further strengthened in the affected areas, as well as among national and international humanitarian agencies. Close coordination was maintained among Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, as well as with authorities at all levels and various humanitarian and UN agencies involved in the Cyclone Giri operation.

At present, MRCS is continuing its overall Cyclone Giri operation with the support of AusAID (through Australian Red Cross), Swedish Red Cross and ECHO¹⁰. The operation is expected to be completed by May 2011.

Challenges

During the initial phase of the operation, assessments, rescue and relief operations were hampered in most of the affected areas because of the breakdown in communication systems and transportation networks. Many areas were inaccessible as roads and bridges were destroyed and could only be reached by boat. The lack of access, human resources and communications represented the biggest challenges.

The following measures were undertaken by MRCS with the support of IFRC, in responding to these challenges:

- Transportation of relief items by road and boat was arranged and coordinated not only with local authorities but also with the World Food Programme (WFP), which led the logistics cluster.
- Field offices were provided with CDMA phones to maintain communications with headquarters.

Conclusion

Lessons learned:

The DREF operation was completed by the end of January 2011, in accordance with its objectives i.e.:

- The immediate needs of the cyclone-affected people were identified in time, and
- 3,750 targeted beneficiaries' needs for safe drinking water, emergency shelter and non-food items were met.

While the operation came to a successful conclusion, it generated some valuable lessons for MRCS and IFRC, which can be summarized as follows:

- MRCS needs to continue with its efforts in community-based disaster risk reduction, considering the significant role played by Red Cross volunteers and community volunteers in the response to Cyclone Giri. The volunteers played an important role in relaying early warnings to their communities and undertaking the assessments and emergency relief operation. Volunteers from three of the four most affected townships¹¹ (apart from Myebon), were previously trained through the society's ongoing community-based disaster risk management programme which is conducted with the assistance of IFRC.

⁹ CDMA telephones: restricted access portable phones

¹⁰ The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department.

¹¹ Kyaukphyu, Minbya, Myebon and Pauktaw townships in Rakhine state.

- The society's disaster preparedness stock, especially the composition of its emergency shelter kit needs to be redesigned to include a hammer and rope, to be in line with the standard package recommended by the emergency shelter cluster.
- The experience and capacity gained by MRCS through the ongoing Cyclone Nargis operation (2008-2011) was evident through the society's response to Cyclone Giri. Its contingency plan (a country-wide multi-hazards plan) and standard operating procedures (relating to disaster response) which were finalized in mid-2010, helped the society ensure the effectiveness of its relief operation. The society's Warehouse Manual 2010 (based on the IFRC Warehouse Manual) also added significant value towards the systematic management of disaster preparedness stock at field level. The Cyclone Giri experience has also shown that these documents need some modification.
- The pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock at strategic locations in various parts of the country proved to be very useful in providing immediate assistance to affected people during disaster.
- Close coordination and collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations is a vital component of an effective response to a disaster.

MRCS is planning to organize a workshop in March 2011 in order to institutionalize the lessons learnt from the Giri operation and to revise its contingency plan, standard operating procedures and warehouse manual, as needed.

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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.

IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

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[<final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MDRMM003 - Myanmar - Tropical Cyclone

Appeal Launch Date: 28 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 28 oct 10 to 31 jan 11

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/1
Appeal	MDRMM003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	250,000					250,000
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Other Income						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	<i>250,000</i>					<i>250,000</i>
C6. Other Income	250,000					250,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	250,000					250,000
D. Total Funding = B + C	250,000					250,000
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	250,000					250,000
E. Expenditure	-249,186					-249,186
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	814					814

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)	250,000						250,000	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	112,500	98,630				98,630	13,870	
Clothing & textiles	52,500	41,945				41,945	10,555	
Water & Sanitation		5,869				5,869	-5,869	
Utensils & Tools	24,372	32,410				32,410	-8,038	
Total Supplies	189,372	178,855				178,855	10,518	
Transport & Storage								
Storage		1,155				1,155	-1,155	
Distribution & Monitoring	16,000	2,509				2,509	13,491	
Transport & Vehicle Costs		1,182				1,182	-1,182	
Total Transport & Storage	16,000	4,846				4,846	11,154	
Personnel								
National Staff		741				741	-741	
National Society Staff	8,000	33,414				33,414	-25,414	
Total Personnel	8,000	34,154				34,154	-26,154	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training		42				42	-42	
Total Workshops & Training		42				42	-42	
General Expenditure								
Travel	14,400	3,828				3,828	10,572	
Office Costs	1,670	1,118				1,118	552	
Communications	5,300	2,027				2,027	3,273	
Financial Charges		94				94	-94	
Other General Expenses		9				9	-9	
Total General Expenditure	21,370	7,076				7,076	14,294	
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	15,258	15,209				15,209	50	
Total Programme & Service Support	15,258	15,209				15,209	50	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		9,004				9,004	-9,004	
Total Services		9,004				9,004	-9,004	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	250,000	249,186				249,186	814	
VARIANCE (C - D)		814				814		