Tropical Cyclone Mocha
Reporting period: 25 – 31 May 2023

5 states and regions affected:
Rakhine, Northwest (Chin, Magway & Sagaing), Kachin

429K people targeted for humanitarian health assistance (55% women, 18% children under 18)

HIGHLIGHTS

HEALTH SECTOR

In the 3rd week of Tropical Cyclone Mocha Response, we are seeing some improvement in the health sector where health facilities are being restored with remaining access limitation for the people in need, due to damaged roads, damaged transport means etc.

Rakhine
- Early observations and reports demonstrate large variation in the building condition of health facilities and the health service provision in the 10 most affected townships.
- Observations are informing that eight out of 16 township hospitals have experienced some damage to the building. While electricity and water are available, in nine hospitals out of 16, it is available with the support of generators – with huge demand for fuel.
- The demand is reported to be reduced, and access limited because of the challenges for people in need to physically access the health facilities because of damaged roads, damaged transport means etc.

Northwest (Chin, Magway & Sagaing)
- The situation in Northwest remains unchanged in 3rd week of Cyclone Mocha, where field observations have reported 9 rural health centres been impacted, most completely damaged with impact on health provision.

Kachin
- Field observations are reporting that the damaged infrastructure in Waingmaw and in Mansi townships by cyclone Mocha have been restored by the communities.
Coordination

Health partners remain strongly committed to assisting the people hardest hit by Cyclone Mocha. Mobile and fixed clinics with access are scaling-up the response to most needed, with increased need in the next day for medicines and medical supplies for operation. These include medicines for common illness, such as analgesics and antibiotics and supplies for emergency and trauma care.

A total of 7,803 interventions have been reported by health partners for the period of 25-31 May 2023 via the 4W reporting system. 96% of the health interventions were reported in Rakhine (N=7,490) and 4% in Kachin (N=313). The typical intervention is for a women (74%) aged less than 18 years old (61%), for health education sessions on nutrition provided by community-based volunteers (52%).

Flooding has been shown to cause epidemics of water and vector borne diseases. Outbreaks are associated with inadequate WASH conditions, but also are resulting from displacement and worsening living conditions following flooding. While Acute Watery Diarrhea is reported – there has been no report of severe dehydration and deaths related to diarrhea. EWARS (Early Warning Alert and Response System) is ongoing to verify rumors and detect potential public health threats in Rakhine and Kachin State. Regular coordination with health and non-health partners is ongoing to detecting, investigating and taking the necessary actions. Awareness raising messages to the affected population can be found on MIMU’s cyclone mocha [https://themimu.info/emergencies/storm_mocha_may23](https://themimu.info/emergencies/storm_mocha_may23).

And on a larger scale, better access to hardest-hit areas to extend assistance, resources and early warning and investigation for outbreaks remain a continuous challenge and gaps to partners in the third week of aftermath Cyclone Mocha.

The health cluster is providing strategic and technical support to the recently launched Myanmar Humanitarian funds for the beneficence of the people hardest hit by Cyclone Mocha and also countrywide people most in need in crisis-affected areas. Cash assistance is also required to support replacement of medicine for chronic diseases, transport and referrals.

Contacts

**Health Cluster Coordinator**
Dr Ann Fortin
afortin@who.int
+95 09 4012 7722

**Information Management Officer**
Hedi Ben Mustapha
benhe@who.int

**Communications Officer**
Pyae Thet Chael
pchael@who.int