



Volunteers assisting flood affected communities with essential supplies such as food, water, clothes, blankets, solar lamps and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items in Hopong Town, Southern Shan State. 20 September 2024 (Photo: MRCS)

Appeal No: MDRMM021	To be assisted: By IFRC Secretariat: 25,000 Federation-wide: 35,000	Appeal launched: 18/09/2024
Glide No: TC-2024-000161-MMR	DREF allocated: 950,000 CHF	Disaster categorization: Orange

IFRC funding requirement: 2.5 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 3.5 million CHF

TIMELINE



Families whose homes were destroyed by the flooding carrying relief supplies provided by Red Cross volunteers. Kyine Tone Township, Eastern Shan State. 23 September 2024. (Photo: MRCS)

- 8 September 2024:** Strong winds and heavy rain from Typhoon Yagi trigger severe flooding and landslides across Myanmar, affecting over 60 townships in nine states and regions.
- 12 September:** MRCS activates its national-level EOC and local branches began responding in their areas.
- 13 September:** Over 345,000 people were reported affected by floods across the country, with 113 deaths and 64 reported missing. Thousands of structures are damaged, including, houses, roads, bridges, telecommunications infrastructure and electricity infrastructure.
- 14 September:** State-run newspaper report that the Myanmar State Administration Council made a request for assistance from other countries to cope with the flooding. Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) requests IFRC launch an Emergency Appeal to support its response to floods and landslides.
- 18 September:** IFRC Emergency Appeal for CHF 3.5 million launched, with CHF 950,000 DREF allocation, aiming to reach 35,000 people, representing 7,000 households, in Southern and Eastern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyidaw and Bago that were heavily affected by floods and landslides.

will become more complex as affected populations return to their homes in severely affected areas.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

The floods have had significant adverse effects on both the physical and mental well-being of the affected people.

As mentioned in Point 1 above, disruptions to water systems are limiting access to clean drinking water and increase the risks of waterborne diseases. The risk of disease outbreaks is high due to poor water and sanitation. This adds mental stress to an already difficult situation. Many people are living in overcrowded camps and other locations that lack appropriate sanitation infrastructure. They have limited access to clean water and proper hygiene facilities, which increases the risk of illness.

The widespread damage to roads and infrastructure has hindered the transportation of patients, making access to emergency healthcare increasingly challenging. The disruption of supply chains has also restricted the availability of essential medicines, escalating the risk of preventable health complications and fatalities.

Across the country, especially in conflict-affected areas, the floods have exacerbated particularly dangerous risks, as the movement of unexploded ordnance in flooding and shifts in land mass expose communities to accidental detonation.

The psychological impact of the disaster is thus profound. Thousands of people have been displaced from their homes, with numerous individuals reported missing, contributing to heightened stress and trauma. The long-term

mental health and psychosocial well-being of the affected population are clearly at risk as survivors cope with the loss of loved ones, homes and livelihoods. Support is essential in this context.

3. Risks & Vulnerabilities

Myanmar is still reeling from previous severe humanitarian challenges too. Over 3.4 million people are currently displaced due to ongoing violence, conflict, political instability and natural disasters.⁴ The situation is dire, with more than 18 million people, or approximately one-third of the population, in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.⁵ Many communities already had limited access to essential goods, clean water, healthcare and sanitation facilities. Rising poverty levels are also further complicating the crisis, and Myanmar is already among the countries with the highest vulnerability to climate change impacts.

The recent floods have compounded these existing challenges, worsening the already critical conditions for millions of people. With widespread damage to homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods, the flood has disrupted access to basic services and exacerbated food insecurity.

Myanmar's economy remains fragile as well, with nearly half of the population estimated to be living in poverty at the end of 2023.⁶ This combination of economic instability and frequent climate-related disasters has left many families struggling to meet their basic needs. The flooding's impact on agricultural production and employment opportunities will likely only deepen poverty levels and further weaken people's economic resilience.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The formal roles and responsibilities of MRCS are defined within the national legal framework, the Myanmar Red Cross Law of 2015, where MRCS's auxiliary role to the public authorities for humanitarian activities is defined. It is the largest humanitarian organization in the country with a local presence nationwide through its extensive network of trained and experienced volunteers.

⁴ [Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 16 September 2024](#)

⁵ OCHA - [Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 Addendum \(June 2024\)](#)

⁶ UNDP - [Poverty and the Household Economy of Myanmar: A Disappearing Middle Class](#)

Nationwide, MRCS has a robust network of 1,827 trained Emergency Response Team (ERT) volunteers ready for immediate deployment and over 55,000 members nationwide, including over 6,432 active, registered Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) engaged at the community and township levels, with online volunteer registration still ongoing. With 274 local branches and a coordinated disaster management system through 12 Emergency Operations Centres, MRCS has established 32 warehouses across the country to support preparedness and response activities effectively.

MRCS possesses extensive expertise and a strong operational capacity in the targeted states and regions covered by this Emergency Appeal. Its long-standing presence and involvement in these communities have enabled MRCS to effectively deliver immediate response and relief, including cash assistance, healthcare through mobile clinics and support for primary healthcare services.

Additionally, MRCS has ongoing multi-year programmes and projects in all affected states and regions⁷, enhancing its capacity to respond to the current crisis. In Bago region, MRCS has been responding to previous monsoon floods through the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) MDRMM020](#). This emergency operation will focus on the current flood-affected areas, leveraging MRCS's established presence and capabilities to provide targeted support.

MRCS has over 500 headquarters and field-based staff with technical capacities, including the following:

- the Disaster Management Department, skilled in leading complex emergencies, working alongside the Operations Management Unit (OMU) for disaster response.
- the First Aid & Safety Services Department, supporting branches with first aid skills and equipment.
- the Health Department, providing ongoing health assistance.
- the Logistics and Supply Chain Management Department, with strong procurement, transportation and stock management systems.
- the Finance Department, ensuring financial accountability.
- the Humanitarian Values and Communication Department, to support messaging, focusing on MRCS operations according to the Fundamental Principles of the RCRC Movement.
- the Organizational Development Department, supporting branch development and youth and volunteer development.

As of 25 September 2024, MRCS, through its local branches, has reached over 25,890 people through its response efforts, with 38 branches actively responding across 8 states and regions. It reached 25,890 people with food items. MRCS also provided 12,000 hygiene items, including oral rehydration salts (ORS), soap and Aquatabs, to communities in eastern Shan, Mandalay, Bago and Naypyitaw. Additionally, 2,650 households received blankets and tarpaulins in flood-affected areas in Naypyidaw and eastern Shan. In Bago, specifically Taungoo Township, MRCS distributed food items, hygiene items including menstrual hygiene management (MHM) supplies, mosquito nets and blankets to 1,730 households, benefiting a total of 8,650 people. MRCS handled 15 Restoring Family Links (RFL) cases, with two people successfully connected to their families and 13 matters still pending. They also assisted in reconnecting family members for four deceased individuals, while also conducting awareness sessions on RFL in the camps. MRCS provided first aid and ambulance services, as well as hospital referral services, to 250 people, and reached over 2,000 people with awareness sessions. Through its local branches, MRCS has continued to collaborate with other organizations to support evacuation and search-and-rescue in Mandalay, southern Shan, eastern Shan, Bago and Kayin. They also provided first aid, referral services and ambulance support to those affected, ensuring ongoing relief efforts.

1.2 National capacity and response

Through national capacities, significant response activities have been reported in affected states and regions, including search and rescue, distribution of food and water, immediate relief including cash assistance, and restoration of public infrastructure.

⁷ Please see the [Myanmar Unified Plan 2024](#).

There has also been a notable grassroots response to the floods, with existing community-based organizations (CBOs) and community groupings mobilizing to provide essential assistance such as water, food and shelter to affected populations, as well as supporting clean-up and debris removal. Nonetheless, there is still a need for further assistance in particular for immediate and medium-term response.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 RCRC Movement capacity and response

IFRC works in close coordination with MRCS and Red Cross Red Crescent member societies who support them. The IFRC Country Delegation in Myanmar is supporting MRCS strategically and technically in programmatic and operational coordination and engaging to leverage the strength of the IFRC network, as well as in humanitarian diplomacy.

MRCS is supported in long-term programmes and emergency support by many members of the IFRC network, including the Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Cambodian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society, Singapore Red Cross Society and Vietnamese Red Cross, among others. Several partner national societies have already indicated their interest in supporting MRCS in this response. IFRC network members are also looking to support MRCS's response based on their respective technical expertise, particularly in sectors such as WASH, Health (first aid, primary health care, mental health and psychosocial support), disaster management and Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI), in a manner complementary to the IFRC Emergency Appeal. Some of this support will be provided through partners' technical experts who work closely with MRCS.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

An initial coordination meeting regarding this flood response was held on 16 September, where MRCS convened IFRC Network members and ICRC to share information and align efforts. During this first meeting, MRCS shared its initial response plan and its decision to request additional assistance from partners, including from IFRC, through this Emergency Appeal, while Movement partners outlined their initial interest and possible capacity to provide financial, in-kind and technical support. IFRC network members and ICRC worked together to technically support MRCS in developing its operational strategy following the publication of the emergency appeal on 18 September. A second Movement-wide coordination meeting was held on 23 September at which MRCS presented its overall response plan and sought feedback. This collaborative approach allows MRCS to streamline resources, leverage expertise from its partners and maximize impact.

Based on needs analysis and implementation capacity, ICRC will seek to support MRCS through its expertise on assisting conflict-affected populations who have also been affected by the floods, particularly through Risk Awareness and Safer Behaviour, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and safe access, in coordination with IFRC. IFRC and ICRC will also work closely together to support MRCS on security for volunteers and staff.

MRCS, IFRC and ICRC will continue to coordinate closely at both strategic and operational levels, including through an operational cell, and communication and security technical working groups.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

International humanitarian organizations are actively engaging national and state authorities in Myanmar to facilitate the delivery of emergency aid to affected communities. Efforts are focused on securing access for needs analysis, dispatch of essential humanitarian items and ensuring access to provide humanitarian aid in the hardest-hit areas, in an impartial manner, to affected populations. These advocacy efforts are crucial for enabling a timely and effective response to the disaster.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leads the coordination of the international humanitarian response in Myanmar, working closely with all clusters through established mechanisms at both national and sub-national levels. Joint rapid needs analysis and response efforts are being carried out in collaboration with UN agencies and other partners in the most affected areas, with OCHA working to coordinate the efforts of humanitarian organizations. Ongoing discussions at national and sub-national levels are focused on coordinating the response and addressing priority needs. Multiple response activities have started across all affected areas through sectoral clusters. Through the Food Security clusters, responses such as the provision of emergency food, through food baskets and cash for food assistance, have been implemented in Magway, Kayin, Bago and southern Shan. Protection activities are also addressing mental health and psychosocial support, child protection and the provision of dignity kits across Bago, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay and Naypyitaw. Shelter support and non-food items have reached displaced populations in southern Shan, Kayin and Mon states, with essential household items provided. The WASH Cluster is also enhancing sanitation and hygiene conditions by distributing soap, hygiene kits and water purification supplies to flood-affected communities in Naypyitaw, Southeast, and Northwest of Myanmar.⁸ However, there are significant concerns about insufficient humanitarian funding, supply shortages and challenges related to access and connectivity, which are hindering the ability to meet the urgent needs of the affected populations.⁹

Humanitarian actors are looking to expand their emergency responses to assist affected populations as well¹⁰, and donors are looking to increase their funding allocations to support the response.¹¹ Certain countries have also been responding to the request from the Myanmar SAC for international support.¹² The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) has delivered 5,560 kilograms of emergency relief materials, for example. Transported through the Thailand Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) Warehouse, the shipment includes 11 types of essential items, such as family kits, kitchen utensils, shelter repair materials, family tents, water buckets, tarps, mosquito nets and water purifiers. The ASEAN In-Country Liaison Team has been coordinating with IFRC, OCHA, amongst others.

At the country level, IFRC is a standing invitee in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), while MRCS is a national member of the HCT. MRCS and IFRC are also observers at the United Nations Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Advisory Board and are involved in relevant UN agency coordination, information sharing, planning and analysis through clusters and working groups. The IFRC network supports coordination efforts by MRCS through representation in other relevant clusters and working groups as required, as well. MRCS is co-chair of the National Emergency Response and Preparedness Technical Working Group co-led by OCHA and is actively involved in the Cash Working Group.

3. Gaps in the response

Myanmar is currently experiencing a severe humanitarian crisis, with a significant portion of the population facing heightened vulnerability due to ongoing conflicts, political instability, and climate-related disasters. In the nine affected states and regions of the country, between 31 per cent and 60 per cent of the population are considered vulnerable, while in Naypyidaw, this figure is slightly lower, at 21 to 30 per cent.¹³ An estimated 14 million people in these areas are already struggling with limited access to basic goods, healthcare and rising poverty. The situation is further compounded by the presence of approximately 1.1 million internally displaced people (IDPs) even before the recent floods, which have now worsened the crisis.¹⁴

⁸ OCHA- [Myanmar: Flood Situation Report #2, 20 September 2024 - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

⁹ <https://www.unicef.org/media/162041/file/Myanmar-Floods-Flash-Update-18-September-2024.pdf>

¹⁰ For example: [WFP rallies support for countries devastated by Typhoon Yagi in Asia - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

¹¹ For example, the European Union has allocated 2.2 million Euros in emergency assistance for the response to Typhoon Yagi in Southeast Asia, with 1.2 million Euros dedicated to Myanmar. This funding aims to bolster the humanitarian response in regions previously severely affected by conflict: [EU releases €2.2 million in emergency assistance to help victims of typhoon Yagi in Southeast Asia - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹² For example, the Government of India dispatched 21 tons of relief items, including tents, generator sets, ready-to-eat meals, kitchen sets, solar lamps, medical supplies, mosquito nets and repellents, water purification tablets, disinfectants, and other essential supplies to Yangon. A second consignment of 32 tons, consisting of generators, temporary shelters, hygiene kits, solar lamps, and additional relief materials, was airlifted on 17 September 2024: [Operation Sadbhav: India sends 53 tonnes of emergency flood relief assistance worth US\\$ 1 million to the Union of the Republic of Myanmar](#)

¹³ [MIMU: Climate, Environmental Degradation and Disaster Risk in Myanmar \(2022\)](#)

¹⁴ [UNHCR – Internally Displaced Persons in Myanmar \(as of 9 September 2024\)](#)

In late 2023, the United Nations (UN) estimated that over 18 million people, or one-third of Myanmar's population, would be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2024. Many communities have limited or no access to essential services due to disrupted supply chains and movement restrictions and have reduced coping capacities in the face of climate disasters. The healthcare system, already under strain, is now overwhelmed by a lack of medical supplies and damaged facilities. Overcrowding in IDP camps further exacerbates poor hygiene as well, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and adding to the existing health crisis.

Food insecurity is also escalating, with 13.3 million people classified as being in IPC phase 3 or 4, raising the risk of severe malnutrition if unaddressed. The impacts are widespread, with conditions deteriorating in nearly all states and regions since April 2023.¹⁵

The flooding has thus further intensified Myanmar's economic and social challenges. Rising poverty levels and disrupted livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, have left many people without the means to sustain themselves. Myanmar's high vulnerability to climate change, coupled with the increasing frequency of extreme weather events, poses additional threats to the population's well-being.

In addition to the existing vulnerabilities and the devastating impact of floods and landslides, initial needs analysis by MRCS staff and volunteers indicates an urgent need for immediate assistance on a large scale.

Shelter, basic needs and livelihoods are now critical priorities due to the extensive damage to over 65,000 houses¹⁶, with many completely submerged. Those displaced by the floods are currently staying in temporary evacuation centres or with relatives. Some have returned to their damaged homes and set up temporary shelters, while many in already fragile camp settings are now living in severely compromised conditions. Affected families also need safe water, food, warm clothes and kitchen items to cook meals. To address these needs, MRCS will provide emergency shelter relief items and multi-purpose cash grants to help meet the immediate basic needs of affected families.

Recent reports indicate that approximately 838,228 acres of paddy field have been submerged and damaged, with the flooding occurring at the end of the main rice growing season, when crops may have been still too fragile to withstand the damage. This disaster is thus expected to have long-term effects on food security, agriculture and livestock rearing, jeopardizing food security and livelihoods in the region, leading to a vital need for livelihoods support for most affected families, particularly in rural areas. Families that had relied on agriculture and rearing livestock for subsistence or livelihoods have been heavily impacted and will require additional support in the medium term.

WASH and health services are also urgently needed in the temporary camps and most affected communities. According to MRCS reports, safe drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities are required where displaced people are residing. In the absence of functional latrines, open defecation and uncontrolled waste disposal can lead to further health risks and environmental hazards, highlighting the need for emergency latrine support. Water sources have been heavily impacted and contaminated and will need restoration, necessitating assistance to provide safe clean water until the water sources and networks are fully restored. The floods have significantly heightened the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, especially in light of recent cases of acute watery diarrhoea in Yangon region and Rakhine state¹⁷, as well as the spread of infectious diseases in overcrowded camp settings. There is therefore an urgent need to mitigate the increased risk of disease transmission through hygiene promotion and the distribution of hygiene items, which are lacking. Populations have reported strong stenches from the deceased livestock, and MRCS township branches have requested support for environmental cleaning, waste disposal and sanitation, to mitigate the spread of disease. In addition, MRCS township branches have identified the need for mental health and psychosocial support (PSS) for affected populations, due to the trauma and psychological damage of having been trapped in their homes or stranded due to the floods.

In **protection and prevention**, the crisis affects women, girls, boys, and men of all ages differently, impacting their access to basic needs and livelihoods. It is thus essential to adopt gender- and diversity-sensitive

¹⁵ Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024

¹⁶ ECHO Flash Update: <https://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/echo-flash-items/27807>

¹⁷ Myanmar Acute Watery Diarrhea / Cholera Outbreak - External Situation Report 3rd edition (2024).

approaches to identify and overcome barriers to accessing relief and support. Special attention must be given to the most vulnerable groups to ensure that their specific needs are addressed, such as providing MHM items and child-specific supplies, while maintaining dignity in crowded evacuation centres. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations, along with Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), must be integrated into all interventions.

In conflict-affected areas, the flooding has also increased the risk of unexploded ordnance being displaced, necessitating enhanced community awareness on mine risk and safety, especially for displaced communities who may be unfamiliar with their new surroundings and the associated risks. Many individuals are simply missing as well, and families have been separated due to the displacement caused by the floods. There is therefore an urgent need to establish mechanisms for restoring family links (RFL) and assisting in locating missing loved ones.

In collaboration with IFRC network members, MRCS will continue to collect data and closely monitor the situation. Depending on developments, the Operational Strategy may be revised in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to address additional geographical locations and affected populations.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Access to severely affected areas in some townships, particularly in Kayah State, was already limited prior to flood incidents. The damage to infrastructure caused by the floods and landslides has also hampered physical access to Myawaddy township in Kayin, and in southern and eastern Shan, as well as Mandalay. People's access to assistance is generally hindered by physical, environmental and security constraints, the latter of which varies in a rapidly changing context. MRCS has branches and volunteers in all the affected states and regions, and also requires humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts with different stakeholders to be able to access specific locations and communities.

Administrative processes for humanitarian activities such as travel to certain areas and importing items can be lengthy. On top of that, constant financial changes, including foreign exchange rates, may impact the humanitarian effort. MRCS does advocate to better facilitate processes to enable a swift humanitarian response, and in light of these constraints, and as mentioned above, the Operational Strategy will remain dynamic, with changes to the approach where needed, for example, targeted region may change according to these limitations.

With the support of IFRC, MRCS will advocate to emphasize the humanitarian, impartial and neutral nature of its response. Due to the current Myanmar context, some communities may have varied perceptions of MRCS staff and volunteers, and MRCS is working to shift perceptions with a focus on its humanitarian assistance and by raising awareness of its unique role as a humanitarian auxiliary to the public authorities, with a special role in response to natural hazards. It also strives to ensure that communities and stakeholders are aware of its operational procedures to maintain access to those in need.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

Myanmar ranks fourth worldwide in its exposure to natural hazards and is ranked second in terms of climate risk. This operational strategy takes into account that another major disaster can strike Myanmar at any point and could require a large-scale humanitarian response. With the monsoon season expected to last until the end of September 2024 and then followed by the cyclone season in October 2024, and with the response set to continue into the next monsoon cycle in 2025, there is an increased threat of cyclones, floods, landslides and other extreme weather events affecting the country. This operational strategy incorporates MRCS's disaster preparedness plan and will implement Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate adaptation intervention for at-risk communities, ensuring a comprehensive response.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of MRCS and in consultation with Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically, and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to MRCS in the response to the emergency. This includes MRCS's domestic fundraising asks, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and that of the IFRC secretariat.

IFRC has communicated with its members to ensure effective coordination and information sharing. This is in addition to MRCS-led discussions on the scale of the needs and the collective support required. MRCS and IFRC jointly facilitated a two-day workshop with IFRC network members to brainstorm and align efforts. This collaborative effort resulted in the development of a sole MRCS response plan. This follows a comprehensive approach, integrating support from the IFRC network, as well as external stakeholders, and includes a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to ensure accountability and transparency. This Operational Strategy derives from and is fully aligned with the MRCS response plan.

Due to potential delays in visa approvals for deploying personnel, however, a "remote" surge support is expected to be utilized. In-country technical expertise is already available, meanwhile, through various IFRC network members. A collaborative approach among the IFRC network has also been used in developing the Federation-wide Operational Strategy, building on the technical expertise of the IFRC network, experiences with the Unified Plans in Myanmar, and the Way of Working.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision:

This Federation-wide Emergency Appeal aims to provide immediate and long-term assistance to 7,000 households (35,000 people) in the 8 states and regions in Myanmar that have been affected by the flooding brought about by the remnants of Typhoon Yagi. This 12-month Federation-wide operation will provide immediate relief to those affected through support in Shelter, Health, WASH, and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), as well as medium-term recovery related to livelihoods and DRR. MRCS considers the vulnerabilities of children, women, displaced people, persons with disabilities/illnesses, the elderly and unaccompanied children when selecting people to be reached.

In addition to the response, this operation aims to strengthen the National Society's response and preparedness by supporting the repair and maintenance of damaged branch warehouses and offices, as well as by replenishing stock capacity to respond to immediate humanitarian needs in future disasters. A mobilization table will be launched where this operation is seeking donations for 10,000 households, including items such as solar lamps, 10L collapsible jerry cans, tarpaulins, long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), blankets, shelter toolkits, kitchen sets, and emergency WASH equipment. These supplies will be distributed to 5,000 households, while the remaining 5,000 sets will be stored as pre-positioned stock, as detailed in the mobilization table.

Early recovery activities will focus on community-based DRR and anticipatory action, climate change adaptation, and Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA). Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) will be included in the operation in connection with the longer-term plans of partners' support to MRCS.

To complement the actions specifically focused on preparedness, all other National Society strengthening components included in this operation are aligned with the longer-term National Society Development (NSD) objectives and priorities of MRCS. Branch development, as a prerequisite to decentralization, remains central to

MRCS's institutional development and it is coupled with the strengthening of the organizational systems as well as staff and volunteers' capacities in cross-sector thematic areas, such as Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), Information Management and Technology (IMT), CEA and PGI. An additional focus will be on fostering acceptance and understanding through dedicated training to existing and newly recruited volunteers and on enhancing the capacity of branch leaders, particularly women and youth.

This operational strategy may be revised once further data are obtained.

Transition to longer-term planning through Unified Planning

MRCS has outlined a 24-month flood response plan aimed to support affected communities not only for immediate relief, but also through the recovery phase, which includes disaster risk reduction and mitigation. This IFRC Emergency Appeal, which will be active for 12 months, is designed to feed into and be fully integrated with this broader response strategy. To ensure the sustainability of interventions and a smooth transition after the IFRC Emergency Appeal concludes, the Operational Strategy outlined in this document is closely integrated with the MRCS 24-month Flood Response Plan and the MRCS Unified Plan for 2024-2025. This alignment will help maintain momentum and support long-term recovery efforts. Several ongoing and long-term priorities of MRCS that are linked to this EA are outlined below.

- MRCS has a multi-year preparedness plan for 2023 to 2025, stemming from the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment conducted in August 2022. The preparedness plan prioritizes ongoing actions, which will be strengthened through this operation and in subsequent programmatic actions when the operation ends. These include emergency guidelines for procurement, HR and finances; coordination strategies for the current context; and safety and security management. The preparedness plan also includes cash preparedness that will enable the National Society to adjust based on the evolving context and disseminate the use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) to volunteers and staff, as well as to local authorities.
- The response will aid in the updating of this plan as it comes to an end in 2025. Also ending then will be the MRCS Strategic Plan 2021-2025. Additionally, the National Society organizes annual pre-disaster meetings to collectively identify, along with state/region branches, the readiness actions required for disasters, recently with an approach that recognizes the complexities of the protracted crises.
- The National Society is in the early stages of creating a simplified Early Action Protocol for flooding with the support of German Red Cross. This process will be strengthened by the experience, results and findings of the current Emergency Appeal operation. Furthermore, the transition to a programmatic vision of floods and other weather-related disasters is incorporated into the Unified Plan 2025 for Myanmar under two strategic priorities: climate and environmental crises and evolving disasters and crises.

With the Emergency Appeal operation for Cyclone Mocha in 2023/2024, MRCS reinvigorated its disaster management portfolio to strengthen its Shelter activities. The current operation will enable the National Society to continue to enhance its Shelter capacities, particularly human resources and knowledge, to be able to incorporate it as a component of its response to future crises, as well as better combine this area with crosscutting actions, e.g. CEA and PGI via the PASSA approach.

- National Society Development (NSD) is a key component within the current operation and will be incorporated into the ongoing, multi-year NSD roadmap. This roadmap, developed with MRCS and with support from the IFRC Network, encompasses five major areas, including legal base and humanitarian diplomacy, financial sustainability, people management, service management and branch development.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal operation aims to provide immediate relief and recovery assistance to the most severely affected households in eight affected areas. Federation-wide efforts will target 7,000 of the most vulnerable households, reaching approximately 35,000 people. Of this total, through the IFRC Secretariat funding ask, 5,000 households (about 25,000 people) across six states/regions (Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Bago, Southern Shan, Eastern Shan and Kayah) are targeted to receive assistance. The other three states/regions will be supported through other funding, such as MRCS domestic fundraising and through bilateral support from IFRC network members.

This operation will target the most vulnerable people with broad multi-sectoral needs, whose homes have been destroyed or damaged, who are now internally displaced and who have not yet received significant humanitarian support from other actors. Priority will be given to those with pre-existing vulnerabilities prior to the floods, also considering the vulnerability of women-headed households, single-parent households with children under 5, the needs of the displaced, child-headed households and unaccompanied children, households with widows, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women and people with chronic illnesses.

The scope of the interventions may vary by the geographic area and will be influenced by the extent of damage, evolving needs, access to the areas as well as the commitment and support from other humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, INGOs, the private sector, local organizations and individuals. As the situation evolves and further data is analyzed, the geographic targeting may be adjusted accordingly. The current selection of areas is based on the extent of the flood damage, existing capacities and the MRCS presence, and with negotiated access for MRCS teams.

Targeting of the early recovery assistance of shelter repair and livelihoods will prioritize the most vulnerable households and be complementary to other possible exercises to identify further needs.

2. Considerations for Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Interventions will be guided by a participatory, responsive, inclusive and gender- and disability-sensitive approach, particularly during data collection. MRCS will adhere to its child protection policies to ensure dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS) while following the "do no harm" principle.

CEA will be central to the response, prioritizing the involvement of targeted populations. Needs, suggestions and concerns from targeted communities will be integrated throughout all stages of the project, from planning and implementation to Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), to ensure active participation of the local community. Targeting will be done in consultation with communities to represent diverse groups and enable them to contribute and make decisions. Continuous analysis and engagement will be conducted to prevent the exclusion of vulnerable groups, engaging those facing discrimination or barriers to accessing support through household visits, focus group discussions, and collaboration with other actors.

Building on learning from previous operations, including results from multi-sectoral post-distribution monitoring (PDM), a mechanism will be established for cross-sectoral feedback and complaints using trusted channels agreed upon by community groups. This system will allow all community members to voice their concerns and provide input, as well as provide a mechanism for potential concerns around safeguarding, fraud and corruption and/or any issues that do not comply with humanitarian standards or IFRC and MRCS procedures. Frequently asked questions and data collected will be analyzed promptly and incorporated into decision-making through regular updates. The CEA team will clearly communicate the programme's objectives and processes, and MRCS's mandate, to all stakeholders, including community leaders, men, women, children, people with disabilities and other people in situations of vulnerability.


PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Federation-wide	Funding Ask: TBC Target: 35,000 (7,000 HHs) Male: 16,800 Female: 18,200
		IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: CHF 418,000 Target: 25,000 (5,000 HHs) Male: 12,000 Female: 13,000
Objective:	To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency shelter relief items such as tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets and shelter tool kits to 7,000 HHs. • Provision of solar lamps to 5,000 flood-affected HHs. • Conditional cash vouchers for shelter to 5,000 HHs (in complementarity to provision of emergency shelter). • Training for staff and volunteers in Participatory Approach in Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA). • PASSA in target communities. • Post-distribution monitoring. 		
	Livelihoods	Federation-wide	Funding Ask: TBC Target: 12,500 (2,500 HHs) Male: 6,000 Female: 6,500
		IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: CHF 487,000 Target: 7,500 (1,500 HHs) Male: 3,600 Female: 3,900
Objective:	To support early recovery of livelihoods for the most-affected households through cash grants and cash for work.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Cash-for-Work scheme in 35 communities (villages/wards/camps) for environmental sanitation and construction of communal emergency latrines at evacuation centres. • Conditional Cash Assistance to 2,500 HHs for livelihoods restoration. • Vocational training for 500 people in 8 communities (villages/wards/camps), partnering with agricultural/livestock department and other relevant agencies. • Conduct market monitoring to gauge the functionality and access to goods and services, including price monitoring. • Post distribution monitoring 		
	Multi-purpose Cash	Federation-wide	Funding Ask: TBC Target: 27,500 (5,500 HHs) Male: 13,200 Female: 14,300
		IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: CHF 487,000 Target: 7,500 (1,500 HHs) Male: 3,600 Female: 3,900

	IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: CHF 538,000 Target: 12,500 (2,500 HHs) Male: 6,000 Female: 6,500
Objective:	To address immediate basic needs and contribute to the increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants.	
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct market review to gauge the functionality and access to goods and services, including price monitoring. • Provision of multi-purpose cash grants to 5,500 HHs • CVA and market assessment training to Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs). • PDM 	

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT [MHPSS]/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support [MHPSS]/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	Federation-wide	Funding ask: TBC Target: 25,000 (5,000 HHs) Male: 12,000 Female: 13,000
		IFRC Secretariat	Funding Ask: CHF 96,000 Target: 25,000 (5,000 HHs) Male: 12,000 Female: 13,000
Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through the direct response, preparation and prevention of emerging health risks in flood-affected communities in targeted locations in Myanmar.		
Priority actions:	<p>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and train volunteers and staff on Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) in emergencies, Psychological First Aid (PFA) for children, and survivor-centred approaches. • Setting up private spaces for individual PFA at community level. • Train RCVs and set up a PSS hotline • Raise awareness of MHPSS through psycho-education sessions and development of information-education-communication (IEC) materials. • Setting up child-friendly spaces (CFS) and implement recreational activities for children and their caregivers in CFS. <p>Community Health/Medical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide first aid services to the injured and wounded. • Provide ambulance services for emergency medical transfers. • Mobile health clinic support for Primary Healthcare Services, which include basic treatment, screening for both communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), follow-up for NCDs, referral, counselling education for patients. 		

- Pre-positioning and distribution of epidemic preparedness items and materials (LLINs, ORSs, Abate)
- Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) through community mobilization, information dissemination, and health awareness sessions in different local languages. Utilization of audio-visual materials and multiple trusted channels on health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention.
- Capacity building for RCVs such as in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), e-CBHFA, e-WASH and Public Health in Emergencies (PHIE).



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Federation-wide

Funding ask: **TBC**
 Target: **35,000 (7,000 HHs)**
 Male: **16,800**
 Female: **18,200**

IFRC Secretariat

Funding ask: **CHF 230,000**
 Target: **25,000 (5,000 HHs)**
 Male: **12,000**
 Female: **13,000**

Objective:

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

Priority actions:

- Provision of WASH items to 7,000 HHs
 - a. Jerricans
 - b. Hygiene kits/parcels
- Provide clean water to people in targeted locations through mobile water treatment and/or batch treatment and by setting up static water distribution points and/or water trucking, including distribution of chlorine tablets and water filters as well as the monitoring of water quality.
- Provide communal emergency latrine facilities, especially in temporary displacement sites, alongside solid waste management support.
- Train the targeted population on the use of chlorine tablets and water filters and on safe water storage.
- Rehabilitate water sources through community cash grants. Priority will be given to communal water supply facilities and households that have identified vulnerable persons.
- Provision of Conditional Cash Assistance to support construction of household latrines.
- Capacity building for MRCS staff and volunteers for WASH in emergencies and hygiene promotion in emergencies.
- Conduct hygiene promotion activities for identified hygiene issues among the targeted population with a focus on prevention of waterborne diseases, safe water, proper use of latrines and handwashing.
- Develop, print and distribute IEC materials taking into consideration local culture and practices, while focusing on key hygiene issues.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION [PGI], COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY [CEA], MIGRATION & DISPLACEMENT, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Federation-wide

Funding ask: **TBC**
Target: **35,000 (7,000 HHs)**
Male: **16,800**
Female: **18,200**

IFRC Secretariat

Funding ask: **CHF 7,000**
Target: **25,000 (5,000 HHs)**
Male: **12,000**
Female: **13,000**

Objective:

Ensure that “DAPS for All” is considered in the response through the strengthening of MRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities including PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI-specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.

Priority actions:

- Enhance the knowledge, competencies and capacities of MRCS staff and volunteers in PGI through basic and refresher trainings on the essential principles of PGI in the response, such as: DAPS; collection of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD); and selection of targeted people to be reached.
- Orientation to staff and RCVs on Code of Conduct with emphasis on PSEA and child safeguarding.
- Develop messaging on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and ensure visibility in all assistance, service provision and distribution.
- Adapt response plans based on findings about protection issues arising on the ground, including possible increased prevalence of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), discrimination, marginalization and other protection-related challenges.
- Conduct safeguarding analysis to ensure operation is adhering to IFRC Safeguarding framework.
- Conduct Risk Awareness and Safer Behaviour (RASB) sessions in community and dissemination of messages through radio, social media and other channels.



Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Federation-wide

Funding ask: **TBC**
Target: **35,000 (7,000 HHs)**
Male: **16,800**
Female: **18,200**

IFRC Secretariat

Funding ask: **CHF 19,000**
Target: **25,000 (5,000 HHs)**
Male: **12,000**
Female: **13,000**


Objective:

Ensure the operation integrates (1) meaningful community participation, (2) timely, open, and honest communication and (3) mechanisms to listen to, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context.

Priority actions:

- Set up and activate feedback hotline in each targeted state and region. Develop a standardized and accountable follow-up system for the feedback hotline.


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on location, set-up or update referral pathways for sensitive complaints management, such as SGBV, discrimination and marginalization, and other protection-related issues. Communicate the programme's scope and activities to community members in advance, to encourage community acceptance and participation using multiple formats, languages, and channels. Training on CEA minimum actions in emergencies for MRCS staff and volunteers. Conduct multi-sector PDM with targeted populations and communities.
--	---

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Federation-wide	Funding ask: TBC Target: 25,000 (5,000 HHs) Male: 12,000 Female: 13,000
		IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: CHF 55,000 Target: 5,000 (1,000 HHs) Male: 2,000 Female: 3,000
Objective:	MRCS influences decisions at both the local and national levels to strengthen the resilience of communities and raise awareness about climate change with the support of IFRC.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (EVCA) for DRR, WASH, health, and climate change in vulnerable communities, including schools. Early Warning and Early Action training for communities. Basic disaster management (multiplier) training, including for climate change adaptation, for community and schoolteachers. Simulations in schools and communities. Basic disaster management, EVCA and Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) training for RCVs. Develop branch contingency plans and simulations. 		

	Environmental Sustainability	Federation-wide	Funding ask: TBC Target: 17,500 (3,500 HHs) Male: 8,400 Female: 9,100
		IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: N/A Target: 12,500 (2,500 HHs) Male: 6,000 Female: 6,500
Objective:	Ensuring that any harm done to the local environment as a result of interventions is minimized and mitigated.		
Priority actions:	Green activities are incorporated in different sectors, such as the distribution of solar lamps, adoption of climate resilient design and pre-positioning stocks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRCS will opt for greener procurement where possible and ensure safe disposal of waste from their operations. 		

- Consideration of local and renewable building materials such as bamboo and disposable materials, rather than plastic, and building with the environment and climate resilience in mind. If standard household items can be procured locally, vouchers/cash distribution should be considered as a greener alternative to minimize waste and optimize use of renewable or local materials and markets.
- Increase awareness on greener responses and nature-based solutions, by conducting orientations for MRCS and IFRC members on “Green Response” approaches and considerations.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Federation-wide	Funding ask: CHF 270,000 (TBC)
	IFRC Secretariat	Funding ask: CHF 178,000
Objective:	<p>To strengthen the institutional capacity and preparedness of MRCS from the branch level to National Headquarters (NHQ), including by repairing damaged infrastructure and increasing MRCS capacity on pre-positioning of stocks to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of affected people for future crises. This objective will be achieved by aligning the operation’s actions with the National Society’s longer-term NSD priority of promoting branch development as a prerequisite to decentralization, with a strong focus on strengthening of systems and capacities.</p>	
Priority actions:	<p>Strengthen branch preparedness and response capacities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of damaged infrastructure at MRCS branches, repair/renew/strengthen the fleet (vehicles and water transport), developing a sustainability plan for maintenance. • Pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stocks (household items) to meet the MRCS target for response items through a mobilization table. <p>Safety and Security for MRCS staff and volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the security system of the National Society: deployment of security focal points to accompany implementation; include safety and security briefings for all personnel involved ensuring that SOPs for deployments are followed and “stay safe” training completed. • Cover all staff and volunteers deployed in operations with both accident and health insurance and develop a longer-term mechanism to fulfil, at best, the duty of care of the National Society. • Provision of PSS specific for staff and RCVs. • Provision of protective equipment and visibility items for RCVs. <p>Volunteer Management</p>	

- Build and/or enhance the capacity of MRCS volunteers in the relevant areas of interventions.
- Upgrade and expand a digital registration system for MRCS volunteers to include central registration of capacities, location, status.
- Support volunteers who are members of the affected communities and officially recognize their services.

PMER and Information Management and Technology (IMT)

- Improve Emergency Operation Centres’ (EOCs) databases and data-collection format and systems.
- Enhance MRCS volunteers’ capacity on data collection, including Excel and IM training with identification of PMER/IM focal point at branch level.
- Quarterly monitoring visit by headquarters personnel to target areas.
- Development of response newsletter/factsheets for public dissemination.
- Conduct lessons learned workshops and a final identification of impact and needs to both provide and systematically collect recommendations for future response operations.
- Align and support longer-term MRCS digital transformation, including by repairing damaged IT equipment at branch level and providing for new, contextualized equipment as well as supporting internet costs at branch level.

Resource Mobilization

- Improve branch capacity for resource mobilization in emergencies.
- Systematizing communication systems and products for corporate and individual partners in emergencies.
- Upgrading MRCS digital donation platform.

Communications

- Strengthening communication capacity at the branch level, such as communication training, including Communication in Emergencies, operational communications, and audiovisual.
- Development of photography guidelines and “Social Media Guideline Posters”.
- Setting up alternative communication channels (mobile screening using portable microphones and speakers) to ensure that information reaches the target population, providing branches and HQ with necessary equipment.
- Develop animated clips on DRR, Health, WASH, and First Aid (FA), pocket-sized booklets and flyers for community education.



Coordination and Partnerships

Federation-wide

Funding ask: **N/A**

IFRC Secretariat

Funding ask: **N/A**

Objective:

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

Priority actions:

Membership Coordination

- Support MRCS in leading the overall response by ensuring a coordinated approach with IFRC network members actively engaging in the country and

those supporting remotely or supporting the operation through the Federation-wide appeal.

- Facilitate thematic technical working/advisory groups focused on the operation.
- Set up and implement a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to standardize monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency.

Engagement with external partners

- IFRC continues to represent the Federation’s network in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and other representation meetings and supports MRCS in advocacy efforts at the international, national and local levels for increased humanitarian access and acceptance.
- Support the existing engagement of the MRCS with country-level coordination structures, including inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and clusters/sector working groups to ensure the identification of gaps and facilitate collaboration at the national level.

Movement cooperation

- MRCS continues to lead in convening regular Movement coordination meetings, while MRCS, IFRC and ICRC maintain constant and effective information sharing, coordination and cooperation on respective activities.
- A composite team of MRCS, IFRC and ICRC communications officers will work together to ensure regular communications.



IFRC Secretariat Services

Federation-wide

Funding ask: **N/A**¹⁸

IFRC Secretariat

Funding ask: **CHF 473,000**

Objective:

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

Priority actions:

Human Resources:

All activities will be implemented by utilizing existing staff and Red Cross volunteers, and personnel members from MRCS national headquarters and branches where needed. The Emergency Appeal will cover the costs of MRCS staff who will be hired for this operation and the health and IFRC volunteer insurance of volunteers.

IFRC will support MRCS in providing technical and support service staff as required to ensure accountability and compliance. IFRC will also coordinate any required surge and delegates.

Communications:

¹⁸ This section is on the IFRC Secretariat’s function in supporting the MRCS in this operation.

IFRC will continue to support MRCS to ensure strong positioning of the results of their work, with a communications strategy that includes social media visibility and materials such as key messages and documentation of the response.

Security - IFRC and general support to MRCS:

In coordination with ICRC, IFRC supports MRCS in monitoring the security context through the provision of technical safety and security inputs and also supports MRCS, as needed, during the humanitarian response.

IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. An area-specific security risk review will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged to, complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, e.g. Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition Levels 1-3.

Logistics and supply chain management

IFRC will support MRCS on international procurement as well as launching a mobilization table for international in-kind donations and support to transport of items to the affected areas, for both response and preparedness.

Quality Assurance and Accountability Including Planning Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), Information Management and Risk Management (RM)

Reports will be shared in a timely manner with relevant partners and donors, and disseminated among relevant stakeholders for revisions, approvals and communication, also with donors and partners.

A risk management matrix and registers will be created and updated regularly for the operation.

A comprehensive monitoring system will be created (as mentioned above, Federation-wide) that links CEA, IM and PMER with the use of data collection applications and analysis platforms to provide accurate and timely analyses to inform decision-making.

As this operation will continue beyond the 12 months of the Emergency Appeal timeframe, a final evaluation at the conclusion of the EA period will not be feasible. Instead, a review and lessons learned exercise will be conducted to assess the performance and outcomes of the first 12 months of the operation. This reflection process will aim to identify strengths, challenges and best practices, providing valuable insights to inform the ongoing and future phases of the response. The findings from this review will be utilized to adjust and enhance the operational strategy, ensuring that the intervention remains effective and responsive to the evolving needs of the affected communities.

Finance and Administration

IFRC will extend the necessary support to the operation to ensure accountability and agility, timely fund transfers, the review and validation of budgets, technical assistance to MRCS on expense justification procedures, and the review and validation of operational liquidations.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Challenges to safety and security of IFRC and MRCS staff and volunteers, due to an increase in clashes, fighting and violence, unexploded ordnance.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed implementation of operations • Restrict humanitarian outreach and services to affected populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened MRCS security framework and protocols to ensure appropriate security analysis, monitoring of the safety and security of staff and volunteers and compliance with current security guidelines. • Activity plans to remain dynamic in accordance with any changes in the situation on the ground. • Ensure tripartite (IFRC, MRCS and ICRC) security cell meetings.
Restricted access to people affected by disaster.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed implementation of operations • Perceptions of partiality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With support from the IFRC where relevant, MRCS will continue to conduct advocacy meetings with regional and state authorities as well as with all relevant stakeholders in the field, to explain its humanitarian mission and planned emergency responses to reach affected populations. • Keep donors informed of the challenges and potential operational delays. • Ensure proactive operational communications through MRCS branches to focus on impartial humanitarian action, engage in discrete advocacy to address restrictions. • Feasibility mapping with branches and contingency planning
Polarized environment; insufficient level of acceptance of and/or mistrust of MRCS staff and volunteers in target areas.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of community participation in the operational response • Low level of community acceptance to provide humanitarian assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRCS will continue to conduct its dissemination sessions with a focus on communities, together with humanitarian responses and services in all targeted areas. • Humanitarian diplomacy plan of action to be pursued • Build a cross-sectoral community feedback mechanism to identify and address misinformation and misconceptions.
Lengthy procedures for permits, imports, and financial transactions.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed implementation of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of MRCS emergency procurement SOP and keep agile and flexible financial planning. • MRCS to enhance advocacy with authorities to expedite approvals for

			permits and other administrative process.
Market disruption and rising inflation.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of stock availability • Increase overall operation costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRCS will conduct market monitoring for local procurement to ensure bulk procurement locally does not disrupt domestic market for community use. • Where possible, MRCS will opt to provide cash and voucher assistance to ensure availability of stock locally.
Increased threat of cyclones, floods, landslides and other extreme weather events affecting the country.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRCS staff and volunteers stretched with the emergency response activities • Delayed implementation of operations • Challenges in physical access to affected populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRCS continues to advocate for increased volunteer recruitment and capacity building for existing human resources. • Efforts are focused on strengthening local branches with technically skilled personnel and pre-positioned resources to enhance their local response capabilities. • A pool of technical experts is maintained within the organization, ready to be mobilized to other areas as needed. • Regular monitoring of climate-related hazards with adaptation of activities as needed.

Quality and accountability

This operation will include systematic monitoring, information sharing and reporting with full engagement of finance, PMER, CEA and IMT staff from MRCS and IFRC network to ensure both quality and accountability. This will include regular monitoring of the following key indicators and targeted activities to reach the identified affected individuals.

Data collection will be centralised with the different levels of data validation and will be used to produce Federation-wide products such as operational updates, donor reports, an operations dashboard, and updating on the IFRC GO platform, with clear reporting flows and timeframes. The regular response review and planning will be based on the findings and suggestions from coordination meetings, and discussions with affected communities and other key stakeholders, as well as MRCS leadership, staff and volunteers.

Safeguarding measures include training for staff and volunteers engaged in the response on PGI, CEA, child protection, and PSEA mechanisms - and a safeguarding analysis will be conducted. CEA support will ensure that the response is engaging the priority needs of the community with meaningful community participation, together with timely, two-way communication mechanisms to listen to and take action on the feedback received throughout the response.

The Federation-wide list of indicators defined for the operation are as follows:
(the list may be updated as the operation evolves)

Sector Area	Indicators	Target
Shelter	Number of people provided with basic and safe emergency shelter that adequately enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity.	35,000
	Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in cash along with technical assistance.	5,000
Livelihoods	Number of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance.	2,500
	Number of people reached with skills training in livelihood activities.	500
	Number and of cash-for-work schemes implemented.	35
MPCA	Number of households provided with multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs.	5,500
Health	Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid and psychosocial services.	2,000
	Number of people reached with health promotion	5,000
	Number of people trained in PFA, first aid, ECV and Search & Rescue.	100
	Number of people who received long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distributed in the community.	25,000
WASH	Number of people reached by WASH assistance.	35,000
	Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period.	5,000
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH, hygiene promotion.	100
	Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines.	500
	Number of households benefitting from the rehabilitation of communal water sources.	500
PGI	Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA and child protection issues.	150
	Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages.	1,000
CEA	Percentage of complaints and feedback received, addressed by the operation.	100
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA.	150
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Number of people reached by climate adaptation programming.	2,500
	Number of people trained in Basic Disaster Management and Early Warning and Early Action.	100
National Society Strengthening	Number of volunteers and staff involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations.	300
	National Society has identified learning mechanisms to evaluate the impact of the operation.	Yes
	Number of lessons learned workshops/reviews conducted.	2
Coordination and Partnerships	Movement coordination mechanism is described and active.	Yes
IFRC Secretariat Services	Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation.	1

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Secretariat Funding Requirement	Partner National Society Funding Requirement
CHF 2.5 million	CHF 1.0 million

*For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach

Breakdown of secretariat plan



OPERATING STRATEGY

M021 - Myanmar Red Cross Society - Floods Typhoon Yagi

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	1,831,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	418,000
Livelihoods	487,000
Multi-purpose Cash	538,000
Health	96,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	230,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	55,000
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	670,000
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	473,000
National Society Strengthening	197,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	2,501,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At Myanmar Red Cross Society:

- Dr Nyo Nyo Wint, Deputy Secretary General, email: nyonyowint@redcross.org.mm
- Moe Thida Win, Director of Disaster Management Department, email: moethidawin@redcross.org.mm

At IFRC Myanmar Delegation:

- Nadia Khoury, Head of Delegation, email: nadia.khoury@ifrc.org
- Christie Samosir, Operation Manager, email: christie.samosir@ifrc.org

At IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director, email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director, email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis Unit, email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Felipe Delcid, Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters, email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Farah Nur Wahyuni Zainuddin, Operations Coordinator, email: opscoord.southeastasia@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager, email: Afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

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

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office:** Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairrul Azmi, Senior Officer, Partnership in Emergencies, email: mazafiqah.mkazmi@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit, email: Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)