

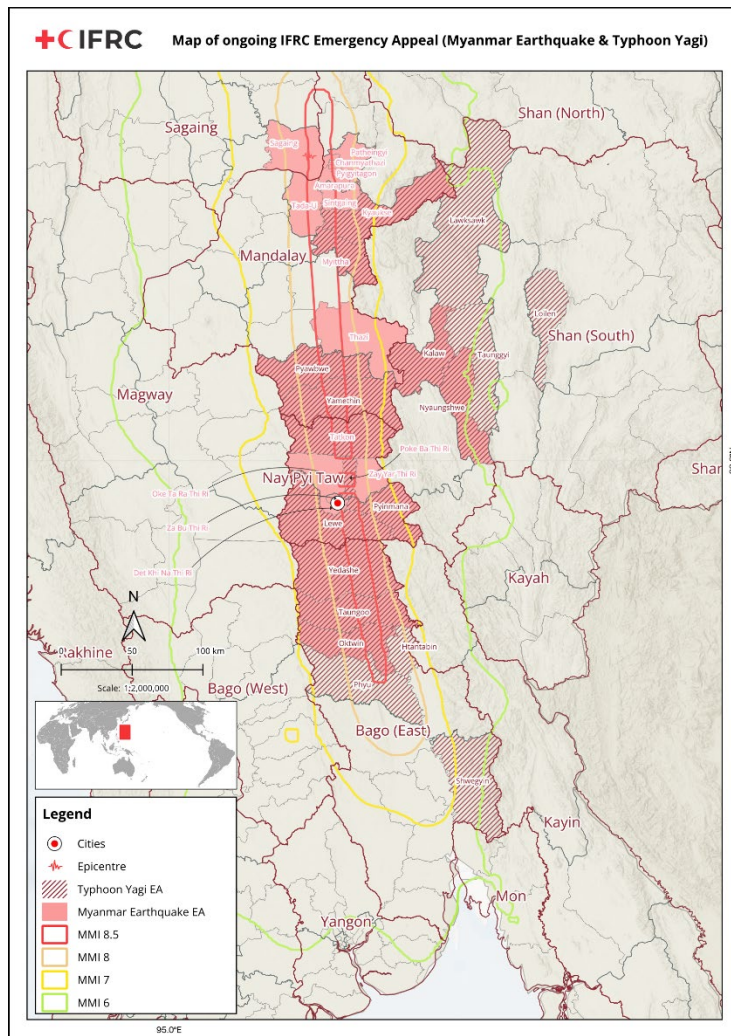
<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRMM021 Emergency appeal launched: 18/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 28/09/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: TC-2024-000161-MMR</p>
<p>Final report issued on: 18/03/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by final report: From 17/09/2024 to 30/09/2025</p>
<p>Number of people targeted (Federation wide): 35,000 people (7,000 households) Number of people targeted (IFRC Secretariat): 25,000 people (5,000 households)</p>	<p>Number of people assisted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation wide: 56,533 people • IFRC Secretariat: 43,190 people
<p>Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 2.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal and CHF 3.5 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 950,000</p>



MRCS supported people affected by Typhoon Yagi with essential items, including blankets, tarpaulins, and hygiene kits, to help them meet their basic needs. Mandalay, March 2025. (Photo: IFRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



Typhoon Yagi made landfall on 8 September 2024, bringing torrential rainfall and strong winds that persisted until 12 September 2024 and triggering one of the most severe flood and landslide emergencies in recent years in Myanmar. The storm affected approximately 1.1 million people across 70 townships in nine states and regions, including Bago, Kayah, Eastern and Southern Shan, Mandalay, Magway, Mon, and Naypyitaw, overwhelming local response capacities and isolating many communities. By 27 September 2024, more than 360 fatalities had been confirmed, with over 100 individuals still missing, while more than 320,000 people were displaced into overcrowded and poorly equipped shelters or informal sites. The disaster caused extensive damage to infrastructure, with over 141,000 structures, including homes, schools, offices, roads, and bridges, damaged or destroyed, and more than 2.3 million hectares of cropland and over 176,000 livestock lost, severely impacting rural livelihoods at the end of the main rice-growing season¹.

In October 2024, additional low-pressure systems over the Bay of Bengal brought recurrent flooding, compounding the damage in Mandalay and the Shan States. Humanitarian relief operations were severely disrupted, and the destruction of local markets, health facilities, and homes further deepened existing vulnerabilities.

On 28 March 2025, before communities had a chance to recover from the flooding, a powerful 7.7-magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, with the epicenter located in Sagaing Region and strong shaking felt across Bago, Mandalay, Magway, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan. The earthquake caused widespread devastation, including in areas still recovering from Typhoon Yagi, leading to the collapse of homes, religious buildings, schools, and health facilities. As of June 2025, official records indicated at least 3,745 deaths and 61 people missing, though actual figures were likely higher due to underreporting from the collapse of religious and community centres that were hosting internally displaced people and public events at the time. Nearly 52,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, alongside hundreds of hospitals and thousands of schools, while approximately 18,200 people sheltered in 103 evacuation centres and more than 265,000 stayed with relatives or in makeshift structures under hazardous and overcrowded conditions. The total estimated economic loss from the earthquake exceeded USD 1.7 billion (CHF 1.3 billion), reflecting extensive damage to homes, roads, farmlands, and public infrastructure. On 29 March 2025, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for the earthquake seeking CHF 100 million to support 100,000 of the most affected people.

¹ [Myanmar: Floods - Jul 2024 | ReliefWeb](#)

The twin disasters of Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake caused severe and overlapping damage to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems, leaving many communities without safe drinking water or functional latrines. Floodwaters contaminated rivers, ponds, and shallow wells, while landslides and debris destroyed or blocked water points, and the earthquake subsequently collapsed already weakened piped networks, storage tanks, and sanitation facilities. As a result, many households resorted to unsafe surface water and open defecation, sharply increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea and cholera, as well as vector-borne diseases like dengue and malaria as stagnant water accumulated around flooded and damaged settlements. Overcrowded shelters and evacuation sites, often with poor drainage, limited bathing facilities, and insufficient hygiene supplies, further heightened these risks and made infection prevention and control extremely difficult, particularly at the onset of the 2025 monsoon season.

Simultaneously, the destruction of farmland, irrigation systems, storage facilities, and rural markets deepened food insecurity and severely disrupted livelihoods. Many farming families who lost standing crops, seeds, tools, and livestock to the floods were further affected by the earthquake. In several affected townships, fields remained uncultivable due to siltation, erosion, or damage to irrigation infrastructure, reducing both immediate harvests and future planting prospects and driving up reliance on markets at a time when staple food and fuel prices were rising. Small traders, daily labourers, and informal workers also lost income as shops, warehouses, and local markets were destroyed or could not operate regularly, forcing households to deplete savings, take on high-interest debt, or sell productive assets to meet basic needs.

The psychological and social impacts of these cascading crises were profound. Thousands of people were displaced multiple times, grieving the loss of loved ones, homes, livelihoods, and community networks, while living for prolonged periods in temporary shelters or with host families under crowded and stressful conditions. Children, older persons, people with disabilities, and those with pre-existing mental health conditions face additional barriers in accessing services and support, including safe spaces, education, and specialized care. Reports from affected areas highlighted elevated levels of distress, anxiety, and depression, and underscored the urgent need for sustained Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), protection services, and community-based support mechanisms to help individuals and communities cope and recover².

Summary of response

MRCS has extensive experience and operational capacity in the regions/states impacted by the floods and landslides. The National Society's multi-year programmes in affected states/regions bolster its disaster and crisis response capabilities. Moreover, MRCS's well-coordinated disaster management system enables the swift deployment of resources and personnel to flood-affected areas. In response, the MRCS activated its national-level Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and coordinated the response efforts of local MRCS branches in the affected area. Their response includes providing emergency relief and hygiene items, multipurpose assistance, mobile clinics, and emergency healthcare services.

On 18 September 2024, the IFRC launched a Federation-wide emergency appeal for CHF 3.5 million, targeting 7,000 households (35,000 people) across eight states/regions. The IFRC Secretariat aims to contribute CHF 2.5 million, focusing on six states/regions, with a CHF 950,000 DREF loan allocation to kick-start the operation, with the remainder of the Federation-wide appeal covered by other Red Cross and Red Crescent national society contributions to MRCS. The geographical focus of the operation under IFRC Secretariat support is in the most affected areas of Bago, Eastern and Southern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, and Naypyidaw, noting that IFRC is already supporting MRCS with a DREF operation covering Ayeyarwady, Kayin, Tanintharyi, Yangon, Mon and Bago for monsoon floods from August 2024 ([MDRMM020](#)).

² [20250923_ACAPS_Myanmar - Beyond the rubble.pdf](#)



Red Cross volunteers conduct rapid needs assessments in affected communities in Tatkon Township, Naypyitaw Region, October 2024. The assessments helped identify priority needs and inform the delivery of timely and appropriate humanitarian assistance. (Photo: IFRC)

Following the devastating 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck Myanmar on 29 March 2025, IFRC launched a separate Emergency Appeal covering Sagaing, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Southern Shan, and Bago. The significant geographic overlap between the flood- and earthquake-affected areas enabled MRCS to adopt a coordinated, multi-hazard response approach. This ensured that affected communities could be reached with multi-sectoral assistance and complementary interventions across both operations, while maximizing the use of limited human and logistical resources.

To guide the response to Typhoon Yagi flooding, MRCS conducted a Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA) in coordination with OCHA and other humanitarian actors, identifying 13 priority townships across eight affected states and regions: Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan. Findings from the joint RNA informed the overall response strategy and the design of multi-sectoral assistance packages. MRCS prioritised immediate lifesaving support and early recovery while also promoting community awareness and resilience-building. Targeting focused on the most severely affected locations, taking into account the scale of impact, population vulnerabilities, and damage to housing, infrastructure, and basic services.

By the end of the operation, MRCS, with support from IFRC and its Network, reached over 56,533 people with multi-sectoral assistance across eight states and regions. This included lifesaving support during evacuations, relief item distributions, support for basic needs provisioning, health services, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. A total of 21,669 people received key relief items, including tarpaulins, blankets, shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, family kits, and clothing. Health interventions reached 29,563 people through mobile health clinics, first aid and ambulance services, mental health and psychosocial support, and the distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets.

WASH assistance reached 24,342 people through a combination of conditional grant support for latrine construction, distribution of essential WASH items, and health and hygiene promotion activities aimed at preventing communicable diseases. In addition, 17,303 people were supported through multipurpose assistance, enabling households to address their most urgent basic needs in a flexible and dignified manner using improved QR Code during distribution.

Through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal specifically, a total of 43,190 people were reached through multi-sectoral interventions. In shelter, 4,796 people received essential household items and benefited from safe shelter awareness activities. Multipurpose assistance supported 17,303 people, while an additional 567 people, equivalent to 130 households, received conditional grants for household latrine construction to improve sanitation and reduce public health risks. Essential WASH items were distributed to 2,528 households, reaching 10,207 people, alongside hygiene promotion activities. In the health sector, 17,205 people were supported through a combination of LLIN distribution, health and hygiene awareness sessions, ambulance services, mental health and psychosocial support, and the establishment of Child Friendly Spaces.

Operational risk assessment

Several operational risks outlined in the [Operational Update 1](#) risks were observed remained persistent during the operation and required continuous mitigation measures by MRCS. Key operational risks and the actions taken to address them are outlined below.

1. Safety & security (including access)

Access to severely affected areas remained a major operational risk throughout the response. Townships such as Kayah, Myawaddy in Kayin State, and parts of Eastern Shan continued to face significant access challenges due to extensive flooding and landslides. These areas already had limited accessibility prior to the disaster, which was further worsened by damaged roads, bridges, and transport routes.

Despite MRCS's strong presence through its branch network and volunteers, access to some communities required ongoing humanitarian diplomacy and coordination with local authorities and community leaders. MRCS mitigated this risk by leveraging local branch presence, adapting movement routes, and sequencing activities based on access feasibility and security conditions.

2. Impact of the 28 March 2025 Myanmar Earthquake

The 28 March 2025 earthquake significantly altered the operational environment. Physical access in several areas already affected by flooding was further disrupted by earthquake-related damage to infrastructure. In response to the urgent lifesaving needs caused by the earthquake, MRCS was required to reprioritize its operational focus.

A substantial proportion of MRCS and IFRC human resources, including technical staff, trained volunteers, and emergency response teams, were redeployed to earthquake-affected areas. Prepositioned stocks and relief items initially allocated for the Typhoon Yagi response were partially reallocated to support the earthquake response. In addition, most supplies that arrived in early April for the Yagi operation were redirected to address immediate earthquake-related needs. This resulted in delays and adjustments to planned activities under the flood response, which were managed through phased implementation and revised targeting.

3. Human Resource Capacity and Recruitment Challenges

Recruitment of qualified and highly technical staff remained a challenge throughout the operation, particularly for specialized sectors such as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), shelter, and multipurpose

assistance. To mitigate this risk, MRCS mobilized trained Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs), including those previously trained in MHPSS at state and regional levels.

MRCS also deployed trained headquarters staff to provide technical support to field teams. Capacity gaps were further addressed through on-the-job training, including Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) and Multipurpose Assistance (MPA). Trained RCVs implemented activities at the community level, while MRCS headquarters staff provided oversight, quality assurance, and technical guidance at state and regional levels.

4. Logistics and Supply Chain Constraints

Disruptions to transport routes, combined with competing operational demands from multiple emergencies, affected the timely movement of relief items. MRCS and IFRC mitigated these risks by adjusting delivery schedules, using alternative transport routes where possible, and coordinating closely with partners to optimize the use of available stocks.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operational strategy for this response was Federation-wide and covered relief, early recovery, and recovery activities. It aimed to meet immediate humanitarian needs while supporting early resilience-building for affected communities across eight states and regions: Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan. In parallel, the strategy emphasized strengthening the response capacity and preparedness of MRCS and communities to manage future shocks better.

While the overall objective and strategic direction remained unchanged, adjustments were made to operational priorities during implementation in response to resource constraints and a rapidly evolving context, particularly the large-scale earthquake response that began in March 2025. As noted in Operational Update No. 3, MRCS introduced targeted changes under the IFRC Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal to ensure feasibility, efficiency, and continued relevance.

Three key strategic adjustments were implemented. **First**, planned livelihood activities were discontinued due to human resource constraints. **Second**, the Multi-Purpose Assistance (MPA) component was expanded to reach additional households. **Third**, the target for latrine construction under the WASH component was reduced, with part of the identified needs expected to be addressed through the Earthquake Emergency Appeal. These adjustments were intended to maximize impact, respond to emerging needs, and ensure effective use of available resources within the remaining implementation timeframe.

1. Livelihoods

Planned livelihood activities were not implemented due to limited human resource capacity. Recruitment of dedicated technical staff was suspended following the March 2025 earthquake, making it difficult to ensure adequate technical oversight, quality, and accountability. Given the concurrent implementation of the earthquake operation, MRCS prioritized available resources toward essential and time-sensitive interventions. As livelihoods programming requires sustained engagement and specialized technical inputs, it was not feasible within the remaining timeframe. The budget allocated for livelihoods was therefore reallocated to the MPA component to achieve immediate and measurable impact.

2. Multi-Purpose Assistance (MPA)

The MPA component was expanded in response to ongoing needs. The target increased from 2,500 to 3,945 households, with each household receiving MMK 800,000 (CHF 195) in two instalments of MMK 400,000 (CHF 97) for over two months. This adjustment was informed by community feedback and assessments indicating continued need for flexible support to meet priority recovery needs. The MPA approach was aligned with the Earthquake Response in terms of transfer value and delivery modality, supporting consistent messaging, reduced complaints, and operational efficiency in overlapping areas. This enabled MRCS to reach additional households affected by both the floods and the earthquake.


3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The target for latrine construction was reduced from 500 to 100 households due to limited technical capacity to manage construction activities alongside other ongoing responses. Part of the identified WASH recovery needs were addressed through the Earthquake Emergency Appeal in overlapping locations. This complementary approach avoided duplication while ensuring critical WASH needs were met within the available timeframe and resources.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The targets and actual figures³ in this update pertain to the Federation-wide data, while IFRC Secretariat support data will be detailed out where possible.

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Federation-Wide Reach	21,669
		Male: 10,476	Female: 11,193
		Secretariat Reach	4,796
		Male: 2,339	Female: 2,457
Objective:	<i>To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of people provided with basic and safe emergency shelter that adequately enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity.</i>	35,000	21,669
	<i>Number of RCVs provided with safe shelter training</i>	50	41

³ The data is still being consolidated from all implementing branches. Persistent and reoccurrence of floods have hindered communication and data collection from the field to HQ.

Number of community members provided with safe shelter training

160

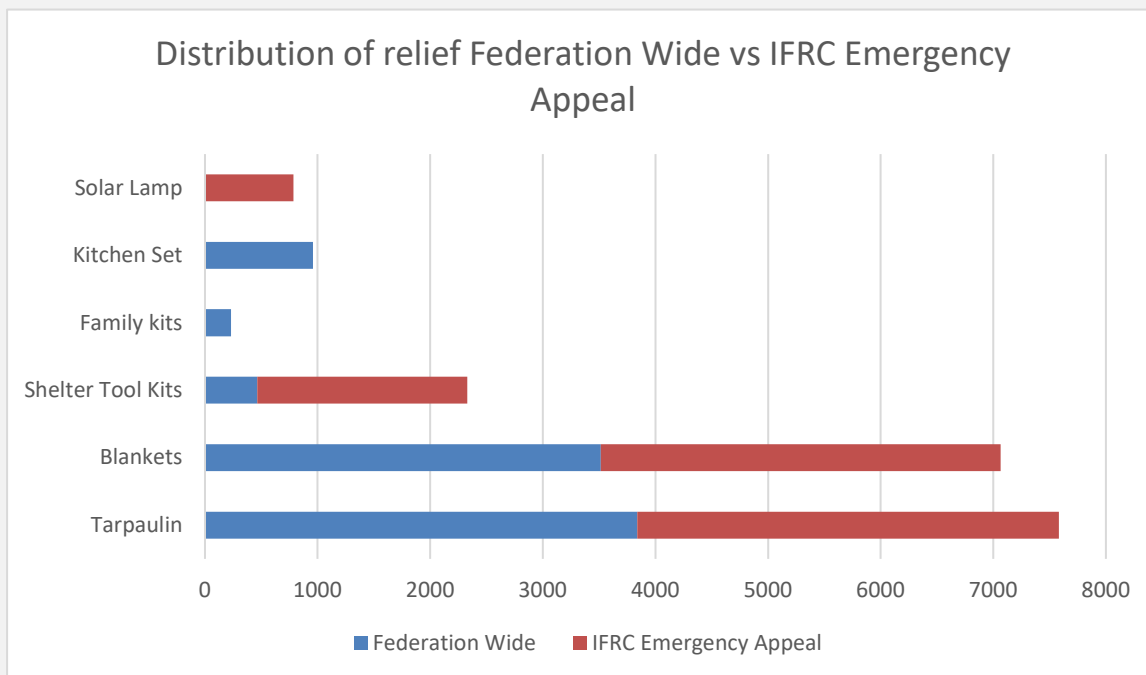
80

Achievement

By the end of the operation, a total of 21,669 people across Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan had received support through the distribution of key relief items such as tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, clothing, family kits, and shelter tool kits. They were made possible by support from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, contributions from the IFRC Network, MRCS local branches, and community donations.

Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, MRCS provided targeted assistance to 1,101 households, or 4,796 individuals (Male: 2,339 Female: 2,457). This support focused on the most vulnerable families, particularly those affected by Typhoon Yagi. It should be noted that many areas affected by Typhoon Yagi were subsequently impacted by the 28 March 2025 earthquake. Through the earthquake response, an additional 91,000 people were reached in areas with overlapping flood and earthquake impacts.

Federation-wide, MRCS distributed 7,584 tarpaulins, 7,064 blankets, 2,330 shelter tool kits, 230 family kits, 960 kitchen sets and 785 solar lamps. Of these, the IFRC Emergency Appeal specifically supported the distribution of 3,746 tarpaulins, 3,550 blankets, 1,866 shelter tool kits and 785 solar lamps. IFRC appeal also supported prepositioning of 1,150 tarpaulins, 1,148 blankets, 574 shelter tool kits, and 1,653 solar lamps. Family kits, kitchen sets, and clothing were delivered through other MRCS-supported channels. The chart below summarizes the relief items distributed across the operation.



To ensure targeted and appropriate support, MRCS uses a beneficiary selection matrix that categorizes households based on the extent of damage to their homes, either partially or fully damaged. The type of assistance provided is then tailored to the specific needs of each group.

- Partially damaged households receive essential relief items such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and blankets, depending on the nature and extent of the damage.

- Fully damaged households are supported with either a family kit or a shelter tool kit to help them begin repairing or rebuilding their homes.

Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) capacity building

MRCS conducted a Safe Shelter training for 11 Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) in March 2025. These volunteers had previously completed the initial PASSA training in 2024 and were identified as shelter champions. To further strengthen shelter capacity, MRCS also conducted in-depth PASSA training in August 2025 to expand the pool of trained personnel. In total, 30 RCVs and 5 staff members from Typhoon Yagi-affected areas were trained in this PASSA training, representing eight townships across three states and regions. PASSA champions were identified to support community-level implementation and peer learning and are expected to lead future trainings and rollouts, contributing to improved preparedness and safer shelter practices in vulnerable communities. PASSA remained a key community-based disaster risk reduction approach, particularly in the context of increasing climate-related hazards. These trained champions will also play an important role in the shelter interventions, through the earthquake operation, by providing technical guidance to recipients, including advice on how to effectively use grant support to repair and rebuild safer shelters.

The effectiveness of this capacity-building effort was demonstrated following the March 2025 earthquake, when trained RCVs led the construction of a temporary MRCS field office in Mandalay. The structure withstood several aftershocks, including a 5.1-magnitude tremor, highlighting the practical value of PASSA principles in enhancing safety and resilience during emergencies.

Community-level PASSA roll-out activities were conducted in Nay Pu Kone village in Pyawbwe Township, Mandalay, and Ma Gyi Pin village in Tatkon Township, Naypyitaw. Both villages are located in low-lying, flood-prone areas and experience seasonal flooding each year. Outside the rainy season, land conditions generally remain dry; however, access to groundwater is limited, and communities must dig wells to depths of up to 800 meters.

Despite these challenges, communities have demonstrated strong adaptation to flooding through the construction of raised houses and the use of mixed building materials, including bamboo, timber, and concrete. Skilled local carpenters are readily available and support routine shelter maintenance, and village-level hygiene practices are already in place, with regular drain cleaning and community clean-up activities conducted every two weeks.

PASSA facilitation was led by Red Cross Volunteers trained in PASSA, with support from MRCS disaster management staff and IFRC staff who had received PASSA training in the previous year. The sessions applied participatory methods, focusing on safe shelter and settlement practices, identification of local risks, and the development of practical and locally appropriate solutions. All facilitators were PASSA champions from Mandalay and the disaster management teams, ensuring consistent technical guidance and peer-to-peer learning.



Shelter champions previously trained in PASSA led the construction of a temporary MRCS field office in Mandalay, April 2025. (Photo: IFRC)

Community participation was strong, with 38 participants in Nay Pu Kone village (Male: 18; Female: 20) and 42 participants in Ma Gyi Pin village (Male: 21; Female: 21). These sessions strengthened community awareness of safe shelter practices and reinforced locally driven approaches to reducing disaster risks at the household and community levels.

Challenges

On 28 March 2025, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck areas that had already been affected by Typhoon Yagi. This significantly changed the operational context and required MRCS to urgently mobilize relief items, human resources, and logistical capacity toward lifesaving earthquake response activities. As a result, the implementation of the Typhoon Yagi operation was temporarily slowed to allow MRCS to respond to immediate earthquake-related needs. Consequently, only 21,669 people (62 per cent of the target) received basic and safe emergency shelter assistance, instead of the planned 35,000, resulting in a shortfall of 13,331 affected people during the reporting period.

Competing priorities were experienced not only at headquarters level but also at branch level, where RCVs are managed and deployed. Many RCVs were themselves affected by the earthquake, reducing available capacity to support multiple operations simultaneously. MRCS mitigated this challenge by mobilizing volunteers from states and regions not affected by the earthquake. However, as volunteer engagement is dependent on personal availability, sustaining support over an extended implementation period remained challenging.

The large influx of relief items for the earthquake response also created challenges in clearly distinguishing stocks allocated to the Typhoon Yagi operation from those intended for the earthquake response, particularly as both operations targeted overlapping communities. MRCS mitigated this challenge by initiating the development of an improved tracking system for relief items procured or received through in-kind donations, to better monitor dispatch and distribution under the earthquake response. This system aims to further strengthen stock management, accountability, and reporting across concurrent emergency operations conducting detailed stock verification, and maintaining close coordination between logistics and programme teams, which enabled clear identification, tracking, and reporting of relief items.

In addition, relief items initially allocated for the Typhoon Yagi response were temporarily redirected to support earthquake-affected communities. This required MRCS to await additional shipments before resuming mobilization of Typhoon Yagi stocks. Delays in the arrival of these shipments affected the timely dispatch of items to branches, and in some locations, branches had limited time to complete distributions before operational priorities shifted again.

As highlighted in the achievements section, many communities affected by the earthquake had also been impacted by Typhoon Yagi. For reporting purposes, assistance is attributed to the specific operation under which it was funded and implemented. Consequently, some support provided to Typhoon Yagi-affected communities was recorded under the earthquake response, resulting in lower reported reach under the Typhoon Yagi operation than originally targeted. These compounded challenges, particularly those related to the earthquake response, affected the operation's ability to fully achieve its planned targets.



Livelihoods

Federation-Wide Reach	13,643
Male: 6,355	Female: 7,288
Secretariat Reach	n/a
Male: n/a	Female: n/a

Objective:	To support early recovery of livelihoods for the most-affected households through cash grants and cash for work.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance</i>	2,500	0
	<i>Number of people reached with skills training in livelihood activities</i>	500	0
	<i>Number of cash-for-work schemes implemented</i>	35	0

Achievement

By the end of the operation, MRCS had provided food assistance to 13,643 people in affected areas through the distribution of essential food items, including rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, wheat-soya blend, and ready-to-eat meals. These distributions were made possible through in-kind contributions from local donors. As food assistance was also delivered together with essential household item, it is not reflected in the total reach figures reported for this Appeal to avoid double counting.

Challenges

MRCS and IFRC made a strategic decision to remove the livelihoods component from this operation. Effective livelihoods programming requires dedicated technical capacity to design appropriate interventions, engage with communities, assess market conditions, and monitor results over time. However, the recruitment of a Livelihoods Officer was suspended following the March earthquake, which triggered a large-scale emergency response and necessitated the rapid redeployment of human resources. As a result, the planned livelihoods activities were not implemented, and the corresponding sector targets were not met.

In parallel, MRCS was managing multiple emergency operations, placing considerable pressure on available staff across response, recovery, and coordination functions. Within this context, implementing livelihoods activities in line with expected standards of quality, accountability, and sustainability was assessed as operationally unfeasible. Livelihoods interventions also demand sustained community engagement, market analysis, and longer implementation timelines to achieve meaningful outcomes, which could not be accommodated within the remaining timeframe of the Yagi floods Emergency Appeal.

Given these constraints, continuing with the livelihood component would have risked delays, inefficiencies, and reduced impact for affected communities. The budget originally allocated to livelihoods was therefore reallocated to the Cash and voucher Assistance Multi-Purpose Assistance (CVA MPA) component. This adjustment enabled MRCS to reach more households with immediate and flexible financial support. In addition, the MPA transfer value was increased to a total of MMK 800,000 (CHF 195⁴) per household, delivered in two tranches. This enhanced support was intended not only to meet urgent needs but also to contribute to early livelihood recovery, allowing households to prioritize spending, restore productive assets, or invest in small-scale income-generating activities based on their own needs and context.

⁴ Due to exchange rate fluctuations during the reporting period, an average exchange rate of CHF 1 = MMK 4,100 was applied throughout this report.



Multi-purpose Assistance

Federation-Wide Reach

17,303

Male: 8,353

Female: 8,950

Secretariat Reach

17,303

Male: 8,353

Female: 8,950

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.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Target

Actual

Number of households provided with multi-purpose grants to address their basic needs.

3,945

4,135

Achievement

By the end of the operation, MRCS had reached 4,135 households; 5 per cent increase of the original target, equivalent to 17,303 people (Male: 8,353; Female: 8,950), through the provision of two tranches of Multi-Purpose Assistance (MPA). Each household received MMK 400,000 (CHF 98) per tranche, for a total of MMK 800,000 (CHF 195). All MPA assistance under this operation was fully funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal.

In addition, 10,254 households in areas with overlapping impacts from Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake were reached through the earthquake response operation, of whom 9,868 households were supported through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. These household were reached during the timeframe of this Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal response.

The revised operational target increased from 2,500 to 3,945 households. This scale-up was introduced in response to shifting operational priorities following the March 2025 earthquake, which required the urgent redeployment of staff and resources across multiple ongoing emergency operations. As a result, the start of MPA implementation under this Appeal, originally planned for April 2025, was delayed. These adjustments reflected broader operational changes aimed at addressing the most immediate and critical needs in a rapidly evolving humanitarian context.

The expansion of MPA was informed by needs assessments, community feedback, and ongoing monitoring, which consistently indicated that affected households continued to face significant recovery needs. These included access to food, shelter repairs, healthcare, and education. Multipurpose assistance was identified as one of the most effective and dignified modalities to address these needs, as it enabled households to prioritize expenditure based on their own circumstances and recovery priorities.

The revised MPA approach was also aligned with the MRCS Earthquake Response, adopting the same transfer value and delivery modality. Many earthquake-affected communities had previously been impacted by flooding and were located in overlapping geographic areas. Harmonizing the assistance approach across operations supported fairness and consistency in assistance, improved communication with communities, reduced complaints and misunderstandings, and enhanced operational efficiency by allowing MRCS to better manage limited human resources across field activities.

To support effective implementation, a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training was conducted in Naypyidaw for 32 Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs). The training covered beneficiary registration, multipurpose grant distribution

procedures, community engagement, and post-distribution monitoring. Following the training, six distribution teams were formed and deployed to designated townships. These teams conducted MPA distributions in parallel, ensuring timely delivery of assistance and completion of the intervention within the planned timeframe.



Flood-affected households in Tatkon Township, Naypyitaw Region, received Multi-Purpose Assistance, with each household receiving MMK 400,000 per tranche to support their most urgent recovery needs. Communities affected by Typhoon Yagi in this area were also impacted, to varying degrees, by the subsequent earthquake, compounding vulnerabilities and increasing recovery needs. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

The operation faced challenges related to limited availability of trained staff, compounded by the simultaneous implementation of multiple emergency responses. Human resources were stretched as MRCS responded concurrently to the Typhoon Yagi and earthquake operations. This risk was mitigated through the mobilization of trained Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs), supported by on-the-job training and close supervision, as well as ongoing advice and field support by IFRC staff. This approach enabled continuity of implementation despite staffing constraints.

Ensuring accountability and transparency during large-scale MPA implementation was a key operational challenge, particularly as MRCS was conducting multipurpose grant distributions for both the Typhoon Yagi and earthquake

responses at the same time. To address this, IFRC and MRCS introduced enhanced tracking measures using QR-coded verification systems. These systems enabled beneficiary ID matching, transaction tracking, and data protection. Each QR code captured information on the staff responsible for preparing envelopes, the supervising team member, and the household receiving the multipurpose grant. This approach strengthened transparency, reduced risks of error or duplication, and improved overall accountability.



*QR code-based tracking system introduced to link cash envelopes to recipient records and reduce risks of error or duplication.
(Photo: IFRC)*

Post distribution monitoring

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that the main sources of income among supported households were daily wage and casual labor, followed by agriculture, small businesses, and livestock rearing. The majority of respondents reported using the multipurpose grant primarily for food purchases. This was followed by replenishing kitchen supplies, purchasing essential household items, and covering medical expenses. A smaller proportion of households used part of the multipurpose grant assistance to repay debts. Approximately 30 per cent of respondents reported using part of the assistance for livelihood-related purposes, including supporting small businesses, purchasing farming equipment, or buying livestock.


Around 50 per cent of respondents reported receiving additional multipurpose grant assistance from other organizations, relevant authorities, or charitable groups. The amounts received ranged from MMK 20,000 (CHF 5)

to MMK 800,000⁵ (CHF 195), reflecting varying levels of complementary support across different communities. It is noted that the assistance provided by MRCS under this Emergency Appeal and support from other actors generally did not overlap in timing, as each distribution was intended to support households for approximately one month. Support provided by multiple organisations at different phases or time periods contributed to a more sustained level of assistance, helping households to better manage immediate needs, reduce negative coping strategies, and maintain basic living conditions during the recovery period.

Community feedback was largely positive, with 100 per cent of respondents expressing satisfaction with the MPA programme, particularly as it supported households whose homes were destroyed, damaged, or flooded. Multipurpose grant assistance was widely perceived as useful and appropriate, with no significant negative effects reported. Respondents appreciated the flexibility of grant, which allowed them to address their most urgent needs based on their individual circumstances. Many respondents also noted that the assistance supported early recovery and helped restart small businesses.

At the same time, the PDM identified concerns related to community perceptions about the rigidity of beneficiary selection criteria. In several villages, households that did not experience structural housing damage but lost most of their belongings due to flooding were not eligible for assistance, despite facing significant needs.

Based on these findings, respondents suggested that future interventions consider expanding support to include all affected households, rather than limiting eligibility to those with structurally damaged houses. They also highlighted the importance of aligning assistance modalities with different phases of the response, noting that food and essential relief items were more critical during the immediate flood period, while multipurpose grant assistance was more effective during the recovery phase for rebuilding and restarting livelihoods. For future responses, it was recommended to adopt village-wide approaches where needs extend beyond housing damage alone and to ensure a phased response that combines early emergency relief with recovery-phase multipurpose grant assistance to better address evolving community needs.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Federation-Wide Reach	29,561	
	Male: 13,344	Female: 16,217	
	Secretariat Reach	17,205	
	Male: 8,102	Female: 9,103	
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.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid and psychosocial services</i>	2,000	4,854
	<i>Number of people reached with health promotion</i>	5,000	10,565

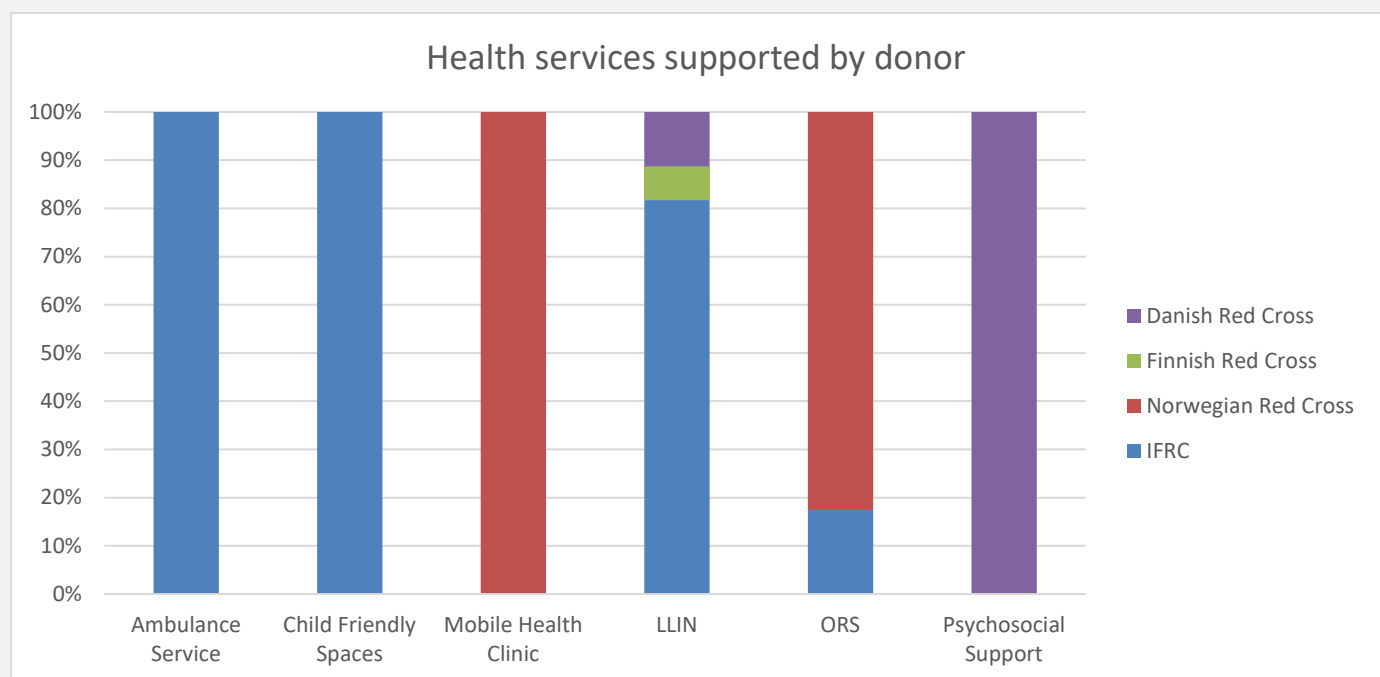
⁵ This response (MMK 800,000) represents an outlier and may reflect a misunderstanding by the respondent, who may have reported the amount of MRCS assistance received rather than assistance from another organisation. Further analysis indicates that support from other organisations was primarily in the form of essential household items and smaller multi-purpose grant assistance.

<i>Number of people trained in PFA, first aid, ECV and Search & Rescue</i>	100	60
<i>Number of people who received long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distributed in the community</i>	25,000	14,144

Achievement

By the end of the operation, MRCS had reached a total of 29,561 people through a range of Health sector interventions. Support was delivered through a combination of primary health care services provided via mobile health clinics (MHCs) and ambulance services, health and hygiene promotion activities conducted in communities and schools, psychosocial support through Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), and the distribution of essential health-related items, including long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), soap, and hand sanitizer. These interventions aimed to address immediate health needs while preventing the deterioration of health conditions among flood- and disaster-affected communities.

Of total reach, the IFRC Emergency Appeal enabled health services to reach 17,205 people, primarily through the distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets, the establishment and operation of child friendly spaces, ambulance services, and health and hygiene promotion activities. In addition, the Appeal supported several capacity-building trainings for MRCS staff and Red Cross Volunteers, which strengthened service delivery quality and enhanced institutional readiness for current and future emergency responses.



Health, first aid and psychosocial services, and health promotion

Under health, first aid, and psychosocial support activities, 2,091 people were supported through ambulance services and mobile health clinics, 166 people received Psychological First Aid, and 2,597 children were reached through Child Friendly Spaces. Mobile health clinics provided medical consultations, basic treatment, mental health and psychosocial support, and health awareness sessions focusing on personal hygiene, diarrhoea prevention, and vector-borne diseases such as dengue. These services were delivered by teams comprising MRCS

doctors, nurses, and trained volunteers, with volunteers playing a critical role in crowd management and supporting basic health screening, including temperature and oxygen saturation checks.



MRCs Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) from local branches respond to flooding in Naypyitaw, September 2024, providing first aid and supporting the evacuation of affected communities as frontline first responders. (Photo: MRCs)

Psychological First Aid was provided to 166 people (Male: 35; Female: 129) by trained Red Cross Volunteers who had previously completed PFA training and were mobilized to support communities identified as having heightened psychosocial needs. Child Friendly Spaces were implemented by trained volunteers in their respective states and regions, providing safe and supportive environments for children affected by the disaster.

In parallel, MRCs volunteers reached 10,565 people through health and hygiene promotion activities conducted in Bago, Eastern Shan, Southern Shan, Kayah, Kayin, and Naypyitaw. These activities included awareness sessions held in communities and 10 schools, focusing on the causes, prevention, and control of communicable diseases. Key topics covered included waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, and typhoid; vector-borne diseases such as dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever; acute respiratory infections; hepatitis A; and narcotics-related health risks. Practical sessions on household water treatment, safe water storage, and the preparation and correct use of Oral Rehydration Salts were also conducted. Health and hygiene items such as soap and hand sanitizer were also distributed alongside awareness activities to reinforce key messages and promote healthier household practices.

The higher-than-targeted reach under the health, first aid, and psychosocial support indicators was due to the community-wide and open nature of service delivery, combined with the increased needs arising from the overlapping impacts of Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake. Activities such as mobile health clinics, ambulance services, health and hygiene promotion, Psychological First Aid, and Child Friendly Spaces were accessible to all community members and delivered in communal settings, including villages, displacement sites, and schools, which resulted in higher attendance than initially planned. In addition, the effective mobilization of trained Red Cross Volunteers and the integration of health activities alongside other response interventions enabled MRCS to scale up outreach efficiently without significant additional resources, leading to coverage that exceeded original targets while remaining aligned with programme objectives.

Long-lasting insecticidal nets distribution

MRCS distributed a total of 2,452 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to flood-affected communities, reaching a total of 14,144 people, where 5,493 people directly and an estimated 8,651 people indirectly. LLINs were allocated at household level, with each household receiving one or two nets based on assessed needs and the extent of shelter damage. In addition to household-level distributions, LLINs were also provided to community facilities such as monasteries and churches, which were used as temporary shelters by people displaced from the flood. As a result, the number of LLINs distributed did not directly correspond to the number of households reached, as distributions covered both individual households and communal sites supporting fluctuating populations.

Of the total LLINs distributed, 1,816 LLINs were funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, reaching 908 households, while the remaining LLINs were supported through contributions from other IFRC Network members and in-kind donations from local communities. Distributions prioritized the most vulnerable communities across targeted townships in Mandalay, Southern Shan, and other affected areas, particularly locations with high exposure to mosquito-borne diseases.

The distribution of LLINs formed a critical component of MRCS's integrated shelter and health response. In many affected areas, families were living in partially damaged homes, temporary shelters, or overcrowded conditions, which increased their exposure to vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria. The provision of LLINs addressed immediate protection needs in fragile shelter environments while supporting broader public health efforts to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly during the wet season when mosquito populations typically increase.

Capacity building for staff and RCVs

Several capacity-building activities were conducted during the operation. A total of 20 Red Cross Volunteers (Male: 9; Female: 11) participated in the Child Friendly Spaces Training for Implementers and Facilitators, funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal and conducted on 13 June 2025, with participants from Bago, Mon, Naypyitaw, Shan, and Yangon. These trained volunteers subsequently led the establishment and facilitation of Child Friendly Spaces at community level.

In addition, two Psychological First Aid trainings were conducted, reaching a total of 58 participants (Male: 29; Female: 29). One training was supported by the Norwegian Red Cross and the other by the IFRC, strengthening MRCS's capacity to provide psychosocial support during emergencies.


Challenges

Under IFRC Emergency Appeal funding, a total of 2,500 LLINs were procured for this operation. The initial plan was to complete LLIN distributions by March 2025; however, delays in international procurement resulted in the items arriving in Myanmar only in early April 2025. The situation was further compounded by the 28 March 2025

earthquake, which required MRCS to urgently redirect staff, volunteers, and logistical resources towards life-saving earthquake response activities.

As a result, implementation of activities under the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal was temporarily suspended. Part of the LLIN stock originally intended for Typhoon Yagi-affected communities was redirected to support earthquake-affected populations due to urgent and overlapping needs. Replenishment of LLINs for the Typhoon Yagi operation arrived only at the end of August, limiting the remaining timeframe available for distribution under this Appeal.

Consequently, 1,272 LLINs that could not be distributed within the operation timeframe were prepositioned at township level for use in future emergency responses, strengthening MRCS's preparedness and readiness for subsequent health and disaster response operations.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Federation-Wide Reach	24,392
		Male: 11,164	Female: 13,228
		Secretariat Reach	18,984
		Male: 9,070	Female: 9,914

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

	Indicator	Target	Actual
Key indicators:	Number of people reached by WASH assistance	35,000	24,392
	Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	5,000	9,544
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH and hygiene promotion	100	107
	Number of targeted households provided with grant assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines	100	226
	Number of households benefitting from the rehabilitation of communal water sources	500	0

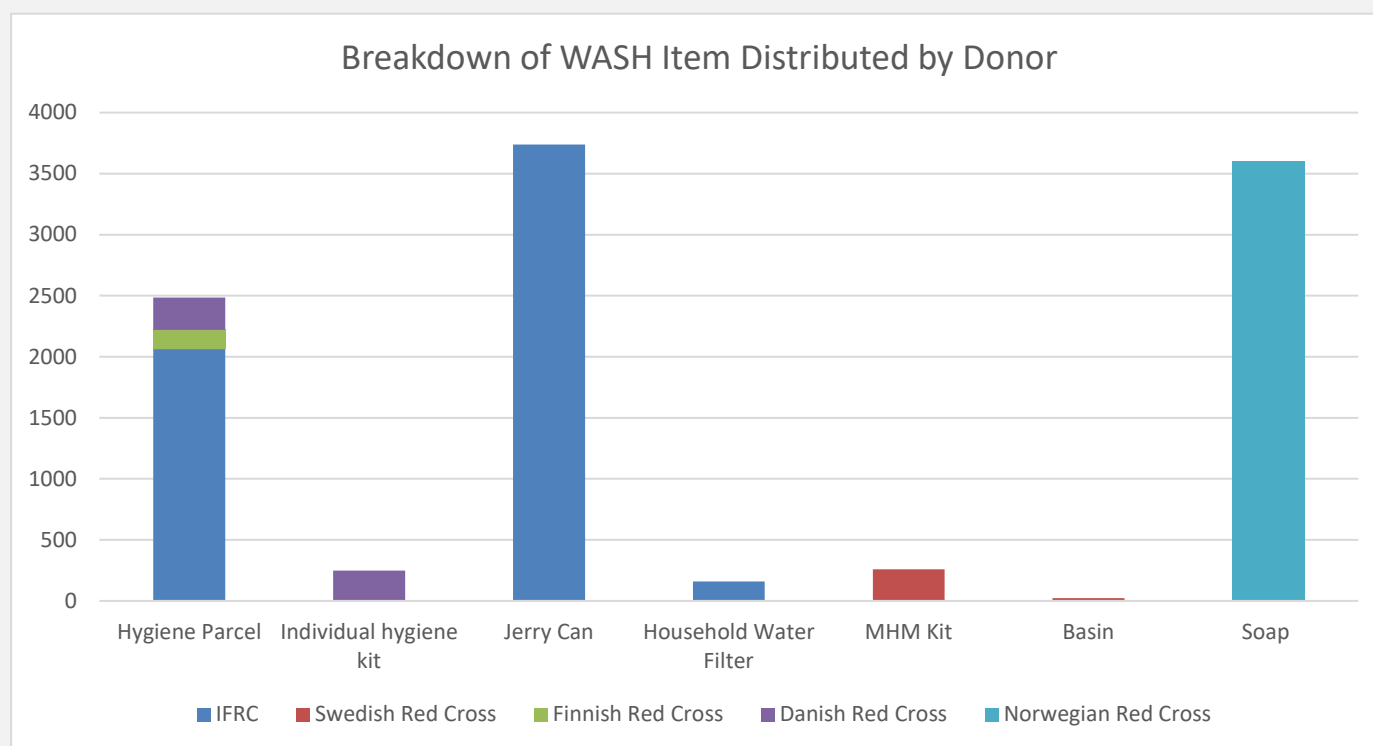
Achievement

By the end of the operation, MRCS had reached 24,342 people through a comprehensive package of WASH interventions. These interventions included the distribution of essential WASH items, hygiene promotion activities at community and household levels, and the provision of conditional multipurpose grants to support household latrine construction. Of the total reached, 18,934 people were supported through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, while the remaining were supported through contributions from other IFRC Network members and local donations mobilised by MRCS branches.

Distribution of WASH Items

To prevent and reduce the spread of waterborne diseases in flood-affected areas, MRCS distributed a large volume of critical WASH supplies. Distributions included 3,676 hygiene parcels, 1,090 hygiene kits, 2,149 individual hygiene kits⁶, 3,083 jerry cans, 3,066 additional soap bars, 30,500 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), and 12,702 Aqua Tab packs (each pack containing two strips of ten tablets of 67mg each). Through these distributions, 14,016 people reached.

Of this reach, the IFRC Emergency Appeal enabled WASH item distribution to 2,528 households or 10,207 people), which included the provision of 3,739 jerry cans, 2,064 hygiene parcels and 160 households water filter. The remaining distributions were funded or donated by other IFRC partners or through MRCS-led community fundraising (see graph below). Allocation of household items was based on household composition and assessed needs. Where women were present, dignity kits were included; individual kits were provided for men; and mixed households received both items, ensuring fairness and relevance of the assistance.



Conditional Grant Support for Latrine Construction

MRCS successfully completed the construction of 226 household latrines, reaching 226 households or 782 people (Male: 389, Female: 393) across the targeted flood-affected communities. Of this total, 130 households (567 people) were supported through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, while the remaining 96 households (215 people) received support through funding from the Swedish Red Cross.

Each participating household received MMK 800,000 (CHF 195) to support the construction of a permanent household latrine. To ensure accountability and quality, funds were released in two instalments. The first instalment of MMK 500,000 (CHF 122) was disbursed once the household constructed the latrine pit, providing them with the financial resources needed to purchase materials and begin the structure. The remaining MMK

⁶ Hygiene parcels are intended for household use, while hygiene kits and individual hygiene kits are designed for personal use. Individual hygiene kits consist of male hygiene items. Female specific hygiene kits are labelled as dignity kits.

300,000 (CHF 73) was released after MRCS teams carried out a final inspection to verify that the construction was completed according to agreed standards. This staged-disbursement approach helped maintain transparency, prevented misuse of funds, and ensured that construction progressed according to plan.

Throughout the implementation period, MRCS provided extensive technical guidance, on-site supervision, and routine monitoring to ensure that the latrines met structural and hygiene standards, along with guidance and monitoring from IFRC network staff. Red Cross Volunteers and WASH staff conducted regular follow-up visits and offered hands-on advice related to pit depth, structure design, ventilation, and safe waste disposal practices, ensuring high-quality outputs across all sites. Most households hired local village carpenters to undertake the construction, applying MRCS-approved designs. This not only reduced overall construction time but also supported the local economy and strengthened a sense of ownership among community members.

The use of standardised designs and local materials ensured durability, safety, and ease of maintenance, allowing even households with limited technical knowledge or labour capacity to complete the latrine within schedule.



MRCS provided standard latrine designs to affected communities, including a concrete sanitation pit and elevated flooring to improve safety and hygiene. Communities were able to use locally available materials based on their preference and access. Left: bamboo sheet walls. Right: wooden walls. (Photo: IFRC)

Water and Sanitation facilities

In addition to latrine construction, 160 household water filter were distributed to selected families to complement safe sanitation practices. These simple, low-maintenance filtration units enabled households to

treat water at source, improving daily access to safe drinking water. Volunteers provided demonstration sessions during distribution to ensure proper use and maintenance.

MRCS also constructed eight community handwashing facilities using funding from the Finnish Red Cross. These stations increased community access to handwashing points during communal events and gatherings.

MRCS had planned to rehabilitate a damaged community water source in Naypyitaw using IFRC Emergency Appeal funds; however, this activity could not be completed due to technical feasibility constraints, cost barriers, and time limitations. Assessments showed that the target water source had extensive coverage and size, making rehabilitation outside the scope and timeframe of this operation.

To ensure continued support for WASH recovery, MRCS coordinated closely with the Earthquake Response operation, which covered overlapping geographic areas. This integrated planning supported the efficient use of resources, avoided duplication, and ensured that recovery needs were met through complementary funding streams.

Capacity building for RCVs and Community Awareness

Capacity building and community awareness activities formed an important component of the WASH intervention. Throughout the operation, 9,544 people (Male: 4,221, Female: 5,323) participated in hygiene promotion and awareness sessions that focused on handwashing, safe water handling, diarrhoea prevention, waste management, and the risks associated with open defecation. Of this total, 8,115 people were reached under the IFRC Emergency Appeal and 820 people through support from the Norwegian Red Cross. In addition, MRCS conducted a Global Handwashing Day campaign, reaching a further 609 people, where key hygiene messages were shared and soap was distributed; this event was supported by the Norwegian Red Cross.

Alongside community engagement, MRCS strengthened internal capacity by conducting several WASH trainings for staff and Red Cross Volunteers. In total, 107 staff and RCVs (Male: 57; Female: 50) received training. This included Basic Emergency WASH training for 21 participants, Hygiene Promotion and Epidemic Control for Volunteers training for 21 RCVs, and WASH technical training for 40 participants, all supported by the IFRC Emergency Appeal. An additional Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies training supported by the Swedish Red Cross reached 25 participants. These combined efforts enhanced the knowledge and technical ability of both MRCS personnel and communities, helping ensure better hygiene practices, improved access to safe water, and reduced risks of waterborne diseases

Challenges

Several challenges affected WASH implementation throughout the operation. Human resources were significantly overstretched due to the demands of the national earthquake response, resulting in delays to the conditional grant for latrines activity and a general slowdown in field activities. In addition, some WASH relief stocks originally planned for flood-affected communities had to be redirected to meet urgent life-saving needs under the earthquake response. Distribution timelines under this operation were also delayed while MRCS waited for a new shipment of WASH items to arrive in country. Planned rehabilitation of a community water source could not proceed, as site assessments revealed high technical complexity, substantial repair costs, and insufficient time to complete procurement and construction within the project period. Despite these constraints,



MRCS provided cleaning materials to support communities in maintaining their newly constructed sanitation facilities. (Photo: IFRC)

MRCs successfully delivered a wide range of essential WASH services and exceeded the revised target for latrine construction.

Post Monitoring Distribution

PDM for WASH relief items was conducted jointly with shelter relief distributions, as both types of items were delivered together as part of a combined relief package. Findings related to these household relief items are presented in the Shelter section of this report.

In addition, MRCs conducted dedicated PDM for the conditional grant support for household latrine construction. Monitoring was undertaken in seven villages across Tatkone Township in Naypyitaw and Pyawbwe Township in Mandalay in end September 2025. Most household heads were male (77 per cent), 59 per cent of household members were above 60 years of age, and 15 per cent of households included at least one person with a disability. While land and housing ownership were relatively stable, 95 per cent owned land and 77 per cent lived in their own houses, livelihoods remained fragile, dominated by daily wage labour (60 per cent) and small-scale agriculture (27 per cent).

All respondents reported using the full MMK 800,000 (CHF 197) grant exclusively for latrine construction. At the time of monitoring, 86 per cent of households had completed their latrines, while the remaining 14 per cent cited delays caused by flooding, heavy rain, or labour and material shortages. Households that completed construction had functioning toilets in place, and 89 per cent had already begun using them. Feedback showed very high levels of satisfaction, with 100 per cent of respondents confirming that the grant modality, technical design, and support received aligned with their needs.

Timeliness perceptions varied, 58 per cent felt that assistance arrived on time or very on time, while 25 per cent considered the support late for their needs. Awareness of complaint and feedback mechanisms was high, with 88 per cent knowing at least one reporting channel and 96 per cent aware of the CEA Feedback Mechanism; however, only 17 per cent viewed these mechanisms as effective, and most issues were communicated informally through community leaders rather than by using formal channels.

Recommendations emerging from the PDM suggested that the assistance value should be reviewed, as 8 per cent of households spent more than the grant amount and many noted the need to top up construction costs due to rising material prices and inflation. Respondents also recommended switching from a two-phase grant disbursement to a one-time transfer to reduce financial pressure during construction. Additional suggestions included keeping distribution or monitoring points close to communities and providing transportation support for households facing mobility or access constraints. Overall, the findings confirm that the conditional grant approach for sanitation support was well received and contributed to improved household hygiene and safe sanitation outcomes, while also identifying practical adjustments that could strengthen future programming.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Federation-Wide Reach	13,006
Male: 5,345	Female: 7,661
Secretariat Reach	n/a
Male: n/a	Female: n/a

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.
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	Indicator	Target	Actual
Key indicators:	<i>Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA and child protection issues.</i>	150	0
	<i>Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages.</i>	1,000	12,091

Achievement

As part of efforts to meet gender-specific and dignity-related needs, MRCS distributed 150 dignity kits funded by the Danish Red Cross, 505 packs of sanitary pads funded by Norwegian Red Cross and 260 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits funded by the Swedish Red Cross to women and girls in five affected states and regions: Bago, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, and Southern Shan, reaching 915 women and girls. Each kit contained essential items such as inner garments, sanitary pads, and basic hygiene supplies including toothbrushes and toothpaste, tailored to the needs of women and adolescent girls. These distributions supported women and girls in managing personal hygiene safely and with dignity, while also helping to reduce protection risks linked to inadequate access to gender-sensitive hygiene materials during emergencies. In addition, under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, the decision to increase the number of MPA tranches from one to two was taken partly to help households cover expenditures for essential items, including dignity and hygiene supplies. As a result, the Emergency Appeal did not allocate specific budget lines for the procurement and distribution of dignity kits, with these needs instead being addressed through contributions from IFRC network members.

In addition, MRCS reached 12,091 people (M: 5,345, F: 6,746) with awareness-based and life-saving messages in affected regions. These sessions aimed to strengthen community understanding of risks present in crisis and conflict-affected settings and to promote safer behaviours. Messaging covered mine risk awareness and explosive ordnance safety; preparedness and safety information related to floods and landslides; and human trafficking risks and prevention measures. This is same community that reached by hygiene promotion as PGI component are included together in the awareness materials. Together, these activities enhanced community awareness, reduced exposure to protection and safety risks, and supported informed decision-making at household and community levels.

During the operation, MRCS also strengthened institutional PGI and safeguarding mechanisms by recruiting a PGI Coordinator and operationalising a dedicated Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) hotline. While funded under the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal, the hotline was fast-tracked in response to increased needs arising from the earthquake operation. The provision of a dedicated handset and SIM card enabled confidential reporting, timely follow-up, and appropriate referral of sensitive complaints. This intervention strengthened accountability to affected populations and demonstrated MRCS’s commitment to preventing misconduct, safeguarding community trust, and ensuring safe and accessible reporting channels for survivors and whistle-blowers.

With technical support from the IFRC Secretariat, MRCS also completed a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis to better understand and manage risks associated with activities involving children. The analysis identified the

overall activity risk level as high, primarily due to MRCS's extensive engagement with children through community-based services and volunteer-led activities. It confirmed that MRCS has existing child protection policies and procedures in place, including mandatory Code of Conduct briefings for staff and volunteers prior to deployment. However, the analysis also highlighted the need for further institutional strengthening, particularly through targeted training on child safeguarding and protection to enhance staff and volunteer awareness of risks, reporting pathways, and required behavioural standards.

The findings of this analysis will support IFRC, MRCS and their partners in strengthening internal systems and operational practices to better protect children in future programming. MRCS will continue working to enhance safeguarding through improved procedures, capacity building, and adherence to the [IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy](#), ensuring that all activities involving children are designed and delivered in ways that prevent harm, promote dignity, and uphold the rights and wellbeing of children involved in or reached by MRCS programming.

As part of environmental sustainability efforts, MRCS distributed 817 solar lamps, providing safe and reliable lighting for households without electricity. The lamps improved night-time safety and mobility, particularly for women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, reducing protection risks and enabling safer movement and daily activities after dark. They also supported inclusivity by allowing children to study, women to carry out household tasks more safely, and vulnerable groups to move more independently, while the portable design ensured flexible use in both household and emergency settings

Challenges

Several challenges affected the implementation of PGI-related activities during the operation. Delays in the recruitment process limited the timely roll-out of planned capacity-building activities, resulting in some training components not being completed within the Typhoon Yagi operational timeframe. These challenges were further compounded by the March 2025 earthquake, which significantly increased operational demands and diverted human and technical resources toward life-saving response activities.

A key constraint was the difficulty for MRCS to recruit qualified PGI staff during the operation period. Without dedicated technical capacity, the implementation of PGI interventions, in particular awareness and training sessions for MRCS staff, RCVs, and communities, was not feasible, limiting the scale and depth of PGI integration during the operation.

To mitigate these challenges, MRCS integrated pending PGI training components into the Earthquake Emergency Appeal, leveraging geographic overlap between the two responses. Newly recruited staff under the earthquake operation subsequently initiated PGI interventions, with guidance from IFRC, enabling delayed activities to resume and strengthening PGI capacity in affected states and regions.

PGI focal points were activated to work across sectors, including multipurpose cash assistance, relief, shelter, WASH, health, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), to ensure that activities addressed the needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalised groups. PGI capacity-building continued through the recruitment of an MRCS PGI Coordinator and an IFRC PGI and Safeguarding Senior Officer, and through the integration of foundational PGI training into community-based MHPSS and WASH volunteer trainings. PGI Minimum Standards were adapted to the Myanmar context and piloted, with further refinement planned.



Community Engagement and Accountability

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.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Target	Actual
<i>Percentage of complaints and feedback received addressed by the operation</i>	100	100
<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in CEA</i>	150	0

Achievement

Throughout the operation, MRCS maintained an active feedback system to support two-way communication with affected communities. A total of 411 calls were received through the national hotline system for both the Typhoon Yagi and Earthquake responses, originating from Mandalay, Bago, Southern Shan, and Naypyitaw. Of these, 42 calls were identified as relating specifically to the Typhoon Yagi operation. Due to the overlapping geographic coverage of the Typhoon Yagi and Earthquake operations, particularly in Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Bago East, and Southern Shan, it was often difficult to clearly distinguish whether calls were made in relation to one specific operation or the other. This was compounded by the fact that callers and recipients themselves were sometimes unable to identify which operation they were assisted under, especially where multiple distributions took place. As the CEA hotline system is designed to maintain anonymity, detailed personal information was not collected, further limiting the ability to categorise feedback by operation. Despite this limitation, MRCS acknowledged the associated risk that some complaints or feedback relevant to Typhoon Yagi may not have been fully captured or attributed to this operation.

MRCS manages to respond to all of the call they received, especially those attributed to this Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal. The majority of calls received were requests for inclusion on recipient lists, followed by expressions of appreciation for MRCS services and activities. Approximately 3 per cent of callers raised concerns regarding selection criteria or questioned the recipient list, while another 3 per cent requested additional information about the operation.

To strengthen confidentiality and improve caller comfort, MRCS successfully established 2 dedicated CEA Feedback Mechanism rooms at the MRCS Yangon Office, funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. These private rooms created a safer and more confidential environment for CEA Officers to receive sensitive calls and respond appropriately.

To enhance accessibility and coverage, MRCS reactivated its centralised national hotline at the onset of the response. This hotline served as a vital platform for affected people to report concerns, seek clarification, and provide feedback, thereby supporting accountability and timely communication. Complementing the national hotline, MRCS introduced locally managed branch telephone lines across the six targeted states and regions to improve localisation and ensure faster response times. These decentralised hotlines enabled affected communities to communicate directly with MRCS staff operating closer to their location, strengthening trust and operational responsiveness.

In addition, MRCS prioritised institutional capacity building to ensure the sustainability of CEA mechanisms. In March 2025, MRCS conducted a nationwide CEA training to establish dedicated CEA focal points across state and regional branches with technical support from IFRC CEA focal. A total of 22 participants, primarily local RCVs, were trained and formalised as branch-level CEA focal points. While the training was not funded through this Emergency Appeal, it represented an important step in institutionalising community feedback and accountability processes across MRCS operations. These focal points are now responsible for managing branch hotlines, recording and analysing feedback, and coordinating responses with relevant operational teams, contributing to strengthened transparency, improved communication, and better integration of community perspectives into programme planning and decision-making.

Beyond feedback systems, the MRCS ensured comprehensive Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) through community participation in several of the sectors covered by this Emergency Appeal – such as engaging with diverse community committees for the multipurpose assistance (to ensure effective community representation and ownership), as well as community committees for the latrine construction. In addition, activities enabled adaptations based on context, community choices and preferences.

Alongside hotline activities, MRCS developed and disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to promote awareness of the CEA Feedback Hotline and to share key Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) information. These communication efforts helped improve visibility of reporting pathways and contributed to safer and more informed engagement between communities and MRCS teams.

Challenges

No dedicated training activities or newly trained RCVs were directly attributed to this Emergency Appeal. While MRCS continues to invest in strengthening the capacity of its staff and volunteers in CEA, most CEA-related trainings during the reporting period were supported through long-term programming and other funding sources rather than through this Appeal.

Implementation was further affected by the evolving operational context. During the course of this operation, the March 2025 earthquake significantly shifted organisational priorities and required the redeployment of human and technical resources to life-saving response activities. At headquarters level, only two CEA officers were responsible for managing CEA across concurrent emergency operations, limiting the scope for dedicated capacity-building activities under the Typhoon Yagi response.

As a result, CEA efforts under this Appeal focused primarily on strengthening operational assets, such as construction of CEA phone booths and improvement of the feedback mechanisms, rather than expanding training or large-scale capacity-building initiatives. While core CEA functions were maintained, the scale of planned capacity development was constrained by competing priorities and limited staffing capacity.

	<h3>Environmental Sustainability</h3>		Female	N/A
			Male	N/A
Objective:	<i>Ensuring that any harm done to the local environment as a result of interventions is minimized and mitigated.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual	

MRCS adopting greening practices to improve environmental sustainability in the operation.

Yes

Yes

Achievement

As part of MRCS's broader strategy to promote greener and low-carbon solutions in humanitarian operations, the organization integrated renewable energy support into the response. Solar lamps were provided to affected households as a safer and more sustainable lighting option, helping to reduce reliance on kerosene lamps or battery-powered lights.

In total, 817 solar lamps were distributed during the operation. Of these, 785 lamps were provided to individual households through IFRC Emergency Appeal funding, and a further 32 lamps were distributed to six community sites, including churches and monasteries that had served as collective shelters during the immediate aftermath of the typhoon and floods. In total, 3,259 individuals directly benefited from household distribution of solar lamps; this number does not include people staying at community sites, where population figures fluctuated over time. These portable lamps brought immediate improvements to daily life, enabling families to access safe lighting, enhancing night-time mobility for women and elderly persons, and supporting basic household activities after dark.



Lightweight and collapsible solar lamps were provided to households to improve safety and accessibility, making them easy to hang inside shelters or carry when moving around at night. **(Photo: IFRC)**

Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, 2,500 solar lamps were procured for this operation. Of these, 791 units were distributed to affected community during the project timeframe, while the remaining 1,715 units were dispatched to township warehouses or stored at the MRCS central warehouse in Naypyitaw for prepositioning.

These stocks will be used in future disaster responses as part of MRCS's preparedness strategy. Distribution delays were largely due to the same operational constraints experienced in the Shelter sector, including limited staff availability, the urgent redirection of human resources to the earthquake response, and logistical challenges in accessing remote or insecure areas.

Throughout the operation, MRCS also continued efforts to reduce its environmental footprint more broadly. Local procurement was prioritized where feasible, reducing transportation emissions and helping to stimulate local markets. In parallel, mobile data collection tools and electronic reporting systems were used to minimize the use of paper and printed materials. This digital approach reduced waste, improved data accuracy, and strengthened reporting efficiency, aligning with MRCS's commitment to environmentally responsible humanitarian action.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

Female	N/A
Male	N/A

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..

Key indicators:

Indicator	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by climate adaptation programming.	2,500	0
Number of people trained in Basic Disaster Management and Early Warning and Early Action.	100	0

Achievement

This component was designed to support long-term resilience, disaster risk reduction (DRR), adaptation, and recovery at community level. However, due to the significant shift in operational priorities following the March 2025 earthquake, the planned activities under this Emergency Appeal were not implemented as originally designed. The earthquake required the immediate redeployment of technical and operational resources toward life-saving response activities, limiting the feasibility of rolling out longer-term resilience interventions within the Typhoon Yagi operational timeframe.

Given that approximately 50 per cent of the affected population overlapped between the flood- and earthquake-impacted areas, many of the planned resilience and recovery activities were subsequently incorporated into the Earthquake Emergency Appeal. This integration ensured continuity of support while avoiding duplication and maximizing the use of limited human and financial resources.

Similarly, planned interventions aimed at strengthening the technical capacity of MRCS staff and RCVs under this component were not implemented under the Typhoon Yagi Appeal. However, these capacity-building activities have continued under the Earthquake operation, allowing MRCS to sustain institutional learning and strengthen preparedness in affected states and regions despite the operational disruption.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

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.

	Indicator	Target	Actual
Key indicators:	<i>Number of volunteers covered by accident insurance⁷</i>	300	404
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on any of sector (shelter, CVA, CEA, PGI, disaster risk reduction) and/or management⁸</i>	300	264
	<i>National Society has identified learning mechanisms to evaluate the impact of the operation</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Number of lessons learned workshops/reviews conducted</i>	2	1

Safety and Security for MRCS staff and volunteers

MRCS implemented a range of measures to ensure the safety and security of its staff and volunteers throughout the operation. All personnel involved in the response received safety and security briefings prior to deployment and were required to comply with established Standard Operating Procedures, including completion of "Stay Safe" training. Health insurance coverage was provided to all MRCS staff and volunteers engaged in the operation, and discussions were initiated to expand this coverage to include accident insurance. In addition, staff and volunteers were equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment and visibility items, such as life jackets and Red Cross identification materials, to support safe field deployment. MRCS also maintained a dedicated security focal point through its Safety and Security Manager, who was responsible for providing security clearance for all field travel undertaken by staff and volunteers.

Human Resources

MRCS mobilised staff and Red Cross Volunteers from both national headquarters and branch levels to support rapid needs assessments and relief distributions for communities affected by Typhoon Yagi. With support from IFRC, several key positions were recruited to strengthen operational capacity, including a Programme Support Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Officer, Cash and Voucher Assistance Officer, WASH Officer, PMER

⁷ This indicator was not in the operation strategy. *The indicator has been added to emphasise and monitor protection of volunteers through accident insurance*

⁸ Initially, the Operational Strategy included the following indicator:

"Number of volunteers and staff involved in the response operation who have improved their skills in response and operations management". However, measuring this indicator accurately requires a proper baseline and endline for all staff and volunteers in the operation, which is not feasible within the short timeframe of the Emergency Appeal.

Officer, Information Management Officer, Community Engagement and Accountability Officer, and Senior Finance Officer.

However, the scale and urgency of the March 2025 earthquake response required MRCS to reprioritise and redirect a significant portion of its human resources toward immediate life-saving activities between March and May 2025. As a result, implementation under the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal experienced delays, with activities only gradually resuming from late May 2025 onward.

Capacity building

Capacity building remained an important component of the operation. By the end of the reporting period, a total of 264 staff and volunteers (Male: 148; Female: 116) had participated in various training activities across sectors. These trainings aimed to strengthen technical skills, improve service quality, and enhance MRCS's preparedness and response capacity. Details of each training are described in the relevant sectoral achievement sections, and a summary of training activities and participation is presented below.

Name of training	Male	Female	Total
Basic emergency WASH training	11	10	21
Child Friendly Spaces Training for Implementers and Facilitator	9	11	20
Hygiene promotion and Epidemic Control for volunteers training	14	7	21
Hygiene Promotion in Emergency Training	11	14	25
Psychological First Aid Training	29	29	58
WASH technical Training	21	19	40
Cash and Voucher Assistance Training	18	14	32
PASSA Training	28	7	35
Safe Shelter Training	7	5	12

Learning and accountability

Although the implementation of several activities under this operation was delayed due to the March 2025 earthquake, MRCS continued to prioritise learning, reflection, and accountability throughout the response period. The operational overlap between the Typhoon Yagi and Earthquake responses meant that the same teams and human resources were involved in implementing both operations. As a result, most review processes and lessons learned sessions were conducted jointly, allowing MRCS to capture cross-cutting challenges, good practices, and operational efficiencies that applied to both emergencies.

Throughout the operation, MRCS conducted reviews of its CVA intervention, with particular attention to accountability and risk mitigation measures. Notably, a QR-code-based tracking system was introduced for the first time during this operation to strengthen transparency, improve verification, and enhance traceability of multipurpose grant distributions. This system enabled better tracking of beneficiary verification, distribution processes, and supervisory oversight, and provided valuable operational insights that will inform future large-scale multipurpose grant responses.

Building on the Cyclone Mocha lessons-learned workshop, where MRCS consolidated and analysed findings and recommendations from previous operations, MRCS plans to strengthen its learning agenda further. A rapid qualitative exercise, including Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions, is planned in the near future to capture lessons learned from both the Typhoon Yagi and Earthquake responses. These findings will complement existing learning and help identify systemic issues, operational strengths, and areas for improvement. This is to be carried out in 2026 and reported on through the Myanmar Unified Plan.

In parallel, MRCS has initiated discussions on institutionalising learning across operations by establishing a structured system to document, track, and monitor the implementation of lessons learned and recommendations. This approach aims to ensure that learning is not only captured but also translated into concrete actions and integrated into future preparedness, response planning, and operational decision-making.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership and the Movement to achieve technical and operational complementarities while increasing cooperation with external partners.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active</i>	Yes	Yes

Membership Coordination

MRCS continued to play a central role in coordinating with its partners throughout the operation, leading the dissemination of disaster-monitoring and early-warning information, including preparedness measures and situational updates. This proactive information sharing supported timely partner engagement and resource mobilisation in support of MRCS's immediate response efforts. The IFRC Secretariat provided coordination support to MRCS under this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, ensuring coherence and alignment among IFRC Network members and contributing to a harmonised approach to response planning and implementation.

In September 2024, MRCS and IFRC jointly organised a two-day planning meeting with IFRC Network partners to assess the impacts of flooding, identify priority needs, and develop a coordinated response strategy. This process resulted in the development of the MRCS Flood Response Plan (2024–2026), which outlines a phased approach covering emergency response, early recovery, and resilience building. The plan also includes a monitoring and reporting framework to support accountability and learning. The IFRC Operational Strategy under this Emergency Appeal was fully aligned with the Flood Response Plan, ensuring consistency between national priorities and Movement-level support.

To strengthen ongoing coordination, MRCS led regular flood response coordination meetings with the IFRC network and ICRC to share operational updates, address implementation challenges, and align complementarity of support according to expertise and funding. A total of three Movement coordination meetings were convened during the reporting period, complemented by biweekly operational coordination meetings between MRCS and IFRC. In addition, monthly online coordination meetings between MRCS and IFRC teams continued, providing a platform to review progress, discuss constraints, and agree on priorities across sectors.

Engagement with external partners

Beyond that, MRCS and IFRC actively engaged with external coordination mechanisms to enhance humanitarian access, acceptance, and complementarity. Both organisations participated in Humanitarian Country Team meetings and other inter-agency coordination forums at national and sub-national levels. With support from the IFRC Secretariat, MRCS strengthened its representation and advocacy efforts within these platforms, reinforcing its auxiliary role and ensuring that Red Cross and Red Crescent perspectives were reflected in broader humanitarian decision-making processes. Engagement with cluster and sector coordination mechanisms further supported the identification of operational gaps and strengthened collaboration with other humanitarian actors.

MRCS and IFRC also contributed regularly to thematic coordination platforms, including the National WASH Cluster Coordination Meeting, National and Regional Cash Working Groups, and the Shelter Cluster Coordination Meeting. Participation in these forums supported effective information sharing, technical alignment, and complementarity of interventions, particularly in areas with overlapping responses and complex operational environments.

Movement cooperation

Movement cooperation remained strong throughout the operation. MRCS continued to lead regular Movement coordination meetings, fostering close collaboration and information exchange between MRCS, IFRC, and ICRC.

Following the March 2025 earthquake, MRCS established a formal Movement Operational Coordination Platform on 28 April 2025 to respond to the increased complexity of concurrent emergencies. This coordination mechanism facilitated joint planning, collective decision-making, and harmonised support to MRCS priorities, ensuring coherence between field operations, partner contributions, and overall operational direction. In parallel, Technical Working Groups led by MRCS and co-led by either IFRC Network members or ICRC were established. While these Technical Working Groups were reactivated primarily in response to the earthquake, their scope also extended to other ongoing operations and organisational development issues. The groups served as forums for in-depth sectoral discussions and provided technical inputs to inform decision-making within the broader Movement coordination platform.



Secretariat Services

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.		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation</i>	1	1

Throughout the operation, the IFRC team worked closely with MRCS at both national headquarters and branch levels, providing a combination of remote and in-country support. This support included assistance with operational planning, coordination of field activities, capacity building for staff and volunteers, field monitoring visits, and timely reporting to donors and Movement partners. Regular engagement between MRCS and IFRC ensured alignment of priorities, rapid problem-solving, and consistent oversight across all sectors.

Human Resources

The IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation maintained core operational capacity throughout the response, with an Operations Manager, PMER Delegate, and Finance Officer already in place to support MRCS. To further strengthen operational oversight, accountability, and reporting quality, surge support in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) was deployed remotely for a two-month period between October and December. This surge support played a key role in strengthening branch-level data collection systems, improving data quality and consistency, and enhancing overall information management and reporting practices across the operation.

Given the scale and complexity of the CVA component, a Senior Operations Support Officer with a specific focus on CVA was recruited by IFRC. This position provided critical technical and coordination support to MRCS in planning, implementation, monitoring, and compliance related to CVA programming, contributing to more effective and accountable delivery of assistance. In addition, the American Red Cross deployed a CVA expert remotely for two months in early 2025 to support IFRC and MRCS in reviewing and strengthening the MRCS CVA Standard Operating Procedures.

Communications

The IFRC Country Delegation in Myanmar worked in close coordination with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office to ensure that timely, accurate, and relevant information was shared with the public and key stakeholders regarding the MRCS and IFRC Network response to Typhoon Yagi. Since the onset of the disaster, IFRC produced and disseminated a range of communication products as part of the emergency response, highlighting the humanitarian impact and ongoing response efforts.

- Press release on the IFRC website: [Super Typhoon Yagi causes severe flooding across Southeast Asia](#) published on 17 September 2024
- Channel News Asia interview with IFRC Head of Delegation in Myanmar: [What are the challenges as Myanmar tries to recover from Typhoon Yagi?](#) published on 18 September 2024
- Photos on IFRC [ShaRED](#) on 17 September 2024
- Rapid Need Analysis photos on IFRC [ShaRED](#) on 5 November 2024
- [Tweet on IFRC Asia Pacific X account](#) on 5 November 2024
- Press release on the IFRC website: [Urgent action required to tackle ongoing humanitarian crisis in Myanmar after Typhoon Yagi](#) – published on 9 December 2024

Security - IFRC and general support to MRCS

IFRC supported MRCS in monitoring and managing the evolving safety and security context throughout the operation. This included the provision of technical safety and security inputs and ad hoc support to MRCS during periods of heightened risk or operational complexity. Humanitarian mapping, incorporating updates on needs, access constraints, and the security situation, was developed and regularly reviewed to allow timely adjustments to operational strategies and field deployment plans.

The IFRC security framework applied to all IFRC personnel involved in the operation. Area-specific security risk reviews were conducted in advance of field visits to identify potential risks and implement appropriate mitigation measures. All IFRC staff were required to complete the IFRC “Stay Safe” e-learning courses, while MRCS staff and volunteers were strongly encouraged to do so. These courses, including Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition Levels 1–3, were available in the Myanmar language to ensure accessibility and understanding.

Logistics and supply chain management

IFRC provided ongoing logistics and supply chain expertise to MRCS, including international procurement, coordination of in-kind donations, and support for the transport of relief items to affected areas. This support covered both immediate response needs and preparedness activities. IFRC initiated international procurement of key relief items that were not readily available on the local market, including tarpaulins, blankets, and solar lamps, to replenish MRCS prepositioned stocks.

In addition, IFRC supported the establishment and management of a mobilisation table for international in-kind donations and provided technical guidance on local procurement processes and supply chain management. This ensured that procurement and distribution activities complied with IFRC standards while remaining responsive to operational realities on the ground.

Quality Assurance and Accountability

The IFRC Secretariat played a central role in coordinating with IFRC Network members to ensure aligned action, effective resource mobilisation, and consistent monitoring throughout the operation. Regular operational coordination calls between MRCS and IFRC were held to facilitate information sharing, track progress, and address emerging challenges.

Other IFRC Network members also contributed to accountability and oversight through regular coordination meetings, review of field reports, and participation in monitoring visits. This collective approach supported transparency, shared learning, and alignment with agreed operational priorities

Finance and Administration

IFRC provided comprehensive financial and administrative support to ensure accountability, compliance, and operational agility. This included timely fund transfers, review and validation of budgets, technical support to MRCS on expense justification and financial procedures, and verification of operational liquidations. A dedicated IFRC finance staff member supported the operation, with additional oversight and guidance provided by the IFRC Senior Finance Manager.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for this operation was CHF 2,500,000, within a Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 3,500,000. On 17 September 2024, the IFRC promptly released a DREF loan of CHF 950,000 to enable the rapid initiation of relief activities and ensure timely assistance to affected communities. By the end of the operation, a total of CHF 1,109,771 had been received against the Secretariat funding requirement of CHF 2,500,000, representing 44 per cent coverage of the initial appeal target. Including the DREF loan of CHF 950,000, the total operational budget available for implementation amounted to CHF 2,059,771. Total expenditure recorded at the end of the operation was CHF 1,885,582.

The IFRC Secretariat appeal was generously supported by the IFRC network and other, including the American Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Cross Society, Nippon Life Insurance Company, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Government, the Canadian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, and the Republic of Korea National Red Cross. The Federation-wide appeal was supported through bilateral contributions of the Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross to the Myanmar Red Cross.

A balance of CHF 174,189 remains from the DREF loan and will be returned to the DREF pot. Should there be any questions or concerns regarding this balance, partners are kindly invited to contact PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org within 30 days of publication of this final report.

A detailed financial report outlining all expenditures is included at the end of this document.

Several factors contributed to the variance between the operational budget and actual expenditure. The March 2025 earthquake, which occurred mid-way through the implementation period, significantly altered operational priorities. Resources, including staff time, logistics capacity, and programme focus, were redirected toward the large-scale earthquake response, slowing the pace of implementation under the Typhoon Yagi operation. In addition, there was substantial geographic overlap between flood- and earthquake-affected areas, resulting in a shift of activities and expenditure under the earthquake appeal to address urgent needs in those locations.

The evolving context also affected fundraising. As the earthquake response covered a larger population and required longer-term implementation, donor attention and contributions were increasingly directed toward the earthquake

appeal. This contributed to lower funding coverage under the Typhoon Yagi appeal compared to the original funding target. Despite these challenges, available resources were strategically prioritised to ensure that core assistance—particularly multipurpose assistance and essential relief items—was delivered effectively within the revised operational scope, enabling the operation to reach families in need exceeding the original target.

Contact information

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

At Myanmar Red Cross Society:

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At IFRC Myanmar Delegation:

- **Head of Delegation:** Nadia Khoury; email: nadia.khoury@ifrc.org
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At IFRC Geneva:

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

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [MDRMM021- Emergency Appeal](#)
- [MDRMM021 - Operational Strategy](#)
- [MDRMM021 – Operation Update 1](#)
- [MDRMM021 – Operation Update 2](#)
- [MDRMM021 – Operation Update 3](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2025/11	Operation	MDRMM021
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24 Dec 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM021 - Myanmar - Flood Typhoon Yagi

Operating Timeframe: 17 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2025; appeal launch date: 17 Sep 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	2,500,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	2,500,000
Donor Response* as per 24 Dec 2025	1,109,771
Appeal Coverage	44.39%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	152,582	15,342	137,240
AOF2 - Shelter	386,152	225,631	160,521
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	512,783	1,140,444	-627,661
AOF4 - Health	90,375	38,395	51,980
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	215,621	53,416	162,205
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	7,000	4,793	2,208
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	117,251	38,660	78,591
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	0	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	248,000	368,900	-120,900
Grand Total	1,729,765	1,885,582	-155,817

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,059,771
Expenditure	-1,885,582
Closing Balance	174,189
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	174,189

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	950,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	950,000
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2025/11	Operation	MDRMM021
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24 Dec 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM021 - Myanmar - Flood Typhoon Yagi

Operating Timeframe: 17 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2025; appeal launch date: 17 Sep 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	269,208				269,208		
DREF Response Pillar				950,000	950,000		
Finnish Red Cross	280,751				280,751		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432		
Malaysian Red Crescent Society (from Malaysian Govt)	38,492				38,492		
Nippon Life Insurance Company	8,462				8,462		
On Line donations	100				100		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,399				9,399		
Spanish Government	142,403				142,403		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Govt)	75,005				75,005		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	174,175				174,175		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	83,343				83,343		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,109,771	0	0	950,000	2,059,771	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,059,771	0	