

Appeal N°: MAAMM002 Funding requirements: 7.643 million CHF

This operational plan outlines the results that the IFRC wants to achieve in collaboration with the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) over a period of five years (2021-2025) in implementing IFRC Strategy 2030. The results are part of coherent and coordinated approach of IFRC support to MRCS' Strategic Plan 2021-2025. The Rakhine plan of action aligns with this operational plan.

A. BACKGROUND



Photo: Myanmar Red Cross Society continues to assist flood-affected population during the monsoon season. As the climate change is increasingly affecting the already disaster-prone country, MRCS is gearing up its efforts to reduce the risk of disasters through early warning and early action, while building capacities of its dedicated volunteers. (Photo: MRCS)

Context

Myanmar is a country most at risk of humanitarian crises and natural disasters in the entire South-East Asia and continually faces many protracted crises hosting fragile communities in many parts of the country. Humanitarian needs are driven by multiple factors including armed conflict, community violence and vulnerability to natural hazards and disasters. The situation is aggravated by chronic poverty, gender disparities, erosion of social support networks, and underlying inequalities that exacerbate the needs, vulnerabilities, and marginalization of people in many parts of the country.

More than 985,000 people in Myanmar need humanitarian assistance. Within this total figure, 864,000 people are experiencing critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing and approximately 973,000 have critical problems related to living standards. Regions and States with the highest levels of vulnerability include Shan, Kachin,

Ayeyarwady, Chin and Rakhine. The most vulnerable groups are affected with a combination of poor housing, lack of education, poor educational attainment, lack of access to adequate health services and nutrition, safe drinking water and sanitation. Limited livelihoods and lack of food security are also key factors, along with direct exposure to conflict. In townships directly affected by conflict, living standards, on average are 23 per cent lower than in non-conflict affected areas. Displacement in Myanmar is affecting communities in 5 states. In Kachin, Kayin and Shan states, with prolonged armed conflicts more than 112,000 people are still displaced following clashes between armed groups and security forces.

In Rakhine State, multiple factors are generating both temporary and protracted displacements. 131,000 people remain in IDP camps in Central Rakhine since 2012. A further 89,564 are displaced across 10 Townships across Rakhine State and 1 Township in Chin State as of 7 September 2020 due to ongoing conflict between the Myanmar Military and Arakan Army. An estimated 740,000 people from Northern Rakhine remain displaced into camp settings in Bangladesh following the events of August 2017.

Although in recent history, Myanmar has undergone significant transition, from 2011, after years of conflict and isolation, there is a transition from a military regime to a more democratic government. There is also a transition to a more market-oriented economy. A further social transition is underway as Myanmar emerges from decades of relative isolation from the Global community. There have been measurable improvements in social welfare since 2011. Poverty almost halved, falling from 48 percent to 25 percent between 2005 and 2017.

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in January 2020 has not spared Myanmar. Economic growth is expected to instead decline sharply in 2019/20 to 2.0 percent due to direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This would have much greater effects in terms of public health measures and economic activity resulting in deep local impacts in rural and urban areas, household economy, farm and non-farm sectors, and among already vulnerable groups. It has worsened the situation, jeopardising the health, physical, mental, and social wellbeing of the vulnerable and fragile communities in a very short timeframe just like other countries across the world. However, Myanmar's context requires a multi-dimensional humanitarian response and development nexus in its programming approach unlike in more stable environments

With a total landmass of 676 578 sq.km Myanmar is the largest country in the mainland of Southeast Asia. It has a population of 52 million (2014 Census Report). Its coastline of approximately 2,000 km covers almost the entire east coast of the Bay of Bengal. In the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI)¹, Myanmar ranks as 146 out of 189, a slight change from 148 out of 188 in 2018.

Myanmar is particularly exposed to cyclones, tropical storms and tsunamis, rainfall-induced flooding and landslides are a perennial occurrence across the country, with extreme weather conditions it is also susceptible to heatwave such as the one experienced in 2010 where 230 people lost their lives¹. Being situated on several fault lines, earthquakes, occur frequently from January to July. The largest recording of earthquake so far is 5.3 magnitude on the Richter scale (Myanmar Department of Hydrology and Meteorology). According to the 2020 Index for Risk Management (INFORM), which measures risk as a function of hazard and exposure, vulnerability and coping capacity, Myanmar ranks 18th in the world but second in Asia-Pacific and is under a high -risk category. According to the World Risk Report 2017, Myanmar has a World Risk Index of 9.06, which is considered a high risk.

Climate change is another major challenge contributing to increased humanitarian needs in Myanmar. The Global Climate Risk Index 2020 ranks Myanmar as the second country most affected by extreme weather events in the world in the period 1998 to 2018. Myanmar is also one of the high risks and vulnerable countries in terms of COVID-19.

¹ Page 302: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2019

According to Global Health Security Index, Myanmar scores only 43.4 due to its weak health care system including its past and current testing and surveillance capacity, along with poor infrastructure in healthcare facilities, make the risk and potential consequences/impact quite high, including food and nutrition insecurity, violence, inter-community tensions that results in displacement and migration. The situation is worsened by chronic poverty and lack of access to basic services such as health, potable water and sanitation resulting in increasing vulnerability.

Disasters are threat multipliers for fragility. Disasters may strike anywhere but have particularly devastating effects in fragile contexts, which have heightened exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity to manage, absorb or mitigate. The impacts of climate change are expected to increase both the frequency and intensity of the Extreme weather events. in the Central Dry Zone Area, the Delta Region and the Coastal Areas². The potential economic impacts on livelihoods as well as overall regional economic growth are significant. Taking into consideration, the increased threat on livelihood from natural disasters along with the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19, the period 2020-2025 indicates a need for sustained investment in programs which are in line with the MRCS Strategy 2025, to continue to reduce vulnerabilities and build resilience in communities most affected by crisis and disasters.

National Society profile

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) is consistently first in responding to disaster and emergencies through its wide network of branches (330) with active trained volunteers (44,000) in communities across the country and mandated as auxiliary to the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Myanmar Red Cross Society has a secretariat staff compliment of 700 (60 core staff, 77 support staff and 563 project and programme staff). A new Central Council and Executive Committee, including new President and vice President, were elected in November 2019 as stipulated by its 2015 MRCS Law. MRCS is widely recognised as the largest humanitarian organisation in Myanmar with the access and reach to most vulnerable communities.

This IFRC-MRCS plan will facilitate the achievement of MRCS' New Strategy 2021-2025 articulated by the following three goals.

- *Goal 1: Build healthier and safer communities, reduce their vulnerabilities, and strengthen their resilience.*
- *Goal 2: Promote understanding and respect for the Red Cross Principles, Humanitarian Values, and International Humanitarian Law to promoting social cohesion and non-violence.*
- *Goal 3: Strengthen understanding of the MRCS' auxiliary role among the humanitarian sector by developing a strong, well-functioning and resourceful National Society*

Membership coordination

IFRC in supporting MRCS will continue to ensure that the operational plan is aligned with MRCS Strategy 2021-2025 and facilitating engagement between MRCS and its multilateral partners including participation in Asia Pacific regional initiatives.

² Myanmar Climate Change Policy p. 6

<https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-heatwave-kills-230-mandalay#:~:text=A%20near%20unprecedented%20heatwave%20in,died%2>

The IFRC country team will continue to support MRCS to co-ordinate with the National Red Cross Societies working with the Myanmar Red Cross. This will include coordinating technical guidance and multilateral financial support from Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross as well as encouraging other partners to be part of the multilateral support approach. MRCS will be supported for organising regular coordination meetings, mapping of technical, financial, and human resources of National Societies working with MRCS and in developing co-ordinated plans. Partner National Societies with presence and capacities in Myanmar may take responsibility to support particular aspects of MRCS's domestic response plan, including sharing and re-purposing of human resources from across the network, to strengthen the IFRC-wide response. The bilateral partners currently supporting MRCS, includes American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Swedish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.

Membership coordination will be emphasised and strengthened in situation of disasters and crisis by using the IFRC-wide approach in providing peer support between National Societies, through:

- Joint planning and reporting
 - Single preparedness and response plan/secondary impact response plan and action
 - Shared GO data platform used by all National Societies
 - Aggregated Federation-wide data used to position the RCRC brand.

The IFRC Myanmar Country Office (MCO) will deepen its collaboration with IFRC reference centers, in particular the Red Cross Climate Centre based in the Hague and work to improve the utilisation of existing Asia Pacific wide resources aiming at cost optimisation including deepening and expanding peer exchange and cross learning between MRCS and peer National Societies in the region and beyond. As a nominated focal point for knowledge management on information dissemination and relevant learnings on operations in fragile contexts, the MCO will take the lead on documenting relevant findings and initiating learning events and forums.

Name of Partner NS	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	E1	E2	E3	Details & comments
Finnish Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Funding confirmed on annual basis, current tentative projection for 2021 only.
DRC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ICRC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Swedish Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Norwegian Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
British Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
German Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Australian Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
American Red Cross	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Turkish Red Cross	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Movement cooperation

The IFRC country office, Myanmar Red Cross Society and ICRC will maintain sustained and transparent dialogue to ensure that Movement relations are effective and are based on mutual respect as equal partners. Through Movement Cooperation the 'Red Pillar' footprint will be reinforced within the humanitarian eco-system and work with pragmatism and flexibility in times where the humanitarian imperative demands unity of action. This was well demonstrated in 2019/2020 when the movement produced a 10-point plan in response to the Myanmar government resettlement plan of internally displaced people. The Myanmar Red Cross Society will be more engaged, influential, and vocal in Movement platforms, including Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Coordination (SMCC), reinforcing its auxiliary role and visibility in Myanmar.

Through this plan IFRC will continue to support MRCS to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs of populations affected by disaster and crisis to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people and communities. Efforts in 2021-2025 will include a focus on enhancing the systems and procedures of the MRCS and coordinating support multilaterally with new and existing partners. This will include a strong focus on strengthening branch development for a principled localised response at speed and scale. We will commit to prioritise support to the people most in need regardless of difficulty in reaching them and to continue to strengthen the investment in the operational capacity of MRCS' staff and volunteers as frontline responders. Taking also into consideration the COVID-19 pandemic that now threatens many of the gains achieved in NSD and the CBHR programme affecting the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of communities all over the world within a very short timeframe.

Partnerships

The IFRC Country Office will support both internal and more especially external partnership which create innovation system that are conducive to innovation, agility and transformation that are able to challenge systems, cultures, and practices when necessary. To achieve this, requires that leadership to prioritise innovation to make a cultural shift within the organisation. IFRC will continue to facilitate MRCS engagement in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan, proactively demonstrating the benefits of a holistic and aligned approach that avoids fragmentation, optimizes and builds on existing national society development investments and gains.

IFRC will continue its efforts for MRCS to be an active member of the various humanitarian and development co-ordination forums in Myanmar. Over the past years Myanmar Red Cross has become a member of several national level co-ordination forums such as the Humanitarian Country Team, advisory board of the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund, DRR Working Group and as co-lead of the national level Cash Working group, With IFRC support in partnership building, MRCS has received support from USAID/BHA and American Red Cross through the Red Ready partnership, which in itself supports institutional capacity building and localized response. MRCS continues to have strong co-ordination with Government of Myanmar department of Social Welfare (GoM DoSW) and OCHA for humanitarian emergencies such as floods, landslides etc.

B. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND APPROACH

Strategic Priorities



Climate and environmental crises

People targeted:

Male: 10,000

Female: 20,000

Requirements (CHF): 550,000

Rationale and intended results

Assessment and analysis:

According to Global Climate Risk Index (2020), Myanmar is one of the most affected countries for two decade period from 1999–2018 as extreme weather events (i.e. affected by impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves etc.) and 2nd rank most affected. It is also 9th out of 191 countries for high risk in the index of Risk Management among the Asia-Pacific countries, where at same time Myanmar is also ranked as the most at risk for climate change in 2011 and 2012. Myanmar's INFORM global risk index is 6.4/10; Hazard and Exposure is 7.5/10; vulnerability is 5.5/10 and the coping capacity is 6.4/1021. A recent study on climate risk in Myanmar found that the climate is projected to shift dramatically in the coming decades. Assessing Climate Risk in Myanmar, Technical Report 2017), with some of the forecast prediction. It is said that in every region in Myanmar, temperatures are expected to soar by the middle of the 21st century by 1.3°C–2.7°C (2.3–4.9°F). The eastern and northern hilly regions are projected to see the most dramatic warming, with temperatures rising as much as 3°C (5.4°F) during the hot season. In the future, the country can experience anywhere from 4–17 days of extreme heat every month, in contrast to one day a month during the period between 1981–2010; and projections on rising sea levels for the coastline range from 20–41 cm (8-16 inches) by mid-century.

Regarding the risk for earthquakes in urban areas, a fault line is running vertically down the country through Mandalay and Yangon region [4]. Mandalay Region is quite near to the fault line and this is the place where there is highest population density. Each State and Region in Myanmar is prone to one or more type of hazard, and according to historical data available, the likelihood for medium to large-scale disasters every couple of years is high. The need for comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures is a nationwide concern for citizens, civil society organization and an obligation for government bodies and private sector investors. Governments are the primary duty bearers for protection of their populations and so are obliged to prepare and respond to disasters with humanitarian support from their auxiliary organisations like the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Cyclone Nargis killed more than 138,000 people and affected more than 2.4 million people, totaling US\$4 billion in economic damage, the worst disaster in Myanmar's history. A week before the cyclone, an international forecaster warned that a storm was approaching. It was followed by a daily update of the hydrological changes in the possible routes of Cyclone Nargis and computer-generated plots 48 hours before the struck on Myanmar20. Although these warnings were sent to the government, they did not issue national warnings or evacuate residents in the direct route of the cyclone. This lack of behavior was partly responsible for the high death toll. Following the cyclone Nargis which hit the country in 2008, large population migrated from Ayeyarwady region to Yangon region.

Intended results:

The intended results for outcome 1.1 and 1.2 will include among others; institutional enhancement of MRCS capacities, knowledge and skills of staff and volunteers to address the climate smart and environmental crises programming, and related advocacy and financing, including how to develop heat action plans and heatwave early

warning early action systems, with a focus in urban areas; how to implement nature-based solutions focused on reducing disaster risks and adapting to and mitigating climate change, including in urban context; how to identify and promote sustainable agronomic-husbandry practices and technologies which are environmentally sensitive, protect and enhance biodiversity and income of the poor; how to develop impactful climate action campaigns on the benefit of ecosystems conservation/restoration (forests/mangroves/wetlands) for community-based disaster risk reduction.

Outcome 1.1: Communities and Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) staff and volunteers undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises.

The outcome will be achieved through enhancement of MRCS capacities, knowledge and skills of staff and volunteers to address the climate smart and environmental crises programming, and related hazards like heat action plans and heatwave early warning early action.

Output 1.1.1: IFRC and National Society staff and volunteers have the knowledge and capacity to serve as agents of change and mobilise positive and large-scale action to address the climate and environmental crises.

- Organize and facilitate capacity enhancement activities and trainings to build internal knowledge of staff and volunteers of MRCS in climate-smart programming, and related advocacy and financing, including.
- Develop heat action plans and heatwave early warning early action systems, with a focus in urban areas.
- Implement nature-based solutions focused on reducing disaster risks and adapting to and mitigating climate change, including in rural and urban context.
- Identify and promote sustainable agronomic-husbandry practices and technologies which are environmentally sensitive, protect and enhance biodiversity and income of the poor.
- Develop impactful climate action campaigns on the benefit of ecosystems conservation/restoration (forests/mangroves/wetlands) for community-based disaster risk reduction, and for adapting and mitigating climate change.

Output 1.1.2: Communities have increased capacity to address the evolving impacts of climate change and ownership over programmes addressing climate risks through increased avenues to contribute their own insights, knowledge and ideas

- Provide technical support and guidance to MRCS for supporting and including communities in the assessment process of their vulnerability, exposure to climate and environmental risks and capacity to adapt, through for example, the roll-out of PASSA (Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness) in communities with special focus on climate change mitigation and environmental impact considerations.
- Organize and facilitate capacity enhancement activities for staff and volunteers on the use of digital tools for mobile data collection (Kobo toolbox) for community Knowledge Attitude and Practices surveys and feedback collection.
- Provide technical support and quality assurance to National Societies, CO/CCSTs for the design and implementation of Climate Action for Community adaptation - with special focus on heat action plans and heatwave early warning early action systems and promoting nature-based solutions.

Output 1.1.3: IFRC and National Societies integrate and anticipate short- and longer-term impacts of the climate and environmental crises in their programmes and operations.

- Support the establishment of small mitigation measures including nature –based solution will be undertaken based on community action plans that considers the evolving impacts of climate change and ownership over programmes addressing climate and environmental risks The establishment of heatwave early warning early action systems with trained volunteers will also be a priority activity.

Output 1.1.4: National Societies are recognized and approached as key partners in efforts to support communities and governments in scaling up climate action and working with the most at-risk communities.

- Support and facilitate collaboration with relevant external stakeholders, government ministries, and research institutes to enhance knowledge of climate related impacts, including active engagement with active Clusters such as the OCHA and UNHCR on humanitarian response and shelter cluster respectively.

Output 1.1.5: IFRC and National Societies increase the ambition of governments and partners on climate action, as reflected in climate-related laws, policies, plans, programmes and investments, ensuring that the people most at risk from climate and environmental shocks and stresses are prioritized, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

- Promote and increase MRCS capacity to strengthen linkages to the government's social protection programs by building or aligning humanitarian cash responses, where feasible and appropriate
- Develop/ maintain a pool of resource persons from MRCS and CO for internal and external advocacy activities (webinars, seminars, etc.) on adaptation to climate and environmental crises.
- Support MRCS to identify what it will commit to doing more better/differently to scale-up climate action in. advocating for the implementation of nature-based solutions and heatwave EWEA
- Foster collaboration through internal and external platforms, such as Global Heat Health Information Network, to innovate, work on new types of programmes, catalyze and share learning, facilitate peer support to further enhance and scale-up MRCS' climate action.
- Support MRCS to capture evidence and good practices (case studies, surveys, profiles, etc.) from their programmes and operations that are making a difference "on the ground".
- Develop joint funding proposals with internal and external expert entities, for example with Climate Centre and UNDRR for heatwaves,
- Support MRCS to conduct community education/awareness raising activities and school-based activities (and/or other priority activities) based on community input on adapting to and reducing climate-related risks.
- Support National Societies to leverage on IFRC's mandate as Shelter Cluster lead to advocate for and be recognized as a key partner to scale-up climate action and green shelter and settlements responses nationally

Outcome 1.2: IFRC Secretariat and National Societies adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation.

This outcome will encourage support to community-based disaster risk reduction, and for adapting and mitigating climate change; how to use and roll-out the PASSA (Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness) in communities with special focus on climate change mitigation and environmental impact considerations; how to successfully access to climate financing.

Output 1.2.1: Through the support of engaged and trained volunteers, youth and senior management, IFRC and National Societies have helped to catalyse climate change mitigation efforts and promote more sustainable environmental practices.

- Organize and facilitate capacity enhancement activities, integrate focus on climate change mitigation and more sustainable environmental practices trainings to build internal knowledge of staff and volunteers (i.e. as part of livelihoods, shelter, etc.).
- Establish a common narrative, streamline messages on climate change and develop/ maintain a pool of resource persons (see 1.1.4).
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Output 1.2.3: Adverse environmental impacts resulting from emergency response and long-term programmes are identified, avoided, reduced and mitigated and green response is mainstreamed into all RCRC systems and practices.

Outputs 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 will be achieved together through supporting the implementation of key activities of the GSC Green Response Strategic Plan which aims to mainstream environmental sustainability into MRCS and wider Movement programs, policies, system and practices, including, specifically:

- Conduct an environmental baseline to track environmental impact of emergency response systems.
- Establish a plan for waste management for emergency operations
- Pilot Green Response and Recovery training toolkit with MRCS to build awareness of critical environmental considerations across technical sectors of the NS programming.
- Piloting use of environmental considerations within Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process with MRCS.
- Ensure Green Response is part of all shelter and settlements / DRR and other trainings for all levels (managers / field),

Output 1.2.4: IFRC and National Societies promote environmentally sustainable practices in communities and RCRC offices (reduce, recycle, reuse; environmentally friendly resource management for water and energy; etc.).

- Volunteers, youth, staff and senior management will be engaged and trained in sustainable environmental practices that addresses carbon footprint of the IFRC and MRCS’ humanitarian actions. Implement the mainstreaming of green response is into all emergency response and long-term programming which includes sustainability from supply chain perspective such as green procurement guideline on local procurement on material sourcing and waste management.

Targets by 2025:

- By 2023 Myanmar RC expects to reach to 90k (30,000 people in 2021) through new or improved heatwave early warning early action systems with a focus on urban areas.
- **100%** of relevant IFRC Country Operational Plans and Emergency Appeals are **climate smart** (75% by 2023).



Evolving crises and disasters

People targeted:

Male: 100,000

Female: 200,000

Requirements (CHF): 1,450,000

Rationale and intended results

Assessment and analysis:

Myanmar has made efforts in establishing institutions and programs to strengthen disaster resilience through increased disaster risk management. In Myanmar, disaster risk management is the shared responsibility of governments of both the Union and the States and Regions with three functions related to disaster management to the Union Government: (a) ‘Relief and Rehabilitation’, (b) ‘Fire Brigade’, and (c) ‘Social Security’, while the responsibility of ‘Preventive measures against fire and natural disasters’ goes to the Regions and State Governments. As large differentials between high and low-income groups or between those living in good quality housing well served with infrastructure and services and those in informal settlements lacking the same services especially in urban areas, it is essential to put focus more now on these informal settlement in urban areas as highest priority

Intended results:

Increased emergency Response and Preparedness as to build on existing core capacities of RC and volunteers in emergency response and preparedness; mobilize them upon requirement for the region/state. Creating multi-stakeholder partnership with a participatory and inclusive approach by reinforcing the partnership with local authorities. Institutional Capacity increased for risk profiling and risk mapping with creation of self-assessment and indicator tools. Creation of Innovative Tools for the Adoption and knowledge sharing by using Red Cross, ICRC and

IFRC tools and apply them in urban context for disaster resilience.

Outcome 2.1: Communities take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards.

To achieve this outcome there will be strengthening of community risk reduction and resilience, including support to CEWS/CBDRR, Livelihoods and Shelter for risk reduction and resilience. There by applying technical tools and sharing experience in strengthening community resilience in line with Manila Call for Action, and work with National Societies to enhance community and city-wide resilience planning and strengthening based on revised Road to Community Resilience approach and multiple tools, i.e. Resilience Star, Resilience Radar, Resilience Scan and Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) tools, linked to the IFRC Community Resilience Measurement Dashboard, which supports collection and analysis of data, and sharing of measurement results. Including FbF dialogue platforms and peer-to-peer exchanges between MRCS and humanitarian partners working on similar FbF projects will be Engaged through national technical working groups and communities of practice on FbF. MRCS will be supported to undertake programmes/projects in DRR based on collected and shared evidence.

Outputs: 2.1.1: At-risk communities receive actionable risk information and are supported to take active steps to reduce their vulnerability and exposure to hazards to urban and rural.

Output relates to developing community skills to address needs as well as the delivery of services. For shelter and settlements programs specifically, activities may include:

- Development of shelter technical guidelines (programme level or in relation to specific project/subject) and promotional material on Build back Safer for communities.
- Provision to communities and local counterparts with knowledge and best practice on disaster-resilient building techniques and safe shelter awareness (PASSA).
- Collaboration with other technical functions (WASH, health, livelihoods) and cross-cutting themes (CEA, Cash, Climate adaptation, Green response..) to ensure that shelter and settlements assistance, programming and activities are risk-informed, inclusive, demonstrate focus on recovery and integrate lessons learned from previous operations.
- Enhance the capacity to provide shelter assistance (preparedness, response and recovery) through the participation of leadership, staff and volunteers or organization/role out at national/provincial level as relevant of shelter courses (Shelter kit training, roof repair training, shelter and settlements programmes, shelter preparedness and risk reduction, management of collective accommodation, cash and Shelter training etc).

Output 2.1.2: Communities prepare for timely and effective mitigation, response and recovery to crises and disasters, including early action.

- Support MRCS to establish community early warning early action systems, protocols and train volunteers as early warning agents.
- Conduct annual Pre-Monsoon/Cyclone Season Meetings.
- Conduct annual EAP activities, refreshers trainings, and simulations for existing EAPs
- Capture evidence and lessons learnt from simulations and activations, allowing for continued advocacy with government ministries
- Support the development of disaster risk management plans by local authorities and RC branches leading to small mitigation measure and nature- based projects being undertaken based on community action plans that considers changing new risks based on evidence captured and shared via the Hub
- Support the capturing of evidence, promoting of good practices, guidance, tools and providing technical support via the Urban Community Resilience Hub." this is relevant to the MRCS Urban Sea project.
- Support the participation of MRCS in national, regional, or global FbF activities, linked to the ECHO project that MRCS is already engaged with.

- Encourage participation in national, regional or global FbF Dialogue Platforms and related fora
- Support peer-to-peer exchanges between MRCS and humanitarian partners working on similar FbF projects and development of Early Action Protocols.
- Engage in national technical working groups and communities of practice on FbF.
- Facilitate engagement in FbF-related events at the local, national, and regional level for continued awareness raising and advocacy.

Outcome 2.2: People affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to assistance and support that is timely, adequate, flexible and strengthens their agency.

This outcome will focus on needs assessment and providing basic needs to the vulnerable communities affected by emergencies, crises and disaster as well as communities in contexts of protracted crisis who require interventions with a strong nexus between development and humanitarian aid. Interventions will aim at complementing family income, reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms and increasing access to economic opportunities of communities and households. Interventions will provide job opportunities to promote self-reliance through cash-based interventions or cash grants in areas like Rakhine, Kachin and Shan.

Output 2.2.1: People affected by crises and disasters receive timely and appropriate cash and voucher assistance.

- Support technical capacity enhancement of MRCS Staff and volunteers on food security and livelihoods in close collaboration with Livelihood Resource Centre.
- Develop and retain a roster of livelihood specialists who are deployed across the country. Identify and engage a livelihood focal point in MRCS.
- Scale-up implementation of the Women Empowerment Programme.
- Strengthen MRCS' capacity of household economic analysis and sustainable livelihood programming.
- Organize, facilitate and participate in regional fora pertaining to food security and livelihoods.
- Support peer-to-peer exchanges between National Societies and humanitarian partners working on Early Action Protocols that include a livelihoods component, in particular agriculture and livestock, to minimise and mitigate disaster risks and consequent loss of productive assets.

Output 2.2.2: Where markets and services are disrupted, people affected by crises and disasters receive timely and appropriate in-kind assistance.

- Support acceleration of National Society cash preparedness with the aim of reaching the Manila Call for Action increasing MRCS' cash ready' – by end of 2022.
- Strengthen MRCS' understanding and capacity on the role of markets in delivering effective cash and voucher assistance (CVA).
- Support the provision of temporal Shelter & settlements in disaster response and long-term recovery plans r. Along with access to safe drinking water and sanitation, healthcare and livelihoods, as essential survival need during emergency and an opportunity for livelihood recovery, building community resilience and ultimately, vulnerability reduction.

Output 2.2.3: People affected by crises and disasters receive support and services and develop their skills to address their needs.

- Provision of productive assets inputs to targeted beneficiaries in the form of cash and in-kind support.
- Conditional and unconditional cash grants to the most vulnerable selected households will be provided for multi-sectoral activities (Livelihoods grants, revolving funds, WASH, Health, DRR) to ensure food security and protect livelihoods.
- Partnerships with resource institutions for skills enhancement and diversification will be priorities from CAP

being revisited in the context of CCA under 2.1 or 2.3

Outcome 2.3: National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and disasters, and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well defined and recognised.

To achieve the above outcome, coordinating with APRO and MRCS Preparedness activities across the preparedness continuum and supporting integration of thematic (e.g. urban) and sectoral (e.g. epidemic) considerations in preparedness processes will be undertaken. Promotion of stronger linkages with other sectors to National Societies: through greater understanding and application of an area-based or settlements approach that supports multi-sectoral integrated response strategies, particularly in urban environments. (links with migration, health/WASH, livelihoods will be prioritised

Output 2.3.1: National Societies are prepared to respond to crises and disasters (sudden-onset, slow-onset, time-bound and protracted), with increased capacity to analyse and address the needs of people affected by crises and disasters.

- Strengthen specific components of the National Society response system at NHQ and Branch levels, including for example contingency planning (CP), response planning and business continuity planning (BCP).
- Implement relevant preparedness measures/activities as per identified priorities and needs, including relating to testing priority response system components through simulations.
- Promote stronger linkages with other MRCS sectors through greater understanding and application of an area-based or shelter and settlements approach that supports multi-sectoral integrated response strategies, particularly in urban environments. (links with migration, health/WASH, livelihoods)
- Support MRCS in capturing evidence, promoting good practices, guidance, tools and providing technical support via the Urban Community Resilience Hub." This also is relevant to the MRCS Urban Sea project.

Output 2.3.2: National Societies draw upon the capacity of the IFRC network for additional HR, technical support, material assistance and equipment 'as local as possible, as international as necessary'.

- Undertake the design for pre-planned response options to increase readiness for effective response from hazard specific impact probabilities (sudden-onset, slow-onset, time-bound and protracted). Technical support through Surge/ additional HR needs will be sourced
- The curriculum revision of the MRCS NDRT and ERT linked with the Surge Optimization Process started in 2020 and will be finalised in 2021.
- In close collaboration with APRO establish "virtual community" to support professional development of women in operational leadership, facilitate traineeships and COVID-safe shadowing missions to increase the participation of women in operation leadership roles.
- Encourage MRCS DRM team to utilize the PGI in emergencies toolkit and briefing materials developed by PGI advisor.
- Support the activation of targeted operations to address needs related to population movement and displacement, as well as the integration of migrants and refugees into emergency plans of action.
- Encourage MRCS DRM team to utilize the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) guide and toolkit commitments and minimum actions for CEA and upcoming briefing materials by CEA coordinator.

Output 2.3.3: National Societies enhance their coordination and collaboration with key stakeholders including national and sub-national actors, civil society, civil protection mechanisms, the private sector, reference centres and research institutions.

- Provide support to MRCS to engagement with shelter cluster led by UNHCR, OCHA for Humanitarian Response WFP on cash working group.
- Connection/cooperation/collaboration will be formed with civil society, civil protection mechanisms, the private sector, research institutions and external stakeholders for DRR and Climate Change reference centres.
- Support the participation of MRCS responders - including women and underrepresented groups - in regional and global rapid response tools, including participation in the register, deployment and training

opportunities.

Output 2.3.4: National Societies access funding support from the IFRC network and beyond to respond to humanitarian needs that result from crises and disasters.

- Support MRCS in fundraising for emergency operation and humanitarian needs that result from crises and disasters will be prioritised.
- Develop pro forma DREF EPoA for the most common type of emergency operation to aid contingency planning and rapid activation.
- Facilitate and engage in Movement or Federation-wide Emergency Needs Assessments and Planning efforts to strengthen Movement Coordination and Cooperation.
- Work with PMER to further streamline online Federation-wide reporting processes, providing technical training for National Societies on the GO platform.

Output 2.3.5: National Societies affected by a major disaster or crisis become more resilient and sustainable, through targeted strengthening activities alongside the international support they receive during the emergency.

- Coordinate NS Preparedness activities across the preparedness continuum and support integration of thematic (e.g. urban) and sectoral (e.g. epidemic) considerations in preparedness processes.
- Use the readiness plan self-assessment, develop or update IFRC readiness plans,
- develop prepositioning measures and implement plans while ensuring that all activities are COVID-safe.
- Assist National Societies in the digitization of disaster management workflow including information management, mobile data collection and federation-wide reporting via GO.

Outcome 2.4: National Societies expand their leadership in the field of Disaster Law.

To achieve this outcome efforts will be put in place supporting MRCS to carry out engagement with public authorities in ensuring that the International Disaster law is made an integral part in disaster preparedness and response.

Output 2.4.1: National Societies advocate for effective and protective disaster related laws, policies, and regulations.

- We will support MRCS to be better disaster law advocates through internal capacity-building activities and developing knowledge resources on Disaster Law, Advocacy and Auxiliary Role using Myanmar language. MRCS will also be supported to provide evidence-based policy recommendations through in-depth country level research guided by disaster law tools (e.g. AADMER Disaster Law Mapping, Law and DRR, Law and Domestic Preparedness and Response). IEC for community dissemination will also be developed to strengthen awareness on Rights, Roles and Responsibilities of stakeholders in disaster risk management and climate change.

Output 2.4.2: National Societies provide advice to their government in the analysis, drafting and implementation of effective disaster-related laws and policies.

- Through the Disaster Law technical advisers, MRCS will be supported in participating and providing inputs in law reform processes, as well as in operational regulations dealing with IDRL (facilitating and regulating international humanitarian assistance). If requested, MRCS will also be supported in providing direct technical assistance for the review and drafting of disaster laws and secondary legislation.

Output 2.4.3: National Societies improve official recognition of their auxiliary role around disaster risk management.

- As part of the overall support to strengthen recognition of NS auxiliary role, IFRC will support MRCS in developing an advocacy strategy to strengthen the recognition of its auxiliary role in disaster risk management, through case studies and awareness workshops with government and humanitarian partners.

Targets by 2025:

- **Support and engage 200 000 people** per year to reduce and mitigate disaster risks, increase their community resilience, and prepare for response and recovery – including early action and forecast-based financing.
- **Provide 100 000 people** per year with services, in-kind, cash, voucher assistance and unconditional cash grants to most vulnerable households.



Growing gaps in health and wellbeing

People targeted:

Male: 200,000 M (Annually)

Female: 300,000 F (Annually)

Requirements (CHF): 2 750 000

Rationale and intended results

Assessment and analysis:

Reproductive, Maternal, Neonate, Child and Adolescent Health: The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in Myanmar fell by more than 39 per cent between 1990 and 2017 from 453 to 178 per 100,000 live births and is the second highest among ASEAN countries. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) and the infant mortality rate are also the second highest in the ASEAN.

Communicable Diseases (HIV, TB and Malaria): Myanmar is one of the 30 highest countries burden with TB and HIV in the world and second highest HIV prevalence among ASEAN countries. Preventing new HIV transmissions in high-risk groups remains a key priority. National-level HIV prevalence is still extremely high in high-risk groups: according to (Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) in 2015.ⁱⁱ and has high TB/HIV co-infection and Drug-resistant TB (also known as MDR-TB). TB is a leading killer of people aged between 15 and 49, with more than 53 percent of the drug-resistant cases recorded in Yangon region, with an approximately 14 percent of the country's population. The situation is worsened by migrants living in congested urban areas without proper amenities and sanitary facilities. Myanmar is also among the countries in a malaria-elimination phase, the National Malaria Strategic Plan (2016–2020) set aim to reduce the reported incidence to less than 1 case per 1,000 people in all states and regions by 2020.

Non-Communicable Diseases and Risk Behavior: The burden of disease associated with non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is increasing at alarming rates in Myanmar. According to a surveyⁱⁱⁱ conducted in 2014, almost all adults in Myanmar (94%) have at least one NCD risk factor and 20% of the population live with 3 or more NCD risk factors.

The following table shows the NCD related health data in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Myanmar	2016
Cause of death, by non-communicable diseases (% of total)	67.8%
Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70 (%)	24.2%
Mortality caused by road traffic injury (per 100,000 people) *	19.5
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) **	4.6%
Smoking prevalence, total (ages 15+)	20.3
Total alcohol consumption [§] per capita (15+ years of age)	4.8

(Source: World Bank) * 2015, ** 2017, [§] liters of pure alcohol (projected estimates)

The most common sources of drinking water in Myanmar are tube wells or boreholes and protected wells. In the dry season, 9.7 million people rely on unimproved water sources from ponds, rivers and water delivered in trucks. Approximately 40 per cent of the population live in households that need to transport water from source; a predominant issue in rural areas that increase the risk of water contamination. The task of fetching water usually falls to the women and children. Latrines are still uncommon in many rural areas, and knowledge of hygiene and sanitation is scant. Many people do not make a link between poor water quality and diseases such as diarrhoea, intestinal worms and skin diseases. Dirty hands and unsanitary waste disposal perpetuate the cycle of disease and poverty.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 Pandemic has affected not only the economy as many people have lost their livelihoods, but the huge impact on existing weak healthcare system and public health system and the progress that had been made in health and wellbeing now remains uneven and at risk with disease patterns changing and re-emerging infectious diseases. The impact of COVID-19, climate change and migration are all exerting enormous pressure on health risks and adversely affecting the well-being of individuals, families, and communities.

The IFRC Secretariat's health and care approach accounts for the social, economic and environmental determinants of health across a person's life course and primarily aims at contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages) and 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all). However, the challenges of ensuring physical, mental and social wellbeing are integrated elements of almost all of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and indeed, public health and WASH are often a driving or at least contributing factor behind issues of dignity, resilience, inclusion and equity.

Intended results

The overall aim of the health interventions is **aligned with the new MRCS Health Strategy** to strengthen the capacity of communities and expanding Community based Health and Resilience (CBHR) to community needs in health, water and sanitation with support of trained staff and volunteers in collaboration with key stakeholders. In its role Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) as auxiliary to public authorities, has a unique position to influence and contribute to relevant strategy, policy, law and advocacy platforms and mechanisms at the country level.

Outcome 3.1: National Societies capitalise on their auxiliary role to ensure their position on relevant country level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms.

This will be achieved through operationalisation of MRCS Health and WASH strategy ensuring that all project design and delivery are based guided by strategy. To promote, and where appropriate facilitate, MRCS efforts, the IFRC will support: (i) improved and sustained engagement of MRCS in the dialogue with relevant line Ministries and local authorities; (ii) better inclusion of MRCS' health and WASH areas of work and programmes into national public health (and other relevant sectoral) strategies, plans, laws and policies, as appropriate; (iii) deeper participation of MRCS in policy, technical and financial platforms on health and WASH.

Outputs

3.1.1: National Societies have a defined and active health/WASH strategy

- *MRCS will be supported in developing operational plan according to its health/WASH strategy*

3.1.2: National Societies are officially recognised, appropriately positioned and active members of relevant public health emergency preparedness and response coordination platforms

- *Provide guidance to MRCS as an auxiliary to public authority to actively engage and to be included in relevant national plans, strategies, policies and/or laws related to epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response.*

3.1.6: National Societies are members of and regularly engage in relevant donor platforms and fora at the country level

- *Support MRCS to regularly engage in relevant donor platforms and fora at the country level so as to mobilizing local resources for Health and WASH sectors*

Community health

Guided by its Community Health Strategy, the IFRC country office will support the work of MRCS on community health to deliver quality and sustainable community-based health activities through its volunteers and staff, which complement formal health systems, and ensure that communities on the periphery or outside of the system are not excluded from essential life-saving services. This approach requires locally led solutions, with activities designed and conducted with and by communities to meet their self-identified needs, particularly vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, for example. This will include integrated community-based health, care and first aid, with the latter often acting as a key entry point with communities. The IFRC Secretariat's approach throughout emphasises a life-course approach and accounting for the social, economic and environmental determinants of good health and wellbeing

Outcome 3.2: The health and wellbeing of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services across the life course.

To achieve this outcome community health services including integrated community-based health, care and first aid, with the latter often acting as a key entry point with communities. Will enhance locally led solutions, with activities designed and conducted with and by communities to meet their self-identified needs, particularly vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, or those left behind, forgotten and excluded especially the women, girls, children and the elderly.

Outputs

3.2.1: National Societies are supported to deliver evidence-based and impact-driven, effective, appropriate health promotion, disease prevention and community-based care activities, focusing on the people in situations of vulnerability in all contexts.

- *Support MRCS to undertake research, assessments, and evaluation to increase the evidence-based programme delivery.*
- *Provide technical support in collection of useful segregated data that will be a key component to climate environmental crises knowledge and its impact on Health and WASH*
- *Support MRCS to engage/coordinate/collaborate with relevant NSs or movement partners to improve its evidence-based programming in health and WASH sectors*
- *Undertake impact evaluations and look back studies to inform and improve programming*

3.2.2: National Societies are supported to help communities identify and reduce health risks through relevant community engagement, accountability and behaviour change approaches that ensure locally led solutions to address unmet need.

- *Provide technical support to MRCS in its work to ensure engagement of communities to identify and reduce health risks through relevant CEA approaches that ensure locally led solutions to address needs.*

3.2.3: National Societies are supported to adapt and expand their health programming to meet the growing needs associated with climate change.

- *Provide technical MRCS to enable it to develop/contextualize/update its assessment modules/tools and adapt them to help expand its health programming to meet the growing needs associated with climate change that*

affect the Health and WASH sectors including in emergencies

- *Support MRCS in developing/establishing a formal data platform and analysis system for important health data/indicators*

3.2.4: National Societies are supported to expand the reach, quality and modalities of their first aid activities, including training of volunteers, staff and the general public across all contexts.

- *Provide trainings and skills enhancement for volunteers and staff eCBHFA modules*
- *Provide basic first aid trainings to community members as an entry point for engagement*
- *Collaborate with in-country PNS supporting FASS department on bilateral basis regarding FA training curriculum review and other FA developments and link with APRO FA technical team and Global FA Reference centre when relevant*

3.2.5: National Societies are supported to develop their commercial first aid models to promote financial sustainability and accelerate their ability to sustain services.

- *Support the development of Commercial Community First aid including training of volunteers, staff and commercial first Aid will be carried out to support financial sustainability*

3.2.6: National Societies are supported in their efforts to meet the mental health and psychosocial support needs of communities, as well as volunteers and staff.

- *Increase support towards mental health and psychosocial support needs of communities, volunteers and staff increased due to the COVID 19 Pandemic.*

3.2.7: National Societies are supported to contribute to efforts to achieve and sustain national immunisation targets and promote fair and equitable access to new vaccines (including future COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX facility).

- *Focus on epidemic control activities, including contingency planning*
- *Provide technical support to MRCS in developing a preparedness plan covering logistics in immunization while, supporting the public authority in national immunization and COVID-19 vaccination*
- *contribute to efforts to achieve and sustain national immunisation targets, and promote fair and equitable access to important vaccinations (including future COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX facility)*

3.2.8: National Societies are supported in their efforts to increase the number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donations.

- *Support will be provided to MRCS to increase its Voluntary non-remunerated blood donations activities.*
- *Jointly with APRO Provide technical advice in terms of risk management to MRCS blood program.*
- *Promote knowledge sharing, networking, and partnership among and between NS and external partners.*
- *Provide tools and guidelines to MRCS NRVB services*

3.2.9: National Societies are supported in their efforts to contribute to efforts to achieve and sustain national targets for vector-borne disease interventions, including coverage with insecticide-treated nets for effective malaria prevention.

- *Support efforts to achieve and sustain national targets for vector-borne disease interventions, including coverage with insecticide-treated nets for effective malaria prevention*

3.2.10: National Societies are supported in their efforts to address the needs of people living with communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, utilising relevant harm reduction approaches as

appropriate.

- *Provide coverage on addressing the needs of people living with communicable diseases, such as HIV and TB, to reduce the prevalence and impacts of non-communicable diseases*

3.2.11: National Societies are supported in their efforts to reduce the prevalence and impacts of non-communicable diseases.

- *Support MRCS in its efforts to reduce the prevalence and impacts of non-communicable diseases*
- *Provide technical guidance to MRCS to increase the awareness coverage of non-communicable diseases among its volunteers, staff and communities*

3.2.12: National Societies are supported to provide contextually appropriate sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health services.

- *Provide guidance to MRCS in its effort to provide contextually appropriate sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health services.*

Emergency health

Pandemic like COVID-19 and Epidemic hazards, public health emergencies, protracted crises and situations of fragility call for flexible, effective solutions for prevention, readiness, and response. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, MRCS has demonstrated that its, a trusted local partner with sustained access at the community level, and that it holds a critical role in promoting effective public health measures and implementing health interventions. Indeed, the comparative advantage of MRCS combines long-term community-based programmes with emergency preparedness and response capacity; it is this capacity that the IFRC Secretariat continues to support ensuring that MRCS is recognised and act as leader in community-based response to public health emergencies, as well as to the health consequences of disasters and crises.

Outcome 3.3: The health and dignity of communities in emergencies are maintained by providing access to appropriate health services.

This outcome will be focused and achieved through supporting MRCS in drafting an Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness and response plan. This will also include providing communities in emergencies affect area with preparedness and response information on epidemics and pandemics including training of first responders RCV at local level in PHIE. Support will be given to affected communities to recover from the effects and impacts of emergency or pandemic by providing relief services, cash grants and NFI.

Output 3.3.1: National Societies are supported to adequately prepare for and respond to the health consequences of disasters and crises, including disasters and crisis.

- Support MRCS to prepare and respond effectively to the increasing number of health emergencies and address health risks resulting from disasters and displacements.
- Provide capacity building in preparedness and response capacities of MRCS and emergency health response tools and modalities will be streamlined, in alignment with ongoing surge optimization process in the IFRC Secretariat. Health component of all DREF and emergency appeal will be supported to ensure quality health interventions during an emergency operation.
- Strengthened MRCS' RCV in EVC by conducting Public Health in emergency training based on Health Humanitarian competency matrix.

Output 3.3.2: National Societies are supported in their efforts to build and maintain community-level capacity in effective detection, prevention and response to infectious disease outbreaks.

- *Enhance and strengthen MRCS's capacity all round in 2021 to be better prepared for a potential second or third*

wave of COVID-19 and mitigate the impact of the pandemic.

- *Develop Epidemic and Pandemic preparedness and response plan including revising the PER process to be in line with epidemic and pandemic.*
- *To strengthen MRCS' PHiE (Public Health in emergencies) capacity at all levels, training of Red Cross volunteers on epidemic control for volunteers in branches where IFRC funded projects are carried out to build and maintain community-level capacity in effective detection, prevention and response to epidemics and pandemic.*

3.3.3: National Societies are supported in their efforts to respond to mental health and psychosocial needs effectively during emergencies

- *Support MRCS in scaling up MHPSS activities through Psychological First Aid for All will be prioritised In year 2021. Support MRCS to integrate PFA in First Aid training, implement online PFA trainings,*
- *Conduct a feasibility study on online PFA services.*
- *Support MRCS to provide duty of care to volunteer and staff for their wellbeing in all emergency operations.*
- *Support MRCS to include Psychosocial Support in Emergencies training and mentorship, for its NDRT and ERT to better support MHPSS component during an emergency.*

3.3.4: National Societies are supported to provide adequate care, support and referral services to survivors of SGBV in disasters and other emergencies

- *Integration of Minimum Standards for PGI and SGBV awareness raising, and health needs assessments are incorporated into project designs and implementation at all level.*

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

Through WASH the IFRC country office will continue to support MRCS to make meaningful contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 6, calling for the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation services and facilities for all while recognising that water resources must be environmentally sustainable, and wastewater safely treated and disposed. Therefore, the implementation of WASH will be tracked not only on overall rates of progress on WASH activities but also in reducing inequalities. All data collected will be recorded in global GWSI web-portal. Consultations will also be sought to determine the relevant dimensions of possible existing inequalities in WASH services and develop mechanisms to identify and monitor the situation of disadvantaged groups. Data, where feasible, will be disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic status

Outcome 3.4: Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services

This outcome will be achieved through undertaking WASH needs assessment in most vulnerable communities to increase access to sustainable potable water, sanitation, and hygiene knowledge for people most in need living in areas of protracted crises and in dry zones, during disasters and as part of long-term development program. Capacity building of staff and volunteers in WASH and PHAST using such resources as the WASH in emergencies guideline and training curriculum based on the WASH Competency Framework, and adaption of hygiene promotion, menstrual hygiene management in emergency modules will be undertaken. MRCS WASH Unit will integrate emergency water, sanitation and hygiene into the MRCS's contingency plan, working closely with Disaster Management and Logistic counterparts.

Outputs

3.4.1: National Societies provide communities with improved access to safe water

- *The following activities will be undertaken in support of MRCS to conduct rapid WASH assessment for the pre-selected villages,*
- *conduct baseline surveys for the selected villages.*

- *Provide access to adequate and safe water, and improved sanitation facilities.*

3.4.2: National Societies provide communities with knowledge and best practice on treatment and reuse of wastewater

- *Train RC staff, volunteers, and community volunteers in PHAST for knowledge and best practice on treatment and reuse of wastewater*

3.4.3: National Societies provide communities with access to adequate, appropriate, and safe sanitation facilities

- *provide communities with access to adequate, appropriate, and safe sanitation facilities*

3.4.4: National Societies provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve sustainable community-based management of water and sanitation facilities

- *provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve sustainable community-based management of water and sanitation facilities*
- Provide Knowledge sharing through various e-learning platforms such as webinars on key WASH topics.

3.4.5: National Societies promote and measure positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities, including in the area of menstrual hygiene management

- *to promote and measure positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities, including in menstrual hygiene management.*

Outcome 3.5: Communities at risk from pandemics and epidemics have increased access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services

In preparing and responding to epidemics and pandemics MRCS with support from IFRC and its partners will provide access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services during and after situation like COVID-19 to help maintain health and hygiene of the populations at risk in communities, public places and schools. Also, Strategic direction of Emergency WASH will be taken up as a key agenda to consolidate approaches to response, focusing on locally managed small- emergencies.

Output 3.5.1: National Societies provide to communities and key structures at risk from pandemics and epidemics improved access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services in emergency settings.

- *provide vulnerable communities at risk from pandemics and epidemics with improved access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene services in emergency settings*

Output 3.5.2: National Societies promote and measure community awareness of pandemics and epidemics, including cholera under the One WASH Initiative, and the means to better mitigate their impact.

- Conduct awareness campaigns on pandemics and epidemics, including hygiene promotion

Targets by 2025:

- Reach **0.5 million people** per year with contextually appropriate **health services**
- Reach **0.01 million people** per year with contextually appropriate **water, sanitation and hygiene services**
- Reach **0.01 million people** per year with immunisation services



Migration and identity

People targeted:

Male: 20 000

Female: 30 000

Requirements (CHF): 725 000

Rationale and intended results

Assessment and analysis:

Migration and displacement within, from and to Myanmar is large-scale and occurs for diverse and often complex and inter-related reasons. Millions of people are on the move seeking opportunities for work, education and to be with family members; whilst others are forced to flee their homes and lands due to conflict, violence, human rights abuses and the effects of disasters and a changing climate.

It is estimated that 1 in 4 people in Myanmar will migrate either within Myanmar or to other countries during their lifetime. Currently, there are approximately 10 million migrants who have moved within Myanmar and over 4.25 million migrants who have moved to new countries.

At the end of 2019, UN OCHA estimated that more than 273,000 people were internally displaced across Myanmar, of whom 69% are women and children. In late 2018 and early 2019 approximately 32,000 people were displaced due to an escalation of conflict in Rakhine State. The IDPs are mostly living in camps in Rakhine, Kachin, Northern Shan and Kayin.⁴⁵ Others are staying with host communities and in collective centres including monasteries, schools and churches. Most have been displaced by long-running violence and conflicts principally between the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw) and ethnic armed groups. This includes an estimated 160,000 IDPs in Rakhine State, 97,800 IDPs in Kachin State, 9,600 IDPs in Northern Shan State, 10,600 IDPs in Kayin State, and 1,000 IDPs in Chin State. Many of these people are in situations of protracted displacement. In addition, every year hundreds of thousands of people are displaced from their homes from seasonal monsoon flooding, storms and cyclones.

Many people from Myanmar have been trafficking and exploited, both within Myanmar and in neighbouring countries. They may have experienced situations of forced labour, forced marriage or sex trafficking as well as forced conscription. There are an estimated 600,000 children engaged in hazardous work in Myanmar.

Intended results:

IFRC will facilitate support to Myanmar Red Cross Society in community programming; emergency preparedness and protracted crisis; and humanitarian dialogue on migration and displacement. These areas of support will be complemented with a foundational pillar of capacity strengthening, aligned with the MRCS 10 Point Action Plan on Migration and Displacement.

Outcome 4.1: Migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well access to durable solutions when appropriate.

Outputs:

The assistance and protection need of vulnerable migrants, whatever their status, are addressed through effective access to essential services, including through the establishment of Humanitarian Service Points (HSP)

- *Develop and scale-up principled, effective, longer-term programming to assist and protect migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as host communities.*
- *Harness expertise across sectors, in health, including mental health and PSS, shelter, WASH, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), livelihoods, and education.*
- *Enhancing cooperation between National Societies along migratory routes and developing joint programming.*
- *aligned with best practices and humanitarian principles related to migration and displacement.*
- *Respond to internal displacement through durable solutions resilience building and cohesion for returning refugees; labour migration (including irregular migration and trafficking in persons).*

Outcome 4.2: National Societies are able to engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to assess, understand and respond to their priority needs more effectively.

Outputs:

The IFRC coordinates, facilitates and provides National Societies with support, appropriate training, advice, and clear direction to guide their engagement in the field of migration and displacement, including in line with the targets and commitments of the IFRC Global Migration Strategy and other Movement frameworks.

- IFRC will guide and facilitate capacity strengthening activities for MRCS, aligned with the MRCS 10 Point Action Plan on Migration and Displacement. Activities under this plan include support for the MRCS Task Force on Migration and Displacement; Basic and Advanced Training for MRCS staff and volunteers; Support for the development of Strategy, Policy and SOPs; support for regional engagement, including with National Societies along relevant migratory routes.

Targets:

- By 2025, Myanmar Red Cross has conducted migration and displacement needs assessment and/or has integrated migration and displacement into their strategic planning.
- 50,000 migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection yearly.

**Values, power and inclusion****People targeted:**

Male: 2 000

Female: 3 000

Requirements (CHF): 265 000**Rationale and intended results****Assessment and analysis:**

IFRC will continuously use robust, detailed, and continual context analysis to enable a more accurate, nuanced and context-specific understanding of vulnerability. It will manage risk through achieving very-high standards of analysis which innovate and creatively address both the causes and consequences of vulnerability and fragility. IFRC plans to dedicate financial resources, skills and experiences over a sufficiently long time strategically into strengthening MRCS institutional systems and enabling scale-up replication of successful programmes for greater impact of our work with vulnerable and fragile communities. This will include a strong emphasis on programme skills, principles, and values of human resources, expanding and diversifying the Red Cross volunteer base, investment in financial sustainability and engaging with donors on flexible predictable and longer-term investment in our work. However, focus will continue to be placed on meeting immediate humanitarian needs, as a part of a longer-term strategy in building resilient communities and a stronger MRCS. To be effective, our work must pursue equality of power, opportunities and access to resources and services for women, men, boys, girls and people with any sexual orientation, gender identity, expression and characteristic, of all ages, abilities and backgrounds (IFRC Gender and Diversity policy, 2019). Building on the vast experience of MRCS in working with young people through the Football Based Youth and Community Development flagship programme on humanitarian education will be scaled-up including YABC, first aid and disaster risk reduction in schools, violence prevention, intergenerational dialogue and climate action. All this is aimed at promoting and supporting more inclusive, diversity, equitable and cohesive societies, which is directly putting the 7 Fundamental Principle in action relating all to achieving IFRC Goal 3 of Strategy 2030 “People mobilise for inclusive and peaceful communities” In 2020 MRCS was an active part of the revitalisation of the Southeast Asia Youth Network as an Officer in the Coordination Team and will continue its engagement throughout 2021, when it is supposed to take up the role of Deputy Chair of the Network. The active role of the youth volunteers of MRCS will be strengthened through their full empowerment as agents of changes in

their community thanks to the coupling of Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change Training of Peer Educators with other thematic trainings, in particular with Sports for Inclusion, Development and Peace activities. Also, MRCS is leading the YES Self-Assessment Toolkit implementation within SEAYN.

Intended results:

To contribute to a positive change in communities through a wider understanding, ownership and concrete application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills and behaviour. The collective work of IFRC and its network in supporting MRCS can only be successful if IFRC leads by example and inspire others on the challenges of power, values, and inclusion. IFRC will promote and maintain a culture of inclusion and diversity throughout organisational structure and strive for increased diversity and representation among members, volunteers, intervention or surge teams, staff and leadership so that they better reflect and represent society at large. IFRC will also increase its support and focus for gender parity and increased inclusive leadership across all levels of its network. Including the importance continuous promotion of the Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in all the programmes and projects the IFRC funds. The country office will also support MRCS in rolling-out its Gender and Diversity Policy implementation plan. IFRC will support MRCS to participate in regular collaboration and coordination with other national and international agencies and key coordination mechanisms, most importantly with the national and state level gender-based violence sub-clusters led by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Collaboration and coordination with the sub-cluster will be particularly emphasized in the event sexual gender-based violence trainings being conducted.

Outcome 5.1: National Societies contribute to a positive change in communities through a wider understanding, ownership and concrete application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills, and behaviour.

Outputs:

5.1.1 Develop a flagship programme to scale up humanitarian education focusing on young people

- Contribute to develop new flagship programme with some experienced NS for *Youth activities*.
- *Provide capacity building trainings in leadership development, empowerment, and inclusion through football-based and youth community development, interactive 'first aid for all' and healthy lifestyles.*
- *Youth will be supported in engagement through web-based platform such as social media, email for own forums to share Knowledge and experiences, and newsletter through SEAYN to network*
- *Creation of partnerships for collaboration on humanitarian education with key actors including education authorities.*
- *Support digitalization of toolkits such as YABC training etc. and support MRCS to utilize those toolkits effectively and efficiently in their activities in new normal situation.*
-

5.1.5 Develop new strategic partnerships for collaboration on humanitarian education with key actors including education authorities

- *Facilitate new partnerships between MRCS and Colleges/ Universities to inculcate humanitarian education within schools*
- *To jointly advocate with other humanitarian actors for first aid, humanitarian values and skills to be part of the national curriculum*
- *Facilitate collaboration and cooperation with external organizations such as ASEAN, Prudence Foundation, Asia Pacific Coalition of School Safety (APCSS) and Asia Football Confederation (AFC) to enhance youth engagement in NSs*

Outcome 5.2: National Societies promote and support equitable access to quality education for all boys and girls affected by disaster, crisis, or displacement.

Outputs:

5.2.3. Systematically incorporate these needs into risk reduction, emergency-preparedness, response and recovery plans and activities

- *Promote MRCS Youth programme coherence and alignment of School Safety and School-Based DRR initiatives as critical components of youth action and climate-smart community-based risk reduction.*
- *Promote the provision of emergency shelter assistance in communities as one way to preventing situations where schools are used to accommodate IDPs thus contribute to non-disruption of education.*
- *Support MRCS' in reviewing their plan and activities to incorporate needs of equitable access to quality education in emergency.*
- *Young people being provided educational materials and relevant information during emergency response for quick return to their classrooms*

5.2.5. Develop effective partnerships with Ministries of Education and with other humanitarian actors focusing on education, and meaningfully engage those affected - especially the education community and young people themselves – in decision-making

- *Support and facilitate MRCS to have stronger partnership with Ministry of Education to have a strong presence in schools and higher institutions of learning to advocate on humanitarian education*
- *Support the establishment of volunteer groups amongst school teachers and administration staff to better deliver humanitarian ideals and guide RC Youth Clubs to better retain the youth volunteers as they transition to adulthood.*

Outcome 5.3. National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat adopt a comprehensive Protection, Gender and Inclusion approach across operations and programmes

5.3.2. Promote and support the systematic application of agreed minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies

- *Provide guidance in integrating and mainstreaming of PGI Minimum Standards in programmes/emergencies operations i.e DREF and EA to ensure that all interventions, including shelter, factor specific considerations for inclusion/accessibility by people with disabilities.*
- *Collection and analysis of age, gender, and disability-disaggregated data as part of risk assessments and programme design.*
- *Train all staff and volunteers involved all the IFRC-MRCS projects on child protection in relevant laws, regulations, and policies on disaster risk management. Scale up efforts in addressing SGBV at all levels. Assist National Societies in mainstreaming institutionalizing community engagement and accountability (CEA)*
- *Guide MRCS response managers to conduct assessments of their disaster response operations using the minimum standard commitments to PGI.*
- *Promote and disseminate the guidance on shelter and settlements trainings incorporate disability inclusion elements.*

Outcome 5.4: National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat lead by example and inspire others on gender and diversity.

Outputs:

5.4.1 Support National Societies in actively implementing the new Gender and Diversity policy

- *Implement the Gender and Diversity policy, giving regular updates on gender and diversity targets at all levels.*
- *Promote more equitable gender participation and access to humanitarian services and decision-making in disaster- and emergency-response teams,*
- *Promote and disseminate the guidance on All Under One Roof and ensure all shelter and settlements trainings incorporate disability inclusion and PGI elements*

- *Strengthen disability inclusion in shelter and settlements /DRR programming throughout as well as integrate shelter standards to reduce GBV when operating in camp and collective centre sites*

Targets by 2025:

- Reach 5 000 young people per year with skills- and values-based humanitarian education, collaborating in a flagship programme
- All IFRC emergency appeals include the education community, as one of the target institutions to support as part of early recovery.
- Reach 2 000 of people per year with protection, gender and inclusion programming

Enabling approach

The IFRC country office will make use of the three enabling approaches (*Engaged, Accountable and Trusted*) to reflect and expand on the 7 transformations of Strategy 2030, thereby supporting the development of Myanmar Red Cross Society. The country office will strive to maximize the IFRC network through working together in promoting joint planning, evaluation, assessments for collective impact, increased efficiency and to scale up in quality and reach. In recognising MRCS' auxiliary role and its capacity for engagement with other influential partners, IFRC in particular will undertake to support MRCS to mobilise financial resources, through (1) **Profile building:** of MRCS and the IFRC network in-country as principled humanitarian and development actors; (2) **Behaviour change:** influencing public behaviour so that individuals and communities take the steps to safeguard their health, strengthen their resilience to crises, and (3) **Humanitarian diplomacy:** influencing policy makers at the domestic, regional and global levels to adopt new or updated decisions, laws, policies and practices that promote the safety and well-being of vulnerable persons.

Strategy 2030 states that the IFRC network will likely face complex, protracted, inter-related, costly, and often unpredictable crises and development challenges in the coming years in light of the economic challenges and challenged existing operating models by the COVID-19 Pandemic. There is need to find new ways of fundraising and working by being innovative. This requires wholesale transformation to equip IFRC country office and MRCS to be able to rise to the complex vulnerabilities and to remain relevant. The country office will prioritise continual innovation in services, tools, and approaches, recognising that those solutions are often best found closer to the problem, by technical staff, volunteers, branches, partners and particularly, community members themselves

Digital transformation is also recognized as a broader Movement priority, as set out in a pledge at the 33rd International Conference for National Societies, ICRC and IFRC to work together with partners to realize digital literacy, inclusion, collaboration, access, responsibility and data protection throughout the Movement. The country office will prioritise digital tools and services by setting up, funding, and sustaining MRCS foundational IT services (reliable hardware and software, connectivity, infrastructure, cloud services) and skills needed to ensure digitally enabled humanitarian access and impact.

Enabler 1: Engaged - with renewed influence, innovative and digitally transformed

Outcome 6.1: National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat have strengthened their engagement with partners within and outside the network to work collectively on the key challenges facing communities

Outputs:

6.1.1. IFRC Secretariat supports MRCS country-level planning processes that also covers e 17 States and Regional branches for all involved IFRC network actors to ensure alignment with the goals of the National Society of that country

- *The IFRC country office and its network advocate and uphold accountability principles through transparent joint country-level planning processes, monitoring, reporting and evaluations aligned with MRCS goals that*

contributes to regional and global key themes. Guide and advise MRCS in utilisation of regional and global reference centres and delegation of shared leadership” responsibility.

Outcome 6.2. National Societies and the IFRC network as a whole are effective advocates, influencing both public behaviour and policy change at the domestic, regional and global levels.

Outputs:

- 6.2.1 National Societies are supported with communications and public advocacy resources and advice to increase their impact, public trust and understanding of their role and activities.
- *Increase MRCS visibility by supporting the revision and rolling out of MRCS Communication strategy including HD priorities.*
 - *Facilitate the strengthen of MRCS's auxiliary role at the local level to actively engage with local stakeholders and respond to rural and urban crisis".*
 - *Produce key messages on MRCS activities and the IFRC network on humanitarian work.*
 - *Provide communication training to MRCS staff and volunteers through a revised communication curriculum.*
 - *Provide affordable tools and advice based on science and data in programme and communication that is aimed at public behaviour change (in public health, resilience, inclusion, etc.) and integrated with CEA initiatives.*

Outcome 6.3: Support MRCS in using innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to and change for complex challenges and opportunities.

Outputs:

6.3.4. Organizational strategies, plans and policies prioritize innovation and change and, leadership is accountable for driving systems and cultural change

- *Promote and support response planning based on improved needs assessments with up-to-date methods, including smoother transition from relief to recovery and utilization of cash and voucher assistance.*
- *Facilitate support for innovations aiming to create a system that is conducive to innovation, agility and transformation and is able to challenge systems, cultures, and practices when necessary*
- *Provide capacity building to MRCS leadership to adopt competency, vision and skills criteria based, necessary for innovate and transformative leaders that have a drive for agility, innovation, and transformation.*
- *Provide incentives and resources to technical teams and volunteers to experiment with new approaches to their work.*
- *Provide MRCS with support and tools for Peer-to-Peer collaboration and on changing systems across the network that affect them all.*

Outcome 6.4: The IFRC network undergoes a digital transformation

Outputs:

- 6.4.2. **Enable data interoperability between RCRC Movement actors: The network has a data sharing model and mechanism to identify integration points between IFRC, ICRC and NSs for enhanced digital interoperability and to enable shared peer-to-peer approaches for information and communications for humanitarian services.**
- *IFRC and MRCS puts communities and volunteers at the center of all digital transformation goals and adopt appropriate, affordable volunteer platforms to register, engage, manage their relationship with NS. IT digital systems for data management, decision-making and business intelligence are provided as an agility of IFRC, its network and MRCS through a data sharing model and mechanism that enhance digital interoperability and to enable shared peer-to-peer approaches with data protection security to ongoing and new operations. Provide guidance to MRCS on the use of data or digital technologies to test new and emerging techniques in mitigating risks. Provide management of Cyber security risks, information security, and impact by applying an ethics and risk-based approach and by raising digital risk awareness. Provide and support MRCS with inclusive gender, diversity, language, and mobility tools in a digital age in programmes and services.*

Targets by 2025:

- Myanmar Red Cross Society's developed domestic **advocacy strategies aligned**, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

- Annual Budgetary allocations prioritise **innovation** in IFRC and Myanmar Red Cross Society's operational plans

Enabler 2: Accountable - with an agile management and a renewed financing model

The IFRC will increase its focus on quality in the delivery of services. This will mean continuously prioritizing policies, procedures, tools, and guidelines and ensure implementation as a united and agile Secretariat with support from the regional and global technical teams. It is an opportunity to constantly improve our work, and to take stronger actions on safeguarding assets, managing effectively and efficiently the financial resources. The IFRC mandate requires is to operate in complex and unstable environments, which may involve high risks. It is critical to enhance the risk management culture ensuring compliance with rules and regulation as well as with the duty of care to staff and volunteers.

The country office will ensure gender parity and diversity at all levels, zero tolerance on fraud and corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation or abuse, ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct for humanitarian relief as one of the most basic policies to ensure results, and increasing the contribution of staff from National Societies. The IFRC country office and its network through the renewed partnership with MRCS clearly demonstrate its performance in seeking funding for core activities and longer-term development and long-term financial sustainability, this will include diversification of income bases and increased access to unearmarked funding.

Outcome 7.1: The IFRC secretariat is working as one organization globally, delivering what it promises to National Societies, volunteers and the communities they work with, as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Outputs:

7.1.2. IFRC has a strong culture on gender, diversity and inclusion both at an institutional level and in the way humanitarian operations are carried out, including mechanisms for monitoring and improvement

- *Roll- out the IFRC country office and MRCS Gender & Diversity Organisational Assessment recommendations of 2020.*

7.1.3. Financial resources are safeguarded and managed effectively, efficiently and transparently

- *IFRC will Safeguard and managed effectively, efficiently, and transparently the financial resources.*
- *Increasing MRCS' the financial responsibility and procurement through gradual moving from working advance to Work with Partner Project (WWPP).*

7.1.7. IFRC Secretariat ensures that its web-based systems are accessible at all levels and a new web-based system supports globally integrated processes for finance, PMER, HR, logistics and PRD (ERP).

- *Provide IFRC and MRCS staff with web-based systems that are accessible and integrated processes for finance, PMER, HR, logistics and PRD (ERP) including learning platform.*
- *Ensure IFRC Myanmar CO is compliant with Minimum Security Requirement (MSR) and to develop a strategy and a plan of action to mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse, within the IFRC Secretariat and MRCS.*

Outcome 7.2: The IFRC Secretariat has renewed partnership with the membership and a developed a new financing architecture to increase financial resources for the benefit of National Societies.

Outputs:

7.2.2. IFRC develops multi-year and sustainable partnerships in partnership with different stakeholders and partners (multilateral partners, IFIs, international private sector, NSs, etc.) for the benefit of NS programming including securing funding only available to international organizations, and piloting innovative and social financing partnerships and digital global fundraising campaigns to mobilize resources.

- *Conduct training of staff and volunteers on international and national fund-raising systems post-disasters, undertake fundraising activities to increased unearmarked funding in partnership with the network, to reduce its dependency on programme funding.*

- *Develop multi-year and sustainable partnerships.*
- *Work with Movement partners to provide resources to MRCS for NSD, through mechanisms such as the National Society Investment Alliance, the Capacity Building Fund, and the Empress Shōken Fund and other innovative approaches to funding NSD.*
- *Sharing relevant humanitarian needs, information, and updates with the Virtual Fundraising Hub, as part of National Societies' resource mobilization development in emerging markets.*
- *Ensure accountability is maintained for quality and timely delivery of commitments to donors on implementation and reporting to donors, for funds channeled through the country office with clear distribution of roles and responsibilities.*

Targets by 2025:

- The IFRC country office mobilizes CHF 500 000 million of unearmarked funding per year.
- 21 staff trained on the mitigation of fraud and corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse via Learning Platform.

Enabler 3: Trusted, owned and valued by the membership

The IFRC country office and its network will support MRCS to build trust with communities, government ministries, partners and other stakeholders. Access to, and effective engagement with communities requires significant trust in impartial humanitarian action. The country office will place stronger emphasis on National Society Development which enhances the legal base and efficient systems and structures to operate with agility, efficiency and accountability and energetically perform their auxiliary role. The country office remains sensitive to MRCS' diverse operational contexts, needs and interests, as well as its expectations from the country office. IFRC will contribute to greater localization with a strong focus on branch development and ensuring relevant services to the "end-user", which are key components for strengthening the effectiveness of MRCS and building trust at the most local level. Similarly, safety and security of staff and volunteers and their space for growth, development, and contributions in the humanitarian agenda, will be prioritised, encouraging innovation, boosting youth engagement, including financial sustainability, and channels of communication based on active listening fostering the transparent collection and sharing of reflection

Outcome 8.1: The IFRC Secretariat effectively supports National Societies in their development to become the trusted partner of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network

Outputs:

8.1.1. National Societies assess their development needs, revise their legal base and plan through strategic and development plans to better address service sustainability, making their local branches robust and diversifying their volunteer base

- *Provide MRCS with necessary guidance to conduct its 5th OCAC and develop action plan for prioritised areas for improvement, making their local branches robust and diversifying their volunteer base,*
- *Continuing the rolling out of (BOCA) with consolidation analysis of results and information management to support tailor-made branch development.*
- *Disseminate and roll-out the Resource Mobilisation strategy to improve its financial sustainability through investment in its three pillars (accountability and systems development; resources mobilization; vision and mandate).*
- *Provide tools and advice to MRCS to align all external support in NSD to their priorities and development plans in line with the principles of the NSD Compact.*

8.1.4. National Societies have guidelines, tools and mechanisms (including fraud and corruption policy, PSEA policy, non-discrimination, harassment, child safeguarding policy) to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks

- *Provide guidance to MRCS to Adopt policies, guidelines, tools and mechanisms for discrimination, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and ensuring child safeguarding and strengthen measures to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks by developing fraud and corruption prevention policy, guidance and mechanisms.*

- *Provide guidance to MRCS in the development, contextualization and/or adoption of guidelines, tools and mechanisms to prevent, manage and address integrity and reputational risks under Red Ready project. The project also has a learning component and aims to facilitate peer-to-peer NS support where possible.*

Targets by 2025:

- At least 1 partner National Societies specialise in financial sustainability support for MRCS.

Targets by 2022:

- **IFRC country office target support to local RCRC branches** prioritized by their respective headquarters and will promote opportunities for scaling up among the membership.
- **Integrity and reputational risks** mechanisms are in place and disseminated by MRCS to its structures

Outcome 8.2: IFRC network prioritises volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access and nurturing trust in all contexts.

Outputs:

8.2.1. Youth and volunteers contribute to decision-making, innovation and strengthening the domestic network

- *Ensure that young people from all backgrounds are included in the pool of rapid response personnel deployed to provide leadership in operations or mobilized to provide technical support during emergency operation.*
- *Provide guidance to MRCS in organizing a volunteering forum that will discuss matters related to the volunteering base to be presented to the national assembly.*
- *Promote peer-to-peer support from amongst the membership to better capture the voices of the volunteers through regional forums to be disseminated to the leadership of MRCS.*
- *Provide Technical support to MRCS to review its volunteering policy to be aligned to Strategy 2030 and for volunteer voices and opinions to be captured at the governance level, promote innovation challenges or hack-a-thons at the domestic-level to brainstorm for solutions of local issues.*

8.2.2. Needs of young people from all backgrounds are well understood by leadership and are accurately reflected in National Societies' strategic and operational plans and programme delivery

- *Coordinate and provide technical support to MRCS in developing and conducting youth leadership training and programme, as well as trainings in various programmatic areas to build capacity for youth and volunteers and enhance youth engagement in all NS's programmes.*

8.2.3. Volunteer base reflects the diversity of communities, with attention to gender, local languages and cultures, marginalized groups and also influential members of communities and institutions

- *Provide tools and methods to improve volunteer recruitment through the use of the volunteer database to ensure the volunteer base reflects the diversity of the communities they serve*
- *Technical guidance and support to MRCS to better recruit different communities/associations such as teachers, runners, 4x4 enthusiasts, people with disabilities and many more to leverage on their skills and abilities to enhance the capabilities of the National Societies.*
- *Support MRCS to implement innovative initiatives (campaigns, projects, programmes) using technology and social media targeting youth and volunteers to attract and involve young people in all context to RCRC activities.*

8.2.4. Strengthened mechanisms protect volunteers, promote psychosocial wellbeing and provide greater support to those killed or injured in the line of duty, and their families

- *Provide volunteer development through recruitment, training, motivation, retention, and capacity building, safety, security, and duty of care to those injured in the line of duty, and their families including those killed. Provide guidance to MRCS to roll-out its Volunteering Policy including diversification of volunteer base.*

8.2.5. Youth community-based drivers of change contribute to the design and delivery of programmes

- *Based on Manila Declaration, to enhance the skills and capacities of MRCS volunteers and engage their talents through technology and social media including training in the use of social media.*

Targets by 2025:

- Gender and diversity characteristics are reflected in MRCS's volunteer networks.

Outcome 8.4: Membership Coordination is a core part of the IFRC Secretariat's work and has led to a changed mindset within the Secretariat under the new Federation-wide approach, resulting in greater trust from the membership and greater efficiency and effectiveness of our humanitarian actions.

Outputs:

8.4.1. Membership coordination enhanced based on an overarching strategy, practical tools, and regional/ country coordination positions

- *Encourage contributions from IFRC-wide membership and stakeholders to MRCS Emergency Response Fund and support MRCS to uphold accountability and transparency in the management of the fund. Encourage the use of Reference Centers, Hubs and Labs to foster capturing evidence and sharing knowledge and lessons learned across the IFRC network. Practice and promote shared leadership and accountability (migration, logistics development, preparedness for effective response capacity enhancement) to improve efficiencies and support to MRCS capacity building.*

Targets by 2025:

- At least 10% of country office staff have been trained annually on membership coordination approaches that are rooted in the overarching IFRC strategy on membership coordination.

8.5: The IFRC will deliver on its priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as established in the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019.

Outputs:

8.5.1. Strong engagement of National Societies and wider IFRC participation in the implementation of SMCC 2.0

- *Work undertaken to strengthen Movement Coordination, Cooperation, and collaboration to improve efficiency gains, maximise available resources for collective impact and support to MRCS.*

Targets by 2025:

- 80% of the actions established in the SMCC 2.0 workplan will be achieved to improve the capacity of the Movement to efficiently provide complementary responses to medium- and large-scale emergencies, assisting MRCS and reaching the affected communities.

Outcome 8.6: People and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises, are empowered to influence decisions affecting them and trust the RCRC to serve their best interest.

Outputs:

8.6.1 Support National Societies to integrate the Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions into strategies, policies, procedures, programmes and operations

- Work undertaken to support MRCS to integrate the Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions into strategies, policies, procedures
- Support the development of MRCS 2021 operational plan and projects.

8.6.2. Create a Community Engagement and Accountability performance measurement framework, with clear benchmarks, ensuring consistency and alignment with international commitments, such as the Core Humanitarian Standard for Quality and Accountability.

- Create a Community Engagement and Accountability performance measurement framework, with clear benchmarks, ensuring consistency and alignment with international commitments, such as the Core Humanitarian Standard for Quality and Accountability.

C. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

	Strategic Priority/Enabler	Total in CHF	%
SP1	Climate and environmental crises	550 000,00	7%
SP2	Evolving crises and disasters	1 450 000,00	20%
SP3	Growing gaps in health and well-being	2 750 000,00	37%
SP4	Migration and Identity	725 000,00	10%
SP5	Values, power and inclusion	265 000,00	4%
E1	Engaged	95 000,00	1%
E2	Accountable	723 000,00	6%
E3	Trusted	1 085 000,00	15%
	TOTAL:	7 643 000,00	100%

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operational plan please contact:

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In the IFRC

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How we work

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