

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Operation Update Report

## Myanmar: Civil Unrest Operation

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRMM016</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">OT-2021-000042-MMR</a></b>
<b>Operation update n° 2; date of issue: 25/02/2022</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 01/02/2021 to 30/11/2021</b>
<b>Operation start date: 10/05/2021</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 10 months; end date: 31/03/2022</b> <i>(The current operation timeframe is 12 months including DREF period, additional 12 months extension is being sought – until 31 March 2023)</i>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF): 4,500,000</b>	<b>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 181,395</b>
<b>N° of people being assisted: 285,400</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b>	
<p>The MRCS is at the centre of the overall response. MRCS leads Movement coordination in Myanmar and receives both technical and financial support from Movement Partners. IFRC is supporting MRCS closely in planning and coordination.</p> <p><b>In-country Partners</b> IFRC, ICRC and Participating National Societies (PNS) present in-country: American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross.</p> <p><b>Supporting Partner National Societies</b> Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Singapore Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, The Republic of Korean National Red Cross, Philippine Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross and Cruz Vermelha De Timor-Leste.</p>	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b>	
<p>The humanitarian sector's response and readiness are being coordinated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) via The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).</p> <p>The MRCS is coordinating closely with the members of clusters and working groups, both at national level and at state/region level, to ensure humanitarian response plans are coordinated in each location.</p> <p>The MRCS is partnering with the World Food Programme (WFP) for rice distribution, in targeted locations where additional humanitarian needs have been identified. With the World Health Organization (WHO), MRCS work together for basic health assistance particularly through distribution of emergency kits in 12 townships in Yangon and has established partnerships with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) for blood transfer in Yangon.</p>	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

#### Disaster preparedness stocks

Since the situation in Myanmar remains uncertain and supply chain and banking system have been disrupted, it is viewed as crucial to be better prepared should civil unrest continue to escalate. This includes increasing buffer for prepositioned stocks as reported in the first operational update for this emergency appeal. Due to the disruption of supply chain for non-food items (NFIs) in country, the initial plan to source the items locally has been changed to international procurement. The detailed revision

of mobilization table to cover disaster preparedness stocks to be sourced internationally, both through in-kind and cash donation, can be found in the last Operation Update [here](#).

### **Plan to revise Emergency Appeal and to extend operation timeframe by one year**

This operation update for the MDRMM016 emergency appeal informs the need for revision of the appeal.

The operation has been experiencing delays in implementation due to the following reasons:

- Given the shifting operating context in Myanmar, importation of goods is becoming increasingly restrictive. Since September 2021, all agencies have been reporting challenges and significant delays in procurement of medical equipment and other core humanitarian response items. These are a result of limitations in both the global supply chain, as well as staffing and systems limitations in key ministries due to the ongoing Civil Unrest.
- Access for humanitarian organizations in many parts of the country remain challenging due to security restrictions, stringent administrative authorization requirements and COVID-19 related restrictions.
- Civil unrest and clashes between parties are deteriorating, an increased movement of displaced people have been recorded in many parts of the country, especially in Kayin, Kayah, and also increasing movement along the borders with Thailand and India. Some of the initially targeted people have moved to other states or townships, which further complicates targeting and implementing the operation.
- Disruption and limitations in the banking system, including access to cash through bank transfers and cash withdrawal, have impacted the pace of the implementation.
- The entire country is affected by the deteriorating economy and rising of prices, local market instability and disruption of essential services. The high rate of population movement following increase in violence across country has complicated the beneficiary selection process. The above conditions have halted MRCS cash intervention – both cash for food and multipurpose cash grant – that was planned as a lifesaving response. Market monitoring is being monitored continuously to ensure relevance to the plan and as the condition allows, cash intervention will resume.

During the second and third quarter of 2021, restriction to movement and access from initial preparations, coordination and data collection for most activities have been hampered by COVID-19 following the surge of Delta variant. As situation remains uncertain with civil unrest and clashes escalate, the number of displaced people is increasing along with the urgent need of food, shelter, water and sanitation, and basic health care and protection.

A revision to Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy, which will happen, will elaborate the detailed plan, changes in operational strategy and delivery mechanism, as well as will capture the timeframe extension for activities. Modification of this emergency appeal operation will also accommodate some delivery delays of relief assistance and prepositioned stocks.

***The IFRC continues to seek the kind support of donors towards this Emergency Appeal to enable the Myanmar Red Cross Society to continue to help meet the humanitarian needs of displaced people, as well as the local community affected by the ongoing civil unrest in the country.***

## **A. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

### **Description of the disaster**

Since Myanmar's military intervention on 1 February 2021, the country has remained in a state of political crisis as the economy falters and the humanitarian situation worsens. The security and humanitarian situation across Myanmar remains tense, with escalating violence and armed clashes in multiple states and regions.

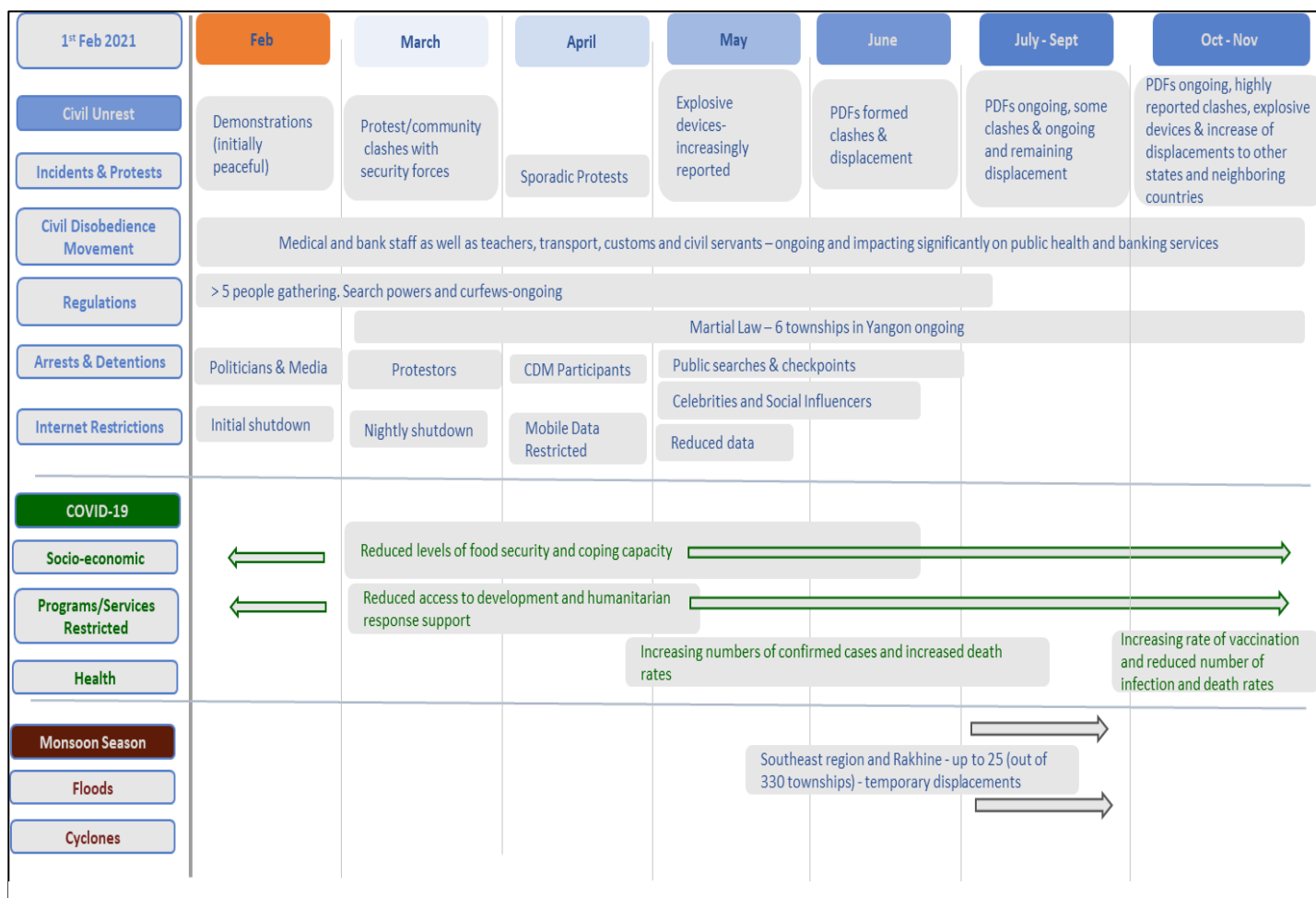
With civilians bearing the brunt of ongoing armed clashes in multiple states and regions, the increase in violence has caused widespread displacement and significant humanitarian needs. Clashes have intensified particularly in Kayin, Kayah, Chin states as well as in Magway and Sagaing regions, resulting in increasing civilian casualties, destruction of

people's properties and internal and cross-border displacement. As of 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> there are currently 811,900 internally displaced people in Myanmar. Of which, about 441,500 people displaced across Myanmar by clashes and insecurity since 1 February 2021. The southern part of Myanmar (Kayah, Kayah, and Southern Shan) recorded the highest new internal displacement with 229,500 IDPs (52 per cent), followed by the northwest part (136,300 IDPs in Sagaing, 21,400 IDPs in Magway and 33,800 IDPs in Chin – that contributes 43.4% of total IDPs). Around 15,000 people have crossed the borders into neighboring country of India since 1 February 2021. More than 2,200 houses and other civilian properties have been burnt down or destroyed, mainly in Chin (800), Kayah (654), Sagaing (529), and Magway (223).

There has been a significant development of displacement rate within Myanmar following the increase of violence and security-related incidents in December 2021. According to the UNHCR displacement statistics, it is recorded about 27 per cent of increase in internal displacement within the month of December 2021 alone. Intense fighting in the southeast of Myanmar has triggered series of large-scale displacement with tens of thousands forced to flee their homes seeking refuge at places of worship, community centers, in host communities or in the jungle. The main needs are for food, healthcare services and winterization items to cope with cold weather.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) continues against the State Administration Council (SAC) in towns and villages across the country. There has been disruption to the basic operations of the state, as well as trade, banking and construction. Significant price rises of basic food commodities have been recorded in many areas, while formal medical care and health services at hospitals, including maternal and new-born healthcare, have become extremely limited. Targeted attacks directed at government offices and Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) targets remain common, mainly involving explosive devices and more recently car-bombs.

Humanitarian Needs Overview for Myanmar 2022<sup>2</sup> that was published on 31 December 2021 predict that approximately a quarter of population or more than 14 million people will be classified as having humanitarian needs in 2022. This increase is driven by the social, economic and health impacts of COVID-19, worsening food insecurity, as well as conflict-driven displacement and protection needs since the events of 1 February 2021.



The development of the situation in country since military intervention on 1 Feb 2021

<sup>1</sup> The displacement rate fluctuates and rapidly changes, this is the estimate figure as per UNHCR emergency overview map and statistics as per January 2022 ([https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Map\\_Emergency\\_Overview\\_Map\\_-\\_Displacement\\_in\\_Myanmar\\_UNHCR\\_31Jan2022.pdf](https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Map_Emergency_Overview_Map_-_Displacement_in_Myanmar_UNHCR_31Jan2022.pdf))

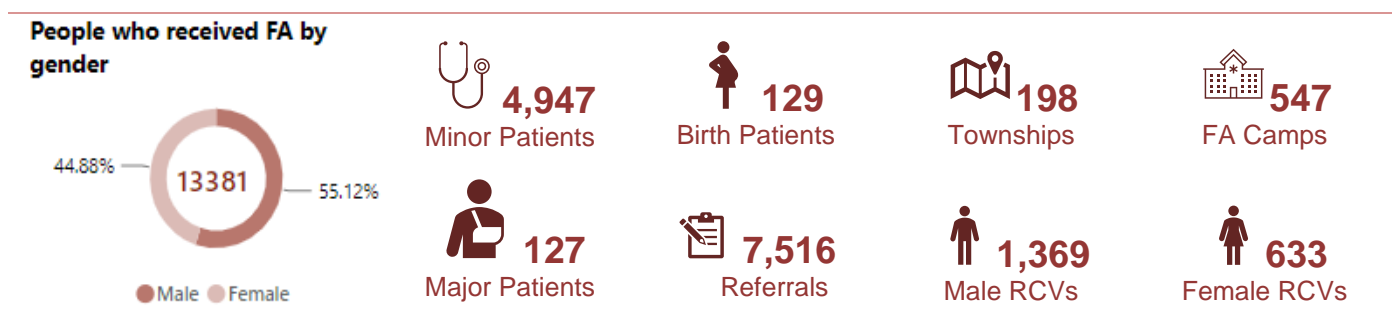
<sup>2</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview Myanmar 2022, issued December 2021: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mmr\\_humanitarian\\_needs\\_overview\\_2022.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mmr_humanitarian_needs_overview_2022.pdf)

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

MRCS has been on the ground since the beginning of the civil unrest, primarily to provide ambulance and first aid services. The revision to the MRCS' short-term Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was completed in April 2021, expanding the timeframe of operation to 12-month. The plan focuses on sustained provision of live-saving activities such as emergency first aid along with ambulance referral services, distribution of food and non-food items, and provision of basic health care through mobile health clinic. The operational plan also incorporates additional interventions to support early recovery, including psychosocial support, cash assistance to reduce the socio-economic impact and also support to build the capacity of MRCS to respond.

A Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) was requested to contribute to the MRCS ERP, and CHF 181,395 were granted on 12 March 2021, along with the bilateral contribution from Movement and corporate partners. As the civil unrest situation in country evolved and its impact escalated, IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal in May 2021 to expand the support and allow MRCS to continue delivering humanitarian assistance to affected people. The appeal follows through the priority areas under MRCS ERP targeting 196 out of 331 townships in 14 of the 15 regions and states, including Naypyidaw, in Myanmar.



Overview of MRCS civil unrest response activities under this appeal as of 30 November 2021

As of 30 November 2021, a total of 13,381 people – 45% female and 55% male – have received MRCS emergency First Aid (FA) and ambulance referral services across 198 townships with 547 FA camps mobilizing 2,002 RCVs. With the emergency health services, a total of 7,516 referrals were provided and 129 birth patients were assisted for urgent medical help using 173 regular ambulances and almost 170 localized transport arrangements at township level, including boats and motorbikes. The MRCS Mobile Health Clinic team was deployed to Mindat, Chin state, and has returned to Yangon on 21 Nov 2021 after providing basic health care to 3,489 people. With their first deployment in Aug-Sept 2021, a total of 5,672 people has been medically treated to date.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC, ICRC and six Participating National Societies (PNS) are present in-country<sup>3</sup>: Additional Federation members provide support and are actively engaged in Movement coordination. This also includes National Societies in the Asia Region who maintain close linkages to MRCS.

The IFRC Myanmar Delegation, with the support of the Asia Pacific Regional Office, works closely with MRCS since the onset of crisis in planning and coordination for development of DREF and subsequent expansion into Emergency Appeal to ensure sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance. Alongside, IFRC maintains its support to MRCS COVID-19 response that was commenced since March 2020 as well as support to flood response and increasing MRCS disaster preparedness through DREF mechanism.

At the country level, IFRC, ICRC and MRCS participate as observers in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. MRCS and the IFRC are also observers in the UN Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Advisory Board, and regular coordinate with humanitarian partners in key clusters such as health cluster and Cash working group where MRCS acts as the co-lead.

ICRC and PNSs continue supporting MRCS in ongoing program delivery as well as assisting through modalities of both multilateral (Appeal) and bilateral support to the MRCS National Response Plan, both for Civil Unrest and COVID-19 response.

MRCS leads in-country Movement Coordination Meetings (MCMs) that are held on monthly basis. Additional tripartite coordination mechanisms are in place for leadership, security cell and communications. Tripartite leadership meetings

<sup>3</sup> See page 1 above for full details of in-country and supporting National Societies.



with MRCS, ICRC and IFRC are frequently held, supporting Movement coordination in key response area and guiding strategic engagement in a highly complex operating environment.

Since the beginning of the Myanmar Civil Unrest response, both Tripartite Security Cell as well as Tripartite Communications meetings are being held on a regular basis, supporting review and communication of key incidents and public perceptions, and facilitating analysis of risks and trends across key operational interventions as well as in specific regions/states.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

External agencies, including the UN, have existing operational capacity in intervention areas set out in the 2021 HRP, focused on areas of protracted crisis. In June 2021, UNOCHA released an addendum to the 2021 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which responds to additional humanitarian needs since the events of 1 February 2021. The 2021 HRP addendum targeted an additional 2 million people with assistance in multiples sectors and in additional locations outside the scope of the initial 2021 HRP. The 2021 HRP Addendum was framed as an interim emergency response plan and emphasizes the need for continued analysis of needs and response approaches.

MRCS has additional partnerships with UN Agencies to support specific interventions in the sectors of livelihoods and health assistance. Up to Nov 2021, MRCS, in partnership with WFP has been able to target the most vulnerable communities in a peri-urban township in Yangon and Mandalay, including townships under martial law since mid-March 2021. As of 30 November 2021, MRCS reached 171,687 households (856,702 people) with rice supplies for 1 month. These in-kind distributions complement the planned activities under this Emergency Appeal which will target most vulnerable with cash and in-kind relief supplies across several regions/states in response to immediate needs and negotiation for humanitarian access.

Other local organizations and faith-based organizations support the community in a low-profile manner delivering health assistance, unconditional cash grant, and food and non-food items. However, there is still significant gaps on the receiving assistance and people who are in need. More than 90% of the displaced people are needing the support for shelter, health services and food items for their survival.

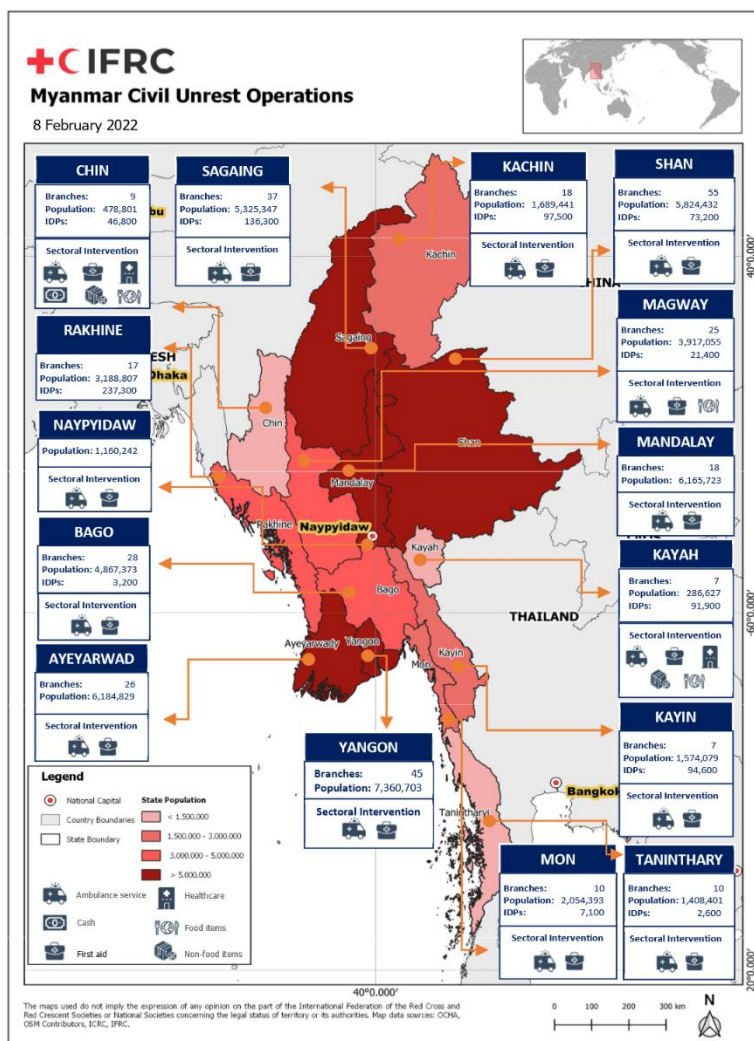
## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The compounding impact of COVID-19 and civil unrest has caused affected people to negative coping mechanism by taking on debt, spending their savings and selling off assets as a result to increasing unemployment rate and soaring prices of basic needs. Job losses and a significant reduction in household incomes are major contributing factors to increased poverty.

Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2022 has reported that to cover living expenses since 1 February 2021, 68 per cent of people have sold gold or jewelry, one third of rural households have sold livestock and more than a quarter (27 per cent) of urban households have sold motorbike. Such selling of income-earning assets has long term consequences for people's capacity to meet their own needs and is very difficult to reverse. This also potentially delays the recovery and reduce resilience of the affected people.

The areas of violence and clashes are spreading, forcing people to flee to other states or regions and even cross borders to neighboring countries. Casualties and injuries rate, destruction of houses and public properties, as well as protection issues are widely reported. Due to security context, military checkpoints and restrictions on access, humanitarian efforts to reach conflict-affected populations and to collect more information and verify data remain challenging, with reported numbers are expected to be higher.



The statement<sup>4</sup> from the Emergency Response Coordinator of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the humanitarian needs in Myanmar revealed that over three million people are in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance by the increasing of violence. Despite declining COVID-19 positivity rates, the overall pandemic situation remains of concern across the country, particularly given the limited response capacity and poor health infrastructure.

Region/State	Humanitarian situation and needs analysis, as of 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>
Magway	Sporadic clashes were reported in several townships, resulting to destruction of houses and other civilian properties. Additional 16,100 people were displaced, with a total of 21,400 people displaced in this region. Shortages of food, fuel, warm clothes, hygiene items, including dignity kit and delivery kit for pregnant women, and medical supplies remain a concern for displaced people and host communities.
Sagaing	Armed clashes and launching of airstrikes were reported in multiple villages across 10 townships. UNHCR reported additional of 77,200 people displaced from December 2021 to January 2022, that makes a total of 136,300 people displaced in Sagaing region. More than 520 houses in several villages were reportedly burnt down or destroyed during the fighting. Displaced populations continue to face significant challenges in accessing basic needs and services, in particular food, healthcare, shelter materials, clean water and sanitation facilities.
Chin	Intensified hostilities between MAF and Chinland Defense Force (CDF) has deteriorated security and humanitarian situation in Chin State. This has resulted in civilian casualties, internal displacement and destruction of civilian properties. More than 33,800 people remain displaced in six townships. IDPs, including children, people with disabilities and senior citizens, are in urgent need of essential NFIs, food, shelter and health care services. IDPs and local community are also concerned about their security and the lack of livelihood opportunities due to armed clashes. About 800 houses were destroyed or burnt down, while more than 100 houses were looted, and a number of farm animals were killed.  Most IDPs across Chin state including in Kanpetlet, Mindat and Thantlang townships, are facing food shortages due to limited agricultural activity and disrupted supply chains.
Kayin	The overall number of internally displaced people across southeastern Myanmar in Kayah, Kayin, southern Shan, Mon and Tanintharyi is on the rise due to ongoing clashes with reports of killing civilians, arbitrary arrests, explosions and landmine incidents. Within Kayin alone, there was an additional of 30,900 displaced people during the period of December 2021 – January 2022, which makes a total 81,400 people displaced. Aircraft attacks were reported <sup>6</sup> as being launched in Myawaddy and Kawkareik townships, Kayin state, in the first weeks of January 2022. Fighting continued in Palu village in Myawaddy on the Thai border in mid-January with reports of artillery being used on Lay Kay Kaw new town and Palu along with regular airstrikes. Around 1,900 residents of seven villages in southern Kawkareik have fled their homes during recent clashes.
Kayah	Population movement remains fluid with increase of new displacements, additional 6,000 people fled their homes in December 2021 that makes a total of 91,900 people displaced within Kayah state. The actual number of people displaced is likely to be much higher with fighting ongoing into January. Fighting has occurred in Loikaw town since early January between the Myanmar Army (MAF) and forces of Karenni Army (KA) and Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF) <sup>7</sup> . Two-thirds of Loikaw residents are reported as having fled the town, as airstrikes were launched against the capital of the state. Many displaced residents left for Shan state with some of the displaced persons staying in Demoso township and Hpruso township. An estimated 20 houses and barns in two villages in Loikaw Township were burnt down or destroyed by arson attacks and mortars on 20 December 2021, bringing the total number of civilian properties burnt or destroyed to more than 650 houses, six churches and a clinic. Shortages of food, water, fuel, warm clothes, medical supplies, COVID-19 prevention kits remain a concern following the significant growth of IDPs.
Mon	In Mon state, an estimated 7,100 people remain displaced, this includes 1,100 newly displaced people who have left their homes due to clashes between joint forces of Karen National Union (KNU), Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), PDFs and MMA in December 2021 – January 2022.

<sup>4</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ERC%20Myanmar%20Statement%20\\_%2008112021.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ERC%20Myanmar%20Statement%20_%2008112021.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Source: UNHCR RBAP Myanmar Emergency Update, as of 1 February 2022; UNHCR Myanmar Emergency Overview Map as of 31 January 2022

([https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Map\\_Emergency\\_Overview\\_Map\\_-\\_Displacement\\_in\\_Myanmar\\_UNHCR\\_31Jan2022.pdf](https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Map_Emergency_Overview_Map_-_Displacement_in_Myanmar_UNHCR_31Jan2022.pdf))

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-junta-airstrikes-continue-near-thai-border.html>; <https://www.myanmar-now.org/en/news/military-attacks-karen-states-kawkaik-from-ground-and-air>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmar-military-regime-bombs-kayah-state-capital-from-the-air.html>

Tanintharyi	In Tanintharyi, 2,600 people are reportedly displaced. The development of newly displaced sites has left people with dire needs of food, mosquito nets, blankets, clothes and protective medical equipment related to COVID-19 prevention support.
Shan	Civilians in northern and southern Shan continue to suffer from insecurity and hostilities as a result of continued violence between the MAF and EAOs and/or between EAOs. In northern Shan, CCCM cluster has recorded 7,100 newly displaced people located in 35 IDP sites. In southern Shan, about 56,200 people are displaced. Shortages of food, as well as fuel, medical supplies and other basic needs, remain a concern for the displaced and the host communities.
Kachin	About 97,500 people are displaced in 134 sites and about 64% live with host families. IDPs in areas controlled by the de facto authorities are in urgent need of food, essential NFIs, including clothes and blankets, livelihoods, healthcare, and WASH facilities. Situation remains tense with security checks, arrests, explosions and increased presence of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) as well as the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA). This continues to limit movements and hinder access to basic services, including healthcare and education.
Rakhine	Situation in Rakhine state remains tense with fighting having sparked in the northern part of Maungdaw township. Communities continue to face seasonal health issues, socio-economic difficulties owing to the rise in commodity prices and the impact of COVID-19 prevention measures. While return movements have increased from areas of displacement by AA-MAF conflict, the vast majority remain in displacement. It is recorded that a total of 237,300 people is displaced within Rakhine.

### Operation Risk Assessment

The operating environment incorporates risks and constraints across several critical areas. MRCS with the support of IFRC and partners in country continue to identify the risk and mitigation measures that can be taken to minimize the impact.

Potential Risks	Mitigation Actions
<p>Operational risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disruption of financial systems/banking services</li> <li>2. Limited transport and supply chain restrictions. Road and air transportation continue to be an ongoing challenge that has adversely affecting local market capacity. Scarcity of essential supplied including food items and escalating cost has affected local procurement. Delays with importation of internationally procured goods.</li> <li>3. Ongoing tensions continue to restrict personnel movement</li> <li>4. An increase of internally displaced people that may affect beneficiaries targeting</li> <li>5. Access restriction</li> </ol>	<p>Support MRCS to analyse, map and plan for detail finance and logistical challenges. This includes developing risk assessment in operational target locations that are high risk and hard to reach.</p> <p>Response analysis to be developed to calculate the feasibility of different working modalities and delivery mechanism. Communication with financial institutions is conducted regularly to understand their capacity as situation evolves.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring and information collection of the situational context and vulnerability of the affected population. Prioritization of most vulnerable groups based on existing criteria – with consideration of adapting/revising or scaling up provision of basic services to reduce risk.</p> <p>MRCS to continue advocating and communicating with local authority in regular basis to ensure authorization to deliver humanitarian assistance, including fulfilling all administrative requirements.</p> <p>Due to logistical challenges, pre-positioning of items that may be required for immediate response to current or future emergencies remains imperative. This appeal has increased its disaster preparedness support through additional procurement of non-food items. Since local procurement remains challenging, these items are currently sourced internationally.</p> <p>Keep donors informed on the challenges and potential delays to the operation.</p>
Increase of prices and inflation	MRCS continues to be involved in the national cash working group with other stakeholders where financial service providers mapping, market assessment and adjustment to transfer value are reviewed on a regular basis as situation evolves and prices increase.

	<p>Regular review of budgets against expenditure, to ensure that any savings due to inflation can be reallocated to other activities.</p> <p>Continue discussion with MRCS HR department and leadership on the financial challenges faced by the staff and the needs to adjust the cost-of-living allowance. This should be formalized through a policy or regulation and agreed together with all partners. This will mitigate the risk of staff turnover.</p>
<p>New wave of COVID-19 / significantly increase of the COVID-19 case</p>	<p>IFRC is maintaining ongoing support to MRCS for the COVID-19 response, maintaining planning, reporting and grant commitments in line with the COVID-19 response plan. This is particularly important in anticipation of a large scale COVID-19 outbreak, with limited testing and treatment capacity in place to address this scenario.</p> <p>A preparedness plan for COVID-19 new wave is being developed and some preparedness measures have taken place, i.e.: increasing buffer to prepositioned stocks for PPE and oxygen-related support, boost vaccination rate of staff and volunteers, etc.</p> <p>To increase the capacity for medical transfer/ambulance support, procurement process is underway to purchase additional ambulance and its spare parts to reduce the burden of future maintenance and in case there is disruption on supply chain. This includes the purchase for medical-related spare parts.</p>
<p>Increase of clashes, violence and civil unrest events that may affect the safety and security of staff and volunteers, both for IFRC and MRCS</p>	<p>IFRC staff and delegate safety and security is managed through detailed security guidelines, emphasizing minimal staff movement for non-essential activities. A travel advisory for staff is also in place and reviewed on a regular basis in line with the evolving context.</p> <p>IFRC security guidelines and advisory are updated for minimal movement especially times / locations and the guidelines are shared with PNS &amp; MRCS.</p> <p>Tripartite (IFRC, MRCS and ICRC) security cell meetings were held weekly in the first several months since the coup and more regularly as required. The meetings support joint analysis and focus on safety and security measures for RCVS and staff.</p> <p>MRCS maintain/scale up existing plans for first aid services and ambulance support, including a plan for national coverage with a focus on priority high intensity cities/townships. As violence escalates, security protocols for mobilizing volunteers further reviewed.</p>
<p>MRCS position that may be misunderstood as non-neutral and may harm the safety of the personnel.</p>	<p>Profiling of MRCS role and RCRC mandate based on the Seven Fundamental Principles has been a critical consideration.</p> <p>MRCS continue to reinforce the role of all staff and RCVs to provide a neutral, impartial, and independent humanitarian action. This extends not only to services offered but to all forms of engagement in public forums in particular, social media.</p> <p>Emblem management as well as consistent visibility of MRCS with continued investment on visibility including uniforms, equipment, and ambulances signage along with ongoing adherence to practical guidelines and code of conduct is critical for acceptance and recognition by all.</p> <p>Dissemination of key messages to stakeholders continues, as well as sustained engagement with interlocutors at all levels is critical to ensure safe and timely response capacity. Ensuring high levels of accountability and transparency in reaching the most affected communities, demonstrating neutral and impartial humanitarian services is essential.</p>



## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

In line with the operational objective outlined in MRCS ERP, the emergency appeal aims to reach 285,400<sup>8</sup> people with humanitarian assistance addressing multiple needs of affected populations. This includes emergency first aid and ambulance services and access to basic health services, incorporating mental health and psychosocial support; basic needs and income generation support, enhanced readiness to support people facing the risks of floods and cyclones and increased operational capacity of MRCS staff and volunteers for meeting ongoing humanitarian needs across the country.

Since the first months of unrest and protest, MRCS operational strategy has been focusing on providing immediate life-saving assistance to a large number of affected populations. Emergency first aid, ambulance referral services and emergency medical assistance have been mobilized across major cities and townships.

The needs assessment is carried out in a non-traditional way adapting to the security context, through observation and coordination with stakeholders to collect information alongside delivery of emergency assistance. Analysis of the needs and gaps and adjustment to the operational strategy are determined accordingly. The geographical targeting and delivery mechanism continue to change rapidly, and the affected areas grow wider across country as the unrest and violence spread to many parts of the country.

### MRCS-Emergency Response Plan and IFRC Emergency Appeal Intervention Categories

MRCS ERP	Apel Intervention Category
A. First Aid and Ambulance Services B. Basic healthcare Services E. Psycho-social Support and Protection	Health (Including First Aid and Ambulance Services)
C. Socio-economic Support	Livelihoods and Basic Needs
D. Enhanced Disaster Response Capacity	Disaster Risk Reduction (and) Strengthen National Society
F. Communication and Dissemination of MRCS Role and Mandate	Influencing others as strategic partners
G. Information Management (IM), PMER and CEA	Ensuring Accountability
H. Operational Capacity of MRCS	Strengthen National Society

Identified priority groups in the most vulnerable townships include the following categories:

- People directly affected physically, psychologically and or socio-economically by violence in hot spots.
- People affected by emerging violence and newly displaced.
- Vulnerable and affected people in peri-urban areas with socio-economic challenges.
- People in regions/states with existing vulnerabilities at risk of increased displacement.
- Displaced people safely returning to their homes after observing relative stability.

Within this geographic focus, household targeting will include additional vulnerability criteria. This will include a focus on women/child-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, persons with disabilities, elderly, those suffering from chronic illnesses and families with children under five years old.

<sup>8</sup> This target includes additional reach through prepositioned stocks in Mobilization Table to increase MRCS disaster preparedness measures

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Health

People reached: 26,569

Male: 13,285

Female: 13,284

#### Health Outcome AOF4.1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	66,400	26,569

#### Health Output A4.1.1: Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of health volunteers trained to implement community-based health awareness activities	200	NA

#### Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	66,400	26,569

#### Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People trained by NS in first aid emergency services	1,120	20
People reached with emergency FA/clinical health care services during emergencies	53,400	19,053
People reached with emergency hygiene kits	21,000	2,385

#### Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People reached by psychosocial support	7,000	NA

#### Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS staff and volunteer trained in PSS skills	100	107

#### Progress towards outcomes

##### Ambulance service, first aid and mobile health clinic

MRCS extended its emergency health services by deploying mobile health clinic team from Maungdaw, Rakhine state, to Mindat, Chin state, to provide basic health care as the violence and unrest increased in the area. The deployment was carried out in three batches that took place in July-Aug, Aug-Sept and Oct-Nov 2021. A total of 5,672 people had been medically treated with joint support from Swedish Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC. In addition, MRCS has reached 13,381 people with emergency first aid services and 7,516 people with ambulance referral services across all states and regions.

Despite the challenges (mainly due to high rate of COVID-19 transmission in country during the second and third quarter of 2021, and blockage in local supply chain) that caused delays on local procurement, MRCS

has concluded the procurement of health and hygiene-related items. This includes first aid kits, PPE and other safety gears for staff and volunteers (RCVs – red cross volunteers). As the needs for hygiene-related items increased, the



Mobile health clinic second deployment to Mindat, Chin state, Oct 2021. Photo: MRCS MHC team

mobile health clinic team with the support of RCVs distributed individual and family hygiene kits, and dignity kits - alongside provision of basic health care - to a total of 809 HHs in Kayah and Chin states.

As the broader restriction to humanitarian assistance takes place, the assessment and selection of beneficiaries are conducted gradually, constantly adjusting to the changes in security context and population movement/displacement. A total of 2,385 people has received emergency hygiene kits along with hygiene practice messages to improve awareness to personal hygiene, especially in IDPs camps in Loikaw, Demoso in Kayah state and Mindat in Chin state.

MRCS distributed relief items – food and non-food items – to 3,159 people in 8 IDPs camps in Mindat, Chin state, and food items to 1,429 people in Pauk, Magway region. The distribution of relief items and mobile health clinic were conducted through the joint support of IFRC and ICRC to MRCS civil unrest response, where ICRC contributed to the provision of medical-related items/equipment.

To boost the capacity of the personnel as the needs and demands on ambulance and first aid services increase, MRCS plans to conduct more practical trainings including simulations for first aid service and emergency medical service crew. These trainings for basic and advance level skills are scheduled for the first quarter of 2022 targeting at least 180 red cross volunteers from all regions/states who have been involved since the beginning of civil unrest response. A module for the trainings is being developed and expected to be finalized by Jan 2022.

### **Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)**

MRCS, with the support of IFRC, continue to increase its capacity in mental health and psychosocial support. Two staff of MRCS attended MHPSS regional training hosted by IFRC AP regional office in Aug 2021 where participants were encouraged to develop the plan to increase MHPSS capacity in their respective NS and how the learnings be contextualized and implemented into the current operating environment. MRCS since then has conducted multiple online training for MHPSS, incorporating PGI issues, to 105 volunteers in Sagaing and Magway region.

More batches for psychosocial support and first aid (PFA) training, including training of trainers, are planned in Feb-Mar 2022 targeting at least 90 staff and volunteers in Mon, Sagaing, Southern Shan and Kayin states, and Mandalay, Magway, Yangon, Ayeyarwady and Bago regions, and Naypyitaw.

### **Challenges:**

With the high risk in safety and security the staff and volunteers are exposed to, access restriction due to increased violence and unrest, movement restriction including curfew related to COVID-19 preventive measures applied by local authority, there has been massive delays and constant adjustment to the implementation of the operation. In the context where security is not a threat to the personnel, it is a normal practice that a cross deployment to other branches takes place, in order to boost the capacity of branches during emergency phase, until recruitment and trainings of volunteers carried out. This option to immediately enhance capacity of branches, however, has not seen as a feasible solution as the unrest continues. In the other hand, as more population is forced to flee for security reason, it has also been challenging to recruit volunteers.



## **Livelihoods and basic needs**

**People reached: 3,419**

Male: 1,710 (*assumption 50%- disaggregated targeting cannot be determined*)

Female: 1,709

### **Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome AOF 3.1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Targeted households that have enough (food, cash, incomes) to meet their survival threshold	10,000	3,419

### **Livelihoods and basic needs Output A3.1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People trained in vocational skills trainings to increase income sources	200	NA

### **Livelihoods and basic needs Output A3.1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
-------------	--------	--------

People reached with food assistance or cash for basic needs	15,000	3,419
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output A3.1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity, and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
People supported with in-kind assets or cash or vouchers for livelihoods restoration and strengthening economic activities	15,000	NA
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output A3.1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
People supported with in-kind or cash or vouchers assistance for basic needs and livelihoods	20,000	3,419

### Progress towards outcomes

The socio-economic outlook of people in Myanmar continue to deteriorate and worsened by the dual blow of COVID-19 Delta wave and civil unrest since mid of 2021. Relief assistance – food and non-food items – has been one of the primary supports provided by MRCS alongside medical-related assistance. The number of displaced people has significantly increased following the wider spread of violence across country, especially in Kachin, Kayin, Kayah and Chin where the airstrikes have forced people to flee. These people have moved to either displacement camps or with host communities and are in dire needs for immediate assistance to meet their basic needs, especially food, shelter and WASH-related facilities.

After continuous attempt and coordination with local authorities, MRCS has managed to gain access to deliver humanitarian assistance to affected people mainly in Chin, Magway, Kayah, Kayin and Sagaing. MRCS has distributed food and non-food items to the IDPs in Mindat, Chin state, and Pauk township in Magway region. About 482 families (1,990 people) in Mindat have received warm clothes, medicine, blanket, mosquito nets, kitchen materials, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, food package and drinking water. MRCS has also managed to get access to the IDPs in Pauk township, Magway region, where 320 families (1,429 people) have received food items, warm clothes, medicine, blanket, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and dignity kits. MRCS has managed to distribute multi-purpose cash grant through cash in envelope in a small scale to support IDPs in Mindat, Chin state, to meet immediate basic needs. This cash intervention has reached 158 families with a value of MMK 200,000 (~ CHF 130).

**Table 1. Relief items and cash distribution**

No.	Relief item	Designated region/state	Beneficiaries (people)
1.	First aid kit <sup>9</sup>	Bago, Tanintharyi, Mon, Ayarwady and Kachin (43 townships)	1,355
2.	Multi-purpose cash grant	Chin state (Mindat)	695 (158 HHs)
3.	Food package <sup>10</sup>	Magway (Pauk)	1,429
4.	Food package	Chin (Mindat)	1,990
5.	Hygiene kits <sup>11</sup>	Chin and Kayah	3,265 (742 HHs)
6.	Dignity kits <sup>12</sup>	Chin and Kayah	839
7.	Tarpaulin	Chin and Kayah	4,457 (1,013 HHs)
8.	Mosquito nets	Chin	1,062
9.	Blanket	Chin and Kayah	1,243
10.	Basic First Aid manual book	Bago, Tanintharyi, Mon, Ayarwady, and Kachin	2,182
11.	Hygiene parcel <sup>13</sup>	Kayah (Loikaw, Demoso) and Kachin (Mohnyin)	1,012 (230 HHs)
12.	Family kit <sup>14</sup>	Kayah, Kachin and Chin	136 (31 HHs)
13.	Shelter toolkit <sup>15</sup>	Kachin and Kayah	66 (15 HHs)
14.	Kitchen set <sup>16</sup>	Kayah	1,139 (259 HHs)
15.	Warm clothes	Chin	1,021

<sup>9</sup> First aid bag, cotton bandages, crepe and KTD elastic bandages, paper tape roll, cotton roll, band aid, gauge nonsterile, spirit, triangular bandage, CPR mask, septidine

<sup>10</sup> Rice, oil, salt, pea, sugar, tea

<sup>11</sup> Bucket 20L with tap, bucket with cover 5-gallon, nail clipper, sanitary napkin (2 pack), toothbrush (5), toothpaste (5), towel (5), bath soap (5), soap cup (5), laundry soap (5), tissue (3 roll), napkin, detergent powder, shampoo, steel cup for drinking (2), hairbrush, mirror, water purification tablet (3 strips), disposable razor (5)

<sup>12</sup> Panties, sanitary napkin (2 pack), t-shirt, female longyi, brassiere, nail clipper, slipper, comb, shampoo (5 sachets), laundry soap, bag

<sup>13</sup> Sanitary napkin (2 pack), toothbrush (5), toothpaste, towel (5), bath soap, laundry soap, tissue (2 roll), detergent powder, steel cup for drinking (2), hairbrush

<sup>14</sup> Male and female longyi, boy shirt, boy short pants, girl blouse, girl skirt, panties for girl, nylon rope, hammer, mosquito net, blanket (2), tarpaulin (2), kitchen set, plastic container box

<sup>15</sup> Machete, handsaw, claw hammer, nails (various sizes), rope polyester, crowbar, 8" plier, shovel, hoe, wire, woven sack

<sup>16</sup> Steel mug (5), steel plate (5), steel spoon (5), cooking pot with cover, frying pan with cover, cardboard carton box





Food and non-food item distribution in Mindat, Chin state, and in Pauk, Magway region. **Photo:** MRCS MHC team

With limitations in banking system, alternatives to direct cash distributions are being explored. This includes options for mobile financial transfers – especially in urban context – as well as in-kind relief assistance including food distributions through branches. MRCS in Kayah is currently procuring food package targeting 200 HHs, in replacement to the initial plan for cash/voucher for food, to anticipate the instability of supply chain that affects availability of goods in local market.

MRCS is expanding service agreement with more FSPs to allow wider coverage for cash intervention across country, including the plan to address the socio-economic impact through restoration and/or strengthening of livelihood. This is to be done by combining cash grant with provision of business planning assistance and related livelihood and vocational training. With the current limitations of access to cash provision in Myanmar, both conditional and unconditional cash grant will be linked to feasible forms of either banking for cash transfer or cash in envelope as relevant to the operational context in each location.

### Challenges

While access remains restricted, delays in implementation are inevitable. It takes continuous and persistent coordination and advocacy with local authorities, including other parties such as people defense forces (PDFs). The high rate of population movement following increase in violence across country has complicated the beneficiary selection process. Many instances where MRCS has identified and analyzed the most vulnerable groups as potential beneficiaries, the fighting forced them to flee and move to other townships or state/region. The reduce capacity of financial institutions due to the economic breakdown requires MRCS to expand its service agreement with more FSPs, the extensive process of procurement procedure has factored the implementation delays as well. IFRC Myanmar delegation, with the support of AP regional office, is working together with MRCS to accelerate the procurement process for FSPs. MRCS is also required to continuously monitor the market price and reanalyze the transfer value to beneficiaries due to the significant increase on inflation rate in country.

## Strengthen National Society – Enabler 3 -SFI1

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of scheduled activities held according to plan and with minimum participation levels	80%	67%
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of active RCVs (targeted for response) with sufficient insurance coverage	100%	100%
Percentage of active RCVs (targeted for response) equipped with sufficient protective items and equipment	100%	100%
Percentage of recruited and inducted RCVs (for response)	100%	100%



<b>Output 1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>						
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>				
Staff/RCVs skilled in core communication area	40	180				
Key messages/statements to profile/ safeguard MRCS response	4	4				
Staff/RCVs skilled in IM and data management	60	30				
<b>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>						
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>				
Percentage of targeted pre-positioned items in priority location	80%	40%				
RCVs/staff trained in core DM areas	440	40				
TS branches with emergency response capacity (equipment and fund)	5	5				
<b>S1.2: National Societies develop deeply shared identities and improved internal and external communication</b>						
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>				
Communications products and activities which effectively profile NS role and mandate (neutral and impartial)	5	4				
<b>Output S1.2.2: The auxiliary status of NS is well understood by relevant public authorities and clearly articulated in domestic law and policy</b>						
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>				
Activities/forum reached with messaging on MRCS role and mandate to key stakeholders	5	3				
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>						
<b>Capacity building of MRCS personnel</b>						
<p>To ensure effectiveness of the response, MRCS has established an operation structure for Civil Unrest Operation under the management of MRCS DM department which was endorsed by the leadership as of 1 July 2021. The structure incorporates 19 positions encompassing a Project Coordinator, CEA Coordinator, Logistics coordinator, PMER Manager with other support positions in the area of FASS and PSP, Cash, WASH, Communication, HR and finance. The recruitment process for all positions has been completed in early Nov 2021.</p> <p>During the first few months of the response, capacity building activities was conducted in the form of on-the-job training for all sectors due to movement restrictions related to COVID-19 preventive measures and for security purpose of the personnel. Following the significant decline of COVID-19 cases in most part of the country, MRCS has started to conduct face-to-face trainings, especially for ones require practical simulation, such as first aid skills. Under IFRC Emergency Appeal, MRCS has trained a total of 501 staff and volunteers from various branches. Due to the sensitivity of country context, dissemination of key messages related to humanitarian principles, values, and MRCS position in the operation, to staff and volunteers in all region/state is critical. Below is the list of trainings that have been conducted through direct contribution of IFRC Emergency Appeal, in addition to other trainings conducted through generous support of other partners. More trainings are planned in the coming months, especially for ambulance crew services and first aid. MRCS also plan to conduct red cross induction targeting branch leaders in all state and region, following the successful induction for Mandalay, Magway and Sagaing region.</p>						
<b>Table 2. List of trainings for staff and volunteers with direct support of IFRC EA</b>						
<b>No.</b>	<b>Training</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>No. of participant</b>			
			<b>Staff</b>	<b>Volunteer (RCVs)</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1.	Basic Disaster Management	1		20	9	11
2.	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	1		46	28	18
3.	Basic First Aid for Emergency	1		20	9	11
4.	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) training	1		46	28	18
5.	Communication Training - online	9		180	137	43
6.	Information Management Training - online	1		30	15	15
7.	Organizational Development Training for branch leaders	1	30		21	9
8.	Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	1	24	105	39	90

To ensure safety and well-being of staff and volunteers, MRCS has insured 3,400 RCVs in 2021 and provided guidance for volunteer mobilization in the field. The dos and don'ts guideline also emphasize on low profile operation/mobilization and distribution of humanitarian assistance, where most of the distribution and health services are provided in multiple batches with small number of beneficiaries attended distribution site.

**Communication**

Besides the effort to enhance MRCS capacity in communication, MRCS, with the technical support of IFRC, has produced various communication materials. This includes 65 designs for posters aiming to disseminate key messages for health and hygiene-related activities, resource mobilization, red cross principles and values, volunteer roles and recruitment, etc. MRCS is developing and finalizing five animation clips aiming to disseminate MRCS history and MRCS services to affected people, 12 background music for video/audio infographic product for outreach and advocacy purposes, providing information and visibility on the MRCS operations in the past and present, including the 16 billboards for all region/state.



One of the IEC materials produced by MRCS for restoring family link. Source: MRCS Communication Dept.



One of billboard to disseminate MRCS activities in the operation. Source: MRCS Communication Dept.

Due to the sensitivity of the context and to anticipate misperception to red cross neutrality and impartiality, IFRC has been supporting MRCS to develop key messages and reactive lines depending on the needs. During the first few months, key messages along with a Q&A were produced monthly – and gradually updated every month – and circulated to Movement partners. This aims to guide us in the Movement in external communications with media, donors, and other stakeholders. IFRC has also supported MRCS to profile its activities across international news media, global IFRC, Asia Pacific and National Society social media as well as other digital platforms, providing editorial support to the MRCS Twitter and other social media accounts which have attracted growing audiences and followers.

**Disaster pre-positioned stock**

MRCS is a key humanitarian organization investing in disaster preparedness to reach disaster/crises-affected population with humanitarian assistance in a timely manner. This includes access to hard-to-reach areas through the comprehensive network of 331 branches in all 17 states and regions. Existing levels of preparedness capacity are under increasing pressure, as MRCS staff and volunteers have been supporting affected communities for longer period at a national scale for both COVID-19 and civil unrest. The target stock levels for pre-positioned response, in line with warehouse capacity, and an appropriate response level are set at supporting 21,500 households. As of September 2021, Disaster preparedness stock for key relief items such as tarpaulin and hygiene kits were at less than 10% of the pre-positioned target levels. Accordingly, there is an important need to replenish pre-positioned stocks to ensure MRCS is able to maintain its response capacity over the next 12 months.

As captured under the summary of revision in previous [Operation Update](#), the pre-positioned stocks planned under the EA has been mobilized through in-kind donations outlined in the IFRC Mobilization Table, with the support of IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain – Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) Unit. The appeal for pre-positioned stocks under mobilization table have been fully covered through generous contribution of British Red Cross (BRC) and Korean Red Cross Society (KNRC). Half of the stocks are temporarily stored at MRCS Central Warehouse, AGX warehouse and Kattar training room. MRCS has developed the plan to dispatch the items to region/state warehouses, based on the stock taking exercise and prioritization to high-risk and high-displacement areas.

## International Disaster Response – SFI 2

### Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrate evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response	Yes	Yes

### Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Surge deployments, level and timeliness of technical and operational support mobilized	2	3
Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented	Yes	Yes

### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of trainings conducted on community engagement and accountability	2	1
Number of volunteers trained for CEA	40	46
Number of materials produced for CEA activities	1	1

### Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Compliance with fleet management and logistics processes to IFRC policies	Yes	Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

#### Surge Deployment

To support the operation with a desired level of quality assurance three rapid response surge deployments have been mobilized to date, which includes one short term surge PMER deployment supported by Australian Red Cross, one surge Communication deployment supported by the Appeal and one surge Operation Manager deployment supported by German Red Cross. A consolidated Operations Manager role to support both Myanmar Civil Unrest and the COVID-19 response has been established covering for the remaining period of the Appeal. In this context the IFRC's Rapid Response Mechanism has proven to be successful for a timely development of technical resources based on immediate situation needs in crisis.

#### Community Engagement and Accountability – CEA

With the sensitivity and complexity of the context, it is crucial that MRCS committed to develop capacity and skill of staff and volunteers in community engagement and accountability. This includes the establishment of feedback mechanism. MRCS has trained 46 volunteers from 46 branch offices in 7 regions/states in the importance of CEA in operation, the minimum standard guideline, contextualized CEA approaches, and feedback mechanism that can be applied in urban and rural setting. Another batch of CEA training is scheduled in the first quarter of 2022 targeting participants from remaining 10 state/regions.

MRCS in each implementing branch has started to dedicate hotline number for community feedback. This hotline number is disseminated through MRCS activities, especially ambulance vehicles where MRCS provided extensive service across country.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner – Enabler 1 SFI 3

### Outcome 3.1 The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Activity report that informs IFRC and NS reflection and practice from this response	1	1

### Output 3.1.3 IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Reports capturing review from this operation	1	1

<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded</b>		
<b>Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
PMER workshop conducted	1	1
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>During the first few months of the response, MRCS, with the support of IFRC, produced regular sitreps on a monthly basis that were published on the IFRC GO Platform. These sitreps are to inform partners on the progress of operation as well as the development of the situation in country.</p> <p>MRCS conducted Lesson Learned Workshop in November 2021 to reflect on progress under initial response phase, best practices and challenges and to plan the next phase of response by considering the recommendation from the learning. The workshop was held in a hybrid mode where participants from all states/regions attended online, including Movement partners, and most participants from NHQ attended in person. The workshop draws following recommendations that will be incorporated into responses for next phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermittent and sporadic information flow from the field to NHQ and inter-departments has been affecting coordination of response during the first few months, this includes coordination and communication gap among departments. MRCS has agreed to hold monthly coordination meeting with all respected departments to share progress and challenges, including adjustment to the plan of action if required, and to ensure integrated program. Similar approach to be replicated with all implementing branches in state/regions. This platform is also planned to update the budget utilization, reporting mechanism and implementation rate.</li> <li>• Due to the heightened security context, it is recommended to closely monitor the movement of personnel, to continue the dissemination of dos and don'ts, including social media guideline, and to provide safety and security training.</li> <li>• Advance communication with hospitals is required prior to ambulance referral service. The whole ambulance referral system must be reviewed and updated and coordinated with local hospitals. This should be developed in state/regional based.</li> <li>• MRCS has experienced reduction on advanced trained volunteers or trainers due to conflict and displacement. It is recommended to conduct training of trainers (ToT) especially on the primary services, such as trauma first aid, MHPSS, ambulance training, etc.</li> <li>• Pre-positioned stock has been raised during the workshop as the availability of goods become more challenging in the local market and to prepare for escalation of impact in near future. The pre-positioned stock under this Appeal will be arriving in Yangon by Dec 2021, and MRCS is coordinating with other partners to support the gap of pre-positioned stock in warehouses in region/state.</li> <li>• To be better prepared for future disaster in the context where civil unrest is still ongoing in country, it is also recommended that MRCS in all states and regions to develop and update their contingency plan and incorporating the lesson learned from recent operations.</li> <li>• Collecting information and monitoring the activities from other departments and from branches in state/region have been one of the major challenges, some due to the connection related issues, some due to the lack of capacity. MRCS, with the support of IFRC, agreed to enhance the reporting tools and system – including development of a checklist of minimum standard for reporting, and to support the capacity building of branches in reporting – both financial and narrative. This can be carried out through a formal training or regular coaching and monitoring from NHQ.</li> </ul>		

<b>Effective, credible and accountable IFRC – Enabler 2 - SFI 4</b>			
<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Effectiveness, credibility, and accountability is ensured		Yes	Yes
<b>Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders</b>			

Indicators:		Target	Actual
Compliance with financial processes in line with IFRC policies and procedures		Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>No financial audits are conducted yet for this operation; however, the previous operations and project confirm compliance with IFRC financial policies and procedures.</p> <p>The current appeal coverage is 48% (excluding in-kind donations).</p>			

## D. Financial Report

An interim financial report is [attached](#) at the end of this report.



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

### **In the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)**

- Prof. Dr. Htin Zaw Soe, Secretary General, phone: (+95) 973101474, email: [htinzawsoe@redcross.org.mm](mailto:htinzawsoe@redcross.org.mm)
- Daw San San Maw, Director, DM Department, phone: (+95) 977115665, email: [sansanmaw@redcross.org.mm](mailto:sansanmaw@redcross.org.mm)

### **In the IFRC Myanmar Delegation**

- Nadia Khoury, Head of Country Delegation, email: [nadia.khoury@ifrc.org](mailto:nadia.khoury@ifrc.org)
- Christie Samosir, Operation Manager, email: [christie.samosir@ifrc.org](mailto:christie.samosir@ifrc.org)

### **In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director, email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Joy Singhal, Head of DCC Unit; email: [joy.singhal@ifrc.org](mailto:joy.singhal@ifrc.org)
- Ahmad Ali Rezaie, Operations Coordinator; email: [opscoord.southeastasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southeastasia@ifrc.org)
- Antony Balmain, Asia Pacific Communications Manager, email: [antony.balmain@ifrc.org](mailto:antony.balmain@ifrc.org)
- Fadzli Saari, Acting PMER Manager, email: [fadzli.saari@ifrc.org](mailto:fadzli.saari@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva:**

- Nelson Castano, Manager Operations Coordination, email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- Alice Ho, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator, email: [partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:partnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### **For in-kind donations and mobilization table support:**

- Siokkun Jang, Logistics Manager, email: [siokkun.jang@ifrc.org](mailto:siokkun.jang@ifrc.org)

## 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2021/11	Operation	MDRMM016
Budget Timeframe	2021/3-2022/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24 Feb 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRMM016 - Myanmar - Civil Unrest response

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2021 to 31 Mar 2022; appeal launch date: 10 May 2021

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,073,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	1,542,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,456,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	398,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	8,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	23,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 24 Feb 2022</b>	<b>2,369,087</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>52.65%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	140,676	0	140,676
AOF4 - Health	383,792	528,850	-145,058
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	326,066	-25	326,091
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	187,011	26,919	160,092
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,802	35,731	-31,929
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	18,484	39	18,445
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,059,831</b>	<b>591,513</b>	<b>468,318</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,398,575
Expenditure	-591,513
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>807,062</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	807,062

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	181,395	Reimbursed :	181,395	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------------	--------	---------	--------------	---------	----------------------	----------

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/3-2021/11	Operation	MDRMM016
Budget Timeframe	2021/3-2022/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24 Feb 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRMM016 - Myanmar - Civil Unrest response

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2021 to 31 Mar 2022; appeal launch date: 10 May 2021

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross	176,859				176,859		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	23,030				23,030		
European Commission - DG ECHO	143,519				143,519		
Finnish Red Cross	105,904				105,904		
Japanese Red Cross Society	82,854				82,854		
Norwegian Red Cross	208,579				208,579		
On Line donations	925				925		
Red Cross of Monaco	21,731				21,731		
Swedish Red Cross	88,556				88,556		
Swiss Red Cross	135,000				135,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	17,886				17,886		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	153,818				153,818		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	214,535				214,535		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	20,000				20,000		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Repu	5,380				5,380		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,398,575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,398,575</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>1,398,575</b>	<b>0</b>	