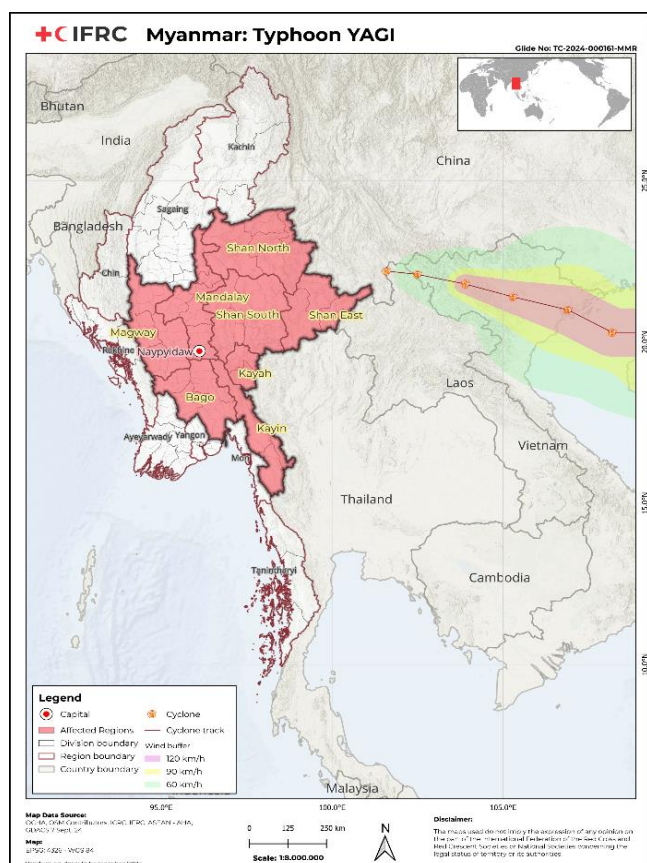




MRCs volunteers evacuating flood-affected communities in Taungoo Township, Bago Region, 13 September 2024 (Photo: MRCs)

Appeal No: <b>MDRMM021</b>	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 2.5 million</b> Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 3.5 million</b>	
Glide No: <a href="#">TC-2024-000161-MMR</a>	People [affected/at risk]: <b>631,000 people</b>	People to be assisted: <b>IFRC Secretariat: 25,000 People (5,000 Households)</b> <b>Federation-wide: 35,000 People (7,000 households)</b>
DREF allocation: CHF 950,000	Appeal launched: <b>18/09/2024</b>	Appeal ends: <b>30/09/2025</b>

# SITUATION OVERVIEW



Starting from 8 September 2024, strong winds and heavy rainfall from Typhoon Yagi triggered severe flooding and landslides across Myanmar, affecting over 60 townships in nine states and regions with an estimated 631,000 people affected and resulting in close to 200 reported deaths, while various sources indicate higher figures and data is still being collected and analysed.

The severe weather lasted until 12 September, impacting nine states and regions, including Southern and Eastern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Magway, Kayin, Bago, and Mon.

More than 320,000 people have been displaced and relocated to temporary camps, many of which are potentially overcrowded and lack of sufficient access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, following the destruction or severe damage to homes and belongings.

In Naypyidaw, around 60,000 people were affected by widespread flooding in the low-lying capital<sup>1</sup>.

In the Mandalay region, severe flooding has impacted at least 10 townships, resulting in 76 reported fatalities and damage to approximately 26,700 houses. Additionally, 110 schools, 80 state buildings, 251 electric poles, and road networks and bridges have been affected. This toll is expected to rise as the floodwaters recede, with many individuals still reported missing. In Wundwin Township, the breach of the Sa Mone Dam has submerged over 40,000 acres of agricultural land, flooding 12 villages and leaving many residents, including the elderly, trapped. In the Magway region, the floods have affected 6 townships with some 7,000 people evacuated from 15 villages near Yaw Creek, including those from internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. Estimated affected populations for both Magway and Mandalay amount to some 300,000 people according to secondary sources.

In the Bago region, floods worsened in Taungoo Township, affecting around 1,200 households, and displaced approximately 5,000 people to 13 evacuation centres. It is estimated that the number of affected individuals in six townships in the whole region has reached over 87,000.

Eastern Shan faced significant infrastructure damage when flash floods washed away a key bridge, disrupting transportation and communication, as well as houses. In Southern Shan, 13 townships were flooded, impacting more than half the area, including tourism infrastructure. Landslides and flash floods in Loilen and Mong Pawng resulted in two deaths.

In the Southeast, Mon, Kayin, and Kayah states were hit hard, with severe flooding displacing people and damaging infrastructure, particularly in IDP camps and low-lying areas.

<sup>1</sup> OCHA: Myanmar Flood Update - 16 September 2024

Across the country, as of 15 September, over 65,000 houses, hundreds of office buildings, over 1,500 schools, some 200 roads and bridges, and over 80 telecom towers were reported as damaged or destroyed by the flooding. Over 105,000 animals (including livestock) were reported as having perished in the floods.

The population of Myanmar is currently grappling with significant humanitarian vulnerabilities, including over 3 million people internally displaced<sup>2</sup>. In light of violence, conflict, political instability and disasters, over

18 million people, or one-third of the population, is in need of humanitarian assistance, with large portions of the population having limited access to basic goods, hygiene and health care, and also facing rising poverty, with Myanmar being among the nations with the highest concentration of people vulnerable to climate change. The impact of the flood is expected to further intensify these compounding factors, exacerbating the already devastating situation for populations.

## TARGETING

As of 16 September 2024, an estimated 631,000 people have been affected by floods and landslides across nine states and regions in Myanmar, triggered by continuous heavy rains from the remnants of Typhoon Yagi, which made landfall in Viet Nam on 7 September 2024. The most impacted areas include Southern and Eastern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Magway, Kayin, Bago, and Mon.

This Emergency Appeal aims to provide immediate relief and early recovery assistance to the most severely affected households in all the nine affected areas. Federation-wide efforts will target 7,000 of the most vulnerable households, benefiting approximately 35,000 people. Of this total, through the IFRC Secretariat Funding Ask, 5,000 households (about 25,000 people) across six states/regions (Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Bago, Southern Shan, Eastern Shan, and Kayah) are targeted to receive assistance.

In these six targeted states/regions, between 31-60 per cent of the population is considered vulnerable, with Naypyidaw having a slightly lower vulnerability rate of 21-30 per cent<sup>3</sup>. It is estimated that 7.1 million vulnerable people live in these affected areas, with approximately 500,000 internally displaced people prior to the floods<sup>4</sup>.

The flooding, which occurred at the end of the primary rice-growing season, is expected to have long-term impacts on the main sources of livelihoods, agriculture, and livestock rearing, jeopardizing food security and livelihoods in the region.

The selection of targeted households is based on pre-existing vulnerabilities such as displacement, the most affected, as well as those with a limited coping capacity and who have yet to receive sufficient support during both the emergency and recovery phases from other sources or organizations, with a protection lens, taking into gender, age and disability, amongst other vulnerability factors. The scope of the interventions may vary by the geographic area and will be influenced by the extent of damage, evolving needs, access to the areas as well as the commitment and support from other humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, INGOs, private sector, organizations, and individuals.

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<sup>2</sup> [Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024](#)

<sup>3</sup> [MIMU: Climate, Environmental Degradation and Disaster Risk in Myanmar \(2022\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [UNHCR – Internally Displaced Persons in Myanmar](#)

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and member National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent aim to support the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) in the response to floods triggered by Typhoon Yagi.

The strategy of the operation supported by the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal is to address the humanitarian needs of 35,000 people (7,000 households) affected by the floods in Myanmar. The targeted individuals will be supported through an integrated approach, aiming to meet shelter, basic needs, as well as health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs in the immediate emergency response phase. For the short to medium-term recovery, the operation will expand to include activities across multiple sectors, such as livelihood restoration, migration support, and disaster risk reduction and preparedness. Throughout the intervention, there will be a strong emphasis on community engagement and accountability, as well as the cross-cutting priorities of protection, gender, and inclusion.

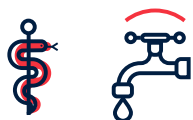
The strategy is focused on the following sectors:



### Integrated assistance

*(Emergency Shelter, Livelihoods, and Multi-purpose Cash)*

During the emergency phase, integrated and multiple assistance will be provided through shelter support (distribution of tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, blankets) and other essential household items, such as kitchen sets and solar lamps. As the floodwaters recede, a cash-for-work intervention is planned to stimulate local purchasing power. When the local markets are restored, multi-purpose Cash assistance will be provided to meet basic household needs. Livelihoods support through Cash assistance is targeted to support the restoration of income generation for populations which largely rely on agriculture.



### Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

*(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)*

WASH and health-related assistance will include the distribution of hygiene kits, dignity kits, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and other essential non-food items (NFIs). When people return to their homes, the provision of safe water still needs to be continued through the deployment of water treatment systems or filtration items, until the local water system is restored. Mental health and psychosocial support, first aid services, and ambulance/referral services have been available since the beginning of the response, alongside the support for relocating affected people to safer locations or IDP camps. The provision of relief items and health services will be accompanied by community awareness raising on hygiene practices and health risks, including those related to water-borne diseases.



### Protection and Prevention

*(Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Migration)*



A PGI lens will be applied to all MRCS activities and integrated with CEA to ensure that people in need are protected, participate in planning and programming, receive trusted information, and share their opinions. MRCS is integrating CEA and PGI in all its long-term programmes and operations, with support from IFRC and its members.



### Risk Reduction, Climate adaptation and Recovery, Environmental Sustainability



The Appeal will also focus on strengthening community resilience to face future shocks. An integrated vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and PASSA (Participatory Approach to Safe Shelter Awareness) will be conducted, mainstreaming climate change adaptation efforts and targeting community groups and schools. Training, simulation, and awareness sessions are planned.

## Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:



### Coordination and partnerships

IFRC will coordinate the membership for effective Federation-wide response and will support the National Society in terms of strategic coordination, resource mobilization, financial management, logistics, and procurement, as well as technical expertise in the thematic sectors of the operation. IFRC will also be looking to leverage existing technical profiles within the membership present in-country.



### Shelter Cluster coordination

Based on initial coordination with UNHCR, which is currently leading the existing Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster, additional technical expertise and support in coordination is not expected to be requested for this response, under IFRC's co-convenor role in Shelter Cluster Coordination. IFRC will remain available should the situation evolve, and support be required.



### Secretariat services

IFRC Country Delegation will extend adequate technical support to technical support to MRCS, particularly in the area of operational management and strategizing priorities, communications, PMER including data segregation and analysis, information management, Cash assistance, as well as procurement. Potential (remote) surge support is planned for PMER/IM and possibly some sectoral support. IFRC APRO will support the procurement/replenishment of items to be sourced internationally.



### National Society Strengthening

This Appeal will contribute to the strengthening of MRCS capacity through multiple refresher training for staff and Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs), Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Cash, CEA, etc.) including MRCS capacity to respond to future shocks through ensuring adequate preparedness, having prepositioned stocks in place, and rehabilitation of branches affected by the flood. The EA will also cover the security and safety of staff and volunteers. The operation will take the opportunity to update the CVA SOP and align with MRCS longer-term NSD priorities.

The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation Wide approach which includes response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

## RED CROSS RED CRESCENT PRESENCE IN COUNTRY



### Myanmar Red Cross Society

#### Core areas of operation



Number of staff:	<b>514</b>
Number of volunteers:	<b>6,432</b>
Number of branches	<b>274<sup>5</sup></b>

organization in the country with a local presence nationwide through its extensive network of trained and experienced volunteers.

Nationwide, the MRCS has 1,827 trained Emergency Response Team (ERT) volunteers ready for response and deployment and 44,000 members across the country, of which 6,432<sup>6</sup> are core Red Cross Volunteers (RCV) active in the community and township levels. In addition, the MRCS Disaster Management Department coordinates and supports the preparedness and response capacity of 32 warehouses across the country.

The formal role and responsibilities of the MRCS are defined within the national legal framework, the Myanmar Red Cross Law of 2015, where the MRCS has an auxiliary role to the public authorities for humanitarian activities; it is the largest humanitarian

The MRCS has expertise, long-standing engagement, and good operational and programmatic capacity in the thematic areas and the states/regions targeted in this appeal,

<sup>5</sup> 177 branches with full governing board at 2023 elections.

<sup>6</sup> As of September 2024, validated in digital registration system – data transition is ongoing.

especially through its branch and volunteer presence as part of the affected communities. Examples of previous engagements in the affected areas are immediate response and relief distribution, cash assistance, provision of

health care through mobile health clinics, and support to primary health care as well as multi-year community resilience and livelihoods programmes that have been implemented by the MRCS since 2012.

### **IFRC Membership coordination**

The IFRC is working in close coordination with the MRCS and member National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent who support the MRCS. The IFRC Country Delegation in Myanmar is supporting the MRCS strategically and technically in programme and operation coordination and engaging to leverage the strength of the IFRC network as well as in humanitarian diplomacy.

The MRCS is also supported by many members of the IFRC network, including the Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, and Singapore Red Cross, among others. Several members have already indicated their interest in supporting MRCS in this response.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination**

An initial coordination meeting regarding this flood response was held on 16 September 2024, where the MRCS convened with IFRC Network members and the ICRC to share information and align their efforts. During this first meeting, MRCS presented its response plan, while Movement partners outlined their initial interest and possible capacity to provide financial, in-kind, and technical support. This collaborative approach allows MRCS to streamline resources and maximize the impact of the flood response. The MRCS, IFRC, member National Red Cross Red Crescent Societies and ICRC will continue to coordinate closely at both strategic and operational levels, including through communication and security technical working groups.

### **External coordination**

At the country level, the IFRC is an observer to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), while MRCS is a national member of the HCT. The MRCS and IFRC are also observers at the UN Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) Advisory Board and are involved in relevant UN agency coordination, information sharing, planning, and analysis at all levels, while the IFRC network supports coordination efforts by the MRCS through representation in other relevant clusters as required. The MRCS is a co-chair of the National Emergency Response Plan Technical Working Group co-led by OCHA.

IFRC and MRCS are closely coordinating with OCHA and other humanitarian agencies as part of this response. IFRC and MRCS are also coordinating with the AHA Centre (ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management), which has deployed an In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT) and is providing humanitarian assistance. The IFRC is supporting the MRCS in coordinating and advocating with stakeholders to ensure the swift entry of goods, people, and funds for a potentially life-saving humanitarian response, also in coordination with the ICRC.

As an auxiliary to the state for humanitarian services, the MRCS is also coordinating with the Disaster Management Committees established at the national and local levels. The MRCS works in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Fundamental Principles, in order to ensure a principled, neutral, impartial, and independent response. The MRCS, with the support of the IFRC and ICRC, continues to engage in coordinated humanitarian diplomacy to ensure humanitarian access to attend to vulnerable people in need.

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After 30 September 2025, any subsequent recovery and long-term resilience interventions of the operation will continue under the [IFRC Myanmar Country Plan](#) for 2025. The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs of the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's action. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

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## Contact information

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

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#### Reference



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