



*MRCS distributed drinking water to the households affected by floods in September 2024. Photo credit: MRCS*

<p><b>Emergency appeal No:</b> MDRMM021  <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 18/09/2024  <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 28/09/2024</p>	<p><b>Glide No:</b>  <a href="#">TC-2024-000161-MMR</a></p>
<p><b>Operation update #1</b>  <b>Date of issue:</b> 26/10/2024</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b>          From 18/09/2024 to 16/10/2024</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months          (18/09/2024 – 30/09/2024)</p>	<p><b>Number of people targeted:</b> 25,000  <b>Number of people reached:</b></p>
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b>          CHF 2.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal          CHF 3.5 million Federation-wide</p>	<p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b>          CHF 950,000</p>

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 2,500,000, is **31 per cent** funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Myanmar Red Cross Societies, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by Floods Typhoon Yagi and to support recovery efforts and community resilience building.*

## **A. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

### **Description of the crisis**

On 8 September 2024, remnants of Typhoon Yagi that struck Vietnam caused strong winds and heavy rainfall across Myanmar, triggering severe flooding and landslides. The severe weather continued until 12 September and affected an estimation of 1 million people in 70 townships across nine states and regions, including Southern and Eastern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Magway, Kayin, Bago, and Mon.

On 12 September, the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) activated its national-level Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and local MRCS branches began their responses. By 14 September, State-run newspaper reported that the Myanmar State Administration Council (SAC) made a request for assistance from other countries for the flood response.

As of 27 September, more than 360 fatalities have been reported with many more injured and more than 100 missing due to severe flooding<sup>1</sup>. Several days after the torrential rains triggered by Typhoon Yagi that has caused widespread floods and landslides in Myanmar, the displaced people associated to this event was estimated as more than 320,000 people by 14 September 2024, forcing them into temporary camps that were often overcrowded and lacked sufficient access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. The destruction caused by the floods also affected over 141,000 buildings, including homes, schools, offices, and critical infrastructure, such as 533 roads and bridges, according to reports. Several low-pressure systems that were developed concurrently around Bay of Bengal have brought continuous and persistent rains that caused recurrent flooding. In the beginning of October, recurrent flooding impacted Mandalay region, Eastern and Southern Shan states. This has hindered continuation of needs analysis, delivery of relief items, and provision of humanitarian assistance.

Local markets, health facilities, and homes were devastated, significantly reducing access to food, water, and medical supplies. The agricultural sector suffered tremendous losses, with reports noting more than 838,000 acres of rice paddies and crops destroyed and over 176,000 animals lost<sup>2</sup>. The timing of the disaster, coinciding with the end of the rice planting season, worsened food insecurity for communities that depend on agriculture for their livelihoods.

The damage extended to telecommunications and power infrastructure, with over 90 telecommunications towers and 2,700 electricity poles reported as destroyed. This disruption complicated communication, coordination, and aid distribution efforts. Access to clean water became extremely limited as household water systems and community sources were damaged or contaminated, raising the risk of waterborne diseases.

The floods posed significant risks to both the physical and mental well-being of affected communities. The disruption of water systems limited access to clean drinking water, which, combined with poor sanitation conditions in temporary camps, increases the risk of disease outbreaks. The lack of proper hygiene facilities in overcrowded shelters compounded these risks, putting many at heightened risk of illness.

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<sup>1</sup> [OCHA 2024 Myanmar Flood Situation Report No.3, 27 September 2024](#)

<sup>2</sup> [DDM Flood Situation Report No. 8, dated 26 September 2024](#)

The widespread damage to roads and transport infrastructure hindered the transportation of patients and limited access to healthcare services. Disrupted supply chains further restricted the availability of essential medicines, increasing the likelihood of preventable health complications and fatalities.

In areas affected by clashes, the floods exacerbated pre-existing risks, with floodwaters displacing unexploded ordnances and shifting land masses, endangering vulnerable communities. The psychological toll was also severe, with thousands of people displaced, many missing, and homes and livelihoods destroyed. Survivors face long-term mental health challenges as they grapple with loss and trauma, highlighting the urgent need for mental health and psychosocial support.

## Summary of response

The MRCS, the country's largest humanitarian organization, operates under the Myanmar Red Cross Law of 2015, which defines its unique humanitarian mandate as the national red cross society and its auxiliary role to public authorities in humanitarian activities. With a network of 1,827 trained Emergency Response Team volunteers and over 55,000 members, including 6,432 active Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs)<sup>3</sup>, MRCS maintains a strong local presence across Myanmar. It operates 274 local township branches supported by 12 Emergency Operations Centres and 32 warehouses, allowing for effective disaster preparedness and response nationwide.

MRCS has long-standing experience and operational capacity in the regions affected by the recent floods and landslides. Its response includes the provision of emergency relief and hygiene items, cash assistance, mobile clinics, and primary healthcare services. MRCS's multi-year programs in affected states and regions enhance its ability to respond to crises, with ongoing disaster relief efforts in Bago under the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). Their well-coordinated disaster management system ensures rapid deployment of resources and personnel to flood-affected areas.

MRCS's headquarters and field-based staff include departments specializing in disaster management, first aid, health services, logistics, and communications. Their continued efforts, in collaboration with other organizations, focus on ensuring relief, evacuation, and health services for those affected by the floods while upholding the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

On 18 September 2024, the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) launched a Federation-wide emergency appeal for CHF 3.5 million targeting 7,000 households (35,000 people). The IFRC Secretariat aims to contribute CHF 2.5 million with a CHF 950,000 DREF loan allocation to kick-start the operation. The geographical focus of the operation is in the most affected areas of Bago, Eastern and Southern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, and Naypyidaw – noting that IFRC is already supporting MRCS with a DREF operation covering Ayeyarwady, Kayin, Tanintharyi, Yangon, Mon and Bago for monsoon floods from August 2024 ([MDRMM020](#)).

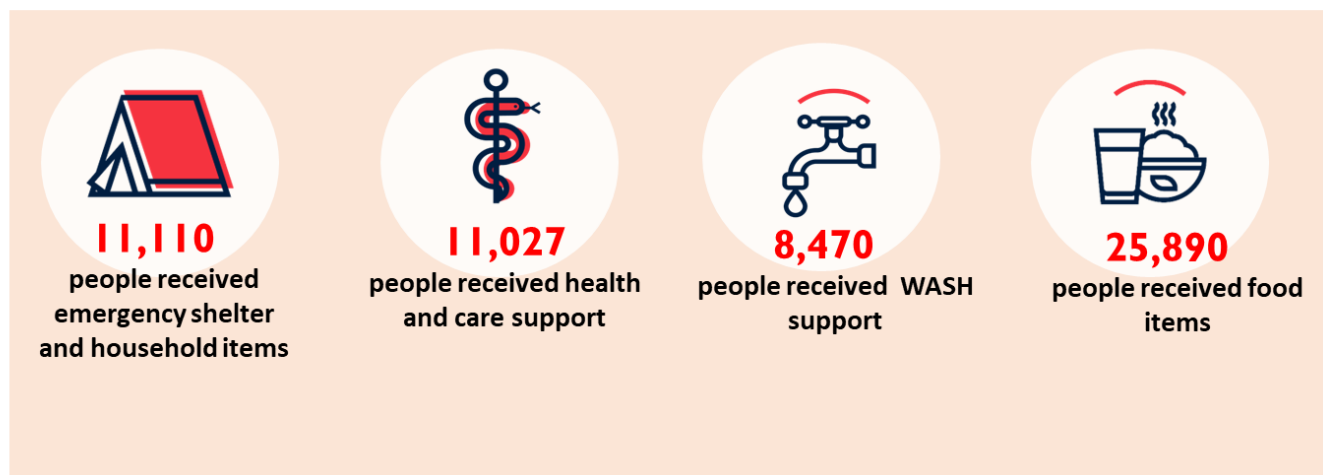
As of 16 October 2024, MRCS, with the support of its partners, including IFRC and Partners National Societies (PNS) and through its local branches, has reached more than 25,000 people with multi sectoral assistance, including the immediate lifesaving support during evacuation and search and rescue effort, across six states/regions (Bago, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan). MRCS has been providing emergency shelter and household items, including 839 tarpaulins, 27 family kits, 920 blankets, 92 kitchen sets, 3,983 pieces of clothes, 300 pairs of slippers, 100 raincoats, and 100 fiber hats for search and rescue, reaching out to more than 8,000 people. Additionally, trained volunteers delivered first aid to 250 people, provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 83 individuals, conducted health and hygiene awareness sessions for over 2,000 people, and distributed 679 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), across the six states and regions.

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<sup>3</sup> Number of validated registrations as per September 2024 in the MRCS online registration system.

Furthermore, MRCS distributed bottled drinking water and hygiene items — including hygiene kits, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), soap, and Aqua tabs (a water purifying agent) — benefiting 11,830 people in five states and regions (Bago, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan).

## Number of people reached per sector



MRCS also managed to conclude seven Restoring Family Links (RFL) cases in Naypyitaw and two cases in Kayah, assisting in reconnecting family members of four deceased individuals and conducting awareness sessions on RFL in the camps. Through its local branches, MRCS has continued to collaborate with other organizations to support evacuation and search-and-rescue efforts in Bago, Mandalay, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan, providing first aid, referral services, and ambulance support to those affected, ensuring ongoing relief efforts.

## Needs analysis

Myanmar has already been facing a humanitarian crisis prior to the recent floods, with over 3.4 million people displaced due to ongoing violence, clashes, political instability, and disasters. Approximately one-third of the population-18 million people- requires urgent humanitarian assistance, with limited access to essential services such as clean water, healthcare, and sanitation. Poverty levels were on the rise, and Myanmar's vulnerability to climate change exacerbated these existing challenges.

MRCS carried out initial needs analysis (RNA) in 12 townships in Bago (East), Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan states, speaking with 1,272 individuals, of whom 48 per cent were female. Alongside these surveys, the RNA team carried out general observations in the affected areas. The results are being compiled and analyzed jointly with the RNAs conducted by other humanitarian partners, through coordination by OCHA. The initial findings as of 11 October 2024 indicate that the top three primary needs in the affected areas are food, clean/drinking water, and hygiene items. The RNA also highlights urgent pressing needs for cash assistance, shelter/household items, medical care and support for agricultural / livelihoods.

**Shelter, basic needs, and livelihoods** have been critical priorities due to the extensive damage to more than 70,200 homes<sup>4</sup>. The floods have left behind mud, water, debris, floating fecal matter, and logs in many villages, with approximately 5 feet of water still present in some homes' basements.

<sup>4</sup> Based on the initial finding and preliminary analysis of joint RNA as of 11 October 2024.

The families displaced by the floods are staying in temporary evacuation centers or with their relatives. Some have returned to their damaged homes and set up temporary shelters, while many in already fragile camp settings are now living in severely compromised conditions.

The floods have also caused extensive damage to agricultural land, severely disrupting the livelihoods of farmers. At least 176,000 animals were killed, and an estimated 838,000 acres of paddy fields have been affected, with the flooding occurring at the end of the growing season, leaving crops – especially rice – too vulnerable to endure. The harvest of the 2024 main paddy crop, which makes up about 80 per cent of the yearly yield, is anticipated to begin in late October 2024. While harvesting of the 2024 main maize crop is expected to commence at the end of October and conclude by January 2025. This event is expected to have long-term consequences for agriculture and livestock farming, placing food security and livelihoods at serious risk in the affected regions and states, with a majority of the population relying on agriculture for subsistence and livelihood. To address immediate needs, MRCS has provided emergency shelter and household items, along with food assistance, and will distribute multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) to support the affected families.

**WASH and health services** are also urgently needed in the most affected communities. According to MRCS analysis and branches observations, safe drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities are required where displaced people are residing. The initial field observations and analysis dated 11 October 2024 presented that more than 50,200 toilets and sewage systems have been affected, compounded the situation, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items are required to mitigate the increased risk of disease transmission.

As the waters recede, and communities return to their homes, debris and mud and water drainage clearance is essential for restoring access and improving living conditions.

In terms of **protection and prevention**, the crisis has had differentiated impacts on women, girls, boys, and men of all ages, particularly regarding their access to basic needs and livelihoods. It is essential to adopt gender- and diversity-sensitive approaches to identify and overcome barriers to accessing relief and support. Special attention must be given to the most vulnerable groups to ensure their specific needs – such as providing menstrual hygiene management items and child-specific supplies – are addressed, while maintaining dignity in overcrowded evacuation centers. Protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) considerations, alongside community engagement and accountability (CEA) measures, must be integrated into all interventions.

The flooding has also increased the risk of unexploded ordnance being displaced in areas affected by clashes, necessitating enhanced community awareness about mine risk and safety. Many individuals remain missing, and families have been separated due to the displacement caused by the floods. There is an urgent need to strengthen mechanisms for restoring family links and assisting in locating missing persons.

The MRCS, in collaboration with the IFRC network members and in coordination with ICRC, will continue to collect data and closely monitor the evolving situation. Depending on developments, the Operational Strategy may be revised, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to address additional or different geographical locations and affected populations. To prepare for future crises, the pre-positioning of essential relief items will be allocated to ensure a swift and effective response. A mobilization table was launched for this operation seeking donations for 10,000 households, including items such as solar lamps, 10L foldable jerry cans, tarpaulins, LLINs, blankets, shelter toolkits, kitchen sets, and emergency WASH equipment. These supplies will be divided into a distribution to 5,000 households, while the remaining 5,000 sets will be stored as pre-positioned stock, as detailed in the mobilization table.

## Operational risk assessment

Access to severely affected areas in Myanmar, particularly in townships such as Kayah, Myawaddy in Kayin, and parts of Eastern Shan, has become increasingly challenging due to extensive flood and landslide damage. These areas already faced accessibility issues before the disaster, which have now been exacerbated. Humanitarian assistance is hindered by physical, environmental, and security constraints, with fluctuating risks due to the rapidly changing security situation. Although the MRCS maintains a strong presence in most of the affected regions through its branches and volunteers, it requires continuous advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy to gain access to specific communities. Complicating the situation are lengthy administrative procedures for travel and importing items, alongside financial fluctuations, including foreign exchange rate changes, which impact the speed of the humanitarian response. MRCS is actively engaged in advocacy to expedite these processes while maintaining a dynamic operational strategy that adjusts to evolving needs.

The safety and security of MRCS and IFRC staff and volunteers remain a significant concern, particularly in areas affected by clashes where violence continues to pose risks. This risk, though medium in likelihood, could severely delay operations and restrict access to vulnerable populations. To mitigate this, MRCS has strengthened its security framework, ensured close monitoring of staff and volunteer safety while adhered to established security guidelines. Flexible activity plans have been implemented to adjust to changing conditions on the ground, and psychosocial support is available to staff and volunteers. In addition, tripartite security meetings involving IFRC, MRCS, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are expected to resume to support a coordinated responses to these challenges.

Another high-risk factor is restricted access to disaster-affected populations due to logistical and security issues, which could delay the delivery of aid and create perceptions of bias. In response, MRCS and IFRC have initiated advocacy meetings with government ministries, regional authorities, and stakeholders to emphasize the impartial and humanitarian nature of their efforts. Regular communication with donors keeps them informed of any potential delays, while operational strategies are designed to reinforce the impartiality of the response. Discrete advocacy is employed when needed to address specific access restrictions and ensure aid reaches affected communities.

Community mistrust or insufficient acceptance of MRCS staff and volunteers poses a medium-level risk, potentially limiting participation in relief efforts. To address this, MRCS continues to conduct dissemination sessions in target areas to raise awareness of its humanitarian mission. Additionally, MRCS is activating a feedback mechanism to address misinformation or misconceptions that may undermine community trust. Efforts are also being made to streamline operations despite bureaucratic challenges, such as lengthy procedures for permits and imports, through the activation of emergency procurement protocols and agile financial planning.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


### Update on the strategy

The current Operational Strategy supported by the IFRC includes relief, early recovery and recovery activities to provide immediate needs as well as resilience building of the affected people. It also focuses on the response capacity and readiness of MRCS and the affected communities to face future shocks. The Operational Strategy remains unchanged as stated on pages 10 to 12 of the [Myanmar - Flood Typhoon Yagi \(MDRMM021\)](#), published on 29 August 2024.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The targets and actual figures<sup>5</sup> in this update pertain to the Federation-wide data, while IFRC Secretariat support data will be segregated in the upcoming reports.

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>11,110</b>
		Female	<b>5,780</b>
		Male	<b>5,440</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of people provided with basic and safe emergency shelter that adequately enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity.</i>	35,000	11,110
	<i>Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in cash along with technical assistance.</i>	7,000	0

MRCS continue providing emergency shelter and household items to affected communities. As of 16 October 2024, MRCS distributed 27 family kits<sup>6</sup>, 839 tarpaulins, 92 kitchen sets<sup>7</sup>, 670 mosquito nets, 920 blankets, 3,983 pieces of cloth, 100 raincoats, 100 fiber hats, 300 pairs of slippers in four regions/states (Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan).


No	State / Region	Total number of people reached
1	Mandalay	800
2	Naypyitaw	7,620
3	Eastern Shan	690
4	Southern Shan	2,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,110</b>

<sup>5</sup> The data is still being consolidated from all implementing branches. Persistent and reoccurrence of floods have hindered communication and data collection from the field to HQ.

<sup>6</sup> Each family kit consists of tarpaulins (five pieces), blanket (two pieces), mosquito net (one piece), male longyi (one piece), female longyi (one piece), t-shirt for male (one piece), t-shirt for female (one piece), boy shirt (one piece), boy short pants (one pair), girl blouse (one piece), girl skirt (one piece), girl undergarment (one piece), nylon rope (one piece), kitchen set (one set), plastic container (one box).

<sup>7</sup> Each kitchen set consists of steel cup (three pieces), plate (five piece), bowl (five piece), spoon (five pieces), knife (five pieces), cooking pot with cover (one set), frying pan with cover (one set) and cardboard carton box (one box).


Several batches of relief items have been and are being dispatched to branches to continue immediate relief assistance provided to the affected people, including areas that have not been reached due to continuous flooding and restricted of physical access as the road networks were affected by the flood.

 <b>Livelihoods</b>	Female	0
	Male	0

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

As the water starts to recede and communities return to their homes, MRCS is planning to provide cash for work to clean debris, drainage and communal water sources. This is expected to stimulate local purchasing power until MRCS starts the provision of livelihoods recovery support through conditional cash grant, alongside development of business plan and vocational training to enhance household capacity for particular income generation activities in the most severely affected townships. During the reporting period, MRCS distributed food items such as rice, pulses, vegetable oils, salt, wheat-soya blend and ready-to-eat food to 25,890 people in the affected area.

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female	0
	Male	0


<b>Objective:</b>	To address immediate basic needs and contribute to the increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants.
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	Indicator	Target	Actual
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of households provided with multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs.</i>	5,500	0

Currently, MRCS, with support from IFRC and PNSs, is discussing the MPCA plans, including identifying the most feasible delivery mechanisms and potential FSPs across various states and regions, as well as with volunteers on beneficiary targeting and selection criteria. The beneficiary selection is based on the geographical focus and vulnerability and eligibility criteria to receive multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG) to meet urgent basic needs. MRCS aims to provide MPCG to 5,500 households, of which, 2,500 households will be covered by IFRC Secretariat support under this appeal. The transfer value was adapted and in conjunction with the guidance of national Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) that has considered the average monthly cost of living, including food,



housing, health, and other household needs. The transfer value will cover the average gaps of household monthly expenditure and to be implemented in two tranches.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>11,027</b>
	Female	<b>5,734</b>
	Male	<b>5,293</b>

**Objective:** Reduce morbidity and mortality through the direct response, preparation and prevention of emerging health risks in flood-affected communities in targeted locations in Myanmar.

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<i>Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid and psychosocial services</i>	2,000	333
	<i>Number of people reached with health promotion</i>	5,000	2,044
	<i>Number of people trained in PFA, first aid, ECV and Search &amp; Rescue</i>	100	0
	<i>Number of people who received long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distributed in the community</i>	25,000	8,650



*MRCS volunteers carried out health and hygiene awareness sessions focusing on diarrhea and other water-borne diseases in Bago region. **Photo credit: MRCS***

**Mobile medical services, first aid and psychosocial services**

MRCS reached 333 people with first aid and psychological services in seven states/regions (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan).

**Health promotion**

MRCS volunteers reached more than 2,000 people through health and hygiene awareness. The key content of the sessions was causes of different communicable diseases focusing on water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and vector-borne diseases such as dengue and their prevention measures, household water treatment method and ORS preparation method in the affected areas.

**Long-lasting insecticidal nets distribution**

MRCS distributed 1,730 long-lasting insecticidal nets to 1,730 households. This is critical as many homes were damaged by the floods, increasing vulnerability to vector-borne diseases. By prioritizing LLIN distribution, MRCS addresses both immediate shelter needs and public health, offering a protective barrier against mosquito-borne illnesses.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

<b>People Reached</b>	<b>11,830</b>
Female	<b>6,152</b>
Male	<b>5,678</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe and potable water and WASH services.		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<i>Number of people reached by WASH assistance</i>	35,000	11,830
	<i>Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>	5,000	1,081
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH and hygiene promotion</i>	100	0
	<i>Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines</i>	500	0
	<i>Number of households benefitting from the rehabilitation of communal water sources</i>	500	0

MRCS prioritized WASH intervention in the affected area. This included distributing hygiene items, additional soap, ORS and water purifying agents benefitting more than 11,800 people in the affected area. As of 16 October 2024, MRCS distributed 83 hygiene parcels<sup>8</sup>, 67 hygiene kits<sup>9</sup>, 130 individual hygiene kits<sup>10</sup>, 666 additional soap bars, 25,890 water bottles, 15,000 ORS and 9,720 aqua tabs (with each pack containing two strips, each holding 10 tablets of 67mg).

No.	State / Region	Total number of people reached
1	Bago	415
2	Mandalay	4,815
3	Naypyitaw	4,100
4	Eastern Shan	1,500
5	Southern Shan	1,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,830</b>

<sup>8</sup> Each hygiene parcel consists of sanitary napkin (two packs), toothbrush (five pieces), toothpaste (two pieces), towel (five pieces), bath soap (1 piece), laundry soap (one bar), tissue (two rolls), detergent cream (one piece), steel cup (two pieces), comb (one piece), cardboard cartoon box (1 box).

<sup>9</sup> Each hygiene kit consists of 20 litres plastic bucket (one piece), nail clipper (one piece), sanitary napkin (two pieces), toothbrush (five pieces), toothpaste (two pieces), towel (five pieces), bathing soap (three pieces), soap cup (three pieces), laundry soap (three bars), Oki soap (one pieces), tissue (three rolls), cotton roll (two pieces), shampoo (two bottles), steel cup (two pieces pcs), comb (one pieces pc), mirror (one pieces pc), razor (one pieces pc) and hair oil (two bottles).

<sup>10</sup> Each individual hygiene kit comprises of male longyi (one piece), t-shirt (one piece), towel (one piece), toothpaste (one piece), toothbrush (one piece), bathing soap (one piece), disposable razor (one pack), tissue (two roll), slipper (one pair) and bag (one piece).



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People Reached** 640

Female 640

Male 0

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that "DAPS for All" is considered in the response through the strengthening of MRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities including PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI-specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.
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	Indicator	Target	Actual
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA and child protection issues.</i>	150	Ongoing
	<i>Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages.</i>	1,000	640

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion is an integral component of MRCS's operations and programmes. It has been incorporated into the needs analysis process to identify and address the requirements of vulnerable groups, including protection issues.

As part of the relief efforts, 640 women in Mandalay and Naypyitaw received dignity kits<sup>11</sup>. The kit contains materials such as inner garments, sanitary pad, hygiene items such as toothbrush and paste essential for adolescence girls and women. It is essential to ensure inclusion and maintaining the dignity of individuals affected by the crisis.

Furthermore, MRCS supported restoring family link of nine cases in two states/regions; two cases in Kayah and seven in Naypyitaw.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure the operation integrates (1) meaningful community participation, (2) timely, open, and honest communication and (3) mechanisms to listen to, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context.
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	Indicator	Target	Actual
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Percentage of complaints and feedback received addressed by the operation</i>	100	0
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in CEA</i>	150	0

<sup>11</sup> Each dignity kit consists of sanitary napkin (two packets), t-shirt (one piece), brassiere (two pieces), nail clipper (one piece), undergarments (two pieces), female longyi (one piece), slipper (one pair), comb (one piece), shampoo (five sachets), laundry soap bar (one bar), bag (one piece).

As part of the rapid needs analysis, MRCS staff and volunteers held meetings with the community to gather information about the damages and losses they experienced, as well as their needs and recommendations for improved planning and response. As of 11 October 2024, a total of 1,272 people participated in the group discussions, of which 48 per cent were female. Most participants highlighted their immediate needs, including food, drinking water, hygiene items, cash, shelter, household items, and medical care. They also requested support for restoring their livelihoods, specifically in agricultural inputs and equipment for clearing mud, debris, and draining water. MRCS operates hotline that is managed by headquarters that serves the entire operation. For this emergency operation, the National Society continues using the usual hotline number and planning to reactivate hotline numbers in the states / regions affected by the disaster. As of 16 October 2024, there have been no feedback that have been received through this hotline mechanism.



MRCS trained volunteers providing restoring family link support during the rapid needs analysis in Naypyitaw region. **Photo Credit: MRCS**

MRCS staff and volunteers continue to communicate their roles, mandate, and scope of operation activities to community members prior to or during the delivery of services and distribution. This effort aims to enhance community acceptance and participation, as well as an opportunity to receive immediate feedback using local languages, and diverse channels such as hotline and face to face interactions. Such outreach will continue throughout the entire operation.

Furthermore, MRCS will gather feedback from recipients during post-distribution monitoring of cash and in-kind support to the community. To enhance the capacity of personnel, MRCS will conduct training on integrating the CEA approach and actions in emergencies for staff and volunteers in the implementing branches.

	<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	Female	N/A
		Male	N/A
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To be complete Ensuring that any harm done to the local environment as a result of interventions is minimized and mitigated.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<i>MRCS adopting greening practices to improve the environmental sustainability in the operation.</i>	Yes	Yes

MRCS is adopting environmentally friendly practices, including the safe disposal of used items by health and first aid volunteers. MRCS also plans to distribute solar lamps and promote local nature-based solutions as part of its operations.

Additionally, MRCS intends to mobilize its water treatment plant for large-scale water production and distribution, along with providing jerry cans for water storage. This approach aims to reduce reliance on plastic water bottles and support environmental sustainability.

Progress on **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery** will be reported in the upcoming reports.

## Enabling approaches



### National Society Strengthening

<b>Objective:</b>	To strengthen the institutional capacity and preparedness of MRCS from the branch level to National Headquarters (NHQ), including by repairing damaged infrastructure and increasing MRCS capacity on pre-positioning of stocks to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of affected people for future crises. This objective will be achieved by aligning the operation's actions with the National Society's longer-term NSD priority of promoting branch development as a prerequisite to decentralization, with a strong focus on strengthening of systems and capacities.		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<i>Number of volunteers covered by accident insurance<sup>12</sup></i>	300	404
	<i>National Society has identified learning mechanisms to evaluate the impact of the operation</i>	Yes	On progress
	<i>Number of lessons learned workshops/reviews conducted</i>	2	0

#### Strengthen branch preparedness and response capacities

MRCS township branches have actively participated in the operation since the beginning, including roles in RNA, planning, and distribution, which has boosted their confidence for future efforts. Similarly, as part of the operation, IFRC has begun procuring household items to be replenished and pre-positioned in MRCS warehouses, including those of the branches.

#### Safety and Security for MRCS staff and volunteers

MRCS has implemented the following measures to ensure the safety and security of its staff and volunteers:

- Conducted safety and security briefings for all personnel involved, ensuring adherence to SOPs for deployments and completion of "stay safe" training.
- Provided accident and health insurance coverage for all staff and volunteers deployed in operations.
- Provided protective equipment and visibility items for staff and volunteers in field such as life jacket, Red Cross visibility materials.

<sup>12</sup> The original indicator in operation strategy was: "Number of volunteers and staff involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations". As it is challenging to measure this indicator, it has been replaced by "Number of volunteers covered by accident insurance".

### Volunteer Management

- Since the beginning of the operation, MRCS has mobilized 404 volunteers. Through their involvement, these volunteers have enhanced their skills in various aspects of humanitarian assistance. Additionally, MRCS plans to provide training in PMER, CEA, and other relevant areas for the volunteers as part of this initiative.

### PMER and Information Management and Technology

- MRCS activated its Emergency Operation Centres at headquarters and branches levels, effectively coordinating the operation.
- Additionally, the MRCS PMER team has been involving in the operation since the planning phase, working alongside staff from the IFRC network in planning, monitoring and reporting. This collaboration has enabled the team to gain hands-on experience in emergency PMER.



## Coordination and Partnerships

### Objective:

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

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

#### Target

#### Actual

*Movement coordination mechanism is described and active*

Yes

Yes

### Membership Coordination

MRCS leads in actively circulating disaster monitoring information to its partners such as development of weather system that potentially affects Myanmar, including the level of readiness and preparedness measures in place. This has allowed partners to mobilize resources in a timely manner in support to MRCS immediate response.

IFRC Secretariat has been supporting MRCS in leading and coordinating the overall response by ensuring a coordinated approach with IFRC network members supporting the operation through the Federation-wide appeal. MRCS and IFRC jointly facilitated a two-day planning meeting with IFRC network members to analyze the scale of the flood impact, needs identification and appropriate operational intervention and response modality. This collaborative effort resulted in the development of MRCS floods response plan that spans until September 2026 aiming to scale up response, longer-term recovery efforts and resilience building. This process follows a comprehensive approach, integrating support from the IFRC network, as well as external stakeholders, and includes a Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to ensure accountability and transparency. IFRC Operational Strategy derives from and is fully aligned with the MRCS response plan.

During the reporting period, IFRC APRO has organized two partners calls within its network following the launch of EA and Operational Strategy publication. The call provided space for MRCS and IFRC Myanmar Delegation to elaborate the MRCS actions on the ground, operational strategy, operational contexts including the challenges and anticipated risks, and call for action for partners to contribute and secure support.

### Engagement with external partners

- IFRC continues to represent the Federation's network in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and other representation meetings and supports MRCS in advocacy efforts at the international, national and local levels for increased humanitarian access and acceptance.

- Support the existing engagement of the MRCS with country-level coordination structures, including inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and clusters/sector working groups to ensure the identification of gaps and facilitate collaboration at the national level.

**Movement cooperation**

- MRCS continues to lead in convening regular Movement coordination meetings, while MRCS, IFRC and ICRC maintain effective information sharing, coordination and cooperation on respective activities. ICRC was also actively engaged in the MRCS floods response planning.
- Tripartite meeting between IFRC, ICRC and MRCS were conducted analyzing overall situation including security analysis and leadership strategic direction to operation.



**Secretariat Services**

<b>Objective:</b>	The IFRC performs its role of supporting MRCS and the wider network in the early action, response and recovery phases effectively, with technical assistance, including through dedicated human resources, in the fields of HR, PMER, logistics, finance and administration, communications and advocacy, and security.		
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<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	<i>Number of Rapid Response members deployed for the operation</i>	1	1

**Human Resources:**

MRCS has mobilized existing staff and Red Cross volunteers from national headquarters and branches for rapid needs assessments and relief distribution. The National Society has also begun the hiring process for operational staff according to the approved operational structure, which will be jointly funded by this Emergency Operation and other bilateral supports. Additionally, the Emergency Appeal is covering health insurance for staff and volunteers involved in the operation.

IFRC Myanmar Delegation has existing operations manager, senior operation support officer, and PMER delegate in place. A surge personnel to support PMER/IM in ensuring accountability and compliance, particularly in enhancing MRCS data collection system and tools in branches as well as data management is recently deployed and is supporting the operation team remotely for two months.

**Communications:**

IFRC country delegation in Myanmar works closely with Asia Pacific Regional Office to ensure timely, accurate and relevant information is shared with the public and other audience/stakeholder on the MRCS and IFRC network response to Typhoon Yagi. Since the onset of the disaster, the IFRC has published the following communication products as we launch emergency appeals for Viet Nam and Myanmar, in the aftermath of Super Typhoon Yagi.

- Press release on the IFRC website: [Super Typhoon Yagi causes severe flooding across Southeast Asia](#) published on 17.9.2024
- Channel News Asia interview with IFRC Head of Delegation in Myanmar: [What are the challenges as Myanmar tries to recover from Typhoon Yagi?](#) published on 18.9.2024
- Photos on IFRC [ShaRED](#) on 17.9.2024
- [Tweet](#) from the IFRC Asia Pacific X account

### **Security - IFRC and general support to MRCS:**

In coordination with ICRC, IFRC supports MRCS in monitoring the security context through the provision of technical safety and security inputs and also supports MRCS, as needed, during the humanitarian response. A humanitarian mapping consisting of updated development on security situation and humanitarian access is being developed to allow immediate and necessary adjustment to the operational strategy.

IFRC security framework will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. An area-specific security risk review will be conducted for operational areas in anticipating of the field visits of IFRC personnel; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC personnel must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged to, complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, e.g. Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition Levels 1-3 (available online in Myanmar language).

### **Logistics and supply chain management**

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

**Quality Assurance and Accountability** Including Planning Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), Information Management and Risk Management reports will be shared in a timely manner with relevant partners and donors, and disseminated among relevant stakeholders for revisions, approvals and communication, also with donors and partners.

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

A comprehensive monitoring system is being created (as mentioned above, Federation-wide) that links CEA, IM and PMER with the use of data collection applications, operation database and operation dashboard that will inform regular situation report to provide accurate operation progress.

A mid-term and final review including lessons learned exercise will be conducted to evaluate the performance and outcomes of the operation. This reflection process will aim to identify strengths, challenges and best practices, providing valuable insights to inform the ongoing and future phases of the response. The findings from this review will be utilized to adjust and enhance the operational strategy, ensuring that the intervention remains effective and responsive to the evolving needs of the affected communities.

### **Finance and Administration**

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

## **D. FUNDING**

The IFRC Secretariat funding requirement is CHF 2,500,000 and the Federation-wide funding requirement is CHF 3,500,000. On 17 September 2024, the IFRC promptly released a DREF loan of CHF 950,000 to kick-start rapid and effective relief efforts. As of Mid-October 2024, the amount raised is CHF 766,661 (31 per cent of the Emergency Appeal), excluding the DREF loan.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all donors and earnestly appeal for further contributions to bridge the remaining CHF 1,733,339. This support is crucial for the National Society and the IFRC to continue delivering vital humanitarian assistance during both the emergency and recovery phases.



## Contact information

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

### At Myanmar Red Cross Society:

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

### At IFRC Myanmar Delegation:

- Nadia Khoury, Head of 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)

### At IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

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

### At IFRC Geneva:

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination, email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office:** Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Senior Officer, Partnership in Emergencies, email: [partnershipea.ap@ifrc.org](mailto:partnershipea.ap@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit, email: [Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org](mailto:Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support:

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [PMEREmergencies.APKL@ifrc.org](mailto:PMEREmergencies.APKL@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents

Click here for:

- [MDRMM021- Emergency Appeal](#)
- [MDRMM021OS - Operational Strategy](#)

## How we work

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