



Myanmar Red Cross Society provided weekly healthcare services to the people affected by floods in Myittha Township, Mandalay Region in October 2024. (Photo: MRCS)

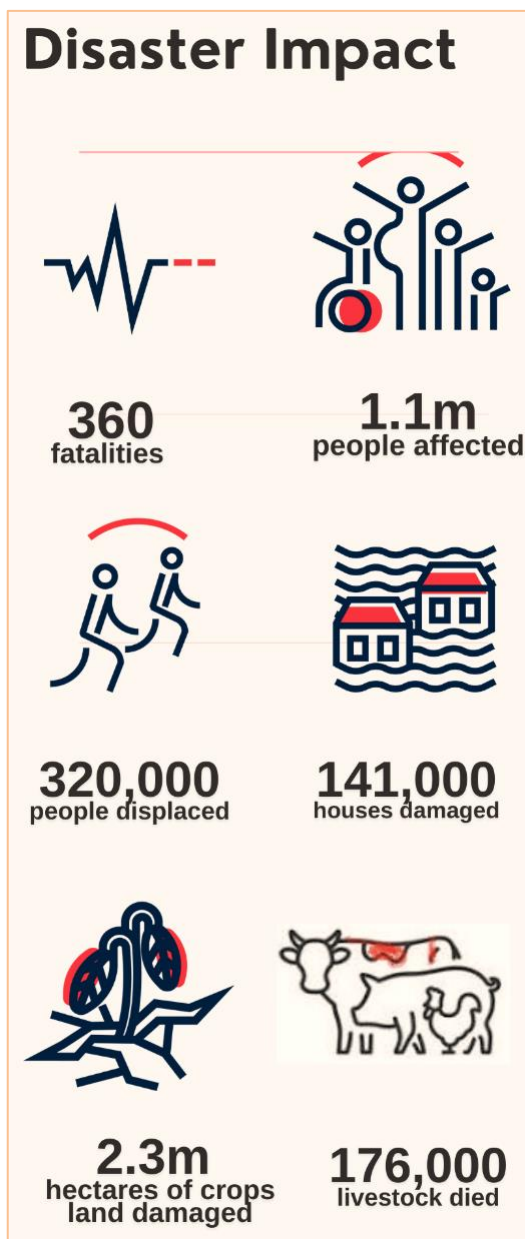
<p><b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRMM021  <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 18/09/2024  <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 28/09/2024</p>	<p><b>Glide №:</b>  <a href="#">TC-2024-000161-MMR</a></p>
<p><b>Operation update #2</b>  <b>Date of issue:</b> 20/11/2024</p>	<p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b>          From 17/09/2024 to 31/10/2024</p>
<p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months          (18/09/2024 – 30/09/2025)</p>	<p><b>Number of people targeted (Federation wide):</b> 35,000  <b>Number of people reached (Federation wide):</b> 34,000</p>
<p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b>          CHF 2.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal and 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 Society (MRCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), to continue providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by Floods Typhoon Yagi and to support recovery efforts and community resilience building.

A [mobilization table](#) was launched for this operation, seeking in-kind or cash donations of relief items 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 distribution to 5,000 households, while the remaining 5,000 sets will be stored as pre-positioned stock, as detailed in the mobilization table.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis



Typhoon Yagi caused strong winds and heavy rainfall across Myanmar starting from 8 September 2024, triggering heavy flooding and landslides. The severe weather continued until 12 September and affected an estimated 1.1 million people in 70 townships across nine states and regions, including Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Eastern and Southern Shan, Mandalay, Magway, Mon and Naypyidaw<sup>1</sup>.

As of 27 September, the severe floods caused more than 360 fatalities, with more than 100 people missing and 320,000 people displaced<sup>2</sup>, forcing them into temporary camps/evacuation centres that were often overcrowded and lacked sufficient access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Likewise, the floods and landslides caused the destruction of more than 141,000 buildings, including homes, schools, offices, and critical infrastructure, such as 533 roads and bridges.

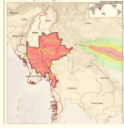
Furthermore, several concurrent low-pressure systems around Bay of Bengal resulted in persistent rains, leading to additional flooding. In the beginning of October, recurrent flooding impacted Mandalay region, Eastern and Southern Shan states, disrupting needs analysis, relief deliveries, and humanitarian assistance efforts, while compounding the needs of the vulnerable population affected by multiple hazards. Local markets, health facilities, and homes were devastated, significantly reducing access to food, water, and medical supplies.

By the end of October 2024, while road transport was functional throughout the country, access to some affected areas remained challenging. Furthermore, although the water levels had decreased in parts of Kayin, Mon States, and the Bago and Tanintharyi Regions, the floods have caused significant damage to paddy fields, leaving the crops too vulnerable to endure the impact. The agricultural sector suffered tremendous losses, with

<sup>1</sup> [Flash Update – UNHCR Flood Response, 27 October 2024](#)

<sup>2</sup> [OCHA 2024 Myanmar Flood Situation Report No.3, 27 September 2024](#)

## Myanmar Floods Typhoon Yagi Response Timeline



**8 September 2024**

Strong winds and heavy rain from Typhoon Yagi trigger severe flooding and landslides across Myanmar, affecting over 60 townships in nine states and regions.

**12 September 2024**

MRCS activates its national-level EOC and local branches began responding in their areas to save lives.



**14 September 2024**

Myanmar State Administration Council makes a request for assistance from other countries to cope with the flooding.

**18 September 2024**

IFRC launches Emergency Appeal for CHF 3.5 million, with CHF 950,000 DREF allocation, aiming to reach 35,000 people from 7,000 households in eight regions/states.



**21-22 September 2024**

MRCS organises planning workshop, analyses situation and needs, and develops comprehensive response plan together with its partner including IFRC Secretariat, PNS and ICRC.

**30 September 2024**

MRCS intensifies rapid needs analysis and relief activities in the affected areas.



**16 October 2024**

MRCS, with the support of IFRC Network reaches more than 25,000 people with multi sectoral assistance, including the immediate lifesaving support during evacuation and search and rescue effort, across eight states/regions.

**31 October 2024**

MRCS continues relief items distribution, mobile health clinics, health and hygiene awareness sessions in target provinces. In addition, MRCS supported by IFRC, is preparing for multi-purpose cash assistance.



reports noting more than 2.3 million hectares of crop land destroyed and over 176,000 animals lost<sup>3</sup>. The timing of the disaster, coinciding with the end of the main rice crop growing season, worsened food insecurity for communities that depend on agriculture for their survival and livelihoods.

Moreover, the floods severely damaged telecommunications and power infrastructure, destroying over 90 telecommunications towers and 2,700 electricity poles. This disruption hindered communication, coordination, and aid distribution. The destruction caused by floods also limited access to clean water due to damaged or contaminated household and community sources, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

The impact on physical and mental well-being was significant, as poor sanitation in overcrowded temporary camps coupled with limited clean drinking water heightened the risk of disease outbreaks. The psychological toll was also severe, with thousands of people displaced, many missing, and homes and livelihoods destroyed. Survivors are at risk of long-term mental health issues, underscoring the urgent need for mental health and psychosocial support. Road and transport damage restricted patient access to healthcare and disrupted supply chains, reducing the availability of essential medicines and raising the likelihood of health complications.

In conflict-affected areas, the floods exacerbated pre-existing risks, with floodwaters displacing unexploded ordnances and shifting land masses, endangering vulnerable communities.

## Summary of response

MRCS has extensive experience and operational capacity in the regions/states impacted by floods and landslides. The National Society's multi-year programmes in affected states/regions bolster its disaster and crisis response capabilities, supported by ongoing disaster relief efforts in Bago under the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). Moreover, MRCS's well-

coordinated disaster management system enables the swift deployment of resources and personnel to flood-

affected areas. In response, the MRCS activated its national-level Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and coordinated the response efforts of local MRCS branches in the affected area. Their response includes providing emergency relief and hygiene items, cash assistance, mobile clinics, and emergency healthcare services.

On 18 September 2024, the IFRC launched a Federation-wide emergency appeal for CHF 3.5 million targeting 7,000 households (35,000 people) in 8 states/regions. The IFRC Secretariat aims to contribute CHF 2.5 million focusing on 6 states/regions, with a CHF 950,000 DREF loan allocation to kick-start the operation, with the remainder of the Federation-wide appeal covered by other Red Cross and Red Crescent national society contributions to MRCS. The geographical focus of the operation under IFRC Secretariat support is in the most affected areas of Bago, Eastern and Southern Shan, Kayah, Mandalay, and Naypyidaw – noting that IFRC is already supporting MRCS with a DREF operation covering Ayeyarwady, Kayin, Tanintharyi, Yangon, Mon and Bago for monsoon floods from August 2024 ([MDRMM020](#)).

MRCS conducted Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA) identifying 13 townships across eight states and regions which are Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan, in coordination with OCHA and other humanitarian actors. MRCS will utilize the result of the joint RNA to support affected people with multi-sectoral assistance. This assistance will prioritize immediate relief and recovery efforts including increasing the resilience capacity of the affected community, targeting areas most affected by severe impacts, population vulnerabilities, infrastructure damage, and disruptions to livelihoods.

As of 31 October 2024, MRCS, with the support of IFRC and its network members, has reached more than 34,000 people with multi-sectoral assistance. This multisectoral assistance, which was delivered through MRCS local branches, also included immediate lifesaving support during evacuation and search and rescue efforts, across eight states/regions.



MRCS has been providing shelter and essential household items, including 4,678 tarpaulins, 230 family kits, 4,014 blankets, 960 kitchen sets, 3,983 pieces of clothes, 300 pairs of slippers, 100 raincoats, and 100 fibre hats for search and rescue, reaching more than 25,500 people. Additionally, MRCS mobilized its mobile health clinics that provided health services to 4,900 people in Southern Shan and 900 people in Mandalay. Likewise, since the start of the operation, 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 23,900 people, distributed 1,970 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) and 2,310 dignity kits, across the targeted areas.

<sup>3</sup> [DDM Flood Situation Report No. 8, dated 26 September 2024](#)

Furthermore, MRCS distributed bottled drinking water and hygiene items, including hygiene kits, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), soap, and Aqua tabs (a water purifying agent) that reached 33,000 people in seven states and regions (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan). MRCS also managed to resolve 12 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 in 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, about 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 extreme vulnerability to climate change exacerbated these existing challenges.

In coordination with OCHA and other humanitarian agencies, MRCS carried out RNA in 13 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 31 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.



*MRCS volunteers discussing about floods situation, impact and needs with community members during rapid needs analysis survey with flood-affected communities in Tat Kone Township, Naypyitaw Region in October 2024. (Photo: MRCS)*

**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 faecal matter, and logs in many villages, with approximately 5 feet of water still present in some homes' basements as identified during the needs analysis at the end of September to early/mid-October.

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

To address immediate needs, MRCS has started to provide emergency shelter and household items, along with food assistance intended for immediate relief. MRCS will continue with the distribution of essential shelter and

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

household items moving forward. MRCS also planned to provide cash assistance, both conditional and multi-purpose cash assistance, to support the affected families.

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 2.3 million hectares of cropland have been affected<sup>5</sup>, with the flooding occurring at the end of the growing season, leaving crops, especially rice, too vulnerable to endure the impact. 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.

According to the Hunger Hotspots FAO–WFP Early Warnings on Acute Food Insecurity November 2024 to May 2025 outlook, Myanmar is classified as hotspots of very high concern, where large numbers of people are facing or are projected to face critical levels of acute food insecurity<sup>6</sup>. It is expected that from November 2024 to May 2025, 10.6 million people will be in IPC/CH Phase 3<sup>7</sup> and another 2.7 million in IPC/CH Phase 4<sup>8</sup>. This is driven by ongoing protracted conflict, rising displacement, increasing food prices, and reduced job and income opportunities, which have significantly weakened household purchasing power. The series of continuous flood incidents is expected to exacerbate the situation further.

Through observation, there is an evident need for food in the aftermath of the flooding. This was further confirmed by the RNA findings. Right after the flood, local donors immediately stepped in, working with MRCS local branches to provide food items for affected communities. This assistance has been ongoing throughout the reporting period (see the Livelihood sector for details on food distribution). Through this Emergency Appeal, MRCS will provide multipurpose cash assistance to help affected people meet their basic needs followed by livelihoods recovery support in the medium to long term. This includes providing training to help people learn new skills for jobs and giving cash assistance to support their livelihoods.

**WASH and health services** are also urgently needed in the most affected communities. According to MRCS analysis and branch 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 increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. The areas affected by floods are at high risk of AWD outbreaks. According to WHO, acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases are reported to still be an ongoing health challenge in several states and regions in Myanmar. During the week of 20-27 October, high cases were reported in Mandalay (370 cases) and Yangon (250) and Rakhine experienced a sharp increase in cases from 18 to 137 cases reported in a week. Mon and Ayeyarwaddy reported smaller cases of AWD. Existing responses by stakeholders include chlorination, contact tracing, and public health education, with vaccination campaigns using oral cholera vaccines although challenges persist<sup>9</sup>. There is a need for continuous effort such as hygiene promotion and distribution of hygiene items in the targeted area 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 flooding 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture Country Brief: Myanmar 15-October-2024

<sup>6</sup> [WFP and FAO. 2024. Hunger Hotspots. FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 outlook. Rome.](#)

<sup>7</sup> IPC/CH Phase 3 (CRISES): Households either: • Have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; OR • Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.

<sup>8</sup> IPC/CH Phase 4 (EMERGENCY): Some households either: • Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR • Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

<sup>9</sup> [WHO: 6th edition \(2024\), Myanmar Acute Watery Diarrhea/ Cholera Outbreak External Situation Report](#)

Special attention must be given to the most vulnerable groups to ensure their specific needs are addressed, for example, by providing menstrual hygiene management items and child-specific supplies, while maintaining dignity in overcrowded evacuation centres. 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. MRCS has received requests to find missing family members, and together with its partner has managed to successfully resolve 14 cases of RFL. MRCS will continue to provide such a service should requests come throughout the operation period.

The MRCS, in collaboration with the IFRC network members and in coordination with ICRC, will continue to analyze data and needs and closely monitor the evolving situation. Depending on situation 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 requested to ensure a swift and effective response, through the mobilization table launched alongside this emergency appeal.

## **Operational risk assessment**

The operational risks outlined in the previous [Operational Update 1](#) remain unchanged. Access to several affected townships in Kayah, Kayin, and parts of Southern and Eastern Shan continues to be difficult due to pre-existing challenges, including poor road conditions and security constraints. These challenges have been compounded by persistent rains and adverse weather patterns observed in late October, with concerns that future weather conditions may further disrupt operations, despite the monsoon season ending and the dry season beginning.

Restricted access to disaster-affected populations due to logistical and security challenges poses a high risk, potentially delaying aid delivery and affecting perceptions about the impartiality of the response. In response, MRCS has enhanced advocacy efforts with ministries, regional authorities, and stakeholders, emphasizing the humanitarian and impartial nature of their operations. Regular updates to donors manage expectations, while targeted advocacy ensures aid reaches those in need. Dissemination sessions and feedback mechanisms are also being implemented to combat misinformation and build community trust.

Administrative delays and financial instability, including exchange rate fluctuations, remain significant risks for the operation. Rising item costs due to exchange rate fluctuations could lead to considerable financial losses. Additionally, fluctuating petrol prices pose challenges for budgeting, making it difficult to accurately estimate transportation costs for delivering goods to affected areas.

Additionally, bureaucratic hurdles such as lengthy procedures for permits and imports are being addressed through emergency procurement protocols and agile financial planning. To strengthen operational effectiveness, MRCS, with support from IFRC, is developing humanitarian mapping to better analyze security risks and adjust response strategies accordingly.

Although MRCS has a strong presence through its branches and volunteers, continued advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy are essential to reach specific communities and streamline processes for effective response.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy


The current Operational Strategy is Federation-Wide and encompasses relief, early recovery and recovery activities to provide immediate needs as well as resilience-building of the affected people in eight states/regions (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan). 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 outlined on pages 10 to 12 of the Myanmar-Flood Typhoon Yagi (MDRMM021) [Operational Strategy](#), published on 29 September 2024.

In October, MRCS identified 13 townships across these eight states/regions for multi-sectoral assistance, particularly focusing on early recovery and recovery based on impact severity, population vulnerabilities, infrastructure damage, and livelihood disruption. However, support from the IFRC Secretariat will be limited to 11 townships in six states/regions: Bago, Kayah, Mandalay and Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan as outlined in the Operational Strategy.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

Note: The targets and actual figures<sup>10</sup> in this update pertain to the Federation-wide data, while IFRC Secretariat support data will be segregated in the upcoming reports.

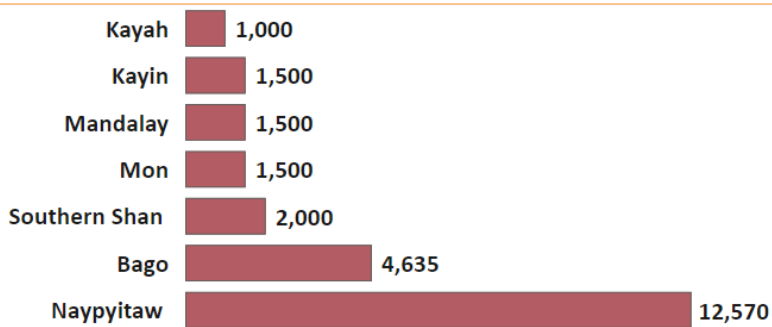
	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>		<b>People Reached</b>	<b>25,590</b>
			Female	13,307
			Male	12,283
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.</i>			
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
	<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	25,590	
	<i>Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in cash along with technical assistance.</i>	7,000	0	
MRCS continues providing shelter and household items to affected communities. As of 31 October 2024, MRCS distributed 230 family kits, 4,678 tarpaulins, 960 kitchen sets, 4,014 blankets, 424 shelter tool kits, 3,983 clothing, 100 raincoats, 100 fiber hats, 300 pairs of slippers reaching 25,590 people in eight regions/states				

<sup>10</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.



(Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan). Refer to Chart 1 for number of people reached per state/region.

**Chart 1: Number of people reached through shelter and household items per state/region**



MRCS utilizes a criteria matrix to evaluate beneficiaries and determine the type of assistance they receive. Households are categorized as having either partially damaged housing or fully damaged housing. Each category will receive a different set of items that will address their needs.

Households with partially damaged housing are provided with items such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, blankets, or a combination of these, based on the specific damage sustained.

Each kitchen set consists of essential utensils which are three steel cups, five plates, five bowls, five spoons, five knives, a cooking pot with a cover, and a frying pan with a cover in a cardboard carton box. The kitchen sets provided to flood-affected families are designed to support basic cooking and dining needs, helping families regain a sense of normalcy and self-reliance amid challenging conditions.

Meanwhile, households with fully damaged housing receive a family kit or a shelter tool kit to support their recovery. Each shelter tool kit consists of one machete, one hand saw, one claw hammer, and various sizes of nails, one piece of polyester rope, one crowbar, one 8-inch combination plier, one shovel, one hoe, one piece of wire, and one woven sack. The shelter tool kits provided to flood-affected families are carefully equipped to support the immediate repair and reinforcement of damaged homes, helping families restore a safe and stable living environment. MRCS oriented the target families about the items in shelter tool kits and their uses before/during distribution.

Family kits consist of two tarpaulins, two blankets, a mosquito net, male longyi, female longyi, t-shirt for male, t-shirt for female, boy shirt, boy short pants, girl blouse, girl skirt, girl undergarment, nylon rope, kitchen set, in a plastic container. These items are intended to support immediate shelter relief for households at the same time protecting the health of family members from vector-borne disease and the dignity of family members with the provision of a change of clothes. Additionally, a kitchen set is provided for meal preparation.

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 physical access as the road networks were affected by the flood.

MRCS with bilateral support from the Finnish Red Cross (FRC) through its ongoing community-based health programme plans to provide shelter kits, tarpaulins, and family kits to 100 households across 11 villages in Laikha and Loilem townships of Southern Shan State that have lost their homes due to the floods.




**Livelihoods**

People Reached	0
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.		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</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 mainly to rehabilitate communal water sources. This is expected to stimulate local purchasing power until MRCS starts the provision of livelihoods recovery support through conditional cash grants, alongside the development of business plans and vocational training to enhance household capacity for particular income generation activities in the most severely affected townships. MRCS has prioritized 13 townships for this multi-sectoral assistance, which will include these recovery activities. Further in-depth analysis will be conducted in these townships to ensure that assistance is directed to those in greatest needs mentioned in the summary above.

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 areas. These food items were provided through in-kind donations from local donors and therefore are not included under the total reach with funding under this Federation-wide emergency appeal.

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>People Reached</b>	0
	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.		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</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 IFRC network members, and in coordination with the Cash and Markets Working Group, is discussing the multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) plans, including identifying the most feasible delivery mechanisms and potential Financial Service Providers (FSP) 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 MPCA to meet urgent basic needs.

MRCS aims to provide MPCA to 5,500 households, of which, 2,500 households will be covered by IFRC Secretariat support while the remaining households will be supported by various national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies under this Federation-wide appeal. The transfer value was adapted and in conjunction with the guidance of the national Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG) which has considered the average monthly cost of living, including food, housing, health, and other household needs.

The IFRC has supported MRCS to develop and apply a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Programme Validation Checklist to aid informed decision-making for CVA programmes. The checklist outlined the National Society's capability to plan and implement CVA effectively. It offered a systematic approach to decision-making, focusing on identifying strengths, risks, and support needs. This enabled RCRC staff and leadership to make strategic decisions about allocating financial and technical resources to mitigate risks and enhance the delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	<b>People Reached</b>	<b>34,027</b>
	Female	17,656
	Male	16,371

<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce morbidity and mortality through the direct response, preparation and prevention of emerging health risks in flood-affected communities in targeted locations in Myanmar.
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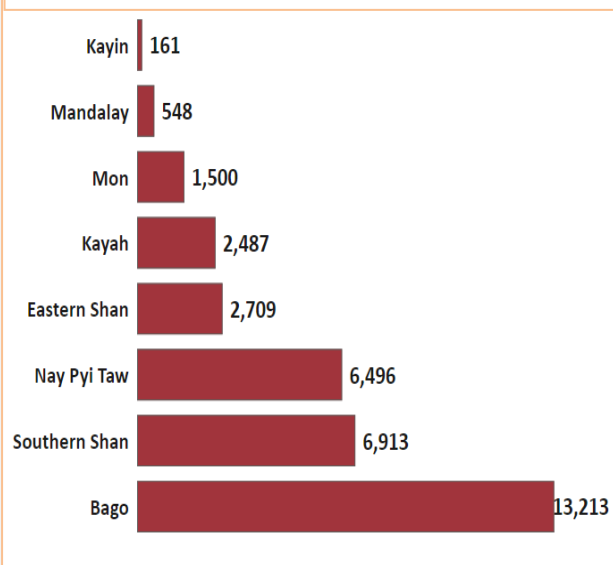
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid and psychosocial services</i>	2,000	5,240
	<i>Number of people reached with health promotion</i>	5,000	23,917
	<i>Number of people trained in PFA, first aid, ECV and Search &amp; Rescue</i>	100	60
	<i>Number of people who received long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distributed in the community</i>	25,000	9,850

### **Health, first aid and psychosocial services, and health promotion**

During the reporting period, MRCS provided health services including medical checkups, MHPSS and first aid services to 5,240 people in seven states/regions (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan). Of these, 4,900 individuals were reached through the mobile health clinic in Southern Shan, 250 people through first aid service, 83 people received MHPSS and seven people were provided with referral through ambulance service. Additionally, MRCS branches delivered health and care services in other states/regions including Mandalay through mobile health clinics funded by local donations.

The mobile clinic offered medical check-ups, MHPSS, and awareness sessions on personal hygiene and diarrhea prevention as well as vector-borne diseases such as dengue. The team comprised MRCS doctors, nurses, and volunteers, with volunteers playing a key role in crowd management and assisting with temperature and oxygen checks.

**Chart 2: Number of people reached through health and care activities per state/region**




*Volunteers from the township branch conducting a health awareness campaign on diarrhea prevention for flood-affected communities at busy locations in Myittha Township, Mandalay Region in October 2024 (Photo: MRCS)*

Likewise, MRCS volunteers reached 23,917 people through health and hygiene awareness in the regions/states of Bago, Eastern Shan, Southern Shan, Kayah, Kayin and Naypyitaw. The sessions focused on the causes and prevention of communicable diseases, particularly waterborne diseases like diarrhea and vector-borne diseases such as dengue, as well as household water treatment and ORS preparation methods. The total number of people reached through health and care activities in each state and region is illustrated in Chart 2.

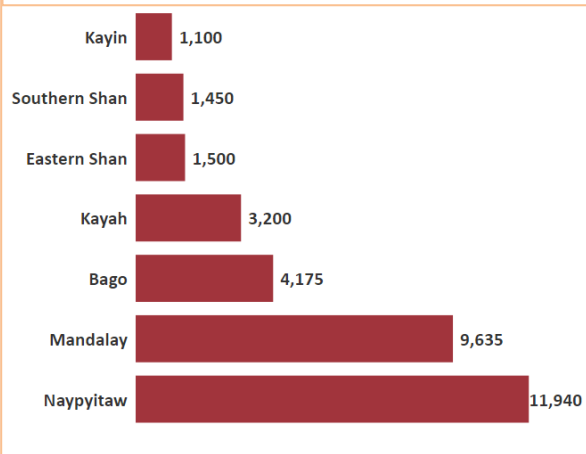
### Long-lasting insecticidal nets distribution

As of 30 October 2024, MRCS distributed 1,970 long-lasting insecticidal nets to 1,970 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.

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>		<b>People Reached</b>	<b>33,000</b>
		Female	17,160
Male	15,840		
<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>
	Number of people reached by WASH assistance	35,000	33,000
	Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	5,000	18,840
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH and hygiene promotion	100	0

Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines	500	0
Number of households benefitting from the rehabilitation of communal water sources	500	0

**Chart 3: Number of people reached through WASH activities and items per state/region**



MRCS aims to support communities in maintaining personal hygiene, ensuring access to clean drinking water, and preventing waterborne illnesses, all of which are critical in the aftermath of flooding. These efforts play a vital role in helping affected families protect their health and re-establish safer living conditions as they work to rebuild their lives.

As of 31 October 2024, MRCS distributed 2,712 hygiene parcels<sup>11</sup>, 676 hygiene kits<sup>12</sup>, 1,900 individual hygiene kits<sup>13</sup>, 816 additional soap bars, 27,817 water bottles, 30,500 ORS and 9,852 aqua tabs (with each pack containing two strips, each holding 10 tablets of 67mg). The distribution of essential WASH items reached a total of 33,000 people supporting the prevention and control of AWD across the

affected area.

MRCS, with bilateral support from the FRC through its ongoing community-based health programme, is procuring ceramic water filters for 700 households across 11 villages in Southern Shan State. The distribution will be accompanied by health education and hygiene promotion sessions led by trained volunteers to ensure effective and safe use of the filters in the target areas.

Likewise, MRCS with support from Swedish Red Cross is planning to provide cash-based assistance for the construction of 50 toilets in Naypyitaw. This initiative aims to enhance sanitation infrastructure and address critical hygiene needs within flood-affected communities, reducing the risk of disease transmission and promoting healthier living conditions. This is part of a broader set of response activities included in the current emergency appeal, which will deliver a range of targeted assistance to support the recovery and resilience of communities across the targeted states and regions.



**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

<b>People Reached</b>	<b>7,358</b>
Female	4,935
Male	2,423

<sup>11</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>12</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>13</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).

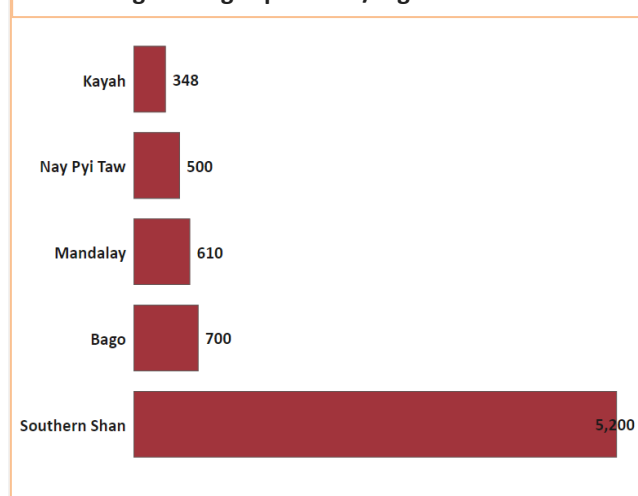
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that “DAPS for All” is considered in the response through the strengthening of MRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities including PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI-specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.
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	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	5,048

PGI 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, 2,310 women in five regions/states (Bago, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyitaw and Southern Shan) received dignity kits<sup>14</sup>. The kit contains materials such as inner garments, sanitary pad, hygiene items such as toothbrush and paste essential for adolescent girls and women, to help ensure differentiated assistance and support in maintaining the dignity of individuals affected by the crisis.

**Chart 4: Number of people reached through the distribution of dignity kits and/or awareness-based life-saving messages per state/region**



Likewise, MRCS reached 5,048 people (male: 2,423 and female: 3,125) with awareness-based and lifesaving messages in Kayah and Southern Shan during the reporting period. They included:

- Information on various hazards, such as explosive ordnance/mines in conflict areas (mine risk awareness), floods, and landslides, along with education on safety and security measures.
- Awareness of human trafficking and related prevention measures.
- Health and hygiene messages focus on waterborne and vector-borne diseases such as causes of AWD, cholera and dengue, and their prevention and control measures.

Furthermore, with technical support from the IFRC Secretariat, MRCS has completed a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis that identifies and rates child safeguarding risks. Key findings of the analysis include:

- The activity risk level is high, primarily due to MRCS's engagement with children.
- MRCS has established policies and procedures related to child protection.
- Staff and volunteers receive briefings on the Code of Conduct and safeguarding prior to any deployment.
- There is a need for capacity-strengthening activities, including training in child protection and safeguarding for staff and volunteers.

<sup>14</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).

This information will enable MRCS, with support from its partners, to enhance its child safeguarding practices and mitigate the risk of harm to children, in accordance with the [IFRC Child Safeguarding Policy](#).

	<h2>Community Engagement and Accountability</h2>	<b>People Reached</b>	-
		Female	-
		Male	-
<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.		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</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

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 30 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.

In previous operations, MRCS operated a centralized hotline that was managed by the MRCS headquarters and served the entire operation. This hotline was also activated at the beginning of this operation. In order to enhance its accessibility for this operation, MRCS has been activating local hotlines at the branches of the targeted state and region. However, several hotline numbers at the branches have been identified as non-functional. MRCS is inspecting the existing systems in the target states and regions. The CEA team is preparing to procure and replace these numbers to ensure the hotline is functioning as well as providing technical training for the branches to operate the hotline. As of 31 October 2024, there has been no feedback received through the national hotline mechanism.

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 is planning to conduct training on integrating the CEA approach and actions in emergencies for staff and volunteers in the implementing branches in December 2024.



## Environmental Sustainability

<b>People Reached</b>	-
Female	-
Male	-

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

MRCS is adopting environmentally friendly practices that were applied in previous operations. As much as possible, local procurement will be prioritized, and the usage of paper will be reduced by utilizing existing technology such as tablets and mobile phones for data collection. MRCS is also planning to distribute solar lamps and promote local nature-based solutions as part of its operations. IFRC has already proceeded with the procurement of 2,500 solar lamps to replenish preposition stocks of MRCS.

Additionally, MRCS intends to mobilize its water treatment facilities for large-scale water production and distribution, along with providing jerry cans for water storage to the targeted state and region. Further analysis is being made to ensure the areas chosen to have the required resources (trained volunteers, facilities, etc.) to provide this service. This approach aims to reduce reliance on plastic water bottles and support environmental sustainability.

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

## Enabling approaches



## National Society Strengthening

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>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.</i>		
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	Indicator	Target	Actual
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<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i>Number of volunteers covered by accident insurance<sup>15</sup></i>	300	404
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on any of sector (shelter, CVA, CEA, PGI, disaster risk reduction) and/or management<sup>16</sup></i>	300	0
	<i>National Society has identified learning mechanisms to evaluate the impact of the operation</i>	Yes	In progress
	<i>Number of lessons learned workshops/reviews conducted</i>	2	0

### **Strengthen branch preparedness and response capacities**

Since the onset of the operation, MRCS township branches have played an active role, engaging in Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA), operational planning, and distribution of aid. This involvement has not only strengthened their operational skills but also enhanced their confidence and capacity for future emergency response efforts.

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

MRCS is implementing the following measures to ensure the safety and security of its staff and volunteers:

- MRCS conducts safety and security briefings for personnel involved in the operation, ensuring adherence to SOPs for deployments and completion of “stay safe” training before they are deployed for this operation.
- All staff and volunteers are covered by health insurance coverage. Discussion is ongoing to expand the coverage to also include accident coverage.
- Staff and volunteers are being provided with protective equipment and visibility items, such as life jackets and Red Cross visibility materials, for deployment in the field.

MRCS has a dedicated security focal point, the Safety and Security Manager, who is responsible for security clearance for the MRCS staff and volunteers' field travel.

### **Human Resources**

MRCS has mobilized existing staff and Red Cross volunteers from national headquarters and branches for rapid needs analysis and relief distribution. The MRCS, with IFRC support, 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.

### **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.

MRCS is leveraging on the opportunity of response activities by supporting the registration of volunteers, who were mobilized for this operation, into the digital volunteer management system that is gradually being rolled out in the whole country as part of the longer-term NSD initiatives.

<sup>15</sup> This indicator was not in the operation strategy. The indicator has been added to emphasise and monitor protection of volunteers through accident insurance

<sup>16</sup>Initially, the Operational Strategy included the following indicator:

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

## PMER and Information Management and Technology

The MRCS PMER team has been involved 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.

As part of long-term development programmes, MRCS is revising its PMER training module. Once updated, this module will be used to train volunteers across all operations, including the current response, to strengthen their skills in effective project management and reporting practices.

An operation dashboard is being developed by the IM team which will be made available on the MRCS website in the coming weeks. This dashboard will showcase MRCS response to date and will be updated monthly to ensure that information is promptly and widely shared.



## Coordination and Partnerships

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

### Membership Coordination

MRCS leads the circulation of disaster monitoring information to its partners, including updates on weather systems affecting Myanmar and readiness measures. This enables partners to quickly be informed and, as necessary, mobilize resources for MRCS's immediate response.

IFRC Secretariat supported MRCS in leading and coordinating the overall response, ensuring a coordinated approach with IFRC network members through this Federation-wide appeal. MRCS and IFRC jointly facilitated a two-day planning meeting with IFRC network members at the end of September 2024 to analyze flood impacts, identify needs, and develop an appropriate response strategy. This collaboration resulted in the MRCS Flood Response Plan, which extends to September 2026 and focuses on scaling up response, long-term recovery, and resilience building. The plan integrates support from the IFRC network and external stakeholders and includes a monitoring and reporting framework for accountability and transparency. The IFRC Operational Strategy under this emergency appeal aligns with the MRCS response plan.

Building on this momentum, MRCS has been leading flood response coordination meetings, bringing together IFRC, PNS, and ICRC as a platform to share updates and address challenges encountered during the operation. Throughout the reporting period, three Movement operation coordination meetings were held, in addition to the biweekly operation coordination meeting between MRCS and IFRC. The Movement operation coordination meetings are expected to be organized regularly on a monthly basis moving forward.

During the reporting period, the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) organized two partner calls following the launch of Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy. These calls provided space for MRCS and IFRC Myanmar Delegation to elaborate on the MRCS actions on the ground, operational strategy, and operational contexts including the challenges and anticipated risks, and to encourage partners to contribute and secure support. Following the calls, IFRC received soft pledges and expressions of interest from different partners within the IFRC network.

Additionally, alongside daily collaboration, the MRCS and IFRC operation teams meet online biweekly to discuss progress, challenges, and priorities for the month. This call also serves as an opportunity to foster a shared understanding of the operation.

### Engagement with external partners

IFRC and MRCS participate in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. IFRC Secretariat participates in representation meetings and supports MRCS in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts at the international, national and local levels for increased humanitarian access and acceptance. IFRC and its members also 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.

IFRC and MRCS also actively participated in multiple coordination and working group discussions within the cluster system, including the National WASH Cluster Coordination Meeting, the National and Regional Cash Working Groups, and the Shelter Cluster Coordination Meeting to ensure the sharing of information across actors in the country.

### 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 is also actively engaged in the MRCS floods response planning.

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

### Human Resources

IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation has an existing operations manager, PMER delegate and finance officer in place. A surge personnel member to support PMER/IM in ensuring accountability and compliance, particularly in enhancing the 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 (October-December). Given the wide geographical coverage under this operation, two additional positions for a senior support operation officer and a logistics officer are under the recruitment process.

### Communications

IFRC country delegation in Myanmar works closely with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office to ensure timely, accurate and relevant information is shared with the public and other audience/stakeholders 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 part of emergency appeals for Viet Nam and Myanmar, in the aftermath of Typhoon Yagi.

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

### **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 supports MRCS, as needed, during the humanitarian response.

A humanitarian mapping consisting of updated development on needs, security situation and humanitarian access is being developed to allow immediate and necessary adjustments to the operational strategy.

The 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 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 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 communication support to transport items to the affected areas, for both response and preparedness. IFRC has started international procurement of items (tarpaulins, blankets and solar lamps) that are not available in the local market to replenish the preposition stock of MRCS. IFRC also provides logistics expertise to MRCS, particularly on local supply chain and procurement.

### **Quality Assurance and Accountability**

IFRC Secretariat coordinates with its network members for aligned action, resource mobilization and monitoring as well as works closely with the MRCS operation team to support the National Society in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the operation activities.

Likewise, in-country PNS monitors the operation through field reports, regular meetings with the operation team and field visits.

A comprehensive monitoring system is being created that links CEA, IM and PMER with the use of data collection applications, an operation database and an operation dashboard that will inform regular situation reports to provide accurate operation progress.

This operation also incorporates and acts upon the recommendations derived from lessons learned in previous operations, including the following:

- Immediate replenishment of prepositioned stocks: Local and international procurement have been initiated, with local procurement currently in the bidding analysis phase. The request for importation and tax exemption certification is in progress.

- Enhancement of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at branch offices: This is being addressed through capacity-building initiatives for human resources, alongside improvements in operational mechanisms and data management processes.
- Refinement of the Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) implementation process, which will contribute to updating the existing MRCS CVA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- Strengthening the monitoring and reporting systems, mechanisms, and tools specific to emergency operations, from the branches to national headquarters, including the establishment of critical functions at the branch level, such as data collection and verification.

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 extends 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. IFRC has a dedicated finance staff to support this operation, as well as oversight and guidance from IFRC Senior Finance Manager.

## **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 31 October 2024, the amount raised is CHF 766,661 (31 per cent of the Emergency Appeal), excluding the DREF loan.

The updated mobilization table, detailing the needs requested to support the response for Myanmar Typhoon Yagi (Emergency Appeal # MDRMM021) is available on IFRC GO platform: [Mobilization Table Myanmar Typhoon Yagi](#).

IFRC extends its heartfelt gratitude to all donors and earnestly appeals 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:**

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### **At IFRC Myanmar Delegation:**

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### **At IFRC Geneva:**

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

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

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

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### **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](#)
- [MDRMM021 - Operational Strategy](#)
- [MDRMM021 – Operation Update 1](#)

## 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.