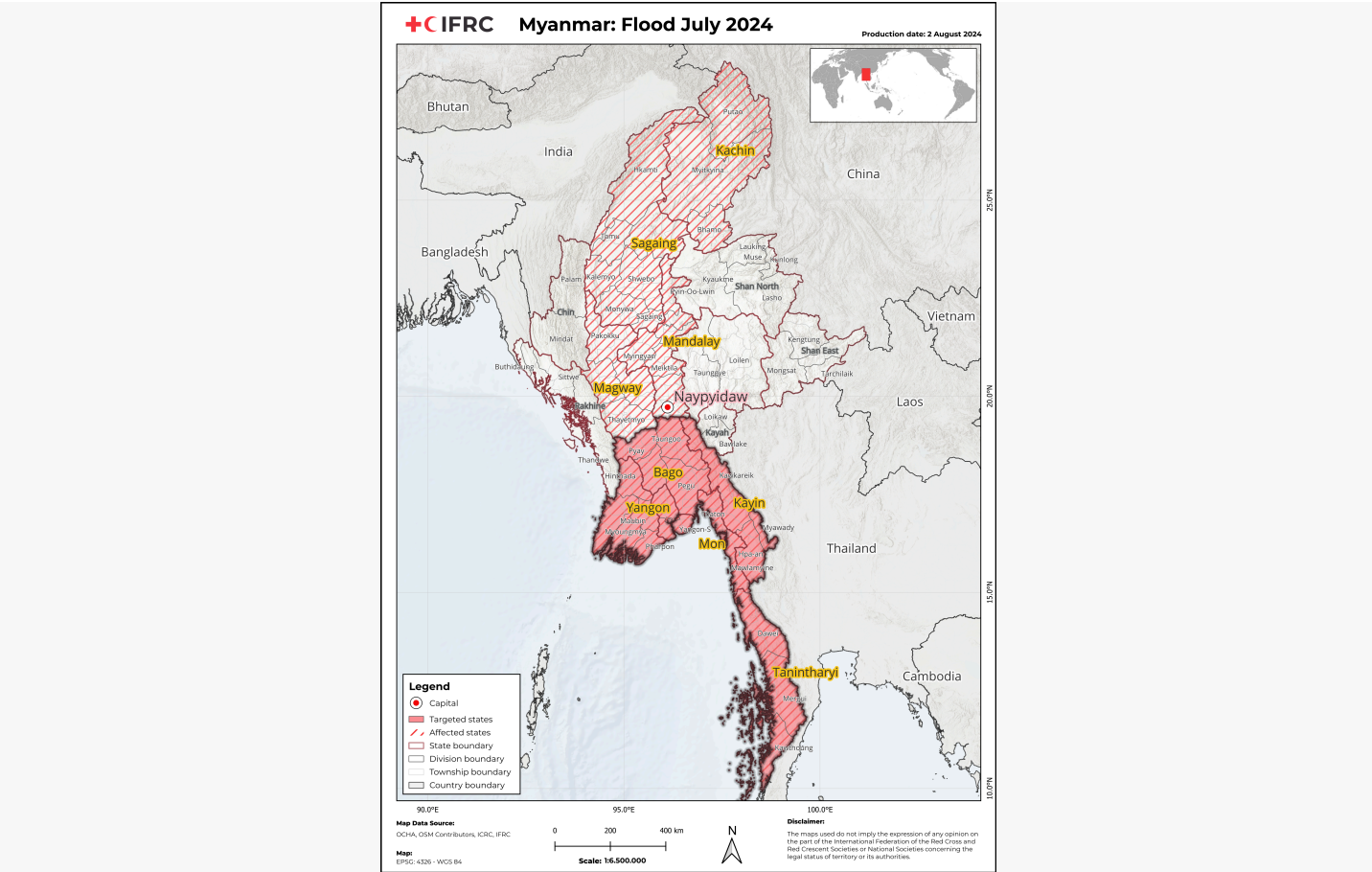




MRCS volunteers evacuating flood-affected communities in Tanintharyi Region. (Photo: MRCS)

Appeal: MDRMM020	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 825,215	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2024-000104-MMR	People Affected: 106,792 people	People Targeted: 15,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 09-08-2024	New Operational End Date: 31-05-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 09-08-2024		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 31-01-2025	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Areas: Ayeyarwady, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi, Yangon, Bago Region (West)	

Description of the Event



Map of the areas targeted by floods in Myanmar. (Map: IFRC, IM)

Date of event

29-07-2024

What happened, where and when?

Monsoon rains in Myanmar caused severe flooding of many rivers and waterways across the country. Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) began responding on 30 June 2024 when heavy rains in northern Myanmar, started from Kachin state, caused rivers, including Ayeyarwady river, to overflow, displacing people and damaging 45 wards and 29 villages.

By 1 July 2024, MRCS reported that the Ayeyarwady River in Myitkyina rose over 1.3 meters (4.2 feet) above its danger level, flooding low-lying areas. Families already displaced by conflict in the Lekon area faced even greater challenges. On 7 July, water levels in the Ayeyarwady, Chindwin, and smaller rivers continued rising to dangerous levels, affecting Kachin, Mandalay, and Sagaing regions. By 11 July, floods had spread to other areas, displacing more than 31,000 people and causing reported deaths in Sagaing region and Kachin state, though conflicting information made the exact numbers unclear.

By late July 2024, flooding worsened in Sagaing and Magway regions due to overflows from major rivers, damaging farmlands and forcing many people to flee their homes. Water levels in rivers like the Ayeyarwady, Sittoung, and Bago rose above danger levels, causing widespread flooding in Kayin, Mon, Bago, and Ayeyarwady regions. In the southeast, the flooding affected nearly 154,000 people in Kayah, Kayin and Mon states, as well as Bago and Tanintharyi regions. On 29 July, flooding in Yangon's Taikkyi and Kungyangon townships displaced over 12,000 people, with many seeking shelter in monasteries.

Heavy rains were exacerbated by Typhoon Gaemi, which hit Taiwan on 25 July 2024, bringing additional cloud cover and rainfall to Myanmar. By early August, river levels continued to rise, threatening communities in central and lower Myanmar, including the Ayeyarwady delta, Rakhine, Mon, Tanintharyi, Yangon, and Bago regions. The flooding caused extensive damage to homes, farmland, and infrastructure, leaving thousands of families in urgent need of assistance.



By mid-August, floodwaters had receded in most parts of upper Myanmar; however, some areas in Bago remained flooded as rainfall moved further south. The extent of flooding varied over time, yet certain regions remained inundated for prolonged periods. The most affected states were Ayeyarwady, Rakhine and Tanintharyi as of 1 July 2024; Ayeyarwady, Sagaing and Bago as of 12 August 2024 and from 16 to 30 September.

Since 9 September, heavy rains from the monsoon season and remnants of Typhoon Yagi exacerbated flooding incidents across the country, which was already severely affected by earlier floods. While Central Myanmar remained the hardest hit, the targeted areas also experienced significant impacts.

The second wave of flooding in Myanmar impacted over 1 million people nationwide. By the end of October 2024, most affected communities had largely returned to their homes. (Reference: UNHCR Flash Update on Flooding in Myanmar, 27 October 2024)

Essential services became non-functional, increasing security risks for returnees. Additionally, the destruction of road infrastructure in Mon has disrupted connectivity and the transportation of goods between Yangon and the southern regions, particularly Kayin and Tanintharyi. In Ayeyarwady, the situation in Rakhine led to more displaced people arriving in the region. This has added pressure on resources and living costs, especially as flood-damaged roads made it harder to transport goods and supplies.

In Bago, flooding caused the collapse of at least four bridges. By the end of July, floodwaters also affected the Yangon-Mandalay Highway and disrupted railway routes in Bago. While this road infrastructure was repaired and restored, the damage caused delay in aid delivery and increased transportation costs.

Myanmar is expected to enter the dry season from March to May. In 2024, Chauk town in Magway recorded the highest temperature in the country, reaching a staggering 48.2°C on 28 April, making it one of the hottest places on Earth at the time. Additionally, several other cities in Myanmar were ranked among the top 15 hottest locations globally in April 2024. (Myanmar's Enduring Polycrisis: Four Years into a Tumultuous Journey. UNDP January 2025)

These extreme temperatures are part of a broader polycrisis in Myanmar, where overlapping challenges such as political instability, economic downturn, conflict, and climate-induced disasters have severely impacted livelihoods and resilience.



Volunteers assisting in the relocation of flood-affected communities in Kawkaik Township, Kayin State. (Photo: MRCS)



MRCS providing essential household items such as tarpaulin, jerry can, hygiene parcel to affected households in Kayin State. (Photo: MRCS)

Scope and Scale

On 2 August 2024, the MRCS national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) reported that at least 106,792 individuals or 33,130 households across Kachin, Magway, Mandalay, Kayin, Bago, Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon, and Tanintharyi states/regions were affected by flooding. Both rural and urban populations in these areas were impacted.

In Upper Myanmar, including Kachin, Magway, and Mandalay, floodwaters have receded as these regions experienced flooding earlier than others. The MRCS promptly deployed resources to assist these areas during the initial flooding phase.

By mid-August, water levels in some areas had receded. According to OCHA, as of 16 August, the floods had impacted over 393,000 people nationwide, including those in the target areas of this DREF operation: Kayin, Bago (West), Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon, and Tanintharyi. In

these six regions, at least 77,129 people were reported affected.

Over 28,000 households were displaced in 399 temporary evacuation centres and in their relative homes over 36 townships from Kayin, Tanintharyi, Bago, Mon, Yangon and Ayeyarwady. As the water receded, people started to return home.

According to DIEM impact calculation of WFP, as the floods continued throughout July 2024, the flooded cropland expanded from 613,491 hectares on 1 July to over 1.3 million hectares by 12 August 2024. The flood extent across the states and regions changed over time, however, some of the regions remained flooded over most period of July-August 2024. The most affected states were Ayeyarwady, Rakhine and Tanintharyi as at early July 2024, with Ayeyarwady remained flooded by mid-August 2024. Bago started to be affected by flooding from 17 July with persistent floodwaters that remained until 2 Sept 2024.

Due to restricted humanitarian access, no external needs analysis was conducted in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Kachin, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, and Shan. However, based on Damage Assessment and Needs Assessment (DANA) reports from MRCS branch offices and official reports from local authorities, the immediate needs of flood-affected populations as of August include drinking water, food, hygiene materials, kitchen sets, warm clothing, and healthcare services. A detailed sectoral needs analysis is provided in the Needs (Gaps) Identified section.

The country's ongoing conflict exacerbated needs across multiple sectors. The June 2024 addendum of the Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 indicate that an estimated 18.6 million people nationwide are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

The monsoon flooding compounded existing vulnerabilities. A World Bank report in June 2024 highlighted that poverty levels in most of the affected states and regions, except Magway, have increased since 2017, exacerbating the challenges faced by affected communities.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Myanmar Economic Monitor June 2024: Livelihoods Under Threat	https://documents1.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099061124195517221
2. Myanmar: Impact of the southwest monsoon. ACAPS	https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20240827 ACAPS Myanmar - Impact of the southwest monsoon 01.pdf
3. Myanmar Humanitarian Update No. 44. OCHA	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/myanmar/myanmar-humanitarian-update-no-44-19-february-2025
4. MIMU Report Vulnerability in Myanmar 2018	https://themimu.info/node/70635

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No
Please explain the summary of changes and justification:	



The scope of the operation strategy remains, however, an adjustment to the budget is foreseen as the country context evolves.

1. An overspending in the multipurpose cash grant (MPCA) due to the ongoing economic situation and significant inflation in the country is anticipated. Since the DREF was launched in August 2024, the transfer value for MPCA has increased by 22%. In alignment with the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and recommendations from the national Cash Market Working Group, MRCS is currently disbursing MMK 400,000 (CHF 168) per household, compared to the initial plan of MMK 330,000 (CHF 138) per household.

2. Fuel prices are on the rise which may impact the cost of transportation for essential household items to states and regions, including mobilization of personnel.

3. Water distribution through the restored water purification unit will be focused in Labutta township, Ayeyarwady region, as one of the most affected townships and where the gap of assistance remains.

Reference:

https://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/cmwg_public/Myanmar_MEB_Technical_Note_CWG_Nov2024.pdf

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

30-06-2024



A volunteer from Bago Region delivering safe drinking water to flood-affected communities. (Photo: MRCS)



MRCS RCVs evacuating affected community in Tanintharyi. (Photo: MRCS)

Shelter, Housing And Settlements

The MRCS has experience in providing emergency shelter support to communities affected by disasters. This includes the distribution of essential shelter items and guidance on safe shelter practices.

As of 31 January 2025, MRCS local branches have distributed a total of 1,856 tarpaulins and 1,856 blankets, benefiting 928 households (4,092 people) across 9 townships in Kayin, Bago, Yangon, Ayeyarwady, and Mon.

In support of long-term recovery, MRCS has identified and trained Shelter Champions from the headquarter to enhance community resilience through the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), an initiative supported by the IFRC.

To further strengthen MRCS's capacity, the IFRC shelter consultant is currently training MRCS shelter focal points. The rollout of PASSA at the community level is planned for March 2025.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>MRCS has been participating in the distribution of food items and clean water from local/domestic donations at all regions that were affected by the flood. Basic needs are expected to be covered under multipurpose cash assistance that was started in mid-Feb 2025, a two-week delay from initial plan of 30 January 2025 due to competing institutional priorities.</p>
Multi Purpose Cash	<p>MRCS has completed advocacy efforts and screening for CVA in five townships in Bago (two townships) and Ayeyarwady (three townships). Engaging with local authorities has been a crucial step in cross-referring to official lists of affected populations, ensuring transparency and alignment with community needs.</p> <p>MRCS will cross-refer to these lists for recipient selection, ensuring that assistance reaches the most vulnerable households effectively and in accordance with established selection criteria.</p> <p>CVA activities will be implemented from February – March 2025.</p>
Health	<p>MRCS has been actively providing First Aid services and facilitating hospital referrals affected community in the targeted regions. 24 patient referrals were conducted across Bago, Yangon, Kayin and Mon state, while 5 people were aided through First Aid services.</p> <p>To further strengthen community health awareness, the Health Department conducted 35 health education sessions on cholera, typhoid, dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF), diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections (ARI) in the targeted areas. These sessions took place between November 2024 and January 2025 in Bago, Ayeyarwady, Yangon, Kayin, and Mon reaching a total of 2,292 participants (933 males and 1,359 females).</p> <p>Capacity-building initiatives were also undertaken to strengthen local response efforts. In November 2024, MRCS conducted Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) online training, attended by 22 participants (13 males and 9 females). Additionally, a Hygiene Promotion training course was held in Bago city from 3 to 5 December 2024, targeting 12 townships involved in the project, with 24 participants (13 males and 11 females).</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>As of 31 January 2025, MRCS has distributed 928 hygiene parcels and 756 jerry cans with a 10-liter capacity, reaching 4,092 people in across Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mon and Kayin. These distributions aim to improve sanitation conditions and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases among affected communities.</p> <p>MRCS continues to prioritize hygiene education by holding further awareness sessions and reinforcing proper handwashing techniques. A total of 64 WASH awareness sessions across 11 townships, were held in the month of January 2025 with a total of 3,817 people reached by these sessions, comprising 1,977 males and 1,840 females. In addition to hygiene-specific sessions, awareness on waterborne diseases, which are closely linked to hygiene, has been integrated into regular health awareness activities as part of broader health promotion efforts.</p> <p>Two water purification units undergo maintenance and restoration, one in Ayeyarwady and one in Bago. Unit in Ayeyarwady is now operation and water distribution planned in the coming weeks. The unit in Bago is still in the process of restoration and requires more time before it can be operated. To ensure safe water storage, jerry cans will be distributed alongside the water supply.</p>
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>MRCS had distributed 464 dignity kits and 464 individual hygiene kits across the targeted area. The allocation of kits was based on household composition. Households with women received dignity kits, those with men received individual hygiene kits, and families with both men and women were provided with both. All kits included basic hygiene items and differentiated by gender specific items such as male and female longyi.</p>
Migration And Displacement	<p>While this sector is not a focus of this emergency response operation, MRCS is reaching internally displaced people (IDPs) who have been affected by floods.</p>

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	<p>While no specific activities were initially planned for this sector under the operation, efforts to enhance community resilience in risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery remain a priority. As part of the broader shelter strategy, Safe Shelter Awareness activities are being implemented, integrating key messages on shelter resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR). This aims to continue informing and educating communities on safe construction practices and risk mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Additionally, to further strengthen community preparedness, the first batch of Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) rollout activities will be implemented in March 2025 as a pilot. This participatory methodology will empower communities to identify shelter-related risks, develop locally appropriate solutions, and enhance their long-term resilience. The lessons learned from this initial rollout will inform the scaling up of PASSA activities in future phases, ensuring a sustainable approach to safe shelter programming.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>Across all targeted areas, the MRCS CEA team has reviewed and reactivated previously inactive hotline services at the branch level. The headquarters-level hotline is fully operational and managed by the CEA HQ team, ensuring efficient handling of inquiries and concerns.</p> <p>At the branch level, dedicated RCVs will be trained and assigned to manage the hotlines, providing direct support and facilitating communication with affected communities. This initiative strengthens MRCS's ability to gather feedback, address community needs, and enhance overall accountability in its response efforts, ensuring the feedback mechanism and procedures of MRCS are being followed.</p>
Coordination	<p>MRCS convened a coordination meeting with all in-country Movement partners on 5 July 2024. As the flood situation worsened and spread further south, MRCS continued to hold coordination meetings to assess developments and enhance response efforts.</p> <p>On 21 and 22 September 2024, MRCS organized a flood operation planning workshop with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Network and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This workshop facilitated joint planning efforts to develop a comprehensive flood response strategy. The finalized strategy was presented to all Movement partners on 6 October 2024.</p> <p>Since then, MRCS has held two progress update meetings, one in October 2024 and another in January 2025, to review response activities and address emerging challenges.</p> <p>MRCS maintains close coordination with local authorities and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) to ensure alignment in rapid needs analysis and the accurate collection of displacement and damage data.</p> <p>As the Co-lead of the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Working Group, MRCS collaborates with UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations, sharing regular updates through situation reports and coordination meetings at both national and local levels.</p> <p>MRCS is also an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and participates in national and area-level cluster coordination efforts. Additionally, MRCS engages in the national Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) working group. IFRC, in its active role as an standing invitee to the HCT and observer to the INGO Forum, provides support to MRCS in broader coordination platforms, including participation in national and area-specific coordination forums.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>MRCS has updated its inventory of warehouse stocks across central locations, affected areas, nearby regions/states, and branches. MRCS has prepositioned relief stocks in six states/regions, including the Nay Pyi Taw warehouse, to cover at least 4,226 HHs with emergency shelter assistance and WASH items.</p>

	<p>In response to the ongoing situation, MRCS has dispatched additional essential household relief items such as tarpaulins, blankets, hygiene parcel, jerry can, dignity kit and individual hygiene kit to Mon, Kayin, Bago, Ayeyarwady and Yangon branch warehouses.</p> <p>MRCS has activated its national EOC to monitor forecasts and daily weather updates, which are linked with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) in Myanmar. These updates are circulated to branches for further dissemination to RCV on the ground and the community. They are also shared with senior leadership and departments at HQ, along with information on MRCS's readiness for response.</p> <p>In May 2024, MRCS conducted its annual monsoon pre-disaster meeting, which identified and highlighted gaps in branch readiness and the support required from national HQ. The meeting agreed on readiness activities, including partner support and contributions for preparedness and initial response modalities.</p> <p>MRCS previously established a Framework Agreement with in-country logistics transporters. However, the agreement expired in December 2024. While one of the previous transporters agreed to renew the contract in 2025, it does not provide full coverage for all targeted areas. As a result, MRCS has initiated a new tender process to ensure comprehensive logistical support across all regions. The limited interest from transport providers is largely due to the operational challenges associated with transporting goods to high-risk and hard-to-reach areas.</p> <p>Among the six targeted regions of this DREF operation, a total of 3,790 active RCVs were reported by MRCS in 2023. Of these, 434 RCVs were trained in Emergency Response Team (ERT) operations, 57 received training in Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), 42 were trained in emergency WASH (eWASH), and 557 had expertise in Emergency First Aid or served as First Aid Instructors.</p> <p>To support the mobilisation of its volunteer network in the first phases of response, MRCS has an Emergency Management Fund (EMF) that can be readily mobilized by branches to support response efforts. For this flood operation, four state and region branches, except for Yangon and Tanintharyi region, utilized the EMF to initiate its relief response, ensuring a timely and effective intervention.</p>
Assessment	<p>In other regions, MRCS's local branches provided updates through DANA reports to headquarters, detailing the number of affected communities and their immediate needs.</p> <p>From these reports, the MRCS headquarter then mobilised stock from its central warehouse to select branches. The priority needs remain focused on essential household items for relief, including tarpaulins, essential hygiene supplies, and personal items.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>As of 31 January 2025, a total of 236 RCVs across 17 townships have been mobilized to support search and rescue, evacuation, and response activities.</p> <p>The MRCS Headquarters has been coordinating with all affected branches, ensuring that essential stocks are mobilised from the central warehouse to branch warehouses for timely distribution to affected communities. By 31 January 2025, essential relief items such as blanket, tarpaulin, hygiene parcels, jerry can, hygiene kit and dignity kits, for approximately 900 households had been dispatched to five states and regional warehouses. In the coming weeks, another shipment for more than 2,000 households is planned.</p> <p>However, challenges remain in transporting relief items due to heightened security risks along key routes to affected states and regions. Additionally, rising transportation costs within the country have contributed to delays in the dispatch process.</p> <p>MRCS has been actively fundraising at the national level, receiving in-kind donations</p>

	(IKDs) and financial contributions from the private sector. Additionally, donations have been directly made to the township level.
National Society EOC	<p>MRCS has Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) in its national HQ and several branches. From the beginning of monsoon season in June 2024, the national EOC was activated, followed by the activation of EOC in Kachin and other states and regions to enhance coordination and response efforts. The EOC actively monitored the daily weather situation and collected data from the field (Region/State Red Cross Supervisory Committees and township branches). This data was entered into the Daily Disaster Meta Data system. Based on this information, the EOC prepared situational reports through comprehensive information management and data analysis.</p> <p>In the early stage, the national EOC also disseminated daily flood situation updates from the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) to MRCS leadership, management and technical departments, as well as to the MRCS States / Regions EOCs and Supervisory Committees and township branches. The national EOC also disseminated updates on daily flood situation from the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) and MRCS early response to MRCS leadership, management and technical departments, Movement Partners, as well as to the MRCS States/Regions EOCs and Supervisory Committees and township branches.</p>
Other	MRCS has been actively involved in search and rescue and evacuation operations in the affected areas since the onset of the disaster. In most locations, this has involved the use of MRCS branch-level equipment (boats, buoys and lifejackets) to reach people in situations of vulnerability.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>In addition to working with MRCS for the launch and implementation of this DREF, the IFRC Myanmar country delegation (CD) maintains regular coordination with the MRCS, closely monitoring weather forecasts and situational developments to assess the need for an escalated response. IFRC works in close collaboration with MRCS and the broader IFRC network to support the development of MRCS's overall response plan.</p> <p>On 21-22 September 2024, IFRC supported MRCS in convening the IFRC network and the ICRC for a Flood Operation Planning Workshop. The workshop aimed to establish a well-coordinated response strategy for the flood operation, ensuring an effective and unified approach.</p> <p>Additionally, the IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation provides regular updates on the evolving situation to the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur, supports MRCS with GO field reports, and disseminates critical IFRC Network information to facilitate informed decision-making and enhance operational coordination.</p> <p>IFRC extends its support in sourcing essential household items (tarpaulins, blankets, solar lamps, jerry cans) internationally and ensure the local procurement for hygiene parcel and dignity/individual hygiene kit to be completed timely and in compliance to procurement procedures. IFRC supports MRCS Logistics team to organize the dispatch of NFIs to state and region's warehouses and ensure the stock taking and update being done regularly.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>The partner National Societies have offered immediate support to the MRCS since the beginning of the monsoon flooding that firstly affecting Kachin state and spreading out to the central and southern Myanmar. The Danish Red Cross committed additional resources to the floods response in Kachin State and Bago Region.</p> <p>Finnish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross, with IFRC, supported MRCS developing its flood response plan, particularly providing technical guidance and input in health and</p>

<p>WASH needs analysis, capacity and response priorities. As water-borne diseases tends to increase with floods, MRCS counts on the technical support that has recently been provided by Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. In addition to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) case monitoring and the response, MRCS is also supported in incorporating key messages on AWD-related risks into the current flood response. German Red Cross, American Red Cross and IFRC have been working closely providing technical assistance in refining the MRCS CVA SOP and FSP mapping.</p> <p>Lastly, MRCS has in-country technical support in Disaster Management, Health, WASH with all in-country partners (National Societies of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway and Sweden).</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC sub-delegations in flood-affected areas, in coordination with MRCS HQ, provide support to local MRCS State/Region supervisory committees. Since late June 2024, ICRC supported MRCS flood response in Kachin. In Kachin, in the immediate aftermath of flooding, ICRC donated raincoats, lifejackets, tarpaulins and fuel for the MRCS boat. In July 2024, ICRC donated aqua tablets for MRCS flood response in Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi, East Bago. Furthermore, ICRC supported MRCS Communication in public awareness messages linked to risks of explosives in cases of flooding. ICRC also offered support towards MRCS focusing on the risks of separation of families during flooding emergency.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	As of 6 August 2024, temporary evacuation centres that had been established by authorities in Kachin, Sagaing, Magway and Mandalay were closed as displaced population have returned from the evacuation centres. DDM offices in the affected area provided assistance of Food and Non-Food Items (NFIs). Authorities also reported the provision of support for the renovation of houses damaged by the flood.
UN or other actors	<p>The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) distributed relief food assistance to families affected by floods in Myanmar’s Ayeyarwady Delta Region, aiming to support 35,000 displaced people in evacuation centres with rice and fortified biscuits.</p> <p>Under the coordination of humanitarian clusters, several other humanitarian agencies provided essential health assistance to 5,300 people, distributed non-food items, including shelter materials, to over 21,000 people, and delivered dignity kits to 1,900 people. Additionally, more than 10,600 child protection kits were distributed, and WASH items reached over 120,000 people.</p> <p>(Reference: OCHA. Myanmar Flood Situation Report No 3. 27 September 2024)</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

MRCS has established response mechanisms that include strategies for engagement and advocacy with local stakeholders, including authorities and organisations. In this response and as part of the implementation of its auxiliary role to public authorities in the humanitarian field, MRCS coordinates with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) and local authorities. Additionally, MRCS and IFRC engage on ongoing disaster preparedness coordination as active members of the OCHA and MRCS co-lead Emergency Response Preparedness Working Group.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

As of 6 August, a total of 59,000 families (2400,000 individuals) affected over Kachin, Kayin, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Yangon and Ayeyarwady. According to the report, 2 persons have been reportedly dead (1 from Kayin and 1 from Sagaing). As of 6 August, over 28,000 families (110,000 individuals) still displaced in 399 temporary evacuation centres and in their relative homes over 36 townships from Kayin, Tanintharyi, Bago, Mon, Yangon and Ayeyarwady.

To accommodate displaced families, local authorities have opened 399 temporary shelter centres. These shelters, located in schools, monasteries, churches, and community buildings, provided temporary refuge, though some were unable to accommodate all displaced individuals. Some displaced people sought refuge with relatives or within host communities that were not affected by the floods. Flooding also affected internally displaced person (IDP) camps, leading to onward displacement.

By the end of October 2024, communities affected by the flooding had largely returned to their homes. However, the need for early recovery efforts, particularly in repairing and rebuilding homes, remained critical. (Reference: UNHCR Flash Update on Flooding in Myanmar (27 October 2024).

Essential items such as tarpaulins, blankets, hygiene supplies, and solar lamps were identified as urgent needs.

MRCS is currently distributing relief items from existing stocks, which will be replenished by this DREF operation. The procurement of shelter items such as tarpaulins, blankets, solar lamps, and jerry cans was sourced internationally, but there are challenges in obtaining authority approval for import licenses and tax exemptions. This approval process is expected to take at least 4 months from initiation to approval, potentially causing delays in implementation.

Some of the affected areas experience flooding every monsoon season, underscoring the need for strengthened community resilience, particularly in safe shelter awareness. To address this, MRCS has trained trainers among its staff and volunteers to implement the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), a participatory disaster risk reduction method focused on shelter safety. This initiative will empower the affected communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to enhance their resilience to future disasters, ensuring they are better prepared to protect their homes and livelihoods.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The high-water levels in flood-affected areas have caused extensive damage to agricultural land, significantly disrupting farming activities. Although water has begun to recede in some areas, crop losses remain highly probable. As of 12 August 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that 1.3 million hectares of cropland may have been affected by monsoon flooding.

Myanmar's wet season (May–September) is crucial for agricultural production, with 85% of crops sown during this period. The July–September floods coincided with key growth phases for monsoon rice, maize, oil-seed crops, and pulses, leading to widespread damage to standing crops, soil erosion, and lower expected yields. This agricultural disruption is likely to result in food shortages, hunger, and loss of livelihoods, particularly for rural farmers who depend on agriculture for survival.

Beyond crop losses, the floods have also led to livestock deaths, increased animal diseases, and a reduction in agricultural labour opportunities, further weakening household incomes. In a country where most people depend on agriculture as their primary livelihood, these setbacks may push affected individuals to adopt negative coping mechanisms, such as using savings meant for income-generating activities, taking high-interest loans, or selling off productive assets to cover immediate basic needs like food and shelter repair.

While some flood-affected areas in urban and semi-urban locations still have functional and accessible markets, many rural communities continue to face severe economic hardship. The damage to cropland and infrastructure has disrupted production and distribution networks, with over one-third of all businesses and more than half of agricultural enterprises reporting significant losses. This has worsened food insecurity, as rising food prices make it even more difficult for affected populations to recover. To address urgent needs and support early recovery, MRCS will prioritize MPCA to help households cover essential expenses and restore financial stability.





Health

Infrastructural damage, such as submerged roads and collapsed bridges, due to the flood, has significantly disrupted healthcare access, restricting the movement of affected individuals to healthcare facilities. Households in flood-affected areas are experiencing adverse weather conditions and inadequate access to health and care services, increasing their vulnerability to vector-borne and waterborne diseases such as dengue, malaria, diarrhoea, and cholera. Vulnerable groups, including older people and pregnant women, face severe challenges in accessing necessary healthcare services.

To mitigate these risks, flood-related health awareness sessions are essential to preventing further health complications within affected communities.

In response, MRCS is working closely with local health authorities to provide basic health services and hospital referrals for those in need. Since July 2024, AWD cases have been reported in at least nine states and regions in Myanmar, including Ayeyarwady, Bago, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Rakhine, Tanintharyi, and Yangon. Since the initial cases were reported, a total of 5,364 mild to moderate cases and approximately 160 severe cases requiring hospitalization have been recorded as of 17 February 2025. Trends in reported cases indicate a significant increase in AWD cases during the flood incident from July to September 2024. While the number of cases gradually declined by the end of December 2024, new cases continue to be reported, suggesting that the risk of AWD transmission has not yet been fully contained. (Myanmar Health Cluster Bulletin, 28 February 2025)

To support emergency health needs, MRCS had over 550 trained First Aid volunteers across the six targeted states/regions able to provide first aid, ambulance and referral services. In addition to first aid services, available volunteers will conduct health and hygiene promotion focusing on handwashing, safe water practices, and disease prevention to reduce health risks and strengthen community resilience in flood-affected areas.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Severe flooding in Kachin State, the Northwest, the Southeast, and Rakhine State has displaced thousands of people, damaging WASH infrastructure, contaminating water sources, and forcing communities to relocate. While displaced populations require immediate humanitarian assistance, support is also essential in their areas of origin to restore safe water and sanitation facilities upon their return.

Across the country, more than 5.6 million people require WASH assistance. The overflow of sewer systems and septic tanks due to the flood has contributed to the increasing spread of waterborne diseases.

Flood-induced infrastructure damage, including submerged roads and collapsed bridges, has further constrained healthcare access, making it difficult for affected populations to reach medical services.

According to MRCS branch DANA reports, the key needs of affected communities include food, medicine, and safe drinking water. Given the heightened risk of waterborne diseases, MRCS has prioritized interventions to ensure access to clean drinking water, improved hygiene practices, and essential hygiene supplies.

In response, MRCS will activate its Water Purification Unit, previously deployed during Cyclone Nargis, to provide clean water to surrounding areas in Ayeyarwady and Bago. Additionally, there is a critical need to enhance the capacity of RCVs in emergency WASH, particularly in the maintenance and operation of water purification units, to strengthen MRCS's ability to respond effectively to future emergencies.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Protection needs remain a concern as many of the affected areas are locations where populations were in prior situations of vulnerability due to the impacts of conflict and violence and/or economic hardship. MRCS regularly uses vulnerability criteria when determining target populations. Additionally, gender- and age-specific actions are incorporated into other sectors, such as health: distribution of dignity kits (that support menstrual hygiene management) and PSS for children.



Migration And Displacement

While MRCS does not plan to implement specific actions in the area of migration, the target population for this IFRC-DREF operation are people who have been evacuated from their place of residence and/or returnees. In some cases, this includes IDPs who were previously displaced prior to the floods. Actions in this area are incorporated into the other sectors. Additionally, MRCS has a Migration Strategy that provides guidelines, aligned with IFRC standards, to implement an approach that is based on rights and bound to the Movement's Fundamental Principles.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Learning from previous operations, close coordination with communities is essential to ensure the success of interventions. Implementing a systematic and effective feedback mechanism, along with appropriate information sharing methods, are crucial.

In past operations, a centralized hotline managed at the headquarters level was implemented. However, this resulted in a high volume of calls, and with only one person handling the hotline, there was a risk of missed feedback. Given that the current operation covers six states and regions, MRCS will activate hotlines at the branch level for all involved state and region level branches, ensuring that information is effectively communicated to the communities they serve.

To strengthen this system, branch staff will be trained in soliciting, receiving, and responding to community feedback through multiple channels, including in-person consultations, telephone hotlines, and community suggestion boxes. In addition to their respective branch hotlines, the headquarters hotline number will also be shared with community members, providing them with an alternative contact option.



Environment Sustainability

MRCS has experience in integrating climate-smart approaches into its operations. As part of its commitment to sustainability, household NFIs and hygiene and dignity kit items will be distributed in reusable containers to minimize environmental impact.

Additionally, lessons from MRCS's recent Cyclone Mocha response have reinforced the importance of nature-based solutions in disaster resilience. One such initiative included fortifying riverbanks against erosion by planting bamboo, an approach that will continue to be promoted in affected communities.

Furthermore, MRCS will implement its newly developed and updated climate-smart shelter guidance to ensure that emergency shelter solutions are more sustainable and resilient to future climate-related disasters.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF Operation is to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 15,000 people (3,000 HHs) affected by floods in the Kayin, Bago (East), Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon, and Tanintharyi states/regions. The operation aims to provide multiple and integrated assistance, including essential household items, multi-purpose cash grants, and provision of hygiene items, awareness raising, emergency health care and emergency WASH. The operation is planned for a nine-month period to provide immediate response and early recovery efforts.

Operation strategy rationale

The findings from the MRCS selected branch-level Damage Assessment and Needs Assessment (DANA) and reports from other humanitarian agencies and local authorities have highlighted the immediate needs for drinking water, food, hygiene items, kitchen sets, weather-appropriate clothing, and healthcare services. Floods have impacted multiple regions, including Kachin, Magway, Mandalay, Kayin, Bago, Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon, and Tanintharyi. While flooding in the upper regions such as Kachin, Magway, and Mandalay began in late June, water levels had subsided by the end of July, allowing MRCS and other actors to mobilize resources quickly to assist these regions.



MRCS has been focusing its efforts on the central and lower regions, where flooding persists, particularly in Kayin, Bago (West), Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon, and Tanintharyi. Continued flooding in these areas has led to widespread displacement and disruption of essential services. In some locations, water levels reached the roofs of houses, which eventually damaging the house and everything inside, emphasizing the urgent need for emergency households and shelter assistance, including shelter toolkits, family kits, kitchen sets, blankets, and tarpaulins to help the affected communities rebuild and restore their homes once the water subsides.

Priority is given to communities along riverbanks and in low-lying areas prone to flooding. MRCS continues conducting integrated awareness sessions on flood-related risks, focusing on safer and healthier housing/shelter, health, and hygiene behaviour. IEC materials for safe shelter awareness and flood risks, developed under the Cyclone Mocha operation, are replicated and used for awareness-raising in this operation.

The floods disrupted market access, with some remaining closed for the first month, affecting the local supply chain and causing food prices to rise. As water levels receded, and roads became accessible, local markets gradually recovered. However, the flood's impact on cropland and infrastructure continued to disrupt production and distribution networks. More than half of agricultural businesses reported adverse effects, exacerbating food insecurity as food prices continued to rise. Based on the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and gap analysis conducted in November 2024, the Myanmar Cash Working Group recommends a transfer value of 360,000 Myanmar Kyat (MMK) (approximately 151 Swiss Francs) for MPCA for all humanitarian actors.

One of the priority actions of MRCS is to provide MPCA of 400,000 MMK (approximately 171 Swiss Francs) per household to 3,000 households, starting in February 2025. This amount includes 40,000 MMK per household for transportation costs to and from the distribution site. The financial support aims to help the targeted population meet basic needs, support early recovery, and prevent negative coping mechanisms. The cash intervention potentially contributes to livelihood protection.

Given the current situation in the country, cash transfers using Financial Service Providers (FSPs) remain challenging. Therefore, MRCS plans to deliver the assistance through a cash-in-envelope mechanism with risk mitigation measures in place. MRCS will follow the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) under CVA for cash in envelop mechanism.

Access to basic healthcare services is critical in any flooding situation. MRCS has approximately 557 RCVs trained in First Aid and health across the targeted areas, where some of these have been mobilized to support local health responses. MRCS provides first aid, ambulance services, and referral services to assist affected populations.

To mitigate health risks associated with flooding, health awareness and hygiene promotion activities are being conducted by local RCVs. These sessions focus on waterborne diseases, including diarrhea and cholera, educating communities on prevention measures to reduce outbreaks and ensure better public health outcomes.

Once the water recedes, immediate assistance of essential hygiene items is crucial, especially to those whose households are damaged by the flood. MRCS is distributing essential household and WASH items, including hygiene parcels and dignity kits. The dignity kits, specifically designed to support women and girls, include menstrual hygiene management items. The distribution of all household and hygiene items is expected to be completed by end of March 2025.

Ensuring access to safe water and proper hygiene remains a priority. MRCS has reactivated its water purification units to provide clean drinking water to affected communities. Two units are being activated in Bago and Ayeyarwady regions, the only two locations currently with branch-level volunteers trained to operate the unit, and where floods have hit the hardest. MRCS also plans to roll out emergency WASH training for RCVs in other branches involved in the response to increase branch-level capacity. To complement the Water Purification Unit activation, MRCS distributes two 10-Liter jerry cans to each targeted household to ensure the safe management of clean water.

Regular monitoring and coordination between MRCS, IFRC Secretariat, IFRC Network, and the ICRC are maintained to assess the situation, prioritize response actions and access affected areas. Any necessary adjustments due to changing conditions or other local factors are made in consultation with MRCS and the IFRC-DREF management team to ensure the response continues to align with the evolving humanitarian needs and situations on the ground.

This DREF operation is planned for nine months, considering the wide geographical target areas, potential lengthy administrative processes to obtain authorities for secure access to the affected areas and to implement the planned actions, and the movement of people and resources, as well as the timeframe for international procurement and transporting items into and within the country. The operation will ensure agility and flexibility to respond to the fluid situation and evolving humanitarian needs, which may affect the intervention and targeting. Detailed targeting of communities by sectoral intervention is determined following further analysis on field, coordination with stakeholders, and as access to deliver principled humanitarian aid and services is gradually secured by MRCS.

During the reporting period, MRCS successfully reached 15,245 people (3,049 households) through multiple forms of assistance, including shelter support, WASH interventions, health education, and essential health services. The impact of these interventions is continuously monitored, with insights gathered from the field helping to refine strategies and optimize resource allocation.

In summary,

- 4,092 people were reached with shelter assistance
- 7,909 people were reached with WASH assistance
- 2,316 people were reached with Health assistance
- 928 people were reached with PGI item assistance

Some people received multiple forms of assistance, and thorough data validation was conducted to ensure that double counting did not occur.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

MRCS seeks to reach 15,000 people (3,000 HHs) affected by the monsoon floods in Kayin, Bago (East & West), Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon and Tanintharyi states/regions. MRCS is leading the response in close coordination with IFRC network members. MRCS is committed to enabling the affected populations to be represented and meaningfully participate in decisions that affect them; continuously analysing the specific needs, preferences, capacities, barriers to access, and safety risks for each group; revising and adjusting activities, focusing on “doing no harm”; and leaving no-one behind.

The target groups will include:

1. Households with a fully or partially damaged house without reaching their basic needs and/or living in unsafe conditions / environment.
2. Households with destroyed water and sanitation facilities that pose an increased risk of diseases.
3. Those whose livelihoods are severely impacted and could potentially adopt negative coping mechanisms that hinders their recovery.
4. Displaced individuals living in temporary shelters/ camps or other settlements that are often overpopulated and congested with insufficient ventilation, with limited access to safe and dignified WASH facilities, which could lead to increased risk of health and protection issues.
5. Families with people in situations of vulnerability (children, people with disabilities, pregnant women, lactating mothers, elderly, among others).

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

This IFRC-DREF operation will target people in the highest level of vulnerability, whose houses have been destroyed or damaged, have been evacuated and/or displaced, and who have not yet received substantial support from other actors. Priority will be given to those with pre-existing vulnerabilities before the flood, taking into account the various dimensions of vulnerability. This includes women-headed households, single-parent households with children under five, displaced individuals, minor-headed households, unaccompanied children, households with widows, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, and those with chronic illnesses.

MRCS will determine the selection criteria in each location based on consultation and collaboration with local stakeholders, including community leaders and institutions, ensuring adherence to the aforementioned vulnerability factors and upholding the Fundamental Principles, particularly impartiality.

Total Targeted Population

Women	7,950	Rural	95%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	5%
Men	7,050	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	15,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Escalation of the situation in the areas that could impact the implementation of the operation under this DREF operation or hinder access by MRCS and IFRC personnel.	MRCS and IFRC conduct constant monitoring of the external context in the areas of operation and nationally. Contingency plans that can address changes in circumstances should be developed, so that the operational strategy could be revised as needed. MRCS conducts continued advocacy for access to specific locations and communities.
Operational disruptions related to access (including access to services, security, and acceptance) and administrative processes (including access to funds).	IFRC and MRCS conduct frequent reviews of administrative and operational processes, as well as engage in continued humanitarian diplomacy and community engagement to obtain increases humanitarian access and make visible their principled humanitarian actions. Additionally, ensure regular market monitoring to check for item shortages/price fluctuations, close monitoring of fund transfers and managing donor expectations accordingly.
Distribution of cash in envelope pose potential risks: 1. Safety and security to RC personnel and beneficiaries 2. Fraud and corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure distribution points are secure and near to the residential areas. • Beneficiaries to attend distribution sites in turn to avoid over crowd. • MRCS will work closely with community and leaders to ensure transparency and coordination with community committees. • Strengthen community engagement and communication, ensuring beneficiaries understand the program, the objective, the process and what their rights are. • Establish CEA mechanism and regular information to community on raising concerns and feedback. • Exit interviews and post distribution monitoring are scheduled. • MRCS to follow the CVA SOP and the segregation of duties between functions.
Safety and security of staffs and volunteers.	<p>MRCS continues to strengthen its safety and security management. Since 2023, MRCS, with IFRC and ICRC support, has conducted several security trainings and dissemination sessions. Every MRCS state/ regional committee has an identified security focal point who actively monitors the security situation and liaise with MRCS's national security focal point in HQ. IFRC continues to provide support on safety and security management, in coordination with ICRC and IFRC network members.</p> <p>MRCS volunteers are covered by the IFRC Global Accident Insurance policy. MRCS staff has health and life insurance. As all of the current insurance policies do not include conflict-related injuries, MRCS will need to complete the last step to activate a safety net to fill the coverage gap via an already codified Solidarity Fund.</p>

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Security and safety concerns for this operation are medium level. The current situation in the targeted locations is closely monitored by MRCS national security focal point and in coordination with the targeted state/ regional supervisory committees and township branches. As of early August 2024, the local branches have access to the planned targeted areas. The National Society's safety and security

regulations apply throughout the duration of the operation to its staff and volunteers.

The IFRC Myanmar country delegation’s security focal point will support and work with the MRCS to monitor the security situation and will provide safety and security-related inputs regarding the operation. All personnel under IFRC security responsibility will operate in accordance with the existing IFRC Minimum Security Requirements. All IFRC staff must complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses, with MRCS staff and volunteers encouraged to also complete these. As needed, IFRC will support MRCS-led security briefings for all MRCS staff and volunteers involved in the operation.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 176,630
Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with emergency shelter assistance	15,000	4,092
# of people in affected community provided with safe shelter awareness	500	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

MRCS had distributed 1,856 tarpaulins and 1,856 blankets, reaching 928 households in affected areas to provide essential shelter support.

The distribution of emergency shelter items is expected to be completed by the end of March 2025. MRCS is currently arranging the transportation of items from its central warehouses to branches to support affected communities. This distribution is expected to reach over 2,000 households across eight townships in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mon, and Kayin. To complement this effort, MRCS will also conduct safe shelter awareness sessions, ensuring that communities receive guidance on building and maintaining safer living conditions.

To strengthen long-term resilience, MRCS has identified Shelter Champions among its staff, who are currently undergoing training with the IFRC Shelter Coordinator.

As part of this capacity-building initiative, a Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) refresher is scheduled to take place early March 2025, followed by a community-level rollout later in the month. This initiative aims to enhance awareness and preparedness for safer shelter practices and empowering communities to adopt risk-reducing measures.

List of Activities:

1. Provide emergency shelter assistance, including tarpaulins, blankets, and solar lamps, to 3,000 HHs.
2. Conduct needs and damage assessments and continue with ongoing assessments.
3. Provide technical assistance and safe shelter awareness for the community.
4. Support evacuation efforts and distribution activities.
5. Provide support to branches for cleaning of houses and public areas.
6. Carry out post-distribution monitoring (PDM) activities.





Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 413,753

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with multi-purpose cash assistance to meet their basic needs	3,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

MRCS has completed advocacy efforts and screening for CVA interventions in five townships in Bago (2 townships) and Ayeyarwady (3 townships). MRCS is planning to do another advocacy for CVA in Mon for 2 townships in March 2025. Engaging with local authorities has been a crucial step in securing access to official lists of affected populations, ensuring transparency and alignment with community needs while emphasizing MRCS humanitarian principles during the whole process of delivering assistance.

MRCS establishes village and township level committees to support the intervention, leveraging their local knowledge to ensure effective aid distribution, as well as reflecting MRCS commitment to transparency and inclusivity. These committees provided key information on community needs, helped identify eligible beneficiaries, and facilitated community engagement to enhance trust and transparency. Beneficiary selection is completed in Bago and Ayeyarwady and distribution is scheduled from mid-February to March 2025. MRCS display the beneficiary list announcement in places accessible to community alongside the MRCS beneficiary criteria.

As a part of CEA commitment, MRCS is ensuring the recipient are aware of the different means of communication channels MRCS has set up. MRCS maintain the hotline managed by HQ, hotline managed by branches, as well as establishing dedicated feedback desk at the distribution site for MPCA. The feedback hotline number is displayed on a banner in a visible location, ensuring all recipients could easily access the information. Additionally, smaller banners are placed at strategic points throughout the distribution site as well as in the cash envelope to ensure recipients are well-informed about the hotline. MRCS is making use of the waiting time at distribution sites to deliver key messages to beneficiaries. Briefing includes guidance on the proper use of cash assistance, reminders that no payments should be made to third parties, and essential information on safe shelter practices, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and hygiene awareness. This approach ensures that recipients receive important safety and protection messaging while waiting for their assistance. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the assistance provided, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be conducted two weeks after the distribution. The PDM will collect feedback from recipients regarding the distribution process, accessibility, timeliness, and relevance of the support received. It will also evaluate whether the assistance met household needs, any challenges faced during the process, and recommendations for improvement.

List of Activities:

1. Provide Multi-purpose Cash Assistance to 3,000 HHs.
2. Conduct market monitoring.
3. Select and register target populations.
4. Prepare and distribute IEC materials and conduct community engagement activities.
5. Carry out PDM activities.



Health

Budget: CHF 6,923

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached through health interventions	100	24
# of people reached with health promotion activity	3,000	2,292
# of volunteers and staff provided with health intervention training	120	22

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

During the reporting period, 24 patient referrals were facilitated in Bago, Yangon, Kayin, Ayeyarwady, and Mon, ensuring that those in need of urgent medical care could access appropriate health facilities. Additionally, First Aid services were provided to 5 individuals, addressing immediate medical needs within affected communities.

To enhance community health awareness, MRCS conducted 35 health education sessions covering cholera, typhoid, dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF), diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections (ARI). These sessions were held in Bago, Ayeyarwady, Yangon, Kayin, and Mon, reaching a total of 2,292 community members. Through these sessions, communities were educated on disease prevention, symptoms, and early treatment, reducing the risk of outbreaks in flood-affected areas.

As part of its capacity-building efforts, MRCS conducted an Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) online training in November 2024, equipping volunteers with essential knowledge on disease prevention and outbreak response. A total of 22 participants successfully completed the training, strengthening MRCS's ability to respond efficiently.

Additional capacity building training and orientation are planned in the coming weeks.

List of Activities:

1. Provision of emergency medical services, including First Aid, and Psychological First Aid.
2. Facilitate community referrals to health facilities - ambulance services.
3. Conduct trainings for RCVs including in Epidemic Control for Volunteer, MHPSS, Risk Communication and Community Engagement.
4. Organize health awareness session for community, covering topics in Health and WASH.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 92,549

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with WASH assistance	15,000	4,092
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	15,000	3,817
# of volunteers provided with WASH/emergency WASH training	120	24
# of people who have been supplied by RCRC with an improved protected source of drinking water (according to WHO and Sphere standards)	3,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

During the reporting period, two water purification unit undergone maintenance and restoration. One unit in Ayeyarwady is now operational, with water distribution in the region scheduled for the coming weeks. Meanwhile, the unit in Bago is still undergoing restoration, requiring additional time before it can be fully operational. Each water purification unit, with a capacity of 4,000 litres per hour, is expected to provide clean drinking water for at least 5,000 people per day during four hours of operation.

A total of 928 family-sized hygiene parcels were distributed and 756 jerry cans in Yangon, Ayeyarwady and Mon. These distributions supported 4,092 people in maintaining hygiene and access to essential WASH supplies.

64 WASH awareness session across 11 townships, were held during the reporting period, with a total of 3,817 community members attended the sessions, comprising 1,977 males and 1,840 females.

To further promote hygiene and health practices, key WASH messages were shared during the waiting period at essential household item and cash distribution sites. These sessions emphasized the importance of maintaining hygiene through clean water, proper handwashing, sanitation, and safe food practices. Community members were reminded that access to clean water is essential for sanitation and hygiene and washing hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds is crucial, particularly after using the bathroom, before and after eating, and after coughing, sneezing, or blowing the nose. The importance of clean toilets in maintaining sanitation and hygiene was also highlighted, along with the need to ensure that food is handled and consumed safely.

Additionally, a Hygiene Promotion training course was conducted in Bago City from 3 to 5 December 2024, training 24 participants (MRCS staff and RCVs) across 12 townships in the targeted area.

List of Activities:

- 1. Distribute WASH items, including hygiene parcels and 10-liter jerry cans (2 per household), to 3,000 households.
- 2. Mobilize water purification units in two branches to provide safe drinking water.
- 3. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in communities, schools, riverside areas, and informal settlements.
- 4. Provide training and refresher training for RCVs on WASH and emergency WASH.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 41,535
Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people received dignity kits	3,000	928

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

As of 31 January, 464 dignity kits were distributed to female community members, while 464 individual hygiene kits were provided to male community members. The dignity kits included menstrual hygiene products, a longyi, a T-shirt, and underwear, while the individual hygiene kits contained a longyi, a T-shirt, underwear, and a razor blade along with common hygiene essentials. These distributions were conducted alongside hygiene parcels from the WASH section, ensuring that recipients received comprehensive hygiene support.

The allocation of kits was based on household composition. Households with women received dignity kits, those with men received individual hygiene kits, and families with both men and women were provided with both. All kits included basic hygiene items, such as soap, a toothbrush, toothpaste, and a towel, ensuring recipients had access to essential personal care supplies.

Remaining dignity kits and individual hygiene kits targeting a total of 2,000 people are being dispatched and scheduled to be fully distributed by end of March 2025.



A safeguarding risk assessment was conducted in the early stage of the operation, identifying associated risks and outlining action points to address them. The MRCS Child Protection Policy has been a guideline for planning and implementing interventions, ensuring that child safeguarding measures are effectively integrated throughout the operation.

A brief orientation on PGI will be conducted for RCVs supporting the implementation of this operation at each branch. This orientation aims to equip volunteers with basic knowledge and practices to ensure that assistance is delivered equitably and safely to all community members.

MRCS is continuously collecting sex-disaggregated data by sharing a standard data collection template with each responding branch. However, collecting age-disaggregated data remains a significant challenge for the branches, highlighting the need for further capacity building to improve data accuracy and analysis.

The MRCS PMER unit is initiating to develop standardized data collection tools for both emergency operations and development programmes to improve consistency and effectiveness in data management.

List of Activities:

1. Mainstream PGI across technical sectors.
2. Collect and utilize gender and age-disaggregated data.
3. Ensure diversity in gender, age, and other characteristics among staff and volunteers.
4. Conduct a safeguarding risk assessment and implement the associated action points.
5. Distribute 3,000 dignity kits to those in need.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,728

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of complaints and feedback received, responded by MRCS	100	0
# of volunteers and staff provided with CEA orientation	50	0
# of community members that receive information and updates on channels that the communities have chosen.	15,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

MRCS has reactivated all CEA hotlines across six states and regions involved in this operation, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi, and Yangon, to ensure improved communication with affected communities.

Additionally, CEA orientation sessions are planned in phases across branches starting in March 2025, aiming to strengthen community engagement and accountability within MRCS operations. These session aims to identify and train the CEA focal in each State and Regions.

MRCS will utilise multiple communication channels at different phases of the intervention to ensure effective information sharing and community engagement. The CEA hotline will remain active throughout the operation, providing a direct platform for feedback and inquiries.

An exit survey will be conducted during the MPCA intervention to gather immediate feedback from recipients on the effectiveness of cash distribution and the whole processes of beneficiary selection. An information desk will also be set up at distribution sites to address concerns and ensure clear communication. To further enhance awareness, key messages on safety, health, and hygiene will be disseminated during the waiting period at distribution sites.

MRCS is updating the FAQ, incorporating frequently asked questions from previous programs and operations. The revised FAQ will be aligned with the current program structure and processes, including beneficiary selection criteria, ensuring that RCVs deliver consistent and accurate messaging to communities. While key messages such as MRCS's role and humanitarian principles remain unchanged from past operations, the update ensures that information is relevant, standardized, and tailored to this operation. This FAQ will be widely used by the CEA focal throughout the operation.

MRCS, with IFRC support, is developing a PDM survey to assess the impact of assistance provided. The PDM meant to gather community feedback on overall assistance process including distribution efficiency, timelines, appropriateness and relevance of the aid provided.

The PDM for MPCA will be conducted two weeks after cash distribution, while the PDM for essential household items is scheduled in the coming weeks.

- List of Activities:
- 1. Activate CEA hotline at the branch level.
 - 2. Incorporate a feedback section into Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and other data collection activities, linking it to actions such as hygiene promotion.
 - 3. Provide CEA orientation for RCVs in branches.
 - 4. Share regular and timely updates on the operation with communities through their preferred channels and formats.



Budget: CHF 38,234
Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of financial reports in compliance with IFRC procedures	2	0
# of communication materials and videos produced and disseminated	2	0
# of IFRC monitoring and support missions	5	2

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

IFRC supported MRCS in the Operation Planning Workshop on 21-22 September 2024, where IFRC Network members and the ICRC were invited to contribute to the planning process, ensuring a well-coordinated approach to the ongoing operation.

In addition to the workshop, two more coordination meetings were convened by MRCS with support from IFRC to facilitate ongoing dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders.

During the reporting period, two joint monitoring visits were conducted. IFRC and MRCS visited Kayin and Mon branches to meet with affected communities, engage with local red cross branches and volunteers, and monitor the implementation of operations on the ground.

IFRC Communications Officer also travelled to field with MRCS to gather communications materials and human-interest stories from affected communities and responding volunteers.

Further monitoring visits are currently being planned to ensure that the operation is effectively carried out and meets the needs of affected communities, and necessary technical support is extended to branches.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) led the international procurement of essential relief items, including tarpaulins, blankets, and jerry cans, while both the IFRC Country Delegation and APRO provided technical oversight and due diligence for local procurement. IFRC also continues to support MRCS in strengthening monitoring and reporting systems between branches and headquarters. Additionally,



IFRC is collaborating with MRCS Logistics to identify available NFI stocks at branch and HQ levels to expedite distribution, ensuring potential risks are being mitigated.

As part of its advocacy efforts, IFRC has been supporting MRCS in engagements with authorities to facilitate humanitarian access. The Senior Operation Support Officer has also worked alongside MRCS during advocacy trips, assisting in securing access for intervention implementation.

As part of its broader support, IFRC is assisting MRCS in refining its CVA SOPs, particularly the cash-in-envelope delivery mechanism, which is being tested for both the monsoon flood and Typhoon Yagi response.

List of Activities:

1. Produce and share communication materials, including exposure stories.
2. Provide membership services and foster Movement coordination.
3. Deliver technical finance support to ensure adherence to IFRC procedures.
4. Provide IFRC technical support in procurement, logistics, supply chain management, security, and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER).
5. Conduct technical monitoring missions to support operational implementation and recommend necessary adjustments.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 51,866

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of EOCs activated	6	6
# of volunteers covered by health insurance and provided with necessary PPE	200	0
# of lessons learn workshop conducted	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress Towards Outcome:

MRCS has activated its National and 6 branch-level Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) to coordinate response efforts efficiently.

To support field activities, MRCS headquarters has dispatched PPE, visibility gear, and emergency kits to requesting branches, ensuring that RCVs are well-equipped for relief operations.

All mobilized RCVs during the reporting period are covered under the IFRC Global Accident Insurance Scheme, providing protection while on duty. Additionally, MRCS will activate health insurance for all active RCVs involved in this operation, ensuring broader health coverage throughout the response period.

The MRCS HQ communication team, with IFRC Secretariat support, is planning a series of field visits to collect stories and photographs, ensuring that all communication materials are accompanied by relevant visuals.

Meanwhile, PDM and monitoring trips are being planned jointly by MRCS HQ and the IFRC Secretariat to track progress and ensure the operation remains on course.

List of Activities:

1. Activate Emergency Operation Centres (EOC).
2. Provide personal protective equipment (PPE), visibility gear, and emergency kits for RCVs involved in operations, including life jackets, life buoys, ropes, helmets, raincoats, and rubber boots.



3. Ensure provision of volunteer health insurance and required protection and safety measures.
4. Conduct monitoring trips by HQ staff.
5. Organize a review and lessons learned workshop.
6. Cover communication costs for NHQ and branches.
7. Manage fleet repair and maintenance, including boats, ambulances, and other vehicles.
8. Hold a recognition ceremony for RCVs.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

MRCS response activities are implemented by utilizing existing staff under the MRCS Disaster Management department and Red Cross volunteers and Emergency Response Team (ERT) members from targeted and other branches. To strengthen operational capacity, MRCS has recruited two full-time operation support officers, funded under this DREF operation.

During the initial phase, which focused on search and rescue, evacuation, and immediate response, 236 RCVs were mobilized across the six affected states and regions. Currently, 89 out of these 236 RCVs remain actively engaged in NFI distribution and other response activities at the township and branch levels. All RCVs involved in this operation have been insured under IFRC Global Accident Insurance Scheme whilst the health insurance is currently being renewed.

Working alongside MRCS, the IFRC Country Delegation has dedicated an Operations Support Senior Officer for the whole operation timeframe, providing in-person technical support to the MRCS in HQ and implementing branches. Given the country situation and DREF timeframe, international surge deployment was not considered to be efficient since obtaining an entry visa for international delegate requires a number of months.

The IFRC Country Delegation continues to support MRCS in providing technical and support service as required to ensure accountability and compliance. As needed, IFRC Country Delegation will deploy staff for operational support, including staff specialised in PMER-CEA, communication and/or finance.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The MRCS has utilized its prepositioned stocks to facilitate the advancement of relief distribution while initiating replenishment. To ensure the standard quality of non-food items (NFIs), MRCS, in consultation with the IFRC, has decided to source tarpaulins, blankets, solar lamps, and foldable jerry cans internationally. Meanwhile, hygiene parcels, dignity kits, and individual hygiene kits are being procured locally with technical support from the logistics and supply team unit of the IFRC Myanmar Delegation and the Asia Pacific Regional Office.

MRCS, supported by the IFRC Country Delegation, will adhere to its internal procurement procedures through its well-established logistics and supply chain management (LSCM) department. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) is leading the international procurement process and coordinating the shipment of items into Myanmar following importation approval from the relevant authorities.

How will this operation be monitored?

MRCS, with IFRC support, has developed a comprehensive monitoring framework to ensure the effective implementation of the operation. This includes tracking tools and an operational plan, incorporating a Gantt Chart to monitor progress against key milestones and ensure activities are being carried out as scheduled. These tools help MRCS track the efficiency, timeliness, and enabling real-time adjustments where necessary.

As part of its commitment to accountability and quality assurance, MRCS also plans to conduct PDM for all distributed items and services provided. This exercise aims to measure community satisfaction with the distribution process, timeliness, appropriateness, and the quantity and quality of items and services received. The feedback collected will help identify gaps and areas for improvement, ensuring that future interventions are more efficient, effective and relevant.

CEA approaches are continuously being strengthened, beginning with the expansion of hotlines at both HQ and branch levels to facilitate immediate responses to community feedback and ensure the effective dissemination of operational objectives and activities. Additionally, an information desk will be set up at all distribution sites, providing community members with an alternative channel to share their

concerns and feedback.

IFRC continues to provide technical support, assisting in monitoring and addressing feedback, refining data collection tools, and enhancing analysis, PDM, and overall monitoring and reporting processes. These efforts aim to improve community engagement and accountability, ensuring that MRCS operations remain responsive to the evolving needs of affected populations.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out according to the DREF reporting standards. Operation update(s) will be issued during the operation's timeframe as necessary, with a final report issued within three months after the end of the operation. MRCS operation team have PMER capacity, supported by IFRC Country Delegation; additional technical support can be provided through the IFRC APRO PMER team.

IFRC Country Delegation team join MRCS with field monitoring visits to promote accountability and building branches capacity. A lesson-learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the DREF operation to capture learning, best practices and recommendations for MRCS to consider and/or incorporate in future emergency operations.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC continue to support the MRCS ensuring strong positioning of the results of their work, with a communication strategy that includes social media visibility and materials such as key messages and documentation of the response action. Since the onset of the flood, the IFRC Country Delegation Communications team is providing support to create products that can inform the public, and other target audiences, including the national and international media of the situation, needs on the ground, and the MRCS-led humanitarian response.

IFRC and MRCS teams will work closely to produce and distribute communication material and resources, as well as using social media (e.g., Facebook, b-roll video and others) to promote advocacy messages through national, regional and global platforms.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRMM020 - Myanmar Red Cross Society Monsoon Flood Operation 2024

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	735,116
Shelter and Basic Household Items	176,630
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	413,753
Health	6,923
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	92,549
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	41,535
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	3,728
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	90,099
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	38,234
National Society Strengthening	51,866
TOTAL BUDGET	825,215

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

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