



Red Cross volunteers supporting the Rapid Needs Assessment process (Photo: MRCS)

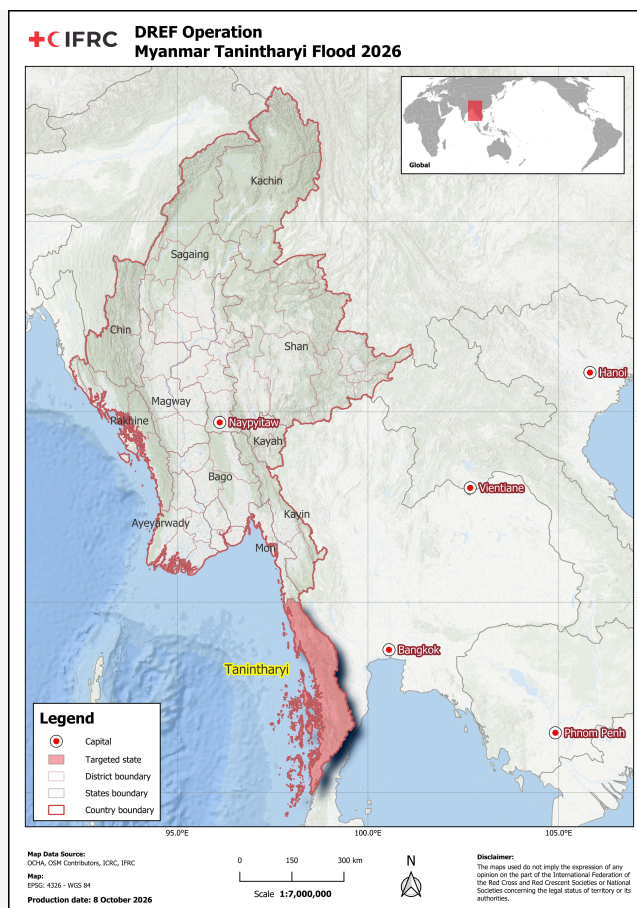
Appeal: MDRMM025	Hazard: Flood	Country: Myanmar	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 870,047	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000183-MMR	People Affected: 49,371 people	People Targeted: 9,600 people	
Operation Start Date: 08-10-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2027	DREF Published: 12-10-2026
Targeted Regions: Tanintharyi			

Description of the Event

[Crisis Category Supporting Document](#)

Date of event

30-09-2026



Map of targeted area (Source: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

In late September 2026, a low-pressure system over the North Andaman Sea and Mon-Tanintharyi coastal areas intensified into a depression, resulting in strong monsoon conditions across southern Myanmar. The system brought heavy rainfall, strong winds, flooding and landslides, with significant impacts reported in Tanintharyi Region, particularly in Launglon, Dawei, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi Townships.

By 30 September, the system had moved north-northwestwards across Myanmar, bringing additional rainfall to areas already affected by several days of heavy precipitation and increasing the risk of flooding, landslides and damage to houses and infrastructure. On 6 October 2026, the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) officially announced the withdrawal of the southwest monsoon from the entire country.

The hazard is expected to continue affecting low-lying flood-prone communities, riverine areas, coastal settlements and landslide-prone hilly terrain, particularly across southern and western parts of Tanintharyi Region. Launglon Township remains the area of greatest concern due to the severity of flooding and landslide impacts. Given the saturated ground conditions and damaged infrastructure, there remains a risk of additional localized flooding, further slope instability and secondary landslides during the immediate response period.

The humanitarian impact has increased significantly since the onset of the event. A Rapid Needs Assessment conducted by the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), in coordination with local authorities, indicates that approximately 49,371 people and 7,629 houses have been affected across four townships: Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi. An estimated 9,032 people were temporarily displaced and accommodated in 24 evacuation centres. The most severe impacts were reported in Launglon Township, where more than 400 households (approximately 2,560 people) were affected and over 400 houses were destroyed. A total of 25 deaths and 11 injuries were also reported.

Floods and landslides have damaged roads, bridges, water sources and other critical infrastructure, limiting access to essential services and humanitarian assistance. Rapid assessments conducted by MRCS identified food, emergency shelter, essential household items, water-source rehabilitation, emergency sanitation support and access to healthcare as priority needs. While food and drinking water are currently available in many accessible locations through support from local authorities, community-based organizations and private donors, shortages persist in isolated villages where access remains restricted.

According to weather forecasts issued by DMH, isolated heavy rainfall was forecast for Tanintharyi Region, with warnings issued for communities living in flood-prone and landslide-risk areas. Although DMH announced the withdrawal of the southwest monsoon from Myanmar on 6 October 2026, the combination of saturated soil conditions, damaged drainage systems and ongoing recovery challenges is expected to maintain an elevated risk of recurrent flooding and landslides throughout the immediate response period.



MRCS Branch distribute non-food items and cash in Launglon Township



MRCS staff conduct Integrated awareness session in Tanintharyi



Rapid Needs Assessment in Tanintharyi Township



MRCS volunteers demonstrate the use of ROM Water Filter in Launglon

Scope and Scale

The flooding in Tanintharyi Region has had a significant impact across multiple townships, particularly Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi, following several days of intense monsoon rainfall and river overflow. Floodwaters inundated residential areas, agricultural land, roads and public infrastructure, causing widespread disruption to daily life and restricting access to essential services. Many households were temporarily displaced, while communities located in low-lying coastal and riverine areas experienced prolonged flooding and isolation.

The disaster has affected more than 49,371 people, with vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, pregnant women, persons with disabilities and low-income households, facing heightened risks. Damage to homes, livelihoods, small businesses and farmland has reduced households' coping capacities and increased humanitarian needs. Disruptions to water supply systems and sanitation facilities have also heightened the risk of waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea, and other public health concerns.

The scale of the event is further compounded by underlying vulnerabilities in the region, including poverty, limited access to essential services and recurrent exposure to climate-related hazards. Damage to roads and transport networks has further constrained the movement of people, relief supplies and emergency services, particularly in remote communities. Without timely assistance and early recovery support, affected households may face prolonged challenges in restoring their shelter, livelihoods and access to basic services, increasing the risk of long-term humanitarian impacts.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Myanmar Flood, Landslide	https://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/flash_update/images/482d40d3f4a5433788708b037baf9aef/Field_Assessment_Update_5.10.26.pdf
2. Flood Affected Villages and Landslide	https://reliefweb.int/map/myanmar/flood-affected-villages-and-landslide-launglon-thayetchaung-and-dawei-tanintharyi-region-28-sep-2026-enmy

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent: -	



Lessons learned:

MRCS and IFRC have drawn on lessons from previous flood-related DREF operations, including MDRMM019 and MDRMM020. These experiences have informed the design of the current operation, particularly around targeting, procurement and logistics, community engagement, coordination, and monitoring.

Targeting and verification: Previous operations showed the importance of having clear selection criteria and verifying beneficiary lists before assistance is provided. For this operation, MRCS will use agreed impact and vulnerability criteria and verify households through branches and field teams. Particular attention will be given to households with damaged or destroyed homes, displacement, loss of livelihoods and other factors affecting their ability to cope. This will help reduce inclusion and exclusion errors and ensure the limited resources are directed to those most in need.

Procurement and logistics:

To support timely procurement, early planning and clear technical specifications in line with the newly established MRCS Standard Item List will be important. Coordination among relevant teams will help facilitate procurement processes and ensure that required items are available when needed.

Operational factors, including access arrangements for transporting supplies to local branches and potential road disruptions caused by rising water levels, may affect delivery timelines. These conditions may also influence local market availability and prices. Advance coordination and flexible logistics planning will help mitigate potential delays and support timely delivery of assistance.

Community Engagement and Accountability:

Lessons from previous operations highlight the importance of clear and timely communication with affected communities from the outset. MRCS will share information on beneficiary selection criteria, the type and value of assistance, distribution arrangements, and available feedback channels. Community feedback will be regularly reviewed to inform response adjustments and help ensure assistance remains appropriate to community needs.

Coordination and implementation:

Clear roles between MRCS Headquarters, branches, IFRC and Movement partners will be established from the start of the operation. Regular coordination and field-level communication will support timely decision-making, particularly where access, security or implementation challenges arise.

Monitoring and adaptation:

Previous flood responses demonstrated that needs and operating conditions can change quickly. The current operation will therefore use field monitoring, beneficiary verification, community feedback, and updated assessment information to adjust targeting and activities where necessary. This will allow the response to remain relevant while maintaining accountability and compliance with DREF requirements.

Lessons from previous operations (MDRMM019 and MDRMM020) have informed the planning of the current response, with an emphasis on effective targeting and verification, proactive procurement and logistics planning, consistent community engagement, strengthened coordination, and regular monitoring. These approaches aim to facilitate timely, well-coordinated assistance to affected communities while supporting continued learning and capacity development within MRCS.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Medium

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

30-09-2026



Shelter, Housing And Settlements	MRCS also supported temporary shelter operations and coordinated relief activities with local authorities and partner organisations to assist flood-affected households and ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	MRCS has provided food assistance and safe drinking water to flood-affected communities through its Emergency Management Fund, with support from regional branches, private donors and headquarters. The response has also been supported by local donations and community contributions, helping facilitate the timely delivery of essential assistance to affected communities.
Health	MRCS Branches initiated health support for affected communities, including first aid and basic psychosocial support to help people cope with distress following the floods and landslides. Three MRCS ambulances have also been mobilized to support emergency referrals and access to essential healthcare services. MRCS Red Cross Volunteers have conducted community health education and awareness activities, including key messages on flood-related health risks and disease prevention. MRCS Health Sector is coordinating closely with relevant internal departments and has conducted a rapid needs assessment in the affected areas together with DM departments to identify key health needs and gaps. The health department is also assessing resource readiness for the response and coordinating with IFRC, ICRC and PNSs to develop and implement a relevant response plan.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	The MRCS WASH Unit is coordinating closely with relevant departments, including the Department of Rural Development, to collect information on their response activities and the water supply situation before and after the disaster. In parallel, the WASH Unit, together with DM departments, has conducted a rapid needs assessment in the affected areas to identify key WASH needs, gaps, and priority concerns. Tanitaryi Red Cross Branch Regional Steering Committee, through the Dawei Township Red Cross Branch, has distributed 110 Hygiene Kits and 110 Mosquito Nets to 110 households in Dawei Township in addition to water filterers The field team also carried out technical assessments of existing water sources, tested water quality, and reviewed key hygiene and sanitation practices. Particular attention was given to how affected communities access and treat their water, as well as the availability and use of sanitation facilities.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	The current assessment has identified heightened risks for women and girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses and displaced households. MRCS teams have provided psychosocial and RFL-related support and have identified concerns related to privacy, dignity, sanitation access, communication barriers and access to essential services.
Community Engagement And Accountability	MRCS has engaged affected communities, camp leaders, village leaders, local authorities and community representatives through field consultations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIs) and humanitarian dialogue to ensure community participation in response planning during the assessment period. These processes have supported needs identification, acceptance and access. Structured community feedback and complaint mechanisms and regular two-way communication are not yet consistently established across all affected locations. The DREF will strengthen CEA through accessible information sharing, community consultation, context-appropriate feedback channels, systematic feedback registration and referral, closure tracking and regular use of feedback trends in operational decision-making.
Coordination	MRCS maintains coordination with public authorities, humanitarian partners and local stakeholders to support a timely, effective and well-coordinated response. Through its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) structure, MRCS Headquarters provides overall

	operational oversight, technical guidance, information management and reporting support, while regional and township structures support field-level coordination and implementation. MRCS coordinates with relevant authorities and humanitarian actors to support needs assessments, response planning, information-sharing and the delivery of assistance, while sharing its target areas and response information through relevant coordination mechanisms to minimise duplication and identify gaps. Regular communication between MRCS Headquarters, regional and township branches, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and Red Cross Volunteers supports timely decision-making and operational implementation. MRCS also maintains coordination with the IFRC Country Delegation on technical support, reporting, operational updates and resource mobilisation. In parallel, MRCS undertakes humanitarian diplomacy and coordination with relevant stakeholders to facilitate safe and sustained access to affected communities and strengthen acceptance of humanitarian operations, particularly in areas affected by flooding and security-related challenges. These efforts support principled humanitarian action and help ensure that assistance can reach affected communities safely and effectively.
National Society Readiness	The MRCS Headquarters Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is monitoring the flood and landslide situation in Tanintharyi Region and coordinating with MRCS response teams and regional and township Red Cross structures. A six-member assessment and response team was deployed from Headquarters to Dawei to conduct rapid needs assessments and support response planning. The Dawei and Tanintharyi Township Red Cross Branches each have approximately 30 Red Cross volunteers who can support response activities. Field activities and deployment arrangements are being adjusted according to security conditions and humanitarian access.
Assessment	The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) initiated an immediate response to the flooding in Tanintharyi Region by deploying a Six-member Initial Response and Rapid Need Assessment (IRRNA) from Yangon headquarter to Dawei on 3 October 2026. The team, comprising specialists in Disaster Management, Health, WASH, Migration/Restoring Family Links (RFL), and Communications, conducted rapid assessments and supported the initial emergency response in the most severely affected areas, including Launglon Township. A total of 30 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized during the initial response phase to conduct rapid needs assessments, collect and report information on damages and humanitarian needs, support displaced populations in temporary shelters, provide first aid and psychosocial support services, and disseminate weather alerts and preparedness messages to at-risk communities. MRCS conducted a rapid needs assessment through secondary data review, key informant interviews with local authorities and community leaders, focus group discussions with affected communities, and direct field observations in flood- and landslide-affected areas. Due to ongoing access, security, and communication constraints, some information remains preliminary and may require further verification.
Resource Mobilization	MRCS has mobilised its existing resources to support the flood and landslide response across Tanintharyi Region. A six-member MRCS assessment and response team was deployed from Headquarters, bringing together expertise from Disaster Management, Health, WASH, Restoring Family Links and Humanitarian Values and Communications. The Dawei Township Red Cross Branch also has approximately 30 active volunteers supporting the response. Through its regional and township structures, MRCS has provided food assistance and safe drinking water, including food assistance to 67 households (147 people) in Dawei and food and other essential items to 150 households in Launglon. The Dawei Township Red Cross Branch has also distributed 110 hygiene kits and 110 mosquito

nets to 110 households. In addition, cash assistance has been provided to affected households through local Red Cross and community-led efforts. MRCS has further mobilised its technical capacity to conduct rapid needs assessments, support community engagement and humanitarian coordination, and assess priority needs across the four affected townships. The assessment identified very limited remaining NFI stocks at the Dawei warehouse, highlighting the need for replenishment to support the ongoing response.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation supports the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) in emergency response and disaster preparedness efforts. Following the flooding in Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi Townships, IFRC assisted MRCS in preparing field reports and initiating the DREF application process, based on priority needs identified through MRCS rapid needs assessments. Throughout the operation, IFRC will provide technical, strategic and operational support to MRCS, including assistance in planning, monitoring, reporting, finance, logistics, security, communications, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). IFRC will also facilitate coordination with Movement partners and provide additional technical support as required. MRCS will lead and implement the response operation, while IFRC will provide complementary coordination, technical guidance and oversight to ensure effective and accountable delivery of assistance in line with DREF procedures.
Participating National Societies	The Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and German Red Cross are planning complementary support to MRCS through their respective Crisis Modifier Funds (CMF), subject to further confirmation of needs and available resources. The Danish Red Cross is providing WASH technical expertise to support MRCS. This support will complement the DREF response, with coordination among Movement partners to ensure a coherent response and minimize duplication.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Health support: The ICRC Health team is preparing to donate an interagency emergency health Kit (IEHK Kit) to MRCS to support mobile health clinics operated by Township Health Departments in Dawei and Thayetchaung. The ICRC is also preparing to provide additional medicines requested by the Regional Health Director through MRCS. These medicines will be procured locally.

Risk awareness and safe behaviour: RASB messages and information leaflets will be disseminated through MRCS Township Brigade Officers to support community awareness and risk reduction.

WASH support and capacity strengthening: The ICRC WatHab team and MRCS WASH team are working closely together through technical exchanges, capacity building and joint response efforts to strengthen WASH support in affected areas.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Disaster Management Department, General Administration Department, Fire Services Department, and relevant local authorities are involved in the response.
UN or other actors	Community-based organizations and other local responders are providing assistance. MRCS and IFRC are sharing operational information with OCHA and other humanitarian actors.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Flooding and landslides have affected an estimated 7,629 households (49,371 people) across 40 villages/wards in four townships, resulting in displacement and damage to houses and household assets. Displaced families are currently staying in camps and other safe locations, while some households remain unable to return to their homes due to standing floodwater and damage to housing. With floodwater gradually receding, the temporary evacuation centres in Dawei and Launglon have been officially closed, with the remaining temporary evacuation centres also planned for closure.

Flooding and landslides have affected communities across Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi Townships, with the most severe shelter needs reported in villages affected by landslides. Households whose homes were buried or damaged are currently staying with relatives or friends, in unoccupied houses, schools and monasteries, while some households with partially damaged houses have returned after cleaning and clearing their homes. Priority shelter needs include cash assistance for house and compound clearance, repair or reconstruction of damaged or destroyed houses, and emergency shelter support for households unable to return home.

There are also gaps in essential shelter and NFIs, including tents, shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, ropes, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, family kits and hygiene/dignity kits. Existing NFI stocks are very limited, with the Dawei warehouse reporting almost no remaining stock, creating an urgent need for replenishment. Access and security constraints in Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi also create significant challenges for reaching affected households and obtaining reliable village-level shelter damage information. Further detailed household-level damage assessments and verification are therefore needed to identify households with severe or complete shelter loss and limited access to assistance, and to prioritize the most affected and vulnerable communities.

Shelter assistance will prioritize households with severe damage to their homes and limited capacity to recover. Support for shelter and latrine repairs will be provided where repairs are feasible and appropriate based on the assessment. The delivery modality will be confirmed before implementation, taking into account security conditions, humanitarian access, market conditions and operational feasibility. The MRCS will coordinate with relevant authorities, MRCS branches, affected communities and other humanitarian actors to minimize duplication and improve coverage.

The response will prioritize households with verified high shelter needs, particularly those whose homes have been destroyed or damaged, while maintaining flexibility to adjust geographic coverage as access improves and further village-level assessments are completed



Multi purpose cash grants

Flood-affected households face increased financial pressure due to displacement, loss of income and damage to household assets. Their immediate needs include food, safe drinking water, cooking utensils, clothing, hygiene supplies and other essential daily expenses. Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) will enable the most vulnerable households to prioritize these needs according to their individual circumstances, helping them meet basic requirements with dignity and choice.

MRCS plans to provide food assistance through vouchers to up to 1,500 prioritized households affected by floods and landslides as an initial response, followed by MPCA once the required systems and delivery arrangements are in place. The timing and delivery of both forms of assistance will depend on assessed needs, security, humanitarian access, market functionality and households' ability to redeem vouchers or access cash.

Where markets and essential goods and services are accessible, MPCA will allow households to meet their priority needs while supporting local markets. Market and cash feasibility assessments will inform implementation, with arrangements adjusted as conditions change.

MRCS will communicate selection criteria, assistance values and delivery arrangements through community engagement. Household registration and verification will support fair targeting. A household may receive both food vouchers and MPCA where appropriate; however, it will be counted only once in the household caseload.

MRCS will coordinate with relevant authorities, MRCS branches, the Cash Working Group and humanitarian partners to review transfer values, minimize duplication and identify assistance gaps. Distribution and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will assess whether people can access and use the assistance and inform necessary adjustments.

The MPCA calculation is based on the Myanmar Methodology for Cash-for-Food Assistance (updated April 2026), using the applicable exchange rate and an average household size of 6.4, with a similar approach applied to food vouchers. Although MRCS does not currently have an active Financial Service Provider (FSP) framework agreement, it has prior experience contracting financial service providers through procurement processes and will follow a similar approach for this DREF operation, with the necessary authorization obtained. Voucher vendor selection, production and redemption will follow MRCS standard procedures, with support from IFRC.

Medical assistance will be coordinated with healthcare providers, noting that while public hospitals provide free consultations, investigations and medicines are generally obtained through the private sector. Shelter cash assistance will be delivered in two instalments, with community shelter committees supporting implementation and MRCS providing technical guidance. Households may undertake repairs themselves or hire local labour, with assistance covering both materials and labour.



Health

According to the MRCS Rapid Needs Assessment report, 11 patients were admitted to Dawei General Hospital in Dawei Township following the floods and landslides, including cases of clavicle and rib fractures and other trauma-related injuries. A mobile operating theatre has also been established and is operational.

In Launglon Township, access to routine public health services remains constrained, with primary healthcare being provided through fixed and mobile services. As of 5 October 2026, 174 people had received healthcare services at Pantawwa Monastery, while a limited number of health staff were providing services in Karen Gyi Village and at Myo Haung Rural Health Centre (RHC). Psychosocial support needs, particularly among children, have also been reported.

Township health departments and public hospitals in Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi remain operational. Across the affected areas, communities have reported skin-related health problems and face increased risks of waterborne and mosquito-borne diseases due to limited access to safe water. Damaged roads, landslides and transportation constraints are further limiting access to health facilities and essential services.

These conditions highlight urgent needs for continued primary healthcare, mobile health services, referral support, psychosocial support, safe water and disease prevention measures, particularly in hard-to-reach and underserved communities.

Priority response needs include health education and risk communication, referral services, mobile health services, essential medicines, disease surveillance and reporting, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). However, the feasibility of delivering these services should be carefully assessed, particularly considering accessibility, security and safety conditions. The safety and security of MRCS staff and Red Cross volunteers (RCVs) deployed for the response should remain a key consideration in planning and implementation.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding and landslides have damaged household and community water sources, water storage facilities, latrines and access roads across the affected townships. Wells, ponds and other water sources have been contaminated by floodwater, mud and debris, requiring cleaning, disinfection and rehabilitation before they can be safely used. Some households have limited access to safe drinking water and are relying on alternative sources, including untreated surface water.

The Department of Rural Development reportedly distributed 1,588 gallons of water to affected areas. However, additional support is required for the cleaning and rehabilitation of contaminated wells and ponds, removal of debris and provision of household water treatment options, particularly in villages where water sources have been severely affected and contaminated.

Most household latrines have been damaged or have collapsed, increasing the risk of open defecation and disease transmission. Hygiene conditions have also deteriorated in some affected communities. Priority needs include household water treatment, safe water storage, emergency sanitation support and hygiene promotion focusing on handwashing, safe water handling, menstrual hygiene and sanitation practices.

A major constraint is groundwater salinity, which makes borehole drilling unsuccessful in many villages and groundwater unsuitable for drinking. Therefore, rehabilitation of existing water sources and provision of safe alternative water treatment supplies are critical.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Flooding and landslides, damaged homes and essential infrastructure, restricted mobility, security constraints and disrupted services may increase protection and inclusion risks for affected communities across Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi Townships. These risks may be particularly significant for women and girls, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, people with chronic illnesses and households with limited coping capacity.

As assistance will be delivered primarily at the community level, including to households returning to their villages and wards following displacement, there is a need to ensure that assistance remains safe, accessible, inclusive and responsive to different needs. Community engagement, safeguarding and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness, accessible communication and appropriate referral pathways will be integrated throughout the response, with particular attention to dignity, privacy, accessibility and the safe participation of people with specific needs.

Given the protection and inclusion risks associated with displacement, damaged shelter and sanitation, restricted mobility and disrupted services, there is also a need for systematic Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) risk monitoring, safe and accessible assistance, safeguarding, PSEA and child protection information, sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD) and disability-sensitive data collection, confidential referral pathways and routine dignity and accessibility checks at distribution points and temporary sites.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The latest MRCS Rapid Needs Assessment has informed the response planning, while assessments and verification continue across Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi as additional information becomes available. Affected communities are facing changing conditions due to flooding and landslides, displacement, limited transportation and disrupted communication channels, increasing the need for timely, accurate and accessible information on available assistance, eligibility criteria, health risks and support services. Affected people, including displaced households, older people, persons with disabilities, women, children and people with chronic health conditions, may face greater barriers in accessing information and humanitarian assistance. Strengthening community engagement and accountability throughout the operation will therefore be important to ensure that affected people can raise concerns, report unmet needs and inform response decisions.

Affected people require timely, accurate and accessible information on available assistance, eligibility criteria, distribution arrangements, health and WASH risks, safeguarding and referral services. Structured feedback and complaint channels are not consistently available, and disrupted connectivity may limit digital access. The operation should therefore use multiple channels, including face-to-face consultation, helpdesks, hotline/telephone where functional, paper-based feedback and other locally appropriate options.



Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Unmet needs: Significant needs remain in shelter, WASH, health and MHPSS sectors. Many households require support for shelter repair or reconstruction, replacement of essential household items, rehabilitation of damaged water sources, household water treatment, sanitation facilities, healthcare access, disease prevention and psychosocial support. Assistance in some remote villages remains limited due to restricted access due to flood and landslides.

Resource shortages: Available emergency stocks are insufficient to meet the scale of needs, particularly for shelter, WASH, and NFIs. The Dawei and Myeik warehouse reported very limited remaining stocks, highlighting the need for replenishment of essential relief supplies. Humanitarian needs exceed the resources currently available through local response efforts.

Operational challenges: Damaged roads, bridges, landslide debris, transportation difficulties, security concerns and communication disruptions continue to limit access to affected communities. These constraints affect assessments, beneficiary verification, service delivery, and monitoring activities, particularly in remote and conflict-affected areas.

Coordination limitations: coordination is ongoing with authorities and humanitarian actors, and as access is expanded due to receding floods and open roads, coordination should continue and be strengthened to address any gaps in information sharing, beneficiary verification and service coverage. Continuous coordination is required to avoid duplication and identify underserved communities.

Data reliability and caseload trajectory: Available information is currently limited and should be treated as preliminary. Further verification through MRCS field assessments and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners is required to establish the final affected population, displacement figures, shelter damage and sector-specific needs. The caseload may increase as assessments continue, and as floodwaters remain elevated.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to reduce the humanitarian impacts of flooding and landslides in Tanintharyi Region by providing timely, needs-based and accountable assistance to 1,500 of the most vulnerable affected households (approximately 9,600 people) across Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi Townships over a six-month period.

Operation strategy rationale

While the August monsoon floods operation (MDRMM024) responded to flooding in Ayeyarwady Region, this DREF request addresses a separate flood and landslide emergency affecting communities in southern Myanmar.

Over this six-month period, MRCS will support affected households through food vouchers, MPCA, shelter recovery support, rehabilitation of water sources, access to primary healthcare, disease prevention activities, and community-based health and hygiene promotion. Priority will be given to households facing heightened vulnerabilities, including households with children, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and those with limited coping capacities, based on assessment findings.

The operation will be implemented through MRCS branches and RCVs, in close coordination with local authorities, humanitarian partners and IFRC. Assistance will remain flexible and responsive to evolving needs, market conditions, humanitarian access and security considerations. Integrated post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted across cash and NFI interventions to assess the relevance, effectiveness and utilisation of assistance.

During the initial response, MRCS mobilized available stocks and Emergency Management Fund resources to support affected communities. However, existing NFI and hygiene stocks were insufficient to meet identified needs. Under this DREF operation, MRCS will replenish and distribute essential relief items, including household water filters, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets, long-lasting insecticidal nets, hygiene kits and dignity kits, while also providing safety equipment for RCVs. Stock replenishment will replace items already used and ensure readiness for further assistance based on evolving needs and vulnerability assessments.

This approach is particularly important as some affected communities remain difficult to access due to floodwaters and landslides, with



additional needs likely to emerge as access improves. MRCS will utilise its warehouse network in Dawei and Myeik, complemented by local procurement, to facilitate timely delivery of assistance to affected populations.

Furthermore, the operation will adopt a needs-based and flexible approach to support the most vulnerable flood-affected households across Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi. Assistance will be delivered primarily at the community level and guided by assessed needs, vulnerability, market functionality, access and security conditions. The response will combine food vouchers, MPCA and targeted health, WASH and shelter support, with coordination and ongoing verification to ensure complementary assistance and minimize duplication.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC APPROACHES:

Shelter Housing and Settlements

The shelter response will target approximately 200 households with the most vulnerable and verified shelter damaged needs in the affected communities. Cash for shelter and latrine repair will be provided to support to the most impacted households in cleaning and clearing their houses and residential compounds, particularly where floodwater, mud, and debris have affected living conditions. Households with partially damaged houses will receive technical support and cash assistance for essential shelter repairs to enable them to safely return home. Shelter repair assistance will include household latrine and WASH facilities repair, as many latrines have been damaged or collapsed due to flooding and landslides. This integrated approach will help improve both safe housing conditions and access to basic sanitation.

Before assistance is provided, household-level assessments will be conducted to verify shelter damage, repair needs, vulnerability, and the feasibility of repair. Technical teams will provide guidance on safe repair techniques, appropriate materials, and key safety measures. Shelter awareness and Build Back Safer (BBS) sessions will be conducted for supported households, communities and labours to promote safer construction and reduce future disaster risks. It will also be encouraged to use local labour and materials where appropriate, while following agreed technical standards and safety guidance.

The response will prioritize households with severe shelter damage and limited capacity to recover, while continuing to coordinate with local authorities, MRCS branches, communities, and other humanitarian actors to avoid duplication and ensure effective coverage. Assistance will be provided for shelter and latrine repairs where repairs are feasible and appropriate based on the assessment. The delivery modality will be confirmed prior to implementation, taking into consideration security, access, market conditions and overall operational feasibility.

To support the immediate shelter and household needs of flood-affected families, MRCS will do local procurement and distribute essential household items, including 200 blankets, 500 long-lasting insecticidal nets and 100 kitchen sets. These items will help improve living conditions for vulnerable households, reduce exposure to vector-borne diseases, and enable families to safely prepare meals while recovering from the impacts of the floods and landslides.

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and Food Vouchers

MRCS will provide MPCA to the most affected and vulnerable households, with targeting and transfer values informed by assessment findings and relevant Cash Working Group guidance. Following a market and cash feasibility assessment, payments will be delivered through a financial service provider, subject to market functionality and accessibility. Post-distribution monitoring and community feedback mechanisms will assess the appropriateness and accessibility of assistance and inform necessary adjustments. Where cash assistance is not feasible, alternative modalities will be considered based on local conditions and assessed needs.

MRCS will undertake a further assessment to the affected population, guided by MRCS standard vulnerability criteria to select the most vulnerable 1,500 Household to support. The assessment as per MRCS standard practice will cover sectoral needs and capture the areas covered under this DREF operation, including needs related to food, health, NFIs, shelter, WASH, among other areas. An additional market assessment will take place to guide the cash and voucher intervention, including the medical vouchers. The basis of the amounts for the food vouchers and MPCA are guided by the cash and market working group, and for the medical vouchers it is based on MRCS experience providing support to non-communicable diseases patients supported by 5 medications or more as a benchmark for this exercise.

Cash assistance for food (Food vouchers) is planned as an initial, food-specific response while the arrangements for MPCA are established. MPCA would subsequently allow households to meet wider priority needs; receiving both would be an intentional sequence of complementary assistance, and each household would be counted once in the caseload. The proposed food-voucher and MPCA values and duration will be documented separately, with implementation subject to market, financial service provider, security and access assessments.

As markets remain available and accessible in the affected areas, MPCA will enable households to purchase essential goods and services according to their needs while supporting the recovery of local markets. The approach will be informed by market and cash feasibility



assessments and adjusted as required based on market functionality, access and security conditions.

MRCS will ensure transparent communication of selection criteria, assistance values and distribution arrangements through community engagement, with household registration and verification undertaken to support fair and accurate targeting. The same households may receive both cash for food (food vouchers) and MPCA as part of the response package; these will be considered complementary forms of assistance and will not be counted as separate beneficiary caseloads.

MRCS will coordinate with relevant authorities, MRCS branches, the Cash Working Group and humanitarian partners to support appropriate transfer values, minimize duplication and identify gaps in assistance. Distribution monitoring and PDM will be conducted to assess the relevance, appropriateness, accessibility and utilization of the assistance and to inform any necessary adjustments.

Health

MRCS will support affected communities to maintain access to essential primary healthcare services, with particular attention to households facing increased health risks and barriers to accessing care following the floods and landslides. Medical vouchers will enable identified individuals to access consultations, necessary medical investigations and medicines through available primary healthcare services as the primary healthcare centers in the affected locations are functional, helping reduce financial barriers while supporting the continued functioning and use of local health services.

Health activities will also focus on the prevention and early management of flood-related health risks, particularly water-borne diseases, through community-level awareness on acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), malaria and dengue. These activities will complement WASH interventions and promote timely care-seeking and appropriate referral where needed. First aid training and community-level health promotion will further strengthen the capacity of communities and MRCS Red Cross Volunteers to respond to immediate health needs.

To support access to essential healthcare, MRCS will maintain three ambulances to provide emergency referral and patient transportation across three operational locations. The ambulances will support timely referrals from affected communities to available primary healthcare and other appropriate health facilities, particularly where flooding, damaged roads or other access constraints may delay access to care. Their use will be guided by assessed needs, access and security conditions, with appropriate operational and maintenance support provided throughout the response.

Floods and landslides can cause significant emotional distress, particularly for people who have lost their homes, belongings, livelihoods, or sense of security. To address these impacts, MRCS will integrate MHPSS into the response by training volunteers in PFA and CB-MHPSS. Trained volunteers will provide basic psychosocial support, , and cascade community-based activities to help affected people manage stress, strengthen coping mechanisms, and support their well-being and recovery.

Through this approach, MRCS will combine direct support to affected people with support to existing primary healthcare services, helping maintain access to essential care during the response while contributing to the continuity and resilience of local health services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The operation will focus on restoring access to safe water and improving hygiene practices in 12 affected communities with approximately 4,800 people will be reached. Priority will be given to contaminated or damaged community water sources, particularly wells and ponds.

The operation will support the rehabilitation and cleaning of existing water sources through community cash grants, enabling communities to undertake locally identified priority works. In addition, 400 households with severe damaged houses will receive water filters.

To strengthen community ownership and sustainability, RCVs will receive training on water source operation and maintenance (O&M) and will supervise rehabilitation works, while community members will be trained to carry out rehabilitation and maintenance. RCVs will also receive hygiene promotion (HP) training to conduct community sessions covering handwashing, safe water handling and treatment, food hygiene, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

Sanitation needs will be addressed through repair or reconstruction of damaged household latrines under the Shelter response, with no separate emergency latrine support under WASH. The operation will complement water assistance provided by local authorities and focus on remaining gaps in water source rehabilitation, household water treatment, safe water practices, and hygiene awareness. Coordination with communities, local authorities, technical departments, and the Shelter team will support effective implementation and avoid duplication.

CROSS-CUTTING MEASURES:

PGI and CEA



Protection, gender, age and disability considerations will be integrated across all sectors. Particular attention will be given to women and girls, children, older people and persons with disabilities. CEA mechanisms will ensure that affected people receive timely information, can participate in targeting and response decisions, and have safe channels to provide feedback or raise complaints.

Feedback received through community meetings, hotline channels, focus group discussions (FGDs), and other mechanisms will be recorded, categorized, referred to responsible teams and tracked to closure. Key trends and unresolved issues will be reviewed during regular operational coordination meetings and used to adapt to targeting, distribution arrangements, communication, and sectoral activities. Communities will be informed of actions taken in response to feedback where appropriate.

MRCS will integrate PGI considerations throughout the operation by conducting accessibility and safety assessments at distribution and service points. Reasonable adaptations will be made to support persons with disabilities, older persons, children and individuals with communication barriers, ensuring safe, dignified and equitable access to assistance. Child safeguarding measures and distribution point safety checks will be implemented, with continuous monitoring to identify and address any accessibility or protection concerns during service delivery

Although MRCS has not yet formalized and adopted a dedicated Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy, internal procedures are in place for handling cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. These procedures provide a basis for receiving and addressing complaints involving staff and volunteers. MRCS is working to strengthen and systematize these arrangements through the development and adoption of a formal PSEA policy, planned for 2026.

For this operation, MRCS will ensure that any sensitive complaints are handled confidentially, with due consideration for the safety, dignity, and privacy of affected individuals. Reports will be referred to the appropriate responsible personnel for follow-up and handled in accordance with applicable internal procedures and safeguarding principles. MRCS will also work to ensure that staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities in preventing and reporting sexual exploitation and abuse.

MRCS will strengthen accountability to affected populations by ensuring that feedback and complaints received through community engagement and feedback mechanisms are systematically reviewed, addressed, and communicated back to communities. Regular updates on actions taken in response to community feedback will help close the feedback loop, build trust, and improve the quality and relevance of the response.

Environmental Sustainability

Environmental considerations will be integrated into procurement, WASH, shelter and waste management activities. MRCS will prioritize locally available materials where appropriate, minimize unnecessary packaging, ensure the safe disposal of hygiene and water treatment waste, avoid siting latrines or waste disposal facilities in locations that may contaminate water sources, and incorporate environmental considerations into the rehabilitation of water points and other facilities.

Implementation Arrangements

Implementation will be led through the MRCS Disaster Management Department and Emergency Operations Centre, with regional and township branches and Red Cross Volunteers supporting assessment, targeting, delivery, monitoring and community engagement. The strategy will remain flexible and will be adjusted based on further assessment findings, changing flood conditions, access constraints, market functionality and the level of assistance provided by other humanitarian actors.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Based on the latest MRCS Rapid Needs Assessment, 7,629 households (49,331 people) have been affected by flooding and landslides across Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi townships. Through this DREF operation, MRCS will prioritise 1,500 of the most vulnerable households, representing approximately 20 per cent of the affected caseload and an estimated 9,600 people. Selection will be guided by rapid assessments, vulnerability criteria, community consultations and continuous verification to ensure assistance reaches those most affected and least able to recover without external support.

Priority will be given to households that have experienced significant impacts on their lives, livelihoods and access to essential services.



Special consideration will be provided to female-headed households, households with young children, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, individuals with chronic illnesses, and families with limited coping capacities. Households that have suffered displacement, loss of income, damage to productive assets, or loss of access to safe water and healthcare will also be prioritised.

All 1,500 targeted households will be considered for food assistance through cash-for-food vouchers as an immediate response, followed by MPCA to help meet priority basic needs and support early recovery, subject to market functionality, security conditions and humanitarian access. Within this caseload, approximately 200 households whose homes have been destroyed or severely damaged will receive additional shelter and WASH support based on assessed needs. This may include household water filters and cash assistance for shelter and latrine repairs where technically feasible.

Health interventions will target affected individuals facing barriers to accessing primary healthcare services, particularly those at increased risk of water-borne and vector-borne diseases following the floods. Medical vouchers will support access to consultations, diagnostic services and essential medicines. Community-based health and hygiene promotion activities will focus on acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), malaria and dengue prevention, while WASH interventions, including hygiene promotion, pond and well cleaning, and household water filters, will prioritize communities with compromised access to safe water and sanitation.

The same households may receive multiple forms of assistance where assessments identify overlapping needs. Targeting decisions will be coordinated with local authorities, community leaders and humanitarian partners to minimize duplication, promote accountability and ensure available resources are directed to those facing the highest levels of vulnerability and humanitarian need.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the target population affected in Dawei, Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi will include:

- (1) Households directly affected by flooding and landslides, including those whose homes have been damaged, inundated or rendered temporarily uninhabitable.
- (2) Households displaced by flooding and landslides, including those who were previously staying in evacuation centres, monasteries, temporary shelters, elevated areas or other safe locations and have since returned to their villages and wards.
- (3) Vulnerable individuals and households, including children, older people, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, and people with specific protection, health or other assistance needs.
- (4) Individuals or households affected by disruption of essential services, including access to safe drinking water, sanitation, access to primary healthcare, food, and shelter.
- (5) Households with limited coping capacity, including those who have lost, or have limited access to, livelihoods, household assets or income because of the flooding.
- (6) Communities in flood-prone and hard-to-reach areas where access to assistance is constrained by inundated roads, limited transportation or other access barriers.
- (7) Affected households with identified unmet needs or gaps in assistance, taking into account support provided by local authorities, MRCS, other Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actors and humanitarian organizations, with priority given to areas and households where additional assistance is required.
- (8) Households identified and verified through rapid needs assessments and beneficiary verification, with community feedback and protection, gender, age and disability considerations incorporated into the targeting process

Targeting will be verified through household registration, community consultation and cross-checking with other responders to minimize duplication. Community representatives will not make final eligibility decisions, but will be consulted to identify gaps, validate community-level information and identify households that may face barriers to accessing assistance. Assistance will be delivered at community level, including to affected households who have returned to their villages and wards following displacement.



Total Targeted Population

Women	4,320	Rural	95%
Girls (under 18)	1,440	Urban	5%
Men	2,803	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	1,037		
Total targeted population	9,600		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Further heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides may affect additional households, worsen existing damage, and interrupt response activities.	MRCS will monitor weather forecasts, rainfall, river levels, and community alerts through the EOC and relevant branches. Contingency plans and response priorities will be reviewed as conditions change. Any operational scale-up will be based on verified needs, access conditions and available resources, and reflected in operation updates.
Damaged roads and bridges, landslide debris and transportation constraints may restrict access to affected villages, particularly in Launglon and other hard-to-reach locations, delaying assessments and relief delivery.	MRCS will coordinate with relevant authorities, Red Cross branches and community networks to verify road conditions and identify safe, assessed access routes. Delivery arrangements will be adapted to local conditions, with relief supplies positioned at accessible locations where feasible. Alternative routes will be used only after access and security checks. Where damaged infrastructure restricts access, MRCS will explore alternative transportation and delivery arrangements, including



	the use of locally available suppliers and accessible distribution points, subject to security and operational assessments. Cash distributions will be arranged at safe and accessible locations where feasible, while procurement and monitoring activities may be supported through local Red Cross branches and trained volunteers. Remote monitoring and community feedback mechanisms will be considered where physical access remains limited. Activities will be postponed or adjusted if safe access cannot be ensured.
Conflict-related insecurity and changing access conditions in parts of Launglon, Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi may restrict field movements and delay assessments and assistance. Reported concerns about potential explosive-ordnance hazards may further affect safe access.	MRCS will continue humanitarian diplomacy and coordination with relevant authorities, stakeholders and local Red Cross branches to facilitate safe humanitarian access. Regional authorities have already granted approval for the planned response activities. In Launglon Township, coordination with relevant stakeholders has been progressing positively, although some access and operational constraints remain, requiring further discussions and arrangements for individual activities. In Thayetchaung and Tanintharyi Townships, access restrictions and operational challenges are more significant, with implementation feasible in some locations while discussions on access to other areas remain ongoing. Security conditions and movement restrictions will be assessed before each field deployment. Where direct access is restricted, MRCS will explore alternative implementation arrangements through local Red Cross branches and trained volunteers, subject to security assessments and operational feasibility. Cash distributions will be organized at safe and accessible locations with appropriate beneficiary verification and accountability measures, while local procurement, remote monitoring and community feedback mechanisms will be considered where feasible. Implementation will remain subject to location-specific security and access assessments, ongoing stakeholder coordination, and operational feasibility. Activities will be adjusted, postponed or suspended where safe access and implementation cannot be ensured. Staff and volunteers will receive security briefings and appropriate Risk Awareness and Safe Behavior (RASB) information.
Inflation and rapid market price fluctuations affect procurement costs as well as the price validity where the procurement process and decision of vendors is challenged. High demand in the local market may shortage the supplies or increase the prices. In local procurement, required specifications of relief items might vary depending on the availability at local level. The procurement plan does not consider and calculate the storage space.	Conduct regular market monitoring, review transfer values as needed, maintain contingency budgets, and validate supplier quotations before procurement. If any shortage at local level is encountered, alternative sourcing of supplies will be performed in monitoring of market assessment. The local procurement will be monitored and supported by LSCM team in alignment with the relevant procedures and guidelines. Then, some sensitive items like household water filter will be procured at central level to ensure the quality and specification of the requirement. The synchronizing among the procurement and storage capacity should also be in place. The close coordination among requester, branch warehouse focal personnel and LSCM will reinforce the synchronization.
Disrupted telecommunications, weak internet connectivity and power outages may limit contact with deployed teams, delay reporting and affect assistance delivery.	MRCS will establish mission-specific communication and check-in arrangements, verify available communication channels before departure and provide backup power where feasible. Teams will have clear procedures for missed check-ins and communication



	loss. Offline data collection will be used where appropriate, with secure synchronization when connectivity becomes available.
Loss, unauthorized disclosure or misuse of personal information during assessments, registration, referrals and cash assistance may expose affected people to privacy and protection risks.	MRCS will apply its data protection procedures, collect only information necessary for assistance, and restrict access to authorized personnel. Staff and volunteers will receive briefings on secure collection, storage, and sharing. Communities will be informed about how their information will be used, with informed consent obtained where required. Identifiable information and sensitive case details will be excluded from public reporting
Price fluctuations, disrupted supply routes, limited banking services and insufficient cash-out capacity may increase procurement costs and constrain cash assistance in affected townships.	MRCS will monitor local prices, market availability, and financial service capacity before and during implementation. Transfer values and supplier quotations will be reviewed regularly. Assistance modalities and delivery arrangements will be adjusted according to market functionality, safe access and community preferences, with contingency provisions where feasible.
Incomplete assessment coverage and limited access to some villages may result in gaps in needs of verification, exclusion of vulnerable households, or community concerns about selection and assistance.	MRCS will triangulate available information, clearly identify assessment gaps, and update prioritization as access improves. Selection criteria and assistance arrangements will be communicated through accessible channels. Community consultations and safe feedback and complaints mechanisms will support the identification of excluded households and timely responses to concerns and misinformation.
Loss, unauthorized disclosure or misuse of personal information during assessments, registration, referrals and cash assistance may expose affected people to privacy and protection risks.	MRCS will apply its data protection procedures, collect only information necessary for assistance, and restrict access to authorized personnel. Staff and volunteers will receive briefings on secure collection, storage, and sharing. Communities will be informed about how their information will be used, with informed consent obtained where required. Identifiable information and sensitive case details will be excluded from public reporting.
Contaminated water sources, damaged sanitation facilities, and disrupted access to health care may increase the risk of diarrhoeal illness, skin conditions, and other communicable diseases. Displacement and disrupted living conditions may also increase exposure to mosquito-borne diseases.	MRCS will support safe water provision, household water treatment, water-source cleaning, and sanitation rehabilitation according to assessed needs. Hygiene promotion, vector-control messaging, community health monitoring, and referral arrangements will be strengthened in coordination with available health providers.
Limited relief stocks, volunteer coverage, equipment and operational funding may constrain the scale and timeliness of assistance, particularly in locations with limited Red Cross presence.	MRCS will prioritize available resources according to verified needs, replenish essential relief stocks, and mobilize trained volunteers and response personnel from other branches where safe and feasible. Deployment arrangements will include appropriate supervision, equipment, and logistical support. Operational gaps will be shared with IFRC and PNS partners to seek targeted assistance.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Dawei Township, the administrative Town of Tanintharyi Region and the location of the regional authorities, remains relatively accessible for humanitarian coordination and MRCS-Disaster Management Report response activities. However, Launglon, Thayetchaung, and Tanintharyi Townships are subject to significant security and access constraints, which may affect the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected communities.

In Launglon Township, security conditions and access constraints continue to affect humanitarian operations. Access conditions vary by location and require ongoing assessment and coordination. Coordination and communication with relevant stakeholders are ongoing to facilitate safe humanitarian access to affected communities. For the current flood and Landslide response, MRCS has been engaging with relevant stakeholders through humanitarian dialogue and coordination to facilitate safe and principled humanitarian access and enable the Red Cross to provide assistance to affected communities.

Thayetchaung Township, heightened security concerns continue to restrict movement and humanitarian access. Access arrangements remain under continuous advocacy and coordination, and planned movements are subject to security assessment. Given these circumstances, safe, secure, and sustained humanitarian access to Thayetchaung Township remains a critical priority for MRCS. As of the time of writing, MRCS continues to pursue humanitarian diplomacy, dialogue, and engagement with all relevant stakeholders to seek the necessary acceptance and access for the Red Cross to reach affected communities and provide life-saving humanitarian assistance. Any access arrangements will need to take into account the prevailing security situation and the safety of Red Cross personnel, volunteers, and affected communities. Tanintharyi Township is likewise an area where movement and humanitarian operations remain significantly constrained due to security considerations, where there have been repeated drone attacks and other conflict incidents. Consequently, access to affected communities and the implementation of humanitarian activities may require additional coordination, security assessment, and appropriate engagement with relevant stakeholders before operations can proceed.

Overall, the security and humanitarian access situation across these townships remains fluid and requires continuous monitoring and careful coordination. MRCS will continue to engage with relevant authorities, Red Cross structures, community representatives, and other concerned stakeholders through humanitarian diplomacy, with the aim of securing safe, principled, and sustained humanitarian access to affected populations while maintaining the safety and security of Red Cross personnel and volunteers as a paramount consideration.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Level 1-3. Insurance of volunteers involved in the operation should be ensured.

With the technical support of IFRC, MRCS's safety and security focal points will conduct security risk assessments and staff security briefing/debriefings prior to deployment. Completed route assessments to identify potential access and safety concerns, ensured the availability and use of required safety equipment, activated staff tracking procedures for deployed personnel, and implemented daily security reporting to monitor team movements, incidents, and evolving security conditions.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 223,896

Targeted Persons: 1,280

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people received shelter-related NFIs (e.g. blanket and kitchen set)	300
# of people reached with shelter support.	1,280
# of people reached from Build Back Safer Awareness session	160

Priority Actions

1. Provide Cash for Shelter and latrine repair assistance.
2. Conduct shelter and Build Back Safer awareness session at community level.
3. Distribution of shelter-related NFIs, such as blanket and kitchen set.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 237,238

Targeted Persons: 9,600

Indicators

Title	Target
% of the households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities	75
# of people provided with multipurpose cash assistant.	9,600

Priority Actions

1. Provide Multipurpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable 1,500 households impacted by flood and landslides.
2. Support cash for food (food vouchers) to 1,500 families in line with Cash and Market working group, to cover basic needs.
3. Conduct a market assessment in affected locations.



Health

Budget: CHF 71,328

Targeted Persons: 4,800

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of people reached by epidemic preparedness and response activities	4,800
# of people reached through cash for health activities	400
# of people reached with MHPSS from National society	488

Priority Actions

1. Provide 400 medical vouchers for families most in need to cover medical consultations, investigation and medicine.
2. Support access to healthcare and emergency referrals through supporting operations of 3 MRCS ambulances in 3 townships in the affected areas.
3. Conduct health education awareness and disease-prevention messaging on AWD, malaria and dengue in affected areas.
4. Train 25 volunteers on epidemiological control for volunteers (ECV).
5. Conduct six first aid trainings at community level.
6. Conduct Psychological First Aid (PFA) training for 30 volunteers from the affected area.
7. Conduct one Training of Trainers (ToT) session on community-based mental health and psychosocial support (CB-MHPSS) for 30 volunteers, followed by 15 cascade training sessions for community member (volunteers to community volunteers).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 177,923

Targeted Persons: 4,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of communities / sites reached with WASH actions in emergency response.	12
# of people reached with WASH actions in emergency response.	4,800

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of household water filter.
2. Rehabilitation of water sources – ponds and wells.
3. Conduct hygiene promotion sessions focusing on the 'Four Cleans' (water, hand, food and latrine).
4. Hygiene promotion training for RCVs and O&M training for RCVs and community members.
5. Printing of IEC materials (including Four Cleans posters, snake and ladder games and MHM flipcharts).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 48,642

Targeted Persons: 1,500

Indicators

Title	Target
% of Staff and volunteers involved in the operation completing PGI, Safeguarding and PSEA orientation	100
# of women and men who received dignity kit	1,000
% of assistance was provided was safe, accessible and upholding dignity	100

Priority Actions

1. Conduct PGI orientation for MRCS staff and volunteers involved in the operation, including protection, safeguarding, PSEA, disability inclusion and safe referral principles.
2. Ensure that shelter, WASH, health, cash and other assistance is designed and delivered in ways that are safe, accessible, inclusive and appropriate for women, girls, children, older people, persons with disabilities and other people facing specific barriers.
3. Provide dignity kits and other targeted support to women and girls based on identified needs.
4. Conduct orientation on PG for volunteers.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 8,520

Targeted Persons: 9,600

Indicators

Title	Target
% of people surveyed who report they know how to provide feedback about the organisation/operation	80
% of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support meets their most important needs	80
% of community feedback are addressed according to standard timeline	80

Priority Actions

1. Establish/strengthen multi-channel community feedback mechanism: hotline, helpdesk/feedback desk, paper forms and other context-appropriate channels.



2. Community information and IEC on assistance, eligibility, entitlements, health/WASH, safeguarding and referral services.
3. Community consultations, FGDs, feedback desks and targeted engagement with groups facing access barriers.
4. Feedback data management, categorization, referral, closure tracking, analysis and management review.
5. CEA orientation/coaching for branch staff, RCVs and relevant sector teams.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 4,369

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
# of coordination meeting conducted	5

Priority Actions

1. Conduct coordination (internally and externally) meeting and communication.
2. Development of situation report, operation update and final report (including translation).



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 5,407

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100
# of public communication visibility (e.g., social media posts/ videos, web articles, infographics, media article/ interview)	5
# of technical support and monitoring visit conducted	2
# of volunteers and staff received safety and security briefing session and guidance	80

Priority Actions

1. Facilitate regular coordination meetings, joint field visits and partner coordination, and track commitments and gaps in response coverage.
2. Recruit, manage and support operational staff, including the provision of salaries, allowances, insurance, performance management

and duty of care.

3. Provide technical support and coordination to MRCS branches and operational teams as required.
4. Prepare situation reports, donor updates and visibility materials, and support operational communications and media engagement.
5. Implement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) activities, including field monitoring, PDM, digital feedback mechanisms and the sharing of monitoring findings with stakeholders.
6. Conduct joint security assessments.
7. Conduct safety and security briefings, debriefings and awareness sessions for staff and volunteers, and ensure the provision of appropriate safety equipment for deployed staff and volunteers.
8. Activate staff tracking procedures and implement daily security reporting for all deployed team members.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 92,725

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers recruited and trained	80
# of lessons-learned workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Provide communication and internet support for effective coordination, information sharing and reporting during the operation.
2. Procure and maintain essential IT equipment required for operation management, communication and reporting.
3. Support staff travel and field deployment costs, including per diem, accommodation and transportation.
4. Provide essential stationery and office supplies required for implementation and documentation.
5. Provide insurance coverage for RCVs involved in the operation.
6. Conduct a Lessons-Learned Workshop (LLW) to review the operation implementation, identify key achievements and challenges, document lessons learned and good practices and develop recommendations to strengthen future emergency preparedness and response.

About Support Services

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

MRCS will mobilize key staff from the Disaster Management Department, Health Department, WASH Department, PMER unit, First Aid department, Emergency Operations Centre, regional and 80 RCVs from township branches to support implementation of the operation.



RCVs will support rapid assessments, evacuation and emergency response, cash and voucher assistance, first aid, health and hygiene promotion, community engagement and information dissemination, affected population identification and verification, distribution of relief assistance, feedback collection, monitoring and reporting. MRCS staff from branch, regional and headquarters levels will provide technical and operational support, including field coordination, assessment and data management, affected population verification, logistics and distribution oversight, health and WASH support, community engagement, protection, gender and inclusion, monitoring and reporting.

MRCS Disaster Management Department and Emergency Operations Centre will provide overall operational coordination, while regional and township branches will lead field-level implementation and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners. All staff and volunteers involved in the operation will receive appropriate operational briefings and safety guidance before deployment, including orientation on the operation objectives, sector-specific activities, PGI, PSEA, CEA, security and safety procedures, and reporting requirements. Staff and volunteers will be supported in accordance with MRCS policies and procedures throughout the operation.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

MRCS volunteers reflect the gender and cultural diversity of the communities they are from and helping to ensure that assistance is inclusive, culturally appropriate and responsive to local needs. MRCS ensures that volunteer recruitment is conducted transparently and openly, providing equal opportunities for people of different genders, ages, ethnic and cultural backgrounds to participate.

MRCS prioritizes the recruitment and mobilization of volunteers from the communities where they work, as their local knowledge, language skills and understanding of community dynamics help ensure that assistance is appropriate, accessible and sensitive to local needs. Female volunteers are actively encouraged to participate, particularly in activities where engagement with women, children and other groups may require greater cultural sensitivity.

While there may still be gaps in the representation of certain age groups, genders or ethnic and cultural communities in some locations, MRCS continues to address these through inclusive recruitment, community outreach, volunteer training and capacity-building opportunities. Volunteer teams are also encouraged to work collaboratively and respectfully across different backgrounds. These efforts help MRCS strengthen diversity within its volunteer network and ensure that humanitarian support is delivered in a safe, inclusive and dignified manner to all affected communities.

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

Given the security concerns, limited access to the affected areas, and the functionality of local markets, procurement for this operation will be managed locally by MRCS in accordance with its procurement policies and procedures, as well as applicable donor requirements. MRCS will continuously monitor market conditions and functionality to ensure the availability of the required relief items and to identify any potential supply constraints. Where market availability becomes limited, appropriate alternative sourcing arrangements will be explored to ensure the timely delivery of assistance to affected communities. To enhance preparedness for future emergencies, selected relief items procured under this intervention will be replenished at the Dawei and Myeik warehouses. Procurement will include essential emergency relief commodities identified through assessments, such as kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets, hygiene and dignity kits, and WASH supplies.

On the other hand, IFRC will provide technical support to MRCS in procurement planning, technical approvals, market assessments, and delivery monitoring to ensure compliance with MRCS and IFRC policies and procedures. IFRC will work closely with MRCS to identify and address potential bottlenecks, enabling the timely implementation of activities. In addition, IFRC will strengthen information sharing and coordination by actively engaging with the National Logistics Working Group.

For MPCA, MRCS will utilize the most appropriate cash delivery mechanism based on the functionality of local markets, the availability of financial service providers (FSPs), and the prevailing operational context. Assessments indicate that some FSPs, including KBZ pay and Wave Money, remain operational, providing services for smaller cash transfers within villages and larger transactions in Dawei town. Accordingly, MRCS will engage suitable FSPs to facilitate secure, timely, and efficient cash transfers to selected households.

The MPCA approach will provide affected households with the flexibility to prioritize and address their most urgent needs while mitigating challenges arising from transportation limitations and operational constraints. All cash assistance delivery arrangements will be implemented in accordance with MRCS policies and procedures, and relevant donor requirements. Appropriate controls and risk



mitigation measures will be applied to ensure transparency, accountability, value for money, beneficiary verification, data protection, and the safe and secure delivery of assistance. Additionally, FSP performance will be monitored throughout the operation to ensure that cash assistance remains feasible, appropriate, and effective in meeting the needs of affected communities.

How will this operation be monitored?

MRCS will lead the implementation of the operation, with support from the IFRC Country Delegation to ensure a timely, effective and community-driven response. The IFRC Programme Coordinator will support overall coordination from the IFRC side and facilitate technical and operational support to MRCS throughout the operation. The IFRC Delegation is currently supporting the MRCS earthquake operation through Shelter, Health, WASH, Cash and Livelihood technical personnel within the operation team. Based on the needs and requests of MRCS, relevant technical support will also be provided for the flood and landslide operation.

MRCS leadership will remain accountable for the timely implementation, compliance, financial management and operational reporting of the DREF operation, with overall coordination provided by the MRCS Disaster Management Department and Emergency Operations Centre. MRCS regional and township branches will lead field-level implementation, monitoring and reporting.

The IFRC Country Delegation and IFRC Network members, in coordination with MRCS, will provide technical, coordination and quality assurance support throughout the operation. IFRC technical teams will support MRCS in developing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, reviewing progress against agreed indicators, providing technical guidance, and supporting compliance with DREF requirements and IFRC standards, including risk management for the flood and landslides response.

MRCS and IFRC will conduct joint monitoring visits, subject to access and security conditions, to verify implementation, observe distributions and services, consult affected communities, review affected population data, and identify operational gaps and corrective actions. Monitoring will also cover PGI, PSEA, CEA, safeguarding and operational safety.

PDM will be conducted for key assistance, particularly cash and voucher assistance and relief distributions, to assess affected population satisfaction, the appropriateness and accessibility of assistance, and whether support has addressed priority needs. Community feedback and complaints will be regularly analyzed by MRCS, with support from IFRC technical teams, to inform adaptive management and programme adjustments.

MRCS will provide regular progress and financial updates to IFRC, including achievements against targets, affected population reach, expenditure, challenges, access constraints and corrective actions. IFRC will support the review and consolidation of operational information for DREF reporting and donor accountability.

At the end of the operation, MRCS and IFRC will conduct a final review and lessons-learned exercise, drawing on monitoring findings, PDM results and community feedback

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

MRCS will work closely with the IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation to ensure timely and coordinated communication throughout the flood and landslide response in Tanintharyi Region. Communication will focus on the impact of the floods and landslides, the needs identified by affected communities, and the humanitarian assistance provided by MRCS staff and Red Cross volunteers.

MRCS and IFRC will develop and share verified situation updates, photographs, videos, human-interest stories and other communication materials, highlighting the needs and experiences of affected and displaced communities, particularly vulnerable groups such as children, older people, persons with disabilities and displaced households.

Communication will also support community engagement and accountability by providing clear information on available assistance, targeting criteria, distribution arrangements, health and hygiene messages, flood safety, and available feedback and complaints mechanisms. MRCS and IFRC will coordinate external communication to ensure coordinated Movement-wide key messages and appropriate visibility of the response.

All communications will follow MRCS and IFRC communication standards, data protection, consent, PSEA, PGI and Do No Harm principles, ensuring that affected people are represented safely and with dignity.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

Code - Myanmar Red Cross
Myanmar Flood & Landslide

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	768,912
Shelter and Basic Household Items	225,261
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	237,238
Health	71,328
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	177,923
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	48,642
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	8,520
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	101,136
Coordination and Partnerships	4,369
Secretariat Services	5,407
National Society Strengthening	91,359

TOTAL BUDGET	870,047
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all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

#V2022.01

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Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

