



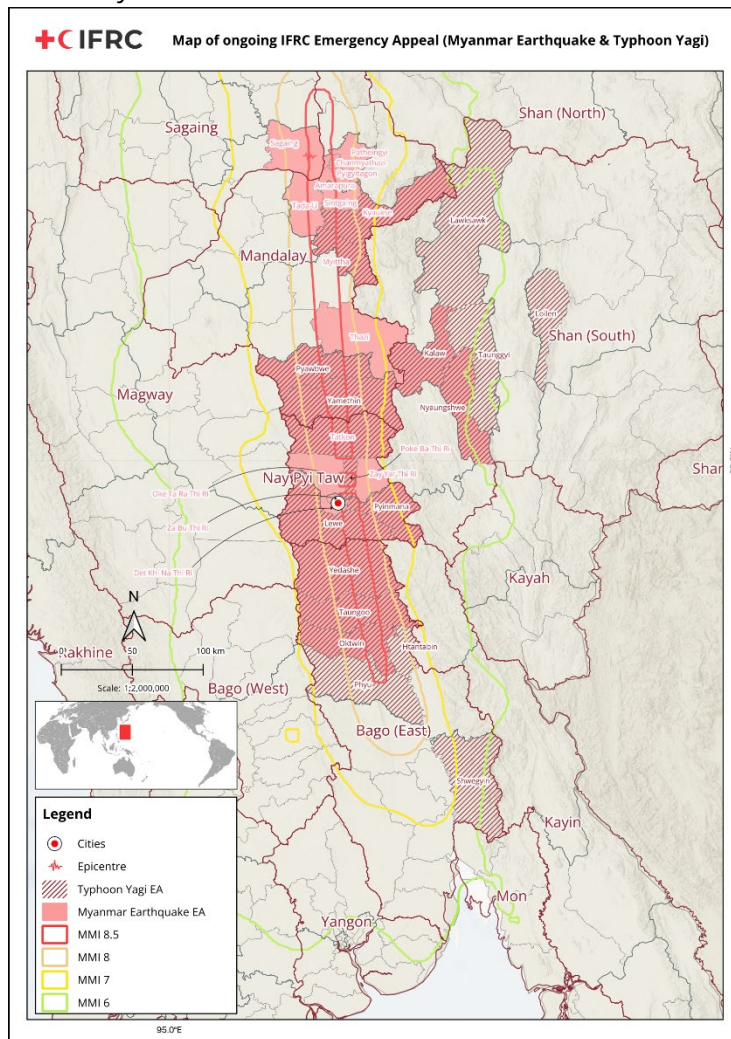
MRCS RCVs conducted household vulnerability assessments in Mandalay, one of eight states and regions affected by Typhoon Yagi floods. On 28 March 2025, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck four (including Mandalay) of these flood-affected areas, compounding the humanitarian impact. (Photo: MRCS)

Emergency appeal №: MDRMM021 Emergency appeal launched: 18/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 28/09/2024	Glide №: TC-2024-000161-MMR
Operation update #3 Date of issue: 30 July 2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 17/09/2024 to 31/05/2025
Operation timeframe: 12 months (18/09/2024 – 30/09/2025)	Number of people targeted (Federation wide): 35,000 Number of people reached (Federation wide): 70,429
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 2.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal and CHF 3.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 950,000

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Typhoon Yagi made landfall on 8 September 2024, bringing torrential rainfall and strong winds that persisted until 12 September. The storm affected approximately 1.1 million people across 70 townships in nine states and regions, including Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Eastern and Southern Shan, Mandalay, Magway, Mon, and Naypyidaw. The resulting floods and landslides left a devastating impact on lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods. By 27 September, more than 360 fatalities had been confirmed, with over 100 individuals still missing. More than 320,000 people were displaced, many of whom were forced into overcrowded and poorly equipped shelters. The disaster also caused extensive damage to infrastructure, with over 141,000 structures, including homes, schools, offices, roads, and bridges damaged or destroyed. The agricultural sector suffered significantly as more than 2.3 million hectares of cropland were ruined and over 176,000 livestock lost¹. The timing of the flooding, which coincided with the end of the main rice-growing season, further exacerbated food insecurity in rural areas.



In October, additional low-pressure systems over the Bay of Bengal brought recurrent flooding, compounding the damage in Mandalay and the Shan States. Humanitarian relief operations were severely disrupted, and the destruction of local markets, health facilities, and homes further deepened existing vulnerabilities.

On 28 March 2025, before communities had a chance to recover from the flooding, a powerful 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, with the epicenter located in Sagaing Region. The earthquake caused widespread devastation, particularly in areas previously affected by Typhoon Yagi. As of 13 June 2025, official records confirmed at least 3,740 deaths and 66 individuals missing², although underreporting is likely due to the collapse of religious and community centers that were housing displaced people and hosting events at the time of the earthquake. Nearly 52,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, alongside 789 hospitals and 2,604 schools. Approximately 18,200 people are now residing in 103 evacuation centers, while over 265,000 are sheltering with relatives or living in makeshift structures under hazardous and overcrowded conditions³. The total estimated economic loss

from the earthquake exceeds USD 1.7 billion, affecting homes, roads, farmlands, and public infrastructure. On 29 March 2025, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal seeking CHF 100 million to support 100,000 people who are affected by the earthquake.

¹ [DDM Flood Situation Report No. 8, dated 26 September 2024](#)

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/asean-weekly-disaster-update-week-23-2-8-june-2025>

³ [https://www.unicef.org/media/171781/file/Myanmar-Flash-Update-No-15-\(Earthquake\),-13-June-2025.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/171781/file/Myanmar-Flash-Update-No-15-(Earthquake),-13-June-2025.pdf)

The twin disasters of Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake caused widespread damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, leaving many communities without access to safe drinking water or functional latrines. Floodwaters contaminated water sources, while the earthquake collapsed already-weakened systems, leading to open defecation and heightened risks of waterborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, as well as vector-borne illnesses like dengue and malaria. Overcrowded shelters with poor drainage and limited hygiene supplies have worsened these risks, particularly as the monsoon season begins. Simultaneously, the destruction of farmland, irrigation systems, and markets has deepened food insecurity and severely disrupted livelihoods. Many farming families lost crops, tools, and livestock, with fields remaining uncultivable. The psychological toll has also been severe, with thousands displaced and grieving the loss of loved ones, homes, and income. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, and people with disabilities added barriers to services.



MRCS and IFRC visited Chun Inn Village, Yedashe Township, Bago, an area affected by Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake, April 2025. (Photo: IFRC)

Summary of response

MRCS has extensive experience and operational capacity in the regions/states impacted by the floods and landslides. The National Society's multi-year programmes in affected states/regions bolster its disaster and crisis response capabilities. Moreover, MRCS's well-coordinated disaster management system enables the swift deployment of resources and personnel to flood-affected areas. In response, the MRCS activated its national-level Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and coordinated the response efforts of local MRCS branches in affected area. Their response includes providing emergency relief and hygiene items, cash assistance, mobile clinics, and emergency healthcare services.

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

In October 2024, MRCS conducted Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA) identifying 13 townships across eight affected states and regions which were Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan, in coordination with OCHA and other humanitarian actors. MRCS utilized the result of the joint RNA to inform the response strategy and support needed by the affected people through multi-sectoral assistance.

MRCS assistance prioritized immediate relief and early recovery while also focusing on increasing community awareness and strengthening resilience. Support was targeted toward the most severely affected areas, taking into account the level of impact, population vulnerabilities and infrastructure damage.



Volunteers assisting with the evacuation of flood-affected communities in low-lying areas of Kyai Tong Township, Eastern Shan State. September 2024. (Photo: MRCS)

As of 31 May 2025, MRCS, with support from IFRC and its network members, has reached over 70,429 people with multi-sectoral assistance across eight states and regions. This included lifesaving support during evacuations, relief distributions, health services, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. A total of 35,484 people received key relief items such as tarpaulins, blankets, shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, family kits, and clothing. Of these, 5,767 individuals were supported directly through the IFRC Emergency Appeal. Notably, approximately 20 per cent⁴ of the relief items distributed above were procured by IFRC outside of this appeal and prepositioned within MRCS branches in advance.

Health interventions reached 7,452 people through mobile health clinics, first aid services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and ambulance referrals. Additionally, 23,917 individuals benefited from health and hygiene awareness sessions focused on preventing communicable diseases, supported by wider IFRC Network contributions and MRCS local branch fundraising efforts.

MRCS distributed 3,219 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to 2,514 households in flood-affected areas. Of these, 1,416 LLINs were funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, reaching 708 households (3,029 people: 1,481 males and 1,548 females). In line with IFRC guidelines, each household received two LLINs.

⁴The percentage provided is an estimate, with the actual percentage and corresponding figures to be reported in the next report.

Essential hygiene supplies were also delivered, including 3,676 hygiene parcels, 1,090 hygiene kits, 2,149 individual hygiene kits, 3,083 jerry cans, 3,066 bars of soap, 30,500 oral rehydration salt (ORS) sachets, and 12,702 packs of aqua tabs. These efforts meant a total of 19,345 people were reached through health and hygiene items, contributing to the prevention and control of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other waterborne diseases. From this, the IFRC Emergency Appeal specifically supported WASH assistance to 1,301 households (5,767 people), including the provision of 1,808 jerry cans, 888 hygiene parcels, and 414 individual hygiene kits.

Needs analysis

Myanmar was already facing a protracted humanitarian crisis prior to the September 2024 floods caused by Typhoon Yagi, with over 3.4 million people displaced due to hostilities, instability, and past disasters. Approximately one-third of the population, or 18 million people, require urgent humanitarian assistance, with limited access to clean water, healthcare, and sanitation. The situation worsened when a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck in March 2025, affecting many of the same regions hit by the floods, including Bago, Mandalay, Magway, Naypyitaw, Shan, and Southern Shan. These overlapping disasters have significantly compounded needs, particularly in shelter, WASH, health, and livelihoods.



The extent of house damaged due to the flooding due to Typhoon Yagi in Naypyitaw, September 2024. (Photo: IFRC)

Shelter, basic needs, and livelihoods remain critical due to widespread damage to over 70,200 homes by the flood due to the typhoon. An additional nearly 52,000 homes were damaged or destroyed by the earthquake, compounding the existing shelter crisis. Since the earthquake, thousands of families continue to live in makeshift shelters or damaged homes, ill-equipped to withstand monsoon rains and winds. This leads to further damage, repeated displacement, and health risks. The upcoming monsoon may force additional relocations, causing further trauma and disrupting fragile recovery. MRCS had distributed emergency shelter items, food, and household essentials, and will continue with cash-based support to meet urgent and diverse needs.

The agriculture sector experienced devastating losses, with over 2.3 million hectares of cropland destroyed and 176,000 animals lost during Typhoon Yagi, coinciding with the end of the rice growing season. Local markets were disrupted, reducing food access. The earthquake further damaged farmland, irrigation systems, markets, homes, and health facilities, aggravating food insecurity. Given Myanmar's reliance on agriculture, this poses a threat to food security and incomes. Many households have exhausted coping mechanisms. Without early recovery support, families may resort to negative coping strategies, such as selling assets or incurring unsustainable debt, deepening poverty.

Access to **WASH and health** services is a top priority. According to MRCS rapid needs assessments as of 11 October 2024, over 50,200 toilets and sewage systems were damaged by the floods, raising the risk of waterborne diseases. The earthquake further destroyed water sources and sanitation facilities, leading to

widespread open defecation. These conditions have contributed to outbreaks of AWD, cholera, and typhoid, especially in overcrowded shelters. Persistent rains and stagnant water are also increasing risks of malaria and dengue.

Overcrowded, poorly ventilated shelters provide little protection from the elements, increasing vulnerability to respiratory infections and skin diseases. Makeshift shelters with poor drainage and insufficient latrines serve as breeding grounds for bacteria, exacerbating these health risks. Damaged health infrastructure and disrupted supply chains further limit access to essential healthcare, particularly for children, the elderly, and pregnant or lactating women. From September 2024 to May 2025, Myanmar faced persistent AWD outbreaks due to damaged WASH systems and inadequate healthcare access, with Mandalay particularly affected.⁵⁶

The psychological toll of Typhoon Yagi was already severe due to displacement, loss of homes, and livelihoods. The March 2025 earthquake compounded this trauma, resulting in a widespread mental health crisis. Ongoing displacement, loss of family members, and poor living conditions have intensified the need for urgent, comprehensive **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)** interventions to prevent long-term mental health issues.

Protection and inclusion need. The floods and earthquake have had differentiated impacts across genders and age groups, especially concerning access to basic services and safety. Overcrowded evacuation sites lack privacy, proper lighting, and gender-segregated facilities, heightening protection risks, particularly for women and girls. Increased risks of sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, gender-based violence (GBV), and child marriage have been reported. Humanitarian responses must integrate PGI and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to ensure equitable assistance. Special attention is required to provide menstrual hygiene items and child-specific supplies to maintain dignity and protection for vulnerable populations.

As Myanmar enters the **monsoon season**, there is an urgent need to begin early recovery. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology of Myanmar actively monitors river levels, and for July 2025, has warned of the possibility of river floods approaching danger points, particularly in the Ayeyarwady and Chindwin rivers, urging the public to closely monitor daily reports⁷. Myanmar has two cyclone seasons, Pre Monsoon Months of Mid-April to Mid-May and Post Monsoon months of October and November. Since 2020, the country has been directly hit by at least six named tropical cyclones or storms, including Mocha, Sitrang, Remal, and Dana⁸.

Operational risk assessment

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

Restricted access to disaster-affected populations due to logistical and security challenges poses a high risk, potentially delaying aid delivery and affecting perceptions about the impartiality of the response. In response, MRCS has enhanced advocacy efforts with ministries, regional authorities, and stakeholders, emphasizing the humanitarian and impartial nature of their operations. Regular updates to donors manage expectations, while

⁵ [ReliefWeb. \(20 November 2024\). 7th edition \(2024\). Myanmar Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera Outbreak External Situation Report. WHO](#)

⁶ [ACAPS. \(22 April 2025\). Myanmar: Exposure to seasonal hazards in earthquake-affected areas.](#)

⁷ [DMH warns of river flood risk in July](#)

⁸ [Department of Meteorology and Hydrology Myanmar](#)

targeted advocacy ensures aid reaches those in need. Dissemination sessions and feedback mechanisms are also being implemented to combat misinformation and build community trust.

Administrative delays and financial system instability further challenge the operation. Myanmar's volatile exchange rate and high inflation have impacted the availability of relief items and increased certain costs. Rising fuel prices also continue to pose major challenges for planning and logistics, making it difficult to predict transportation costs and maintain consistent delivery to hard-to-reach communities. Bureaucratic delays in securing permits, customs clearance, and importation of critical relief supplies remain a concern. To mitigate this, MRCS has employed its Emergency Procurement Protocol, allowing for a shortened and more agile procurement process to minimize disruptions.

The 28 March 2025 earthquake drastically altered the operational context, forcing MRCS to prioritize lifesaving actions in earthquake-affected areas. A significant portion of MRCS's human resources, including technical personnel, volunteers, and emergency teams, were immediately redirected toward the earthquake response. This redirection also included the reallocation of warehoused stocks and relief items originally designated for the Typhoon Yagi response. Despite the expedited approval of import permits during the emergency period, most newly arrived supplies in early April were mobilized to address urgent needs in the earthquake-affected regions. While this strategic redirection saved lives, it temporarily slowed progress under the Typhoon Yagi operation. MRCS and IFRC are now rebalancing operational priorities, restocking relief items, and reallocating resources to resume and sustain support to flood-affected communities. Continued humanitarian diplomacy, flexible financial planning, and operational coordination remain essential to manage ongoing risks and ensure effective response delivery.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The current Operational Strategy is Federation Wide and encompasses relief, early recovery and recovery activities to provide immediate needs as well as resilience building of the affected people in eight states/regions (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan). The strategy also prioritizes strengthening the response capacity and readiness of both MRCS and affected communities to manage future shocks.

While the overarching objective and strategy remains intact, key adjustments have been made to operational priorities in response to resource constraints and the evolving context, particularly the ongoing Earthquake Response.

In light of ongoing operational realities, MRCS has made three strategic adjustments to activity prioritization under the IFRC Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal. First, the planned livelihood activities have been discontinued due to staffing challenges and insufficient timeframe for implementation. Second, the Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) component has been expanded to reach more households with cash support. Third, the number of households receiving latrines under WASH has been reduced, due to limited human resource capacity and implementation timeline.

These adjustments are aimed at maximizing impact, addressing emerging needs, and ensuring resource efficiency within the implementation timeframe. The key changes and justifications are detailed below:

1. Livelihoods

The planned livelihood interventions will no longer be carried out due to human resource limitations. The recruitment process for a dedicated technical staff, essential for designing, coordinating, and monitoring livelihood activities, was suspended following the Earthquake in March, having been ongoing since late 2024. Without appropriate technical oversight and implementation support, pursuing livelihood activities would risk compromised quality, delays, and limited outcomes.

With multiple emergency responses running concurrently, available human resources have been prioritised to ensure effective delivery of essential services. Given the complexity of livelihoods programming, which requires sustained community engagement, technical inputs, and follow-up mechanisms, MRCS has determined that the remaining timeframe does not allow for meaningful and accountable implementation. As such, the budget originally earmarked for this sector will be reallocated to MPCA, where immediate impact can be achieved in alignment with current capacities.

2. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

To meet the growing needs of affected communities and to align with other ongoing operations, MRCS is expanding the MPCA component. The number of target households will increase from 2,500 to 3,945. Each household will receive a total of MMK 800,000, given in two instalments of MMK 400,000 over two months. This scale-up is based on community feedback and needs assessments, which show that families still need flexible financial assistance to meet various recovery needs, such as food, shelter, health, or education. MPCA is a practical and dignified modality to support families, allowing them to make choices that best fit their situation.

This approach aligns with the Earthquake Response by using the same cash amount and delivery method, ensuring fairness, clear communication, fewer complaints, and more efficient use of MRCS resources across overlapping areas. This change also enables MRCS to extend support to more families who were affected by both the 2024 floods and the 2025 earthquake, particularly those in overlapping geographic areas who may not have received adequate assistance.

3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The original plan for latrine construction under the Yagi Appeal targeted 500 households. This target has now been reduced to 100 households. The primary rationale for this reduction is the limited availability of technical staff to manage and supervise construction activities. With ongoing demands from the Earthquake Response and other concurrent operations, MRCS has had to reassess its implementation capacity for infrastructure-heavy components such as WASH.


Importantly, WASH recovery needs identified under this Emergency Appeal are expected to be addressed, in part, through the Earthquake Response, which is targeting similar geographic areas. This strategic complementarity between the two operations allows MRCS to avoid duplication while ensuring that urgent WASH needs, especially for recovery contexts, are still met.

The revised approach focuses on feasible, impactful interventions that can be implemented and monitored effectively within the existing timeframe and resources, ensuring accountability and quality. In addition to the operational adjustments driven by the Earthquake Operation, the evolving context in the six targeted regions has also affected MRCS's overall implementation. Due to rapidly changing situations, MRCS has redirected its remaining resources to focus on Bago, Naypyidaw, Mandalay, and Southern Shan. Implementation in other targeted locations, such as Kayin and Kayah, has not been possible due to access challenges, security concerns, and competing operational priorities.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

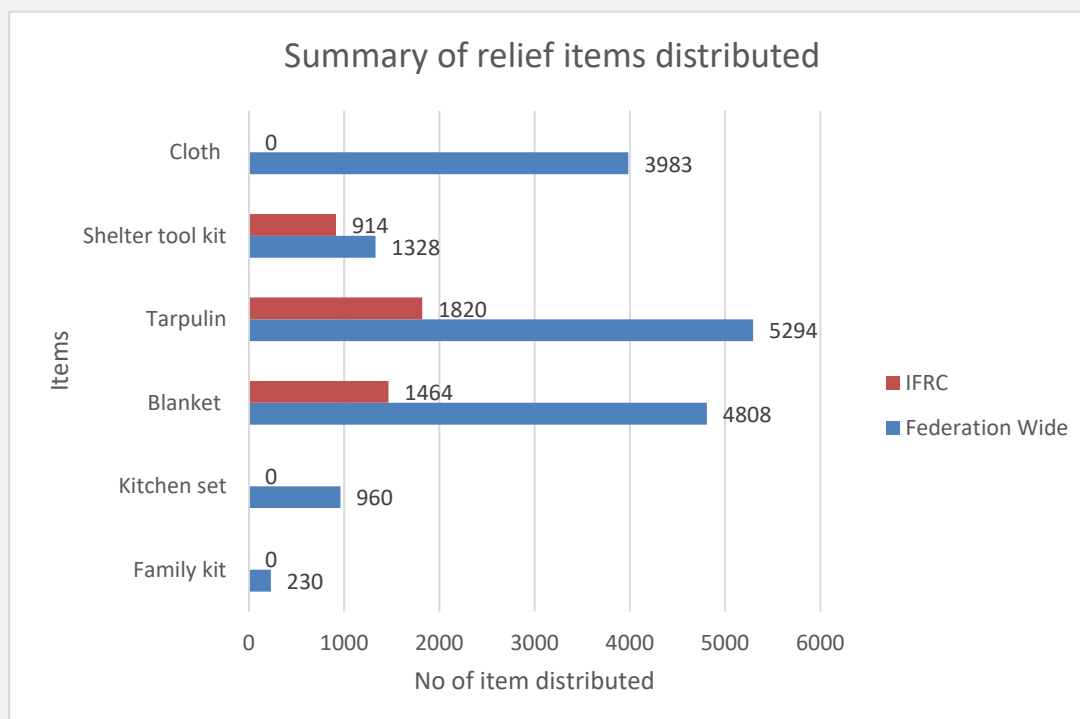
STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

The targets and actual figures⁹ in this update pertain to the Federation-wide data, while IFRC Secretariat support data will be detailed out where possible.

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People Reached	35,484
			Male	16,926
			Female	18,558
Objective:	<i>To support recovery shelter assistance for affected people through the provision of emergency shelter relief and the establishment of safer shelters.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual	
	<i>Number of people provided with basic and safe emergency shelter that adequately enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity.</i>	35,000	35,484	
	<i>Number of RCVs provided with safe shelter training</i>	50	11	
	<i>Number of community members provided with safe shelter training</i>	160	0	
Achievement				
<p>As of 31 May 2025, a total of 35,484 people across Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan, and Southern Shan have received support through the distribution of key relief items. These distributions included tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, clothing, family kits, and shelter tool kits, which were made possible through a combination of support from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, contributions from IFRC Network, MRCS local branches, and community donations.</p> <p>Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, MRCS provided targeted assistance to 1,101 households, or 4,796 individuals (Male: 2,339 Female: 2,457). This support focused on the most vulnerable families affected by Typhoon Yagi.</p> <p>Federation-wide, MRCS distributed 5,294 tarpaulins, 4,808 blankets, 1,328 shelter tool kits, 230 family kits, 960 kitchen sets, and 3,983 sets of clothing. Of these, the IFRC Emergency Appeal specifically supported the distribution of 1,820 tarpaulins, 1,464 blankets, and 914 shelter tool kits. Family kits, kitchen sets, and clothing</p>				

⁹ The data is still being consolidated from all implementing branches. Persistent and reoccurrence of floods on top of earthquake, have hindered communication and data collection from the field to HQ.

were delivered through other MRCS-supported channels. The chart below provides a summary of relief items distributed across the operation¹⁰.



To ensure targeted and appropriate support, MRCS uses a beneficiary selection matrix that categorizes households based on the extent of damage to their homes, either partially or fully damaged. The type of assistance provided is then tailored to the specific needs of each group.

- Partially damaged households receive essential relief items such as tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and blankets, depending on the nature and extent of the damage.
- Fully damaged households are supported with either a family kit or a shelter tool kit to help them begin repairing or rebuilding their homes.

Kitchen set includes basic cooking and eating utensils: three steel cups, five plates, five bowls, five spoons, five knives, a cooking pot with cover, and a frying pan with cover, all packed in a cardboard box. These items help families regain self-reliance in food preparation during displacement or recovery.

Shelter tool kit includes a machete, hand saw, claw hammer, crowbar, combination pliers (8"), shovel, hoe, wire, nails in various sizes, polyester rope, and a woven sack. These tools are essential for enabling affected families to carry out basic shelter repairs or construction. MRCS also provides orientation sessions to ensure recipients understand how to safely and effectively use the tools.

Family kits are designed to provide comprehensive support for immediate shelter needs and household recovery. Each kit contains two tarpaulins, two blankets, a mosquito net, male and female longyis, t-shirts, children's clothing (shirts, shorts, skirts, undergarments), nylon rope, and a kitchen set. All items are packed in a durable plastic container. These kits aim to restore dignity and support family well-being by addressing essential shelter, clothing, and hygiene needs.

¹⁰ The graph illustrates the number of items distributed through the IFRC Emergency Appeal alongside federation-wide contributions, including prepositioned stock from MRCS branches. It is important to note that approximately 20% of the prepositioned items distributed by branches were funded by IFRC through other operations and programmes.



Distribution of essential relief items, including tarpaulins, blankets, and family kits, was carried out by the MRCS in a remote area of Yamethin township, Mandalay region, to support communities affected by Typhoon Yagi. March 2025 (Photo: IFRC)

As of the time of reporting, MRCS has completed the distribution of essential household items in Mandalay, Naypyitaw, and Bago. In Mandalay Region, items have been dispatched to Myittha and Kyaukse townships. Supplies for Southern Shan have arrived in Taunggyi and are scheduled for distribution by local MRCS branches in Lawksawk and Hopong in the coming days. Detailed distribution figures and coverage will be included in the next report.

As most of the items distributed during this reporting period were sourced through MRCS local branch fundraising, community donations, and implemented during the early phase of the MRCS response, no Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted. However, over the next four months, MRCS plans to carry out several PDM exercises, particularly for items funded under the IFRC Emergency Appeal. These exercises will be essential for assessing the usability of toolkits, the appropriateness of distributed materials, and identifying any challenges faced by recipients in their use.

Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) capacity building

As of 31 May 2025, MRCS, with technical support from an IFRC Shelter Consultant, conducted a Safe Shelter training for 11 Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) in March. These participants had previously completed the initial PASSA training in 2024 and were identified as shelter champions. The training also included a one-day PASSA refresher using a locally adapted and translated module developed during the Cyclone Mocha operation.

The effectiveness of this training was demonstrated when the trained RCVs led the construction of a temporary MRCS base office in Mandalay after the March 2025 earthquake. The shelter withstood several aftershocks, including a 5.1 magnitude tremor, underscoring the value of safe shelter knowledge in emergency response.

Over the next months, MRCS plans to conduct three additional PASSA trainings for RCVs to expand the pool of shelter-trained RCVs and shelter champions. These trained shelter champions will lead further trainings and support community-level rollouts in eight targeted locations, strengthening local preparedness and resilience of communities. PASSA remains a critical community-based disaster risk reduction tool, especially as climate-related risks and vulnerabilities continue to rise.



Shelter champions previously trained in PASSA led the construction of a temporary MRCS field office in Mandalay, April 2025. (Photo: IFRC)



Livelihoods

People Reached	0
Female	0
Male	0

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

Achievement

During the reporting period, MRCS provided food assistance to 25,890 people in the affected areas, distributing essential items such as rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt, wheat-soya blend, and ready-to-eat meals. These distributions were made possible through generous in-kind contributions from local donors. As these items were not funded through the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal, they are not included in the total reach figures under this Appeal.

As outlined in the Operational Strategy update, MRCS has made the strategic decision to withdraw the livelihoods component from this operation. The implementation of livelihoods programming requires dedicated technical expertise to design interventions, coordinate activities with affected communities, ensure market relevance, and monitor outcomes over time.

The planned recruitment of a Livelihoods Officer, in process since the weeks following the launch of this emergency appeal, was suspended following the earthquake in March, which triggered a large-scale emergency response requiring rapid mobilization and redeployment of human resources.

At the same time, MRCS is managing multiple emergency operations simultaneously, stretching available staff across response, recovery, and coordination activities. In this context, it was deemed operationally unfeasible to implement a livelihoods programme that would meet the standards of quality, accountability, and sustainability expected by MRCS.

Livelihood interventions also require sustained engagement with communities, market analysis, and longer timeframes to generate meaningful impact, factors that are difficult to accommodate within the remaining implementation period of the Emergency Appeal. In the absence of sufficient technical and operational capacity, continuing with this component would risk inefficiencies, implementation delays, and reduced outcomes for affected populations.

Therefore, the budget initially allocated to livelihoods support has been reallocated to MPCA. This decision allows MRCS to reach a greater number of households with immediate, flexible financial support. The MPCA transfer value has also been increased to a total of MMK 800,000 per household, disbursed in two tranches. This increased amount is intended not only to meet immediate needs, but also to contribute to early livelihood recovery, giving families the autonomy to invest in small-scale income generation, restore assets, or stabilize their household economy based on their priorities and context.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female

0

Male

0

Objective:

To address immediate basic needs and contribute to the increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Target

Actual

Number of households provided with multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs.

3,945

0

Achievement

Following the large-scale earthquake that struck Myanmar on 28 March 2025, MRCS has been operating under significant strain, particularly in terms of human resource capacity. The earthquake response has required urgent redeployment of staff and shifting of priorities across ongoing operations. As a result, the implementation of the MPCA component under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which was originally scheduled to begin in April 2025, was delayed. This reflects broader changes in operational priorities aimed at addressing the most immediate and critical needs in a rapidly evolving humanitarian context.

To better meet the growing needs of affected communities and ensure alignment with other MRCS-led responses, the MPCA component under this Emergency Appeal is now being expanded. The revised plan increases the number of target households from 2,500 to 3,945. Each household will receive MMK 800,000, disbursed in two instalments of MMK 400,000 over a two-month period. This adjustment reflects both the scale of unmet needs and the importance of delivering timely, flexible assistance.

The decision to scale up MPCA is grounded in needs assessments, community feedback, and ongoing monitoring. These consistently show that families continue to face a range of urgent recovery needs, including food, shelter repair, healthcare, and education costs, and that cash assistance is one of the most effective and dignified ways to address these needs. MPCA empowers families to make decisions based on their unique situations, allowing them to prioritise expenditures according to what is most important to them.

Furthermore, this revised approach is aligned with the overall MRCS Earthquake Response, where the same transfer value and delivery modality have been adopted. Many of the communities affected by the earthquake had previously been impacted by the 2023 floods and are located in overlapping geographic areas. Harmonising the cash assistance approach across both operations supports:

- Fairness and consistency in the level and type of assistance provided;
- Improved communication with communities regarding what to expect;
- Fewer grievances or misunderstandings, especially in areas served by multiple operations; and
- Operational efficiency, enabling MRCS to better manage and deploy its limited human resources across field activities.

By reallocating resources to expand MPCA, MRCS is also able to reach households that may not have received adequate support during the initial phases of the flood response. This includes families whose vulnerabilities have been compounded by the recent earthquake, and who are now facing multi-layered recovery challenges.

Over the next four months, MRCS will distribute MPCA to 3,945 households across eight townships in Mandalay, Naypyidaw, and Bago regions. These locations were selected based on vulnerability assessments and the overlapping impact of the 2023 floods and 2024 earthquake.

As of writing this report, in June 2025, MRCS successfully completed the first tranche of MPCA distribution in Tatkon Township, Naypyidaw, reaching 396 households. In preparation for wider rollout, a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training was conducted in Naypyidaw for 32 RCVs. The training covered key topics such as beneficiary registration, cash distribution procedures, community engagement, and post-distribution monitoring. These RCVs are now ready to support field implementation.

From the trained group, six distribution teams have been formed. Each team will be deployed to a designated township and will conduct MPCA distributions concurrently to ensure timely completion of the intervention. This approach helps optimise available resources and ensures that assistance reaches all targeted households within the planned timeframe.



Health & Care

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

People Reached	34,945
Male	16,774
Female	18,171

Objective:	Reduce morbidity and mortality through the direct response, preparation and prevention of emerging health risks in flood-affected communities in targeted locations in Myanmar.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid and psychosocial services</i>	2,000	7,452
	<i>Number of people reached with health promotion</i>	5,000	23,917
	<i>Number of people trained in PFA, first aid, ECV and Search & Rescue</i>	100	60
	<i>Number of people who received long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) distributed in the community</i>	25,000	11,028

Achievements

In total, MRCS reached 34,945 people through various health interventions, including primary care via mobile health clinics, first aid services, ambulance referrals, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), health promotion, and the distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs). However, as there is overlap between those reached through primary health services and health promotion, the reported figure for the health sector will only include individuals reached through health promotion activities and LLIN distribution to avoid double counting.

Through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, 708 households or 3,029 individuals, received 1,418 LLINs. Other health interventions were supported by additional IFRC Network partners and MRCS local branch fundraising efforts.

Health, first aid and psychosocial services, and health promotion

During the reporting period, MRCS provided health services including medical checkup, MHPSS and first aid services to 7,452 people in seven states/regions (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan). Of these, 6,948 individuals were reached through the mobile health clinic in Southern Shan, 250 people through first aid service, 83 people received MHPSS and seven people provided with referral through ambulance service. These are supported through the wider Federation wide funding including MRCS local branch fundraising.

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

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

Long-lasting insecticidal nets distribution

As of 31 May 2025, MRCS distributed a total of 3,219 Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to 2,514 households¹¹ in flood-affected areas.

¹¹ Households received either one or two LLINs based on the severity of house damage and assessed needs.

Of the total, 1,416 LLINs were funded through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, while the remainder were supported by other IFRC Network members or provided as in-kind contributions from local communities. A total of 708 households, comprising 3,029 people (Male: 1,481; Female: 1,548), received mosquito nets. In line with IFRC's standard distribution guidelines, each household received two LLINs. The distribution targeted the most vulnerable communities in affected townships, including Mandalay, Southern Shan, and other high-risk areas for mosquito-borne diseases.



MRCS volunteers delivering health awareness sessions on the “Four Cleans, dengue fever prevention, and diarrheal disease” in Southern Shan. (Photo: MRCS)

The initial plan was to complete LLIN distributions by March 2025. However, delays in international procurement resulted in the items arriving in Myanmar only in early April. The situation was further complicated by the 28 March earthquake, which forced MRCS to redirect its resources and personnel toward urgent life-saving activities under the Earthquake Response.

As a result, the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal activities were temporarily put on hold. Some of the LLIN stock originally intended for Typhoon Yagi-affected communities was redirected to support earthquake-affected populations, given the immediate and pressing needs. By the time of reporting, only a limited quantity of LLINs remained in MRCS warehouses across the country.

The remaining 3,584 LLINs (supported with IFRC Emergency Appeal) are expected to be distributed once additional stock becomes available. To prevent further delays, MRCS is considering activating its Emergency Procurement Protocol¹² to facilitate local procurement, ensuring timely delivery and continued support to flood-affected communities.

The LLIN distribution is a critical component of MRCS's integrated shelter and health response strategy. In many affected areas, families are living in partially damaged homes, temporary shelters, or overcrowded spaces, all of

¹² The Emergency Procurement Protocol is a streamlined procurement process used by MRCS to reduce the standard procurement timeline by nearly half, enabling faster delivery of essential items during emergencies.

which increase exposure to vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria. The provision of insecticidal nets plays a dual role, it addresses immediate protection needs in fragile shelter conditions, while also supporting public health by serving as a frontline defense against mosquito-borne illnesses. By ensuring that households have access to LLINs, MRCS is helping to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly during the monsoon season when mosquito populations typically surge.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People Reached	19,345
		Male	9,413
		Female	9,932

Objective:	Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe and potable water and WASH services.
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	Number of people reached by WASH assistance	35,000	19,345
	Number of people reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	5,000	18,840
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH and hygiene promotion	100	0
	Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines	100	0
	Number of households benefitting from the rehabilitation of communal water sources	500	0

Achievement

As of 31 May 2025, MRCS distributed a range of essential WASH items to support the prevention and control of waterborne diseases in flood-affected areas. A total of 3,676 hygiene parcels¹³, 1,090 hygiene kits¹⁴, 2,149 individual hygiene kits¹⁵, 3,083 jerry cans, 3,066 additional soap bars, 30,500 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), and 12,702 aqua tab packs (each containing two strips of 10 tablets, 67mg each) were distributed. These interventions reached 19,345 people, improving access to clean water and promoting hygiene practices across the affected communities.

Out of this total, the IFRC Emergency Appeal supported the distribution of WASH assistance to 1,301 households, reaching 5,767 people. Specifically, the Appeal enabled the provision of 1,808 jerry cans, 888 hygiene parcels, and 414 individual hygiene kits. The remaining distributions were covered through contributions from other IFRC network partners and donations mobilized by MRCS at the local level.

¹³ Each hygiene parcel consists of sanitary napkin (two packs), toothbrush (five pieces), toothpaste (two pieces), towel (five pieces), bath soap (1 piece), laundry soap (one bar), tissue (two rolls), detergent cream (one piece), steel cup (two pieces), comb (one piece), cardboard cartoon box (1 box).

¹⁴ Each hygiene kit consists of 20 litres plastic bucket (one piece), nail clipper (one piece), sanitary napkin (two pieces), toothbrush (five pieces), toothpaste (two pieces), towel (five pieces), bathing soap (three pieces), soap cup (three pieces), laundry soap (three bars), Oki soap (one pieces), tissue (three rolls), cotton roll (two pieces), shampoo (two bottles), steel cup (two pieces pcs), comb (one pieces pc), mirror (one pieces pc), razor (one pieces pc) and hair oil (two bottles).

¹⁵ Each individual hygiene kit comprises of male longyi (one piece), t-shirt (one piece), towel (one piece), toothpaste (one piece), toothbrush (one piece), bathing soap (one piece), disposable razor (one pack), tissue (two roll), slipper (one pair) and bag (one piece).



Volunteers from Southern Shan State distributing jerry cans to flood-affected residents of Nyaung Shwe Township. September 2024. (Photo: MRCS)

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

Over the next four months, MRCS will continue implementing WASH activities, though with some revised targets due to operational constraints. The original plan under the IFRC Emergency Appeal aimed to construct latrines for 500 households. However, this target has been reduced to 100 households. The decision reflects the current limitations in technical staffing, as MRCS teams are stretched across multiple emergency responses, including the ongoing Earthquake Operation. Given the resource-intensive nature of latrine construction, which requires site supervision, technical oversight, and follow-up, MRCS has reassessed its capacity to deliver this component without compromising quality or accountability.

In addition to latrine construction, MRCS will distribute 300 household water purification systems to families in targeted communities. These systems are simple, user-friendly filters that households can install and maintain without technical assistance. During distribution, MRCS volunteers will provide basic training to ensure households understand how to use and care for the filters properly. Furthermore, MRCS plans to support the rehabilitation of a damaged community water source in Naypyitaw, improving access to safe water for a larger population. These activities form part of MRCS's broader commitment to strengthening community resilience and reducing health risks through improved water and sanitation services.

To ensure WASH needs are still addressed, the teams working on the Yagi emergency appeal are coordinating closely with the Earthquake Response teams, which covers some of the same geographic areas. This integrated approach allows for better resource optimization, avoids duplication, and ensures that critical WASH recovery needs are met through complementary funding streams and interventions. While the number of latrines has

been reduced, MRCS continues to prioritize safe sanitation and access to clean water in areas where infrastructure has been compromised by floods and earthquakes.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Reached **7,358**

Female 4,935

Male 2,423

Objective:

Ensure that "DAPS for All" is considered in the response through the strengthening of MRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities including PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI-specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Target

Actual

Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA and child protection issues.

150

Ongoing

Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages.

1,000

5,048

Achievement

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

As part of the relief efforts, 2,310 women in five regions/states (Bago, Kayah, Mandalay, Naypyitaw and Southern Shan) received dignity kits¹⁶. The kit contains materials such as inner garments, sanitary pad, hygiene items such as toothbrush and paste essential for adolescent girls and women, to help ensure differentiated assistance and support in maintaining the dignity of individuals affected by the crisis. Likewise, MRCS reached, 5,048 people (Male: 2,423, Female: 3,125) with awareness-based and lifesaving messages in Kayah and Southern Shan during the reporting period. They included:

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

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

- The activity risk level is high, primarily due to MRCS's engagement with children.

¹⁶ Each dignity kit consists of sanitary napkin (two packets), t-shirt (one piece), brassiere (two pieces), nail clipper (one piece), undergarments (two pieces), female longyi (one piece), slipper (one pair), comb (one piece), shampoo (five sachets), laundry soap bar (one bar), bag (one piece).

- MRCS has established policies and procedures related to child protection.
- Staff and volunteers receive briefings on the Code of Conduct and safeguarding prior to any deployment.
- There is a need for capacity-strengthening activities, including training in child protection and safeguarding for staff and volunteers.

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



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	Ensure the operation integrates (1) meaningful community participation, (2) timely, open, and honest communication and (3) mechanisms to listen to, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Percentage of complaints and feedback received addressed by the operation</i>	100	0 ¹⁷
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in CEA</i>	150	0

Achievement

As part of the initial rapid needs assessment, MRCS staff and volunteers conducted community meetings to gather insights into the damage, losses, and urgent needs experienced by those affected. These group discussions also served as a platform for community members to share their recommendations for improving response and recovery efforts. Participants consistently highlighted immediate needs such as food, clean drinking water, hygiene items, cash assistance, shelter, essential household items, and medical care. In addition, many communities requested support for livelihood recovery, particularly access to agricultural inputs and tools for clearing mud, debris, and stagnant water from their homes and fields.

In support of two-way communication with affected communities, MRCS reactivated its centralized national hotline at the onset of this operation, building on experience from previous emergency responses. This hotline serves as a key platform for receiving community feedback, responding to queries, and addressing concerns in a timely and accountable manner. To further enhance accessibility and ensure localized engagement, MRCS has also rolled out local hotline systems at the branch level across all six targeted states and regions. These branch-level hotlines aim to improve real-time communication between communities and MRCS staff operating closer to the affected areas, allowing for faster response to community needs and concerns.

To strengthen the capacity of MRCS branches in managing two-way communication with communities, a nationwide training was conducted in March 2025 to identify and equip dedicated CEA focal points across state and regional branches. A total of 22 participants, primarily RCVs from local branches, were trained and officially designated as CEA focal points. While the training itself was not funded under this IFRC Emergency Appeal, it

¹⁷ As MRCS uses the same CFM hotline for both Typhoon Yagi and Earthquake response operation, MRCS is still validating the number of feedback received specifically for the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal. The actual number of feedback will be reported in the next report.

represents a key investment in institutionalizing CEA mechanisms across MRCS operations. The IFRC Emergency Appeal will then cover the communication cost and other CEA related costs for the emergency operation.

These trained focal points are now responsible for managing local branch hotlines, recording and analyzing community feedback, and ensuring timely coordination of responses with relevant departments. Their role is critical in promoting transparency and accountability, while also helping to ensure that community perspectives are meaningfully integrated into operational design, implementation, and decision-making.

Looking ahead, MRCS plans to establish two dedicated CEA Feedback Rooms (phone pods) at its headquarters within the next four months. These rooms will provide a secure and private space for CEA focal staff to receive and respond to calls from community members. This initiative is intended to enhance the quality and confidentiality of community engagement efforts, while also creating a supportive work environment for staff tasked with handling sensitive information. The feedback rooms will serve as a central component of MRCS's broader strategy to strengthen accountability and community trust across all operations.



Environmental Sustainability

Female

N/A

Male

N/A

Objective:

Ensuring that any harm done to the local environment as a result of interventions is minimized and mitigated.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Target

Actual

MRCS adopting greening practices to improve the environmental sustainability in the operation.

Yes

Yes

Achievement

MRCS is committed to integrating environmentally friendly practices into its operations, building on approaches successfully implemented in previous responses. Wherever feasible, local procurement is prioritised to reduce the environmental impact of transportation and to support local markets. Additionally, MRCS continues to minimise paper use by utilising digital tools, such as tablets and mobile phones, for data collection and reporting, improving both efficiency and sustainability.

As part of its green response, MRCS has also included the distribution of solar lamps to promote renewable energy use among affected households. As of 31 May 2025, MRCS had distributed 32 solar lamps to 32 households. These solar lamps offer a clean and reliable lighting source for families living in shelters or areas with disrupted electricity access. The initiative also supports nature-based and low-carbon solutions in disaster recovery efforts.

Distribution was temporarily delayed due to complications in international procurement and the onset of the earthquake response, with items only arriving in-country in April. Activities resumed in May, and in the coming months, MRCS plans to complete the distribution of 5,000 solar lamps. This intervention not only supports basic household functionality but also contributes to safer living environments, particularly for families residing in temporary shelters.

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

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>To strengthen the institutional capacity and preparedness of MRCS from the branch level to National Headquarters (NHQ), including by repairing damaged infrastructure and increasing MRCS capacity on pre-positioning of stocks to respond to the immediate humanitarian needs of affected people for future crises. This objective will be achieved by aligning the operation's actions with the National Society's longer-term NSD priority of promoting branch development as a prerequisite to decentralization, with a strong focus on strengthening of systems and capacities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target	Actual
	<i>Number of volunteers covered by accident insurance¹⁸</i>	300	404
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on any of sector (shelter, CVA, CEA, PGI, disaster risk reduction) and/or management¹⁹</i>	300	34
	<i>National Society has identified learning mechanisms to evaluate the impact of the operation</i>	Yes	On progress
	<i>Number of lessons learned workshops/reviews conducted</i>	2	0

Safety and Security for MRCS staff and volunteers

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

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

MRCS has a dedicated security focal point, the Safety and Security Manager, who is responsible for security clearance for the MRCS staff and volunteers field travel. IFRC safety and security expertise is provided to strengthen the MRCS capacity, supporting the development and review of tools, and field security clearance ahead of travel.

¹⁸ This indicator was not in the operation strategy. *The indicator has been added to emphasise and monitor protection of volunteers through accident insurance*

¹⁹Initially, the Operational Strategy included the following indicator:

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

Human Resources

MRCS has mobilized staff and Red Cross volunteers from both the national headquarters and branch levels to support rapid needs assessments and relief distributions for communities affected by Typhoon Yagi. With support from IFRC, several key personnel have been recruited to strengthen the operation, including a Programme Support Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Officer, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Officer, WASH Officer, PMER Officer, Information Management Officer, CEA Officer, and Senior Finance Officer.

However, the scale and urgency of the March 2025 earthquake response required MRCS to reprioritize and redirect much of its human resources toward immediate life-saving activities between March and May. Consequently, implementation under the Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal experienced delays and has only started to gradually resume as of late May 2025.

Capacity building

As of 31 May 2025, MRCS has carried out several key capacity-building initiatives to enhance the emergency response capabilities of volunteers. In 2024, 23 RCVs completed Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and Health Promotion training, equipping them to conduct community outreach and raise awareness on disease prevention, particularly in flood- and earthquake-affected areas. In March 2025, 11 RCVs also received Safe Shelter training—further details are available in the Shelter section of this report.

Additionally, in June 2025, MRCS organized a Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) training in Yangon, equipping 25 RCVs with the skills to provide emotional support, recognize signs of distress, and make appropriate referrals²⁰.

See the MPCA section for details on CVA-related training.



Safe shelter training conducted in MRCS HQ for 11 RCVs that have been identified as shelter champion. March 2025 (Photo: IFRC)



Coordination and Partnerships

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

²⁰ This number is not included in the total people reached, as the training took place outside of the reporting period.

Membership Coordination

MRCS continues to lead the dissemination of disaster monitoring information to its partners, including updates on weather systems and preparedness measures, enabling timely partner engagement and resource mobilization in support of MRCS's immediate response efforts.

The IFRC Secretariat has worked with MRCS in coordinating the overall response under this Federation-wide appeal, ensuring alignment among IFRC network members and complementarity of assistance. In September 2024, MRCS and IFRC co-organized a two-day planning meeting with IFRC network partners to assess flood impacts, identify needs, and develop a coordinated response strategy. This led to the formulation of the MRCS Flood Response Plan (2024–2026), which outlines actions for response, recovery, and resilience building, and includes a monitoring and reporting framework to ensure accountability. The IFRC Operational Strategy under this appeal is aligned with this plan.

To strengthen coordination, MRCS has been leading regular flood response coordination meetings with IFRC, Partner National Societies (PNS), and ICRC to share updates and address operational challenges. Monthly online meetings between MRCS and IFRC teams also continue, supporting shared understanding and alignment on progress, challenges, and priorities.

Movement cooperation

MRCS continues to lead regular Movement coordination meetings, fostering strong collaboration and information exchange between MRCS, IFRC, and ICRC. ICRC remains involved in MRCS's flood response planning.

Engagement with external partners

IFRC and MRCS actively participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and coordinate with various stakeholders to enhance humanitarian access and acceptance. The IFRC Secretariat supports MRCS in representation and advocacy efforts at international, national, and local levels, reinforcing its role within country-level coordination structures. This includes engagement with inter-agency coordination mechanisms and cluster/sector working groups to identify operational gaps and strengthen collaboration.

Both IFRC and MRCS also contributed to several coordination forums, such as the National WASH Cluster Coordination Meeting, National and Regional Cash Working Groups, and the Shelter Cluster Coordination Meeting, ensuring effective information sharing and alignment among humanitarian actors.



Secretariat Services

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

Human Resources

IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation has an existing operations manager, PMER delegate and finance officer in place. To further strengthen operational capacity and ensure accountability and compliance, surge PMER/Information Management personnel was deployed remotely for a two-month period (October–

December). This individual has been instrumental in supporting the development and enhancement of MRCS data collection systems and tools at the branch level, while also improving overall data management and reporting practices.

Recognizing the scale and importance of the CVA component, one of the largest and most complex interventions under this operation, a Senior Operations Support Officer with a focus on CVA was recruited to support MRCS in planning, coordination, and implementation of the cash response. To further strengthen MRCS's CVA capacity, the American Red Cross deployed a CVA Coordinator from their Cash Roster from December 2024 to January 2025 to support SOP revision, FSP mapping and contracting, development of an implementation plan, and establishment of a CVA-specific risk register.

The IFRC team continues to work closely with MRCS at both national headquarters and branch levels, providing remote and field support for operational planning, field coordination, capacity building, monitoring visits, and reporting.

Communications

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

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

Security - IFRC and general support to MRCS

In coordination with ICRC, IFRC supports MRCS in monitoring the security context through the provision of technical safety and security inputs and supports MRCS, as needed, during the humanitarian response.

Humanitarian mapping consisting of updated development on needs, security situation and humanitarian access was developed to allow immediate and necessary adjustment to the operational strategy.

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

Logistics and supply chain management

IFRC is supporting MRCS on international procurement as well as launching a mobilization table for international in-kind donations and communication support to transport of items to the affected areas, for both response and preparedness. IFRC has started international procurement of items (tarpaulins, blankets and solar lamps) that are not available in the local market to replenish preposition stock of MRCS. IFRC also provides logistics expertise to MRCS, particularly on local supply chain and procurement.

Quality Assurance and Accountability

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

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

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

Finance and Administration

IFRC extends the necessary support to the operation to ensure accountability and agility, timely fund transfers, the review and validation of budgets, technical assistance to MRCS on expense justification procedures, and the review and validation of operational liquidations. IFRC has a dedicated finance staff to support this operation, as well as oversight and guidance from IFRC Senior Finance Manager.

D. FUNDING

The IFRC Secretariat launched an Emergency Appeal with a funding requirement of CHF 2,500,000, within a Federation-wide appeal target of CHF 3,500,000. To enable immediate response, a DREF loan of CHF 950,000 was released on 17 September 2024 to initiate rapid relief efforts.

As of 31 May 2025, CHF 1.1 million has been raised for the Emergency Appeal, amounting to 44 per cent of the total funding requirement, excluding the DREF loan. During the reporting period, a total of CHF 791,399 was utilised. An interim financial report is attached at the end of this document.

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

We sincerely thank all donors for their generous support, which enables the Myanmar Red Cross Society and the IFRC to continue providing critical humanitarian assistance throughout both the emergency response and recovery phases.

Contact information

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

At Myanmar Red Cross Society:

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At IFRC Myanmar Delegation:

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At IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

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At IFRC Geneva:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Manager – Regional Logistics Unit:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [MDRMM021- Emergency Appeal](#)
- [MDRMM021 - Operational Strategy](#)
- [MDRMM021 – Operation Update 1](#)
- [MDRMM021 – Operation Update 2](#)

How we work

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

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2025/5	Operation	MDRMM021
Budget Timeframe	2024/9-2025/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 01 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM021 - Myanmar - Flood Typhoon Yagi

Operating Timeframe: 17 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2025; appeal launch date: 17 Sep 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	2,500,000
Donor Response* as per 01 Jul 2025	1,109,771
Appeal Coverage	44.39%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	386,152	200,445	185,707
PO02 - Livelihoods	7,200	7,668	-468
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	505,583	177,611	327,972
PO04 - Health	90,375	38,395	51,980
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	215,621	46,346	169,275
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7,000	4,793	2,208
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	152,582	5,911	146,671
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	9,000	2,130	6,870
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,373,514	483,299	890,215
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	248,000	271,570	-23,570
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	108,251	36,530	71,721
Enabling Approaches Total	356,251	308,100	48,151
Grand Total	1,729,765	791,399	938,366

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,917,368
Expenditure	-791,399
Closing Balance	1,125,970
Deferred Income	142,403
Funds Available	1,268,372

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	950,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	950,000
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/9-2025/5	Operation	MDRMM021
Budget Timeframe	2024/9-2025/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 01 Jul 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM021 - Myanmar - Flood Typhoon Yagi

Operating Timeframe: 17 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2025; appeal launch date: 17 Sep 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	269,208				269,208	
DREF Response Pillar				950,000	950,000	
Finnish Red Cross	280,751				280,751	
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society (from Malaysian Govt)	38,492				38,492	
Nippon Life Insurance Company	8,462				8,462	
On Line donations	100				100	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,399				9,399	
Spanish Government	0				0	142,403
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Govt)	75,005				75,005	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	174,175				174,175	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	83,343				83,343	
Total Contributions and Other Income	967,368	0	0	950,000	1,917,368	142,403
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,917,368	142,403