

Emergency appeal No: MDRMM023 Emergency appeal launched: 30/03/2025 Operational Strategy published: 09/04/2025	Glide No: EQ-2025-000043-MMR
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 24/04/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: 28/03/2025 to 14/04/2025
Operation timeframe: 24 months (28/03/2025 - 31/03/2027)	Number of people being assisted: Approximately 53,940 people
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 100 million CHF 80 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 20 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 2,000,000

To date, this IFRC Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 80,000,000, is 11 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Myanmar Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance to the earthquake-affected population.



MRCS staff supported by local Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) conducted rapid assessment at Minn Lann ward, Sagaing, to identify urgent needs and provide essential relief assistance to communities affected by the recent earthquake. Photo taken on 7 April 2025. (Photo credit: MRCS)

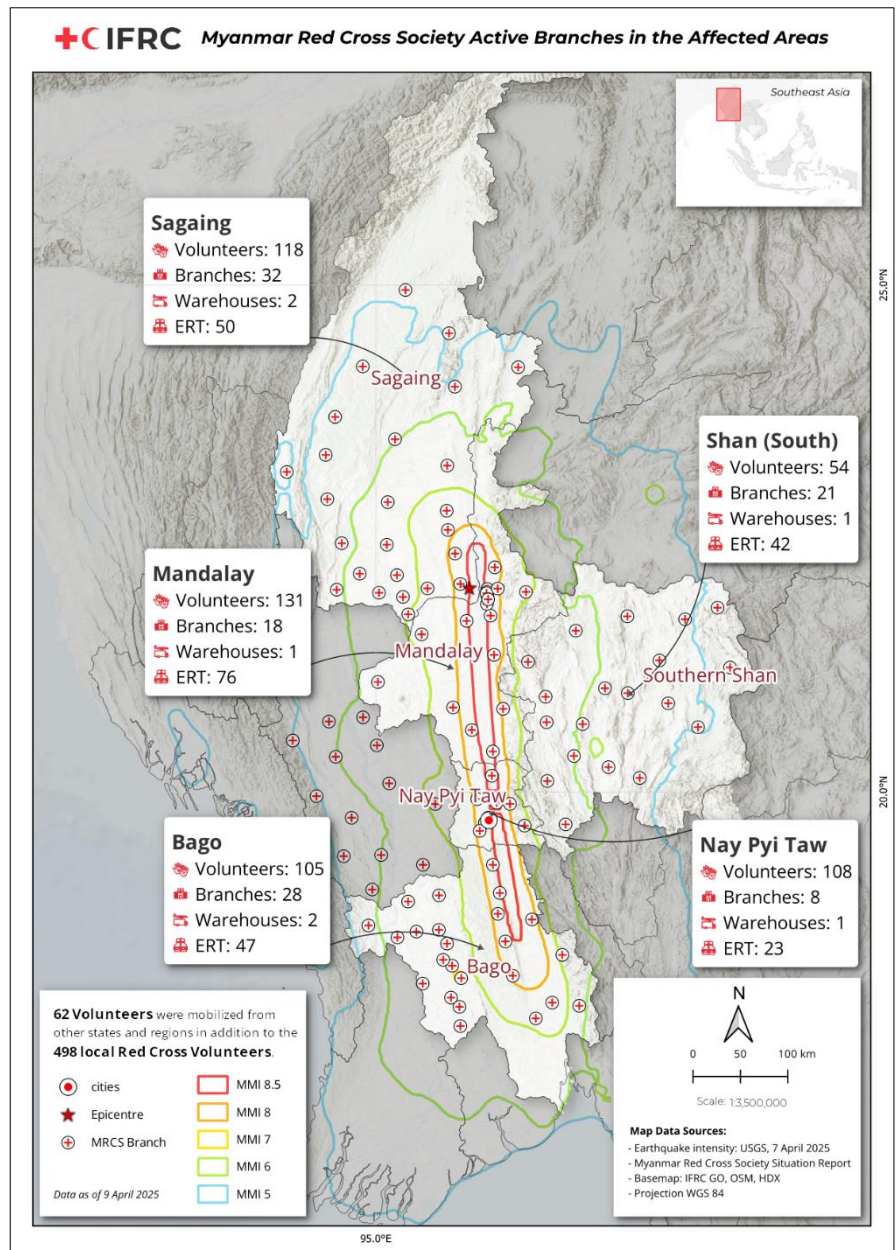
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

On 28 March 2025, a 7.7-magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, with the epicenter located near Sagaing and Mandalay. Twelve minutes later, a strong 6.7-magnitude aftershock struck the same region, exacerbating the destruction already caused by the main quake. The tremor caused widespread devastation across five regions: Sagaing, Mandalay, Southern Shan, Naypyidaw and Bago. The disaster affected areas were already experiencing complex humanitarian needs, with an estimated 17.2 million people residing in the affected states and regions. As of 14 April 2025, official reports confirm 3,675 deaths, 4,824 injuries, and 129 people missing, with 282,790 people (66,500 households) affected. Nearly 198,600 people have been displaced due to the earthquake, of whom more than 41,700 are sheltering in 145 temporary sites¹.

The earthquake also caused severe damage to public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, and water systems. Over 52,000 homes, 640 health facilities, and 2,661 schools have been damaged. While physical access to some areas has improved, route disruptions and bridge failures continue to delay the delivery of aid. Power outages, disrupted telecommunications, and unsafe buildings further complicate humanitarian operations. Central Myanmar continues to experience frequent seismic activity almost daily.

Since the initial destructive quakes, more than 140 aftershocks have been recorded, including two with 5.9 and 5.5 magnitude tremors near Nay Pyi Taw and Wundwin Township on 29 March and 13 April, according to the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology. This has intensified public anxiety and infrastructure risk, leading to additional buildings being destroyed, which generates an increased number of people living on the streets and in open areas.



MRCS active branches in the affected states and regions. (Source: IFRC)

¹ Data as of 14 April from AHA Situation Update No. 9 and information reported by MRCS.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

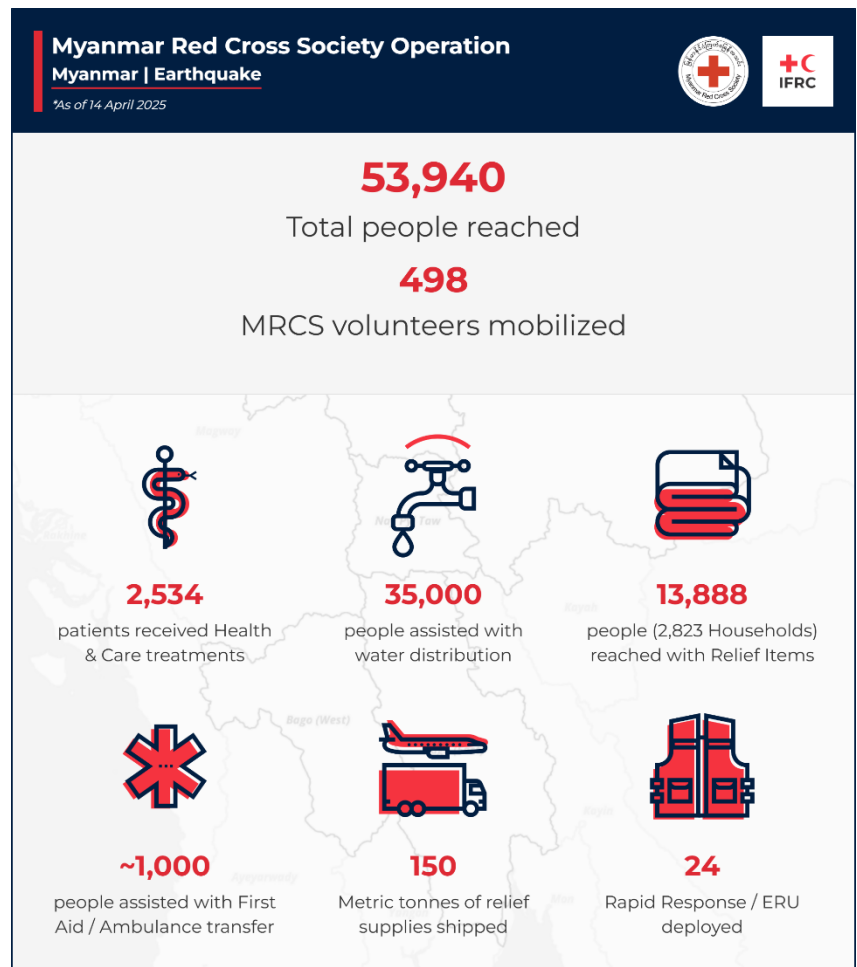
The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), operating as an auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field under the Myanmar Red Cross Society Law (2015), is the oldest and most widely present humanitarian organization in Myanmar, with an extensive branch network and trained volunteers nationwide. As a key local actor, MRCS plays a leading role in the earthquake response.

Following the **28 March earthquake**, MRCS **activated its national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)** and rapidly mobilized volunteers in affected regions; many of whom were impacted themselves. Staff and volunteers from other states and regions were rapidly deployed to reinforce local response capacity. MRCS teams have been involved in **search and rescue, first aid, pre-hospital care, ambulance services, emergency relief, water production to provide clean and drinking water, distribution of food and relief items, provision of emergency latrines and joint rapid needs analysis (RNAs)**. As of 14 April, MRCS deployed **498 local Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs)** and contributed to the inter-agency RNAs, which organizations collectively assessed damage in 55 townships. At the same time, MRCS RCVs are providing principled humanitarian aid to affected populations in Mandalay, Sagaing, Naypyidaw, Southern Shan and Bago.

MRCS has concentrated its immediate emergency response resources in the hardest-hit areas of Mandalay, Sagaing and Naypyidaw. Operational teams from other affected areas, including Bago and Southern Shan, responded through township branch-level volunteers. In addition to ongoing emergency relief, all of the MRCS regional and township-level branches in earthquake affected areas are currently planning for early recovery actions.

To date, MRCS has reached at least **53,940 people² with essential services and relief items** across Mandalay, Sagaing and Naypyidaw. Initial progress across sectors is outlined below, with key implementation updates provided in Section C:

- At least **2,534 patients reached with health services**, including mobile clinics and medical referrals.
- Over **35,000 people reached with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)** support, including



MRCS key achievements as of 14 April 2025. (Source: MRCS/IFRC)

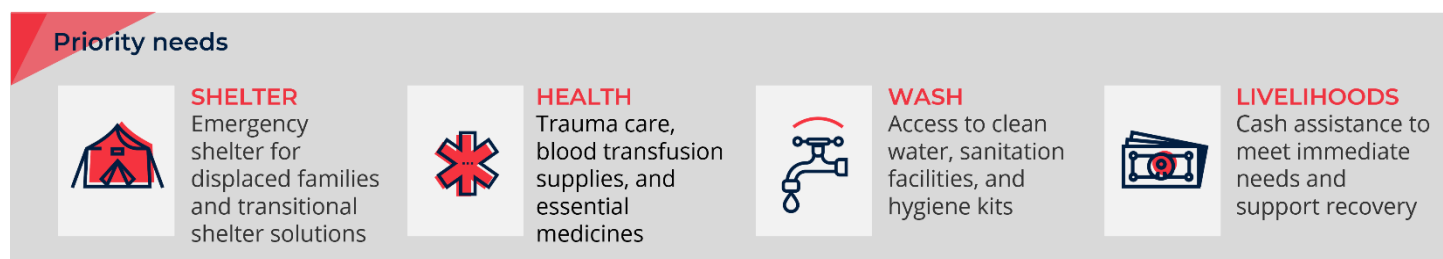
² Overall people reached is still being synchronized and consolidated assuming minor double counting in data collection. More accurate representation of people reached will be presented in future updates.

safe water delivery, emergency latrines and hygiene promotion.

- More than **13,000 people assisted with Shelter and household items** distributions with over 1,600 tarpaulins distributed.
- **Psychosocial support is provided to individuals** in displacement sites, including Psychological First Aid (PFA) and group sessions delivered by trained teams.

MRCS continues to coordinate closely with external humanitarian partners, including UN agencies and INGOs, community organizations and local stakeholders. MRCS has contributed to inter-institutional analysis and assessments and, alongside the IFRC, participates in sectoral coordination mechanisms at both national and sub-national levels. The IFRC Secretariat has established a field presence in Mandalay together with MRCS HQ and in close coordination with MRCS regional Supervisory Committee, with the view to assist and support the IFRC Network internal and external engagement. With support from the IFRC Network, MRCS is actively engaged in continuous analysis to ensure a community-driven, evidence-based, and conflict-sensitive response that reflects the evolving needs of the most affected people.

Needs analysis



Rapid Needs Analysis (RNA) and multi-sector assessments confirm critical needs for **shelter, safe water, food, healthcare, sanitation, protection, restoration of livelihoods, and cash for immediate needs**. Most displaced households are living outdoors under harsh conditions, exposed to **extreme heat (above 40°C)** that increases the risk of heat exhaustion. **Early rainfall**, with worsening conditions, began in mid-April due to a developing low-pressure system and is expected to be followed by the **cyclone season in May** and the **monsoon season from June to September**. These further increase the risks of vector- and water-borne diseases, respiratory illness, displacements due to flooding, and food insecurity.

“More than 43,500 latrines have collapsed, and water system damaged is intensifying risks of acute watery diarrhea, and respiratory illness, particularly in Sagaing and Mandalay.”

Local markets are functional but show **shortages and price spikes** in key essential items, particularly construction materials and household items. Some areas continue to present environmental and physical safety risks, including potential legacy hazards, which require precautionary approaches during assessments and aid delivery.

To strengthen evidence-based response planning, the IFRC remotely deployed a Rapid Response Assessment Coordinator to work alongside the UNDAC Assessment and Analysis (A&A) Cell, ensuring joint MRCS-IFRC leadership of emergency needs assessments. The Assessment Coordinator is supporting the analysis of satellite imagery, RNA findings, and the design of a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment through a timebound working group. These efforts will strengthen targeting and adaptation of sectoral responses as the situation evolves. MRCS, with the support of its Movement partners, continues to triangulate field data and community feedback to improve the accuracy and equity of humanitarian assistance delivery.

Operational risks

The following factors affect the speed and efficiency of the response:

- **Physical access remains a critical constraint**, with damaged roads, collapsed bridges, and debris impeding transportation of relief items, particularly to villages in Sagaing and parts of Mandalay.
- **High daytime temperatures and early rains** are compounding health risks in displacement sites, particularly for children, elderly people, and those with pre-existing conditions. These conditions also complicate safe sheltering and increase the urgency of WASH support.
- **Inflation and reduced stocks in local markets**, particularly for construction materials, fuel, and household items, is increasing the challenges for local communities to engage in self-recovery actions.
- **Operational continuity is temporarily impacted during the Thingyan period (13–21 April)**, with public holidays and business closures that affect some routine services.
- **Frontline staff and volunteers are vulnerable to stress**, with repeated exposure to distressing conditions and long hours, contributing to emotional fatigue and the need for psychosocial support.
- Access to certain areas remains variable due to **evolving safety considerations and contextual sensitivities**, which require continued monitoring and coordination with local stakeholders.
- The **response period coincides with critical seasonal cycles**, including the hot season, cyclone season, monsoon rains (June–September), and agricultural planting and harvesting periods. These overlapping hazards are particularly significant in rural, agriculture-dependent areas. If additional shocks such as flooding or crop loss occur, **affected communities may face worsening vulnerability** while still recovering from the earthquake. This could also require the **earthquake response operation to adjust its scope** to address new and compounding humanitarian needs, including food insecurity, displacement, and evolving access.

Despite these challenges, MRCS with the support from the IFRC Network, continues to expand its humanitarian reach and refine its response strategies that build on input from community level engagement, observation and coordination with other local actors.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The **IFRC Emergency Appeal, launched on 30 March 2025**, directly contributes to the MRCS-led response operation. The [Operational Strategy](#) for this response was published on 9 April 2025, outlining a Federation-wide, locally led, and needs-driven response in support of the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS). The strategy is designed as a 24-month operation, recognizing the scale and complexity of needs and their overlap with seasonal, conflict-related, and economic vulnerabilities. This operation aims to assist 100,000 people (20,000 households) through the collective efforts of the IFRC Secretariat and Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies.

The strategy prioritizes life-saving assistance in the immediate phase—focusing on shelter, health, WASH, protection, and multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) —while laying the foundation for early recovery, resilience-building, and National Society Development (NSD). It promotes localization, inclusion, climate-smart, and conflict-sensitive programming that ensures MRCS is supported strategically, operationally and technically, including targeted rapid response profiles with technical expertise and investment in enhancing MRCS's disaster management.

Ongoing as well as planned assessment findings and community feedback inform real-time adjustments to sectoral interventions and geographic prioritization. The strategy remains adaptive to the evolving context and will be reviewed periodically to ensure responsiveness to emerging humanitarian, protection, and recovery needs.

C. OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION³



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective:

Communities in affected areas and displaced individuals restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

- Between 29 March and 13 April, MRCS supported **13,888 people** (2,823 households) in Sagaing, Mandalay, and Naypyidaw with essential household and relief items. This included **tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, hygiene items, jerry cans, and blankets**, tailored to local needs.

- MRCS has provided multi-sector support in **52 temporary shelters** in Naypyidaw to accommodate displaced families.

- In Southern Shan, MRCS distributed **300 tarpaulins using pre-positioned branch stocks** in one of the most affected townships near Inle Lake.



On 8 April 2025, MRCS and IFRC team supported affected household with emergency tarpaulin and food items at the Min Street, Sagaing township. (Photo: MRCS)

- In Bago (East), **600 households** affected by both the earthquake and floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Yagi were supported with tarpaulins, blankets, and long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs). Items were contributed bilaterally by the Danish Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross (Branch of the Red Cross Society of China).
- The **Bangladesh Red Crescent, Red Cross Society of China, Malaysian Red Crescent, Palang Merah Indonesia (Indonesia Red Cross), Singapore Red Cross, Thai Red Cross and German Red Cross** supported the response with **bilateral in-kind donations**, including tarpaulins, tents, kitchen sets, jerrycans and mosquito nets.
- British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, KOICA, and Singapore Red Cross**, contributed to the IFRC mobilization table

³ People reached data is still being synchronized and consolidated. Sectoral people reached figures will be standardized and shared in the coming updates.

for tarpaulins, hygiene-related items, family tents, blankets, mosquito nets, shelter toolkits, jerrycans and kitchen sets.

- MRCS volunteers coordinated distributions in collaboration with local stakeholders, prioritizing the most affected and at-risk households.



On 4-5 April 2025, the Mandalay RCVs with support from the Red Cross Society of China, set up temporary shelters at Maha Aung May Stadium for 432 households affected by the earthquake and fire in Sein Pan Yat. (Photo: MRCS)



Livelihoods

Objective:

Communities in affected areas and displaced individuals recover their way of life and income through sustainable livelihoods assistance programmes promoting socioeconomic integration and economic security

- MRCS, alongside IFRC and Partner National Societies' staff, deployed field teams between 1 and 14 April to assess the impact of the earthquake, including on livelihoods and market functionality.

- IFRC participated in the **national and regional Cash and Market Working Groups (CMWG)** to support MRCS's future use of **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)** as a response modality. The working group facilitates the coordination among actors on the planned intervention and targeted areas.
- Activities under this sector are still being planned and will be reported subsequently.



MRCS distributes food and relief supplies to earthquake-displaced communities arriving at Mahar Gandayone Monastery in Amarapura Township, Mandalay Region on 10 April 2025. (Photo: MRCS)



Health & Care

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

Objective:

Communities in affected areas and displaced individuals in vulnerable situations are provided with high-quality health and care services, including MHPSS

- As of 14 April, MRCS mobile health clinics operating in **Mandalay (2 clinics)** and **Sagaing (1 clinic)** have provided **2,534 medical consultation services**, including treatment for trauma injuries, chronic conditions, respiratory illness, and diarrhea diseases. The majority of the patients served were female (**1,780 females; 789 males**), who required basic medical consultations, medication, wound care, and maternal health checks. In addition, to support maternal and child health, MRCS also distributed **clean delivery kits** to pregnant women, **infant kits** for newborn care, **Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS)** to address dehydration and diarrhea risks. Norwegian Red Cross is supporting two of these mobile health clinics; one in Mandalay and one in Sagaing.



MRCS RCVs in Mandalay participated in one of the Health Promotion trainings led by MRCS and Norwegian Red Cross on 14 April 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

- MRCS supported **health awareness sessions** in Myauk Kaing village and Pyay Gyi Yan Lone township, where mobile health teams mapped needs and delivered information on hygiene and communicable disease prevention.
- MRCS deployed **ambulances from the affected areas and neighbouring states/ regions** to support the safe referral of patients to nearby hospitals and referral centers.
- In Naypyidaw, MRCS monitored health and hygiene conditions at displacement sites and aimed to address these, particularly for women and girls.
- **MRCS youth volunteers** deployed from other branches supported **health and psychosocial activities** at temporary shelters, mobile health clinics and monasteries.
- MRCS deployed **two MHPSS staff** and **four RCVs** to Sagaing to conduct supportive walk, provide **Psychological First Aid (PFA)**, and guidance for parents and caregivers. A total of **80 people** were reached.
- In Mandalay, MRCS with support from the **Norwegian Red Cross** organized a **health promotion training** for **30 Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs)** covering community outreach, hygiene practices, first aid, and emergency health awareness.
- In **Bago and Southern Shan**, MRCS provided **first aid services** and supported **ambulance referrals** to health facilities for injured individuals during the initial response phase.
- MRCS conducted **4 MHPSS situational analyses**, including **5 focus group discussions (FGDs)**—primarily with women—and **27 key informant interviews (KIIs)** to better understand mental health and psychosocial needs and inform targeted interventions.
- Based on findings, MRCS initiated planning for the establishment of **Child-Friendly Spaces** to initiate community-based psychosocial activities, tailored for children, caregivers, and families.
- MRCS began **distribution of psychosocial kits** to households in priority areas. A total of 948 kits were distributed.
- The ERU Health Team Leader from Japanese Red Cross arrived in-country and deployed to Mandalay to support coordination and integration of mobile clinic services with the broader health response.
- Health and **MHPSS Rapid Response team members** were deployed to assist MRCS with strategic planning and technical guidance for MHPSS scale-up.



MRCS staff conducted MHPSS assessment with affected community at Zayar Ward, Sagaing on 12 April 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

These interventions were supported through coordinated surge deployments from the IFRC Network and complemented by technical contributions from the **IFRC** as well as **Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, and Red Cross Society of China.**



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective:

Comprehensive WASH support is provided to people in vulnerable situations, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and improvement in dignity for the targeted population

- As of 14 April, MRCS has reached more than **35,000 people** across Mandalay, Sagaing, and Naypyidaw with **WASH activities**, including provision of **domestic water** (for hygiene purposes such as cleaning, handwashing, shower, etc.) and **drinking water** (for drinking and cooking).
- Water distributions targeted displacement sites, monasteries, schools, and retirement homes in coordination with camp committees.
- MRCS operates five water production camps: one in Nay Pyi Taw (NPT), one in Sagaing, and three in Mandalay. Three of these were deployed from MRCS stock, while two were donated by the Red Cross Society of China.
- Two out of five **water purification units** from the **Red Cross Society of China** were installed in Mandalay and MRCS Mandalay branch volunteers were trained on their use. Pending location confirmation, three additional units are planned for installation in Sagaing and rural Mandalay. In addition to that, five more units of **mini mobile water purification** unit were donated by Red Cross Society of China and has arrived in Yangon.
- The Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) supported with 100 sets of emergency toilet materials. A total of 30 units have been installed at the Mandalay stadium. Pending location confirmation, the remaining units are planned for installation in Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw (NPT), and rural areas of Mandalay. RCSC has also provided installation training to the volunteers.
- Complementing centralized water production camps, smaller-scale water treatment solutions such as community water filters and filtered hand pumps for community use were also distributed to affected communities. A total of 90 filtered hand pumps were donated by the **Singapore Red Cross**, while the other community water filters were provided from MRCS stock.
- MRCS distributed community water filters, **hygiene kits**, **jerry cans**, and **buckets** in high-priority locations based on assessed needs.



On 10 April, MRCS, with Mandalay and Sagaing RC Supervisory Committees, trained RCVs on the use and maintenance of water purifiers provided by the Red Cross Society of China installed at the South of Mandalay Moat. (Photo: MRCS)



Two units of emergency latrines were constructed by MRCS in Thit Win Taing Camp, Naypyidaw on 13 April 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

- In the past week, Zabu Thiri Township (Naypyidaw), MRCS constructed **two emergency latrines**, each comprising two compartments/cubicles, to improve sanitation access for **32 households** in Thit Win Taing Camp. MRCS also constructed **four handwashing basins** at Nya Na Theiddhi Camp, serving **82 households**. Overall, these new WASH facilities reached **114 households** across both camps.
- MRCS **hygiene promotion sessions** reached **496 individuals** (304 males and 192 females), including women, adolescent girls, and elderly persons. Sessions covered topics such as personal hygiene, safe water handling, handwashing practices and menstrual hygiene management (MHM)
- In Sagaing, in addition to operating a **water production unit that provides safe drinking water**, MRCS also supports the distribution of raw water to displacement camps facing high demand and limited availability, thereby helping to reduce pressure on public water sources
- IFRC-deployed **WASH Rapid Response and WASH ERU specialists** and support from **Swedish Red Cross** in country WASH delegate, provided technical support to MRCS on **WASH system design, hygiene promotion planning, and coordination** with the WASH Cluster.

MRCS WASH teams worked closely with local stakeholders and camp focal points to ensure equitable access to clean water and sanitation, prioritizing sites with high density and vulnerable groups.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Objective:

Communities in crisis-affected areas and displaced individuals in vulnerable situations are safe from harm including violence, discrimination, and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met

- MRCS has integrated PGI considerations into all sectors, including shelter design, water and sanitation access, mental health and psychosocial support, and health services.
- MRCS is supporting **inclusive, needs-based services** through its MHPSS activities, with deployed Psychosocial First Aid teams engaging parents and caregivers to promote wellbeing and ensure culturally appropriate support for affected communities.
- In Sagaing, MRCS **prioritized women's experiences** during MHPSS sessions to better understand barriers to access and context-specific risks, demonstrating its commitment to ensuring that the **needs of vulnerable groups** are considered in MHPSS planning and delivery.



MRCS established a Child-Friendly Space located within the Shwehintha monastery in Sagaing to support mental well-being of children affected by the earthquake, supported by the Danish Red Cross. (Photo: MRCS)

- On 11 April, MRCS with the support of IFRC and Finnish Red Cross, established a contact with a Civil Society Organization (CSO) of parents of children with disabilities which had identified **59 children with**

disabilities (57 in Mandalay, 2 in Sagaing) affected by the earthquake. MRCS supported these families with distribution of food and household items (mosquito nets, solar lamps and dry packages).

- Based on findings, MRCS initiated plans for **Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS)** and currently planning **community-based psychosocial activities** tailored to women, children, and caregivers.
- MRCS has applied PGI principles in the selection of recipients for NFIs and WASH services, prioritizing female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and older people.
- The IFRC regional PGI team, in coordination with the Finnish Red Cross, is providing remote support to ensure that sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) is collected and analyzed across sectors.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response through a people-centered approach and meaningful community participation

- MRCS integrated **community feedback mechanisms** into field activities, using informal interviews, direct observation, and follow-up discussions to understand community concerns.
- In displacement and distribution sites, MRCS RCVs gathered feedback during health consultations, WASH distributions, and PFA activities, helping adjust service delivery in real time – through exit interview and information counters.
- MRCS began planning for a **formal feedback mechanism**, which will include a mobile hotline and on-site suggestion boxes to be deployed in camps and public areas.
- Operational teams identified and received requests for the need for improved lighting, safety measures for women, and timely access to information about services. These inputs have been shared with sector leads.
- In-country teams continue to receive guidance and technical support from a Rapid Response CEA focal point mobilized to provide remote guidance from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, with efforts underway to standardize community engagement approaches across all sectors.



Migration

Objective:

People on the move, regardless of their background or status, have access to the lifesaving assistance and protection they need

- MRCS teams have been active in displacement sites across Mandalay, Sagaing and Naypyidaw, where over 41,700 people are currently hosted.
- Red Cross volunteers supported relief distributions in displacement sites (monasteries, mosques, temporary camps) that houses displaced families.

Enabling approaches



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among the IFRC membership and with the ICRC

- The IFRC is working to enhance the MRCS's earthquake response by coordinating the efforts of its members to reach affected communities across various sectors, as outlined in this operational update. A rapid response Membership Coordinator has been deployed through the Danish Red Cross for this operation.
- Within the IFRC Network, MRCS is supported by a wide range of Participating National Societies (PNSs), including the **Australian Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross- Flanders, British Red Cross, Canada Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Cambodian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross (Branch of the Red Cross Society of China), Indonesian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Crescent, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Thai Red Cross Society**, among others.
- The MRCS, ICRC and IFRC maintain fluid communication and frequent coordination meetings regarding the alignment, coherence and complementarity of the earthquake response based on respective expertise and mandates. Coordination is ensured both at Yangon and Mandalay hubs, as well as at Asia-Pacific regional level in the case of IFRC and ICRC.
- Within a few days of the earthquake, the IFRC ensured a field presence in Mandalay. Sagaing and Naypyitaw alongside the MRCS. The IFRC also established a field engagement and coordination hub in Mandalay with the MRCS; to grow operational and coordination reach for this earthquake operation.
- MRCS and IFRC are coordinating with ASEAN AHA Centre, UN agencies, INGOs, other institutions and local stakeholders involved in humanitarian response, including through the cluster system and technical working groups.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective:

The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector are well-coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, high quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response led by UNHCR with support from the Norwegian Refugee Council and IFRC

- The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster is led nationally by UNHCR and supported by Norwegian Refugee Council, with four sub-national hubs. In its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) co-convenor in disaster situations, and in agreement with UNHCR and NRC, the IFRC proceeded with the deployment of staff at the sub-national cluster level – one in Northwest and one in Southeast Myanmar – to co-ordinate the cluster response in the earthquake-affected regions at sub-national level, together with UNHCR.
- The IFRC Rapid Response Shelter Cluster Coordinator for the Northwest, supported by the German Red Cross, is focusing on coordination efforts in the Northwest (specifically Mandalay and Sagaing) as part of the earthquake response. The presence of cluster partners responding in Mandalay is increasing, with new agencies arriving, which makes coordination and provision of technical guidance crucial, promoting environmental and protection issues, and strengthening coordination with WASH, Protection cluster and Cash WG.
- A second Rapid Response alert for Shelter Cluster Coordinator for South East covering Southern Shan and Bago was launched and pending finalization at the end of the reporting period.
- IFRC contributed to 3W mapping, guidance on tarpaulin use, and household-level tracking tools for shelter distributions.
- IFRC and Shelter Cluster continue to engage in joint planning to improve reach and standardization of shelter support.

**Secretariat Services****Objective:**

The IFRC is working as one organization, delivering on its promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which it works as effectively and efficiently as possible

- The IFRC Country Delegation in Myanmar has provided strategic, operational and technical support to the MRCS since the start of the emergency. This includes personnel to provide technical support in the field and in Yangon, as well as coordination with external actors.
- The IFRC Emergency Appeal launched on 30 March 2025 supports secretariat services including operational costs, personnel, logistics, and sectoral activities.
- Since the onset of the operation, the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and Global Services Centre have been providing remote support to the Myanmar Country Delegation, particularly in finance, HR, logistics, and resource mobilization, while awaiting the full deployment of Rapid Response personnel.

- The mobilization table launched on 1 April 2025. One flight in partnership with Airlink and three flights in partnership with ECHO including in-kind donations departed Kuala Lumpur International Airport to Yangon between 11-14 April 2025.

- APRO technical focal points have actively supported coordination, information management, PMER, emergency health, WASH, CEA, PGI, and communications. This includes contributing to the development of the Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy, as well as technical guidance to MRCS and IFRC teams in-country.

- 20 Rapid Response personnel and 4 ERU team leaders from the IFRC Network are currently supporting MRCS operations across sectors. The IFRC deployed Rapid Response specialists in operations, including Assessment, CEA, Clinical Unit/Health, Communications, CVA, Information Management/SIMS, Logistics and Supply Chain, Membership



IFRC team has been on the ground together with MRCS providing operational and technical support, including RNA and coordination. Photo taken during RNA at Parami Ward, Sagaing on 10 April 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

Coordination, Operational and Strategic Leadership, Operational Support Hub (OSH), PMER, PGI/MHPSS, Relief, Resource Mobilization (SPRM), Team Safety and Security, Shelter, WASH, Risk Management and Welcome Services to support implementation. Certain functions such as Movement Coordination, Quality and Accountability Coordination and Field Engagement Coordination were covered by existing in-country IFRC staff. The IFRC is grateful to its members for the **Rapid Response and ERU** deployments and contribution of expert personnel, including **Austrian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross (Branch of the Red Cross Society of China), Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross.**

- The Secretariat continues to facilitate regular inter-departmental briefings and partner coordination to ensure alignment across the IFRC Network and maintain momentum in technical Rapid Response / ERU deployments and donor engagement.

D. FUNDING

As of 14 April 2025, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 11,648,164 (12 per cent of the Federation-Wide funding requirement) out of which, IFRC Secretariat total hard and soft pledges (including in kind) for the support of this operation totalled CHF 8,783,874 (11 per cent coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement). This percentage excludes the bilateral funding of around CHF 2,864,290, (14 per cent).

Funding Coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
IFRC Secretariat	80,000,000	8,783,874	71,216,126	11%
Bilateral (PNS)	20,000,000	2,864,290	17,135,710	14%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral) + in kind	100,000,000	11,648,164	88,351,836	12%

In a country such as Myanmar, with vast humanitarian needs within a complex context, the IFRC's mandate and function in strategic and operational coordination is of prime importance. This includes IFRC's role in Red Cross Red Crescent membership coordination and Movement coordination. Regular resources are invaluable and have considerable impact on the IFRC's ability to strategically coordinate and represent alongside the MRCS, including in mounting a timely response to the earthquake. The Head of Delegation, the Programme Coordinator and the Humanitarian Diplomacy and Partnerships Manager are covered by regular resources.

Contact information

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

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Reference documents



Click here for:

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

How we work

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