

Emergency appeal №: MDRMM023 Emergency appeal launched: 30/03/2025 Operational Strategy published: 09/04/2025	Glide №: EQ-2025-000043-MMR
Operation Update #4 (6 Months Update) Date of issue: 15/11/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: 28/03/2025 to 30/09/2025
Operation timeframe: 24 months (28/03/2025 - 31/03/2027)	Number of people being assisted: Approximately 223,355 (200,042 people through Earthquake Emergency Appeal; 23,313 earthquake affected people have been assisted through IFRC Typhoon Yagi Emergency Appeal) IFRC Secretariat reach: 110,253 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 26 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 for the next 18 months.



On 28 March 2025, a devastating 7.7 magnitude earthquake hit central Myanmar, leading to massive destruction. Many lives were lost, thousands injured, and numerous people remain missing. With collapsed buildings, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted communication, urgent humanitarian needs continue to grow. (Photo credit: MRCS)

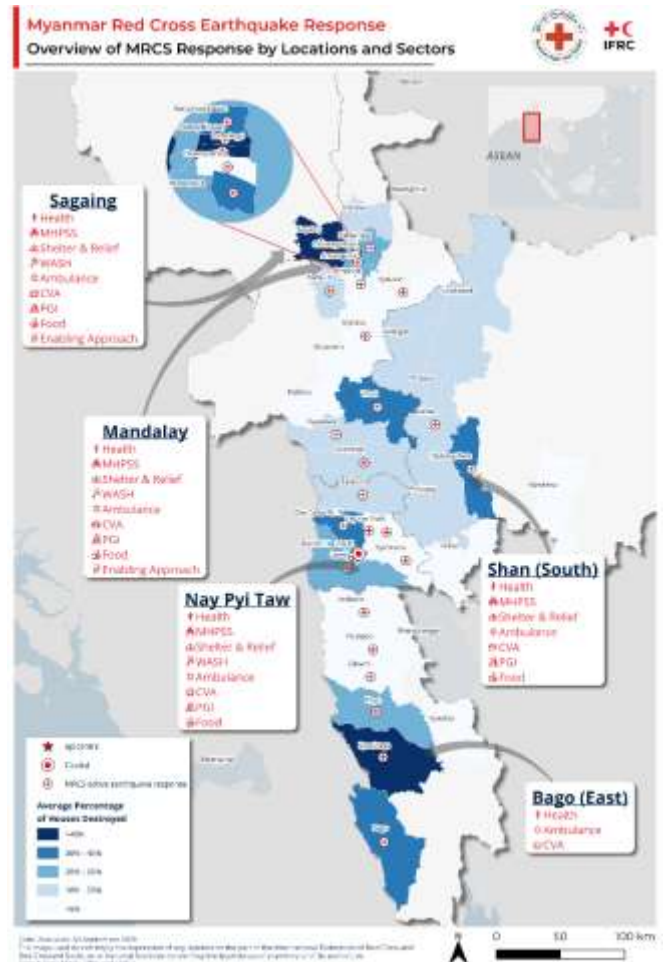
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

On 28 March 2025, a 7.7-magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, with the epicenter located between Sagaing and Mandalay. Twelve minutes later, a strong 6.7-magnitude aftershock followed, deepening the destruction caused by the first quake. The tremors resulted in widespread devastation across five states and regions: Sagaing, Mandalay, Southern Shan, Nay Pyi Taw, and Bago, where an estimated 17.2 million people were already facing complex humanitarian challenges.

As of 5 September 2025, the [SSPC](#)'s official news outlet reported that the death toll had risen to 3,815 with 5,104 injuries and five people still missing. More than 1.35 million people affected by the earthquake with 200,000 people internally displaced. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance and Myanmar Department of Disaster Management earthquake highlighted damages include 11,995 totally damaged houses and 40,019 partially damaged houses, 2,596 schools, 713 hospitals, 14,367 religious buildings and pagodas, as well as 9,970 offices and other buildings. The World Bank's Myanmar Economic Monitor (MEM) projects a 2.5 percent contraction in gross domestic product (GDP) in the Myanmar fiscal year 2025/26, mostly due to earthquake impacts. Direct damages to physical assets are estimated at USD 11 billion, equivalent to 14 per cent of Myanmar GDP.

Physical access to most affected areas has now been restored. The Yangon–Mandalay corridor is open and operational for heavy vehicles, and routes between Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw remain accessible via both the highway and standard roads. Telecommunications and mobile coverage have largely stabilized, and electricity supply has returned to pre-earthquake levels. Market Monitoring indicates a gradual return to normality across market systems in earthquake-affected areas. While slight regional variations persist, overall price stability and improved accessibility reflect strengthening supply chains and vendor confidence. The majority of markets are now operational, with most townships rated as having limited to full functionality, and restocking times for key food, WASH, and NFI items remaining steady. As transportation networks and trade routes recover, local markets continue to serve as reliable platforms for multipurpose or conditional flexible assistance, underpinning the transition from relief to recovery.



Despite damage to their own offices and infrastructure, Myanmar Red Cross volunteers have mobilized rapidly, rescuing survivors, distributing emergency shelter materials, and reconnecting families. (Photo: MRCS)

Seismic activity continues. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology recorded at least 235 aftershocks up to 28 September, including tremors recorded near Nay Pyi Taw and Wundwin in March and April (exceeding magnitude 5.0) and a 5.2 magnitude in Myinttha, Mandalay on 17 May. A magnitude 3.8 aftershock was also recorded near Lewe, Nay Pyi Taw on 5 June and a 5.5-magnitude tremor in Madaya, near Mandalay, on 18 July. While no major aftershocks above magnitude 5.0 have been confirmed since August, the continued tremors and field observations show persistent community fear of further collapse and ongoing psychological distress in affected areas.

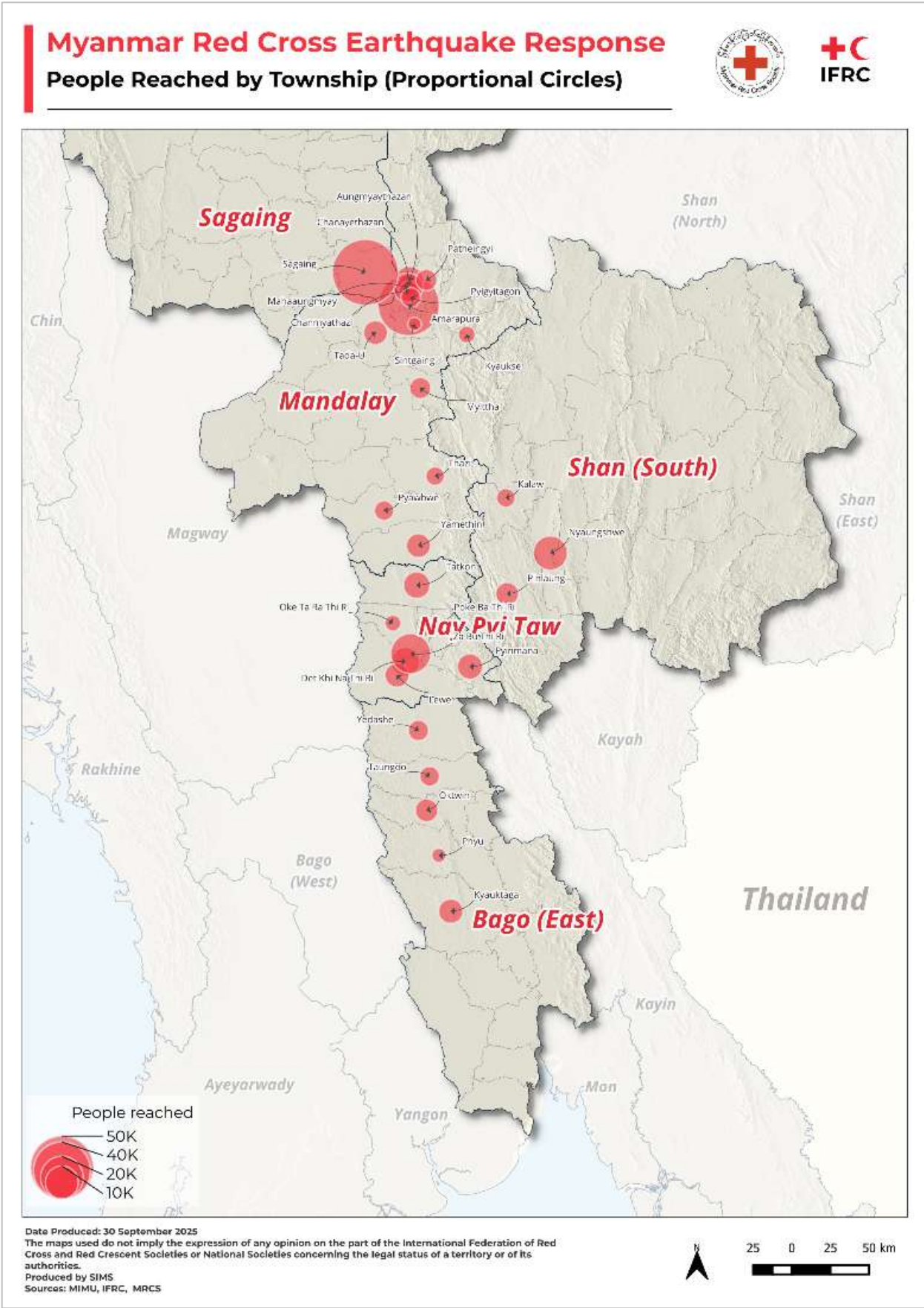
Many households have started repairing or rebuilding their homes, either independently or through local contractors. While many families initially sought refuge outdoors or in makeshift shelters due to safety concerns and structural damage, the majority have since returned to their homes or transitional shelters as conditions stabilized, and safety assessments were completed. However, a number of households continue to rely on temporary arrangements while awaiting repair assistance or relocation support.

The earthquakes added yet another layer of hardship to communities already struggling with overlapping crises. Flooding, economic challenges, and ongoing hostilities and conflict had already stretched coping capacities followed soon after by extreme heat. These compounded shocks left families more vulnerable and less able to recover.



On 28 March 2025, a devastating 7.7 magnitude earthquake hit central Myanmar, leading to massive destruction. Many lives were lost, thousands injured, and numerous people remain missing. With collapsed buildings, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted communication, urgent humanitarian needs continue to grow. (Photo: MRCS)

Summary of response



Myanmar Red Cross Earthquake Response

MRCS Earthquake Response Achievements To Date (as of 30 September 2025)

Health & Care



99,359
people reached

Safe Drinking Water



1.3M
Litres

Logistics



300
metric tonnes
of relief items

IFRC Network



33
National
Societies

People Reached by Township (Proportional Circles)



Total People Reached

223,355+

MDRMM023 Myanmar Earthquake: **200,042**

MDRMM021 Typhoon Yagi (earthquake affected people): **23,313**

Location



30
Townships

Search and Rescue / First Aid



~1,000
people

WASH Services



170,961
people

Shelter / Relief Items



157,904
people

Volunteers



698
Volunteers

Protection / Dignity



19,220
people

Food / Livelihoods



126,922
people

Multi-Purpose Assistance



Complimentary
assistance **23,424**
households

Multipurpose
assistance **11,554**
households

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), established 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, MRCS remains a key national actor leading the response to the earthquake.

Immediately following the 28 March earthquake, MRCS activated its national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and mobilized Red Cross Volunteers (RCVs) from affected branches; many of whom were themselves impacted. Additional volunteers and staff from other regions were deployed to strengthen the local response. MRCS teams have provided search and rescue, first aid, pre-hospital care, ambulance services, emergency relief, water production to provide clean and drinking water, installation of emergency latrines, emergency family tents and the distribution of food, relief items and multipurpose assistance.

MRCS has also contributed to joint inter-agency assessments, including both Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) and the Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), which collectively assessed damage and needs in 55 townships. These assessments showed that more than half of houses in surveyed villages were damaged; that shelter was a key driver of displacement and prolonged informal living; that sanitation infrastructure was critically lacking (with tens of thousands of latrines destroyed); and that households faced reduced purchasing power despite market activity. Protection and psychosocial risks remain elevated, especially for people who are already vulnerable.

As of 30 September 2025, under this earthquake emergency appeal, MRCS has reached a cumulative total of more than 200,042 people with humanitarian assistance across the five most affected states and regions, Sagaing, Mandalay, Southern Shan, Nay Pyi Taw and Bago. This includes multisectoral support in emergency shelter (157,904 people), complementary assistance (23,424 households), multipurpose cash assistance (11,554 households), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (170,961 people and 1.3 million liters of safe drinking water), health and care (99,359 people), food and livelihoods support (126,922 people), and protection services (12,220 people)

In addition, through the support of the IFRC Secretariat, 23,313 earthquake affected people across nine townships (four in Mandalay, two in Bago and two in Nay Pyi Taw) received multisectoral assistance under MRCS's emergency appeal MDRMM021: Typhoon Yagi, which was active from September 2024 and ended on 30 September 2025. These activities complemented the earthquake response and reached 1,713 people with health support, 8,192 people with shelter support, 7,450 people with WASH services and 15,121 people with multipurpose assistance.

Combined, these interventions bring the overall number of people reached under the Myanmar Earthquake response to 223,355, of which 110,253 people were reached through IFRC Secretariat funding. This includes 86,940 people assisted with household items including emergency shelter-related materials, 13,728 households supported through multipurpose assistance, 14,122 people assisted through health interventions, 12,000 people supported through WASH activities and 187 personnel trained on community engagement and accountability.

This collective support reflects a complementary approach that meets immediate humanitarian needs while laying the foundation for longer-term recovery and resilience.

A total of 698 local RCVs deployed from at least 24 township branches have been engaged in the operation, supported by technical and operational personnel from headquarters and partner branches. The operation is gradually transitioning towards early and longer-term recovery, focusing on comprehensive integrated transitional shelter, multipurpose transfers for basic needs, livelihoods, and community-based health and WASH initiatives.

This extensive response has been made possible through the collective efforts MRCS staff and volunteers, supported by IFRC, ICRC, 33 Red Cross and Red Crescent Participating National Societies, several embassies, and 109 corporate partners. Their coordinated contributions have enabled delivery of assistance to the most affected communities.

The IFRC Secretariat's contribution has been further strengthened by the deployment of 43 Rapid Response and

Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel, providing technical expertise and operational coordination in areas such as health, WASH, shelter, logistics, PMER, CEA, and information management, significantly enhancing MRCS's capacity to deliver an effective and accountable response.

MRCS works in close coordination with external humanitarian actors, including United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and local networks. Together with the IFRC, MRCS participates in national and sub-national sectoral coordination platforms, including health, WASH, protection, and shelter.

The IFRC Secretariat, in cooperation with MRCS, has established a field presence in Mandalay to support operational coordination, technical guidance, and engagement with other humanitarian partners. With continued support from the IFRC Network and the ICRC, MRCS monitors evolving needs and adapts its activities to ensure that services remain community-driven, evidence-based, and sensitive to the local context, with affected people's priorities at the center of the response. This commitment is further strengthened by a strong emphasis on community engagement and accountability (CEA), with extensive and diverse feedback mechanisms in place to listen to communities, analyze their perspectives, and act on what we learn, ensuring that our interventions continuously evolve in line with people's real needs and priorities.

Needs analysis

The earthquake has affected an estimated 1.35 million people, displacing more than 281,704 people and damaging more than 120,000 houses, 64,000 latrines, and critical infrastructure across five regions. Rapid and multisector assessments conducted by MRCS and partners, combined with MRCS and IFRC Network field observations and expert analysis, confirmed widespread humanitarian needs in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan, and Bago.

- **Shelter** remains a major need due to the scale of destruction and prolonged displacement in temporary sites. Ongoing movement restrictions, rising prices of debris clearance and construction materials and transport challenges, combined with heavy monsoon rains have slowed household self-recovery. Many affected families require both technical and financial assistance to secure durable, safe, and dignified housing that provides privacy and protection from hazards. As of end September 2025, hundreds of families are still living in tents.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)** gaps persist in many locations. Large numbers of people still lack access to safe drinking water, functional sanitation facilities, and essential hygiene supplies. Frequent power outages, poor drainage and waste management, and compromised hygiene conditions further increase the risk of water-borne disease. Immediate priorities are to maintain the supply of clean water, repair damaged facilities, promote and support good hygiene practices and manage waste. Longer-term plans will focus on sustainable WASH systems and assessments of community sites and facilities such as religious compounds which provide shelter to the displaced, schools and clinics.
- **Health and care** needs remain high. The health system in Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Bago and parts of Shan was already under strain before the earthquake. The disaster and subsequent monsoon season have compounded challenges. Some facilities were forced to close, supplies and referral systems were disrupted, and access to care became unsafe or irregular. Flooding has worsened outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea and dengue, while shortages of medicines, particularly for chronic diseases, continue. Access to maternal, newborn and child health services has narrowed, and psychosocial needs remain significant.
- **Livelihoods** have been severely disrupted. Many affected families lost income sources, productive assets, and agricultural inputs, and have struggled to replace them. Their basic needs have been prioritized and addressed through multipurpose assistance, which enables households to meet essential needs while focusing on recovery. This support covers basic necessities such as food, shelter materials, and healthcare,

helping families stabilize their situation until livelihoods can be restored. In urban areas, affected households rely on small businesses, daily labor and small and medium enterprises, while in rural areas agriculture and livestock remain the main income sources. Flooding as a result of broken dams in eastern Bago damaged paddy fields and reduced harvests, increasing household vulnerability and food insecurity, leaving it difficult to reactive farming without repair to critical infrastructure and irrigation systems.

- **Protection** risks, especially for women and girls have grown due to unsafe living conditions and reduced access to secure facilities. Communal shelters and sanitation areas are often unlit, non-segregated, and without privacy locks or adaptations for people with disabilities and older people. These conditions heighten the risk of harassment, exploitation and gender-based violence. Adolescent girls face additional risks when collecting water or queuing for aid in poorly lit areas. Conflict and economic hardship have also led increase risks of negative coping strategies such as early marriage and transactional sex. Women and girls already face structural barriers to services, and those with disabilities encounter further exclusion.
- **Environmental** risks including prolonged rain, heatwaves, and poor drainage continue to threaten already fragile living conditions and may trigger secondary hazards such as floods and landslides. The [EHS Myanmar](#) assessment of the 28 March earthquake highlights major environmental risks, including damage to sanitation and water systems, increased landslide and flood hazards due to destabilized terrain, and the challenge of managing large volumes of debris. These findings underscore the importance of integrating environmental safeguards in all sectors of the response.

Building on these findings, MRCS with support from the IFRC Network is preparing for the next phase of integrated recovery assessments to guide the response transition fully to recovery.

Operational risks

Several factors continue to affect the speed, scale and efficiency of the response:

- The ongoing **monsoon and cyclone seasons** (May to October) pose significant risks to displaced households living in temporary shelters and low-lying areas and as well as activity implementation. Persistent rainfall has increased flooding in some locations, making road access unpredictable and delaying the transport of materials. These conditions reinforce the need to accelerate transitional shelter construction and invest in flood-resilient infrastructure.
- While the monsoon season is expected to ease by late October, residual flooding, saturated soils, and unstable slopes remain a concern, particularly in mountainous and hilly terrain. These conditions heighten the risk of landslides and infrastructure damage, especially where the earthquake has already weakened ground structures and embankments. As the rains subside, attention is also turning to drought risks in the Dry Zone, where rainfall deficits and reduced groundwater recharge threaten agricultural production and household water availability. The dual threat of floods and drought underscores the importance of integrated water management and long-term resilience planning.
- Although local markets are functioning in most affected areas, **rising inflation and currency depreciation** continue to reduce household purchasing power. According to the Central Statistic Organization and World Bank data (Q2 2025), inflation in Myanmar has risen above 30 per cent year-on-year, driving up the prices of food, fuel and construction materials. High transport and shipping costs have also disrupted supply chains and delayed distributions in several townships.

- Sustained operations since late March have placed **heavy demand on Red Cross staff and volunteers**, especially in Sagaing and Mandalay. Many have been continuously engaged in front-line activities for months. MRCS provides psychosocial support, rest rotations and regular safety briefings to help reduce fatigue and maintain the well-being of its teams.
- The **scale of recovery activities** requires **additional technical and managerial capacity**, particularly in the shelter and WASH sectors. MRCS is working with IFRC and partners to recruit and train new staff and to ensure quality assurance across the operation. To increase the accountability and effectiveness of delivery, MRCS with support from the IFRC and partners have adopted QR codes systems into the multipurpose assistance distribution approach.
- The **national elections** planned on 28 December 2025 could lead to temporary security uncertainty and movement restrictions in some areas. This may affect logistics, field access, and community engagement activities. IFRC and MRCS continue to monitor the situation closely, coordinate with local authorities, and adjust operational planning to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers while maintaining service continuity.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The **IFRC Emergency Appeal, launched on 30 March 2025**, directly contributes to the MRCS-led earthquake 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). Designed as a 24-month operation, it recognizes the scale and complexity of needs, and how these overlap with climatic, seasonal 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 emergency shelter, health, WASH, protection, and multipurpose assistance, while then swiftly moving to attend community needs for early recovery, transitional shelter, livelihoods, 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 identified rapid response profiles with technical expertise and investment in enhancing MRCS's disaster management.

To support implementation, MRCS convened a Planning Workshop from 24 to 25 April 2025 together with the IFRC network and ICRC. The workshop focused on sectoral response priorities, cross-cutting elements including NSD, resource mobilization, procurement, workforce planning, and complementarity with ICRC efforts. In the immediate response phase, MRCS has scaled up integrated interventions in health, WASH, shelter, and MHPSS across the most affected areas of Sagaing, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw where flexible modalities have been utilized as much as possible to deliver assistance efficiently and support local markets. Building on these foundations, MRCS and partners continue their early recovery work, emphasizing sustainable approaches that strengthen community resilience, reinforce branch capacities, and ensure that humanitarian assistance remains closely aligned with the evolving needs and priorities of affected communities.

To guide this transition, MRCS supported by the IFRC Network organized an online Recovery Conference on 5 June 2025. The event brought together the Movement, to reflect on progress, share challenges, and discuss the next phase of the operation focusing on recovery. MRCS provided a comprehensive operational update with support from its partners, while the IFRC presented a shared and collectively developed vision for recovery and resilience-building. The conference also served as a platform for partners to indicate planned allocations, highlight remaining funding

gaps, and explore opportunities for continued support to MRCS in advancing a locally led and inclusive recovery. The conference also served as a platform for partners to indicate planned allocations, highlight remaining funding gaps, and explore opportunities for continued support to MRCS in advancing a locally led and inclusive recovery.

Since the conference, MRCS has worked to establish community-level committees that are central to the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs), which will serve as the foundation for developing community-led recovery plans. Alongside this, MRCS has continued to prioritize the implementation of multipurpose assistance, which provides critical support to household income, while simultaneously assessing and designing the shelter contribution activities that will form the focus of implementation through to the end of the year. Once these elements are consolidated, a clear, community-led and integrated recovery plan will guide the next phase of implementation, ensuring alignment with the overall strategy and strengthening the locally driven approach envisioned during the Recovery Conference.

In preparation for longer-term sustainability, MRCS has also conducted State and Region-level stakeholder consultations to review needs and refine plans, particularly for the National Society Development (NSD) and National Society Preparedness (NSP) components to be implemented through State/Region and branch structures. These consultations are helping align branch-level priorities with national recovery planning.

Looking ahead, a Movement Partner Call is scheduled for 17 October 2025, followed by an MRCS Partnership Meeting on 6–7 November. These engagements will provide an opportunity to review operational progress, share coordination updates, and confirm joint priorities for the next phase of the response. The discussions will also help shape the future direction of the earthquake operation within the broader framework of the MRCS Strategic Plan 2026-2030, ensuring continued alignment between immediate recovery efforts and long-term resilience objectives.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION¹

The data on the number of people reached in all sectors provides an overview of the people reached by MRCS. While specific IFRC Secretariat reach data may not be available for every sector, any available information on IFRC Secretariat reach will be provided where applicable.



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective: <i>Communities in affected areas and displaced individuals restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of people reached with shelter support². (accommodation and settlements, guidance and awareness)</i>	100,000	TBC	TBC
	<i>Number of people (and households) provided with household items that support the restoration and maintenance of health, dignity, and safety, and the completion of daily domestic activities in and around the home³.</i>	100,000	86,940	157,904
	<i>Number of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on transitional safe shelter.</i>	5,000	TBC	TBC

Progress Toward Objectives

As of 30 September 2025, the MRCS, with support from the IFRC Network, reached 157,904 people with emergency shelter and essential household items assistance. This includes the provision of 15,424 shelter grade tarpaulins, 4,535 shelter toolkits, 131 tents, 5,301 kitchen sets, 10,885 blankets, 13,976 mosquito nets and 1,732 family kits. These items have been delivered across 22 priority townships in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw and Southern Shan in coordination with WASH and relief teams to ensure integrated support.

The Federation-Wide Mobilization Table is fully committed, reflecting the collective support of the IFRC Network to the Myanmar Red Cross Society's earthquake response.

Through contributions from partners to the IFRC Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Secretariat is supporting the MRCS earthquake response with a substantial supply of relief items, including 24,430 blankets, 71,800 emergency

¹ People reached data is still being synchronized and consolidated. Some of the sectoral people reached figures will be standardized and shared in the coming updates.

² This indicator captures shelter assistance related to accommodation and settlements, including tents, emergency shelter and future transitional or durable shelter construction. As MRCS has just initiated the durable shelter activities, progress under this component will be reported in the next Operations Update.

³ This indicator includes people reached with tarpaulins, shelter toolkits and other shelter-related accessories such as kitchen sets.

blankets, 19,560 tarpaulins, 1,087 family tents, six warehouse tents, 6,003 kitchen sets, 7,960 shelter tool kits, and 2,000 household solar panel system (some of which are in procurement or transportation process).

To date, with the IFRC contributions, 10,350 tarpaulins, 3,501 kitchen sets, 960 shelter tool kits, 37 family tents, 10,242 blankets, and 37,800 emergency blankets have been distributed to affected people in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw and Bago reaching more than 18,900 households (approximately 86,940 people). The distribution and prepositioning of remaining items contributed through the Mobilization Table is expected to be completed by 2026.

During the initial phase, MRCS and the Red Cross Society of China jointly established displacement sites in Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw, delivering over 242 metric tonnes of relief items and installing more than 143 tents at sites in Mandalay Region.

In addition, 101,967 people (23,424 households) received complementary assistance with the value of MMK 50,000 each (equivalent to CHF 19.60) to support their immediate basic needs. While this complementary assistance was provided as part of the shelter response, it also helped households purchase food and replace essential items lost in the earthquake. Of the total households that received complementary assistance, 58.6 per cent (13,728 households) were supported through the IFRC Secretariat's contribution under the Emergency Appeal. This intervention is jointly reported and people reached are reflected in the Cash and Voucher sector.

Shelter assistance has been informed by MRCS field assessments and household verification processes to ensure support reached the most vulnerable families. The contents of the MRCS family kit, and emergency shelter packages are aligned with the minimum standards and specifications endorsed by the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster and have been distributed according to the vulnerability criteria established by the Technical Working Group in the Northwest region. MRCS provided technical guidance through trained volunteers and information materials on emergency shelter set up and maintenance.

Federation-wide and bilateral support has played a key role in enabling the timely dispatch of relief items to the affected people. Contributions from National Societies including the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Belgium Red Cross – Flanders, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Palang Merah Indonesia, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korean National Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Pakistan Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society**, and as well as **governmental, private corporations and international organizations**⁴ have supported the provision of tents, tarpaulins, household kits, solar lamps, mosquito nets, hygiene items, and shelter kits.



Daw Khin Hla Myint's entire house collapsed during the earthquake, but she is now living in a small home rebuilt with the support of donors. With assistance from MRCS, she first received complimentary assistance, along with construction materials, household items, clothing, and medicine. When the earthquake struck, her cupboards fell, and all her plates shattered. Today, she relies on the steel plates provided by the Red Cross.

Although she has received essential support from MRCS and donors, her home still requires significant repairs. Her greatest need now is financial assistance to complete the rebuilding of her house.

- Daw Khin Hla Myint, from Pan Taw Ward, Takaung Quarter, Sagaing Township.

⁴ List of contributing partners and organizations are provided in the interim Financial Report at the end of this report.

From the early stages of the relief phase, IFRC and MRCS have worked closely to strengthen MRCS's capacity in shelter and settlements, co-developing training curricula, orientation sessions and contextualized adaptations of global shelter tools and guidance for shelter assessments and community engagement such as IEC materials and PASSA toolkit.

During June–July, orientation sessions on emergency shelter principles, SPHERE standards and technical guidance for the correct use of tarpaulins, tents and shelter toolkits were delivered to volunteers across Yangon, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Sagaing, Bago and Southern Shan, reaching over 150 participants. These sessions also integrated the use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials endorsed by the Shelter Cluster and promoting safe shelter practices and community awareness.

In September, IFRC and MRCS held the Training of Trainers on the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), aimed at MRCS volunteers, in preparation for roll-out in the affected communities of Mandalay and Naypyitaw. Implementation is planned to expand in the recovery phase, alongside Build Back Safer (BBS) activities.

The MRCS recovery vision for the shelter sector is to provide safe, dignified and adaptable transitional shelter solutions for the most affected and vulnerable households in Mandalay, Sagaing and other regions, while promoting community engagement, livelihoods recovery and sustainable construction practices.

Detailed household and housing damage assessments were conducted to identify vulnerable groups in need of durable shelter assistance in Sagaing and Mandalay, across multiple townships including Sagaing, Pyawbwe and Amarapura, with four additional townships awaiting approval from the authorities. Eligible households are being selected using a scoring system that considers both socioeconomic vulnerability and degree of damage, supported by Red Cross volunteers and community committees.

Construction market assessments have been conducted to analyze the availability of materials and local skills, informing the design and Bill of Quantities (BoQs) with updated market prices. Shelter construction will follow a conditional and flexible approach, engage local builders and promote the use of locally available materials, based on community preferences.

The shelter model agreed by MRCS is designed as a medium-term solution that can be adapted to local conditions and expanded or upgraded over time. Each shelter will include a household latrine, bathing area, solar lighting and rainwater harvesting tank to support safe and sustainable living conditions.

Challenges

Many affected families have initiated self-recovery efforts without adequate technical support for repair or reconstruction. Several buildings have sustained structural damage causing the displacement of families who continue to live nearby, in unsafe or makeshift shelters as they lack the financial means for demolition and reconstruction. Some households remain inside partially damaged and unsafe structures, having no viable alternative shelter options. Other families have managed to rebuild their homes by themselves, often by taking out loans with interest, which increases their financial vulnerability.

MRCS faces human resources and logistics constraints in scaling up shelter activities and accessing remote or insecure areas. Limited documentation on housing tenure and fluctuating market prices for construction materials have further complicated the speed of implementation.

Next Steps

- Provide durable shelter support to the displaced households who lost their homes through conditional flexible support approach and technical accompaniment during the construction process.
- Assist households that have already initiated the repair or reconstruction of their homes without external support by providing the technical guidance and awareness needed to ensure safer and more resilient housing against multiple hazards.
- Preposition emergency shelter stocks (tarpaulins, tents), essential household items and related IEC materials in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago for future seasonal hazards/disaster preparedness.
- Roll out safer emergency shelter training / refresher sessions for field staff and volunteers, including demonstration sessions on BBS methods and the use of IEC materials for safer shelter awareness.
- Launch PASSA workshops with the affected communities to initiate Community Action Planning and initiatives that strengthen the multi-hazard resilience of shelters, infrastructure and essential facilities in the targeted villages and wards.
- Establish CEA and community governance mechanisms to ensure that community needs and capacities are at the center of the recovery process, and that individual priorities and concerns are effectively raised and addressed.
- Develop an inclusive, on-the-job construction training programme for local community builders, artisans, tradespeople and unskilled laborers, complemented by apprenticeship schemes and micro-enterprise (MEI) support. The initiative will provide multiple benefits to communities through upgraded skills in multi-hazard resilient construction, improved living conditions and livelihoods, and expanded employment opportunities.



Livelihoods

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

**IFRC Fed-Wide
Target**

**IFRC
Secretariat
Actual**

**Fed-Wide
Actual**

Number of people reached with livelihoods support.

75,000

-

126,922

Number of volunteers and staff trained in livelihoods

100

-

N/A

Progress Toward Objectives

As of 30 September 2025, the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) has reached 126,922 people (29,227 households) through integrated food security and livelihoods support in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan, and Bago. Early actions have focused on needs analysis, coordination with stakeholders, and preparing for a scalable livelihoods programme aligned with long-term recovery planning.

Food assistance including rice packages, canned food, cooking oil and other staples, was distributed to affected households. These distributions were integrated with shelter and WASH interventions and tailored to local context. Local donors and township branches also contributed significantly to addressing urgent food insecurity.

MRCS, supported by the IFRC Network, conducted Rapid Needs Assessments across the five priority states and regions. Findings confirmed that the earthquake severely disrupted household incomes, marketplaces, and productive assets, compounding pre-existing vulnerabilities and food insecurity in many communities.

While community-level livelihoods recovery programming is still in the planning stage, MRCS is exploring options to strengthen livelihoods components within its broader recovery planning.

The IFRC Secretariat's reported reach under the livelihoods sector remains at zero because food assistance activities were not funded through the Emergency Appeal, and livelihoods-specific interventions have not yet commenced under IFRC-supported funding lines. Current activities and reach figures therefore reflect MRCS-led and Participating National Society-supported initiatives, as well as support from private donors, pending the start of IFRC-funded early recovery and livelihoods programmes in the coming period.

Challenges

Livelihoods recovery remains complex, particularly in contexts of prolonged displacement and fragile market conditions. Many affected people continue to face barriers to restoring income, including damaged infrastructure, reduced mobility and limited access to financial services.

The 2025 monsoon agricultural season has been at risk, as many farmers lost seeds, fertilizers and tools during the earthquake. Food insecurity remains a concern in some locations as relief mechanisms taper off. Secure shelter and access to productive land remain preconditions for sustainable recovery.

Compounding these challenges, flooding from Typhoon Yagi in late 2024 and localized floods in 2025 have weakened household resilience and reduced local coping capacities, particularly in eastern Bago.

Next Steps

- Finalize identified recipients and selection criteria for livelihoods assistance.
- Coordinate with partners to align assistance values and avoid duplication.
- Initiate early recovery programmes, including conditional flexible support approach activities in priority communities.
- Facilitate market-based interventions and support the restoration of small-scale community infrastructure.
- Begin design and mobilization of livelihoods inputs and vocational training programmes.
- Explore long-term delivery mechanisms and capacity building for sustainable livelihoods recovery.



Household items are being provided to the affected people in Mandalay in May 2025. (Photo: MRCS)



Household items are being provided to affected people in Sagaing in September 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

MRCS will continue to strengthen its internal capacity and coordinate with the IFRC Network, ICRC, UN agencies and other partners to ensure that livelihoods support reflects the realities of affected communities and remains relevant, locally driven and complementary to broader recovery efforts.



Daw Nhin Ei Khant lost two family members when the earthquake struck, while they were attending a religious ceremony at the mosque. Before the disaster, her family earned a living by selling sweet snacks. Since the two main snack makers passed away, Daw Nhin Ei Khant, her siblings, and their mother, who know how to sell but not how to make the snacks, have been left without a stable source of income.

The Red Cross has supported the family with tarpaulins, complementary assistance, food supplies, and construction materials. More recently, Daw Nhin Ei Khant received multipurpose assistance. Yet challenges remain. She suffers from high blood pressure and heart disease, while her mother requires regular clinic visits and weekly medication. Covering food and medical costs is still a daily struggle, and the family is only now beginning to explore new livelihood options.

The siblings are experienced in sales and eager to restart their business. As Daw Nhin Ei Khant shared, "If we had some financial support, we could invest in the business, buying and selling to rebuild our livelihood."

- **Daw Nhin Ei Khant from Min Lan, Sagaing City.**



Cash and Voucher Assistance

Objective: *Displaced individuals in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through the use of cash.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of people reached – multipurpose assistance</i>	75,000	63,148	101,967

Progress Toward Objectives

Since the onset of the response, the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), supported by the IFRC and the wider IFRC Network, has launched the initial support through complementary assistance to the affected people. Between 28 March and 30 June, 23,424 households (approximately 101,967 people) received the complimentary assistance of

MMK 50,000 each (approximately CHF 19.60) alongside emergency shelter distributions, out of which 13,728 households were supported by the IFRC Secretariat. This early support helped address immediate household needs across Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, and Southern Shan.



A recipient from Southern Shan is collecting the Complimentary Assistance provided by the MRCS. (Photo: MRCS)

Building on rapid needs assessments conducted in April, MRCS provided two rounds of multipurpose assistance identifying vulnerable households living in collective shelters and host communities. The multipurpose assistance system combining QR-coded verification, ID matching, and transaction tracking was fully operationalized, enhancing transparency and data protection. Almost all households eligible for multipurpose assistance have received complimentary assistance in the relief phase. The multipurpose assistance package provided by MRCS amounts to MMK 400,000 per household (approximately CHF 114). This consists of MMK 360,000 to meet basic household needs, in line with the Cash and Markets Working Group's minimum expenditure basket, and an additional MMK 40,000 to cover transportation costs for recipients returning from the distribution center.

The roll-out of multipurpose assistance was postponed from late June to July 2025 to allow assessment of delivery mechanisms and readiness of distribution team, finalization of household verification using Kobo and QR-coded recipient records, and to operationalize CEA and PGI elements for the multipurpose assistance. These adjustments enhanced preparedness and enabled safer, more inclusive delivery. Feedback from MRCS field teams and township leaders confirmed that these investments improved community understanding and acceptance. Even with the initial delays, activities have now caught up, and with the positive feedback from communities and continued engagement with local authorities, a third round of multipurpose assistance is under consideration. This will be confirmed following the multipurpose assistance review meeting planned for early October, where lessons from the branches will be consolidated and integrated into the ongoing implementation activities.

Exit interviews conducted with the households and volunteers identified that over 96 per cent of respondents were very satisfied with the assistance received, 98 per cent found it sufficient to meet basic needs, and 100 per cent reported that distribution sites were safe and secure. Most households intended to use the multipurpose assistance for essential household needs (49 per cent), medical expenses (20 per cent), or business recovery (15 per cent), demonstrating that the assistance would serve to address both immediate and livelihood-related priorities. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) is ongoing to assess actual household use of the assistance and satisfaction with the assistance received. Further analysis will compare real expenditure patterns with intended use captured during exit interviews.

As of September 2025, more than 11,554 households have received at least one round of multipurpose assistance (out of which 10,051 households were assisted through this IFRC Emergency Appeal, and the remainder of households supported through funds from the Danish Red Cross (243), German Red Cross (199) and Norwegian Red Cross (1,061), and ICRC (91). MRCS has successfully completed the first round of multipurpose assistance in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, and Bago, with each household receiving MMK 400,000 to meet basic needs. In Sagaing, the second round of multipurpose assistance has been completed for identified households. Second round of multipurpose assistance for other states/regions is still ongoing and is expected to be completed by the

end of the year. MRCS is considering expanding the geographical areas for the third round of multipurpose assistance.

Challenges

Implementation of multipurpose assistance continues to face several operational challenges. In some areas, weak digital and financial infrastructure limits the feasibility of mobile or electronic transfers, making it necessary to rely on manual distributions. Low digital literacy and limited ownership of mobile phones among vulnerable households have also created access barriers, particularly for older people and women living in rural locations.



MRCS staff and volunteers are distributing the Complimentary Assistance with the value of MMK 50,000 alongside the household items to the targeted recipients in Mandalay. (Photo: MRCS)

At the same time, ongoing displacement and informal settlement patterns make household targeting and verification more complex, as affected families continue to move between temporary shelters and host communities. These mobility dynamics require constant updating of beneficiary lists and close coordination with township branches to avoid duplication or exclusion.

The rising demand for multipurpose assistance, coupled with the impact of inflation on household purchasing power, has added further pressure on available resources. Communities increasingly view multipurpose assistance as a primary form of relief, underscoring the importance of managing expectations and maintaining clear, transparent communication about eligibility criteria and programme scope.

Next Steps

- Ensure GBV risk mitigation, protection measures, and community feedback channels are fully in place at all distribution sites.
- Continue conducting PDM, community dialogues to measure satisfaction and impact. Further analysis will compare real expenditure patterns with intended use captured during exit interviews.
- Monitor implementation through post-distribution monitoring (PDM), community dialogues and exit surveys.
- Maintain active coordination through the Cash and Markets Working Group to harmonize transfer values, prevent duplication, and strengthen complementarity.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of the multipurpose assistance and strategize the potential third round with expanded coverage, based on lessons learned and evolving community needs.



Health & Care

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

Objective:		<i>Communities in affected areas and displaced individuals in vulnerable situations are provided with high-quality health and care services, including MHPSS.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.</i>	100,000	14,122	99,359
	<i>Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial support services.</i>	10,000	-	3,550
	<i>Number of people reached by community health services (CBHFA).</i>	50,000	TBC	TBC

Progress Toward Objectives

As of 30 September 2025, MRCS has reached 99,359 people (15,196 households) through health and care interventions across Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago. Services include first aid, mobile medical care, ambulance referrals, health education, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).



MRCS medical doctor carried out post-surgery patient consultation. Sagaing region, August 2025. (Photo: MRCS)



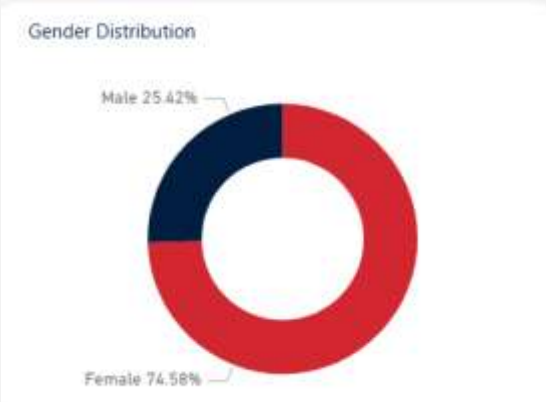
The MRCS nurse provided contraception service to a community member. Sagaing region, July 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

Six months after the quake-hit, the MRCS continues its health and care activities for people in need in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Bago and Southern-Shan region with the support of Movement partners, Norwegian Red Cross, German Red Cross and the ICRC. The MRCS originally operated three mobile health units: two in Sagaing and one in Mandalay.

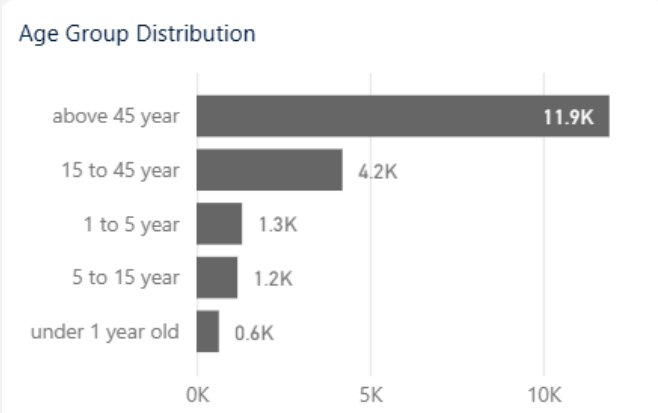
In Mandalay region, the MRCS health and care response focused on restoring essential health services through mobilization of two mobile health clinics; these clinics provided medical consultations, first aid, referrals, and mental health and psychosocial support to more than 4,700 people, the majority of whom were women. As community needs shifted from trauma to communicable and chronic diseases, MRCS integrated hygiene promotion, heat-stress awareness, and MHPSS within mobile-clinic outreach. In preparation of these activities, health education sessions were conducted for volunteers on common communicable disease prevention. Collaboration with WASH and Health

clusters further helped mitigate risks of diarrhea, dengue and sanitation-related illness, despite ongoing medicine shortages and storage constraints.

In Sagaing, the mobile health clinics and referral services provided basic health care including clinical assessment by the medical doctor, blood sugar test, pregnancy/prenatal care, contraception, as well as treatment communicable and non-communicable diseases. From April to September 2025, the MRCS has reached a total of 19,266 individuals (female 14,368 and male 4,898) living in displacement sites informal shelters, and hard to reach areas; among those, a total of 58 referrals carried out to district health facilities for further treatment including surgical as well as mother and child emergency cases.



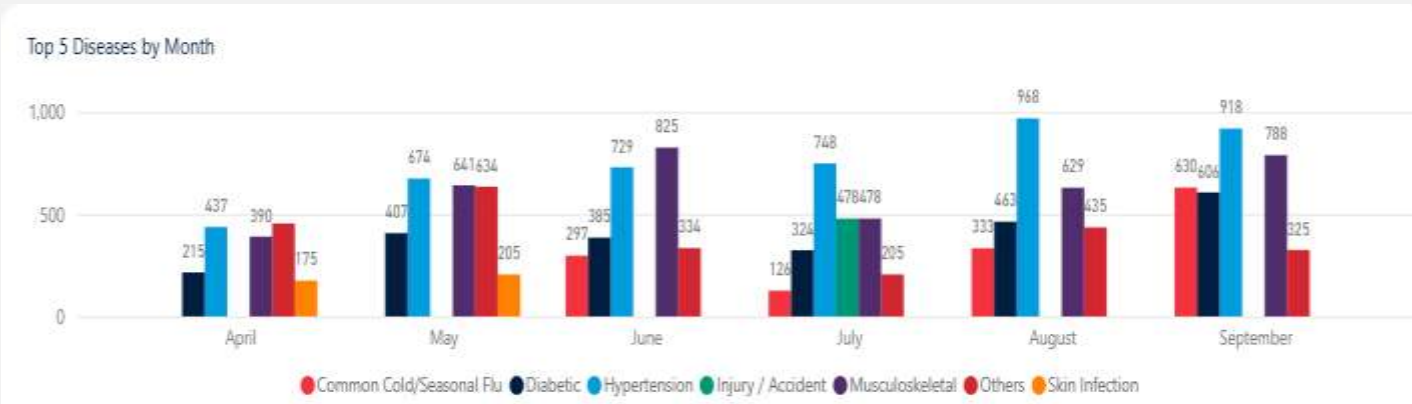
The gender distribution for consultations in MRCS mobile health units in Sagaing township, Jul to September 2025. (Source: MRCS)



The age group distribution for patients visited MRCS clinics in Sagaing, April to September 2025. (Source: MRCS)

Between April and September 2025, data from 17 mobile clinic locations in Sagaing indicated a steady rise in non-communicable diseases, notably hypertension, diabetes and musculoskeletal condition, remained the most frequently treated health conditions, particularly during the monsoon months. This reflects the combined effects of disrupted health services and limited access to regular treatment following the earthquake. Common colds and seasonal flu cases also increased toward September, likely linked to weather changes and overcrowded living conditions, while skin infections appeared intermittently, associated with limited water and sanitation access.

Overall, the data highlights the sustained burden of NCDs alongside emerging seasonal and environment-related illness, restricted health access due to the disaster and protracted crises, reinforcing the need for continuous primary health care support and strengthen disease prevention measures in the affected communities in Sagaing region.



In addition to clinical service, trained MRCS volunteers conducted health education sessions for the community members resided in the area where the mobile health unit operates. The topics include the basic knowledge of common health problems in the area; for communicable disease, the key messages on rabies, COVID-19, acute watery diarrhea and dengue were discussed while non-communicable volunteers shared knowledge on hypertension (high blood pressure), and diabetes. In addition to basic knowledge on symptoms, early treatment, the volunteers also explained referral to nearby health facilities when the symptoms get worse. From the beginning of the operations up till the end of September 2025, the MRCS has reached a total of 4,353 people with health awareness and hygiene promotion sessions.



MRCS staff conducted health education and hygiene promotion. Sagaing, August 2025. (Photo: MRCS)

During the emergency response phase, through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, IFRC Secretariat provided MRCS with two consecutive health technical specialist through Rapid Response (Surge) Health Coordinator and the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) through the IFRC Emergency Appeal deployed an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) mobile clinic team to Sagaing to support the MRCS in delivering essential health services to earthquake-affected communities. Due to the change in regulations restricting foreign medical professionals from practicing in the earthquake-affected areas, the ERU Health team adapted its approach by shifting from direct clinical service delivery to providing technical assistance and on-the-job coaching to MRCS clinical staff. Upon completion of its mission, the team handed over Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) to the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS). The kits comprised basic medicines, renewable units, essential equipment, a basic malaria module, and a Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kit.

In close coordination with JRCS and IFRC, MRCS distributed these donated items across Mandalay, Sagaing, and Southern Shan regions to strengthen the continuity of mobile health services.

Up to 30 September, MRCS distributed 13,976 mosquito nets (LLINs) to affected people out of which 6,140 units, reaching 3,070 households (approximately 14,122 people), were funded by the IFRC Secretariat and the remaining from Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and MRCS prepositioned stocks from several partners.

Through the Mobilization Table, the IFRC Secretariat also contributed 18,032 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to strengthen community-level disease prevention efforts. Distribution of these mosquito nets is expected to be completed by 2026.

MHPSS

MRCS has reached 3,550 people with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), which include individual and group psychosocial support activities, structured child-friendly space (CFS) activities (also reported under the education sector), recreational sessions, and psychosocial kit distribution, with technical expertise and financing from Danish Red Cross.



Daw San Paye, 54, lives in a monastery in Sagaing Township after being displaced from her village in Madaya, Mandalay Region. Of her six family members, only her husband and 14-year-old son, who has a disability, remain with her.

Suffering from chronic shoulder pain after a fracture, Daw San Paye had long relied on daily painkillers she could barely afford. When she learned about the MRCS free mobile health clinic in Sagaing, she sought help. “The doctor told me not to take paracetamol every day and gave me ointment and other medicine instead. After using seven tubes, the pain is gone. I’m so grateful — and since the medicine is free, it’s a huge relief for us.”

Her family also received multipurpose assistance and essential relief items from MRCS.

“Because of the conflict, we’ve had to move between monasteries and nunneries five or six times. When we arrived in Sagaing, we had only 12,000 kyats left. Then we received complementary assistance from MRCS. It made such a difference. I could buy essentials for my son and save a little for emergencies.”

Today, Daw San Paye and her family survive by helping with chores at the monastery and relying on small donations.

“When my father’s house burned down, I sent him the tarpaulin I got from MRCS. Knowing they shelter again gave me so much peace. The Red Cross has helped not just my family, but my father’s too.”

- Daw San Paye from Sagaing Township.

sessions on disease prevention, hygiene and menstrual health, often combined with First Aid and MHPSS activities led by MRCS staff and youth volunteers.

Challenges

The health and care operation continues to face several constraints. Overcrowded displacement sites, poor

Children and caregivers reported improved emotional well-being and social connection through these interventions. The Danish Red Cross is supporting the expansion of recreational materials to enhance inclusive, healing environments for affected communities.

MRCS provides regular MHPSS support and safety briefings to staff and volunteers, knowing that they have been working continuously since the onset of the earthquakes. Between 9 and 27 June, MRCS organized two key capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening MHPSS within emergency response operations and supporting the well-being of children and communities. The two training sessions on Community-Based MHPSS and CFS were conducted in Yangon increasing the capacity of 53 staff and volunteers (24 women, 29 men).

These trainings aimed to build participants’ understanding of MHPSS in emergencies and enhance their ability to provide basic psychosocial support at community level. As part of the training, participants developed a plan for implementing community-based psychosocial support activities. These activities were carried out by local volunteers and tailored to the specific needs of different provinces.

In addition, one training on Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) was held for 25 participants (11 women, 14 men), focusing on equipping implementers and facilitators with knowledge and skills to establish and manage CFS that promote the mental health and psychosocial well-being of children in crisis-affected settings. Feedback from all three sessions was overwhelmingly positive, with participants reporting increased confidence in delivering mental health psychosocial support, facilitating CFS activities and applying Psychological First Aid (PFA) principles. Participants also valued the sessions on self-care and team well-being, recognizing the importance of maintaining their own mental health while supporting others.

As part of ongoing efforts to strengthen first aid capacity, the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), organized the Trauma First Aid for Provider Training in Mandalay. The training aimed to enhance trauma care competencies, promote safe and effective first-response assistance, and develop a cadre of qualified trauma first aid instructors. A total of 21 Red Cross volunteers from various townships participated in the training.

Health awareness sessions continue to be integrated with clinical outreach. As of 30 September 2025, 4,353 people participated in

ventilation and limited sanitation infrastructure pose ongoing public health risks. Medical services remain concentrated in urban centers, leaving rural and peri-urban populations underserved. MHPSS needs exceed current delivery capacity, particularly in remote locations. Additionally, low health literacy among newly displaced groups highlights the continued importance of community-based health education and outreach.

Next Steps

- Continue operating mobile health clinics in Mandalay and Sagaing, improving service delivery and quality of care.
- Sustain existing MHPSS services in Sagaing and expand coverage to Mandalay, including Child-Friendly Spaces, basic MHPSS support, and staff and volunteer care.
- Conduct capacity strengthening activity for MRCS staff and volunteers on health and care related topics including communicable disease and non-communicable disease for all levels.
- Monitor emerging health risks such as acute watery diarrhea, vector-borne diseases, and heatstroke.
- Roll out community health awareness campaigns across affected locations, with emphasis on hygiene, nutrition and disease prevention.
- Strengthen coordination with township health authorities as well as other humanitarian partners to ensure effective referral pathways and information sharing.

The integrated health and care response aims to reduce morbidity, promote mental health and psychological recovery, and restore well-being with a focus on dignity, accessibility, and community trust.



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 identified population.				
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation, and hygiene services.	100,000	12,000 ⁵	170,961
	Total volume of water distributed (liters)	-	-	1.3 mil
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated.	10,000	137	279
	Number of people reached through hygiene promotion / awareness	50,000	5,234	5,234

⁵ This is the direct contribution of the IFRC Secretariat. IFRC Secretariat also contributed partially to the logistical and administration costs to reach the overall total people reached for WASH services.

Progress Toward Objectives

As of 30 September 2025, the MRCS, with support from the IFRC Network, has provided essential WASH services to more than 170,961 people across Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago. The response has been delivered to people in displacement sites, community centers, public facilities and selected vulnerable communities through provision of safe drinking water (distribution of drinking water and water filters), latrine construction and hygiene promotion activities.

During the emergency response phase, the MRCS WASH teams established five operational drinking water production camps, located in Mandalay (three townships, including Amarapura), Sagaing (one) and Nay Pyi Taw (one). These facilities collectively produced and distributed over 1.3 million liters of safe drinking water (referring to SPHERE standard water quality) reaching 82,196 people. To complement this activity, the MRCS distributed 10,120 jerry cans for the safe storage of water. The teams also constructed 20 communal latrines across Sagaing, (11), Mandalay (7) and Nay Pyi Taw (2) and installed an additional 30 emergency latrines at Mandalay Stadium with support from the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC).

The response integrated a hygiene promotion component. MRCS teams reached 5,234 people with customized hygiene sessions on essential hygienic practices such as menstrual hygiene, safe water handling, proper use of latrines, food hygiene, and hand washing. Furthermore, every water distribution activity was complemented by promotional sessions on safe water handling to ensure the provided water was stored and used correctly. To enable affected populations to maintain their personal hygiene, the MRCS distributed 2,558 hygiene parcels (individual) and 1,029 hygiene kits (family) reaching approximately 3,587 households (approximately 16,500 people).

During the early recovery phase:

- 282 water filters were distributed to 192 households and 8 community centers. To ensure the long-term use and effectiveness of the filters, the MRCS also provided training on the assembly, maintenance and cleaning of the filters along with instruction manuals provided in the local language.
- 229 households were each provided with MMK 800,000 conditional financial assistance to construct latrines. Households were selected based on vulnerability criteria and in consultation with wider community members. In addition to financial support, each household received a latrine cleaning kit to promote hygiene. Prior to the construction of latrine, the MRCS team also conducted training on fly-proof latrine design and built a model latrine in each targeted community.
- The conditional financial assistance for Latrine initiative is guided by a mutual accountability agreement between MRCS and participating households, promoting ownership and responsible use of funds. Each household commits to using the conditional financial assistance solely for latrine construction in line with MRCS standards, completing work on time, maintaining hygiene and durability, and participating in hygiene promotion sessions. In turn, MRCS ensures timely disbursement, technical guidance and continuous guidance and monitoring to help households achieve safe and sustainable sanitation outcomes, with technical orientation from IFRC network.



*Children learn good hygiene practices through and interactive game of Snakes and Ladders.
(Photo: Wirakhman Somantri, DRC)*

- During each conditional financial assistance distribution for latrines, households were briefed on the activity objectives and selection process to ensure transparency. Participants were asked to confirm that they understood how and why they had been selected, with most confirming that the assessment, selection and announcement processes were clearly communicated. Recipients were also reminded about the MRCS hotline for submitting complaints or feedback and were encouraged to report immediately if any authority or individual requested money. These measures reinforced community awareness, accountability and trust throughout the conditional financial assistance for Latrine implementation.
- 877 children were engaged in hygiene promotion sessions through activities at Child Friendly Spaces. The sessions were tailored for children, using interactive and play-based methods such as “Snakes and Ladders” games and “Right or Wrong” quizzes focusing on hygienic practices. In addition, the children were also taught correct hand washing techniques using a hand washing song and had the opportunity to practice them.
- An assessment has been completed for the renovation of the WASH warehouse in Nay Pyi Taw. The technical drawing and bill of quantities are currently being drafted. This renovation will enhance storage capacity and ensure proper storage of emergency WASH equipment and supplies.

“When the earthquake struck, most of water sources in our quarter were affected. We struggled every day to find clean drinking water, and it was one of the most difficult times our community has ever faced. About three weeks after the disaster, the MRCS arrived with drinking water. For nearly two months, they ensured that we had access to safe water, delivering it two to three times each week.

Whenever we faced shortages at home, the volunteers were just a call away and always ready to help. The volunteers went beyond our expectations, sometimes carrying jerry cans door to door: so that, no one was left without water. Their kindness and commitment gave us hope during a very dark period.

We are deeply grateful to MRCS and the volunteers for their tireless efforts. Their compassion and dedication have reminded us that even in the most difficult times, humanity continues to shine through.”

- A community member from Pan Be Tan North, Amarapura.

Support from Participating National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat has been crucial in scaling up the WASH response:

- Within the timeframe of this report, IFRC Secretariat and MRCS reached more than 12,000 people through 40 water tanks (each with the capacity to supply safe water for approximately 300 people a day), 450 cleaning material kits, 3,130 jerry cans and 13 emergency latrines. This includes the running costs of safe water distribution such as vehicle maintenance, rental and materials. On top of these, 5,234 people were reached through hygiene promotion activities, supported by the 15 hygiene promotion boxes provided by the IFRC Secretariat. These materials have been essential in helping MRCS volunteers conduct awareness sessions on safe water handling, sanitation, and personal hygiene in affected communities.
- The IFRC Secretariat also contributed 5,904 family hygiene parcels (each parcel is sufficient for five people for one month) through the Emergency Appeal to complement ongoing hygiene promotion efforts. In September 2025, through the Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Secretariat supported MRCS to procure 4,500 individual hygiene kits for preparedness, with delivery expected in November before prepositioning at MRCS headquarters and branches.
- Additionally, the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal is contributing 31,965 jerrycans, 30 flexible water tanks (onion and bladder types), 10 water pumps, 5 generators, and 3 mobile water purification units through the Mobilization Table to scale up WASH services. Distribution of all items contributed through the Mobilization Table is expected to be completed by 2026.
- The Red Cross Society of China donated five water purification units (operational in Mandalay) and 100 emergency toilet kits.
- The Singapore Red Cross provided 90 ultrafiltration hand pumps for use in infrastructure-limited areas.
- The Swedish Red Cross Initial Response Fund supported deployment of three MRCS WASH teams during the emergency phase.

- Technical support from the Swedish Red Cross WASH Delegate, Austrian Red Cross WASH ERU Team Leader, and IFRC WASH Rapid Response personnel contributed to field-level assessments, hygiene promotion, and coordination. Technical support for the response is ongoing, co-led by the WASH Coordinator of the Danish Red Cross under a shared leadership model.

Challenges

Implementation of WASH activities has faced several constraints. Seasonal monsoon flooding has disrupted transport routes, delayed the delivery of construction materials and temporarily suspended hygiene promotion and filter distribution in affected areas.

In many communities, immediate priorities such as shelter, health and livelihoods have reduced engagement in hygiene promotion, highlighting the importance of integrated and community-led approaches.

The transition from short-term emergency response to semi-permanent WASH systems has been gradual due to limited human resources, technical capacity and the need for stronger coordination across actors.

Additionally, some donated emergency WASH equipment did not meet quality specifications and deteriorated quickly in field conditions. Ensuring strict adherence to technical standards remains essential to guarantee the durability and reliability of WASH supplies for future emergencies.

Next Steps

- Finalize the selection of target recovery areas in coordination with other sectors and conduct detailed technical assessments, following the Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) process in the selected communities and strengthening community management structures.
- Where feasible, quick-win repairs for moderately damaged WASH facilities and services to rapidly restore service coverage.
- Focus hygiene promotion on identified high risk behaviors to effectively reduce key public health risks, coordinated with Health Sector in particular for AWD.
- Implement a coordinated plan to align the phased construction of WASH facilities (rainwater harvesting facilities and latrines) with T-shelter construction timelines for preventing critical service gaps in particular at household levels.
- Enhance the capacity of MRCS staff and volunteers through training in emergency WASH and hygiene promotion.
- Strengthen integration of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles across all WASH activities to ensure privacy, safety, and dignity in all WASH facilities.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Objective:	<i>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.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual

	<i>Number of people reached by protection, gender, and inclusion programming.</i>	75,000	TBC	19,220
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Progress Toward Objectives

As of September 2025, MRCS has reached 19,220 people (1,918 households) through Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) interventions and inclusive service delivery. PGI focal points are working across sectors; multipurpose and relief, shelter, WASH, health, and MHPSS to ensure that activities address the specific needs of women, children, older people, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups.

Since early April, MRCS has prioritized inclusive relief distributions, reaching 19,220 people with gender- and age-appropriate items. These included 10,658 packages tailored for specific needs such dignity kits for women and girls, individual kits for men, clean delivery kits for pregnant women, infant kits for children under two, and psychosocial kits for children in Child-Friendly Spaces. In September 2025, through the Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Secretariat supported MRCS to procure 4,500 dignity kits for preparedness, with delivery expected in November before prepositioning at MRCS headquarters and branches.

As part of safeguarding and protection efforts for children, 877 children were engaged in hygiene promotion sessions through activities at Child Friendly Spaces. The sessions were tailored for children, using interactive and play-based methods such as “Snakes and Ladders” games and “Right or Wrong” quizzes focusing on hygienic practices. The children were also taught correct hand washing techniques through songs and practical demonstrations, reinforcing safe hygiene habits in an engaging and supportive environment. This intervention is jointly reported under the WASH sector, as it contributes to improved hygiene behavior and health outcomes for children.

Safeguarding approaches include child-safety training for newly recruited staff and volunteers at Child Friendly Spaces and the availability of localized PSEA materials and the MRCS helpline for confidential reporting. MRCS continues to engage in regional GBV and protection networks, while also strengthening national coordination mechanisms that promote safe humanitarian action and referral pathways for survivors.

PGI integration continues across all sectors. In WASH sites and displacement camps, MRCS has installed gender-segregated latrines, added lighting and partitioned bathing areas to improve privacy and safety. These improvements were based on direct feedback from women and girls, who identified lack of privacy and safety as major concerns. Mobile health units are equipped with post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) kits and refer recipients to specialized health services when needed.

Shelter and WASH teams ensure that transitional shelter designs and site layouts are gender-sensitive, accessible, and culturally appropriate. Field visits in late September identified limited participation of women and persons with disabilities in shelter planning. MRCS has since begun incorporating their feedback into transitional shelter designs and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) processes.

In Nay Pyi Taw and Sagaing, the MRCS MHPSS team conducted situation analyses to understand specific needs and barriers. A joint MRCS-IFRC network child safeguarding assessment was also carried out with PGI focal points to review the safety of programmes and institutional development needs. Findings from these analyses informed the rollout of Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) and contributed to improved psychosocial service design. Plans are underway to expand CFS to additional locations.

MRCS volunteers and staff apply PGI principles of dignity, access, participation and safety through practical actions such as:

- establishing priority queues at distributions and private spaces at health clinics.

- providing home delivery of multipurpose assistance for people with limited mobility.
- consulting communities on the timing and location of activities.
- ensuring mixed-gender volunteer teams at all distribution sites.

These measures ensure that persons with disabilities (PwD), pregnant and breastfeeding women, single parents, and older people can safely and equitably access MRCS services.

Efforts to promote inclusive recovery continue through collaboration with local organizations for gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive assessments. In partnership with the IFRC, Finnish Red Cross and the Myanmar Paralympic Sports Federation, MRCS supported 59 children with disabilities (57 in Mandalay, 2 in Sagaing) with tailored assistance, including dry rations, mosquito nets and solar lamps. Discussions are ongoing on expanding disability inclusion training for staff and volunteers.

PGI capacity building also continues, in particular through the recruitment of MRCS PGI Coordinator and IFRC PGI and Safeguarding Senior Officer. Foundational training on PGI and the principles of dignity, access, participation and safety has been integrated into Community-Based MHPSS and WASH volunteer training. PGI Minimum Standards have been adapted to the Myanmar context and tested through pilot sessions, with further refinement planned.

Preliminary safeguarding assessment

On 30 September 2025, the IFRC conducted a Preliminary Safeguarding Desktop Assessment to review its own commitments and identify areas to strengthen its support to the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) on safeguarding. The assessment reaffirmed the IFRC's institutional commitment to promoting safe, ethical and accountable practices across the operation, particularly in how it supports MRCS in integrating protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) considerations.

The review noted encouraging examples of good practice within the IFRC-supported operation, including the use of community feedback mechanisms, gender-segregated WASH facilities, and the inclusion of PGI and safeguarding perspectives across sectors. From the IFRC's standpoint, there remain opportunities to further enhance the consistency of survivor-centered referral pathways, risk assessment processes, and data protection practices (noting that MRCS' Data Protection policy was under finalization in past months). The review also highlighted the value of strengthening staff and volunteer well-being systems and ensuring that safeguarding considerations are systematically reflected in partner engagement and supplier agreements.



MRCS volunteer conducts a feedback interview with a community member in Sagaing Region. Through dedicated community engagement efforts, the voices and needs of vulnerable people particularly women, older persons, and those with disabilities are actively heard and addressed. These dialogues help ensure that assistance is inclusive, relevant, and accountable to those most affected by the earthquake. (Photo: MRCS)

These insights will inform the IFRC's internal action plan and further guide the design of a joint comprehensive safeguarding assessment lead by MRCS in late 2025, aimed at further improving the overall safeguarding measures and upholding the highest standards of safety, dignity and accountability in its humanitarian response.



"When the 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck on March 28, the hardest-hit areas were Mandalay and Sagaing Regions. Among those affected was 36-year-old Ma Nyo Nyo Swe from Zaycho Ward, Tada-U Township. She worked as a daily wage laborer in a timber factory and lived with her six-year-old son.

"When the earthquake happened, I was running out of the factory when the building collapsed. My arm was trapped under the rubble, and I was stuck for 14 hours before rescue teams found me. The doctors later had to amputate my arm," she said.

Unable to work now, she finds comfort in the Red Cross Child Friendly Space where her son can play and smile again. "He comes home happy, telling me about the games he played with the teachers. When the children are happy, the parents are happy too. I'm deeply grateful to the Red Cross for helping us in such difficult times."

With support from the Danish Red Cross, the Myanmar Red Cross Society continues to operate Child Friendly Spaces in earthquake-affected areas across Mandalay, Sagaing, Bago, and Southern Shan State."

- Ma Nyo Nyo Swe from Zaycho Ward, Tada-U Township.

Challenges

The PGI and safeguarding components continue to face several operational and institutional challenges. Coordination among local protection and social service actors remains limited, resulting in unclear referral pathways and underuse of existing local capacities for case management and survivor support.

The collection, digitalization and analysis of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD) also remain incomplete across sectors, which constrains the ability to fully understand and respond to diverse community needs. Meanwhile, institutional gaps persist in safeguarding systems, particularly in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding, both of which require further strengthening through updated policies, procedures and staff awareness.

At the same time, MRCS faces some capacity limitations in consistently applying PGI Minimum Standards across all branches and operations. Sustained training dedicated technical support and cross-sector collaboration will be critical to ensure that inclusion, safety and dignity remain embedded in all aspects of the response.

Next Steps

- Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Assessment across all sectors.
- Hold sensitization meeting on PGI and safeguarding with IFRC and MRCS senior leadership.
- Roll out PSEA briefings, posters and modify existing grievance and community complaints processes to be SEA-sensitive.
- Apply PSEA checklist during field visit and implementation monitoring process.
- Integrate PGI-sensitive questions into post-distribution monitoring questions and briefings.
- Strengthen mobile health clinics and Child-Friendly Spaces to ensure safe referrals for GBV, child protection and specialized health support.
- Roll out PGI training plan for MRCS staff, designated PGI focal points and volunteers, covering PGI principles, Minimum Standards and sector-specific PGI integration.
- Equip branches and department with adapted PGI minimum standards and sector-integration checklist.
- Partner with local organizations of persons with disabilities to conduct awareness sessions on disability inclusion.



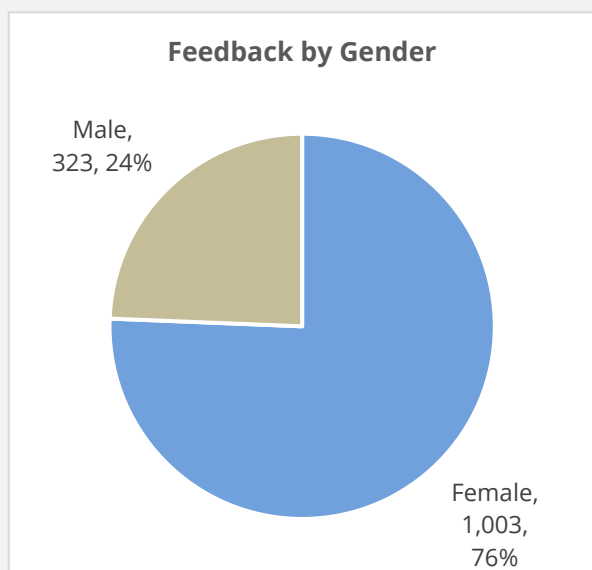
Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response through a people-centered approach and meaningful community participation.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of staff, volunteers, and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability.</i>	300	187	187

Progress Toward Objectives

Since the onset of the response on 28 March, the MRCS, with support from the IFRC Network, has placed community engagement and accountability (CEA) at the center of the earthquake operation. CEA activities are integrated across all sectors including relief distributions, health and MHPSS outreach, WASH promotion and shelter interventions in Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago. This includes active engagement with community leaders and community members throughout the programming cycle, encouragement to participate in key processes and design, establishment of community committees, transparency as to vulnerability criteria and continuous information-sharing and feedback opportunities, including complaints and concerns.

As of 30 September, MRCS has recorded and responded 1,830 feedback entries from communities. From that, 1,326 feedback was coded, analyzed and reflected in the community feedback dashboard. Most of the feedback was received in MRCS helpline numbers, few from helpdesks, email and Viber. Mechanism for feedback logging, sharing with the HQ and visualization is the dashboard is being discussed currently. All relevant feedback was referred to the concerned MRCS departments for appropriate follow-up and action. These findings continue to guide operational decisions, promote fairness and transparency, and strengthen community participation through closer coordination with community committees.



Coded and analyzed feedback in the CEA dashboard. (Source: MRCS)

In addition to information desks at distribution and assistance sites, MRCS operates dedicated feedback and information channels that allow affected individuals to safely and confidentially share concerns, request information and offer suggestions. For example, the MRCS hotline received multiple calls from community members who reported concerns about not being included in household registration lists to receive assistance. After verification by the Sagaing operational team, an additional 26 vulnerable households were added to receive humanitarian assistance.

CEA field teams also addressed cases of dissatisfaction with community committees regarding selection processes for assistance. Following consultations between the MRCS CEA team and the branch operations teams, regular dialogues are now held with community committees to reinforce fairness and community oversight.

To enhance accessibility, MRCS has launched a QR-code-based feedback tool, currently used by volunteers to collect and submit community feedback. Work is underway to expand the system so that community members themselves can submit feedback directly through the QR code.

Information and Education (IEC) materials were produced and disseminated to promote the feedback hotline, particularly in remote and underserved areas. These materials emphasize that all humanitarian aid is free of charge and provide hotline numbers for reporting any concerns or complaints.

A Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document was developed to help communities understand MRCS's role, membership, and volunteer opportunities. The FAQ is pending final approval and will be shared with branches for onward dissemination. A similar FAQ is planned for sector-specific updates, covering progress, delays and opportunities for community participation.

One example of CEA integration in sectoral activities was observed during the conditional financial assistance for latrine distributions. Communities were briefed on the activity's objectives and selection process to ensure transparency. Participants were asked to confirm that they understood how and why they had been selected, with most confirming that the assessment, selection and announcement processes had been clearly communicated. Recipients were also reminded about the MRCS hotline for submitting complaints or feedback and were encouraged to report immediately if any authority or individual requested money from them in exchange for or as a condition of the humanitarian service. These measures strengthened community awareness, accountability and trust throughout the conditional financial assistance for latrine implementation.

Training and capacity building

During the reporting period, MRCS continued to strengthen staff and volunteer capacity on community engagement and accountability through a series of integrated trainings. A total of 187 participants (79 men and 77 women) attended CEA sessions across various training programmes, with additional participants from the CVA on-the-job training where sex-disaggregated data were not available.

CEA modules have been incorporated into staff inductions, sectoral training (including WASH, health, and multipurpose assistance), and community-based programming workshops to reinforce the importance of two-way communication, participation, and feedback systems in all operations. Pre-earthquake CEA focal trainings were also conducted for Red Cross Volunteers from all States and Regions, two from each, who now support the earthquake response as branch-level CEA focal persons.

These trainings have enhanced understanding of CEA commitments, strengthened coordination between headquarters and branch teams, and helped ensure that communities are actively involved in decision-making and feedback processes throughout the response. IFRC CEA Delegate supported MRCS CEA coordinator to design

these training sessions and appropriate resources to share with the participants. IFRC has also recruited a dedicated senior CEA officer to integrate the response and work alongside MRCS.

IFRC and MRCS are also actively engaged in multi-agency humanitarian coordination platforms such as the AAP working group and the RCCE working group. IFRC trust index survey shared with the AAP working group and explored the opportunity to conduct inter agency survey. No decision has been made yet on next steps.

Challenges

MRCS continues to face some operational challenges in implementing CEA. One such limitation has been the inability to secure a short, four-digit toll-free helpline number; telecommunication providers no longer issue such numbers to organizations. Discussions are ongoing to explore options for making existing hotline numbers free of charge.

While a centralized feedback mechanism and digital reporting system between branches and headquarters are in place, effective mainstreaming across all branches and operational hubs remains a challenge. Connectivity issues in sites continue to restrict the flow and timely documentation of feedback. Some vulnerable groups, particularly older people, persons with disabilities and women in remote areas, face barriers in sharing their feedback or accessing information. MRCS and IFRC will pursue efforts to ensure increased engagement and inclusivity throughout the operational cycle.

Next Steps

- Finalize and roll out an internal community feedback visualization dashboard, updated every 15 days, to help sector teams track community insights and inform leadership decision-making.
- Continue conducting CEA training for staff and volunteers to strengthen two-way communication and accountability during the recovery phase.
- Deploy CEA focal staff to priority townships and implement the minimum CEA package across sectors.
- Recruit additional MRCS CEA personnel to maintain quality and responsiveness.
- Expand outreach tools and QR-code systems to reach communities in Southern Shan, Sagaing and other remote areas.
- Strengthen the integration of CEA with PGI, CVA, livelihoods, health and shelter, ensuring inclusive, transparent and accessible communication channels.
- Capture and transform community feedback into human-interest stories for wider dissemination and learning.
- Finalization and dissemination of a reference document to support working with community committees.



MRCS set up a public display of vulnerability criteria for people affected by the earthquake to ensure transparency – a good example of CEA practice. (Photo: MRCS)



Objective: <i>People on the move, regardless of their background or status, have access to lifesaving assistance and protection they need.</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection</i>	50,000	N/A	N/A
	<i>Data collection, research, analysis, or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move.</i>	Yes/No	N/A	N/A

Progress Towards Objectives

Since the earthquake on 28 March, MRCS supported by the IFRC Network has prioritized humanitarian assistance for displaced populations across Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago. As of 5 September 2025, the SSPC's official news outlet reported that the death toll had risen to 3,815 with 5,104 injuries and five people still missing. More than 1.35 million people affected by the earthquake with 200,000 people internally displaced. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance and Myanmar Department of Disaster Management earthquake highlighted damages include 11,995 totally damaged houses and 40,019 partially damaged houses, 2,596 schools, 713 hospitals, 14,367 religious buildings and pagodas, as well as 9,970 offices and other buildings. The World Bank's Myanmar Economic Monitor (MEM) projects a 2.5 percent contraction in gross domestic product (GDP) in the Myanmar fiscal year 2025/26, mostly due to earthquake impacts. Direct damages to physical assets are estimated at USD 11 billion, equivalent to 14 per cent of Myanmar GDP.

Findings from the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) and Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) (to which the IFRC network contributed) confirm that housing destruction and safety concerns remain the primary drivers of displacement. Many households are still living in makeshift shelters, temporary encampments or damaged religious buildings, often without adequate privacy, sanitation, or protection. These conditions continue to expose women, girls, older people and persons with disabilities to heightened health and safety risks. The onset of the monsoon season has further exacerbated these vulnerabilities, increasing the likelihood of renewed displacement if more durable shelter solutions are not available.

MRCS continues to deliver multi-sectoral support to displaced populations and host communities through integrated services that include:

- Emergency shelter and essential household items to restore safety, dignity and privacy.
- Access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion, including communal latrines and hygiene sessions.
- Health services and referrals through mobile health clinics, along with health education and disease prevention activities.
- Psychosocial support and protection services, such as Child-Friendly Spaces, dignity kits, and protection messaging for vulnerable groups.

While MRCS has reached a large proportion of affected and displaced households with assistance, a clear breakdown of the total number of displaced people reached remains challenging to determine at this stage. Many earthquake-affected households were temporarily displaced or have since returned home, while others remain in protracted displacement. Internally displaced and temporarily displaced populations are often mixed within the same communities, making it difficult to distinguish between the two. In addition, due to the sensitive security

context, some affected people have been reluctant to share personal information or disclose their areas of origin, particularly those from conflict-affected zones.

In Sagaing, field teams report that many families continue to live in makeshift shelters for prolonged periods, requiring sustained WASH, protection and health assistance. In Mandalay, displaced people are sheltered in damaged monasteries and public buildings, with limited access to basic services. Across all affected regions, MRCS has mainstreamed Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) throughout its operations to ensure that assistance remains inclusive, safe and responsive to the specific needs of each community.

As part of the overall recovery strategy, MRCS will also consider integrated support to displaced communities living in religious centers or compounds, which often play a vital role in maintaining community cohesion. These centers have been central in providing shelter, support, protection and services to displaced people since the earthquake. Recognizing their importance, the operation will focus on upgrading facilities and strengthening the capacity of such community centers to continue supporting affected populations while enhancing their readiness to respond to future disasters.

A more in-depth assessment of these centers will take place in November, with pilot activities planned to begin early next year. Several National Societies, including the Japanese Red Cross, have expressed strong interest in supporting this critical component of the recovery strategy, reflecting a shared commitment to community resilience and locally driven recovery.

The MRCS Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) system continues to facilitate two-way communication between affected people and the operation. Feedback received from displaced communities, especially regarding inclusion in registration lists, living conditions and assistance timing has informed operational adjustments, strengthened transparency, and improved coordination with community committees at township level.

Challenges

Prolonged displacement continues to strain both MRCS response capacity and community coping mechanisms. The limited availability of safe, durable shelter increases risks of exposure and health complications, particularly as the monsoon intensifies. Some households temporarily residing in schools or religious compounds will need to relocate with the resumption of the academic year, creating additional pressure for alternative accommodation.



"In a monastery in Sagaing Township, 80-year-old Daw Htay Kyi and her daughter Daw Cho Tu from Tantse Township are trying to rebuild their lives after being displaced. With no income and the mother's health in decline, they struggled daily."

"Our savings were almost gone, and my mother's illness wasn't improving. Then we heard about the free Red Cross Mobile clinic. The medicine worked so well. She's feeling much better now. It's such a relief that everything is free," said Daw Cho Tu.

Communities in Sagaing are not only suffering from conflict displacement but have also been hit by the earthquake, creating a compound crisis.

Since May 2024, Daw Htay Kyi has received regular treatment from the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) mobile health clinic in Sagaing Region.

"We only go to the Red Cross clinic now. The doctors are kind, and the volunteers always follow up. They even gave us a number to call if anything happens," Cho Tu shared.

"If not for the Red Cross clinic, I might not be alive today," added Daw Htay Kyi. "I'm deeply grateful to the doctors, nurses, and volunteers — I send them blessings every time I pray."

- Daw Htay Kyi from Sagaing Township.

Health and WASH assessments indicate that several informal camps face gaps in sanitation coverage, poor drainage and high risks of acute watery diarrhea and vector-borne diseases. Ongoing aftershocks and psychosocial distress also continue to deter families from returning home.

The complexity of displacement dynamics including secondary or multiple movements, family separation and the presence of high-risk groups such as older people living alone, persons with disabilities and single-headed households underscores the importance of coordinated planning and data-driven response among humanitarian partners.

Next Steps

- Ensure all sectoral interventions in shelter, WASH, health, PGI and CEA remain responsive to the evolving needs of displaced people and host communities.
- Integrate CEA and PGI mechanisms within displacement sites to enable inclusive participation, accessible feedback channels and transparent information-sharing.
- Support the restoration and upgrading of community spaces within religious compounds and community buildings that serve as temporary shelters and social safety spaces, ensuring they are safe, inclusive and accessible for all.
- Support the transition from temporary shelters to early recovery and durable housing solutions, with an emphasis on protection, safety and dignity.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Objective:

The immediate needs of the people affected are met, their vulnerability to future disaster and Climate Change impacts are reduced, and the resilience and preparedness of affected communities are strengthened.

Key indicators:

Indicator

IFRC Fed-
Wide Target

IFRC
Secretariat
Actual

Fed-Wide
Actual

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction

75,000

N/A

N/a

Number of people reached by environmental awareness and education activities in schools.

75,000

N/A

N/a

No update during the reporting period, this is planned to occur at a later stage of the operation.



Environmental Sustainability

Objective: <i>The environmental sustainability of the operation is ensured, and no harm is caused to the local environment during the intervention.</i>				
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of households provided with a sustainable household energy solution.</i>	15,000		1,527

Progress Toward Objectives

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), supported by the IFRC Network, continues to integrate environmentally sustainable practices into the earthquake response. Efforts focus on renewable household energy, sustainable procurement, and digital solutions to reduce environmental footprint.

As of early May 2025, a total of 1,527 solar lamps has been distributed as part of core relief packages to households in Mandalay, Sagaing and Nay Pyi Taw. These solar units enhance safety and access to light, particularly in displacement sites where electricity supply remains limited, while reducing reliance on firewood and fossil fuels.

Through the IFRC, MRCS has finalized the contribution of 20,000 solar lamps and 2,000 household solar systems from the Government of the Republic of Korea through KOICA. These items are expected to arrive in Myanmar by late 2025 or 2026.

The IFRC continues to engage with donors and partners to ensure that all procured relief and shelter items adhere to the IFRC Environmental Sustainability Policy and are fully aligned with Green Response principles. This includes the selection of sustainable suppliers, review of packaging standards and optimization of transport logistics to minimize emissions and waste.

Across sectors, MRCS is integrating environmental considerations into programme design and implementation:

- QR code systems are now used in the multipurpose assistance and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, significantly reducing the use of paper forms and printed materials.
- Environmental sustainability has been embedded in operational planning, with attention to waste management and energy-efficient practices during distributions and field operations.

Challenges

Environmental sustainability measures remain at an early stage of implementation. Household awareness activities on waste management and energy use, as well as systematic green procurement practices, still require further development. Limited local access to certified eco-friendly materials and high transport costs continue to pose challenges for scaling up environmentally responsible solutions across the operation.

Next Steps

- Continue to scale up sustainable procurement practices.
- Integrate environmental monitoring indicators into post-distribution tools and upcoming shelter and WASH field reviews.
- Conduct community awareness sessions on sustainable energy, responsible waste disposal and resource conservation as part of early recovery activities.
- Continue the use of digital tools such as QR systems in data collection, feedback mechanisms and multipurpose assistance to reduce paper use and enhance efficiency.



Education

Objective:

To be completed

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Fed-Wide Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual	Fed-Wide Actual
	<i>Number of people with access to (temporary) safe spaces established or operated by the National Society/IFRC network for the purpose of learning, psychosocial support, or recreation.</i>	TBC	-	1,083
	<i>Number of schools or other educational spaces constructed or established, rehabilitated or improved that comply with safe site selection, design, and construction regulations (when in place) or international standards.</i>	TBC	-	-
	<i>Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes and/or the number of people whose access to education is facilitated through the National Society's programming</i>	30,000	-	-

Progress Toward Objectives

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), supported by the IFRC and Movement partners, continues to contribute to restoring safe and supportive environments for children affected by the earthquake. While MRCS does not directly implement education programmes, its protection, health, psychosocial, shelter and WASH interventions have indirectly supported the well-being and recovery of school-aged children in affected communities.

Across Sagaing, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw, MRCS volunteers have engaged with children in Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) and community centers, providing psychosocial activities, recreational games, and hygiene promotion sessions that reinforce positive coping, personal hygiene and preparedness for school re-entry. As of 30 September, MRCS has conducted 46 CFS sessions in these locations reaching 1,083 children.

The Danish Red Cross is supporting the further expansion of MRCS's CFS and recreational outreach, providing both technical assistance and essential materials. This support is enabling more communities to access inclusive, child-friendly environments as part of their emotional recovery.

Through its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, MRCS continues to share information with families and communities, including updates on child safety, psychosocial support and hygiene promotion, using posters, community meetings and QR-code-based feedback tools.

Challenges

Although many schools have reopened, a significant number of facilities remain partially damaged or in need of repair, while some continue to host displaced families awaiting relocation. The lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities, coupled with ongoing stress and trauma among children and teachers, continues to affect the

quality of the learning environment. In certain areas, movement restrictions and limited resources have slowed the rehabilitation of public and communal spaces, underscoring the need for sustained recovery support.

Next Steps

- Continue to integrate MHPSS, PGI and WASH activities that promote the well-being of children and contribute to safe community environments.
- Support cleaning and rehabilitation of community spaces such as religious compounds that previously served as temporary shelters.
- Maintain and expand CFS to provide safe, inclusive areas for children's recovery and play.
- Disseminate child safety, hygiene and psychosocial messages through MRCS's CEA channels.
- Explore opportunities to collaborate with partners on community-based initiatives that indirectly support children's return to normal routines.



Children in the Child-Friendly Spaces in Sagaing are engaged with interactive activities on various topics to promote mental health and psychosocial well-being. (Photo: IFRC)

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognized.

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual
	<i>The National Society adopted a child safeguarding policy to enforce prevention and support survivors.</i>	Yes/No	In progress
	<i>National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers.</i>	Yes/No	In progress
	<i>The National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision-making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions.</i>	Yes/No	Yes
	<i>The National Society is engaged in structured preparedness and capacity building processes.</i>	Yes/No	Yes
	<i>The National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism.</i>	Yes/No	Yes
	<i>The National Society reports that it has a system that applies to the entire organization, either its own or shared, for managing the data of volunteers through a digital platform.</i>	Yes/No	Yes

Progress Towards Objectives

MRCS has taken a key step in integrating National Society Preparedness and Development as a core pillar of its earthquake response, dedicating 10 per cent of implementation efforts to strengthen MRCS organizationally, including the affected branches. A major focus of the pillar is preparedness for future shocks and hazards, so that the earthquake response equips branches to respond swiftly and effectively to future emergencies through improved skills and infrastructure, essential equipment, and enhanced technological readiness. The pillar also supports resource mobilization in emergencies, volunteer management and development, staff and volunteer safety, and stronger accountability and internal control mechanisms.

Coordinated planning across MRCS units, departments, and States and Regions is taking place with the support of IFRC to make sure the response contributes directly to long-term organizational resilience and readiness. The foundations of the NSPD pillar are and will remain closely connected to MRCS's overall National Society Development processes, including the MRCS NSD Framework and the forthcoming MRCS Strategic Plan 2026–2030, currently under development.

Having established NSD as a core cross-cutting pillar of its response, MRCS has taken clear steps to strengthen institutional systems and operational readiness in the aftermath of the earthquake. Working with the IFRC Network, MRCS has initiated improvements in data management, risk and integrity systems, and volunteer management.



Mandalay Regional Red Cross leadership briefing volunteers before they depart for distribution activities in response to the earthquake. April 2025. (Photo: IFRC)

- MRCS, supported by IFRC PMER and IM teams, conducted a multi-stakeholder planning workshop with the IFRC network and ICRC. This led to the development of the MRCS 4-month operational plan, which provided a structured foundation for scaling up capacity across all operational functions. PMER and IM collaboration is ongoing to improve data and reporting quality at the field level and ensure timely, evidence-based reporting.
- MRCS has taken steps to strengthen its integrity and risk management by reinforcing its Code of Conduct, and risk management practices across its operations. These include integrating risk management practices into ongoing activities such as discussing risks and developing a risk register for the operation. While these systems continue to evolve, MRCS is working with the IFRC network to align with wider standards and improve accountability and transparency. While these systems continue to evolve, MRCS is working with IFRC network and ICRC to align with wider standards and improve accountability and transparency. IFRC will continue to coordinate NSD efforts within the Movement and to provide technical support to help MRCS further strengthen these systems as the operation progresses and longer-term institutional development needs are identified.
- MRCS volunteers are covered by IFRC supplementary accident insurance.
- MRCS has been using its existing digital platforms for volunteer engagement, while IFRC is supporting improvements to the volunteer insurance system.
- MRCS is implementing safeguarding measures, including volunteer briefings, incident reporting protocols and revision of mechanisms. These include active deployment of volunteer insurance and access to psychosocial support (MHPSS) services for frontline staff and volunteers.
- Recognizing volunteer exhaustion as a key operational risk, MRCS has introduced structured volunteer rotation systems to ensure that Red Cross Volunteers are regularly rotated between field activities. This helps manage fatigue, maintain service quality, and sustain volunteer motivation.
- To meet growing operational demands, MRCS and IFRC have rapidly scaled up their human resources, as outlined elsewhere in this report.

- In preparation for longer-term sustainability, MRCS, supported by IFRC and partners, conducted State and Region-level stakeholder consultations to review needs and refine plans, particularly for the National Society Development (NSD) and National Society Preparedness (NSP) components. These consultations are helping align branch-level priorities with national recovery planning and ensure that MRCS structures at all levels are adequately equipped to manage the ongoing and future phases of the operation.
- MRCS is also working with its partners on the rehabilitation of earthquake affected MRCS local branches, such as in Patheingyi, Sagaing and Madaya; and planning for strengthened branch infrastructure based on accessed needs.

Next Steps

- Strengthen data management and reporting systems at township and regional branch levels through additional IM-PMER training, field coaching, and introduction of simple digital tools. This includes aligning earthquake response reporting with the broader MRCS Unified Planning framework to ensure consistency, and institutional learning.
- Conduct volunteer safety and well-being assessments, including reviews of insurance coverage, access to psychosocial support, and implementation of safeguarding protocols.
- Expand MRCS volunteer digital registration and management systems, including the use of dashboards to improve real-time tracking, deployment, and performance monitoring.
- Align safeguarding mechanisms with IFRC and Movement-wide policies, including the adoption of a formal Safeguarding Policy, supported by tailored training modules.
- Support ongoing State and Region-level stakeholder consultations to align branch development priorities with MRCS's national recovery strategy. Align the earthquake response and learnings with MRCS long term NSD processes including MRCS Strategy 2026-2030, MRCS One Plan and Unified Plan 2026-2027.



"After the powerful Mandalay earthquake, Myanmar Red Cross Society volunteers worked tirelessly, rescuing the injured and providing first aid."

A 22-year-old volunteer from Tada-U Township, Mandalay Region shared, "I joined the Red Cross at age of 11 because I admired the uniform but over time, I came to understand its values and principles. When the earthquake struck, I helped transport the injured, supported mobile clinics, and joined search and rescue operations."

Through Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) training, I learned how to help people manage stress, fear, and sleeplessness—not just listen but guide them toward healing. These trainings empower volunteers like me to strengthen community resilience. Mental well-being is as important as physical health, and such awareness should continue not only after disasters, but before."

- 22-year-old volunteer from Tada-U Township, Mandalay Region.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual
	<i>The National Society uses a Federation-wide approach for planning, monitoring, and reporting the impact of the IFRC network.</i>	Yes/No	Yes
	<i>The National Society has a membership coordination mechanism in place.</i>	Yes/No	Yes

Progress Toward Objectives

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) continues to lead the national earthquake response, supported by the IFRC, ICRC, and more than **33 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies** from the Asia-Pacific, Europe and the Americas alongside contributions from 18 governments and several private or corporate organizations to the overall response.

To strengthen cohesion and information flow across the Movement, several Tripartite Strategic meetings have been held, and MRCS established a formal Movement Operational Coordination Platform on 28 April 2025. This platform facilitates joint planning, collective decision-making and harmonized support to MRCS priorities, ensuring coherence between field operations, partner contributions and operational direction. The consolidation of Technical Working Groups is currently under way to further enhance coordination and technical alignment across sectors. Since its establishment, three Tripartite Strategic Meetings have been held, and the consolidation of Technical Working Groups is currently under way to further enhance coordination and technical alignment across sectors.

Three Movement Partners' Calls have been held to date, facilitated alternatively by IFRC and ICRC. The third call, held on 2 May 2025 and chaired by the IFRC, provided the wider membership with updates on MRCS's earthquake response, achievements and challenges, as well as highlights from the Emergency Appeal Operational Strategy and risk management measures. The next Movement Partners' Call is scheduled for 17 October 2025, after the timeframe of this report, to review progress and agree on collective priorities for the next phase of the response.

As part of the early transition toward recovery, MRCS, with the support from IFRC Network, organized a Recovery Conference on 5 June 2025. The event brought together the Movement, to reflect on progress, share challenges, and discuss the next phase of the operation focusing on recovery. MRCS provided a comprehensive operational update with support from its partners, while the IFRC presented a shared and collectively developed vision for recovery and resilience-building. Partners also discussed funding allocations, identified remaining gaps and explored opportunities for continued joint support to MRCS in advancing a locally lead and inclusive recovery.

A shared leadership membership architecture is being finalized, based on existing shared leadership practices within the IFRC Network in Myanmar. This approach promotes mutual trust, transparency and inclusive decision-making, ensuring that IFRC network partners can contribute their technical expertise and resources toward shared outcomes.

At the technical and inter-agency level, MRCS and IFRC field teams remain active in national and sub-national coordination mechanisms, including the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster (co-led by IFRC in the Northwest and Southeast sub-national levels), WASH Cluster (UNICEF), Health Cluster (WHO) and Early Recovery Cluster (UNDP). IFRC also participates in the logistics coordination forum, ensuring alignment in transport and warehousing strategies, especially ahead of the rainy season.

Grant management and resource mobilization remain a priority. The IFRC Secretariat supports MRCS in tracking bilateral and multilateral contributions under the Federation-wide appeal, coordinating donor engagement and aligning funding allocations with operational plans and budgets. Continuous engagement with key donors and partners ensures that funding flows remain synchronized with procurement and implementation timelines.

The Federation-Wide approach remains central to the operation. MRCS and IFRC PMER and Information Management (IM) teams continue to align data collection, analysis and reporting systems to ensure consistency and transparency across the Network.

The Secretariat also facilitates regular inter-departmental briefings and partner coordination meetings to ensure operational alignment. In-country membership coordination for the earthquake response has been integrated with the IFRC Country Delegation and Partner Coordination Mechanism, with weekly meetings held throughout May and biweekly coordination continuing thereafter.

Next Steps

- Continue active engagement in sectoral and inter-sectoral clusters at both regional and national levels to reinforce coordination with external actors.
- Advance implementation of the shared membership leadership model to foster joint accountability and collective impact across the IFRC Network.
- MRCS, IFRC and ICRC will jointly develop a Movement Picture to highlight collective Movement achievements under the Myanmar Earthquake Response, demonstrating complementarity and collective impact.



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.

Progress Toward Objectives

The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster is led nationally by UNHCR and co-coordinated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), with four active sub-national coordination hubs. In line with its global co-convenor role in disasters caused by natural hazards, IFRC has deployed two Rapid Response personnel to support sub-national Shelter/NFI Cluster coordination, divided into two coverage areas: Northwest (Mandalay and Sagaing) and Southeast (Southern Shan and Bago) Myanmar.

In both the Northwest (NW) and Southeast (SE), the IFRC Shelter Cluster Coordinator has focused on supporting and facilitating the Shelter/NFI/CCCM regular cluster coordination meetings and convening the NW Technical Working Group. In June 2025, the cluster decided to merge the Technical Working Groups of the NW and SE regions. As co-coordinator in both sub-national fora, IFRC is also supporting 5W reporting and mapping, contributing to MIRA, and working towards harmonization of tools and processes within the sector.

Since July 2025, one dedicated personnel has been supporting both sub-national clusters through to the end of 2025, covering both regions.

Regular Meeting and Information Management

The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster previously conducted coordination meetings on a bi-weekly basis. However, as the situation evolved, the schedule was adjusted in May to monthly meetings in both the Northwest and Southeast. In addition, IFRC remains actively engaged in supporting the coordination teams at the national level, contributing to meeting facilitation and providing technical insights.

All regular meetings are held online via Teams or Zoom, with live interpretation provided through the support of an international partner agency to ensure inclusiveness and meaningful participation. The team remains committed to fostering a safe and accessible space for all participants to share their perspectives. Meeting minutes are documented and shared with all Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster members and partners following each session.

Through its role in co-leading the sub-national Shelter/NFI/CCCM clusters, IFRC remains actively engaged in the Area Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (AICCG), contributing to strengthened coordination across sectors. Regular bilateral coordination meetings with WASH, Protection, Early Recovery, and the Cash Working Group continue to support integrated responses and the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues.

The NW, SE, and national-level 2025 Earthquake Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Dashboards (derived from 5W reporting) are available through the external Power BI platform and are updated monthly. IFRC continues to actively engage partners to ensure timely submission of their 5W reporting.

Technical Working Group

As a result of the TWG's work, a Guidance on Emergency Shelter and Household Items Assistance has been developed, including recommended assistance modalities, technical specifications, and selection and prioritization criteria for the most at-risk populations.

This guidance currently provides recommendations on contextualized emergency shelter (emergency shelter kits, tents), household items assistance, transitional shelter assistance (inclusive, climate-smart and structurally sound shelter designs), environmental guidance, and IEC materials. It is a work-in-progress document that is being updated and revised alongside the response, with a strong focus on recovery and preparedness for the upcoming monsoon season.

[Myanmar Annex EQ CBI for Shelter and NFI Guidance 250616 | Shelter Cluster](#)

The IFRC Shelter Cluster Coordinator has been working closely with the national-level Shelter Cluster technical focal points to lead the development of:

- Shelter IEC materials in collaboration with the Technical Working Group. These materials are now finalized and available for dissemination to all Shelter Cluster members.
- A recommended shelter design and BoQ for the Inle Lake area, developed in accordance with agreed shelter standards. This design is now available to support partners, particularly those assisting affected communities in and around Inle Lake.

Shelter Need Assessment and bilateral discussion.

A Shelter Needs and Gap Assessment was conducted in collaboration with partners and led by the hub coordination team, completed in June 2025. Different sets of assessment questions were developed for each area (NW and SE) to reflect the evolving context and ensure feasibility of implementation. The resulting gap analysis has been made available and shared with partners during coordination meetings.

In the Northwest region, capacity mapping of agencies involved in Shelter/NFI/CCCM programming is currently ongoing. This process is being carried out through bilateral discussions led by the hub coordination teams. The

findings will be used to complement the Shelter Needs Assessment results, strengthen the overall gap analysis, and help prevent duplication of efforts across partner interventions.

After Action Review Workshop

The Earthquake Response After Action Review (AAR) Workshop was held in Mandalay, Myanmar, on 23–24 October 2025. Convened by the Myanmar Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster team, the workshop brought together partners to review and reflect on the response to the 28 March 2025 earthquake, which impacted multiple states and regions.

The workshop aimed to strengthen emergency response capacities, promote peer-to-peer learning, and enhance coordination among partners. Through presentations, group discussions, and strategic planning exercises, participants shared experiences, identified challenges, and developed actionable recommendations.

Key insights reinforced the importance of strong coordination, transparent beneficiary targeting, and meaningful community engagement in achieving effective emergency response outcomes. The IFRC Myanmar team contributed funding to support the workshop, including securing a safe and accessible venue and providing live interpretation services to ensure full accessibility and meaningful participation for all attendees.

A total of 40 participants, including facilitators from the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster coordination team, attended the in-person workshop. A draft report has been developed and is currently under review before finalization.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>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.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Secretariat Target	IFRC Secretariat Actual
	<i>Number of review/evaluation commence for the operation</i>	3	1

Progress Towards Objectives

From 28 March to 30 June, the IFRC Secretariat through the IFRC Country Delegation in Myanmar has provided strategic, operational and technical support across core service functions to the MRCS since the start of the emergency, as had been the case for previous years and scaled up to the magnitude of the earthquake emergency response.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The IFRC launched a Mobilization Table on 2 April 2025 to support the Myanmar Earthquake Operation, focusing on the mobilization of household items and WASH supplies from the partners.

To date, 13 cargo flights carrying household items have arrived in Myanmar, with transport costs supported by ECHO, Airlink, and KOICA and as well as the in-kind contributions from IFRC Network namely **British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross (bilateral), Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross (bilateral), Japanese Red Cross Society, Hong Kong Branch of Red Society of China, Malaysian Red Crescent (bilateral), Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Thai Red Cross**. These flights delivered over 300 metric tonnes of relief items,

including tents, hygiene kits, solar lights, tarpaulins, MHPSS kits, and shelter toolkits. Relief items continue to be dispatched to Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan, and Bago. A Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) was delivered to Mandalay, and the set-up was completed at the end of May with support from trained MRCS volunteers.

Human Resources

Human resources support has included the deployment of 43 Rapid Response and Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel. These deployments cover Situation Analyst, CEA, Clinical Unit/Health, Communications, CVA, Information Management/SIMS, Logistics and Supply Chain, Membership 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. All surge deployments have now been completed, with several key functions transitioned to short-term assignments to ensure operational continuity and sustained technical support.

IFRC has almost completed its international and local recruitments through the Country Delegation to increase operational continuity and reduce surge dependence; where possible, IFRC is obtaining technical experts through its members.

The IFRC is grateful to its members for the Rapid Response and ERU deployments and contribution of expert personnel, including **Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross**, as well as to the members making available staff on short and long-term assignments.

Information, Communication Technology

In ICT, the IFRC APRO IT Service Desk Officer continues providing support to the Myanmar operation. Mobile and internet connectivity have largely stabilized, though monitoring continues in areas with intermittent coverage.

Information Management

Information Management has been reinforced by SIMS (Surge Information Management Support), with ongoing collaboration between IFRC and MRCS to enhance dashboard visibility and sectoral reporting. [IFRC's GO emergency page](#) is live, providing situational updates and key reports.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

The IFRC PMER-IM team continues to work closely with MRCS PMER-IM team, to support joint planning, indicator tracking and performance monitoring, ensuring data integrity and consistency across all sectors. The PMER teams are frequently mobile, integrated within the operational teams to ensure field monitoring, quality and reporting.

A Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) has been initiated in August 2025, jointly supported by IFRC Asia Pacific and IFRC Geneva, to assess whether actions taken during the first three months of the response were appropriate, contextually feasible and aligned with MRCS priorities. The evaluation will also review the IFRC's internal readiness and operational systems during the emergency phase.

Security coordination

Security coordination remains active, with frequent joint MRCS-IFRC safety and security assessments. No major incidents have been reported in operational areas. Two Senior Security Officers were recruited to provide additional safety analysis and field movement monitoring. Operational risks monitoring is being conducted in Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago.

Communications and public engagement

To mark the six-month milestone of the earthquake response, the IFRC and MRCS produced a suite of communication materials highlighting community resilience and volunteer dedication. In August 2025, joint field missions were conducted in Mandalay, Sagaing and Nay Pyi Taw, where teams interviewed families who received assistance and documented their recovery stories.

Key communication outputs include:

1. [Key messages](#) and a six-month impact article ("[Courage in crisis: How one volunteer saved dozens of lives after Myanmar's March 2025 earthquake](#)") published on the IFRC website.
2. Six-month Earthquake Response Video (available on [ShaRED](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#), [X](#))
3. Social Media Carousel posts: ([Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [LinkedIn](#), [X](#))
4. X Spaces Segment: ([Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [LinkedIn](#), [X](#))
5. Joint social media message on our respective Facebook pages of [IFRC](#), [ICRC Myanmar](#) and [MRCS](#).
6. Curated [\(A-roll and B-roll\)](#) video materials.

Additionally, IFRC's communications team provided technical support to the German Red Cross in developing a [coloring booklet](#) for children on natural hazards. The booklet helps children understand different disasters, manage fear and anxiety, and learn simple actions for staying safe.

D. FUNDING

As of 30 September 2025, the funding coverage of the Federation-Wide contribution to support the operation is CHF 28,112,147 (28% 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 totaled CHF 21,180,200 (26 per cent coverage of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement). This percentage excludes the bilateral funding of around CHF 6,931,947 (35 per cent of the bilateral funding requirement).

Funding Coverage	Funding Requirement (CHF)	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage (%)
IFRC Secretariat	80,000,000	21,180,200	58,819,800	26%
Bilateral (PNS)	20,000,000	6,931,947	13,068,053	35%
Total Federation-wide contribution (Secretariat + bilateral) + in kind	100,000,000	28,112,147	71,887,853	28%

Financial Expenditure Analysis

Expenditure

Total Expenditure

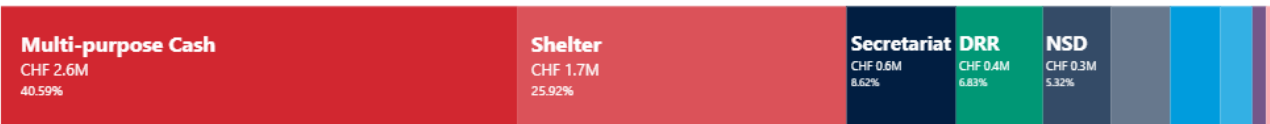
CHF 6.4M

This represents the total expenditure across all program areas for the Myanmar operation since March 2025, including planned operations and enabling approaches.

Total Expenditure	CHF 6.4M
Planned Operations	CHF 5.2M
Enabling Approaches	CHF 1.2M
Shelter and Basic Household Items	CHF 1.7M
Multi-purpose Cash	CHF 2.6M
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	CHF 0.3M
Risk Reduction & Recovery	CHF 0.4M
Coordination and Partnerships	CHF 0.3M
Secretariat Services	CHF 0.6M
National Society Strengthening	CHF 0.3M

*Expenditure includes all program activities and support functions. Planned Operations cover direct humanitarian assistance, while Enabling Approaches include coordination, secretariat services, and capacity strengthening.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BY PROGRAM AREA



Overall expenditure under the Earthquake Emergency Appeal has progressed in line with expectations and remains consistent with the pace of implementation outlined in the operational plan. Spending has reflected the transition from immediate relief to the establishment of early recovery systems, with proportional investments across both field implementation and institutional support.

While the MRCS has experienced some constraints due to the phased recruitment of additional staff to support the earthquake response and the timely delivery of multipurpose assistance, overall delivery and absorption rates remain on track.

The largest single cost driver has been the implementation of multipurpose Assistance. Coordination with local banks was crucial to ensure smooth withdrawals and timely cash delivery. Expenditure in this area covers not only the transfers themselves but also the logistics and systems required for safe delivery such as the procurement and distribution of envelopes, the design and roll-out of the QR-coded tracking and verification system, transport and security arrangements, and dedicated human resources for financial management and community feedback.

The multipurpose assistance component represents both the largest budget line and one of the most visible achievements of the response, having reached thousands of households with direct financial support to meet their immediate needs.

Parallel to this, expenditure on household items / non-food items (NFIs) and associated logistics has remained substantial. This includes the purchase, storage, and transport of core household items such as tarpaulins, blankets, and kitchen sets. Costs were also incurred for vehicle hire, warehouse rentals, and the deployment of staff and volunteers for distribution activities. These efforts have ensured the timely delivery of relief to communities during the initial phase, bridging the gap before more durable shelter and recovery interventions take effect. During the reporting period, expenditure of approximately CHF 775,000 reflects the value of In-Kind Donations (household items / NFIs) and actual related logistics costs, including the handling of in-kind donations.

Investments in WASH and health have also contributed to total expenditure. These include the procurement and distribution of jerry cans, and the delivery and trucking of safe water to affected areas. Additional spending has supported the procurement and installation of water filtration units and the construction of emergency and household latrines. These interventions not only addressed immediate humanitarian needs but also reduced risks of waterborne disease in displacement and host communities.

Complementary costs have been incurred in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, including the setup of feedback systems that allow affected populations to express concerns, provide input into programme priorities, and receive regular updates of assistance. Freight and international transport costs related to the import and distribution of non-food items and equipment have also been absorbed during this reporting period.

A significant share of expenditure has gone toward strengthening MRCS's operational capacity. This includes the establishment and equipping of three headquarters-led regional support hubs that provide decentralized coordination, logistics, and technical assistance to affected branches. These hubs have become essential for ensuring the timely delivery of assistance, improved supervision, and enhanced accountability to communities. Related costs include the recruitment and deployment of surge personnel, training of staff and volunteers, as well as operational support costs such as office setup, communications, and transport.

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.

In summary, financial expenditure reflects a balanced and strategic allocation of resources across operational delivery, institutional support, and preparations for recovery. Early investments in surge capacity, logistics systems, and community mechanisms have laid the groundwork for a response that aligns with the achievements detailed in the narrative section of this report. A detailed interim financial report is provided at the end of this document for reference and transparency.

Acknowledgement of Partners

The IFRC and MRCS extend their sincere appreciation to all partners who have contributed to the Myanmar Earthquake Emergency Appeal (MDRMM023). As of September 2025, the response has received support from 33 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, 18 governments, and three private and corporate organizations.

Their solidarity and generosity have enabled the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected communities across Sagaing, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan and Bago Regions. The combined support from in-kind relief items to financial contributions and technical expertise continues to strengthen the collective Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's capacity to respond effectively and uphold the dignity, safety and resilience of those most in need.

Contact information

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

In the Myanmar Red Cross Society

- **Deputy Secretary General – Support Services:** Thin Thin Aung; email: thinthinaung@redcross.org.mm
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- **Director of Disaster Management department:** Moe Thida Win; email: moethidawin@redcross.org.mm

In the IFRC Myanmar Country Delegation

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In the IFRC Geneva

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Partnerships in Emergencies:** Mohd Hisham Ahmad Nazri; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to 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	2025/3-2025/9	Operation	MDRMM023
Budget Timeframe	2025/3-2027/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM023 - Myanmar - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 29 Mar 2025 to 31 Mar 2027; appeal launch date: 29 Mar 2025

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	80,000,000
Donor Response* as per 28 Oct 2025	20,431,959
Appeal Coverage	25.54%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	12,154,000	1,670,219	10,483,781
PO02 - Livelihoods	1,369	29,315	-27,946
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	2,615,329	-2,615,329
PO04 - Health	456	162,506	-162,050
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	866,473	253,327	613,146
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	240,456	2,348	238,108
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	1,226,320	440,252	786,068
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	456	69,718	-69,262
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	14,489,531	5,243,015	9,246,517
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	159,829	302,173	-142,345
EA02 - Secretariat Services	72,286	555,765	-483,480
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	0	343,065	-343,065
Enabling Approaches Total	232,115	1,201,004	-968,889
Grand Total	14,721,646	6,444,018	8,277,627

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	18,781,159
Expenditure	-6,444,018
Closing Balance	12,337,141
Deferred Income	391,202
Funds Available	12,728,342

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	2,000,000	Reimbursed :	2,000,000	Outstanding :	0
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/3-2025/9	Operation	MDRMM023
Budget Timeframe	2025/3-2027/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM023 - Myanmar - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 29 Mar 2025 to 31 Mar 2027; appeal launch date: 29 Mar 2025

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Activision Blizzard Inc	428				428	
Adidas	233				233	
AEW Capital Management LP	162				162	
American Red Cross	707,080				707,080	
Australian Red Cross	184,203				184,203	
Bloomberg	7,796				7,796	
British Red Cross	530,780	9,549			540,330	
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,140,195				2,140,195	
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	1,398,083				1,398,083	
Bulgarian Red Cross	4,686				4,686	
ByteDance Ltd	20				20	
COFRA Foundation	1,637				1,637	
Crouzet	512				512	
Czech Government	114,121				114,121	
DELL Technologies	67				67	
Electrolux Food Foundation	300				300	
European Commission - DG ECHO	471,421				471,421	
Finnish Red Cross	463,253	78,182			541,435	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	682,582				682,582	
GitHub Inc	728				728	
Global Atlantic	354				354	
GlobalFoundries (GF)	629				629	
Government of Malta	46,815				46,815	
Hewlett Packard	63				63	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	120,555				120,555	
Irish Government	2,815,364				2,815,364	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	1,887,560				1,887,560	
Japanese Red Cross Society	162,006	371,483			533,489	
KDDI Corporation	8,492				8,492	
Liechtenstein Government	100,000				100,000	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	159,043				159,043	
Lithuania Government	46,861				46,861	
Luxembourg Government	185,308				185,308	
Macau Red Cross, Branch of Red Cross Society of Chi	4,221				4,221	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society		2,400			2,400	
Manulife	31,877				31,877	
McKinsey & Co	202				202	
Microsoft	20,068				20,068	
Miro	138				138	
Monaco Government	46,774				46,774	
New Zealand Red Cross	45,471				45,471	
Norwegian Red Cross	794,817				794,817	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	794,817				794,817	
On Line donations	24,048				24,048	
PAYPAL	18				18	
Poland Government	430,645				430,645	
Red Cross of Monaco	46,719				46,719	
Republic of Korea Government	14,910	270,133			285,043	
Royal Bank of Canada	55				55	
Salesforce	99				99	

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2025/3-2025/9	Operation	MDRMM023
Budget Timeframe	2025/3-2027/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMM023 - Myanmar - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 29 Mar 2025 to 31 Mar 2027; appeal launch date: 29 Mar 2025

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	157,745				157,745	
Singapore Red Cross Society	249,737				249,737	
Slovenian Red Cross	9,283				9,283	
Spanish Government	86,000				86,000	391,202
Spanish Red Cross		156,321			156,321	
STMicroelectronics	20,565				20,565	
Swedish Red Cross	227,616				227,616	
Swiss Red Cross	50,000				50,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	40,931				40,931	
Team Wang	81,591				81,591	
Thai Red Cross Society	161,016				161,016	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	100,000				100,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	2,383,328				2,383,328	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	500,492				500,492	
The Philippine National Red Cross	79,497				79,497	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	40,000				40,000	
Twilio	2,403				2,403	
VISA	12				12	
Wesco International	1,201				1,201	
Workday	274				274	
Total Contributions and Other Income	18,687,906	888,069	0	0	19,575,976	391,202
Total Income and Deferred Income					19,575,976	391,202