



Nine-year-old Mg Zaw, a Grade 3 student, holds the Essential Learning Package he received from UNICEF. ©UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Minzayar Oo.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

More than two months after the devastating M7.7 earthquake struck Myanmar on 28 March 2025, humanitarian conditions remain dire. As of 13 June, official figures indicate at least 3,745 fatalities, 61 missing persons, and 5,104 injuries. More than 506,000 people have been affected, including 18,200 displaced persons in 103 evacuation centres and over 265,000 sheltering with relatives. The earthquake damaged or destroyed nearly 52,000 homes, 2,604 schools, 789 hospitals, and thousands of religious and public buildings. Economic losses are estimated at US\$1.7 billion, with further assessments ongoing¹.

In Mandalay and Sagaing, the epicenters of the disaster, thousands of families remain in overcrowded and unsafe shelters with limited protection from extreme heat, heavy rains, and strong winds. Inadequate drainage and sanitation have already resulted in outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and skin infections, increasing concerns of cholera, malaria, and dengue, particularly with the early onset of the monsoon season. Returnee communities continue to rely on damaged or non-functional infrastructure.

Despite ongoing humanitarian efforts, approximately 74 per cent of the most severely affected townships have yet to receive adequate shelter assistance, hindered by access challenges, funding shortfalls, and constrained operational capacity². Gaps persist across key sectors—WASH, health, child protection, nutrition, and education—underscoring the need for urgent, sustained, and flexible funding to restore basic services and protect the dignity and well-being of earthquake-affected communities.

Funding Overview

UNICEF estimated funding requirements to address the additional earthquake related immediate and early recovery needs stands at over US\$ 60 million. UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal for 2025 is in the process of being updated.

UNICEF has received loans from its internal Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) mechanism as well as flexible global humanitarian thematic funds to kickstart the response but urgently requires additional contributions to sustain the initial response. UNICEF Myanmar expresses its appreciation for the generous contributions received from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Government of Japan, the Royal Thai Government, as well as the in-kind contributions from the European Union. UNICEF Myanmar also gratefully acknowledges private sector contributions received with support from the UNICEF National Committees of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, and the United States, as well as from UNICEF offices in Bangladesh, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, and Thailand.

¹ [ASEAN Weekly Disaster Update, Week 23, 2-8 June 2025](#)

² OCHA: Myanmar Earthquake response – Situation report No.7 – 31 May 2025

UNICEF Response

WASH



UNICEF and a local humanitarian aid organisation work together to deliver domestic water to families living in a makeshift camp in Mandalay, Myanmar. © UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Nyan Zay Htet

As of end of May, UNICEF and partners have continued providing temporary access to safe water through the distribution of water purification chemicals and the installation of temporary water distribution points in the Northwest and Shan, reaching 617,157 people. Emergency water distribution remains ongoing in parts of Sagaing, where water trucking and the distribution of hygiene supplies are continuing, particularly for families living in displacement sites.

A localized, community-centred approach to WASH recovery and reconstruction has been adopted to strengthen resilience and build community capacity. This approach has already been integrated into WASH recovery efforts in Nay Pyi Taw, and parts of Mandalay and Bago, with plans nearing completion to expand implementation in Shan and the Southeast.

Health and Nutrition

As of 10 June, over 110 metric tonnes of essential health and nutrition supplies have been delivered to the earthquake-affected communities. This critical support is expected to benefit more than 230,000 people across at least 31 townships.

UNICEF continues to coordinate with the public health system and local organisations to strengthen and sustain provision of mobile outreach services, deliver health education activities, and conduct targeted mini campaigns focused on micronutrient supplementation and vaccinations.

UNICEF and its partners have delivered healthcare services to 122,993 people, including 28,198 children (15,028 girls and 13,170 boys) and 60,927 women, despite reporting challenge. In an ongoing effort to improve child nutrition and support families, UNICEF and its partners are achieving significant progress on the ground. Over 6,100 caregivers have received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling, helping them with knowledge for healthier feeding practices. Additionally, 7,792 children have received essential Micronutrient Powders (MNP) to prevent nutritional deficiencies. To ensure early detection of malnutrition, 7,466 children have also been screened using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements — a critical step in identifying and addressing acute malnutrition promptly.



A UNICEF officer measures a child's arm with the MUAC tape to screen for malnutrition during a humanitarian aid distribution in Mandalay. © UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Nyan Zay Htet

Child Protection

As of 10 June, a total of 73,162 people, including 50,974 children (28,729 girls and 22,245 boys) were reached with multiple child protection interventions provided by UNICEF and its implementing partners. Mental health and

psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities were delivered through child- and women-friendly spaces in earthquake affected areas, benefiting 23,870 people (11,289 girls, 9,432 boys, 2,322 women and 827 men).

A total of 5,808 age- and gender-appropriate child protection kits were distributed, benefitting 13,990 children (8,293 girls and 5,697 boys). Alongside the distribution, key messages on violence against children, gender-based violence (GBV), prevention and risk mitigation, and explosive ordinance risk (EOR) awareness were shared with children, parents and community members. Individual case management services were provided to 249 children (135 girls and 114 boys), with referrals made to other services as needed.

In total, 20,536 people (4,733 girls, 3,742 boys, 8,274 women and 3,787 men) participated in community-level awareness sessions, providing information on child protection in emergencies, GBV prevention and mitigation, EOR information, positive parenting, self-care, and preventing family separation. In relation to the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), 13,590 people received information on how to access the safe reporting channel. Across all interventions, 633 children with disabilities benefited from tailored child protection support.



A family with three children leaves a monastic learning facility in Sagaing after receiving Essential Learning Packages from UNICEF, which includes school bags, notebooks, and writing materials. © UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Minzayar Oo

Education



Temporary learning space (tent) setting up for monastic school in Sagaing ©UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Mra Thuzar



UNICEF remains committed to ensuring continued learning and protection for children affected by the earthquake in Myanmar. To date, a total of 17,670 children (9,441 girls and 8,229 boys, including 27 children with disabilities) have been reached. During the reporting period, targeted support has been provided to sustain educational activities in monastic schools in the Sagaing and Mandalay Regions – many of which are hosting internally displaced children.

To ensure the continuation of monastic education in earthquake-affected areas, UNICEF has implemented a combination of interventions. Physical infrastructure support includes the provision of tents to establish temporary learning spaces, while damaged learning centres are undergoing renovation to restore safe and conducive learning environments. Complementing these efforts, UNICEF has prioritized quality learning interventions to strengthen the resilience of both children and educators. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services are being delivered to support emotional well-being, with 1,010 children (477 girls and 533) participating in MHPSS activities within monastic schools. Capacity building efforts is also being enhanced through the training and engagement of community volunteers.

In addition, UNICEF is expanding partnerships to rehabilitate 12 schools affected by the earthquake in Mandalay and Naypyidaw. This initiative will directly benefit 1,540 children (50 percent girls), while 120 teachers (80 per cent female) will receive training on MHPSS, disaster risk reduction, and earthquake preparedness – contributing to the restoration of learning.

Social Protection and Cash

By providing multipurpose cash assistance following the earthquake, UNICEF is helping affected families meet their basic needs—including food, shelter, safe water, and other essential household items. To date UNICEF and its partners have reached 44,651 children and adults across the worst-affected townships in Mandalay, Sagaing, Shan,



Min Khant from Mandalay, who lives with a physical disability affecting his muscle control, benefits from UNICEF's humanitarian cash transfer programme in the aftermath of the earthquake. © UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Maung Nyan

Bago, Kayin, and Nay Pyi Taw. Cash assistance remains the most preferred form of support among communities, as it enables families to address their most urgent needs, helps safeguard child well-being, reduces reliance on harmful coping strategies, and supports local economic recovery.

Disability screenings continue to accompany cash distributions to quickly identify and respond to additional needs for supportive services. Additionally, UNICEF secured a donation of 5,204 assistive devices from UNICEF China, which have been shipped for distribution to populations affected by the earthquake.

Social and Behaviour Change

UNICEF continued engagement with earthquake affected communities addressing the current and the evolving needs. Through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), affected families have continued receiving lifesaving information to mitigate the risks of water-borne and communicable diseases. Community engagement is facilitated through on-the-ground interaction with community volunteers, reinforced through digital platforms such as radio, social media, and Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems.

In collaboration with WHO and IFRC, UNICEF has led RCCE initiatives including social listening and the dissemination of preparedness actions for the upcoming monsoon season. Community engagement remains a cornerstone of the recovery process, promoting resilience and psychosocial well-being. With support from private sector partners, mental health and psychosocial support messages and self-care tips have been widely shared, reaching over 460,000 subscribers via the “Knowledge Talk” Viber channel. Additionally, more than 19,000 individuals in earthquake-affected areas have received critical information through IVR systems, covering topics such as post-earthquake safety, health, hygiene, emotional well-being, and community support. Engagement with these messages was monitored through digital tracking tools.

In-person outreach has also been significant, with 12,737 households (representing over 63,000 people) in Mandalay, Sagaing Region, and Nay Pyi Taw reached with messaging on well-being and self-care. In collaboration with program sections, SBC conducted integrated volunteer training for 25 community volunteers residing in Pyinmana, Pyaw Bwe and Yamaethin townships. Through those volunteers, 18,870 community members from the affected areas were reached with integrated package of key actionable messages promoting essential health and safety practices, including handwashing, sanitation, safe drinking water, healthcare-seeking behaviours, earthquake preparedness, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, early childhood care and development, and the protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).



Seven-year-old Thoon, a Grade 2 student, reads the UNICEF earthquake safety leaflet during the enrolment session at a monastic learning facility in Sagaing. ©UNICEF Myanmar/2025/Minzayar Oo

As of June, total of 130 feedback submissions were collected by trained community volunteers. The Earthquake affected communities are requesting assistance temporary shelters as monsoon rains have started, medical services, child friendly spaces, teaching and learning aids for children, micronutrient supplements, and latrines. As part of recovery, they are requesting renovation for road path to their respective villages. Due to the extensive engagement including addressing stigma on children with disability, communities have started reporting on the children with disabilities and requesting support for the children. The programme submissions will be further analyzed and shared with the respective sections for further actions and responses.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

OCHA is coordinating the overall humanitarian response with all clusters through coordination mechanisms established at the national and sub-national levels. UNICEF continues to lead the WASH Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Child Protection and Mine Action AoRs, and co-leads the Education Cluster with Save the Children.

As of June 2025, WASH Cluster partners have reached approximately 688,747 people, or 54% of the 1.26 million individuals targeted for earthquake response. This includes over 113,200 people with emergency water supply (9% coverage), nearly 50,000 with sanitation services (4% coverage), and more than 555,000 with hygiene items (44% coverage). However, hygiene promotion efforts remain very limited, with just 10,947 people reached - representing only one per cent of the target population. In Sagaing, drinking water needs have surged following the suspension of river water purification activities due to flood risks. In Mandalay, displacement sites continue to face unsafe sanitation conditions and inadequate waste management, further worsened by seasonal flooding. Around Inle Lake, communities struggle with prolonged WASH access challenges that also pose environmental risks.

Nutrition Cluster partners continue to deliver critical nutrition services to earthquake-affected and conflict-affected communities. Over the past two weeks, more than 8,000 children have been screened for acute malnutrition, with over 1,200 referred for treatment. Admissions for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have risen by approximately 12%, particularly in Sagaing and Rakhine States, while moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases have increased by 15–20% in newly displaced populations. Pregnant and lactating women also remain highly vulnerable, with ongoing reports of low dietary diversity and micronutrient deficiencies.

Emergency nutrition services, including targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) for MAM and outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP) for SAM, are active in 10 priority townships. Mobile nutrition teams have resumed MUAC screening and counselling in IDP sites and hard-to-reach areas. Micronutrient powders for children aged 6–59 months and iron/folate supplements for PLW continue to be distributed. Integrated Health-WASH-Nutrition interventions are ongoing to reduce the risk of undernutrition linked to poor water and sanitation conditions.

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) continues to deliver lifesaving services to earthquake-affected children, caregivers and communities. As of 11 June, a total of 64,772 individuals—including 53,010 children (23,591 boys and 29,419 girls) and 446 persons with disabilities have been reached. Key activities included the distribution of 14,862 child protection kits, provision of case management services to 1,118 children, including eight unaccompanied or separated children reunified with their families, and gender-responsive programming for 420 adolescents. Psychosocial support and psychological first aid reached 35,411 people, while 12,961 individuals received lifesaving child protection messages.

The CP AoR is scaling up case management, MHPSS, and family tracing and reunification in high-risk and hard-to-reach areas. However, security concerns and ongoing displacements continue to pose challenges and heighten child protection and GBV risks, including exposure to violence, trafficking, exploitation, and recruitment of children and youth. Many families in IDP camps remain reluctant to return to their places of origin due to insecurity and lack of basic services, including child protection support. Despite operational constraints, partners continue to operate Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in challenging locations and are leveraging a biweekly dashboard to coordinate and monitor response coverage, identify service gaps, and avoid duplication. In early June, the CP AoR convened a coordination meeting in Mandalay, where partners discussed updated service mapping, information management systems, capacity-building priorities, and emerging child protection concerns. It was agreed to establish monthly coordination meetings in the northwest starting June 2025.

As of now, 12,523 people have been reached by Mine Action AoR partners, including 12,405 individuals (2,146 boys, 2,708 girls, 2,403 men, 5,266 women, and 64 persons with disabilities) through interpersonal EORE, and 88 people through institutional EORE. Victim assistance has reached 118 survivors, including 15 who received emergency and ongoing medical care, 60 with cash-based support, four with psychosocial support, and 39 with rehabilitation services. In response to heightened needs, EORE awareness sessions have been conducted in Southern Shan, Kayah, Kayin States, and East Bago Region, reaching an additional 2,449 individuals (974 boys, 545 girls, 325 men, 605 women). Digital EORE dissemination through local media and community networks is also ongoing. The AoR has developed priority intervention maps, overlaying conflict and earthquake-affected areas to support targeted planning by MA AoR members and other humanitarian partners. Efforts are underway to scale up victim support in high-risk locations, including in hard-to-reach areas of Sagaing Region.

In the Southeast region, education partners provided multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to support learning continuity, distributing MMK 285,000 to 222 households in three villages and MMK 360,000 to 511 households in four additional villages, reaching a total of 2,184 people (1,065 males, 1,119 females), including 50 persons with disabilities. MHPSS training was conducted for 27 volunteer teachers (2 males, 25 females), 874 basic education students (478 males, 396 females), 109 Excel students (53 males, 56 females), and 427 parents (92 males, 335 females). Two ECCD centres in Pindaya township were fully renovated, benefitting 22 and 20 children respectively. In Oak Twin Township, Bago (East), renovations are planned for six schools, including improvements to WASH facilities.

In Mandalay and Sagaing, education supplies were prepositioned to support earthquake-affected monastic schools, including 4,000 roofing sheets, 101 recreational kits, 56 ECCD kits, and 7 temporary tents. Psychosocial activities and temporary learning spaces were established for 723 students (405 boys, 318 girls) in 10 evacuation centres in Mandalay. In addition, 2,772 students (1,575 boys, 1,104 girls) in monastic schools benefited from the distribution of 2,600 Essential Learning Packages, 4 ECCD kits, 4 recreational kits, 400 roofing sheets, 241 mosquito nets, 14 latrines, WASH facilities, 5 water pumps, and solar generators. Child-Friendly Space activities reached 247 children (126 boys, 121 girls) across five displaced camps in Mandalay and Sagaing.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

Human Interest Stories:

Temporary learning spaces restores hope for children after Myanmar earthquake

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/temporary-learning-spaces-myanmar-earthquake>

Back to Learning: Rebuilding Hope After the Devastating Earthquake in Myanmar

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/back-to-learning-after-earthquake-myanmar>

Selected social media:

<https://x.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1927949944385851543>

<https://x.com/unicefchief/status/1928528088280818056>

<https://x.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1927661929616810359>

<https://x.com/UNinMyanmar/status/1930489367191232988>

In case of media requests, please contact Eliane Luthi, UNICEF East Asia and Pacific, Tel: +66 654 154 874, eluthi@unicef.org

For further
information contact: **Marcoluigi Corsi**
Representative
Myanmar Country Office
Email: mcorsi@unicef.org

Julia Rees
Deputy Representative
Programmes
Myanmar Country Office
Email: jrees@unicef.org

Faika Farzana
Emergency Manager
Myanmar Country Office
Email: ffarzana@unicef.org