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cesvi



## Myanmar Emergency Response

SitRep. #1

Reporting period: 27-31 March 2025

Country of reference: Myanmar

2025

SAFE TRIP

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## 1. CESVI EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGY

On March 28, 2025, a powerful 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar. **This earthquake represents the strongest to hit Myanmar in over 100 years**, causing widespread devastation across multiple regions.

CESVI's response to the devastating crisis in the wake of the earthquake will be swift, as the organisation is in the process of **rapidly assessing the situation**.

Indeed, CESVI adopts a **comprehensive approach to crisis response**, providing effective solutions for both immediate and long-term emergencies, with a focus on linking humanitarian, development and peace in conflict-affected and fragile contexts.




CESVI has been present in **Myanmar since 2001** with both humanitarian and development interventions. CESVI office is located in Yangon, but the projects implemented expand across the Southern Shan State and in several areas of the Dry Zone (Magway, Sagaing, Mandalay) all areas affected by earthquake. In recent years, CESVI's efforts have concentrated in the Central Dry Zone with a focus on **Education in Emergency, Rural Development, Financial Inclusion, Management of Natural Resources, Food Security and Livelihood**.



CESVI response strategy to the earthquake emergency is to address the most urgent needs of vulnerable population in remote areas with initial focus in Mandalay and Southern Shan states and interventions in the sectors of **Shelter & NFI, WASH and Protection**, in coordination with related clusters.


## 2. CRISIS IMPACT IN NUMBERS

The earthquake occurred on March 28 at 06.20 UTC (12.50 local time) in **Sagaing Region**, central Myanmar. **An aftershock of 6.4 M** at a depth of 10 km occurred in the same area at 06.32 UTC.

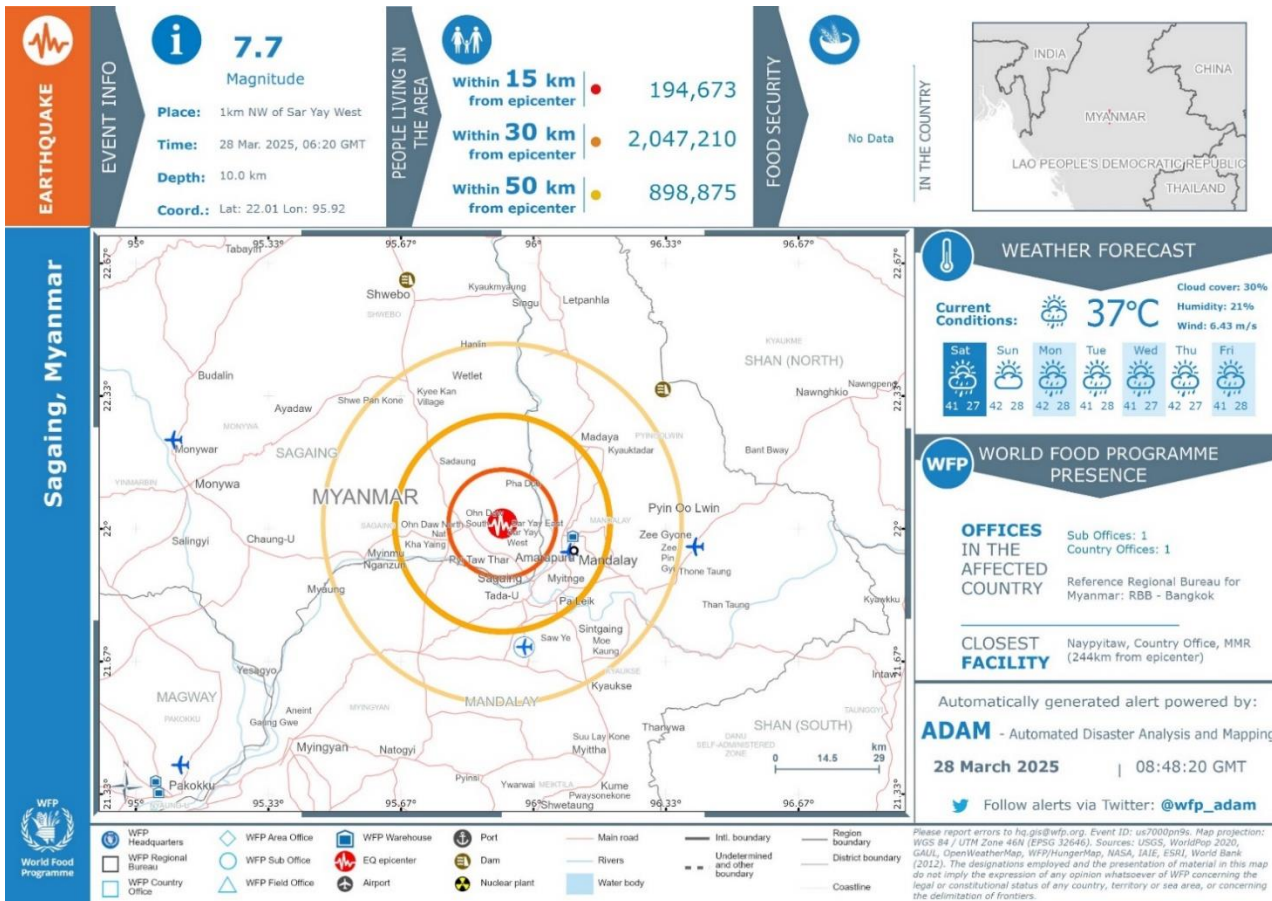
Several buildings collapsed in Mandalay city, and buckling roads have been observed in Naypyidaw. Aftershocks are continuing to be felt across the country. Mandalay airport is closed to international and domestic travel due to damage to the infrastructure.

| KEY FIGURES PRE-EARTHQUAKE  |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
|  | <b>Total Population</b>                                  | ~57M   |
|  | <b>People in Need before the Earthquake</b>              | ~19.9M |
|  | <b>Internally Displaced People before the Earthquake</b> | ~3.5M  |

| IMPACT OF THE EARTHQUAKE  |                             |  |                      |   |
|---|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|---|
|  | <b>Epicentre</b>            | Sagaing Region                           | <b>7.7 Magnitude</b> | 16 km north-west of Sagaing city, and 19 km north-west of Mandalay city |
|  | <b>Internally Displaced</b> | <b>1.3M</b> (1/3 of all IDPs in Myanmar) |                      |   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <b>People (IDPs) in Sagaing Region</b> |   |
|  | <b>Access to Electricity</b>           | Even before the disaster, the country faced regular electricity shortages, with <b>only 53% of households nationwide connected to the grid</b> , a figure that dropped to 20% in rural areas. |

### 3. MAP OF AFFECTED AREAS



### 4. CESVI's RESPONSE CAPACITY

**CESVI has been working in Myanmar since 2001**, implementing more than 40 multi-sectoral humanitarian and development programs in Shan State, Dry Zone and in the Delta. **Currently, CESVI has 4 country offices, and has 8 ongoing projects in the Dry Zone and in Southern Shan State** funded by DG-ECHO, FAO, 8x1000 Italian funds and private funds. CESVI can rely on a team of 42 staff members, distributed in 4 offices: Yangon, Nyaung U (Mandalay Region), Magway, Kalaw (South Shan State), with a presence in the most remote and conflict-affected Townships of Magway Region; Sagaing Region; Mandalay Region and Southern Shan State.

In all these Regions and States, CESVI and partners can count on a network of community-based and community self-managed Village Development & Emergency Committees created by CESVI along the past 15 years of work in the Central Dry Zone and in Shan State.

**CESVI is fully registered (New ORL) and has an ongoing MoU with the Department of Rural Development** (Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development).

CESVI team in Myanmar include experts in the sectors of Emergency Response Management (Management of Cash/Vouchers/Food distribution and Shelter & NFIs; WASH, EiE, Food Security; Protection); Logistics; Food Security (Agricultural Inputs, training); Gender/PSEA.

We are working closely with our teams, partners and networks to identify the extent of the existing damage and risk to communities.

**2 CESVI teams have been immediately deployed to the Inle Lake area (Shan State South) and Mandalay area.**

The assessment in Southern Shan State (Nyaung Shwe township) has covered 12 villages for a total population of more than 16.000 individuals. **The main needs identified are Shelter (tents, tarpaulins, NFI kits), water and food.** Also, 100% of respondents report feeling unsafe.

Additionally, assessment in Mandalay state is ongoing and is covering different townships.

Thanks to the previous experiences, CESVI Myanmar has ongoing contacts with Wholesale suppliers of WASH items, Shelter & NFIs, Financial Services, therefore allowing the possibility of immediate provision of items.

**CESVI has allocated internal funds to start an immediate response to support the most vulnerable affected population through MPCA (Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance) and NFIs distribution.**

CESVI is liaising with international partners for the mobilization of existing internationally prepositioned stock in response to this emergency. Goods will be mobilized through the access to UNHRD network and the air bridges that are being established.

CESVI is fully capable of clear customs and has already contacts with several clearing agents and custom clearance offices.

Last mile information about physical access is being collected by our teams and shared with the Logistics Cluster. Information on highways, primary and secondary roads is being collected through the network of transportation supplier CESVI built throughout the years.

## 5. MAIN CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

**Telecommunications have been disrupted** in Mandalay, Sagaing and southern Shan State, and internet and telephone connections are unstable or unavailable in many areas. **Collapsed bridges and damaged roads are hampering relief efforts.**

**Access to information is limited** due to military restrictions on media and the internet. The ongoing civil war is creating additional obstacles to the delivery of aid. In particular, the Sagaing and Magway regions, which were hardest hit by the earthquake, are conflict zones and not directly accessible to INGOs. CESVI immediately activated its local partners working in these areas.

## 6. RESPONSE AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS OF THE GOVERNMENT, UNs AND OTHER AGENCIES





**The military junta has made a rare appeal for international assistance.** CESVI is a partner of UNOCHA and is following any update from this source as well as from the Logistic Cluster in order to avoid overlapping and to enhance coordination. Active contacts with UNHRD and other donors are ongoing to distribute in kind supplies. CESVI is also an active partner of ECHO, FAO and WFP.

**The Alliance2015 network** is mobilized through coordination meetings at Country and HQ level, sharing information and promoting collaborations in the field joining efforts and resources for a higher impact.

## 7. CALLS FOR ACTION

For 2025, the **pre-earthquake humanitarian funding request was \$1.14B<sup>i</sup>**; as of March 2025, only **\$56M (4,56 %)** has been funded. The earthquake has massively increased needs and at the time of this SitRep the number of people in need is expected to rise. To support urgent response efforts **donors should increase funding** to match the financial request necessary to address the needs of the people affected by the earthquake.

The table below indicates the sectors in which **CESVI** has valuable expertise and shows the impact that intervening in those sectors would have:

| Sector and Request to donors  |               | Impact  | Pre-earthquake Financial Requirements | Funded | % Funded |
|---|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|
|  | Protection    | PSS, child protection, safe space centres   | \$168M                                | \$9.4M | 5.6%     |
|  | Shelter & NFI | Provision of emergency NFI kits (tarpaulins, tents, blankets, solar lamps, mosquito nets)                   | \$189.9M                              | \$1.8  | 0.9%     |
|  | Food Security | Food distribution   | \$263.4M                              | \$2.8M | 1.1%     |
|  | WASH          | Distribution of safe water, hygiene promotion, emergency latrines construction/rehabilitation, hygiene kits | \$148.6M                              | \$1.4M | 1%       |

## NOTES

<sup>i</sup> Myanmar 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan