







Woman receiving relief items at an IOM distribution site. | © IOM 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

	<p>Three months after the earthquake, the situation remains dire for many of the 6.3 million people in need in the areas hardest hit by the earthquakes. Significant humanitarian needs remain, as an estimated 70 per cent of the affected populations in need are yet to receive any assistance.</p>
	<p>Monsoon rainfall in combination with insufficient basic services and protection, especially for those in displacement sites and makeshift shelters, increases health risks including communicable and water-borne diseases. Some sites are in dire conditions with their population needing relocation, while other sites have already been closed by local authorities, with families having to set up camp next to their damaged homes, using emergency shelter supplies.</p>
	<p>IOM's Population Mobility and Needs Tracking partners completed Shelter / NFI / CCCM assessments in 55 out of 57 assigned sites in six states / region contributing to the Inter-Agency Early Recovery Needs Assessment.</p>
	<p>IOM's revised Flash Appeal calls for USD 31.7M to provide life-saving and early recovery assistance to earthquake-affected people until 31 December 2025. So far, USD 9M has been confirmed or is in the pipeline, with a current funding gap of USD 22.7M, of which 14.3M is for Early Recovery.¹</p>

¹ The IOM Flash Appeal for the Myanmar Earthquake Response, is in line with Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan Flash Addendum, and the IOM Myanmar Crisis Response Plan. For more information, please visit the [Myanmar Crisis Response Plan 2025 | Global Crisis Response Platform](#).

SITUATION UPDATE

The earthquake has impacted ecosystems and essential service delivery related to repairs and reconstruction. Many earthquake-affected areas also face vulnerabilities to other natural hazards, such as flooding and storms. Some areas are already experiencing floods due to heavy rains from this monsoon season since mid-May, impacting the work of local partners and resulting in further displacement.

As corroborated by the World Bank's [Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation \(GRADE\) report](#) published in May 2025, many earthquake-affected areas, especially in Mandalay and Sagaing, have reported extensive damage to residential and commercial buildings. Public infrastructure, such as water supply networks, schools, roads religious and cultural buildings and health facilities, also suffered critical damage. There is a high risk of already damaged buildings collapsing. Debris clearance efforts continue in the face of various challenges, including insufficient machinery, labor shortages and lack of designated dumping sites. Affected populations have also experienced reduced access to energy.

The earthquake has disrupted livelihoods, leading to job losses and damage to agricultural land and businesses. Some new livelihood opportunities – albeit mostly short-term – have been generated from the ongoing recovery efforts. It is critical for disaster-affected communities to receive additional support for financial aid, vocational training and infrastructure or housing repairs.

SECTORAL NEEDS AND IOM RESPONSE



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Local partners in affected townships



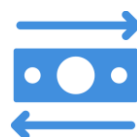
70,000

Relief items imported from IOM global stocks and donations from EU Member States, with distributions ongoing



>29,000

Persons received shelter and WASH NFIs, with ongoing distributions estimated to reach 50,000 people



13,363

Individuals received cash assistance, with ongoing distributions set to reach 109,100 people



8,946

Patients accessed medical consultations/care by IOM mobile clinics

EARLY RECOVERY



While addressing immediate needs through continued humanitarian assistance, IOM's approach to early recovery and resilience is grounded in area-based and community-driven strategies that prioritize safety, dignity and sustainable solutions for disaster-affected people. In line with the global [IOM Strategic Plan \(2024-2028\)](#) and in contribution towards the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, IOM Myanmar has identified three strategic areas where its mandate, strong partnerships and on-the-ground presence position it well to lead recovery efforts. These draw from ongoing efforts promoting a community-based approach to various programmatic areas.

- I) Addressing post-earthquake mobility and creating conditions for the progressive resolution of displacement situations.
- II) Leveraging mobility and emergency livelihood for socio-economic recovery and resilience.
- III) Increase preparedness for future disasters.

In line with its Early Recovery & Resilience Plan, IOM has revised the [Earthquake Response Flash Appeal](#) which now seeks **USD 31.7 million** to reach **691,450 earthquake-affected people**. Less than 30 per cent funded, IOM is calling for additional support to respond to the most urgent needs and to support affected people to rebuild their lives.

Shelter and Settlements / Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs and response gaps: As the shelter response moves towards recovery phase, the provision of dignified transitional shelter and improved living conditions is a growing concern that needs to be addressed, especially with the onset of the monsoon rains. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing in damaged houses, public facilities, open spaces or are being hosted by families. Both emergency and transitional shelter assistance remain critically needed among earthquake-affected populations. Additionally, according to the Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster, more than 500,000 people still require NFI support, while over 600,000 require shelter assistance. Needs assessments to assess the specific shelter needs for those not able to return to their homes are being coordinated with the cluster.

IOM response:

- IOM distributed core relief items, rapid response tools and WASH items to 2,678 individuals (1,472 female, 1,206 male) across 636 households, with some locations receiving tents due to the shelter needs.
- Two containers have been donated to a local civil society organization for use in their operations, including CCCM support.
- IOM is prepositioning additional items in Mandalay for earthquake-affected IDPs that have not yet received assistance or are affected by flooding.
- In support of and in coordination with the Northwest Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster, IOM's PMNT team conducted assessments in 55 out of 57 assigned sites in 9 earthquake-affected townships across Sagaing and Mandalay.



Two women receiving NFIs at an IOM distribution site. |
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Health

Needs and response gaps: Following the earthquake, environmental sanitation has deteriorated in overcrowded temporary shelters, increasing the risk of communicable diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and respiratory infections. Mobile clinic reports indicate a high burden of chronic illnesses, including diabetes and hypertension, with significant gaps in access to essential medicines. Addressing these needs is vital to safeguarding public health and restoring essential services for vulnerable, displaced communities.

IOM response:

- IOM's mobile clinics have been providing essential primary healthcare services, health education and referral support across affected areas in the Mandalay region, ensuring access to care for vulnerable populations.
- IOM distributed newborn kits, clean delivery kits, assistive devices (including axillary crutches and wheelchairs), and health IEC materials, with key supplies received from UNICEF and WHO to support those with specific health and mobility needs.

- Medical consultations were provided to 8,946 people (2,663 male, 6,283 female), as of 24 June 2025.
- IOM facilitated referral support for 62 emergency cases requiring specialized care for earthquake-related conditions.

Protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Needs and response gaps: Earthquake-affected communities continue to experience severe psychological distress. Ten per cent of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities and older people, are reported to face safety risks due to their specific needs and on medical conditions with limited resources and assistance to damaged health facilities and limited access to assistive devices. Meanwhile, movement restrictions and the absence of identification documents are pushing people to take dangerous migration paths. Reports suggest this exposes people to various potential protection risks, while limiting the ability of those subjected to violence, exploitation or abuse to seek support. Humanitarian partners need to ensure all programs are psychosocially informed in recognition of the distressing experiences of affected people, building their protective capacities to enhance coping mechanisms that address key vulnerabilities and reduce further risks of harm.

IOM response:

- Alongside Shelter Cluster partners, IOM's Protection Team participated in protection risk assessments at relocation sites for earthquake-affected people in Mandalay to ensure that the suggested relocation sites are safe and accessible.
- IOM trained 35 (17 male, 18 female) frontline MHPSS partner staff providing community-based MHPSS in Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw. The training was organized in response to their expressed need for strengthening community-based MHPSS interventions aimed at fostering a sense of psychological safety, connection and support among individuals and the wider community.
- To ensure safe and accountable programming, IOM organized day-long online PSEA and AAP trainings for 26 (14 females, 11 males, 1 other) local partner staff respectively.

Cash-based Interventions

Needs and response gaps: Continuous assessments in earthquake-affected townships show that most markets have resumed operations, though some face periodic closures due to infrastructure damage and insecurity. Food, especially vegetables, is generally available but critical non-food items like fuel, medicine and shelter materials remain limited. Market linkages are active, offering a foundation for recovery, but supply chains are still constrained by transport bottlenecks, high shipping costs and low liquidity. Market conditions will depend on seasonal trends, conflict dynamics and the scale of cash assistance to boost demand.

IOM response:

- IOM is working with 10 local organizations to provide cash assistance to 109,100 affected individuals in Mandalay, Sagaing, Shan, Magway, Bago and Nay Pyi Taw.
- To date, IOM has reached 13,363 individuals with cash assistance, including multi-purpose cash assistance, cash for food, health, shelter and settlements, protection and WASH.

IOM MYANMAR EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE IS FUNDED BY:



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