

# Earthquake Response in Myanmar

## Shelter/NFI/CCCM Response and Gaps

On **28 March 2025**, a powerful earthquake struck central Myanmar, impacting more than **17 million people**, primarily across **Sagaing and Mandalay Regions**. A total of **58 townships** have been identified as the worst affected. Approximately **41,000** homes were damaged or destroyed in North-West (NW), South-East (SE) and Nay Pyi Taw. Over **60% of displaced households** are currently living in shelters that lack privacy, heightening **protection risks**, particularly for **women and girls**. In many rural displacement sites, **basic services are absent**, and **formal site management structures are lacking**, compounding the vulnerability of affected communities. Findings from the **Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)** underscore the **urgent need for safe and dignified shelter**, especially with the **monsoon season approaching**. Additional concerns include widespread **mental distress**, **food insecurity**, and **limited access to clean water**. As of now, an estimated **5.2 million people** are in need of **Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)** support. However, out of the **1.06 million people targeted**, only **24%** have received **NFI assistance**, and Just **4%** have received **shelter support**, according to the latest 5W reporting.

The response is severely constrained by a **USD 59.4 million is the requirement for the EQ response**, compounded by **logistical challenges** and the **absence of emergency shelters**. This leaves a large portion of the affected population exposed to unsafe and undignified living conditions. The urgent need for **dignified shelter** and improved **site living conditions** has become even more critical, especially for vulnerable groups including **girls, women, men, and boys**. The combination of **psychological distress**, **exposure to health risks**, and the **threat of monsoon-related hazards** places displaced communities at heightened risk.

**Immediate and scaled-up action is essential** to address these critical gaps and to safeguard the health, safety, and dignity of those affected.

### Shelter/NFI/CCCM Needs Assessment in NW and SE

- **Critical Shelter Needs in Displacement Locations**

Living conditions in many displacement sites across earthquake-affected areas of **NW and SE Regions** remain dire. Urgent **shelter support** is needed to enable affected families to **safely return to their places of origin** and to improve conditions for those who remain displaced.

The **Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster Needs Assessment** covered a total of **433 locations** (**362 locations** in NW and **71 locations** in SE) in **24 townships** (**16 townships** in NW and **8 townships** in SE) where urgent shelter and site management support is required.



MYANMAR  
SHELTER CLUSTER

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements



## NW and SE Cluster Needs Assessment Overview

<b>16</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16K</b>	<b>16.6K</b>
Total partners conducted assessment	Locations assessed	Total townships assessed	Totally destroyed houses	Partially damaged houses

## NW and SE Cluster Partners Commitment \*\*

<b>23</b>	<b>1.9K</b>	<b>8.3K</b>
Partners reported Intervention plan	For reconstruction/ Transitional Shelter	For Repair/ Rehabilitation

\*\* Over 3K houses have already been reconstructed/ repaired in SE.

## Required Budget for the Gaps in NW and SE

<b>12.3K</b>	<b>8.3K</b>	<b>\$ 16.5M</b>
Reconstruction/ Transitional Shelter Gap	Repair/ Rehabilitation Gap	Total Funding Required for Shelter Gap



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### SHELTER/NFI RESPONSE

### HNRP FLASH ADDENDUM MYANMAR EARTHQUAKE

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENT (USD)
<b>5.2M</b>	<b>1.06M</b>	<b>\$59.4M</b>

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## Shelter/NFI/CCCM Assistance Gaps

The devastating **earthquake that struck 58 townships** across the **Northwest and Southeast regions of Myanmar** has left hundreds of thousands in urgent need of humanitarian support. While Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster partners are working tirelessly to provide life-saving assistance, **significant challenges remain**.

*Currently, over 25,759 households* in the affected regions are provided with emergency shelter support. Interventions include, local procurement and delivery of **essential NFIs and shelter materials**, provision of **transitional shelters** and **shelter repairs**, expansion of multi-purpose assistance **programmes**. Transportation is a challenge due to access restrictions.

There is a **critical funding gap of USD 16.5 million** to provide life-saving shelter support to the remaining **20,660 households** in the 24 most affected townships in NW and SE accumulatively.

Despite the commitment of our partners, limited funding continues to constrain the overall response capacity. Inadequate resources for shelter and non-food items (NFIs) have directly impacted the effectiveness of the response, while insufficient CCCM support has contributed to poor living conditions across sites, leaving approximately 690,261 individuals exposed to heightened protection and health-related risks, as outlined in the HNRP addendum.

Limited funding creates challenging situation in improving the site living conditions through proper CCCM support in many sites.

An informal settlement in Railway station compound following the earthquake that struck Mandalay on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025.



## CONSEQUENCES OF INACTION

Considering that recent earthquake situation and resource constraints in earthquake affected areas in Myanmar have created a dire situation for the affected populations, particularly in relation to shelter and essential household items. The consequences of inaction are complex and multifaceted, affecting individuals and communities in profound ways:

- **Exposure to harsh environmental conditions:** Many people lack adequate shelter and basic household items, leaving them vulnerable to extreme weather. Without proper protection, they face significant risks from heavy rains, and extreme heat and cold temperatures.
- **Increased health risks:** Inadequate shelter exposes individuals to harsh environmental conditions, worsening public health. Overcrowding in communal shelters leads to a lack of privacy and heightened susceptibility to diseases, further compromising the well-being of vulnerable populations.
- **Compromised safety and security:** The absence of secure shelter significantly raises safety risks. Individuals face increased threats of theft and violence which is exacerbated by the lack of safe spaces.
- **Multiple Risks in Self-Settled Sites:** The lack of CCCM capacity and services in newly established self-settled sites leaves displaced populations, particularly women and girls at heightened risk of protection violations, including gender-based violence (GBV). Without coordinated site management, safe access to basic services, and targeted protection measures, vulnerable groups face increased exposure to exploitation, harassment, and unsafe living conditions.

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## Cluster Recommendations and Key Messages

- Urgently fund/scale up Shelter/NFI/CCCM activities; allow to **prioritize** safe shelter implementation enabling possible returns.
- Invest in **transitional and longer-term inclusive shelter solutions** to reduce prolonged displacement.
- Life-saving efforts reached thousands but remain insufficient amid Myanmar's protracted crisis, **sustained shelter and NFI support** is essential. The humanitarian community worked around the clock to support local responders and communities across the earthquake-affected areas of Myanmar. But more needs to be addressed and **major gaps to be filled regarding the shelter intervention beyond lifesaving activities**.
- Facilitating **willing and safe return to homes** reduces aid dependency and restores dignity through transitional shelter, shelter repair and rehabilitation and rental accommodation support.
- Support multi-purpose assistance **for shelter** to enable households to repair and rehabilitate damaged homes and afford rent. It will improve the economic conditions in the affected communities and enable most at risks population repair, rebuild, develop their own shelter solutions that fit with their needs and specific context (eg. Rural, vs peri urban vs urban). It should be linked directly with debris removal component.
- **Prioritize CCCM** to ensure safe, well-managed displacement sites with basic services and protection, especially for IDPs unable to return with destroyed or unsafe housing. Encourage voluntary return where safe and deliver exist strategy and closure of the sites where IDPs return back home.
- **Protection, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), and Inclusion** across all responses: Community engagement and program quality remain central to ensuring no one is left behind. The Cluster stresses the critical need for strict **HLP due diligence** in all shelter interventions.

**Integrated approaches** are always encouraged for shelter assistance mainly with **Early Recovery, WASH and Protection** clusters by affected populations in IDP sites. *Examples of debris removal, restoring public infrastructure, integrated Shelter and WASH support.*



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