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Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 July 2025

Myanmar

Country Office

Humanitarian

Situation Report No. 2

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for every child

Highlights

- The humanitarian situation in Myanmar is worsening, with the effects of the ongoing conflict compounded by the devastating earthquakes on 28 March and subsequent monsoon rains, floods, and landslides.
- The UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal was revised (following the earthquakes and the interagency prioritization exercise) to US\$346.8 million to address the needs of 4.5 million people, including 3.1 million children.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners provided 703,855 people with safe drinking water, distributed WASH supplies to over 630,000 people, gender-segregated sanitation facilities to more than 76,000 people and delivered critical hygiene promotion message to more than 156,000 people in conflict- and earthquake- affected areas.
- More than 255,000 people, including 177,837 children, received mental health and psychosocial support through community-based structures and more than 308,000 people were reached through digital platforms.
- More than 376,000 people received primary healthcare services, and more than 151,000 caregivers of children under five-year of age received IYCF counselling.

Situation in Numbers



6,900,000

children in need of humanitarian assistance



21,900,000

People in Need
(HNRP Addendum 2025)



3,579,800

Internally displaced people
(UNHCR, 28 July 2025)



182,100

People displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar has worsened due to a combination of recent earthquakes, disasters and ongoing conflict, with more than 21.9 million people, including 6.9 million children, in need of humanitarian assistance.¹ Intensified conflicts between the Myanmar Armed Forces and various armed groups, reported across the country, have resulted in nearly 3.6 million people being internally displaced as of 28 July 2025.²³ Escalating violence, with civilians being caught in the crossfire; communities facing airstrikes, drone attacks and artillery shelling; forced recruitment and widespread fighting across the country have resulted in an alarming scale and pace of displacement in Bago, Magway, Sagaing and southern Shan.⁴ During the reporting period, more than 66,000 people were newly displaced, mainly in Ayeyarwady, Kachin, Bago, Chin, Kayin and the northwest and southeast regions. Many of these displaced people are in remote or forested areas with limited access to essential services and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.⁵

On 28 March, twin earthquakes — with magnitudes of 7.7 and 6.9 — struck central Myanmar, causing major destruction in 58 townships across seven states and regions. The earthquakes killed at least 3,757 people, injured more than 5,100,⁶ and caused the widespread destruction of homes, schools and public infrastructures. The disaster disrupted livelihoods

¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Myanmar Earthquake: HNRP Flash Addendum - Issued April 2025.

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 'Myanmar UNHCR displacement overview 28 July 2025', UNHCR, 31 July 2025.

³ The displacement figure as of 28 July included 270,000 people displaced in protracted settings before February 2021, and additional 3,309,800 people displaced after 2021

⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.47, UNOCHA, New York, 27 June 2025.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ [Myanmar: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025, Quarter 2 Dashboard \(Jan - Jun 2025\) - Myanmar | ReliefWeb](#)

and food production systems, and severely damaged more than 10,000 water systems, leaving more than 92,000 people without access to safe water. The areas most affected were Mandalay, Shan south and Bago east.⁷ Additionally, 10,471 household latrines were damaged – with some completely destroyed – in 29 townships, impacting more than 45,000 people's access to safe sanitation. The earthquake also destroyed schools, including a preschool in Mandalay with tragic loss of life, highlighting the urgent need for resilient reconstruction and temporary learning spaces. The widespread destruction of public infrastructure, including health care and water and sanitation facilities, restricted access to essential services and raised health risks. Damaged water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure, combined with poor hygiene practices, followed by the monsoon rains, has heightened the risk of disease outbreaks such as acute watery diarrhoea, respiratory infections and vector-borne diseases.

Since late May, torrential monsoon rains and overflowing rivers and lakes have triggered flash floods, compounding the difficulties for communities already affected by conflict and displacement. Flooding has affected more than 195,000 people. In Rakhine, flooding in June affected more than 8,500 people. In the first half of July, more than 40,000 people in four townships of Rakhine were severely affected, with more than 10,000 people displaced to higher ground. In Kachin, 24,000 people were temporarily affected by flooding⁸ in late May and early June. Another flash flood, in Waingmaw township in Kachin, displaced more than 1,000 people on 3 August. More than 85,000 people in Bago, 30,000 people in Kayin, and 6,000 people in Mon State have also been impacted by flooding.⁹ In Shan state, remnants of tropical storm Wipha brought torrential rainfall causing flooding and landslides across several townships. Nyaung Shwe township in Shan state, which was severely impacted by the recent earthquake, also hosted people who had been displaced by the flooding in June, caused by Inle lake overflowing. Floodwater disrupted traffic along the road, and strong water running off from the nearby mountains and landslides destroyed the small bridge, cutting off access to communities. In the last week of July, a tornado hit three townships in Mon state, affecting more than 5,000 people in Paung, Mudon and Thanbyuzayat townships.

The combined impact of recent disasters and the continuing conflict heightened the pre-existing vulnerabilities of the affected communities. The worsening economic situation, with nearly 55 per cent of children living in poverty, increased concerns of food insecurity with 55 per cent of households in the earthquake-affected areas surviving on two meals or less per day.¹⁰ Access to education has been further disrupted with the destruction of schools and learning facilities by the earthquake. Protection risks remain a major concern due to the hostilities, the increased spread of landmines, continued reports of killing and maiming and recruitment and use of children by the parties to the conflict.

Humanitarian access remains constrained, with 114 out of 330 townships (35 per cent) regarded as “severely access constrained” mainly in Sagaing, as well as Rakhine, Magway, Kachin and southeast region.¹¹ In earthquake-affected areas, 800,000 people out of 2.14 million people living in the most affected 58 townships (37 per cent), are in “severely access constrained” areas.¹² In July 2025, 84 access incidents were reported in 13 states and regions across the country. It has directly or indirectly delayed and disrupted humanitarian assistance to more than 130,000 people in need. The primary causes were the armed conflict and its consequences, including military operations, and bureaucracy such as travel restrictions and documentation requirements. Safety and security incidents were most prevalent in Rakhine, Kayah, northern Shan, Kachin, Tanintharyi, Mandalay, Sagaing and Chin. Humanitarian operations in Rakhine, Kayah, Kayin, and southern Shan were also impacted by natural disasters.¹³

Amongst the challenges, UNICEF remains on the ground, delivering life-saving assistance and working to restore services and infrastructure.

⁷ Myanmar Earthquake Damage WASH Technical Assessment, Myanmar WASH Cluster, May-June 2025

⁸ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.47, UNOCHA, New York, 27 June 2025.

⁹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Myanmar Humanitarian Update No.48, UNOCHA, New York, 14 August 2025.

¹⁰ Multi-sector initial rapid assessment – MIRA 2025 – May 2025

¹¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ‘Humanitarian Access Severity Overview (as of May 2025), Myanmar’, UNOCHA, <www.unocha.org/publications/report/myanmar/humanitarian-access-severity-overview-may-2025>.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ‘Myanmar Humanitarian Access snapshot – July 2025’, UNOCHA, <www.unocha.org/publications/report/myanmar/myanmar-humanitarian-access-snapshot-july-2025>.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response¹⁴

Health

In the past seven months, UNICEF and its partners have continued to deliver life-saving health care services, including emergency referral support, in multiple states and regions across the country. During the reporting period, 297,104 people (114,593 children and 182,511 women) received primary health care services, reaching 54 per cent of the target. Essential supplies provided included inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHKs), clean delivery kits and newborn kits to help ensure the safe delivery and essential care of newborns. A total of 227 health care providers from Yangon, Shan (south and east), Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Magway, and Naypyitaw were trained in tracking HIV-positive mother-baby pairs using the District Health Information System (DHIS2 tracker) in January to June 2025. UNICEF engaged with 51 private hospitals from Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyitaw for private sector involvement in preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis.



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Essential health care: A mother gets a newborn kit after the earthquake in Sint Kaing Township, Mandalay

UNICEF is helping to strengthen the national programme for routine immunization, particularly in vaccine procurement, transportation, installation and maintenance of cold chain equipment, and temperature monitoring. As a result, 227,097 infants received the measles and rubella (MR) vaccination as of May 2025. UNICEF also supported the implementation of a national study to evaluate and improve the performance of immunization supply chains and explore ways to improve cold chain capacity.

UNICEF has been working with its partners responding to the effects of the earthquakes since late March 2025. Interagency emergency health kits (IEHKs), clean delivery kits and newborn kits have been procured and distributed. UNICEF has also worked with the public health system and local organizations to strengthen and sustain the provision of mobile outreach services. A total of

177,794 people (60,874 male and 116,920 female) were reached with primary health care services in the earthquake-affected areas.

Nutrition

From January to July 2025, UNICEF and partners provided life-saving preventive and curative nutrition services, including the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), multiple micronutrient supplementation, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling.

As of July 2025, a total of 212,743 children aged 6–59 months (103,608 boys and 109,135 girls) were screened for acute malnutrition, reaching 48 per cent of the annual target, while 2,308 children with SAM (1,055 boys and 1,253 girls) were treated with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), representing 14 per cent of the target. Humanitarian access remains constrained by security risks. Transport blockages have delayed the delivery of supplies and limited the ability of partners to reach the most vulnerable populations. These challenges, coupled with high supply chain costs, are a continuing barrier to achieving targets in the latter part of the year. In addition, 40,317 children (19,641 boys and 20,676 girls) aged 6–59 months received micronutrient powders, 356,995 children (114,593 boys and 242,402 girls) aged 6–59 month (17 per cent of target) received vitamin A supplementation and 37,936 pregnant and lactating women (35 per cent of the target), received multiple micronutrient



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Nutrition screening: Children are checked for malnutrition by community volunteers in Sagaing region

¹⁴ Programme results are as of end-July 2025 except for measles vaccination (as of end-May), Education programming (as of end-June), and Cluster/AoRs results (as of June, aligning with inter-agency reporting mechanisms).

supplementation, including vitamin A. IYCF counselling was provided to 151,050 caregivers of children aged under two years (77 per cent of the annual target). UNICEF also distributed essential nutrition supplies, including RUTF for SAM treatment, vitamin A for children aged 6–59 months during the nutrition promotion month campaign, and multiple micronutrients for children and pregnant and lactating women.

As part of the earthquake response, 12,483 children aged 6–59 months (6,700 girls and 5,783 boys) received micronutrient powders, with 631 pregnant and lactating women receiving micronutrient supplements. Nutrition screening was conducted for 108,687 people (56,373 girls and 52,314 boys), 343,581 children (235,780 girls and 107,801 boys) received vitamin A supplementation, while more than 115,000 caregivers benefited from IYCF counselling.

Nutrition Cluster

From January to June 2025, the Myanmar Nutrition Cluster reached 275,000 people (31 per cent of the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP) target of 875,000). A total of 208,273 children (37 per cent of the HNRP target of 568,271) were screened for acute malnutrition. Treatment was provided for 1,784 children with SAM (5 per cent), 8,541 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) (8 per cent), 8,544 pregnant and lactating women with micronutrient supplements (4 per cent), 18,628 children with multiple micronutrient supplementation (4 per cent) and 19,465 children with vitamin A (11 per cent). Preventive services covered 52,491 children (26 per cent) and 11,420 women (11.6 per cent) through blanket supplementary feeding, while 48,695 caregivers (18 per cent) received IYCF counselling.

Service delivery was hampered by the conflict, flooding, the recent earthquake and access restrictions in Sagaing, Chin and Rakhine. Partners adapted their operations by using local outreach, mobile teams and integrated health–nutrition platforms. Priorities include strengthening supply chains and expanding community-based treatment to protect vulnerable groups ahead of the lean season.

In response to the earthquake (as of June 2025), 5,940 children under five years of age and 1,279 pregnant and lactating women were screened, with 13 children found to be suffering from SAM, and 162 with MAM. Some 45 pregnant and lactating women were identified with MAM and referred. IYCF counselling reached 4,145 caregivers and pregnant and lactating women, while 4,571 children received multiple micronutrient powders and 1,642 pregnant and lactating women received multiple micronutrient tablets. Additionally, 4,556 children and 997 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in blanket supplementary feeding with fortified foods.

Child Protection



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Mine risk: A mother tells her children about the danger of landmines after attending an awareness session at Nyaung Shwe township, Shan state

UNICEF and child protection partners continued delivering life-saving services amid escalating conflict in Myanmar. Psychosocial first aid, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) delivered through community-based interventions, mobile child and women friendly spaces, and digital platforms benefitted a total of 563,975 persons – 76 per cent of the planned target. Among them, 255,808 people, including children, adolescents (94,135 girls and 83,702 boys) and caregivers, received direct support in person. An additional 308,167 people received active listening and psychosocial first aid through social media and other online platforms and were reached with awareness raising messaging on psychosocial well-being.

Some 43,164 people (9,065 boys, 11,329 girls and 22,770 women) – 25 per cent of the target population¹⁵

benefited from interventions focused on mitigation, prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) while 56,682 people had access to a safe channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers (32 per cent of the target of 175,000 people to be reached through child protection partners). UNICEF supported 18,528

¹⁵ Child protection section's target 175,000 people to be reached with GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response services, as part of an overall target of 1.25 million people

internally displaced children and children from host communities, all affected by the conflict and/or the earthquake, with the distribution of 9,658 age- and gender-appropriate child protection kits, while 2,495 children (1,226 boys, 1,269 girls) – 60 per cent of the target – received individual case management services. Some 95,008 people received explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) in their communities – 27.8 per cent of the target (19,984 boys, 23,607 girls, 16,603 men, 34,814 women), alongside an additional 202,381 people reached digitally. Through community-based awareness raising or through training sessions on MHPSS, GBV and SEA prevention, monitoring and reporting of grave violations, and on community-based child protection, a total of 161,860 persons, including caregivers, members of community-based local groups, young people and child protection workers (44,346 girls, 35,647 boys, 22,667 men, 59,200 women) – 26 per cent of the target population, have been empowered and increased their knowledge and capacities to protect children from harm, violence, sexual exploitation and abuse.



Chance to play: Children participating in mobile child friendly activities in Bago east
Picture: UNICEF CP partner

Soon after the earthquake in late March, UNICEF and child protection partners mobilized immediate child protection response in most of the areas affected, reaching 120,015 people, including 73,623 children. A response to the psychological distress caused by the earthquake was found to be among the most pressing needs for affected people, including children. MHPSS was therefore prioritized, alongside comprehensive awareness-raising about violence against children, sexual and GBV, explosive ordnance risk, prevention of family separation and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers in earthquake-affected areas. To expand community awareness, UNICEF also developed child protection key messages for dissemination through stickers (containing QR codes) on child protection kits, dignity kits and education kits distributed in the areas affected by the earthquake.

Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)

The Child Protection AoR has been working to reach as many children and caregivers as possible with life-saving services. The CP AoR HNRP dashboard is presented quarterly to the subnational partners to help them identify gaps or duplications and to revise or reallocate their resources to maximize reach.

In the reporting period, the CP AoR has been working with the Protection Cluster and other AoRs to provide protection mainstreaming training to non-protection partners, with 25 partners reached in Mandalay.

After the earthquake, the CP AoR supported its partners by sharing key information and resources developed specifically for such an event. Because the assessments consistently revealed that children were playing unsupervised and were therefore at risk of separation, exploitation and dangers and injuries, the CP AoR developed a tip sheet on child-friendly spaces and convened online training on this, incorporating MHPSS. Importantly, the CP AoR produced a guidance note for its partners on which activities were to be implemented at which stage of the response.

From January to June 2025, CP AoR partners reached a total of 588,542 people (25 per cent of target) in the annual HNRP, including 367,732 children (198,109 girls and 169,623 boys) and 220,810 adults (160,794 women and 60,016 men). This includes 22,415 (12,383 girls and 10,032 boys) reached with child protection kits; 297,861 (112,219 girls, 102,286 boys, 61,291 women, and 22,065 men) with MHPSS or psychosocial first aid; 4,986 (2,728 girls and 2,258 boys) with case management; 232,405 individuals (60,608 girls, 48,110 boys, 89,911 women, and 33,776 men) with child protection awareness-raising; 12,891 (1,126 girls, 820 boys, 7,625 women and 3,320 men) with community-level child protection; and 15,559 (8,941 girls, 6,088 boys, 368 women, and 162 men) with adolescent programming.

In response to the earthquakes, CP AoR partners reached a total of 91,108 people, including 69,128 children (37,541 girls and 31,587 boys) and 21,980 adults (15,302 women and 6,678 men) as of the second quarter of 2025. This includes 19,950 children (11,174 girls and 8,776 boys) who received child protection kits; 49,574 people (22,056 girls, 19,274 boys, 5,696 women, and 2,548 men) helped with MHPSS or psychosocial first aid; 1,193 children (627 girls and 566

boys) with case management; 20,208 people (3,582 girls, 2,915 boys, 9,585 women, and 4,126 men) with child protection awareness-raising; and 158 young people (102 girls and 56 boys) with adolescent programming.

Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR)

The Mine Action AoR has been working to support partners through the development and presentation of incident mapping, which is overlayed with our 'reach data' from 5Ws (Who, When, What, Where, Why) to assist partners in identifying priority areas for interventions.

In addition to the harmonized EORE materials for Mine Action partners, the Mine Action AoR has also been working to develop simplified EORE materials for general distribution. The MA AoR developed earthquake-specific EORE messages for other clusters, as well as a set specifically for use after heavy rain, flooding and during the monsoon. Mine Action partners reached 403,750 people in total, with 202,381 people reached through digital EORE messaging, and 201,369 people reached through community-based interventions (41,459 boys, 49,120 girls, 39,983 men and 70,807 women) - 29 per cent of the HNRP target of 1.4 million.

In response to the earthquake, the MA AoR produced a shared folder for MA AoR partners. This contained maps that overlayed incident data with the townships affected by the earthquake, so that partners could prioritize EORE and victim assistance in those regions. These maps were also shared with the other clusters for their own safety. Other tools and resources in the folder included harmonized EORE materials for general dissemination, and content tailored to earthquake-specific challenges, which are available in digital formats. The digital EORE materials were also disseminated throughout community networks, on social media and through local media networks for widest reach post-earthquake.

Additionally, recognizing that humanitarian workers were also at risk, Mine Action partners offered free online EORE sessions to all agencies from all clusters responding to the earthquake. This was shared through the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group.

In response to the earthquake, Mine Action partners reached 35,092 people (5,895 boys, 6,270 girls, 9,440 men and 13,487 women). Of this, 25,433 were reached with EORE (5,872 boys, 6,260 girls, 4,859 men and 8,442 women, including 92 with disabilities); and 88 were reached with institutional EORE (37 men and 51 women). Some 9,659 people were reached with victim assistance (including 23 boys, 10 girls, 4,581 men and 5,045 women). Victim assistance included cash assistance (9,767), psychosocial support (4), and emergency or longer-term medical care (37).

Education

During January to June, UNICEF and its partners supported access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, for 574,879 children (280,721 boys and 294,158 girls) amounting to 62 per cent of the target. This support has particularly benefited internally displaced children through the provision of teaching and learning materials, basic literacy and numeracy and socio-emotional learning. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual learning materials, including essential learning package (ELP) kits,¹⁶ to 113,540 children (55,563 boys and 57,977 girls). To enhance the quality of these and to ensure continuity of learning, 12,443 educators (2,402 men and 10,041 women) were trained and incentivized with stipends. To support educational continuity, 740 temporary learning spaces were established or maintained.

In response to the earthquake, UNICEF and its partners supported 19,970 children (10,705 girls) with access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning, through the provision of recreation kits, tarpaulins and roofing sheets. UNICEF and its partners also provided individual learning materials, including ELP kits, to 2,708 children (1,462 girls).



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Safe space: A girl shows her drawings at a temporary learning space, with the tent provided by UNICEF Myanmar, after the 28 March earthquake at Sagaing town.

¹⁶ ELP kit includes exercise books, pencils, eraser, ruler, wax crayons and student's bag

15 educators (6 women) were trained and their knowledge and skills in child protection, child rights, early childhood development and MHPSS were improved; a total of 8 learning centres and temporary learning spaces have been renovated and set up to provide safe learning environments; 3,257 children and educators (1,639 females) had access to MHPSS, and those children were provided with recreational opportunities through drawing activities.

In areas severely affected by the earthquake and by armed conflict, including Sagaing, Mandalay, Kachin, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Tanintharyi, Bago and Rakhine, the demand for safe learning spaces remains high. UNICEF is committed to enhancing education assistance to ensure learning continuity for all children affected by conflict and disasters.

Education Cluster

From January to June 2025, Education Cluster partners distributed more than 34,799 ELPs and 13,439 roofing sheets, helping more than 120 schools and learning centres reopen across Mandalay, Sagaing, Naypyitaw, Rakhine and the southeast. More than 324,609 children benefited from receiving learning materials and accessing temporary spaces, WASH facilities and psychosocial support. To promote well-being, 1,975 resilience storybooks and recreational kits were also provided.

As part of the response to the earthquake, facilities were rehabilitated in Mandalay and Sagaing with school compounds being cleaned, and the construction of learning spaces, drinking water points, mobile toilets and the provision of child-friendly activities. A total of 190 desks, chairs, and blackboards were supplied and 21 latrines were constructed across schools. One Temporary Learning Centre (TLC) was built and two were repaired to restore safe learning.

As part of the capacity-building for partners, an online EORE orientation reached 82 participants from 30 organizations, with 45 completing the training. In Yangon, Education in Emergencies EiE Fundamental training brought 68 participants from 59 organizations. The upcoming social emotional learning foundation (SELF) and psychosocial skills training courses in August will further embed well-being in the education response.

WASH



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Good hygiene: Ma Su Mar, 42, washes the hands of her daughter Yoon, 5yr, outside their family's home in Kyimyindaing township, Yangon, Myanmar.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners continued to deliver life-saving WASH services to communities affected by conflict, displacement and natural disasters – including earthquake and floods – across Myanmar. UNICEF and partners reached 703,855 people (254,516 women, 111,684 girls) (93 per cent of the target) with safe drinking water. This includes nearly 500,000 people reached with water purification chemicals and 197,000 people reached with distribution of safe and clean water suitable for drinking, cooking and domestic use. Some 76,583 (12,429 boys, 12,152 girls, 24,309 men, 27,693 women) people (22 per cent of the target) were reached with gender segregated sanitation facilities, including latrines and bathing facilities.

The distribution of WASH supplies expanded significantly, benefiting 632,819 people (228,829 women, 100,412 girls, 102,708 boys, 200,870 men), 47 per cent of the target, with large-scale support provided in Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay and

Shan (south). Hygiene promotion efforts reached 156,552 people (56,609 women, 24,842 girls, 25,408 boys, 49,693 men), who comprised 22 per cent of the target, with critical messages on handwashing and menstrual hygiene management. The efforts aimed to reduce disease risks, particularly in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas, including Kachin, Kayin and Rakhine, while scaling up the response in the earthquake-affected areas, including Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan and Bago. In response to rising acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) risks, hygiene kits and water purification supplies were delivered to the Yangon peri-urban population, while behaviour-change sessions helped improve safe water storage and handling and the adoption of improved hygiene behaviours.

In response to the urgent needs of the communities affected by a tornado in Mon state, UNICEF and its partners supplied essential WASH items, including hygiene kits, tarpaulin sheets and water buckets, to 2,720 people.

While sustaining the humanitarian response for the conflict-affected population, UNICEF scaled up the WASH response for the earthquake-affected population. The initial response focused on life-saving interventions including the distribution of treated drinking water to 282,720 people, improving the availability of water treatment chemicals, and providing emergency sanitation facilities in the temporary displacement sites, benefiting more than 16,627, including 8,213 children. Supplies such as tarpaulins and ropes, along with hygiene promotion, benefited more than 22,176 people. As affected people are returning to their places of residence, the WASH interventions are gradually focusing more on the restoration and rehabilitation of facilities, as well as construction of durable WASH services, including water systems and sanitation facilities.

WASH Cluster

By the end of June, the WASH Cluster reached 1,353,612 people, against a cumulative target of 3,288,325 (41.2 per cent). These are mostly one-time interventions conducted for displaced populations and sustained interventions in protracted camps. Lower than expected results in several targets reflect the physical and bureaucratic barriers, funding limitations, and limited partner capacity/supply chains in hard-to-reach areas.

The WASH Cluster coordinated with partners in the northwest, Bago east and Shan south region to deliver a timely and effective response to the earthquake. The coordination efforts included conducting rapid needs assessments, multi-cluster/sector initial rapid assessment and a focused WASH technical assessment to inform immediate response, early recovery and reconstruction. Overall, the earthquake response reached 801,466 people with emergency water-trucking, hygiene kit distribution, emergency sanitation provision and hygiene promotion. In the northwest, 579,032 people were reached with safe water-trucking (with residual chlorine testing), repairs to boreholes/pumps and small systems, plus rapid desludging and temporary latrines to prevent overflow/contamination, and intensive hygiene promotion and distribution of supplies.

In Rakhine, partners assessed 152 sites (253,488 people) and 61 in the northwest (38,245), enabling targeted action. The assessments identified extensive damage to water points and storage with high contamination risk from flooded/overflowing latrines, prompting partners to prioritize emergency water-trucking (with residual chlorine testing), rapid repair of boreholes and small schemes, accelerated desludging/temporary latrines, and intensified hygiene promotion. Given the issues caused by chronic water scarcity in Rakhine, the Water Scarcity Technical Working Group (TWG) launched early support in prioritized townships, reaching 62,456 people with water-trucking, remote pumping and water boating. The cluster continued the Accountability and Quality Assurance Initiative in Rakhine, which provided information on the quality of programmes being implemented by partners. Key findings showed the need for a greater focus on sanitation (including child-friendly latrines) in Sittwe camps, given the high levels of open defecation for children aged under five years, low latrine to people ratio, and lack of gender-segregated latrines.

Some 35 partners from multiple (including nutrition and health) cluster partners participated in an AWD training in March to strengthen capacity in preparedness, response and coordination for AWD outbreaks. The training aimed to reinforce technical knowledge, harmonize response approaches, and ensure readiness to address AWD risks in high-priority townships. These efforts complement ongoing preparedness activities for floods, and other monsoon seasons emergencies, supporting a more coordinated and effective WASH response. As a result of the training, AWD working groups have been formed at sub-cluster level to spearhead preparedness and response.

Across hotspots, critical supplies reached 942,487 people: household hygiene kits (soap, detergent, toothbrush/toothpaste, sanitary pads); household water treatment (chlorine tablets/solution); safe water containers (jerrycans/buckets with lids/taps); and cleaning kits (bleach, brushes, gloves, waste bags). References to “gaining basic water” mean reliable safe water for drinking and cooking, delivered via repaired sources, chlorination or emergency trucking. The focus now shifts to under-delivering, high-severity locations.

Social protection and cash-based programming

Between January and July 2025, UNICEF and partners reached 151,200 individuals (30,240 households, amounting to 25 per cent of the target) with cash transfers and services, prioritizing pregnant and lactating women, children with disabilities and other families affected by the earthquakes. This support helped households meet their most urgent needs – including food, shelter, safe water and essential household items – while safeguarding child well-being, reducing reliance on harmful coping strategies, and contributing to local economic recovery. A rapid needs assessment of families with disabilities were conducted in earthquake-affected areas, ensuring that vulnerabilities were promptly identified and addressed. In parallel, UNICEF facilitated access to assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches, to strengthen inclusion, dignity and independence for some 2,000 affected children and adults.

Throughout the reporting period, UNICEF worked closely with the Cash and Markets Working Group to promote harmonized approaches, market-sensitive programming and stronger accountability to affected populations.



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Regaining independence: UNICEF is supporting Aung Moe after the March earthquakes.

Social and Behaviour-Change (SBC) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP)

Through digital engagement and engaging social influencers, UNICEF reached more than 2.1 million people, promoting essential health practices across maternal and child health, immunization, nutrition, hygiene, mental health, GBV prevention and disaster-preparedness. Following the earthquake, UNICEF was among the first to respond, engaging affected communities to assess needs and provide life-saving information through co-leading the national Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Working Group. Families received guidance on mitigating the risks of waterborne and communicable diseases, with outreach facilitated by community volunteers and digital platforms including radio, social media and interactive voice response systems. This approach has been vital for resilience and psychosocial well-being.



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Community engagement activity: Sharing tips on household-level safe water and hygiene measures with people affected by the earthquakes at Tanatkhar Taw Village, Pyawbwe Township, Yamethin District, Mandalay Region, Myanmar.

In response to the risk of AWD, UNICEF continued mobilization through multimedia messaging and outreach, focusing on prevention, basic home-care methods and timely care-seeking. Demand generation efforts were provided to support oral Cholera vaccine and oral Polio vaccination campaigns, targeting 240,000 people in two regions, and 1.4 million children aged under five years in four regions, respectively.

UNICEF improved the capacity of 550 partner staff members and volunteers on effective communication and community engagement and reached more than 157,734 people (62,618 male, 95,116 female) with in-person engagement on safe childbirth, recognizing danger signs in newborns, care-seeking, nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, continued learning and child protection. Community feedback mechanisms reached 233,445 individuals, with 40,590 (15,105 males, 25,485 females) providing feedback, complaints or suggestions to improve UNICEF programmes. A parental satisfaction survey for EiE programmes, Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and Global

Partnership for Education Sector Programme Implementation Grant (GPE ESPIG), engaged 7,302 parents and caregivers, ensuring community perspectives inform future interventions. The survey findings indicated that more than 90 per cent of the respondents are satisfied with the services provided by UNICEF and partners, including the different learning pathways, the quality of teaching and learning, and the engagement between teachers/educators and parents/caregivers.

Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy

UNICEF humanitarian strategy focuses on working with communities, local and international partners and all stakeholders to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and to ensure critical services reach children in need. The protracted and complex nature of the crises impacting Myanmar requires UNICEF and partners to address acute humanitarian needs while investing in community resilience through a risk-informed approach. This is in line with the inter-agency HNRP Flash Addendum 2025, which UNICEF contributed to, along with other agencies. The Humanitarian Action for Children appeal, revised in August 2025, takes into account the early and long-term recovery needs of affected communities.

UNICEF also continues to support the expansion of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people through its leadership roles in the Nutrition and WASH Clusters, the Child Protection and Mine Action AoRs, and co-leadership of the Education Cluster with Save the Children, at national and subnational levels, to strengthen emergency preparedness and to implement a multisectoral response to address needs arising from the ongoing conflict and climate shocks.

In coordination with other United Nations agencies, partners and stakeholders, UNICEF continues to maximize national coverage prioritizing all vulnerable children and families, including those in communities that have been displaced (or not) by natural disasters and conflicts. UNICEF also participates in the Myanmar Cash Working Group and facilitates the in-country inter-agency network for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNICEF continues to co-lead the RCCE Working Group and participates in the Humanitarian Access Working Group.

Human Interest Stories and External Media Website

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/six-things-watch-myanmar-2025>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/mandalay-diary-MayMin-Eng>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/healing-young-hearts-Eng>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/together-through-tremors-Eng>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/quake-stopped-he-hasnt-slept>

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

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/hope-wheels-myanmar-earthquake-survivors-reclaim-independence-unicefs-assistive-devices>

<https://www.unicef.org/myanmar/stories/hope-red-zone-severely-malnourished-child-earthquake-Myanmar>

Social Media

Earthquake safety information: <https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/1062185155944791>

How to talk to children after the earthquake: <https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/1088576243305682>

PSEA message (Aid is free, if not, report): <https://www.facebook.com/477179694445343/posts/1097676989062274>

Thanks to ECHO's support, UNICEF is reaching children and families with life-saving hygiene supplies after the devastating earthquake; <https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1942447462062645762>

80 tons of life-saving supplies landed in Myanmar after the earthquake:
<https://twitter.com/UNICEFMyanmar/status/1907768716022128912>

UNICEF Myanmar Representative describes the massive destruction caused by the recent earthquake in Mandalay:
<https://www.instagram.com/reel/DIQTqUKSZgT/>

Next SitRep: January 2026

UNICEF Myanmar Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/myanmar>

Who to contact for
further information: Yasumasa Kimura
Representative
Myanmar Country Office
Tel: (+95) 12305960
Email: ykimura@unicef.org

Julia Rees
Deputy Representative
Programmes
Myanmar Country Office
Tel: (+95) 9883768865
Email: jrees@unicef.org

Faika Farzana
Emergency Manager
Myanmar Country Office
Tel: (+95) 9883768871
Email: ffarzana@unicef.org