

Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)

2025

PEOPLE TARGETED

2.4 M



PEOPLE REACHED

719K*(30%)



USD REQUIRED

123 M



USD RECEIVED

22.8 M **(19%)



TOTAL HEALTH
CLUSTER PARTNERS

114



REPORTING HEALTH
CLUSTER PARTNERS

37



* Data from 1 January-30 June 2025

** <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1160/summary>

Highlights

- Monsoon-related **flash floods** in South East Myanmar are causing further stress in areas already challenged by displacement as a result of conflict and the earthquake that struck Myanmar on 28 March 2025. Other parts of Myanmar like Rakhine are also impacted by **flood** events.
- Floods and rains are significantly increasing the risk of **Acute Watery Diarrhoea**, and are exacerbating the ongoing surge in **dengue** and **malaria** cases. Severe shortages of medical supplies continue to be reported by health partners urgently requesting supplies for diagnostics and treatment.
- Four months after the devastating **earthquake**, 306k people have been reached in 59 townships with humanitarian health services, representing 67% of the target population, in line with 67% funding received of the amount requested for earthquake-specific health activities.
- The number of deadly **attacks on health care** continues to rise, with 27 verified attacks reported by WHO's **Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care** (SSA) and 143 by **Insecurity Insight** between 1 January and 31 July 2025.
- Flood-related displacement is increasing the risk of outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases like **measles and polio** in view of low immunization coverage combined with poor hygiene.
- Latest figures show the significant **impact the US funding cuts** continue to have on health service delivery for populations affected by the conflict in Myanmar, both in-country and in border areas in Thailand and Bangladesh. In Myanmar alone, 65 health facilities and 38 mobile clinics have suspended their services, while another 28 mobile clinics were scaled down.

Health Cluster Action

Floods

The remnants of Tropical Storm Wipha are causing widespread flooding in parts of Eastern Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Eastern and Southern Shan, leaving a trace of destruction and impacting almost 50,000 people. The floods are rapidly receding, but are increasing the risk of outbreak prone diseases like AWD, malaria and dengue. Floods in Rakhine have reportedly affected over 10,000 people.

Health partners are supporting with Rapid Needs Assessments and are making preparations to provide mobile health services. Prepositioning of essential medical supplies is ongoing to ensure adequate diagnostics and treatment is available for common conditions AWD, skin infections, dengue, malaria and acute respiratory infections.

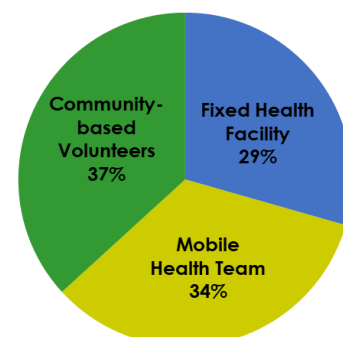
Earthquake

Data collected from health partners providing humanitarian health services in earthquake affected areas in Myanmar show that the majority of services are provided by community-based health volunteers (37%), followed by mobile health teams (34%). Thanks to continued funding for earthquake response, health partners are able to extend their mobile health services to earthquake affected populations, the majority in displacement sites.

As per a recent **comprehensive Shelter Needs Assessment** conducted by the Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCCM) Clusters, 226 temporary settlements remain in Mandalay and Sagaing, many of which are considered unsafe and overcrowded. Solar lamps (22%), mosquito nets (18%), and blankets (17%) were the most demanded non-food items.

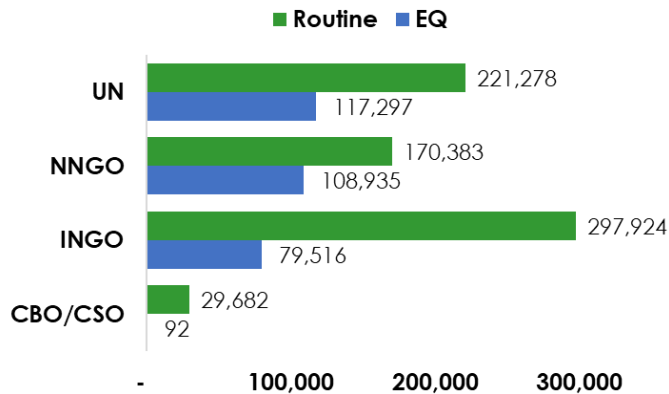
WHO has been conducting health education sessions focusing on dengue prevention in close collaboration with WFP's Cash For Work and food and voucher distribution activities reaching over 17,000 people in 30 earthquake-affected villages.

% of people reached with health services in earthquake-affected areas in Myanmar by modality of service delivery
1 April-30 June 2025

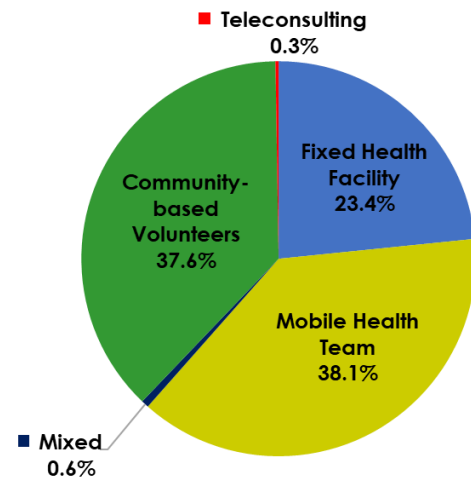


Health Service Delivery

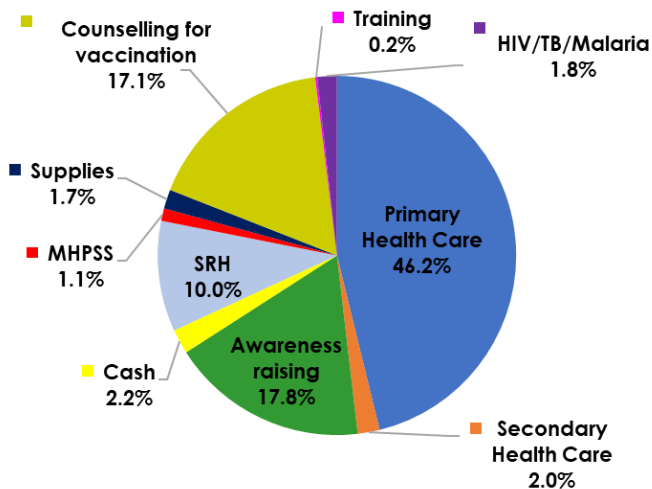
of people reached with humanitarian health services in Myanmar by type of organization
1 January-30 June 2025



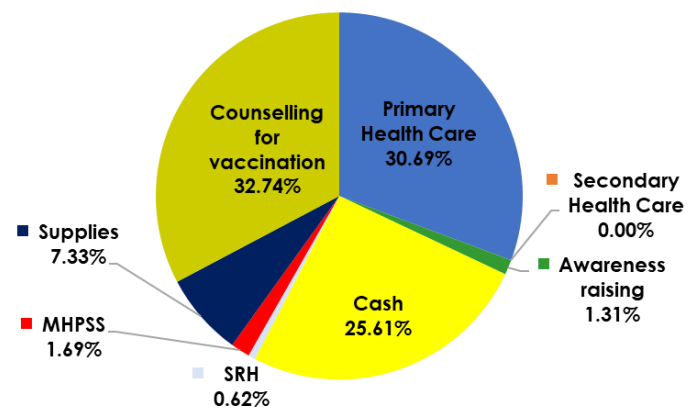
% of people reached with humanitarian health services in Myanmar by modality of service delivery
1 January-30 June 2025



% of people reached with humanitarian health services in Myanmar by type of services
1 January-30 June 2025



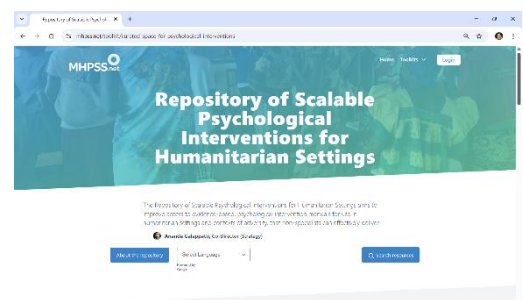
% of people reached with health services in earthquake-affected areas in Myanmar by type of services
1 April-30 June 2025



Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

The [Repository of Scalable Psychological Interventions for Humanitarian Settings](https://www.mhpss.net/toolkit/curated-space-for-psychological-interventions) aims to improve access to evidence-based, psychological intervention manuals for use in humanitarian settings and contexts of adversity, that non-specialists can effectively deliver. The [Repository](https://www.mhpss.net/toolkit/curated-space-for-psychological-interventions) was launched by MHPSS.net and WHO.

<https://www.mhpss.net/toolkit/curated-space-for-psychological-interventions>



Challenges

- **Lack of awareness** among partners on the Health Cluster's **Information Sharing Protocols** may be one of the key reasons partners are reluctant to share data with the Health Cluster. Ongoing training sessions for partners on 5W data collection at sub-national level have significantly helped to increase partners' confidence and understanding, evidenced in good progress with Health Cluster 5W reporting coverage between Q1 (8%) and Q2 (22%).
- **Access restrictions** remain the biggest limitation for partners to reach vulnerable communities. Similarly, restrictions on access to quality medical products is impeding efficient health service delivery, in particular to diagnose and treat outbreak-prone diseases like malaria and dengue.
- **High transportation costs for medical supplies to Rakhine** with over 50% of the cost spent on transport, with delivery times ranging between two and three months, delaying emergency response. There is a need for greater flexibility in local procurement by donors and continued advocacy to ensure access to quality drugs.

Next steps

- The Health Cluster is planning a consultation process to ensure an inclusive approach to its health-specific **Information Sharing Protocols**, in alignment with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility, aimed at strengthening data and information exchange among Health Cluster partners. Consultations are combined with the ongoing trainings on 5W data collection.
- Specialized online trainings are organized to train volunteers in **Suicide Prevention** on 2 and 3 August 2025. The course will be delivered by experienced instructors and will follow a curriculum grounded in international best practices, including techniques such as Safety Planning and effective Crisis Communication.
- WHO is conducting online **Clinical Management of Mental and Substance Use Conditions in Humanitarian Emergencies** (mhGAP-HIG) trainings for health partners on 21 July-1 August 2025, for 2 hours daily.
- UNFPA is organizing in-person training on **Minimal Initial Service Package** (MISP) for SRH service providers on 1-4 September 2025. The objective of the training is to understand what services are included in the MISP and what is required to implement it and also for developing action plans to improve access to the MISP in emergency setting.

 [Online folder](#) with relevant publications in Burmese on medical products, Essential Medicines, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), etc.

Health Cluster Donors

Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), European Union (EU), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (Gavi), Italian Government, Japan Government, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

