

Call for applications for DERF funding of rapid response interventions answering to the following humanitarian crisis:

Title: Myanmar Earthquake

Country and location(s): Myanmar (countrywide)

DERF Funding Modality: Applicants are to apply for the DERF Funding Modality *Rapid Response* as per the DERF Funding Guidelines.

Call window for submission of applications: Applications are received and processed on an ongoing basis from 3 April 2025 until 7 May 2025 at 12:00 noon CET. Please note that the DERF office will be closed from 12 to 21 April and will reopen on 22 April. During this period, applications will not be processed.

Funds allocated for this Call: The DERF allocates a total of up to **DKK 4 million** for this Call. Applicants can apply for **maximum DKK 1 million** each.

Piloting flexible funds and 5% local administration: Under this call, you may (optional) include 10% of *flexible funds* for activities. Furthermore, *local partner administration* is now a lumpsum of up to 5% of total partner costs. Please read carefully all the details about this pilot in the following [Guiding Note](#).

Alert title and location(s)	Alert type, source and date	Crisis type	Information on the humanitarian crisis and emergency relief needs	Known DK org. in crisis location(s)	Assessment of DERF relevance
Title: Myanmar Earthquake Country & locations: Myanmar	Alert Type: Local Alert Alerting Organisation: IWGIA, Myanmar Action Group, Danish Baptist Church Crisis Start: 28-03-2025 Sources supplemented with:	Rapid Onset Crisis	Background: A 7.7-magnitude earthquake struck Myanmar on March 28, 2025, with the epicentre located in Mandalay and Sagaing. Another 6.4 magnitude earthquake further south followed within minutes. A state of emergency has been declared in six regions and states, including Naypyidaw, Sagaing Region, Mandalay Region, Magway Region, Northeastern Shan State, and Bago Region. Since the 2021, Myanmar has experienced widespread conflict and humanitarian deterioration. The earthquake hits a country with 19,9 million people that already prior to the disaster are in need for humanitarian assistance (WHO – Flash Appeal 30 March 2025). The earthquake compounds a risk of eroding the resilience of communities already battered by conflict, displacement, and past disasters. There is also a risk of donors moving highly needed humanitarian assistance away from other regions to the earthquake affected regions. Therefore, the DERF is open for humanitarian applications anywhere in Myanmar where the applicant has access to crisis-affected people. Humanitarian impact: As per OCHA, over 1,700 people have died, more than 3,400 sustained injuries, and more than 300 people remain unaccounted for nationwide. These numbers are expected to rise further as search and rescue operations continue (UNICEF, Myanmar Earthquake Flash Update No 2, 1 April 2025). Infrastructure damage is described as extensive, shelter remains a critical issue as many people have been left homeless. With extreme heat in the areas, there is also a high risk of heatstroke among vulnerable groups such as elderly and children (WHO Situation report, 1 April 2025). There is a growing shortage of food, clean water and medicines as supplies are running low. Lack of access to safe drinking water posing serious threat to public health, especially water-borne diseases, including cholera and skin infections (WHO-Myanmar Health Cluster, Situation report #2, 1 April 2025).	Number of organisations present in-country: 18 Number of organisations with external funding experience (both CSF and DERF grants): 11 Number of organisations present in specific localities: 5	Critical emergency and/or protection needs: Yes Particularly vulnerable groups: Yes Timeliness of potential DERF funded intervention : Yes Significant funding gap exist: Yes DERF funds

	WHO – Flash Appeal 30/03/25 WHO Situation report #2, 01/04/25 UNICEF, Myanmar Earthquake Flash Update No 2, 01/04/25 OCHA, Myanmar Earthquake Flash Update #1, 29/03/25 OCHA, overview of humanitarian response, Dec 2024	Furthermore, four years on from the military takeover, civilians in Myanmar are struggling to survive an unprecedented humanitarian crisis that has upended the lives of millions across the country. Humanitarian needs have reached alarming levels, with an estimated 19.9 million people – more than a third of the population – in need of assistance. (OCHA, overview of humanitarian response, Dec 2024). Credible reports describe that the regime continues to conduct air strikes in earthquake affected areas, exacerbating the suffering of the people of Myanmar and complicating already difficult relief efforts (Govt. of Australia press release 2 April 2025). Prioritized Emergency Actions • Food Security and essential household items • WASH, with focus on the need for clean drinking water • Emergency shelters and temporary housing • Emergency healthcare, including provision of medicine and psychosocial support • Protection of exposed and vulnerable people. Vulnerability: All people directly affected by the earthquake are assessed as vulnerable. When looking at the general humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, particular vulnerable people include pregnant / lactating women, children, girls, people with disabilities, elderly, and internally displaced people. Funding Situation: Myanmar has requested international assistance and The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) coordination for humanitarian aid. At the same time, the UN and humanitarian partners are mobilizing to support emergency response efforts and stand ready to assist all affected communities. (OCHA, Myanmar Earthquake Flash Update, 29 March 2025). Prior to the earthquake, the Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan managed to target 5,5 million people with humanitarian assistance, this out of a total of 19,9 million people in need for assistance. (OCHA, overview of humanitarian response, Dec 2024). This leaves a huge funding gap. Humanitarian Access: Severe damages to infrastructure, roads and debris are hampering the relief response. Lack of power, telecommunications and internet disruptions hinder relief efforts in Mandalay, Sagaing, Naypyitaw, Southern Shan State (WFP Myanmar Earthquake Response Situation Update, April 1) There are widespread and systematic violations of human rights including lack of adherence and compliance to international humanitarian law. (OCHA, overview of humanitarian response, Dec 2024). Generally, humanitarians face heavy access constraints. Prior to the earthquake, more than 142 aid workers were arrested or detained by parties to the conflict. Organisations are therefore strongly encouraged to exercise heightened attention to risk management, including staff safety and access constraints. All applicants must ensure that their humanitarian interventions are guided by the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. Assistance must aim to alleviate suffering and protect human dignity, be provided solely based on needs without discrimination, and must not take		available: Yes Recommend: Activate DERF.
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