# Myanmar Earthquake: Multi-Sectoral Needs and Impact Report

April 2025











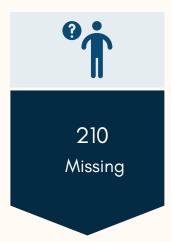
# Table of Content

Key Figures	1
Context	2
Hazard and Threats	3
Humanitarian Access	3
Multi- Sectoral Impact	
Health	4
Food Security and Nutrition	6
Education	····· 7
Livelihood	····· 7
Protection	8
Shelter	9
WASH	10
Logistics	11
Multi- Sector	12

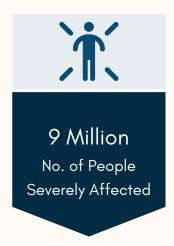
# **(iii)** Key Figures

















On 28 March 2025, two strong earthquakes hit central Myanmar's Sagaing Region. The first quake, with a magnitude of 7.7, struck at 12:50 p.m.(local time), followed by a second one of 6.4 magnitude at 1:02 p.m (local time). Both quakes happened at a depth of 10 km, about 19 km northwest of Mandalay. The tremors were also felt in neighboring countries, including Thailand. By 31 March, 47 aftershocks had been recorded of various strengths. As Myanmar is located in the Himalayan seismic zone which is one of the world's major earthquake belts, hence it is prone to powerful quakes, with the Sagaing triggered having magnitude Fault earthquakes in 1839 and 1956, before the earthquake recent (WHO 30/03/2025, UNICEF 31/03/2025, EMG 01/04/2025).

The earthquakes have exacerbated an already severe humanitarian crisis, displacing over 3 million people and many are unable or unwilling to return to their homes. Since the 2021 coup, Myanmar has been under military rule, with a prolonged internal conflict devastating the country. The powerful earthquake on Friday is the latest in a series of challenges for the 53 million people living in the impoverished nation, which has been struggling with civil war and a shattered economy, undoing years development and fragile democracy (The Guardian 02/04/2025, ACFID 30/03/2025).

A state of emergency has been declared in six regions and states: Naypyidaw, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Northeastern Shan, and Bago (<u>Human Initiative</u> 30/03/2025, <u>Govt. Germany</u> 30/03/2025, <u>Irrawaddy</u> 31/03/2025).

1.6 million of the displaced individuals were already living in the areas most affected by the disaster. In southern Shan alone, more than 13,000 people have been displaced by the earthquake. Urgent management of reception centers and out-of-camp CCCM is essential to ensure affected individuals receive basic services and support, while displacement sites are properly managed (APNEWS 04/04/2025, GiHA WG 02/04/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, IOM 31/03/2025).

Recent earthquake damages in Myanmar were projected to reach levels equivalent to 70 percent of the country's GDP. predicted fatality numbers between 10,000 and 100,000 people will worsen the nation's economic problems (Irrawaddy 31/03/2025).

# **Hazard and Threats**

It is estimated that over one million people have been exposed to liquefaction risk as a result of the earthquake. There is also a growing concern that a damaged dam in the affected area could collapse, triggering downstream flooding and worsening the humanitarian crisis. Earthquakes can shift landmines and unexploded ordnance into populated areas, increasing the risk of accidental explosions and endangering Furthermore. communities. as temperatures and the approaching monsoon season add to these dangers, the world's largest humanitarian network warns that needs are escalating by the hour, with the threat of "secondary crises" becoming likely (Govt.Germany increasingly 30/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, FrontierMyanmar 31/03/2025).

The recent earthquake has heightened the risk of disease outbreaks, especially in communities already lacking basic medical care and vaccinations. Damaged WASH systems, overcrowded shelters, and collapsed older buildings, some containing asbestos, further increase health threats. According to the OCHA, there is growing vulnerability to respiratory infections, skin diseases, vectorborne illnesses . The quake is expected to essential services even disrupt worsening hunger and disease in already fragile areas (AP 02/04/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, AP 02/04/2025).



# **Humanitarian Access**

Damage to roads, bridges, and airports has brought much delay to relief operations. In Mandalay, unstable telecommunication and limited partner information have made the situation worse. Recovery would have been faster if heavy machinery was available, especially in landslide-hit, inaccessible areas. Aid workers are struggling to deliver aid on time due to aftershocks, power shortages, and shortages of medical supplies. The ongoing civil war and restriction of access in Sagaing have made the relief effort even

more challenging (The Guardian 01/04/2025, WFP 30/03/2025, UNICEF 31/03/2025, The Guardian 31/03/2025, AP 30/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025).

Unrestricted aid delivery remains impossible due to the long-lasting political conflicts which prevent vital relief assistance from vulnerable populations reaching during disaster time (Myanmar Now 02/04/2025, <u>The Guardian</u> 02/04/2025).

Safety risks are high at Mandalay, and attacks on aid convoys have made rescue work extremely difficult. The junta has blocked humanitarian aid, using checkpoints and weapons to stop supplies from reaching NUG and resistance-held areas. Its refusal to honor ceasefire calls has left many vulnerable

communities without critical support. The rejection of ceasefire calls complicated the relief operations, leaving behind many vulnerable communities without essential aid (Irrawaddy 02/04/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, Irrawaddy 02/04/2025, The Guardian 01/04/2025).





The earthquake in Myanmar caused extensive damage to hospitals across multiple regions. Shan State reported at least 28 hospitals damaged or destroyed across several townships, including Kalaw, Nyaungshwe, Pinlaung, and Taunggyi. Magway also suffered hospital damage, though specific numbers were not detailed. Mandalay also experienced severe damage, with reports of three hospitals destroyed and 22 partially damaged. In Naypyitaw, at least 14 public and 10 private hospitals were heavily damaged, including the complete collapse of the Central Oral Healthcare Centre and a 300-bed hospital's staff accommodations. The city's largest 1,000-bed hospital also sustained major damage, affecting its radiology section and impacting around 300 people. In Sagaing, Wachet Hospital was destroyed, with further damages likely but unconfirmed due to ongoing communication disruptions. In Bago, two hospitals were fully



damaged and 20 partially damaged, along with a health clinic within a displacement camp. This widespread destruction has critically undermined healthcare access in regions already burdened by conflict and limited infrastructure (Myanmar Now 31/03/2025, 31/03/2025, IOM **UNFPA** 31/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, UNICEF 31/03/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, The Guardian 31/03/2025, AP 01/04/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025).

In response to the earthquake, health-related coping mechanisms in Myanmar have involved placing patients in temporary shelters, such as parking lots and outdoor spaces, due to damaged hospital facilities. In several locations, including Sagaing, patients are being treated outdoors in extreme heat as hospital buildings are no longer functional and safe (Myanmar Now 31/03/2025, AJ 01/04/2025).



The ongoing crisis in Myanmar has worsened for the already vulnerable conditions population, especially women and girls, by health disrupting services. Ongoing crackdowns on the health sector have further limited access to medical care, worsening the situation for injured population. Many communities in Myanmar are facing limited access to healthcare. The shortage of medical supplies are affecting hospitalized patients and those treated in temporary shelters, especially in Sagaing and Nay Pyi Taw (GiHA WG 02/04/2025, Myanmar Now 02/04/2025, UNICEF 31/03/2025).

The physical and mental well-being status of affected populations has had impacts. Women and girls are experiencing intense trauma, grief, and anxiety, worsened by the loss of loved ones, destruction of homes, fear of aftershocks, and pre-existing stress from ongoing conflict and political instability and economic struggles. Children and caregivers are also suffering from emotional and psychosocial Physically, many people are dealing with trauma-related injuries such as fractures, open wounds, and crush syndrome, which are at high risk of infection complications due to limited surgical capacity and poor infection control (GiHA WG 02/04/2025, UNICEF 31/03/2025, WHO 30/03/2025).

Health risks in Myanmar have significantly intensified, particularly waterborne and

foodborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), cholera, dengue, and leptospirosis, due to the destruction of WASH infrastructure, water shortages, and displacement into overcrowded shelters. These conditions, along with the lack of safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene kits, have worsened the situation, especially in southeastern Myanmar. High temperatures exceeding 38°C, is also increasing the risk of heat stroke, particularly among exposed women and girls. Additionally, adolescent girls, especially those separated from their are particularly vulnerable depression and anxiety, exacerbated by overcrowding and lack of social support in temporary shelters (IOM 31/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, <u>UNICEF</u> 31/03/2025, WHO 02/04/2025, GiHA WG 30/03/2025, <u>AP</u> 02/04/2025).

Thousands of people are in urgent need of healthcare. Disruptions in commercial supply chains have further intensified the demand, particularly for people with chronic conditions. According to the WHO, the priority health needs in Myanmar include urgent trauma and surgical care to manage mass casualties, along with blood transfusion supplies, anesthetics, portable X-ray devices, and temporary operating theatres and essential medicines. There is also a critical need for tents for healthcare workers and health facility damage assessments to assess



the extent of destruction. Additionally, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is a priority due to the psychological impact of the disaster, particularly on vulnerable populations and those suffering trauma from injury, displacement, and distress. These needs emotional especially critical in hardest-hit areas such as Mandalay, Sagaing, and Naypyitaw. In particular, women and girls in hard-hit areas like Mandalay, Sagaing, and southern Shan targeted require health support 31/03/2025, (<u>Myanmar</u> Now IOM 31/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, Malteser 30/03/2025, WHO 30/03/2025, Irrawaddy 31/03/2025, 01/04/2025, <u>AP</u> **OCHA** 31/03/2025, <u>UNFPA</u> 31/03/2025).

Expanding rapid response teams for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and MHPSS

services remains a priority, alongside the provision of Psychological First Aid and the establishment of safe spaces for affected women and girls. The burden on hospitals in Sagaing has highlighted the urgent need for mobile medical teams and temporary operating facilities. Life-saving SRH services including safe childbirth, access contraception are essential, while the high number of trauma-related injuries calls for immediate medical attention. The ongoing shortages of both medical and humanitarian supplies underscore the need for immediate and coordinated resource mobilization to meet these escalating needs (GiHA WG 02/04/2025, <u>UNFPA</u> 31/03/2025, <u>WHO</u> 30/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025).

# **Example 2** Food Security and Nutrition

Many earthquake survivors in Myanmar are facing a critical lack of food, particularly in Sagaing, Mandalay, Shan, Bago, and Nay Pyi Taw, where food supplies are running low or unavailable, compounded by rising market prices of basic food items (OCHA 31/03/2025, IOM 01/04/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, The Guardian 02/04/2025, Myanmar Red Cross Society 30/03/2025).

There is an increased risk of hunger and malnutrition, particularly for pregnant or breastfeeding women and children. Immediate priority interventions should focus on providing nutritious food aid for these vulnerable groups to mitigate these risks (GiHA WG 02/04/2025, Irrawaddy 31/03/2025).



The recent earthquake has caused enormous damage to the education sector, with hundreds of thousands of schools destroyed or collapsed, mainly in Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Shan, and Sagaing. Two schools in Shan were leveled by airstrikes following the earthquake, while two schools in Bago were damaged by the earthquake itself. 60 schools were destroyed in Mandalay, one of them a preschool which collapsed during class Mandalay University was also badly structurally damaged, putting academic activities on hold. All the schools will remain shut until the summer academic

year in June due to ongoing infrastructure issues (IOM 01/04/2025, Irrawaddy 02/04/2025, UNICEF 31/03/2025, UN 31/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, IOM 31/03/2025, Irrawaddy 31/03/2025, AP 30/03/2025, The Guardian 31/03/2025).

# Livelihood

The Myanmar earthquake has impacted livelihood severely, where enterprises, infrastructure, and utilities have been damaged. In Yangon, limited electricity has forced business closures. In Mandalay, electricity disruptions, along with non-operational ATMs have restricted financial access (Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, UNFPA 31/03/2025).

The tourism sector has also been affected. In Aungpan, a six-storey hotel collapse resulted in nine deaths. In Nyaung Shwe Township, hotels and guesthouses sustained damages, leading to temporary closures (<u>Myanmar Now</u> 02/04/2025).

Emergency cash assistance is urgently needed, particularly for women-headed households and vulnerable groups (<u>GiHA WG</u> 02/04/2025).



The unstable housing situations and insufficient protective measures following expose women and disasters girls increased risks from gender-based violence. People whose homes have been destroyed, lack reliable power and communication as well as unsafe shelter become easily targeted by abusers. Organizations need to adopt security gender-sensitive by protected shelters with proper lighting while ensuring privacy and establishing safe spaces coupled with dignity kits, menstrual products psychosocial assistance. Prioritizing women's dignity and safety should be fundamental in humanitarian relief services and leadership programs to safeguard women and girls from violence and abuse (GiHA WG 02/04/2025).

The risks from explosive devices escalates after earthquakes as seismic activity shifts landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from their original locations into areas previously designated as safe space. This displacement creates unstable conditions which heightens the explosion risks of hazardous devices increasing dangers for people living in affected areas (OCHA 31/03/2025).

The earthquake in Myanmar caused severe damage to Sagaing, Mandalay, Shan State and Naypyitaw as widespread destruction of infrastructure along with breakdowns in communication became major obstacles for rescue services. Many people remain trapped under collapsed public facilities which include hospitals and the Inwa Bridge along with the Aungban Hotel (IOM 31/03/2025, AJ 31/03/2025).

Search and rescue operations face delays because of resource shortages coupled with infrastructure destruction (AJ 31/03/2025).

The earthquake destroyed more than 150 homes while leaving 3,000 others partially damaged which resulted in family members being forced to take refuge on roadways with no protection (IOM 31/03/2025).

Children in Myanmar currently face acute protection challenges especially mental and psychological distress following the earthquake with urgent needs escalating rapidly. Recent data shows that family separations increase the risk of trafficking and unsafe migration for children. Immediate action is needed to protect and reunite separated children, as many caregivers have been injured or killed. The destruction of civil status documentation along with the risk of exploitation and abuse create protection risks for affected area children. Rapid child protection measures must be implemented simultaneously to reduce increasing risks as they aim to create protective settings for affected children (UN 31/03/2025, GiHA WG 02/04/2025, IOM 01/04/2025).



Thousands of buildings were destroyed, leaving many homes reduced to rubble. Even days after the earthquake, many in Myanmar are still sleeping outdoors, unable to return to their damaged homes fearing aftershocks. Many residents are spending nights on the streets, some are using tents, while others with children sleep on blankets in the streets. The earthquake also damaged government buildings and a housing complex, forcing employees to seek refuge in nearby monasteries. Additionally, military personnel are staying in temporary tents, including on football fields (IOM 31/03/2025, Irrawaddy 30/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, Human <u>Initiative</u> 30/03/2025, <u>FrontierMyanmar</u> 01/04/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, Irrawaddy 02/04/2025).

### <u>Mandalay</u>

In Mandalay, around 150 homes were destroyed and 3,000 damaged. As aftershocks over magnitude 5 continue, residents have spent nights sleeping outside, sheltering under trees and tarpaulins in the scorching 34.5°C heat (<u>The Guardian</u> 31/03/2025, <u>IOM</u> 31/03/2025, <u>Irrawaddy</u> 31/03/2025).

### <u>Naypyitaw</u>

Lewe and Pyinmana townships in Naypyitaw Union Territory have reported extensive damage, with Tatkon Township suffering significant structural losses. Many people are now seeking shelter near roads and in open public spaces like football stadiums (OCHA 31/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025).

### <u>Bago</u>

In Bago, the earthquake has caused significant damage, destroying 168 homes and severely affecting 10 shelters within a displacement camp (OCHA 31/03/2025).

### **Sagaing**

In Sagaing Township, about one-third of homes collapsed. Nearly 90% of homes in Sagaing City were destroyed, displacing many residents who are now seeking shelter in religious buildings or sleeping outdoors, with some forced to sleep in the streets (WHO 01/04/2025, Myanmar Now 02/04/2025, The Guardian 02/04/2025).

### Shan

In southern Shan, the earthquake has damaged at least 3,560 homes. Over 13,000 people have been displaced, seeking refuge in collective centers, religious buildings, or sleeping in open spaces due to a shortage of shelters (OCHA 31/03/2025).

- Nyaungshwe, one of the hardest-hit townships, has seen most homes destroyed in several villages, with residents seeking shelter outdoors or in shops around Nanpan Market (<u>IOM</u> 31/03/2025).
- Tha Le U Inn village on the eastern shore was hit by the quake, resulting in the destruction of at least 150 homes (Myanmar Now 02/04/2025).
- Nang Pang village tract on the southern shore of the lake saw nearly 1,000 houses destroyed (<u>Myanmar</u> <u>Now</u> 02/04/2025).
- Inle, known for its stilt houses over the water, experienced the collapse of over 2,300 homes due to the earthquake (<u>Irrawaddy</u> 31/03/2025).



In the hardest-hit areas, where essential services have been disrupted and thousands are in urgent need of shelter, the situation remains dire. Shelters must also ensure the safety and privacy of women and girls, providing locks, lights, and private spaces.

Urgent reception center management and out-of-camp CCCM are needed to provide essential services and effectively manage displacement sites (OCHA 31/03/2025, GiHA WG 02/04/2025, IOM 31/03/2025).

# WASH

Damaged water infrastructure, including piped water systems and wells, severely causing water shortages in the affected Sediments disturbed areas. by earthquake contaminated well water and further deteriorated water quality. There are reports of extensive damage to water sources in Sagaing, Naypyitaw, Bago East, and Southern Shan states, including areas of the Yangon Region. In Mandalay, the water supply from the piped system is still disrupted (IOM 31/03/2025, Myanmar Red Cross Govt.Germany 30/03/2025, <u>Society</u> 30/03/2025, WHO 30/03/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, Irrawaddy 31/03/2025, UNFPA 31/03/2025).

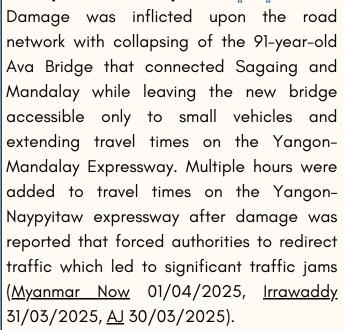
The lack of access to secure WASH facilities further worsens conditions, particularly for women during menstruation, pregnancy, and postpartum. In Naypyitaw, Bago, Sagaing, Mandalay, Kayah, Yangon and Shan, there is a shortage of safe drinking water, making daily hygiene difficult (GiHA WG 02/04/2025, Myanmar Red Cross Society 30/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, The Guardian 02/04/2025, AJ 02/04/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025).

There is an urgent need for safe drinking water, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and water purification supplies such as tablets and filters. Women and girls also need safe sanitation facilities with locks, lighting, and private spaces, along with dignity kits and menstrual hygiene products specifically to protect them against gender-based violence. Particularly in areas such as Sagaing, Yangon, Naypyitaw, Bago, Mandalay, and Shan have reported the need for clean drinking water and water purification systems (<u>Human</u> Initiative 30/03/2025, IOM 31/03/2025, <u>UN</u> 31/03/2025, <u>GiHA WG</u> 02/04/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, Myanmar Red Cross Society 30/03/2025, Irrawaddy 31/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025).



The earthquake caused widespread damage on infrastructure like roads, bridges, power lines, communication networks and airports, causing significant logistical challenges (<u>Human Initiative</u> 30/03/2025, <u>Myanmar</u> Now 01/04/2025, UNFPA 31/03/2025).

### Transportation disruptions



Widespread damage to Myanmar's infrastructure occurred in March 2025 when the earthquake brought down the Old Sagaing Bridge and the Dotehtawadi Bridge while damaging sections of the Yangon-Mandalay Expressway (AHA Centre 30/03/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025).

# Power outages

Extensive power outages hit Mandalay together with Naypyitaw and Sagaing which resulted blackouts in total throughout affected areas. The power outages created obstacles for emergency response teams and essential services delivery (Myanmar Now 01/04/2025).

### Communication breakdown



received emergency response significant delays because phone and internet services remained disrupted in Mandalay, Naypyitaw and Sagaing. The telecommunications system operated with Mytel as the sole available provider (Irrawaddy 31/03/2025).

## Airport closures



The severe damage to Mandalay and Naypyitaw areas forced airports to close temporarily which disrupted both emergency relief and regional flight operations. Operations at Yangon while International Airport continued keeping its capacity at minimum levels (Govt. Germany 30/03/2025).

# Fuel and infrastructure damage



Major fuel infrastructure were destroyed when fuel stations collapsed, underground tanks and pipes were damaged, and generators used for fuel distribution were impacted, triggering power outages. Despite these damages, fuel distribution in Yangon continued uneventfully, while 90 out of 105 fuel shops in Naypyitaw and 164 in Mandalay had re-opened as of March 30. Thilawa's storage tanks were stocked for one week to ensure fuel selfsufficiency, with additional oil tankers and ships ensuring supply continuity (EMG 30/03/2025).



The logistics sector is faced with immediate needs to restore and maintain infrastructure such as roads, bridges, electricity lines, telecommunications and airports to support free transportation flow of resources and aid. Restoration of the damaged roads and bridges must be done urgently to provide access to the affected regions, whereas reconstruction of power cables and

communication networks will enable coordination and exchange of information. Airports must be operational to ensure timely delivery of humanitarian aid, and the upkeep of these critical infrastructure components in operating order is vital for effective disaster response and recovery (IOM 31/03/2025, UNFPA 31/03/2025, CDAC 30/03/2025).



The most severely affected areas include Mandalay Region (Mandalay City, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Amarapura, Aungmyaythazan, Chanayethazan, Chanmyathazi, Madaya, and others), Sagaing Region (Sagaing City and Mingun), Naypyitaw (Tatkon, Pyinmana, Leway, Uttarathiri, Pabbathiri), Magway Region (Pauk Township), Bago Region, Shan State (Inle Lake, Kalaw, Nyaungshwe, Pinlaung, Taunggyi), and (Irrawaddy Yangon Region parts 31/03/2025 31/03/2025, IOM UN 01/04/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, EMG 31/03/2025).

An estimated 6.1 million people were affected, with 19.5 million living in earthquake-affected areas and 10.4 million in the most severely impacted zones. Over 3 million people in Sagaing and Mandalay regions have been affected, including more than 50,000 in Mandalay alone (APHR 30/03/2025, IOM 01/04/2025, Govt. Germany 30/03/2025, IOM 31/03/2025).

Government buildings suffered major damage in Naypyitaw, including key ministries, military headquarters, parliamentary offices. Several departmental buildings and staff housing complexes also sustained structural damage (Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, Irrawaddy 28-30/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025, The Guardian 31/03/2025, IOM 31/03/2025).

Around 80% of buildings in Sagaing city were destroyed or severely damaged, thousands collapsed in Mandalay, and staff housing in Naypyitaw was affected. Over 10,000 buildings across central and northwestern Myanmar were damaged, with at least 515 structures suffering 80-100% structural loss. Buildings at Zenodaya Monastery were also damaged (<u>Irrawaddy</u> 31/03/2025, <u>The</u> Guardian 31/03/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, Human Initiative 30/03/2025, AP 01-02/04/2025, EMG 31/03/2025).



Around 60 mosques were damaged in Mandalay and Sagaing, with at least 18 of them located in Mandalay. Many were historic, dating back to the 19th century, such as the Shwe Bhone Shan mosque in Mandalay and Kan Taw mosque in Taungoo (Irrawaddy 28–31/03/2025, AP 01/04/2025).

The extensive infrastructure damage in Naypyitaw, Mandalay, and Sagaing, affecting essential services, public facilities, and historical sites. Key structures like the Myanmar Red Cross Society headquarters and Mandalay Emergency Operations Centre were damaged in Sagaing (Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, New Zealand Red Cross 30/03/2025, WHO 01/04/2025, Human Initiative 30/03/2025, Government of Australia 30/03/2025, OCHA 31/03/2025).

Over 80 historic structures in Mandalay, including pagodas and temples, were damaged. The ancient Ava Bridge and Ywatan monastery collapsed, and the Phaung Taw Oo Pagoda in Shan State sustained damage (Irrawaddy 29/03/2025, EMG 01/04/2025, AP 30/03/2025, IFRC 30/03/2025, The Guardian 31/03/2025).

The Sky Villa complex in Mandalay's Aung Myay Thar Zan Township collapsed, with two of its three 11-storey buildings destroyed and only five storeys of the third remaining (<u>Frontier Myanmar</u> 02/04/2025).

Many communities lack essential supplies, including non-food items, highlighting the need for coordinated humanitarian intervention (Irrawaddy 30/03/2025, IOM 01/04/2025, Myanmar Now 01/04/2025, UNFPA 31/03/2025).

The public and humanitarian partners should monitor updates on hazards and disaster impacts through official government sources, including DDM Myanmar, DDPM Thailand, DMH Myanmar, and TMD Thailand (AHA Centre 30/03/2025).

In disaster response, it's crucial to use trusted communication channels to share accurate information and address rumors in multiple languages. Humanitarian organizations must verify facts, listen to communities, and correct misinformation to maintain trust and provide timely updates. Humanitarian organizations should collaborate with local actors and use multiple channels to ensure critical information communities, reaches all including those with lower literacy (CDAC 30/03/2025).