



ONE ASEAN  
ONE RESPONSE

## SITUATION UPDATE

### M7.7 EARTHQUAKE IN MYANMAR AND THAILAND

Friday, 4 April 2025, 2000 HRS (UTC+7)

No. **4**

This Situation Update is provided by the AHA Centre for use of the ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders. The information presented is collected from various sources, including but not limited to ASEAN Member States' Government Agencies, UN, IFRC, NGOs, Humanitarian and Dialogue Partners, and News Organisations.

## M7.7 Earthquake in Myanmar and Thailand

Disclosure(s): Figures are the updates from DDM Myanmar and DDPM Thailand Report on 4 April 2025



**1.1M**  
PEOPLE  
AFFECTED  
in Myanmar

**3.4K**  
DEAD  
in Myanmar

**4.5K**  
INJURED  
in Myanmar

**220**  
MISSING  
in Myanmar

**51.8K**  
INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED  
in Myanmar

**22**  
DEAD  
in Thailand

**36**  
INJURED  
in Thailand

Based on reports from  
DDM Myanmar and  
DDPM Thailand



SITUATION UPDATE

## 1. SUMMARY

At 1320 hrs UTC+7 on 28 March 2025, a magnitude 7.7 earthquake struck at a depth of 10 km, approximately 19 km northwest of Mandalay, Myanmar. This was followed by a magnitude 6.4 aftershock at the same depth just 12 minutes later, intensifying the earthquake's impact. The USGS PAGER system reports that up to 7,000 people were exposed to violent shaking, 2.9 million to severe shaking, and 10.2 million to strong or very strong shaking.

As of 4 April, the USGS reported 25 aftershocks of magnitude 3 or higher and four aftershocks of magnitude 5 or higher, capable of causing damage.

The earthquake resulted from strike-slip faulting along the boundary between the Indian and Eurasian plates. This region has a history of large strike-slip earthquakes, with six other magnitude 7 or larger events occurring within 150 miles (250 km) of this quake since 1900. The finite fault model supports a north-striking, right-lateral fault, consistent with the Sagaing Fault, a major right-lateral strike-slip fault that defines part of the boundary between the Indian and Sunda plates.

In Myanmar, the state of emergency remains in effect in six of the worst affected areas: Mandalay, Sagaing Magway, Shan State, Naypyidaw, and Bago. Preliminary damage assessments show widespread destruction, including collapsed buildings, damaged roads, and broken bridges across the country. Mandalay, Myanmar's second-largest city with a population of over 1.7 million, has seen extensive damage. This widespread destruction to infrastructure presents a considerable hurdle to the urgent rescue and relief efforts underway. Damage assessments and relief efforts are ongoing, with The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of Myanmar coordinating the national response and supporting affected populations. A series of aftershocks have occurred and are expected to continue.

In Thailand, according to the assessment of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), the situation has been severe, causing extensive damage and posing significant risks to lives, physical well-being, and the property of affected population over a wide area. Ground-shaking from the M7.7 earthquake were felt across 63 provinces, with significant impacts reported in 18 provinces and Bangkok. The affected provinces include Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao, Lamphun, Lampang, Mae Hong Son, Phrae, Nan, Phetchabun, Phitsanulok, Sukhothai, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Pathum Thani, Nonthaburi, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakon, Chai Nat, and Ang Thong. The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command (NDPMC) has been closely monitoring the situation in the aftermath of the 7.7 magnitude earthquake and reports significant progress. Key issues affecting the population and damage in impacted areas have been addressed, including the restoration of essential public utilities and transportation routes. In Bangkok, USAR operations remain ongoing to locate individuals trapped in affected zones. The Bangkok Incident Command Center continues to operate at full capacity, ensuring coordinated efforts. Following a detailed assessment, the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command has maintained Level 2 disaster status, classified as a medium-scale disaster. This designation delegates disaster management authority to provincial governors. Notably, the Bangkok governor holds responsibility for directing, controlling, and commanding operations in Bangkok and provincial areas, as stipulated by the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan B.E. 2564–2570.



## **Preparedness and Response**

As of 4 April, the AHA Centre maintains its EOC alert level at **RED** – Day 8.

The AHA Centre continues to maintain close coordination with the EOCs of Myanmar and Thailand as well as with the assisting ASEAN Member States and partners to ensure a coordinated and effective disaster response.

The In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT) of the AHA Centre is actively collaborating with Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), Emergency Medical Team (EMT), and relief operations in Myanmar. Stationed in Nay Pyi Taw, the AHA Centre's ICLT supports the DDM Myanmar in facilitating the arrival of EMTs from ASEAN Member States. AHA Centre ICLT also took part in coordination meetings with the Government of Myanmar and international USAR teams. The AHA Centre's ICLT has also engaged in productive discussions with UNOCHA, aiming to enhance support and coordination for emergency operations in the field.



AHA Centre Coordination with DMC and International USAR Teams on 3 April 2025



Arrival of Singapore EMT on 4 April 2025

The AHA Centre deployed Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) relief items from the regional warehouse in Subang, Malaysia. As of 4 April 2025, the total value of ASEAN relief items deployed to Myanmar stands at USD 208,439.14. The AHA Centre is actively coordinating with the DDM Myanmar and partners to prepare for further mobilisation of DELSA relief items to support the response to the affected communities.





The ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) has been mobilised to support DDM Myanmar in rapid assessment, coordination, and facilitation of incoming relief items. ASEAN-ERAT Members from the 10 ASEAN Member States have been deployed to Sagaing, Mandalay, and Nay Pyi Taw to conduct rapid assessments in affected communities. In Sagaing and Mandalay, the ASEAN-ERAT has held discussions with internally displaced communities and the local DDM Office.



ASEAN-ERAT conducts interviews at the Nay Pyi Taw Council and with displaced communities.

The AHA Centre remains fully committed to close collaboration with NDMOs and humanitarian partners to ensure the timely and effective delivery of assistance.

## 2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

### Impacts in Myanmar – as of 3 April 2025

- a. As of 4 April 2025, the magnitude 7.7 earthquake resulted to 3,354 deaths, 4,508 injuries and 220 missing as reported by DDM Myanmar. As of this report, the number of affected population stands at 1,128,381 (about 240K households). Based on the report, 51,823 people are currently displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 14,346 people are staying in 27 temporary shelters. Data collection and validation is ongoing.
- b. To date, the reported damages include:
  - 41,232 damaged houses, of which, 4,992 are totally damaged
  - 1,828 schools
  - 167 hospitals/clinics
  - 3,265 religious buildings
  - 4,817 Pagodas
  - 31 railways
  - 161 roads
  - 184 locations along the Yangon-Mandalay Expressway
- c. The earthquake also caused collapsed bridges and significant structural damage to transportation routes and facilities such as the Old Sagaing Bridge, the Dotehtawadi Bridge on the Yangon-Mandalay Expressway, and some portions of and around the Yangon Mandalay Expressway, causing several road closures along the route.
- d. Severely affected areas are Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Shan State, Naypyidaw, and Bago.
- e. Fire and liquefaction have been reported in affected areas
- f. Widespread interruption of electricity and communication lines



- g. UNOSAT has released an assessment of damaged buildings in Mandalay and Sagaing. Based on UNOSAT's analysis, 509 buildings have been tagged as damaged and 284 buildings are potentially damaged in a 60 km<sup>2</sup> area. In addition, UNOSAT has also identified 72 affected roads. In Sagaing, UNOSAT analysis has tagged 233 damaged buildings and 557 potentially damaged buildings in a 30 km<sup>2</sup> area. The imagery analyses for Mandalay and Sagaing are found in Annex 1.
- h. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has released damage assessment maps of Mandalay City using pre- and post-earthquake satellite imagery. The assessment captured damaged building and infrastructure including landmarks such as the Ava Bridge, Aung Myae Oo Monastic School, Ma Shi Khana Pagoda, Mandalay University, Sky Villa, and Phayani Pagoda. The damage assessment maps are found in Annex 2.
- i. Direct Relief has also generated an analysis on a 0.22 km<sup>2</sup> area in Mandalay, using a tessellated grid of percentage of buildings considered to be damaged by Microsoft AI for Good damage estimation model, based on post-earthquake imagery from Planet, as well as locations of health facilities. The result of the analysis is shown in Annex 3.
- j. Needs identified by the DDM Myanmar are as follows:
  - Food and water
  - Kitchen sets
  - Hygiene kits
  - Tarpaulins
  - Solar lamp
  - Family Tents
  - Jerry Cans
  - Water Filter
  - Construction Materials (Zinc, Nail, Cement, etc)

### **Impacts in Thailand – as of 4 April 2025**

- a. As of 4 April, the assessment from DDPM indicates that the M7.7 earthquake in Myanmar caused tremors felt across 63 provinces in Thailand. Bangkok has been the most severely affected.
- b. As of 4 April at 1800 Hrs UTC+7, DDPM reports 22 fatalities and 36 injuries.
- c. Reported damages on infrastructure are the following:
  - 1,371 houses
  - 167 hospitals
  - 114 schools
  - 89 temples
  - 69 government facilities
  - 39 buildings
- d. The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command has been closely monitoring the situation and reports significant progress. Key issues affecting the population and damage in impacted areas have been addressed, including the restoration of essential public utilities and transportation routes
- e. In Bangkok, Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) operations remain ongoing to locate individuals trapped in affected zones. The Bangkok Incident Command Center continues to operate at full capacity, ensuring coordinated efforts.
- f. Following a detailed assessment, the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command has maintained Level 2 disaster status, classified as a medium-scale



disaster. This designation delegates disaster management authority to provincial governors. Notably, the Bangkok governor holds responsibility for directing, controlling, and commanding operations in Bangkok and provincial areas, as stipulated by the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan B.E. 2564–2570.

## **Anticipated Risks**

### **a. Aftershocks**

Current projections indicate a 54% probability of experiencing one or more aftershocks with a magnitude greater than 5 within the next week. These aftershocks could potentially cause damage.

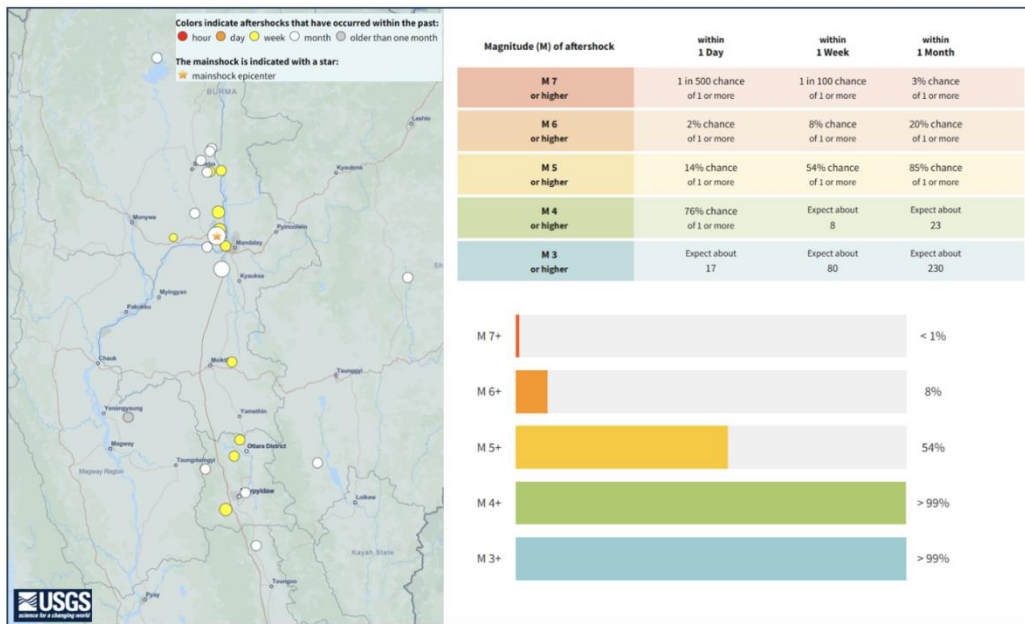
There will likely be smaller aftershocks within the next week, with up to 230 magnitude 3 or higher aftershocks. Magnitude 3 and higher aftershocks are large enough to be felt nearby. The number of aftershocks will decrease over time, but a large aftershock can temporarily increase the number of aftershocks.

According to the latest update, as of 4 April at 0500 hrs UTC+7, The USGS estimates the chance of more aftershocks within the next week until April 10, 2025 23:00 (UTC) as follows:

- There is a more than 99% chance of magnitude 3 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 20 to 230 of these will occur.
- There is a more than 99% chance of magnitude 4 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 2 to 23 of these will occur.
- There is a 54% chance of magnitude 5 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 0 to 4 of these will occur.
- There is a 8% chance of magnitude 6 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 0 to 1 of these will occur.
- There is a 1 in 100 chance (1%) of magnitude 7 and above aftershocks within the next week, such an earthquake is possible but with a low probability.



- There is a 1 in 500 chance (0.2%) that this earthquake becomes a foreshock to a larger earthquake (magnitude 7.7 or greater) in the next week, such an earthquake is possible but with a low probability



Aftershock forecast for the M7.7 earthquake for the period 4 to 10 April 2025. (Source: USGS)

## b. Liquefaction and Landslide

Risk for liquefaction and landslides remain extensive along the Sagaing fault. Ground movement caused by these hazards would exacerbate the impacts of the main shock. Furthermore, structural integrity of infrastructure in affected areas may already be significantly compromised. Any ground movement may trigger further damage. Furthermore, roads, bridges, and railways can be severely damaged, hindering emergency response and relief efforts.

## c. On-site Contaminants and Health Hazards

Myanmar's frequent exposure to severe disaster shocks—including cyclones, floods and drought—continues to drive health vulnerabilities. Displacement in overcrowded shelters, combined with the destruction of WASH infrastructure, has sharply increased the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, such as acute watery diarrhea, cholera and leptospirosis. Populations are exposed to respiratory infections, skin diseases, vector-borne diseases such as dengue, and vaccine-preventable diseases like measles.

There is a risk of asbestos contamination in the earthquake-affected areas, especially in areas where old buildings have collapsed or are severely damaged. According to forecasts, temperatures are soaring to above 40°C in some affected areas, which can increase the suspension of dust in the air, further increasing the risk of asbestos inhalation.



Increased dust suspension in the air also reduces air quality and visibility and may exacerbate respiratory conditions such as asthma. High temperatures can also cause dehydration which can lead to symptoms like dizziness, headaches, dry mouth, and in severe cases, heatstroke. Cutting or moving debris without moisture suppression or containment measures can significantly amplify the dispersion of asbestos fibres.

Emergency responders operating near collapsed buildings are strongly urged to exercise heightened caution and utilise appropriate protective gear, such as helmets, goggles and heavy-duty gloves, to mitigate risks associated with debris and potential health hazards.

#### **d. Rainfall Probability**

The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) Bulletin of Myanmar forecast scattered showers and thunderstorms in Yangon Region, Ayeyarwady Region, Tanintharyi Region, Kachin State, Kayin State and Mon State. DMH is also closely monitoring the potential for a development of a low-pressure area.

Meanwhile, the Thailand Meteorological Department (TMD) has advised people in the South of Thailand to be cautious of the dangers of heavy to very heavy rainfall and accumulated rain that may cause flash floods and forest runoff, especially in hillside areas near waterways and lowlands.

### **3. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED**

#### **Response by Myanmar Authorities**

- a. Myanmar authorities are actively conducting emergency operations to address the situation and aid affected areas.
- b. Search and rescue missions, along with relief efforts, are being led by the Myanmar Fire Services Department and other relevant officials on the ground. Additionally, Myanmar authorities are collaborating with international rescue teams to enhance search and rescue operations.
- c. Field studies are underway to assess transport and communication networks, including railway tracks, airports, and river transport systems. The Ministry of Transport and Communications is focused on repairing and restoring key infrastructure, such as railways and airports damaged by the earthquake, as well as clearing waterways obstructed by the collapse of the Sagaing Bridge (Inwa) and restoring communication systems.
- d. Myanmar Railways plans to reopen the Yangon-Bago-Toungoo-Nay Pyi Taw railway section by 5 April. Efforts are also being made to resume operations on the Nay Pyi Taw-Thazi and the Thazi-Mandalay routes by 5 April.
- e. At Nay Pyi Taw Airport, preparations are underway to restart domestic flights, with operations expected to resume by 5 April at the earliest. Meanwhile, repair and maintenance work is ongoing at Mandalay International Airport to facilitate the resumption of domestic flights as soon as 4 April.
- f. To support mobility, ferries operated by the Ministry of Transport and Communications are offering free daily transport services for passengers and vehicles between





Mandalay and Sagaing river ports. Additionally, efforts are being made to remove the collapsed beams of the Sagaing Bridge (Inwa) from the water, ensuring the waterway is safe and navigable.

- g. On 3 April, in a coordination meeting with USAR teams, the Myanmar government expressed deep gratitude to the international community for their swift response to the 7.7 magnitude earthquake, acknowledging the expertise and technologies brought to save lives. The meeting also served as a coordination session where the government sought to understand the needs of the international teams, their suggestions for future coordination, and their plans for departure from Myanmar. The Myanmar government assured international teams of their support.
- h. The Government of Myanmar indicated the transition to Level 5 operations starting on 4 April. Myanmar authorities will be providing updated information on new rescue sites available to USAR teams as well as facilitate transportation and logistics for departing USAR teams.

### **Response by the Government of Thailand**

- a. The Prime Minister has mandated the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command (NDPMC) to keep monitoring for potential aftershocks. Simultaneously, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Centers across 18 regions have been instructed to prepare their disaster response machinery to support provinces and support aid to affected individuals. The Director-General of the DDPM is overseeing this initiative.
- b. The NDPMC has evaluated the situation and noted considerable improvement. The repercussions on the people and infrastructure have been addressed, with essential public utilities and transport networks being restored. The livelihoods of the people have returned to normal, and agencies continue to help in various forms.
- c. In Bangkok, efforts are ongoing to rescue those trapped in disaster-stricken areas, with the Bangkok Incident Command center operating at full capacity. In line with Section 13 of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act, the Defense Commander and National Disaster Mitigation Office have utilised their authority to manage the situation.
- d. The DDPM has assembled a 77-member Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team, equipped with over 14 types of equipment, tools, and disaster relief machinery. This team, sourced from the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Centers of various regions, is actively participating in the rescue operation.

### **Response by the ASEAN Member States**

- a. In addition to **the Indonesian** advance team, on 3 April, Indonesia deployed a third team of Search and Rescue (SAR) and Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) comprising 69 personnel, as well as additional relief items to Myanmar. To date, Indonesia has delivered 124 tonnes of assistance worth USD 1.2 million. The USAR team conducted operations which includes 2 K9 units, embarked on a mission for search and rescue victim in a local residential area in Nay Pyi Taw. The teams then joined forces with USAR teams from the **Philippines** and **Viet Nam**.
- b. As of 4 April, 33 personnel from the **Lao** People's Army are conducting search and rescue and emergency medical operations in Myanmar. The team includes 13 firefighters, 11 soldiers, and supporting staff.



- c. The Special **Malaysia** Disaster Assistance and Rescue Team (SMART) is continuing search and rescue efforts in Sagaing, Myanmar. Malaysia will also provide USD 2.3 million in humanitarian aid to help the earthquake-affected people of Myanmar. ASEAN ERAT also coordinated with SMART for assessment.



ASEAN-ERAT coordination meeting with SMART TEAM on 4 April 2025

- d. The second batch of the **Philippines** Inter-Agency Humanitarian Contingent (PIAHC) was deployed to Myanmar on 2 April, comprising 33 personnel from the Philippine Air Force, Bureau of Fire Protection, Department of Health, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and Office of Civil Defense.
- e. On 4 April, delegation from the **Singapore** Emergency Medical Team (EMT), composed of 34 members, arrived in Nay Pyi Taw and was warmly welcomed by the DDM Myanmar and the Executive Director of the **AHA Centre**. The team is now actively preparing to provide critical medical assistance in the area.
- f. The Royal **Thai** Armed Forces is conducting search and rescue operations in Nay Pyi Taw. The Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT) has set up a field office and is coordinating with local hospitals to transport victims for further treatment. Thailand also mobilised relief supplies including medicine kits, tents, food, flashlights with batteries, and generators.
- g. The People's Army of **Viet Nam** continues rescue and emergency relief operations in Myanmar, including providing medical assistance, distributing medicine, and establishing shelter in Zabu Thiri town.
- h. All ASEAN Member States have deployed ASEAN-ERAT personnel to support DDM Myanmar in conducting coordination, rapid assessments, and facilitation of incoming relief items.

### Response by Partners and other Humanitarian Actors

- a. **China** has pledged to deliver 100 million yuan (USD 13.76 million) worth of supplies, including tents, blankets and first aid kits. China has also sent more than 30 rescue teams with over 600 personnel, and the Chinese Red Cross has provided 1.5 million yuan (USD 205,563.93) in cash help.
- b. Special Envoy of the **Government of Japan** for National Reconciliation in Myanmar and Chairman of Nippon Foundation donated 50 backpacks comprising 14 relief items, 60 rescue helmets and one carton of gloves to be used in rescue and relief



- operations at the quake-affected areas of Myanmar. Nippon Foundation to donate food and other necessary supplies worth USD 3 million to the quake-affected people.
- c. **The Hungarian government** is providing HUF 5 million (USD 13,568) in emergency humanitarian aid to the survivors of the earthquake in Myanmar under the Hungary Helps program
  - d. **The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**, together with the Myanmar Red Cross Society and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, is delivering life-saving support. In Mandalay, where the ICRC has an operational sub-delegation with 45 staff, teams have been on the ground from the outset – working side-by-side with local responders and coordinating with health authorities to reach those in urgent need.
  - e. **IOM** and local partners are working around the clock to collect information on the impact of the earthquake through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to help assess the critical needs of the affected communities, in coordination with the **UNOCHA**. In coordination with local authorities and other humanitarian partners, IOM is prioritising the delivery of emergency shelter kits, multipurpose cash assistance, essential healthcare, safe drinking water, hygiene kits, and psychosocial support for affected families. IOM also aims to support local authorities in managing displacement sites, ensuring displaced communities have access to essential services and protection.
  - f. **UNOCHA** is coordinating the emergency response on behalf of humanitarian partners through a series of Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings, as well as ad-hoc Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings. Multi-sector rapid assessments are ongoing as well as discussions with cluster partners centred on optimizing their presence, minimizing duplication in specific regions and improving the speed of assessment and service delivery. Essential supplies have been distributed across regions and relief efforts are ongoing, delivering food aid, emergency shelter kits, and multipurpose cash assistance to those in need. Additionally, preparations are underway to distribute WASH supplies, ensuring comprehensive support for affected communities.
  - g. **WHO** has provided nearly 100 tons of medicines, medical devices and tents so far, and is assisting in coordination and deployment of emergency medical teams on the ground to meet the growing and evolving health needs in Myanmar.
  - h. **UNICEF** is mobilising 80 metric tons of life-saving supplies, including health kits, medical supplies, tents, and hygiene kits such as soap, sanitary pads, and disinfectants, for immediate delivery to children and families in desperate need.
  - i. **Oxfam** teams and partners are equipped with essential relief items and are conducting rapid needs assessments to guide the next phase of our humanitarian response. As of 2 April, Oxfam has dispatched a total of 10,284 hygiene and dignity kits, 1,660 blankets, 3,000 drinking water bottles, 4,000 aqua tab strips and 2,000 mosquito nets to affected communities.
  - j. **Plan International Myanmar** is undertaking joint rapid need assessment in collaboration with UNOCHA. To date, Plan has distributed blankets, tarpaulins and drinking water. Plan is preparing to distribute dignity kits with the support of UNFPA. To date, Plan has distributed 400 women essential kits and 50 clean delivery kits in Mandalay.
  - k. **World Vision's** response will concentrate on lifesaving provisions, including emergency food assistance, WASH, safeguarding children who are especially vulnerable due to displacement, shelter and emergency kits, and multi-purpose cash assistance for flexible support to the affected community. WV has one area program



in Tada U that enables them to start the response from that site while actively engaging with existing local partners to support other affected areas. WV is participating in the joint assessment of the affected area.

- I. **HelpAge International** through its local network member AGE Myanmar is planning to launch an emergency response to support older people affected by the earthquake and their families through MPCA, NFI, Food, MHPSS and Health support. The team is currently conducting needs assessment and coordinating

### Response by the AHA Centre

- a. AHA Centre remains in coordination with DDM Myanmar as well as with the assisting ASEAN Member States and partners to ensure a coordinated and effective disaster response.
- b. Executive Director of the AHA Centre Mr. Lee Yam Ming, and Director of Operations, Dr. Sithu Pe Thein, together with the AHA Centre ICLT is actively collaborating with Myanmar authorities and various partners. These efforts are focused on fostering regional disaster response initiatives. As of 4 April, the ICLT in Nay Pyi Taw has been engaged in integral coordination meetings with international USAR teams and has welcomed the additional arrival of USAR and medical teams, as well as relief items from ASEAN Member States.
- c. In close coordination with DDM Myanmar and partners, the AHA Centre is for further mobilisation of DELSA relief items to support the affected communities in Myanmar. The next phase of relief item mobilisation, scheduled for April 5 and 7, 2025, will be coordinated with the Royal Malaysia Air Force (RMAF).
- d. The AHA Centre is coordinating the deployment of 24 ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) members from the 10 ASEAN Member States to support field-level operations in Myanmar. In Nay Pyi Taw, the team has initiated dialogue with local council states. In Sagaing, the team conducted meetings with the Director of the DDM Myanmar. These engagements aim to rapidly assess the situation within these areas. In Mandalay, the ASEAN-ERAT facilitated a productive discussion with Mr. Aye Min Thu, the Director of DDM at the Mandalay Regional Office. These activities underline the ongoing commitment to effective disaster management and the well-being of the affected communities.



- e. The AHA Centre is coordinating with partners such Australia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Directorate-General of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO), the Philippines Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF), Connecting Business Initiative (CBI), Better Shelter, Medic Corps, Earth Observatory Singapore (EOS), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Direct Relief, *Telecomms Sans Frontier* (TSF), Myanmar Airways International (MAI), SATS,





Wateroam, Singapore Red Cross, Mercy Relief, Relief Singapore, and WFP, to coordinate and pool humanitarian resources.

- f. The AHA Centre is also coordinating with relevant UN agencies and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement on their emergency response operations in Myanmar.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTIONS**

### **Recommendations**

- a. International organisations and partners are advised to coordinate with the Myanmar Fire Service Department on the needs of USAR Operations. International EMT, particularly those equipped with mobile hospitals, are welcome and needed to support the provision of medical care to communities affected by the earthquake. International Organisations and partners are encouraged to reach out directly to DDM Myanmar.
- b. USAR teams and medical teams are advised to closely coordinate with Myanmar authorities.
- c. General public and humanitarian partners are advised to stay updated on the hazards and disaster impacts from official government sources through the DDM Myanmar and DDPM Thailand.
- d. Partners and the general public are encouraged to closely monitor information on the aftershock hazards and current environmental conditions from official sources, such as DMH Myanmar and TMD Thailand.
- e. Response teams are advised to wear the prescribed protective gear to ensure safety, security, and protection from debris and potential health hazards.
- f. The general public and partners are advised to refer to official news from the DDM Myanmar.
- g. ASEAN Member States and humanitarian partners are advised to subscribe to the AHA Centre Situation Updates for official reports.

### **The AHA Centre's Plan**

- a. The AHA Centre will continue to actively coordinate with DDM Myanmar on the mobilisation of ASEAN support.
- b. The AHA Centre will continue to closely coordinate with ASEAN Members States and partners to facilitate support to Myanmar.
- c. The AHA Centre EOC will continue to facilitate the deployment of ICLT and ASEAN-ERAT in Myanmar to support field-level operations, including rapid assessment, information management, coordination, and humanitarian logistics.
- d. The AHA Centre will continue to facilitate the mobilisation of DELSA and partners' relief items to Myanmar.
- e. The AHA Centre will continuously update the impact information in the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet).

### **Prepared by:**

The AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)



## ABOUT THE AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre - ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management - is an inter-governmental organisation established by 10 ASEAN Member States – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

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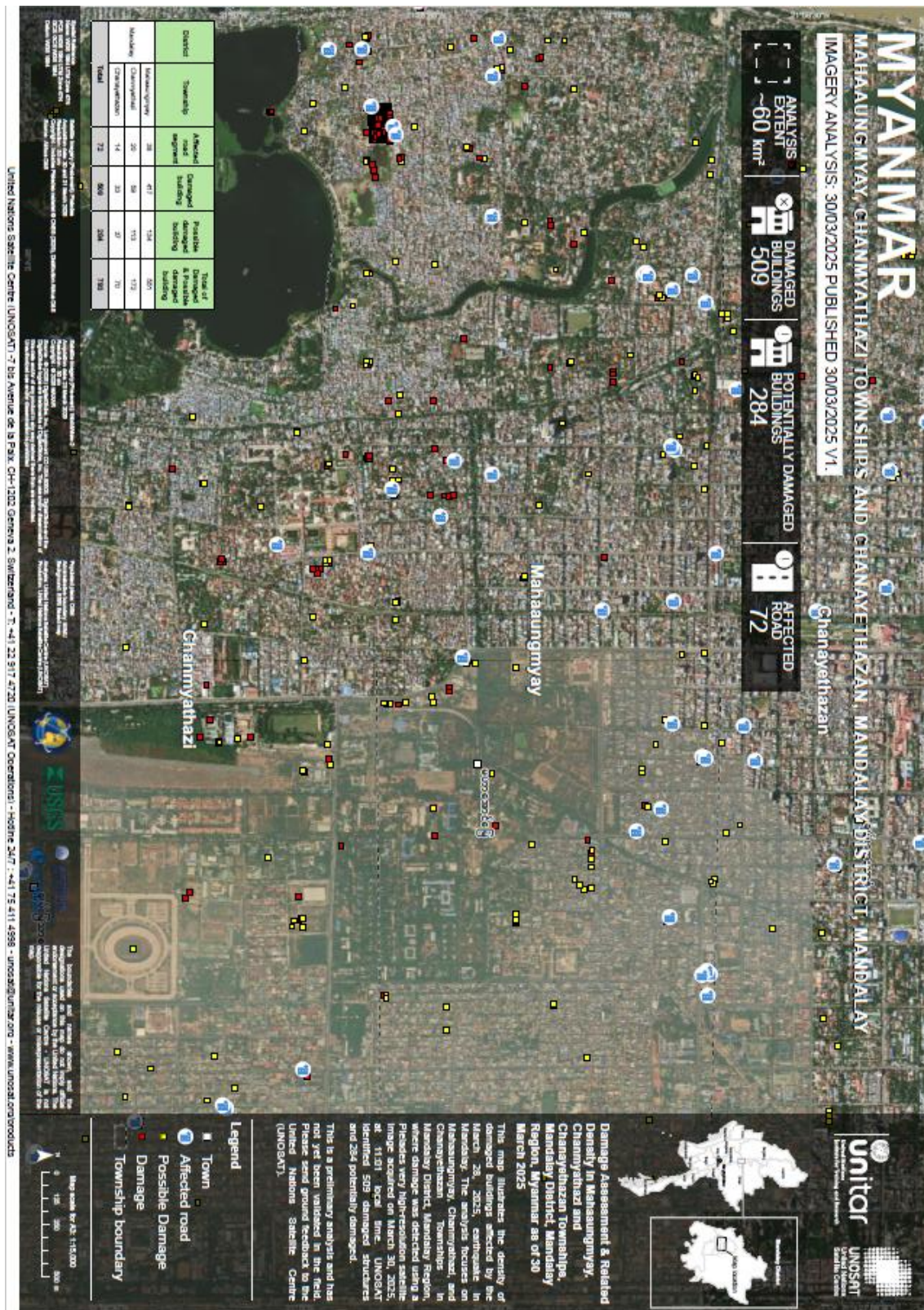
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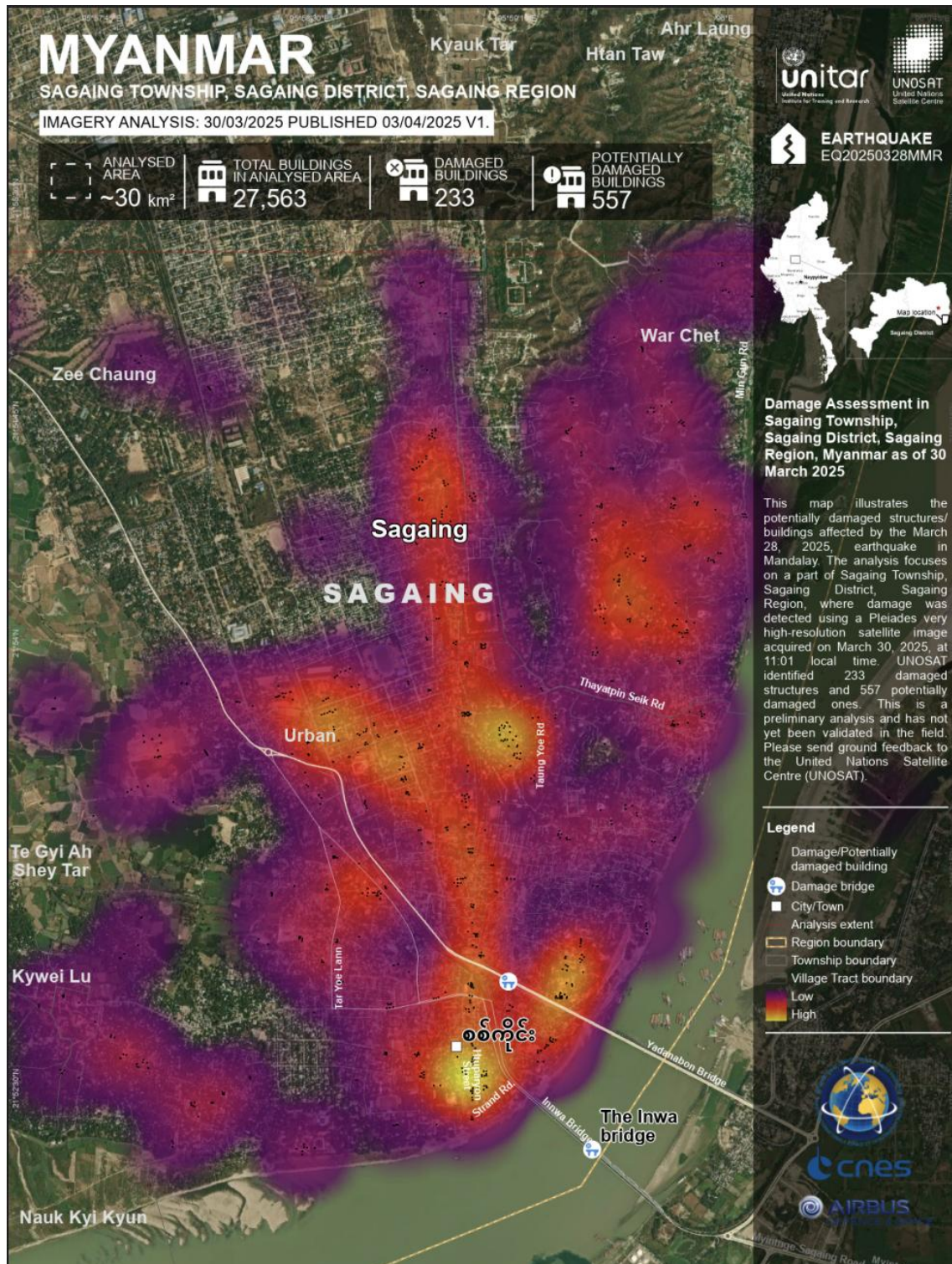


## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. UNOSAT Building Damage Analysis in Mandalay and Sagaing









**Earthquake in Myanmar**  
**Damage Map of Mandalay City and Ava Bridge**  
 Observed on 29/03/2025  
 Charter Cell 1095  
 AOI No.01

**Location Diagrams**

**Cartographic Information**

Local Projection : WGS 1984 UTM Zone 48N Datum : WGS1984  
 Geographic projection : Lat / Lon (DMS), Datum:WGS 84  
 Scale : 1:5,000 for A3 prints

**Interpretation**

An Earthquake of magnitude 7.7 struck Sagaing, Myanmar on 28th March 2025 06:20:54 (UTC) followed by three strong aftershocks. The tremors were felt intensively in India, Bangladesh, Laos, Thailand and China. The earthquake caused complete collapse of the historic Ava bridge and also significant damage to houses and buildings in Mandalay City.

**Data Sources**

Pre Event Image : Cartosat 3 18 March 2025  
 Post Event Image : Cartosat 3 29 March 2025  
 Image © NRSC/ISRO

**Frame Work**

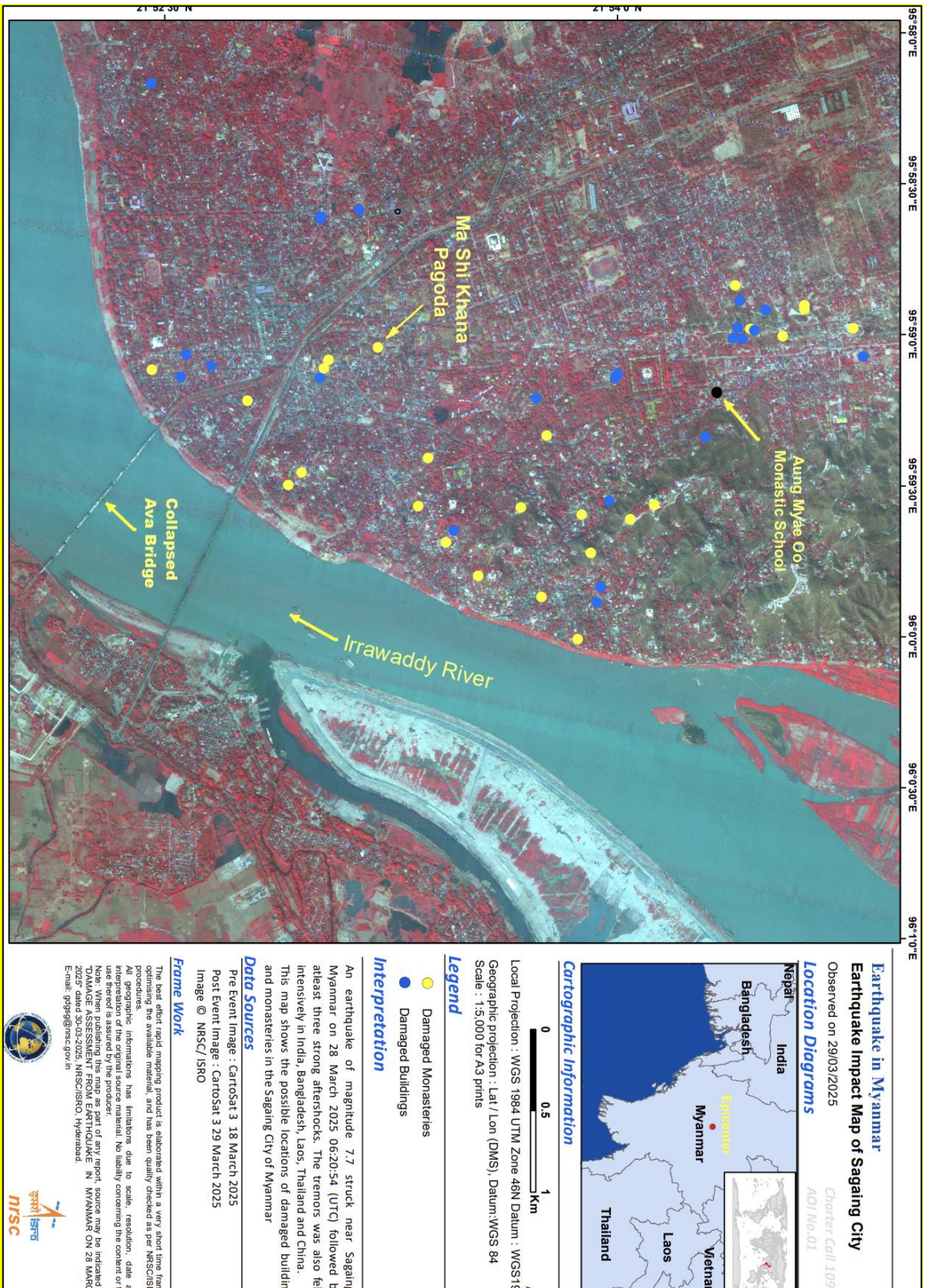
The best effect rapid mapping product is elaborated within a very short time frame, optimising the available material, and has been quickly checked as per NRSC/ISRO procedures.

All geographic information has limitations due to scale, resolution, date, and use thereof is assured by the producer.

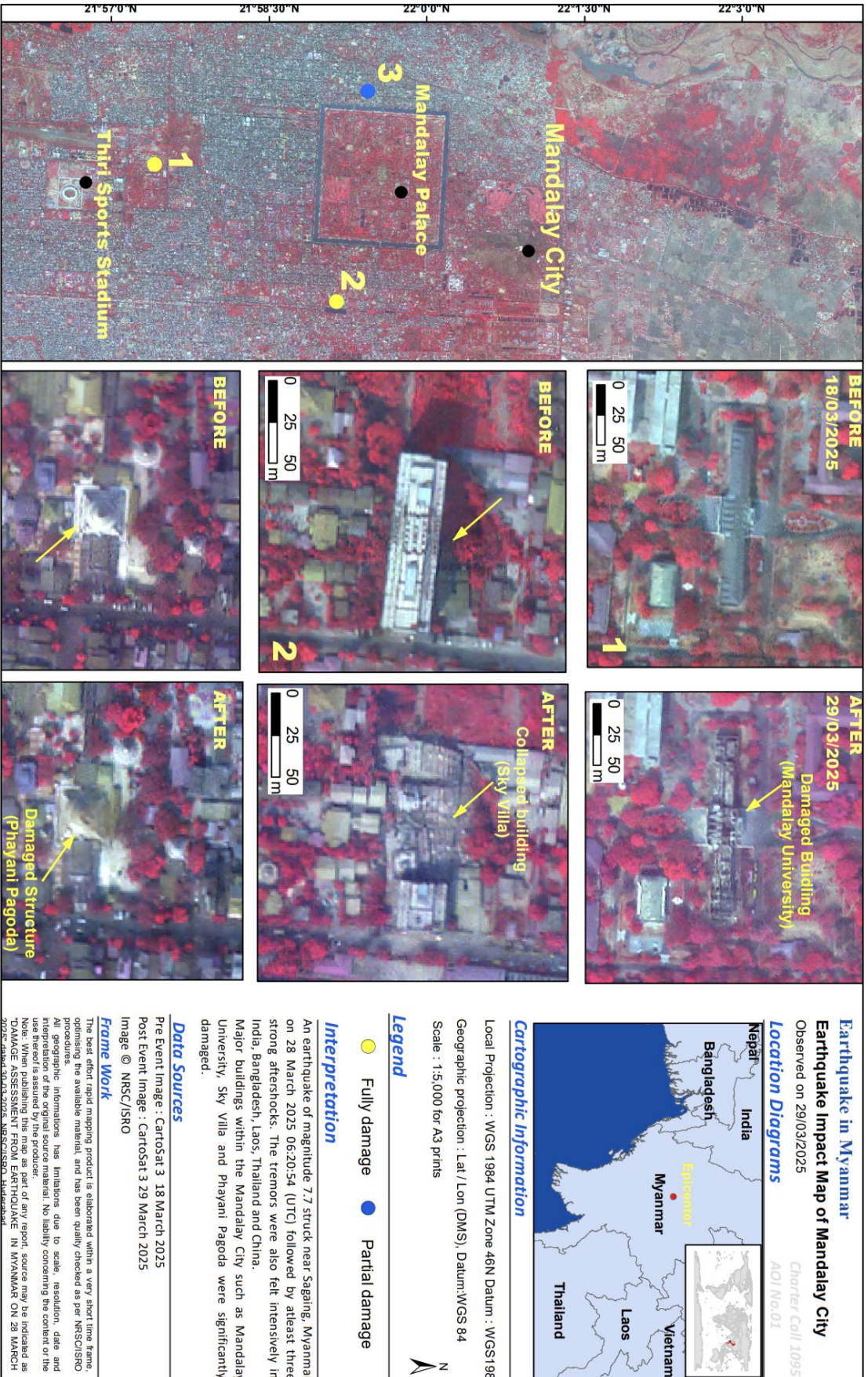
Note: When publishing the map as part of any report, source may be indicated as 2025 dated 30/03/2025, NRSC/ISRO, Hyderabad.

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### Annex 3. ML-Derived Building Damage and Health Facilities in Mandalay

#### ML-Derived Building Damage and Health Facilities in Mandalay Following the March 28, 2025 Earthquake

