

MYANMAR EARTHQUAKE

Situation Report



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4 April 2025

About this Report

This report provides an analysis of the evolving context in Myanmar and the impact of the earthquake, offering a situational overview one week after the disaster. It is part of the broader suite of products produced by the DFS team and complements ongoing information efforts,, including:

- Daily updates shared with the Assessment and Analysis (A&A) Cell,
- Emergency Situation Hub daily reports
- Weekly updates published through the Situation Hub platform.
- Area Profile Report produced within a couple of hours after the earthquake

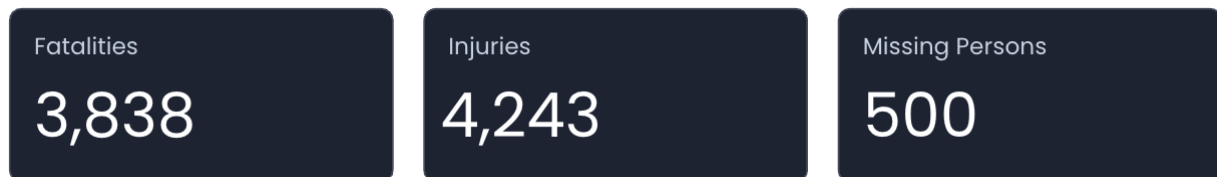
By focusing on the aftermath and broader implications of the earthquake, this report aims to support response actors with timely, structured insights to inform planning, coordination, and early recovery efforts.

The DFS analysis team relies on [GANNET](#) Virtual Assistant, an AI-powered tool that scans trusted sources, summarizes key crisis information, monitors real-time media reports, and integrates structured humanitarian datasets. DFS expert analysts review and verify AI-assisted insights to ensure accuracy.

Context

Crisis Overview

Key Figures



The 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck Myanmar on March 28, 2025, has evolved into a compounding crisis over the past week. As of 3 April 2025, the de facto government reported 3,145 deaths, 4,589 injuries, and 221 missing, with search and rescue efforts ongoing. However, local media and humanitarian assessments suggest much higher figures, estimating a total of 8,581 casualties—3,838 deaths, 4,243 injuries, and 500 missing. The disaster affected six primary regions - Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Bago, Shan, and Naypyitaw - home to approximately 28 million people, including 6.7 million children. The earthquake, the largest to hit Myanmar in over a century, had its epicenter 16km north of Sagaing town and close to Mandalay, Myanmar's second-largest city. According to United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimates, the death toll could potentially surpass 10,000 as search and rescue operations continue in remote regions.

A particularly devastating impact has been reported in religious sites, with 500 bodies recovered from 50 mosques where worshippers were attending Friday prayers before Eid. The situation continues to worsen as affected communities face extreme heat, with temperatures soaring above 40°C (up to 44°C), creating severe conditions for both survivors and responders ([COAR](#) 03/04/2025, [KBTX](#) 03/04/2025, [AP](#) 03/04/2025, [ICG](#) 01/04/2025, [UNICEF](#) 31/03/2025, [OCHA](#) 31/03/2025, [UNOPS](#) 30/03/2025, [Reuters](#) 29/03/2025).

Pre-Earthquake Context

Following the 2021 military coup, conflict had escalated across 96% of the country's townships, displacing 3.5 million people internally. The civil war intensified in October 2024 when armed opposition groups united against the military junta. Approximately 19.9 million people—over a third of Myanmar's population—required humanitarian assistance before the earthquake. Food insecurity was already widespread, with one-fourth of the population facing food insecurity, according to the UN World Food Programme. The Sagaing region, close to the earthquake's epicenter, was already hosting 1.3 million internally displaced persons due to the ongoing civil war. Between March 18–23, 2025, airstrikes reportedly killed civilians and destroyed homes in multiple townships, including Natogyi, Myingyan, and Singu. This surge in violence comes amid a broader collapse of essential services and infrastructure. Nationwide, only 53% of households remain connected to the electricity grid, which drops to just 20% in rural areas, further compounding the crisis. The country was also facing healthcare collapse, growing disease outbreaks, and violent crackdowns on media and political dissent, creating a precarious humanitarian situation even before the disaster struck ([The New Humanitarian](#) 02/04/2025, [UNOPS](#) 30/03/2025, [DW](#) 30/03/2025, [BNI](#) 25/03/2025, [ICVA](#) 20/03/2025, [Senego](#) 13/05/2024).

Political Environment

The earthquake has created a complex political dynamic in Myanmar. The military junta, known as the State Administrative Council (SAC), has declared a state of emergency in the six most affected regions. Despite ongoing civil conflict, Myanmar has requested international humanitarian assistance, with the National Disaster Management Committee formally soliciting aid. International rescue teams from China, India, and Russia have been deployed on the ground, with more countries expected to send assistance. This creates a delicate situation as international organizations must navigate providing aid in a country controlled by a patchwork of militias formed by the military junta and various ethnic armed groups. The earthquake struck some of the most fiercely contested regions in the civil war, particularly around Sagaing, creating challenges for aid delivery. The contested territories across the country make some of the most impacted areas less accessible to international aid, complicating the humanitarian response and potentially deepening existing political tensions ([GiE](#) 02/04/2025, [OCHA](#) 31/03/2025, [DW](#) 30/03/2025, [UNICEF](#) 29/03/2025).

Economic Impact

The earthquake has dealt a severe blow to Myanmar's already fragile economy. Critical infrastructure, including electricity, energy, and transportation networks, has sustained significant damage, disrupting economic activities across the affected regions. Before the earthquake, poverty rates had been increasing, with one in four people living in poverty since the combined effects of COVID-19 and the civil war. The devastation in Mandalay, Myanmar's second-largest city and an important economic hub, will have far-reaching economic consequences. Many residents have lost their homes, possessions, and livelihoods in the destruction. The destruction of public buildings and government facilities, including federal ministries, has disrupted government functions. The long-term economic impact remains uncertain, but the immediate destruction of businesses, markets, and means of production will likely exacerbate existing economic hardships and increase dependency on humanitarian aid ([Human Initiative](#) 01/04/2025, [DW](#) 30/03/2025, [ChinaDaily](#) 29/03/2025).

Environmental Conditions and Risks

The earthquake aftermath coincides with extreme weather conditions, creating additional challenges for affected populations. The earthquake-affected areas are currently experiencing a severe heatwave, with temperatures soaring above 40°C, reaching up to 44°C (111°F). This extreme heat compounds the suffering of displaced people who are sleeping outdoors due to fear of aftershocks or loss of housing. In the days following the initial earthquake, at least 46 aftershocks of varying magnitudes have been recorded as of March 31, continuing to threaten damaged structures and hampering rescue efforts. There are also concerns about the structural integrity of large-scale dams in the affected regions, presenting potential flooding risks. The proximity of the earthquake to water sources and the damage to sanitation systems raise concerns about water contamination and disease outbreaks. As the rainy season approaches in the coming months, those without adequate shelter will face additional challenges, and damaged infrastructure may be further compromised by heavy rainfall ([UNICEF](#) 31/03/2025, [OCHA](#) 31/03/2025).

Infrastructure Damage

The earthquake has caused extensive damage to Myanmar's critical infrastructure. Public facilities have been severely affected, including roads, bridges, and essential service buildings. Three hospitals have been completely destroyed and 22 partially damaged, severely limiting healthcare capacity in the affected regions. According to DG ECHO, more than 10,000 buildings have collapsed or been severely damaged by the earthquake. Other reports indicate nearly 1,600 houses, 670 monasteries, 60 schools, and three bridges have been damaged or destroyed. The international airports in Mandalay and Naypyitaw have been closed for a few days, though road access from Yangon to Mandalay has remained passable. Electricity and telecommunications are down or functioning intermittently in many earthquake-affected areas, hampering coordination efforts and leaving many communities isolated. Government buildings have collapsed, including some federal ministries.

The destruction of water infrastructure has compromised access to clean water in many areas. The extensive damage to transportation networks is hampering the delivery of aid, particularly to

remote areas, where the full extent of infrastructure damage remains unknown due to access constraints. In Sagaing Township, it is reported that over 70% of structures have sustained significant damage, including the destruction of the largest bridge connecting Sagaing and Mandalay (Irrawaddy Bridge), severing a critical transportation route for aid delivery ([Reuters](#) 04/04/2025, [British Red Cross](#) 03/04/2025, [Childfund Alliance](#) 03/04/2025, [UN](#) 03/04/2025, [UNICEF](#) 31/02/2025, [UNICEF](#) 29/03/2025).

Humanitarian Access

The earthquake has deepened an already dire humanitarian crisis in a country reeling from protracted conflict and political instability. Humanitarian access is severely constrained, primarily due to the military junta's restrictions and the fragmented territorial control across affected regions. In areas such as Sagaing, there have been reports of the military-imposed bureaucratic barriers, including requirements for communities to submit lists of volunteers and donated items for approval, while also maintaining pandemic-era curfews that have allegedly hampered rescue and relief efforts. Despite officially requesting international assistance, sources suggest that the regime has refused entry to emergency workers from Taiwan and banned foreign media from covering the disaster on the ground. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have also reported that the Military airstrikes continued even in earthquake-affected zones, with reports of bombardments in Kayin and southern Shan states, further endangering civilian lives and disrupting humanitarian operations. Territorial control remains a major complicating factor, particularly in the central dry zone, where the earthquake's impact was most severe. While rural areas in Sagaing are largely under anti-junta resistance forces, urban centers remain under military control, creating a patchwork of governance that complicates the coordination and delivery of aid. Additionally, the junta's control over digital infrastructure—including internet shutdowns, bans on VPNs and social media platforms like Facebook, and restrictions on telecommunications—has significantly impeded communication and information flow, further isolating affected communities and limiting humanitarian response efforts ([HRW](#) 01/04/2025, [ICG](#) 01/04/2025, [HRW](#) 01/04/2025, [OCHA](#) 31/03/2025, [Amnesty International](#) 31/03/2025, [Amnesty International](#) 31/03/2025, [Euro News](#) 29/03/2025, [MSF](#) 31/03/2025, [The Gleaner](#) 01/05/2024).

Humanitarian Conditions

The earthquake has had a devastating impact on an already fragile humanitarian landscape in Myanmar, compounding needs across multiple sectors. Health services are critically overstretched, food security has sharply deteriorated, and protection risks for vulnerable groups have intensified. Shelter, water, and sanitation systems have been severely damaged, displacing thousands and heightening the risk of disease outbreaks. Access to education has also been disrupted, with tragic loss of life among children. Humanitarian responders face major challenges in delivering aid, particularly in conflict-affected or remote areas, where the scale of needs far exceeds available resources.

Health

The healthcare situation in earthquake-affected areas is critical, with the disaster severely impacting an already collapsed healthcare system. Three hospitals have been completely destroyed and 22 partially damaged, greatly reducing medical capacity when it's most needed. Over 3,400 injuries have been reported by WHO, overwhelming the remaining functional health facilities. Search and rescue operations continue, but many of those rescued require immediate medical attention. The risk of disease outbreaks is high due to crowded conditions, limited access to clean water, and compromised sanitation. The extreme heat increases the risk of heat-related illnesses, particularly among vulnerable groups. Disease surveillance systems have detected cases of acute watery diarrhea in displacement sites, with 47 cases now reported across Mandalay and Sagaing regions, and the WHO has flagged a rising risk of cholera and other diseases, particularly in Mandalay, Sagaing. Many people with chronic conditions have lost access to regular medications and treatment. Mental health needs are also significant, with many survivors experiencing trauma from the earthquake itself and the loss of loved ones. Healthcare access is particularly challenging in areas where conflict limits the movement of medical supplies and personnel. International medical teams are supporting local healthcare workers, but the scale of need far exceeds available resources ([Reuters](#) 04/04/2025, [WHO](#) 03/04/2025, [The New Humanitarian](#) 02/04/2025, [Health Cluster](#) 01/04/2025, [UNICEF](#) 31/02/2025).

Food Security and Livelihood

The earthquake has severely exacerbated Myanmar's already precarious food security situation. Before the disaster, one-fourth of the population was facing food insecurity according to the World Food Programme, and now the earthquake has further disrupted food supply chains and destroyed local food stocks. Hot meals have been identified as an urgent need in both initial and follow-up situation reports. The destruction of markets, food storage facilities, and agricultural infrastructure is hampering food availability in affected areas. Transportation disruptions are preventing the delivery of food supplies to some of the hardest-hit regions. Humanitarian organizations have prioritized the distribution of hot meals to survivors, but the needs remain enormous. The situation is particularly concerning for vulnerable groups like children, pregnant women, and the elderly, who face heightened nutritional risks. With many people having lost their livelihoods, the long-term impact on food security could be severe, potentially leading to increased malnutrition rates, especially among children. A rapid assessment from COAR found that cash and livelihood support are the most urgent needs in the hardest-hit areas, including Sagaing, Magway, and Mandalay. Assessed households in these regions reported that their available cash would last a week or less ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025, [WFP](#) 02/04/2025, [UN](#) 02/04/2025, [China Daily](#) 29/03/2025).

Protection

Protection concerns have intensified following the earthquake, particularly for vulnerable groups. Women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly face heightened risks in the aftermath of the disaster. The pre-existing civil conflict further complicates protection efforts, especially in contested areas. The earthquake has disrupted community support systems and protective

environments, increasing vulnerabilities, particularly for unaccompanied children. With an estimated 6.7 million children living in the affected regions, protection concerns for this demographic are significant. The number of children reported as separated from their families has risen to 184, with family tracing and reunification efforts initiated for 73 cases. Protection actors also report growing concerns about the safety of unaccompanied children in displacement sites.

Female-headed households, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and people with disabilities face particular challenges in accessing assistance. The earthquake has also increased risks for women and girls, including heightened vulnerability to gender-based violence in displacement camps. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has been identified as a critical need, with IOM highlighting it as one of the immediate priorities for affected populations, alongside protection services.

Establishing protection services remains difficult in areas with ongoing security concerns or limited humanitarian access. In some regions, internet and communication blackouts, checkpoints, and damaged roads further isolate vulnerable populations from services. While humanitarian organizations are working to integrate protection considerations into all aspects of the response, significant gaps remain—especially in remote or conflict-affected areas ([WHO](#) 04/04/2025, [UN Women](#) 04/04/2025, [UNICEF](#) 02/04/2025, [GiE](#) 02/04/2025).

Shelter

Thousands of families have been rendered homeless by the earthquake, with many spending nights outdoors either due to destroyed homes or fear of aftershocks. In Mandalay, social media images show entire streets where every second house has collapsed or been damaged. Many survivors in urban areas like Mandalay are sleeping on the streets despite the extreme heat, lacking adequate shelter or basic necessities. The shelter situation is particularly critical in the hardest-hit areas of Mandalay City, Sagaing Township, Nay Pyi Taw, and the townships of Kalaw, Nyaungshwe, Pinlaung, and Taunggyi in southern Shan. Emergency shelter is among the most urgent needs identified by humanitarian organizations, along with temporary housing solutions. The earthquake has added to Myanmar's already massive displacement crisis, where 3.6 million people were internally displaced before the disaster. Humanitarian organizations are working to distribute emergency shelter materials, but the scale of need far outstrips available resources, particularly in areas with limited access due to conflict or damaged infrastructure ([OCHA](#) 02/04/2025, [Khaleej Times](#) 01/04/2025, [UNICEF](#) 31/02/2025, [IRC](#) 31/03/2025, [OCHA](#) 31/03/2025, [China Daily](#) 29/03/2025).

WASH

Access to clean water has emerged as one of the most critical and immediate needs in earthquake-affected areas. Water infrastructure has been severely damaged, disrupting supply systems across the affected regions. Clean drinking water has been identified as an urgent priority in multiple situation reports. The risk of waterborne diseases is increasing due to compromised water sources and damaged sanitation facilities. In urban areas like Mandalay,

where many are sleeping on the streets, sanitation conditions are deteriorating rapidly, raising public health concerns. The extreme heat is increasing water requirements for affected populations, adding pressure to already strained resources. Humanitarian organizations are attempting to distribute clean water and set up emergency water purification systems, but access constraints are limiting these efforts in some areas. The situation is particularly dire in remote communities where pre-existing WASH infrastructure was limited even before the earthquake. Long-term solutions will require significant investment in rebuilding water and sanitation systems across the affected regions ([WHO](#) 04/04/2025, [Malteser](#) 04/04/2025, [Malteser](#) 02/04/2025).

Education

The earthquake has dealt a devastating blow to education infrastructure and services in Myanmar. According to reports, at least 60 schools have been damaged, severely disrupting children's education. Tragically, a private preschool in Mandalay was in session during the earthquake when its classroom building collapsed, resulting in the deaths of 50 children and two teachers. The situation is compounded by pre-existing challenges in the education sector, including high dropout rates among volunteer teachers due to conflict and insecurity and widespread shortages of student kits and learning materials ([UNICEF](#) 01/04/2025, [UNICEF](#) 31/02/2025, [UNICEF](#) 29/03/2025).

Problem Tree

The diagram below presents a problem tree analysis of the ongoing crisis in Myanmar, focusing on the root causes, key developments, and the widespread humanitarian impact on the population in the aftermath of the March 2025 earthquake. It aims to illustrate the interconnected challenges exacerbating vulnerability and instability across the country.

Context						
15.2 million people face acute food insecurity (1/3 of the population); 2 million are at risk of famine (Abc News 14/03/2025, OHCHR 28/02/2025)	Inflation hit 30.2% by late 2023, pushing nearly half the population below the poverty line (HRW 01/04/2025, Eurasia Review 27/12/2024)	Children hit hardest: 55% in poverty, 45% of teens out of school, 40% of young kids lack nutritious food (BNI 25/03/2025, UNHCR 13/03/2025)	Unemployment peaked at 4.34% in 2021, driving many to unstable informal work(Eurasia Review 27/12/2024)	3.5 million displaced by violence, over a third of them children (HNRP 13/12/2024)	10,000+ buildings collapsed or damaged by the earthquake	Myanmar faces frequent floods, cyclones, and temps over 44°C currently.

Main shocks or events

CONFLICT

Since the Feb 2021 coup, over 6,000 civilians have died; the military controls 21% of Myanmar, while rebels hold 42%. Children are severely affected: 55% live in poverty, 45% of teens are out of school, 40% lack nutritious food ([Time](#) 03/04/2025, [CFR](#) 26/03/2025)

EARTHQUAKE

On March 28, 2025, a powerful 7.7-magnitude earthquake struck near Mandalay, Myanmar, causing widespread destruction and a rising death toll.

RISK OF FLOODING

The Sedawgyi Dam partially collapsed; full failure could affect 103,000 people. Up to 15,000 may be at risk in the first hour, with 80,000 facing over 1m floodwaters—24,000 exposed to depths above 4m ([EU/JRC](#) 31/03/2025)

Impact on people

- **Damage:** 5,460 houses have been damaged across affected regions ([AHA Centre](#) 31/03/2025). EU/JRC estimates 170,600 buildings beyond repair ([EU/JRC](#) 31/03/2025).
- **Casualties:** 3,838 deaths, 4,243 injuries, and 500 missing ([COAR](#) 03/04/2025)
- **Displacement and homelessness:** Thousands of people have been displaced, and thousands have become homeless. Due to the earthquake and the displacement, some people have lost their livelihood and their legal documents.
- **Family separation:** Around 120 children are reported separated in Mandalay and Sagaing, with major gaps in tracing and identification ([UNICEF](#) 29/03/2025).
- **ERW risks:** ERW risks have increased after the Myanmar earthquake. MAG launched a campaign to raise awareness and protect affected communities ([MAG](#) 31/03/2025)

Impact on systems & services

- **Damage to essential infrastructure:** Widespread destruction of homes, major roads and severe damage to critical infrastructure across central Myanmar.
- **Damage to schools and health centres:** 3 hospitals have been completely destroyed, and 22 partially damaged. 60 schools damaged. The numbers could be higher ([ECHO](#) 31/03/2025, [UNICEF](#) 01/04/2025)
- **Damage on communication infrastructure:** Communication towers were severely impacted, with unstable landline, mobile, and internet networks, worsening the previous situation. Only 53% of households nationwide were connected to the electricity grid before the earthquake, dropping to just 20% in rural areas ([OCHA](#) 29/03/2025, [Barbados Today](#) 29/03/2025, [DFS](#) 28/03/2025)

Humanitarian Access

- Aid efforts face multiple obstacles, including **damaged infrastructure and roads, ongoing civil war, and military restrictions**
- Access coordination is a priority, with the ceasefire allowing aid into areas like Chaung-U, though damaged roads, especially the Yangon-Mandalay Expressway, still delay delivery ([AP](#) 03/04/2025).
- Rural parts of the Sagaing region, which are mostly under the **control of armed resistance groups**, are particularly difficult to access ([Bangkok Post](#) 30/03/2025, [Barbados Today](#) 29/03/2025, [OCHA](#) 29/03/2025)
- Myanmar Authorities have announced that effective 1 April, they will no longer accept USAR teams, EMT, and other incoming personnel ([AHA Centre](#) 31/03/2025).
- **Funding** -There is a funding gap of the response plan of USD 601.8 million ([OCHA](#) accessed 04/04/2025)

- **Water pollution:** Sources from Karenni State report that fresh water near IDP sites has become unusable, while a large sinkhole in the area continues to grow ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025).
- **Aggravating factor:** Extreme heat over 40°C, reaching 44°C, is adding strain on affected communities and responders ([UNICEF](#) 31/03/2025)
- **Health resource shortage:** Hospitals face severe shortages of trauma kits, medicines, and equipment, relying on temporary outdoor setups with limited resources ([The New Humanitarian](#) 02/04/2025, [British Red Cross](#) 03/04/2025).
- **Inflation:** With inflation already high, the earthquake's impact on supply chains and goods availability could drive prices even higher
- **Lack of investment:** Without sustained investment in public infrastructure, the impact of the earthquake could further limit people's access to essential services

Focal issues:

- **Cash Depletion:** According to COAR's rapid assessment, 71% of respondents in the heavily affected Mandalay, Sagaing, and Magway regions report that their household cash would be depleted within one week or less. It further found that cash and livelihood support is urgently needed in Sagaing, Magway, and Mandalay, with households saying their cash would run out within a week ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025). Banking systems also appear severely disrupted, limiting access to funds.
- **Market availability issues:** Food and essential goods are in short supply because shops and markets have closed. Damage to major transport routes has interrupted normal supply chains. Food is a key need in Sagaing, with households reporting damage to food systems and storage ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025)
- **Road Damage:** The Yangon-Naypyidaw-Mandalay expressway suffered significant cracks and surface distortion. Major bridges have been heavily damaged or destroyed. Highway bus operations have been halted due to unsafe road conditions. Severe gasoline shortages reported in Mandalay and Sagaing areas. Smaller towns and rural areas receiving far less support due to physical access challenges.
- **Health risks** and protection are rising as people are displaced due to the earthquake and overcrowded camps and stagnant water fuel disease outbreaks like malaria, dengue, and skin infections ([Reuters](#) 04/04/2025).

Living standards:

IDPs displaced by the earthquake face particular access constraints in terms of drinkable water, shelter and food.

COAR's assessment found 14% in Mandalay, 20% in Magway, and 11% in Sagaing reported non-functional health facilities, with 13% in Mandalay unsure of their status ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025).

Access to medications remains a major concern, especially since many are sourced from Mandalay ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025).

An estimated 45% of teenagers were out of school prior to the earthquake, a rate that will probably rise after the disaster. ([BNI](#) 25/03/2025, [UNHCR](#) 13/03/2025).

An estimated 40% of young children lacked access to nutritious meals before the earthquake, which is likely to worsen ([BNI](#) 25/03/2025, [UNHCR](#) 13/03/2025).

71% of respondents in heavily affected regions (Mandalay, Sagaing, and Magway) reported their household cash would be depleted within one week or less ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025)

Segregation was already restricting access to basic and protection services before the earthquake ([Protection Cluster](#) 13/12/2024)

Coping strategy:

Heavy **reliance on humanitarian assistance** since the earthquake

Thousands of people across Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, and other affected areas have been **sleeping outdoors** - either on streets or in open fields

Coping strategies adopted before the earthquake could be used by affected populations:

- Reliance on remittances
- Reliance on informal activities
- Selling of assets
- Reliance on credits
- Other harmful coping strategies such as drug use, survival sex, child labour, child recruitment

([BNI](#) 25/03/2025, [Protection Cluster](#) 13/12/2024, [World Bank](#) 17/09/2023)

Physical & mental wellbeing:

The earthquake has caused 3,838 deaths, 4,243 injuries, and 500 people remain missing. It has further strained an already vulnerable population, with damaged WASH systems heightening the risk of waterborne diseases. Malnutrition remains critical, especially among children (40%), while food insecurity is worsening due to disrupted supply chains and limited access to basic goods ([COAR](#) 04/04/2025, [UNHCR](#) 13/03/2025).

The disaster has increased the risks of gender-based violence for women and girls, prompting calls for gender-sensitive responses ([UN Women](#) 04/04/2025).

Mental health and psychosocial support services, particularly for children and the elderly; family tracing and reunification services for separated families ([WHO](#) 04/04/2025, [MRCS](#) 30/03/2025)

Priority geographical areas	Priority groups with specific needs	Priority groups at risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saigang Region • Mangalay Region • Magway Region • Shan State • Naypyitaw Council Area • Bago State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural households • People with disabilities • Female-headed households • GBV survivors • People with chronic illnesses • IDP households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unaccompanied or Separated Children • Minorities • Displaced Settlements - Off and On Camp

Methodology

This report aims to provide reliable and up-to-date information on the context of the Myanmar Earthquake. To do so, DFS has followed a rigorous Secondary Data Review (SDR) process focusing on publicly available data on the humanitarian situation. DFS Analysts used the AI-based tool [GANNET](#) to facilitate and accelerate the analysis process, but the analysis presented herein has been developed directly by the analysis team. Given the sensitivity of the situation and potential bias in media sources, care has been taken to triangulate and validate findings with links to the sources provided so that the original data can be reviewed. We have launched the [Emergency SituationHub](#) within a couple of days as requested by OCHA partners in-country and have provided a comprehensive background picture through our [SituationHub](#), which we continue to update. Our [interactive media tool](#) helps partners navigate relevant local and international sources, while through [GANNET](#), we have contributed to joint products and A&A Cell processes, participating in workshops and contributing to SOPs, workplans, and TORs.