



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

SITUATION UPDATE

M7.7 EARTHQUAKE MANDALAY EARTHQUAKE

Wednesday, 23 April 2025, 1700 HRS (UTC+7)

No. **10**

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 Mandalay Earthquake

Disclosure(s): Figures are the updates from DDM Myanmar and DDPM Thailand Reports as of 22 April 2025



3.8K

DEAD
in Myanmar



116

MISSING
in Myanmar



5.1K

INJURED
in Myanmar



207K

INTERNALLY
DISPLACED
in Myanmar



58

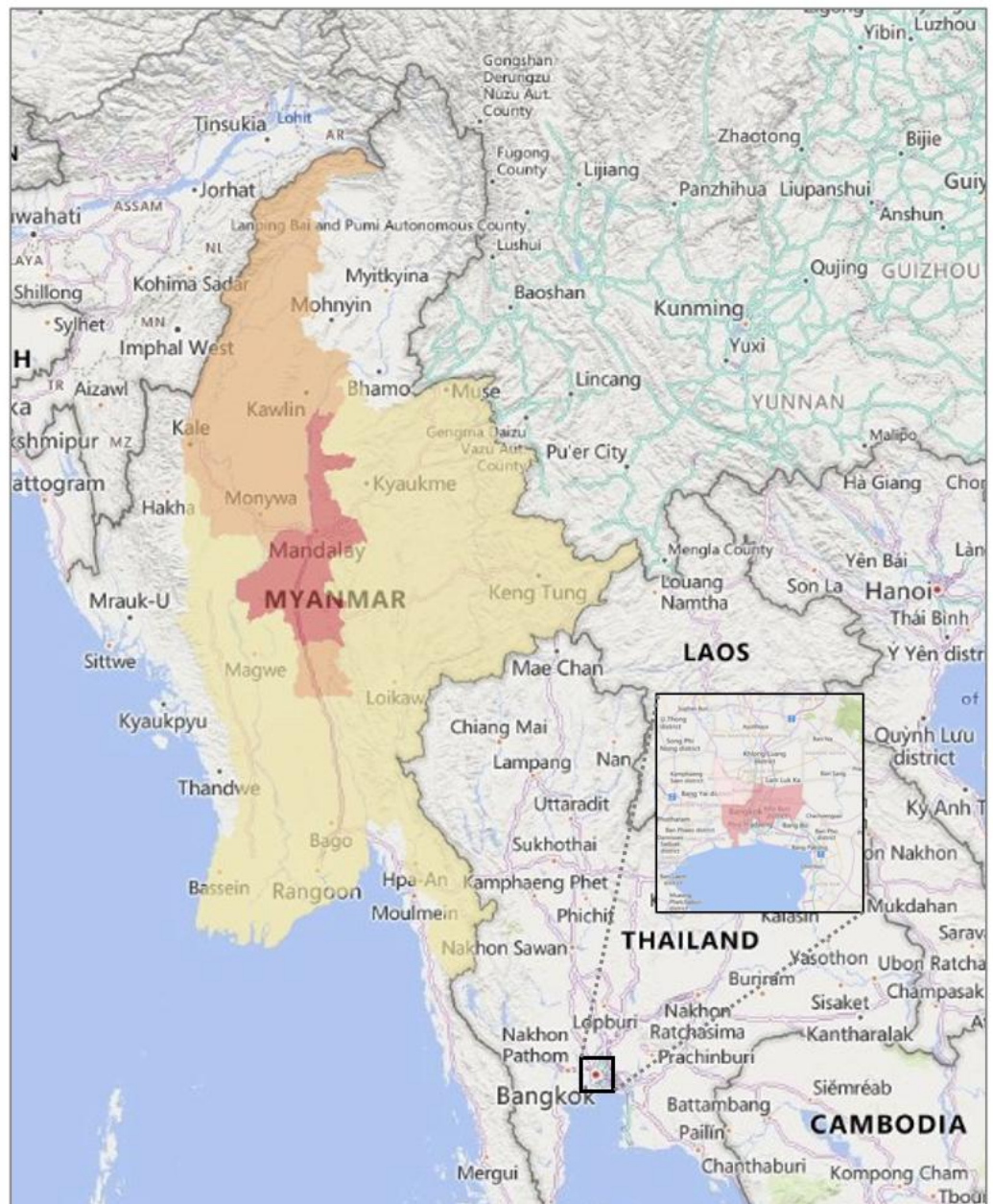
DEAD
in Thailand



38

INJURED
in Thailand

Based on reports from DDM Myanmar and DDPM Thailand as of 22 April 2025 at 1830 hrs UTC+7. Data collection and validation is still ongoing.



SITUATION UPDATE

1. SUMMARY

Myanmar is currently transitioning into recovery phase in the aftermath of the M7.7 Mandalay Earthquake that struck on 28 March 2025. Based on the ASEAN Disaster Monitoring and Response System (DMRS), in Myanmar, the estimated population exposed to the effects of the earthquake remains at 41.7 million consisting of 9.06 million households. Of this population, an estimated 10.3 million are vulnerable, of which 25% are children, 68% are adults, and 7% are elderly. Additionally, an estimated 437 hospitals and 1,437 schools were also exposed to ground-shaking generated by the earthquake.

The state of emergency remains in effect in the six (6) most impacted regions - Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Shan State, Nay Pyi Taw, and Bago. Ongoing damage assessments indicate flattened buildings, buckled roads, and damaged bridges across Myanmar, with massive destruction seen in Mandalay, the country's second biggest city and home to more than 1.7 million people.

Several aftershocks have since been reported. As of 22 April 2025 at 0448 hrs UTC+7, the USGS records at least 45 magnitude 3 or higher aftershocks, which are strong enough to be felt nearby, and 4 magnitude 5 or higher aftershocks, which are large enough to do damage.

The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology reports that for the period of 16 April 2025 0930 hrs MST to 17 April 2025 0930 hrs MST, there have been heavy rainfall in Nay Pyi Taw, Upper Sagaing Region, Karen State, Mon State and Shan State (east), spots in Shan State (south), Bago Region, Tanintharyi Region, Kayah State and Chin State, and some areas in the rest of the regions and states. Rainfall and thunderstorms in earthquake-affected areas, coupled with strong winds and short-term flooding, further deteriorate the living conditions of displaced families that are living in tents and temporary shelters that are susceptible to these weather conditions. Exposure of quake-affected communities to severe weather poses significant health risks. Additionally, rainfall exacerbates the already extensive threat of liquefaction and landslides, compounding the vulnerability of communities in the earthquake-affected areas.

As of 23 April 2025, the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) Myanmar identified an **urgent need for construction materials and assemble board houses or container houses**. Other identified needs are **solar lamps** and **fuel**.

In Thailand, the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command (NDPMC) has assessed the situation and noted that it has improved as essential public utilities, transportation routes, and people's livelihoods have returned to normal. Nonetheless, the search and recovery operations from the collapsed building in Bangkok continues.

Preparedness and Responses

Following the demobilization of ASEAN-ERAT and the ICLT from Myanmar, and the delivery of all committed ASEAN relief items to DDM Myanmar on 21 April 2025, the AHA Centre has lowered its EOC alert level to **YELLOW**.

To date, the AHA Centre has deployed twelve (12) flights carrying ASEAN relief items. Eight (8) flights carried relief items from the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) regional warehouse in Subang, Malaysia, three (3) flight carried relief items from DELSA satellite warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City, Philippines, while one (1) flight carried relief items contributed by the Singapore Red Cross Society and Mercy Relief from Singapore. The remaining batch of relief items was shipped from



the DELSA Regional Warehouse in Subang Malaysia via sea freight. A total of USD 633,043.98 worth of ASEAN relief items have been turned over to Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of Myanmar to support the communities affected by the M7.7 Mandalay Earthquake.

The AHA Centre maintains close coordination with DDM Myanmar, as well as with supporting ASEAN Member States and partners, in support of the response and recovery efforts, and for any other needs that may arise.

2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Impacts in Myanmar – as of 22 April 2025 at 1800 hrs UTC+6.5

- a. DDM has recorded 3,757 deaths, 5,107 injuries and 116 missing. According to DDM's latest report, 206,977 people are currently displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 41,733 people are staying in 135 temporary shelters.
- b. To date, the reported damages include:
 - 55,587 Houses (12,441 totally damaged and 43,146 partially damaged)
 - 38 Railways
 - 95 Bridges
 - 407 Roads
 - 198 Locations and 81 bridges along Yangon-Mandalay Express Way
 - 5,452 Office buildings and others
 - 2,565 Schools
 - 5,319 Religious Buildings
 - 5,342 Pagodas
 - 304 Hospitals/clinics
 - 3,938,739.005 million MMK worth of damage and losses (about 1.9 billion USD)

Data collection and validation is still ongoing.

Impacts in Thailand – as of 22 April 2025 at 1800 hrs UTC+7

- a. The Thailand Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) has reported 58 deaths and 38 injuries.
- b. According to the DDPM, damages on infrastructure are the following:
 - 1,389 houses
 - 168 hospitals
 - 129 schools
 - 91 temples
 - 83 government facilities
 - 39 buildings
- c. Search and recovery operations is still ongoing at the collapsed building site in Bangkok. The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command maintains Level 2 disaster status, classified as a medium-scale disaster.



Anticipated Risks

a. Aftershocks

According to the US Geological Survey (USGS), there is 30% probability of one or more aftershocks with magnitude 5+ within the next week. In addition, the USGS also forecasts about three (3) magnitude 4 or higher aftershocks within the week. Details of the USGS forecast until 29 April 2025 0200 hrs UTC+7 are 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 7 to 120 of these will occur.
- There is a 95% chance of magnitude 4 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 0 to 11 of these will occur.
- There is a 30% chance of magnitude 5 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 0 to 2 of these will occur.
- There is a 4% 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 200 chance (0.4%) 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 800 chance (0.1%) 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.

The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) of Myanmar continues to report ongoing seismic activity, emphasizing the need for continued vigilance and preparedness.

b. Liquefaction and Landslide

Exposure to liquefaction remains extensive for both number of people exposed and spatial extent along the Sagaing Fault. Landslides hazard area exposure also remains extensive with more than 100,000 km². Population exposure is significant with an estimate of more than 5,000 people living in areas exposed to landslide hazards. Precipitation in landslide hazard areas increases the possibility of rain-induced landslide events.

Ground movement from liquefaction and landslides can intensify the effects of the main earthquake. Additionally, the structural integrity of infrastructure in the affected areas may already be significantly compromised. Transportation networks and facilities face a high risk of severe damage, potentially impeding relief efforts. Recent rainfall has increased soil moisture content, leading to higher saturation levels. Saturated soil is more prone to liquefaction and landslides.

c. Weather Advisory

Rainfall and Thunderstorms: As of 23 April 2025, at 0700 hrs UTC+6.5, DMH Myanmar forecasts scattered showers and thunderstorms over upper Sagaing Region and Kachin State, and scattered showers and thunderstorms over Mandalay Region, Tanintharyi Region, Kayin State, Chin State, Mon State and Shan State (southern and eastern). Chance of precipitation is 80%. Moderately cloudy conditions are expected over the rest of the regions and states. For the next two (2) days, Upper Sagaing Region, Tanintharyi Region, are expected to have scattered to scattered showers while thunderstorms are expected in Kachin State, Kayin State, Mon State and Shan State. Further, according to DMH 10-day forecast released on 21 April 2025, there is a



potential for low pressure area development in the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal within the 10-day forecast period.

Extreme Heat. DMH reported temperatures reaching up to 40°C including regions and states severely affected by the earthquake. Extreme heat creates severe conditions and poses serious health risks for the affected communities and responders.

Temporary shelters constructed from unstable materials are highly susceptible to severe weather conditions. Displaced communities residing in these shelters face exposure to both high temperatures and rainfall. This combination significantly increases the risk of disease outbreaks among the earthquake-affected population. The lack of sturdy infrastructure can lead to compromised living conditions, making it difficult to maintain hygiene and access clean water. Consequently, the health and well-being of these communities are at greater risk, necessitating urgent intervention to improve shelter quality and provide adequate healthcare services. Further, precipitation affects recovery efforts and exacerbates the living conditions of displaced people.

The upcoming **monsoon season** emphasizes the need and urgency of rebuilding and reconstruction to keep the affected communities from severe weather and potential flooding events during the monsoon season.

3. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by Myanmar Authorities

- a. Officials inspected the reported damage in the Sin Thei embankment. After conducting surveying and inspection, it was determined that the damage did not endanger the stability of the embankment. The embankment surface has been reinforced. Authorities are actively monitoring the developments.
- b. Myanmar authorities are providing relief assistance to quake-affected people in evacuation camps which have been affected by the heavy rainfall and flooding.
- c. DDM Myanmar is coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) to support the demobilisation of international contingents in Myanmar.
- d. DDM Myanmar is collaborating closely with the Ministry of Health to operationalise international EMTs and field hospitals as the response phase continues.
- e. DDM Myanmar continues collaboration with Central Statistical Organization (CSO) for data collection and validation in affected areas.
- f. DMH Myanmar closely monitors and releases regular advisories on earthquakes, aftershocks, and weather conditions.
- g. Myanmar authorities are prioritizing the rapid restoration of transportation facilities to normal operations.
- h. Efforts are being made to open schools on time, and arrangements are being made to give shelter to earthquake affected people before monsoon season.

Response by the Government of Thailand

- a. The DDPM continues to closely monitor the situation, assessing both the impacts and the solutions for addressing the disasters caused by the earthquakes.
- b. In light of the situation, the Thai government has resolved to maintain its disaster management response at a medium scale (Level 2).



- c. The Thailand Meteorological Department (TMD) closely monitors and releases advisories on earthquakes and aftershocks.

Response by the ASEAN Member States

- a. The **Indonesian** EMT provided medical assistance to affected communities until 21 April 2025. According to BNPB report, the Indonesian Government will hand over all the facilities and infrastructure of the field hospital to the 50 Bed Ottarathiri Hospital.
- b. The Government of **Malaysia**, through its Ministry of Defence, has deployed field hospital is equipped with emergency care units and surgical facilities, and staffed by a 70-member team of trained medical personnel, including doctors, nurses, and support staff. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, the hospital is located in Sagaing City and will operate for a period of 30 days.
- c. The **Singapore** Emergency Medical Team (SGEMT) have completed their mission and demobilised from Myanmar on 16 April 2025.



SGEMT completed their humanitarian mission in Myanmar (Source: SingHealth)

- d. Engineering teams from the Royal **Thai** Armed Forces, together with medical personnel from the Ministry of Public Health, jointly installed components and set up a drinking water production machine donated by the Ministry of Public Health to provide clean drinking water for the local communities. The engineering teams are also building temporary shelter and continues repairs of damaged schools and facilities. The medical team have established mobile clinics and provided healthcare services. The joint teams continue to deploy mobile medical units and establish temporary shelters to support earthquake-affected communities.



Joint teams from the Royal Thai Army and Ministry of Public Health provide engineering and medical support to affected communities in Myanmar. (Source: Royal Thai Embassy in Yangon)



Response by Partners and other Humanitarian Actors

- a. Through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), the Government of **Japan** continues to support ASEAN-led efforts in responding to the immediate needs of communities affected by the earthquake.
- b. **Timor-Leste** has contributed USD 500K and **Mongolia** provided USD 100K to support the response efforts for the Mandalay Earthquake through the AHA Centre.
- c. **Plan International Myanmar** is coordinating with partners on earthquake response and preparations for early recovery intervention. Initiatives include deploying child protection staff to Mandalay, initiating Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities, leading the Early Childhood Development (ECD) sector response, and strengthening safeguarding through the Myanmar's Prevention on Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (PSHEA) Network. Plan International Myanmar has established 20 operational CFS to date and conducted training for local partners to scale up this critical intervention. As co-chair of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Working Group, Plan Myanmar is also supporting coordination efforts for online training on AAP and community engagement scheduled in the last week of April 2025. As of 22 April 2025, Plan International Myanmar has reached 20,541 people (11,488 households) in the earthquake-affected zones, in collaboration with 10 local partners across Mandalay and Sagaing.
- d. **CARE Myanmar**, continues response initiatives and preparations for early recovery, in collaboration with six (6) local partners has reached 7,709 people (female 4,800 and male 2,901, PWD 8) (2,004 households) across Mandalay, Sagaing Region and Southern Shan State. Ongoing interventions include provision of emergency shelter items, water, multi-purpose cash assistance, mobile health clinic and dignity kits distribution. CARE Myanmar is also planning to support women and girls friendly spaces and training of local partners, and scaling up the intervention to Mandalay, Sagaing, Southern Shan State, and Nay Pyi Taw. As co-chair of the Southeast (SE) Cash and Market Working Group and National sub-GBV Cluster, CARE Myanmar is also planning to support humanitarian capacity building efforts for in-person Core CVA Skill training and Gender/GBV training in next month.
- e. **World Vision** has reached 162,133 individuals, including 30,019 girls, 22,339 boys, 61,082 women, 48,693 men and 290 people with disability. WV provided 36.64 metric tons of high energy biscuits, multipurpose ash assistance, 33 sessions of mental health and psychosocial supports, 46 child protection and safeguarding awareness sessions, 74,600 gallons of drinking water, 7,920 P&G water purification sachets, 193 kits of essential non-food items, 19 sets of family kits and hygiene kits, and 20 tents for temporary shelters. WV also supports early recovery by collaborating with Vision Fund which provides recovery loan for 175 individuals.
- f. Indonesian CSOs continue coordinated humanitarian efforts in Myanmar. **Human Initiative** has distributed 215 food packages, 300 hygiene kits, and 200 ready-to-eat meals in Mandalay. **Rumah Zakat** continues its response in Mandalay through a local partner NGO, and distributed 100 food packages and 120 cans of Superqurban processed meat. **MuhammadiyahAid** focuses on Shelter, WASH (including debris-clearing equipment), and multi-purpose cash assistance. **LPBI NU** has deployed logistics and response volunteers and continues to provide food and nonfood aid to affected communities. **Daarut Tauhid Peduli (DT Peduli)** has delivered 2,000 ready-to-eat meals and 350 food packages in Mandalay through local partners.



- g. The Asian Disaster Prevention Centre (**ADPC**) and Myanmar Information Management Unit (**MIMU**) shared earthquake and flood risk and hazard information to support disaster response and analysis.

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. As of 23 April 2025, following the demobilisation of ASEAN-ERAT, ICLT, and completion of the delivery of committed ASEAN relief items to DDM Myanmar, the AHA Centre lowered its EOC alert level to **YELLOW**.
- b. The AHA Centre continues to maintain close coordination with DDM Myanmar, as well as with assisting ASEAN Member States and partners to ensure a coordinated and effective disaster response.
- c. On 21 April 2025, the vessel carrying 92.6 MT of ASEAN relief items from the DELSA regional warehouse in Subang, Malaysia has arrived in Yangon. This completed the delivery of all committed ASEAN relief items to Myanmar for the M7.7 Mandalay Earthquake.



AHA Centre facilitated the arrival and turnover of the relief items to DDM Myanmar.

- d. As of 23 April 2025, the total value of ASEAN relief items mobilised for the Mandalay Earthquake stands at USD 633,043.98.
- e. As of 23 April 2025, the relief efforts have received substantial contributions, with significant donations coming from Japan through JAIF, France, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Australia, Timor Leste, and Mongolia. In addition, the Singapore Red Cross and Mercy Relief have also supported the AHA Centre's coordinated regional response efforts.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTION

Recommendations

- a. International EMT may coordinate with Myanmar authorities 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. 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.
- c. Partners and the general public are encouraged to closely monitor information on the aftershock hazards, weather, and current environmental conditions from official sources, such as DMH Myanmar and TMD Thailand.



- d. Response teams are advised to wear the prescribed protective gear to ensure safety, security, and protection from debris and potential health hazards.
- e. The general public and partners are advised to refer to official news from the DDM Myanmar and DDPM Thailand.
- f. ASEAN Member States and humanitarian partners are advised to subscribe to the AHA Centre Situation Updates for official reports¹.

The AHA Centre's Plan

- a. The AHA Centre remains dedicated to close coordination with DDM Myanmar, assisting AMS and partners to ensure effective disaster response efforts, and for any other needs that may arise.
- b. The AHA Centre continues to coordinate with partners to identify additional resources for future deployments.
- c. The AHA Centre continues to coordinate and collaborate with partners to support disaster monitoring and analysis, and monsoon preparedness initiatives for earthquake affected communities.
- d. Unless there are significant updates, this will constitute the final situation report for the M7.7 Mandalay Earthquake.
- e. Impact information will be continuously updated in the ASEAN Disaster Information Network ([ADINet](#)).

Prepared by:

The AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

¹ AHA Centre Situation Updates: <https://ahacentre.org/situation-updates/>



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.

The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), Graha BNPB 13th Floor, JL Raya Pramuka Kav 38, East Jakarta, 13210, Indonesia
Phone: +62-21-210-12278 | www.ahacentre.org | email: info@ahacentre.org

Contact:

- 1) Abdul Aleem Siddiq, Assistant Director for Strategic Planning, Monitoring, and Partnership
aleem.siddiq@ahacentre.org
- 2) Sadhu Zukhruf Janottama, Disaster Monitoring and Analysis Officer,
sadhu.janottama@ahacentre.org
- 3) Jasmine Tabije Alviar, Disaster Monitoring and Analysis Officer
jasmine.alviar@ahacentre.org
- 4) Gerardy Granada, Research and Planning Officer
gerardy.granada@ahacentre.org
- 5) Panji Sudoyo, Senior Project Officer – SICAP
panji.sudoyo@ahacentre.org
- 6) Excel Botigan, Project Officer – ASCEND
excel.botigan@ahacentre.org
- 7) Ananda Prabu Dian, Project Officer – ASEAN-PRIME
ananda.prabudian@ahacentre.org
- 8) Nadila Nurul Fitri, Procurement Assistant
nadila.fitri@ahacentre.org

