

# Sagaing Earthquake

## Situation Report #2

1 April 2025

Two powerful earthquakes of 7.7 and 6.4 magnitude struck Myanmar on 28 March 2025, 16 KM northwest of Sagaing.

Areas affected are Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Southern Shan and Sagaing.

### Key Figures<sup>1</sup>



**1,700+**

People Killed



**3,400+**

People Injured



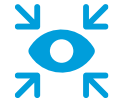
**12.9 million**

People in Need  
(prior to event)



**84**

Health Cluster  
Partners

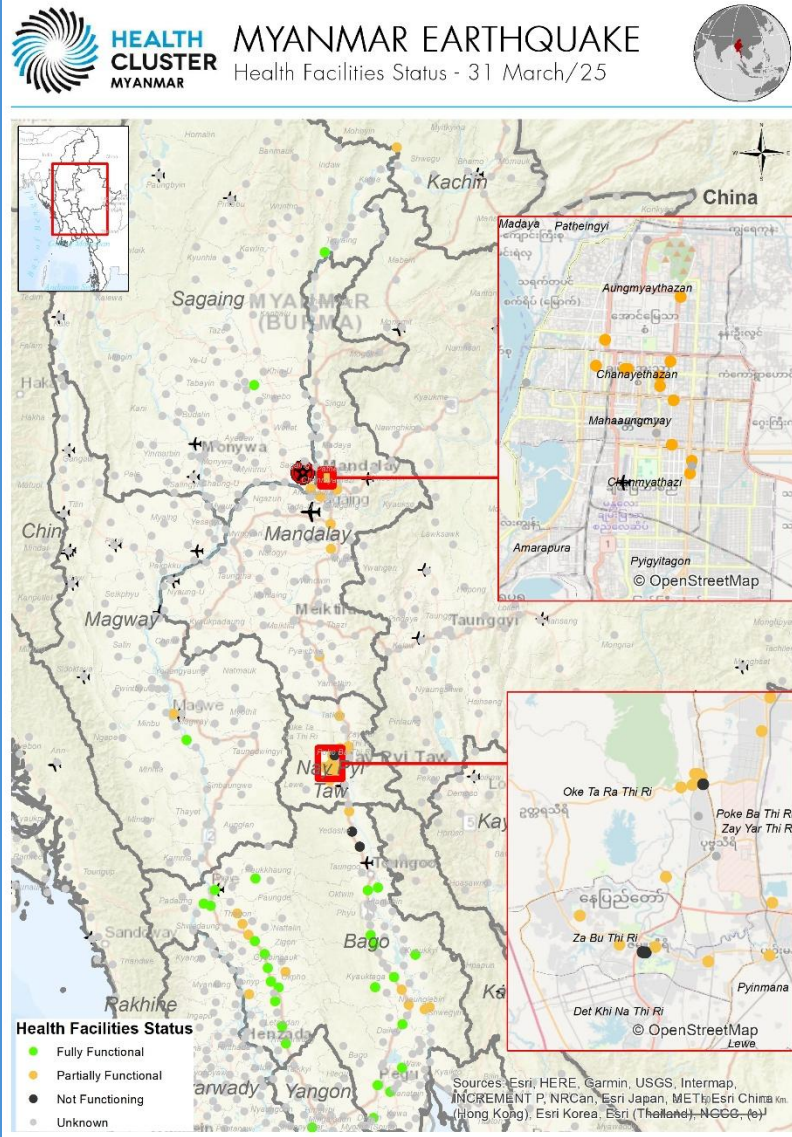


**9**

Health Cluster  
Team

### Highlights

- Preliminary data on earthquake impact shows **3 fully damaged health facilities (2 in Bago, 1 in Naypyitaw) and 22 partially damaged (20 in Bago, 2 in Naypyitaw)**
- Joint Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) ongoing in the affected areas: all partners are requested to coordinate any assessments with OCHA
- **Several health partners awaiting approval from de facto authorities to deliver life-and limb-saving medical services to earthquake victims.**
- **Other health partners already on the ground with mobile health teams, limited by a scarcity of medical supplies, including trauma kits, blood bags, anaesthetics, assisted devices, and essential medicines**
- One globally certified **Emergency Medical Team (EMT)** deployed to Mandalay: Russian specialists from **EMERCOM** EMT providing inpatient surgical emergency care. WHO awaiting approval for remaining EMTs from de facto authorities
- WHO deployed medical supplies and tents to public health facilities in areas controlled by de facto authorities
- **Health Cluster advocating for approval of health partners to initiate life- and limb-saving medical services as well as direct delivery of medical supplies to health partners**
- No electricity in Mandalay, Sagaing and Naypyitaw, with health facilities relying on generators while struggling to source fuel.
- Lack of access to safe drinking water posing serious threat to public health, especially water-borne diseases, including cholera and skin infections



<sup>1</sup> All data on deaths and injuries aligned with OCHA as per latest Flash Update <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/myanmar/myanmar-earthquake-flash-update-2-31-march-2025>

## Humanitarian Health Context

Since the 2021, Myanmar has experienced widespread conflict and humanitarian deterioration. Over 1,500 attacks on healthcare have been reported. Only 53% of households are connected to electricity, and 15.2 million people face acute food insecurity. An estimated 3.5 million people are displaced.

As per the health cluster’s calculation of People in Need (PiN) of humanitarian health services as part of the [2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Myanmar](#), the map on the right shows the PiN per township, identifying those townships that are known to be affected by the earthquake.

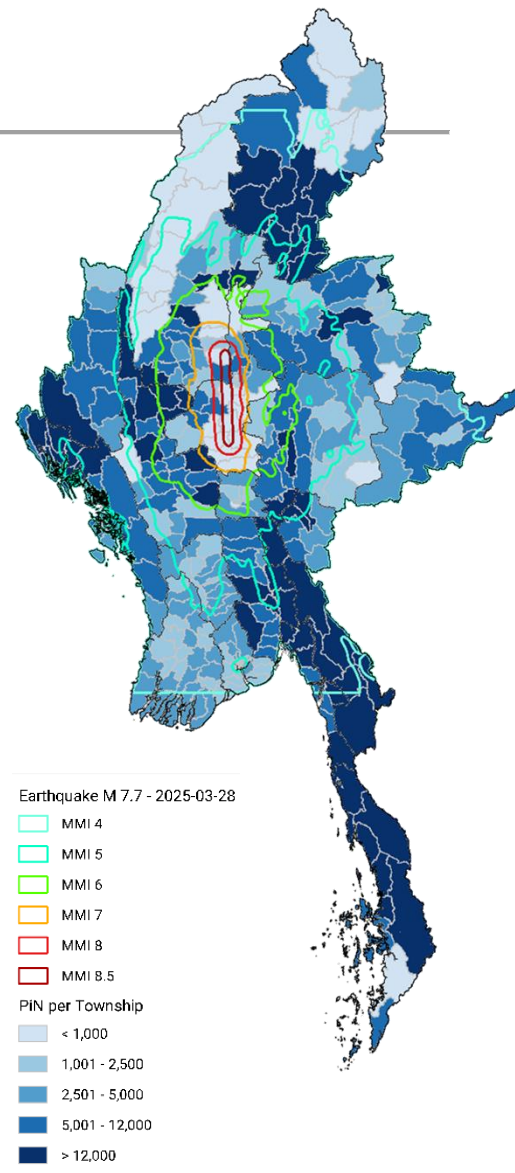


Table: People in Need of humanitarian health services in earthquake affected areas

People in Need (PiN) of humanitarian health services	
Mandalay	732,863
Sagaing	884,188
Nay Pyi Taw	310,256
Bago (East)	1,116,608
Bago (West)	730,075
Shan (South)	374,089
Magway	842,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,990,428</b>

## Health infrastructure

As per preliminary data collected by the health cluster on damage to health facilities as a result of the earthquake, 3 are fully damaged and 22 partially damaged. Out of 85 facilities known to exist in the earthquake affected areas, only 56 are partially functional and 5 are non-functional.

Prior to the earthquake there was no information available on functionality of health facilities, hence it is possible that many health facilities were non-functional *before* the earthquake. Also, because of access restrictions, information on functionality and damage has not been properly verified, hence there is a high risk of inaccuracies. In addition, the preliminary data only include those health facilities in areas that are under control of the de facto authorities.

Table: Preliminary data on damage and level of functionality of health facilities in earthquake affected areas <sup>2</sup>.

	Partially Functional	Fully Functional	Not-Functioning	Fully Damaged	Partial Damage
Naypyitaw	23	NA	3	1	2
Mandalay	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sagaing	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bago	10	24	2	2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>

<sup>2</sup> Source: Myanmar Health Cluster

## Public health risks

In the absence of a functional disease surveillance system in the earthquake affected areas, it is crucial for health partners to closely monitor outbreak-prone diseases and other preventable illnesses among the earthquake affected populations.

Damage to water supply systems may cause acute lack of clean drinking water, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases, like cholera, typhoid, and Hepatitis A. Mandalay reported an active cholera outbreak during 2024, while the table on the right highlights the earthquake affected townships which are among the 20 hotspot townships in Myanmar identified as at high risk of cholera.

Furthermore, lack of access to water may result in an increase in skin infections, including scrub typhus and scabies. Furthermore, displaced populations residing in often crowded temporary settlements are at elevated risk of measles outbreaks, especially in view of the worrying low immunization coverage throughout Myanmar, as well as acute respiratory infections, and Tuberculosis, which has seen a concerning increase in cases since 2021.

In spite of lack of reliable data, the earthquake affected areas are known to suffer from a significant increase in dengue and malaria cases since 2021. Other public health risks in post-earthquake situations are plague, leptospirosis, heat stroke, and animal bites. Non-Communicable Diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure are also impacted as a result of disruption of health service delivery impeding access to regular medication.

*Table: Hotspot townships in earthquake affected areas at high risk of cholera*

<b>Township</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Region/State</b>
Oktwin	<b>Taungoo</b>	Bago (East)
Gangaw	<b>Gangaw</b>	Magway
Pakokku	<b>Pakokku</b>	Magway
Saw	<b>Gangaw</b>	Magway
Yesagyo	<b>Pakokku</b>	Magway
Kale	<b>Kale</b>	Sagaing
Kanbalu	<b>Kanbalu</b>	Sagaing
Myaung	<b>Sagaing</b>	Sagaing
Nyaungshwe	<b>Taunggyi</b>	Shan (South)

## Humanitarian Health Response

### Health service delivery

Local health partners already on the ground are delivering life-saving health services mostly in Sagaing and Mandalay, including 3 mobile clinics deployed by the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS).

Other partners are on stand-by for deployment of field hospitals and mobile medical and surgical teams, but have reportedly not received approval from the de facto authorities.

### Medical supplies

The WHO Country Office for Myanmar sent life-saving medical supplies and tents to Mandalay and Naypyitaw in support of public health facilities in areas controlled by de facto authorities.

Other health partners are struggling with a lack of medical supplies, in particular trauma kits, blood bags, anaesthetics, assisted devices, and essential medicines. Local procurement of these items is extremely challenging.

In addition, the proper use of medical supplies and equipment by partners bringing supplies into Myanmar is also pending approval from the de facto Ministry of Health.

The health cluster is strongly advocating to maintain the humanitarian principles of independence and neutrality, as well as accountability to the affected population in ensuring that humanitarian aid reaches all people in need.

## Actions

- Partners planning Rapid Needs Assessments are urged to contact OCHA to ensure appropriate survey forms are used and data collection is adequately compiled and analysed in a coordinated manner.
- Follow up on possible deployment of mobile surgical and health teams and field hospitals to earthquake affected areas pending approval by de facto authorities
- Follow up on possibility for partners to bring in essential medical supplies for direct use by partners
- Follow up with core pipeline suppliers to facilitate delivery of life-saving medical and health services to health partners.

## Needs

- Trauma care and surgical supplies including anaesthetics
- Blood bags for blood transfusion
- Body bags
- Safe delivery kits
- Essential medicines
- Tents for health workers
- Assisted devices
- Health facility damage assessments
- Restoration of basic health services
- Access to safe water and sanitation for earthquake affected population
- Disease surveillance for outbreak prevention and response
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

## Key Information Sources

- Myanmar Information Management Unit: <https://www.themimu.info/emergencies/sagaing-earthquake-2025>
- Humanitarian Data Exchange: <https://data.humdata.org/event/myanmar-earthquake/>
- Earthquake Hazards Program: <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/us7000pn9s/executive>

## Contacts

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### Myanmar Health Cluster Focal Points

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