



# Myanmar: Earthquake Response

## Situation Report No. 4

As of 25 April 2025

This Situation Report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with the operating humanitarian clusters and their sub-working groups in Myanmar. The humanitarian response section is not necessarily reflective of all humanitarian interventions undertaken on the ground but rather those voluntarily reported by partners.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Four weeks since the 28 March 2025 earthquakes, affected communities continue to reel from the persistent impacts of the disaster. Critical needs remain for safe shelter, clean water and sanitation, physical and mental health care, comprehensive protection services and cash assistance.
- Humanitarians plan to target 1.1 million people with the most severe needs. Since the earthquakes, humanitarians reached at least 600,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, close to 488,000 people with various forms of food assistance, and nearly 117,000 people with essential relief items.
- While needs remain for emergency assistance, support for early recovery and livelihoods is paramount for rebuilding lives, restoring economic activities, enhancing their resilience for the disaster affected population.
- More resources and sustained access remain critical to scaling up the response and reaching those in need.



*Photo: With many homes destroyed or unsafe to return to due to the risk of collapse, countless people are seeking shelter out in the open, exposed to harsh weather with early rains and high temperatures. Credit: OCHA/Myaa Aung Thein Kyaw/2025*

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

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Four weeks after the powerful twin earthquakes devastated central Myanmar on 28 March, affected communities continue to face severe challenges and urgently need essential supplies and services. Concurrently, sustainable early recovery support is required to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Debris clearing and search efforts are ongoing, and more bodies have been discovered. Many people perished under the rubble, and the full extent of the casualties is still being assessed. To date, 3,800 deaths were reported, 5,100 people injured and 116 people remain missing, according to the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management ([AHA Centre](#)). Shelter and living conditions remain critically strained, with most of the affected people living in overcrowded displacement sites or makeshift roadside shelters. Some have sought refuge with relatives, while families with more resources have been able to relocate to other areas. In many affected areas, there is limited access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. The extreme heat, reaching up to 39°C with high UV radiation in central Myanmar, combined with very high levels of humidity is further exacerbating the situation for people living in unsafe shelters.

Both rapid needs assessments and multisector initial rapid assessments (MIRA) were completed to inform a more targeted response. Humanitarian organizations are working to move the response closer to those we serve and partnering with local organizations to reach those in need, including the delivery of medical care, shelter, clean water, sanitation support and food. Needs, however, remain immense and additional support and resources are urgently needed. The Flash Addendum to the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) for Myanmar called for \$275 million, yet according to the financial tracking system<sup>1</sup>, \$34 million is reported as disbursed. The urgent disbursement of pledged funds is critical to ensure that people's already severe humanitarian needs in Myanmar do not deepen further.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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### Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) rises sharply in emergencies like the earthquake. With many people in vulnerable conditions, it is crucial that all humanitarian actors, including volunteers, follow safe recruitment standards, such as background checks, mandatory PSEA training for staff and partners, and adherence to a code of conduct. Since the start of the earthquake response, PSEA network members have raised awareness in affected communities, shared key messages, and included safeguarding in rapid assessments. A sub-national PSEA network is being set up in northwestern Myanmar, and a training of trainers is planned for May. The allocation of resources to PSEA is critical during the earthquake response to ensure that prevention activities are regularly conducted, as well as the need for a safe and accessible inter-agency SEA reporting system, access to gender-based violence and child protection services for survivors, and a trained investigator roster to support accountability.

### Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- There is an urgent need to refurbish critical infrastructure and rebuild housing that is earthquake-resistant.
- Extensive damage to water infrastructure, cropland, and fisheries across multiple regions requires urgent repair to restore livelihoods and agricultural productivity.
- Debris clearance and rubble removal are essential to restoring access and carrying out reconstruction activities.
- Immediate income support needs to be provided through rapid infrastructure rehabilitation programs. Skills training in reconstruction-related jobs, such as masonry and carpentry, is needed to support recovery.
- Recovery of civil documents lost during the disaster is critical, especially before the rains make retrieval impossible.

#### Response:

- Cluster members are finalizing the methodology for an early recovery needs assessment to be launched in the coming weeks. An economic assessment of displaced households is also being finalized to inform re-housing efforts, and a partner is finalizing the first phase of assessments on health and education facilities and private homes.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/153/summary/2025>

- Initial assessments in Kyaukse, Mandalay and Myitthar townships in Mandalay Region were completed. This will follow with assessments on infrastructure conditions and labour market impacts. Rapid infrastructure repairs, WASH rehabilitation, and construction skills training are already underway.
- A community-based survey is underway to complement existing assessments and gather additional data on earthquake-related health needs at the household level.
- An assessment of 2,000 buildings is planned, with debris removal and repairs of 10 community structures, and training of 20 individuals in basic construction skills by a cluster member,
- Operational plans for debris management and removal are under development.
- Using an area-based approach, a partner is supporting early recovery by focusing on livelihood restoration through the rehabilitation of essential agricultural and rural infrastructure.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- Security risks, poor road conditions, continued frequent aftershocks, adverse weather, landslides, and major telecommunication disruptions are delaying the transport of construction materials and limiting data collection activities.
- Severe funding gaps, a lack of skilled labor for technical reconstruction, and rising costs of materials and transport are constraining recovery efforts.
- Damage to agricultural and rural infrastructure is disrupting markets, increasing trade costs, limiting transport and market access, and driving up prices for inputs and food products.

## **Education in Emergencies**

#### **Needs:**

- Repairing damaged schools, including restoring WASH facilities, is essential to ensuring safe and dignified access to education for children.
- Emergency support is urgently needed for the provision of teaching and learning materials.
- In Bago Region, over 90 schools serving over 30,000 students in Taungoo Township have suffered structural damage, including the loss of equipment, solar systems, and WASH facilities. One school in Oktwin Township collapsed. Restoring damaged infrastructure and integrating psychosocial support, along with community engagement and coordination, are crucial for safe school reopening and long-term recovery.
- The recent earthquake has significantly damaged education infrastructure in Pyawbwe and Yamethin townships in Mandalay Region, with 309 school buildings in Yamethin Township alone collapsed or severely damaged. School latrines were also destroyed. Immediate priorities include establishing temporary learning spaces (TLS) for destroyed schools and repairing damaged ones to ensure a safe reopening.
- More than 20 community libraries across Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing regions were damaged, resulting in the loss of educational materials and minor equipment.

#### **Response:**

- Structural assessments and emergency education support are currently underway in Mandalay Region. Partners have requested essential materials, including roofing sheets, hygiene kits, and learning supplies, for monastic schools in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Nay Pyi Taw. The Education Cluster is working to release available stockpiles, while partners continue to verify needs and prepare proposals for post-emergency recovery. Recreational kits will also be distributed to promote children's well-being and engagement.
- In southeastern Myanmar, cluster partners are actively supporting earthquake-affected schools by providing TLS. Preparations are underway to set up temporary facilities for affected schools in Kayin State and to support the construction of TLS in Nyaungshwe Township in southern Shan. This includes assistance for shelter, installation of WASH facilities, and distribution of plastic sheets to support the development of temporary infrastructure.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- Funding constraints continue to be a major barrier, restricting partners' ability to scale up the response.
- There is an immediate need for TLS and tents, but current stock levels are insufficient to meet the demand.
- There is a critical need for psychosocial support services and educational materials for both affected children and teachers.

## Food Security

### Needs:

- Some 488,000 people, over half of the 901,000 people targeted for assistance countrywide, remain in need of urgent food support.
- Immediate support is required across crop and livestock production, alongside food, shelter, and essential services. Targeting must prioritize vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, families with elderly or disabled members, subsistence farmers, casual labourers, and other marginalized groups.
- Cash, seeds, and fertilizer are urgently needed for the crop sector due to widespread market disruptions. These needs were reported in all earthquake-affected townships countrywide, particularly in Chauk, Magway, Natmawk, Taungdwingyi, and Yenangyaung in Magway Region.
- Priority needs for livelihoods include animal feed, cash, and veterinary supplies. Veterinary inputs are urgently required in Chauk, Lewe, and Taungdwingyi townships while animal feed is a higher priority in Magway Township and across Mandalay Region.
- Damage to the fisheries sector was concentrated in southern Shan, particularly in Nyaungshwe Township, where more than half of over 250 fishponds were destroyed. Many people lost their stocks, boats, and equipment.

### Response:

- Since the earthquakes, the Food Security Cluster has reached over 413,000 people with various forms of food assistance in Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Sagaing and southern Shan. This covers 46 per cent of the 901,000 people targeted for assistance countrywide.
- From 1 to 10 April, food security partners conducted rapid needs assessments using focus group discussions in 96 communities across 23 of the most severely affected townships. The assessment aims to provide timely, evidence-based insights into urgent needs and guide partners in designing targeted responses, prioritizing resources, and ensuring aid reaches the most vulnerable.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Agricultural production is threatened by damaged infrastructure, loss of assets, dysfunctional input markets, and reduced access to credit.
- About 60 per cent of rural farmers can still sell their produce, but at lower prices because of higher transport costs. In 30 per cent of villages, trade is limited to local areas. In 10 per cent of villages, markets are completely inaccessible. These issues are mainly reported in Sagaing Township.

## Health

### Needs:

- Health needs have shifted from trauma care for injuries to the treatment of common illnesses, including non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and hypertension. Shortages of NCD medications and other essential drugs are leaving many patients without proper treatment.
- Mental health trauma among earthquake-affected populations is exacerbated by the delayed recovery of human remains under the rubble with limited psychosocial support due to shortages of skilled mental health workers.
- Diarrhea cases have been increasingly reported in several earthquake-affected areas, though rapid assessments have not confirmed an outbreak.
- Concerns are growing over a potential surge in malaria cases as rains have started, with people not having access to insecticide-treated bed nets and interrupted vector control interventions.
- The delay in removing earthquake debris is increasing the risk of vector-borne diseases, as stagnant water and poor sanitation create breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects.

### Response:

- Thirty-six health partners are providing essential health services across 22 earthquake-affected townships. More than 7,300 people have received treatment at mobile health clinics, primarily for primary health care services, though the figure is likely higher due to underreporting.
- Most Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) have concluded their missions. New EMTs are awaiting approvals for deployment.
- Detailed health assessments are planned for mid- to long-term earthquake response, focusing on community-level needs, health facility functionality, and damage. These will include a census of higher-level facilities and sampling of

lower-level facilities. To enhance data quality for comprehensive gap analysis, Health Cluster partners will undergo training on data collection next week in Mandalay and Sagaing.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a shortage of essential medications, including those for the treatment of non-communicable diseases.
- Lack of preventative measures, such as bed nets, and the disruption of vector-control interventions are heightening the risk of malaria and other vector-borne diseases, including dengue.
- Limited access to safe drinking water and clean sanitation poses a significant threat of waterborne diseases, compounded by the absence of rapid diagnostic tests, which delays the detection of potential outbreaks.
- Partners are struggling to secure approvals to expand services to rural areas of Mandalay and Sagaing. These access restrictions are hindering the delivery of health services to earthquake-affected communities.

## Logistics

#### Needs:

- The [rapid gaps and needs analysis](#) indicates that storage capacity is a critical need, particularly in Mandalay and Yangon.

#### Response:

- The Logistics Cluster continues to provide coordination and information management support to partners, with coordination cells established in Mandalay, Yangon, and Nay Pyi Taw.
- Common storage services have been set up in Mandalay and Yangon, with ongoing assessments in other areas based on logistics needs.
- Importation processes are being mapped to share best practices and streamline humanitarian relief cargo clearance.
- Centralized information portals and message platforms, including the [Logistics Cluster website](#), [LogIE](#), and [mobile app](#), are being maintained to ensure timely and coordinated information sharing.
- The cluster is prepared to provide transport services on an ad hoc basis as needed.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Administrative processes related to the importation of goods remain a significant challenge for many organizations, and this continues to be a priority focus for the cluster.

## Nutrition

#### Needs:

- Nutrition supplies are essential for delivering life-saving services and preventing further deterioration of the nutritional status among affected communities, particularly vulnerable groups such as children and women.
- Inadequate facilities and lack of privacy in collective shelters are hindering exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices. This underscores the urgent need for infant and young child feeding (IYCF)-friendly spaces to support caregivers and promote optimal feeding practices in emergency settings.

#### Response:

- Cluster members continue delivering life-saving nutrition support to earthquake-affected communities, with a focus on Mandalay, Sagaing, and southern Shan. Key interventions include acute malnutrition treatment, mid-upper arm circumference screening and referral, micronutrient powder supplementation, and IYCF counselling.
- Nearly 500 children and 20 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for acute malnutrition, with timely referrals for treatment.
- IYCF counselling has supported nearly 100 lactating women. Over 260 children received micronutrient powder and 200 children were provided with nutrition bowls and healthy feeding practice promotion.
- Distribution of basic food items and fortified biscuits continues to address urgent nutritional needs, reaching affected populations through an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. So far, 3,200 households across Mandalay, Sagaing, and southern Shan received essential nutritious foods, including rice, chickpeas, cooking oil, and iodized salt.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The limited presence of partners across the 58 earthquake-affected townships continues to hamper comprehensive coverage.

- Poor internet connectivity is creating communication barriers, delaying coordination efforts and timely reporting.

## Protection

### Needs:

- Affected communities face increased protection risks, including psychosocial distress, gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, and abuse, particularly in overcrowded shelters. Women and girls are at higher risk of trafficking, and young men may face forced recruitment by armed groups.
- There is overcrowding in public buildings hosting displaced families, with families sharing halls without privacy. Overcrowded conditions increase domestic and sexual violence, with many sites lacking safe and gender-sensitive WASH facilities.
- Many people lost identification cards and civil documents during the earthquake, limiting access to aid and services. The loss of legal documents and unclear land rights, especially among displaced and minority communities, hinders shelter recovery and access to aid. There is a risk of forced evictions.
- Tensions between host communities and IDPs are rising.
- Legal aid services are urgently needed.
- Many affected people, particularly children and older persons, are facing severe psychological distress, yet awareness of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) remains low. Stigma and social norms discourage open expression of emotional needs, delaying support. There is an urgent need for localized MHPSS services, including trained community volunteers, safe counselling spaces, and targeted support for women and children in temporary shelters.

### Response:

- Cluster partners are prioritizing life-saving interventions by strengthening community-based protection measures, promoting inclusive approaches, sharing timely protection information, and coordinating efforts along with resource mobilization.
- Protection needs assessments and monitoring reached nearly 80,000 people. Over 70,000 people participated in community-based awareness sessions to prevent and mitigate protection risks and human rights violations.
- Since the earthquakes, partners have provided targeted support and case management to nearly 5,000 people, including persons with disabilities, in Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing, and southern Shan.
- MHPSS support reached 325 people across Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, Sagaing, and Yangon, with psychological first aid (PFA), emotional support, caregiver sessions, child-friendly activities, and psychosocial kits. Another 353 people received group emotional support and PFA sessions, while 177 frontline workers and partners were trained in PFA.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant gaps remain in the response, including limited basic services, inadequate case management, a lack of safe spaces, and an insufficient number of trained female staff. Access to protection services is hindered by damaged infrastructure and security concerns. People with disabilities, older adults, and ethnic minorities face physical and social barriers to aid. Protection actors urge the scaling up of mobile protection teams, legal aid, and GBV/child protection services, and advocacy for better access and non-discriminatory aid delivery.
- Ongoing conflict and bureaucratic impediments limit protection actors' access to earthquake-affected areas, particularly in parts of Shan and Sagaing. The presence of armed groups and the risk of renewed clashes threatens civilians and hinders protection monitoring, preventing the timely identification of needs and risks.
- Limited access to legal aid and documentation remains a challenge, as affected populations struggle to replace lost civil documents or resolve housing, land, and property disputes.
- There is a critical shortage of trained protection staff, especially those with expertise in GBV, child protection, and legal aid.
- Funding constraints prevent the scaling up of services or deployment of staff to remote areas.
- There are shortages of MHPSS services in affected communities, with limited integration into broader healthcare services. Specialized mental health services are severely limited.
- Growing emotional fatigue among responders highlights the need for support to frontline staff.

## **Child Protection (CP) Area of Responsibility (AoR)**

### Needs:

- Caregivers are facing severe mental health distress with loss of livelihoods and overcrowded conditions, leading to negative coping mechanisms affecting children. This includes violence in homes and communities, child labour, unsafe

migration and recruitment into armed groups. Scaling up child protection activities is critical for children, caregivers, and communities.

- Psychosocial support is urgently needed for children experiencing fear, anxiety, sadness, confusion, and no social interaction with others. The arrival of many new responders has heightened children's fear of strangers, increasing the risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse. Life-saving information sharing on these issues is critical.
- Unaccompanied and separated children remain undocumented, with communities temporarily caring for them. There is a need to scale up family tracing and reunification, and prepare for potential long-term care, while respecting existing community child protection mechanisms.

#### **Response:**

- The CP AoR uses a socio-ecological approach, targeting children, caregivers, and communities to ensure comprehensive child protection. Despite underreporting, 17,159 people have been reached with child protection services, including 14,146 children and 7 persons with disabilities.
- Key activities include distribution of 3,967 CP kits, 922 cases opened for management, and support to 200 adolescents with targeted gender-specific programs. Additionally, 1,908 people were provided with CP life-saving information, and 10,162 people with psychosocial support and first aid.
- The CP AoR continues to strengthen efforts on family tracing and reunification and to support partners with daily technical resources.
- Case management mapping is underway, requiring funds to ensure adequate case workforce amongst partners.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- In some areas, ongoing political instability is exacerbating protection risks for earthquake-affected people, including children.

### **Gender-Based Violence (GBV) AoR**

#### **Needs:**

- The earthquake has intensified existing vulnerabilities, with rising psychosocial distress reported among women, girls, single female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and adolescent girls, particularly in Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing and southern Shan.
- Overcrowded, non-segregated shelters have increased protection risks, including GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse. Communities report harmful coping mechanisms like early marriage, child labour and human trafficking, while support services remain limited.
- Assessments highlight the lack of safe spaces for women and girls and concerns about increased risks during aid distributions by strangers.
- Urgent needs include safe shelters, gender-sensitive WASH facilities, dignity kits, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and GBV services, and psychosocial support (PSS).

#### **Response:**

- GBV AoR partners are delivering essential services through safe spaces, mobile teams, and outreach. This includes case management, SRH and PSS services, legal and shelter referrals. Five GBV helplines remain active.
- Despite underreporting, over 3,000 women and girls have accessed GBV services, and more than 10,000 people joined GBV/MHPSS awareness sessions. To date, 7,036 dignity kits and 5,200 women's essential item kits have been distributed to support affected women and girls.
- Eight safe spaces for women and girls are being set up in Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing and southern Shan, offering support, activities, and information on GBV, MHPSS, SRH, and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- A refresher training is ongoing for frontline workers covering GBV core concepts, psychological first aid, survivor-centered approaches, and the use of the GBV pocket guide. So far, 73 staff members from partners were trained.
- Key GBV resources are available on the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) website to support partners' interventions.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is a lack of safe shelters, gender-segregated WASH facilities, and limited protection services, especially in remote areas.
- Funding shortfalls hinder GBV response efforts in high-risk communities.

- Coordination mechanisms require further strengthening to streamline partner efforts, prevent duplication, and ensure that GBV risk mitigation is fully integrated into the broader humanitarian response.

### **Mine Action AoR**

#### **Needs:**

- The earthquakes may have exposed or shifted landmines into homes, as many affected areas were already contaminated. Only 18 of the 58 prioritized townships reported no landmine or explosive ordnance incidents in the past five years. Initial data shows that 17 townships had 1 to 3 incidents during the same period, indicating low contamination, but 70 per cent of incidents occurred in just 10 townships, which must be prioritized for mine action.
- Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) needs to be scaled up. Earthquake key messages have been shared with other clusters to reach more people.
- Victim assistance must also be expanded but requires more funding and staff.

#### **Response:**

- Mine Action partners are delivering EORE and, where possible, victim assistance. The Mine Action AoR has produced maps on incidents in earthquake-affected areas to inform prioritized areas. These maps demonstrate the urgent need for scaling up of EORE.
- Despite underreporting, over 540 people received life-saving EORE messages. Additionally, other clusters and AoRs have also been supported to share earthquake-specific EORE messages in their activities. Given funding and resource limitations, all humanitarian actors are required to include and disseminate earthquake-specific EORE messages.
- Partners have developed key mine action materials, including visual, audio, and video EORE content.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- Renewed conflict in southeastern Myanmar since mid-April is putting additional strains on partners who have limited funding and resources, complicating response efforts for both conflict and earthquake-affected people.
- Telecommunication issues hinder timely reporting from local partners. Reporting challenges persist as partners manage multisectoral activities and assessments, alongside severe connectivity problems.

### **Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

#### **Needs:**

- Rapid needs assessments were conducted in 636 villages/wards in 55 townships. Initial assessments identified more than 100 locations for displaced people. However, assessments remain incomplete due to security reasons and logistical constraints, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.
- Emergency shelters and NFIs are critically needed to protect affected families from harsh weather and health risks.
- The need for a site management system was identified in all assessed sites, posing significant safety and security risks to the displaced people.

#### **Response:**

- Since the earthquakes, cluster partners reached 116,800 people with emergency NFI assistance across 26 townships and 13,400 people with emergency shelter support in 15 townships.
- In the Northwest, 77,600 people received NFIs (49,400 in Mandalay, 28,200 in Sagaing) and 4,000 people were provided with emergency shelter (2,400 in Mandalay and 1,600 in Sagaing). In the Southeast, 37,100 people received NFIs (33,700 in southern Shan, 1,800 in eastern Bago, and 1,600 in Kayin) and 4,100 people were provided with emergency shelter. In Nay Pyi Taw, 5,200 people received emergency shelter and 2,100 received NFI kits.

#### **Gaps & Constraints:**

- Delayed or insufficient funding has slowed the response scale and speed. Prepositioned supplies are inadequate for the overwhelming need, and balancing immediate shelter needs with durable solutions remains difficult.
- Among the 58 worst-affected townships, 44 have yet to be reached with shelter support and 32 have yet to be reached with NFIs. In the majority of townships reached, over 75 per cent of the people targeted remain unassisted.
- CCCM interventions are required to support site set-up with a proper camp management system before the monsoon season. This will ensure safe and dignified living conditions, access to services and a proper monitoring system.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Needs:

- Many communities continue to depend on unsafe water sources due to damaged boreholes, broken pipe systems, or contaminated wells. While temporary storage facilities are in place at displacement sites, regular refills remain essential, particularly in downtown Mandalay and Sagaing. Regular water deliveries and sustainable solutions to access safe drinking water are urgently needed.
- Collapsed water tanks, broken pipes, and non-functional pumps urgently require technical repairs to restore essential services.
- Sanitation support remains critical in rural areas, including the installation of emergency latrines and the rehabilitation of existing ones. Solid waste management remains a concern, with a need for communal waste bins to support proper waste containment.

### Response:

- Cluster partners reached over 600,000 people with water purification tablets and approximately 241,000 people with water distribution, sanitation facilities, hygiene kits, and hygiene promotion activities in earthquake-affected areas.
- A coordinated technical assessment is being planned to map infrastructure damage, identify faults, and support recovery planning. Data collection is expected to begin in early May.
- Key priorities for the earthquake response have been developed to guide partners through emergency, early recovery, and reconstruction phases. These will be refined as more data becomes available through the MIRA and technical assessments.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Significant response gaps persist in rural areas, with limited partner presence compared to urban locations. Solid waste management remains a major challenge in rural areas, where organized collection and disposal systems are lacking, unlike urban centres where municipal efforts are underway.
- Emergency sanitation facilities remain a huge gap, as most efforts focus on water supply and hygiene promotion.
- WASH services in peri-urban and rural health facilities are insufficient. Targeted assessments are needed to inform appropriate and effective support.

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