

11 April 2025

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

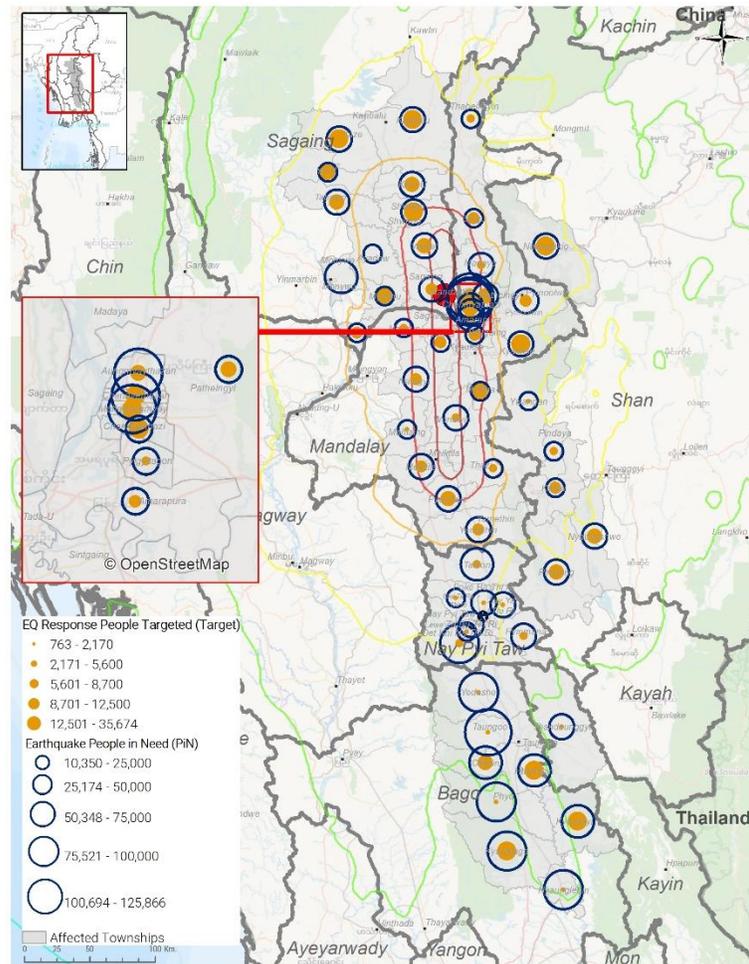
58 townships affected in Bago, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Southern Shan and Sagaing.

Key Figures



Highlights

- Data collected so far show that **68 health cluster partners** are currently supporting the earthquake response in **19 out of 58 affected townships**, out of which the majority in Mandalay
- 16 **Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)** deployed to Mandalay (9), Naypyidaw (5) and Sagaing (1). Four EMT are expected to depart next week.
- **Absence of proper machinery is delaying recovery of dead bodies, aggravating mental health trauma and grief among survivors.**
- Complications from lack of adequate treatment for large number of injured people is expected to further increase the death rate, as well as the number of preventable amputations, and as a result the need for assisted devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches.
- **Shortages in essential medicines are interrupting treatment of communicable diseases like HIV and TB, increasing the risk of multi-drug resistance and related mortality. Similarly, lack of treatment for non-communicable diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure may result in higher death rates and disability.**
- WHO conducted online trainings sessions for over 600 partners on Psychological First Aid and Disease Surveillance.
- **Alerts on potential outbreaks of water-borne diseases like diarrhoea are being reported from the earthquake affected areas, caused by lack of clean drinking water as a result of damaged water supply systems and open defecation in the absence of latrines.**



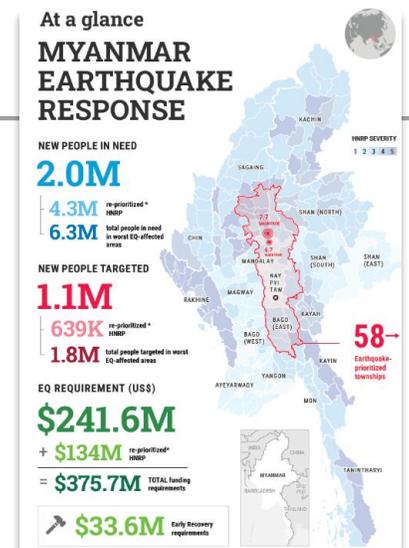
Revised Health Cluster People in Need and Target Population in 58 earthquake affected townships (10 April 2025)

Source: Health Cluster

Humanitarian Health Context

Since 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.

OCHA is preparing a Flash Addendum to the [2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Myanmar](#) with revised figures on people affected by the earthquake: **Myanmar: HNRP Earthquake Flash Addendum At A Glance, April 2025**.



New health cluster calculations show that the current People in Need of humanitarian health services is almost 2.4M, which is an increase of over 270,000 people. More than 453,000 people will be targeted with health services in the earthquake affected areas, which is an increase of over 300,000 people. For this, an amount of over 30M USD has been calculated is required.

	Townships		People in Need		Target	
	# of earthquake affected townships	# of townships in 2025 HNRP	People in Need before earthquake	People in Need after earthquake	People Targeted before earthquake	People Targeted after earthquake
Naypyitaw	8	-	310,256	310,255	0	21,718
Shan	6	2	149,184	149,184	16,932	42,653
Mandalay	23	10	587,998	862,396	35,778	183,834
Sagaing	12	9	379,946	379,945	35,669	115,234
Bago (East)	8	5	620,790	620,790	59,126	88,236
Kayin	1	1	45,854	45,854	0	1,482
	58			2,368,424		453,157

Health infrastructure

Data on impact to health facilities is being verified by health cluster partners, with satellite imagery showing over 190 health facilities damaged as a result of the earthquake.

WHO is planning a detailed structural health facility assessment.

Partners interested in supporting health facility rehabilitation, are asked to reach out to the Early Recovery Cluster led by UNDP.

Public health risks

With increasing temperatures and without adequate shelter, earthquake survivors are at serious risk of the detrimental impact of the heat. When the rains start, the mosquito population is known to thrive, resulting in higher caseload of diseases like malaria and dengue. Preliminary analysis of 714 Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) conducted shows an urgent need for medical care in temporary camps and a large number of latrines damaged in assessed villages.

Estimates from WHO show that approximately 109,710 pregnant women may currently be present in the earthquake-affected areas (*Point in time Pregnancy Prevalence*), with 15,662 newborns (aged between 0-1 month).



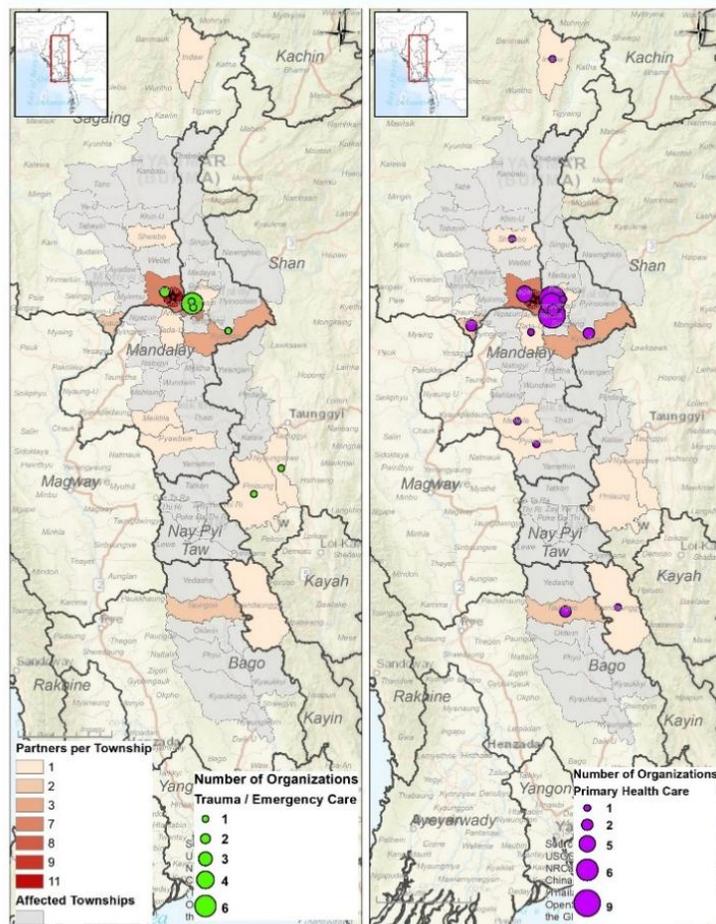
Humanitarian Health Response

Health service delivery

68 health partners are currently providing emergency and trauma care (17), as well as primary health services (54) including reproductive health services and maternal and child health care (15) to earthquake affected populations in 18 townships, out of 58 townships affected by the earthquake.

The majority of health partners are deployed to Mandalay, facing restrictions to access other earthquake-affected areas.

State/Region	Emergency/ Trauma care	PHC/ RH/MCH	Total
Bago (East)	0	2	2
Kayin	0	1	1
Mandalay	13	42	52
Sagaing	2	9	11
Shan (South)	2	0	2
	17	54	68



Medical supplies

Complications from lack of adequate treatment for large number of injured people is expected to further increase the death rate, as well as the number of preventable amputations, and as a result the need for assisted devices, such as wheelchairs and crutches.

Shortages in essential medicines are interrupting treatment of communicable diseases like HIV and TB, increasing the risk of multi-drug resistance and related mortality. Similarly, lack of treatment for non-communicable diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure may result in higher death rates and disability.

Disease Surveillance

Alerts on potential outbreaks of water-borne diseases like diarrhoea are being reported from the earthquake affected areas, caused by lack of clean drinking water as a result of damaged water supply systems and open defecation in the absence of latrines.

WHO conducted online training for over 160 health cluster partners on disease surveillance in the earthquake affected areas. Health partners were trained on how to closely monitor outbreak-prone diseases and other preventable illnesses among the earthquake affected populations, and share alerts in a timely manner with the health cluster or WHO.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Relevant earthquake response materials contributing to the prevention of water-borne disease outbreaks are available online on the [WASH Cluster Google Drive](#).

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

The MHPSS Technical Working Group is assessing the types of mental health interventions conducted by health partners, varying from Psychological First Aid to treatment of severe cases. In view of the severe shortage of mental health professionals, the MHPSS TWG is looking into defining referral pathways for people with severe mental health problems.

Disability Inclusion

The Disability Inclusion Technical Advisory Group is coordinating with partners to coordinate the equal distribution of assistive devices made available by partners and donors to people in need, as well as defining referral pathways for rehabilitation services for people with a disability.

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH)

WHO is organizing an online **session on “Enhancing RMNCAH Services During Earthquake Response”**. For those interested to attend, please kindly register [here](#) by **23 April 2025**. Date and time will be informed later.

IEC materials (8 types of pamphlets and posters) for RMNCAH are available for distribution to health cluster partners working in earthquake affected areas.



Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)

With a large number of people volunteering to support the earthquake response, and new health partners becoming involved in health intervention, it is important to share key messages on PSEAH to ensure compliance with existing PSEAH guidelines.

Partners are asked to incorporate PSEAH measures into all aspects of their emergency response plans. This includes training, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms.

WHO has PSEAH Pamphlets and Posters available, to be requested through the [Google Form](#). Soft copy files can be downloaded [here](#).

For partners wanting to join the national PSEA Network Membership, please email mmrpsea@unfpa.org

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

Social listening is highlighting continued anxiety and fear among earthquake effected populations, increasingly linked to ongoing monsoonal rains, the risk of landslides, and the potential collapse of already damaged buildings. WHO and UNICEF are working closely together to prepare IEC materials relevant for post-earthquake health concerns, including medical care, shelter, sanitation, and food.

Partners can sign up for the Viber group (See QR code) and request hard copy IEC materials [here](#).



Actions

- Over 710 Rapid Needs Assessments have been conducted so far under the guidance of OCHA. Analysis of health data is currently ongoing.
- Preparations are ongoing for a Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MiRA) with earthquake-specific questions, including on specific MHPSS and disability inclusion needs.
- Health cluster partners are requested to submit their 5W data to enable a comprehensive gap analysis of health interventions for the earthquake response.

Needs

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

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

Web: <https://myanmar.healthcluster.org/>

Health Cluster Contact

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