



ONE ASEAN
ONE RESPONSE

SITUATION UPDATE

M7.7 EARTHQUAKE MANDALAY EARTHQUAKE

Saturday, 12 April 2025, 2200 HRS (UTC+7)

No. **8**

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 12 April 2025



3.6K

DEAD
in Myanmar



134

MISSING
in Myanmar



4.8K

INJURED
in Myanmar



199K

INTERNALLY
DISPLACED
in Myanmar



42

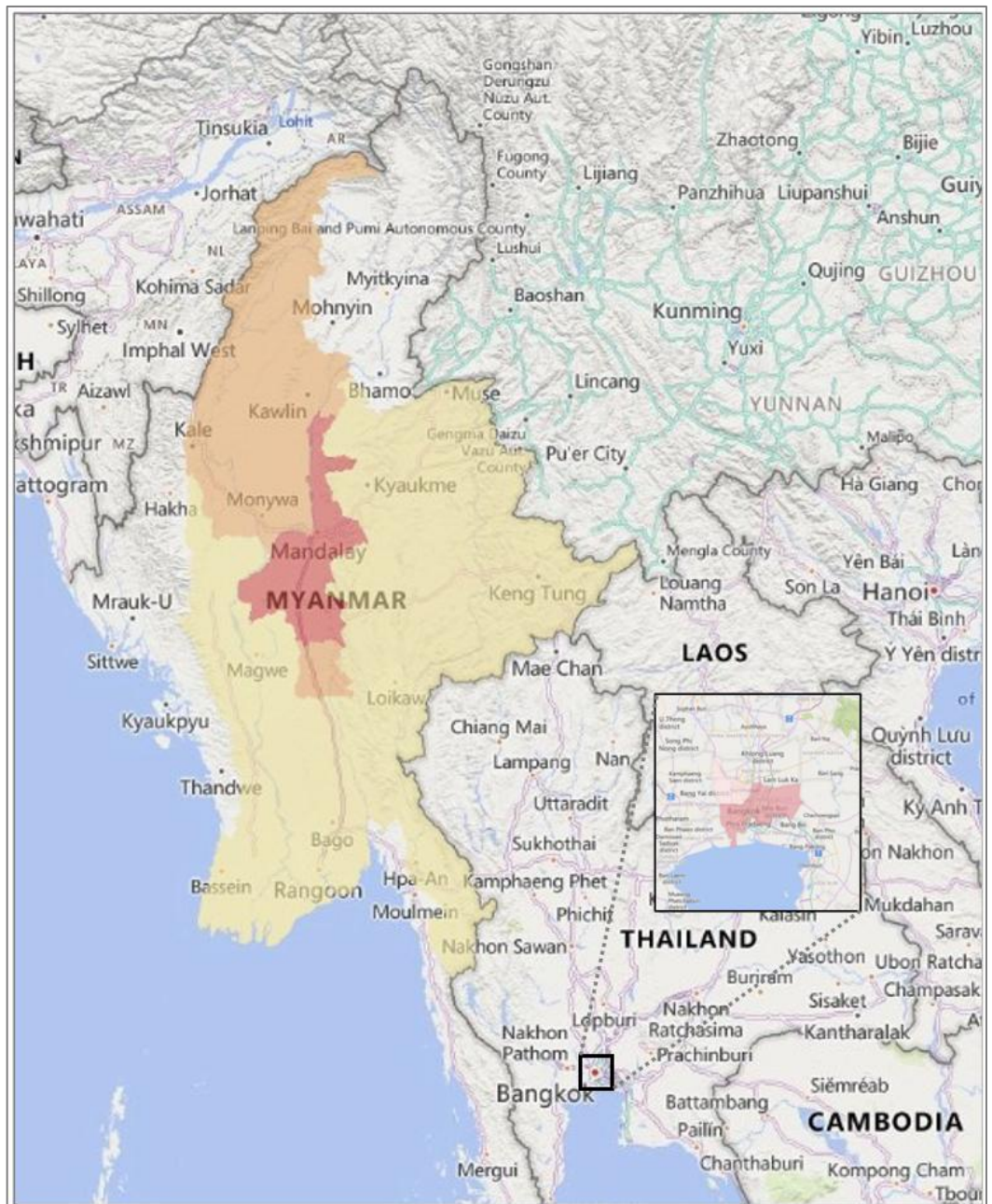
DEAD
in Thailand



38

INJURED
in Thailand

Based on reports from DDM Myanmar and DDPM Thailand as of 12 April 2025 at 1800 hrs UTC+7. Data collection and validation is still ongoing.



SITUATION UPDATE

1. SUMMARY

Myanmar is currently transitioning into early 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) data as of 12 April 2025, in Myanmar, 41.7 million estimated population consisting of 9.06 million households were exposed to the effects of the earthquake. 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.

Access to water, usual food sources, health, and education, among others, remain a major problem due to the extensive damage to transportation infrastructure, communication lines, and public facilities such as hospitals, schools, and religious sites. Search and Rescue operations has now reached Level 5. Exposure of displaced communities to the combination of extreme heat and precipitation poses significant health risks. Furthermore, forecast rainfall in the coming days threaten to worsen living conditions in temporary shelters which are vulnerable to severe weather.

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. However, the search and recovery operations from the collapsed building in Bangkok continues.

Preparedness and Response

As of 12 April 2025, the AHA Centre maintains its EOC alert level at **RED** – Day 16.

The AHA Centre maintains close coordination with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of Myanmar through the In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT), as well as with supporting ASEAN Member States and partners, to ensure a well-coordinated and effective disaster response.

The AHA Centre continues to facilitate the mobilisation of relief items to Myanmar. On 12 April 2025, 500 personal hygiene kits and 92 tarpaulins from the DELSA satellite warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, have been received by DDM Myanmar in Nay Pyi Taw.

To date, the AHA Centre has deployed nine (9) flights carrying ASEAN relief items. Seven (7) flights carried relief items from the Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) regional warehouse in Subang, Malaysia, one (1) 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 AHA Centre will continue coordinating with the DDM Myanmar and partners to prepare for further mobilisation of ASEAN relief items to support the affected communities.



2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Impacts in Myanmar – as of 12 April 2025 at 1800 hrs UTC+6.5

- a. DDM has recorded 3,648 deaths, 4,817 injuries and 134 missing. According to DDM's latest report, 198,668 people are currently displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 42,118 people are staying in 134 temporary shelters.
- b. To date, the reported damages include:
 - 51,384 Houses (12,886 totally damaged and 38,498 partially damaged)
 - 38 Railways
 - 91 Bridges
 - 402 Roads
 - 198 Locations and 81 bridges along Yangon-Mandalay Express Way
 - 5,033 Office buildings and others
 - 2,227 Schools
 - 5,093 Religious Buildings
 - 6,031 Pagodas
 - 640 Hospitals/clinics
 - 2,409,095.74 million MMK worth of damage and losses

Data collection and validation is still ongoing.

- c. UNOSAT has conducted an imagery analysis covering about 2,100 km² of Mandalay and Sagaing. Results of the analysis indicate 4,764 destroyed and damaged structures (1,076 are within Mandalay City boundary) and 4,369 potentially damaged structures (519 are within Mandalay City boundary). The damage assessment map which also indicates the damage density distribution is found in **Annex 1**.
- d. UNOSAT has conducted analyses of areas included in the UNESCO Tentative List Site, Ancient Cities of Upper Myanmar, using high resolution satellite imagery collected on 30 March 2025. Satellite-detected damage assessment of the Ancient City of Mandalay (**Annex 2**) indicates 17 damaged buildings within the cultural site, with additional 9 potentially damaged buildings. The wall surrounding the ancient city is also damaged in multiple locations. For the Ancient City of Innwa (**Annex 3**), analysis indicates 18 damaged buildings within the property boundary, and 25 damaged buildings within the buffer zone. Additionally, 2 buildings in the property boundary, and 5 buildings in the buffer zone, are potentially damaged. The analysis also detected damage on part of a wall to the south of the Innwa area.
- e. UNOSAT assessment for UNESCO Heritage Site, Bagan (**Annex 4**) indicate no satellite-detected damage.
- f. The DDM Myanmar has identified **EMTs and field hospitals as critical needs** in the current response phase. Other identified needs are listed as follows:
 - Food and water
 - Kitchen sets
 - Hygiene kits
 - Tarpaulins
 - Solar lamps
 - Family Tents
 - Jerry Cans
 - Water Filters



- Construction Materials (Zinc, Nail, Cement, etc)
- Fuel

Impacts in Thailand – as of 12 April 2025 at 1800 hrs UTC+7

- a. The Thailand Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) has reported 42 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 USGS aftershock forecast, there is a 37% chance of one or more aftershocks that are larger than magnitude 5, which can be damaging, within the next week. There will likely be smaller aftershocks within the next week, with up to 120 magnitude 3 or higher aftershocks. Magnitude 3 and higher aftershocks are large enough to be felt nearby. The number of aftershocks will decrease over time, but a large aftershock can temporarily increase the number of aftershocks.

According to the latest update (**Annex 5**), as of 12 April 2025 at 0238 hrs UTC+7, the USGS estimates the chance of more aftershocks within the next week until 19 April 2025, 0600 hrs UTC+7 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 20 to 120 of these will occur.
- There is a 97% chance of magnitude 4 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 0 to 14 of these will occur.
- There is a 37% chance of magnitude 5 and above aftershocks within the next week, and it is most likely that 0 to 3 of these will occur.
- There is a 5% 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 (0.5%) 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 2,000 chance (0.05%) 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 very low probability.



b. Liquefaction and Landslide

Exposure to liquefaction remains extensive for both number of people exposed and spatial extent along the Sagaing Fault. Landslide hazard area exposure has increased from significant to extensive with more than 100,000 km². Population exposure is extensive with an estimate of more than 5,000 people living in areas exposed to landslide hazards.

Ground movement from liquefaction and landslides could 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 are at high risk of severe damage, which could impede emergency response and relief efforts.

c. Weather Advisory

Rainfall and Thunderstorms. According to the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) of Myanmar, as of 1600 hrs UTC+7, scattered showers and thunderstorms are expected over the next two days in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon Region, Mandalay Region, Bago Region, Magway Region, Ayeyarwady Region, Tanintharyi Region, Kayah State, Karen State, Chin State, Mon State, Rakhine State, and Shan State. There is an 80% chance of rain in Nay Pyi Taw and surrounding areas until the morning of 13 April 2025, while Yangon and its surrounding areas have a 100% chance of rain.

Extreme Heat. Reported temperature reaching up to 44°C (IFRC), creating severe conditions for both affected communities and responders. Extreme heat poses serious health risks for the affected communities and responders, and logistical challenges for ongoing humanitarian operations.

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 response efforts and exacerbates the living conditions of displaced people.

3. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by Myanmar Authorities

- a. Deputy Prime Minister and Union Minister for Foreign Affairs U Than Swe is coordinating with Ambassador of Nepal to Myanmar Mr. Harishchandra Ghimire at the Ministry in Nay Pyi Taw to work closely in the rescue and relief efforts of the victims of the earthquake.
- b. Deputy Prime Minister and Union Minister for Foreign Affairs U Than Swe received Mr. Michael Dunford, Resident Representative of the WFP to discuss the provision of



humanitarian assistance to the population from the areas affected by the Mandalay earthquake.

- c. DDM Myanmar is coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) to support the demobilisation of international contingent in Myanmar.
- d. DDM Myanmar is collaborating closely with the Ministry of Health to operationalise international EMTs and field hospitals.
- e. DDM Myanmar continues to lead data collection and validation in affected areas.

Response by the Government of Thailand

- a. The DDPM continues to closely monitor the situation and potential aftershocks. DDPM is conducting assessments on the impacts and the solutions for addressing the disasters caused by the earthquakes.
- b. Search and recovery operations is still ongoing at the collapsed building site in Bangkok.
- c. In light of the recent situation, the Thai government has resolved to maintain its disaster management response at a medium scale (Level 2).

Response by the ASEAN Member States

- a. On 11 April, the Government of **Brunei Darussalam** mobilised the first batch of relief items consisting of jerry cans, sleeping bags, solar food lamps, fleece blankets, hygiene kits, and polythene rolls through the Royal Brunei Air Force.



Arrival of Royal Brunei Air Force in Yangon carrying relief items from Brunei Darussalam

- b. The **Indonesian** EMT is providing medical assistance to affected communities until 2 May 2025. Meanwhile, the INASAR search and rescue team has completed their mission and has been welcomed back in their home country on 12 April 2025.



- c. On 12 April 2025, the Government of **Lao PDR** has mobilised two aircraft carrying 175 bags of rice (7,000 kg) for the relief operations in Myanmar.



Bags of rice from the Government of Lao PDR received by DDM Myanmar

- d. The **Philippines** Inter-Agency Humanitarian Contingent (PIAHC) USAR and Philippine Emergency Medical Assistance Team (PEMAT) are scheduled to return to the Philippines on 13 April 2025. Meanwhile, the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has mobilized its psychological first aid (PFA) team on 11 April 2025 to provide immediate support to earthquake survivors in Myanmar.
- e. The **Singapore** Emergency Medical Team (SGEMT) continues with Operation Falconwing. SGEMT will remain in Myanmar until 14 April 2025 to provide medical services at the Bahtoo Stadium in Mandalay.
- f. The joint medical team of the Royal **Thai** Air Force and the Royal Thai Army provides medical care to the local population. A team of Thai Army engineers is working on area restoration focusing on significant sites. Thailand's Ministry of Public Health has deployed its first team of emergency medical specialists and support staff to Mandalay, Myanmar, to assist earthquake victims. The 30-member Type 1 Fixed EMT will rotate weekly with three additional teams, providing sustained medical support until 9 May 2025.
- g. All ASEAN Member States deployed ASEAN-ERAT personnel to support DDM Myanmar in rapid assessment and facilitation of incoming relief items.
- h. All ASEAN Member States have committed to support the regional response to Myanmar through the utilisation of ADMER Fund.

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. Over USD 208,000 worth of DELSA relief items, funded by JAIF have been deployed to Myanmar by the AHA Centre. Japan is also dispatching a second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team, consisting of 37 members, to Myanmar.
- b. **Plan International Myanmar** is coordinating with partners on earthquake response, 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 Harrassment, Exploitation and Abuse (PSHEA) Network. To date, Plan's emergency response has reached 8,757 individuals (approximately 4,816 female) through initial relief distributions.

- c. **Oxfam** facilitated cooked food delivery for the affected population in collaboration with local partners in Mandalay and Sagaing, and provided (through partner) cash assistance to the affected households in southern Shan state.
- d. To date, **World Vision** has reached 44,430 people including 8,346 girls, 12,344 boys, 17,286 women, 12,344 men, and 11 persons with disabilities through basic non-food items, food assistance, water distribution, child protection and safeguarding awareness.
- e. The **Bangladesh** Rescue and Emergency Medical Team have completed their response operations and will fly out on 13 April 2025. The Bangladesh rescue team also assisted in search operations in areas severely affected by the earthquake. The Bangladesh's engineering team also assisted in clearing and demolishing the dangerous parts of the damaged Central Fire Station building in Zabuthiri Township.
- f. **UN** agencies are calling for an additional USD 241.6 million to aid those in the most affected regions.
- g. **China** has pledged 1 billion yuan (USD 137 million) in emergency humanitarian aid to Myanmar, which will be used for food, medicines, prefabricated homes, and support for medical and disaster assessment teams.

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. As of 12 April 2025, the AHA Centre maintains its EOC alert level to **RED** – Day 16
- b. On April 12, 2025, in collaboration with the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the AHA Centre mobilised 500 personal hygiene kits and 92 tarpaulins from the DELSA satellite warehouse in Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City to Yangon.



Arrival of ASEAN relief items from DELSA satellite warehouse in the Philippines at Yangon International Airport.

- c. 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.
- d. The ASEAN-ERAT team has successfully concluded their mission and have returned to their home countries.



- e. As of 12 April, 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). In addition, the Singapore Red Cross and Mercy Relief have also supported the AHA Centre's coordinated regional response efforts.
- f. The AHA Centre ICLT has completed its mission in Nay Pyi Taw, supporting DDM Myanmar in information management, emergency telecommunications, and coordination. The ICLT has now relocated to Yangon and assisted DDM Myanmar with the arrival of ASEAN relief items.
- g. The AHA Centre continues to coordinate with partners such as Timor Leste, Australia, Mongolia, Canada, World Bank Group, Mercy Malaysia, Monash University, and Myanmar Airways International (MAI), to coordinate and pool humanitarian resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTIONS

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.
- 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.
- b. The AHA Centre ICLT is scheduled to demobilise from Myanmar on 13 April 2025.
- c. Preparations are underway for the next shipment of ASEAN relief items, scheduled for arrival on 13, and 17 April 2025. These batches of relief items will be mobilised with support from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Myanmar Airways International (MAI) and UNHRD.
- d. The AHA Centre continues to coordinate with partners to identify additional resources for future deployments. Situation Reports will be produced regularly to ensure transparency and effective communication. Furthermore, impact information will be continuously updated in the ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINet).

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



Prepared by:

The AHA Centre - Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

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.

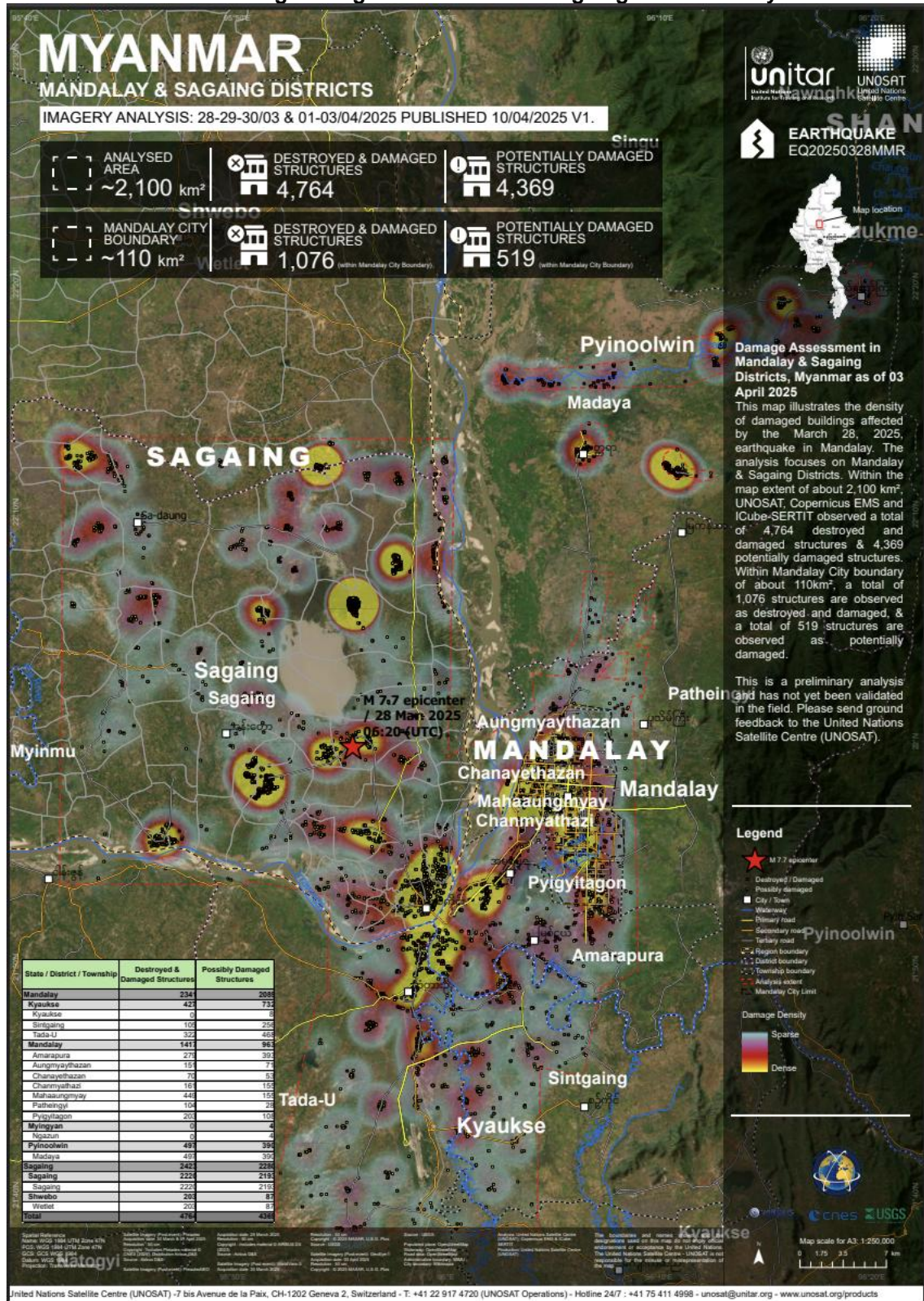
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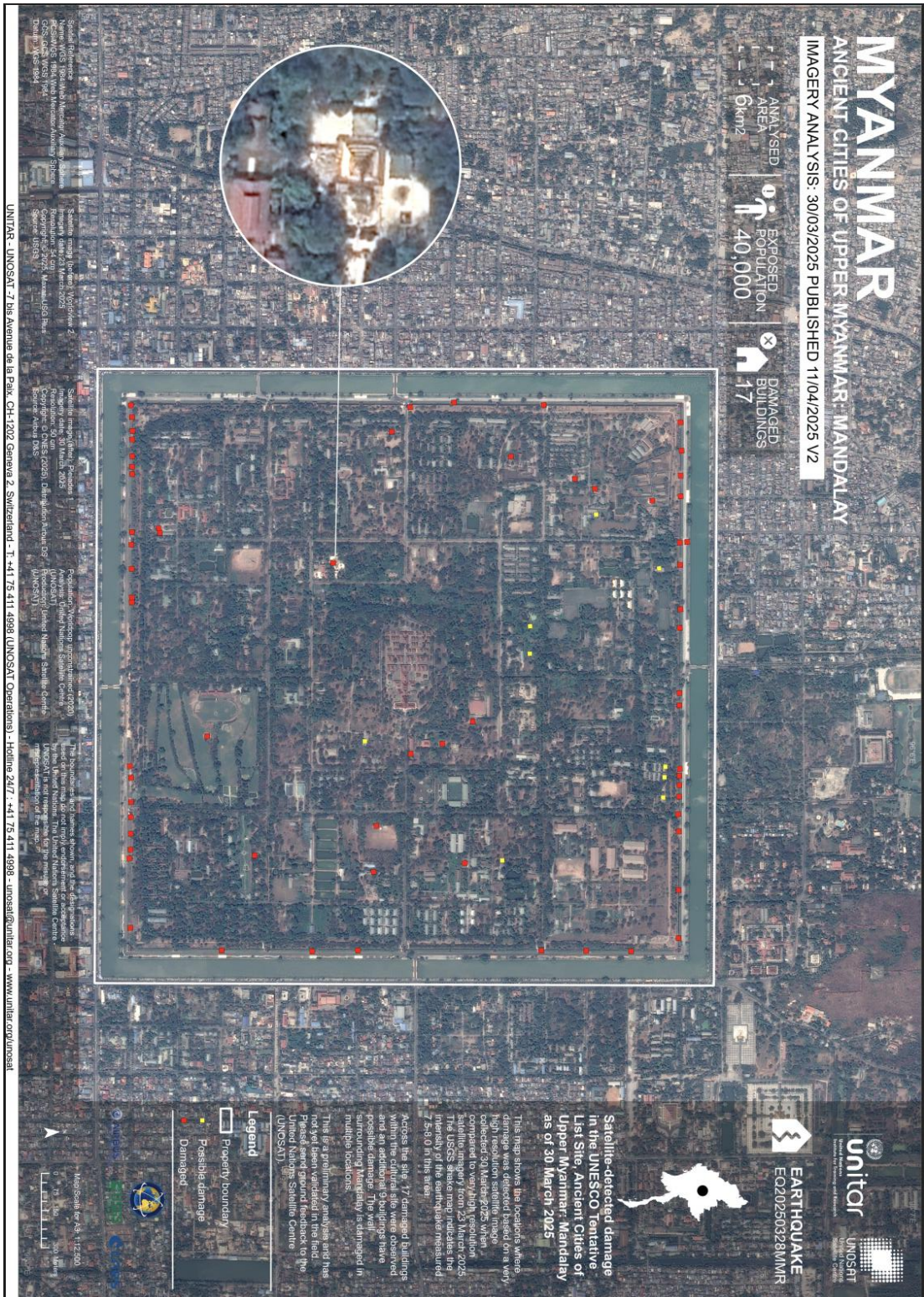
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Annex 1. UNOSAT Building Damage Assessment of Sagaing and Mandalay



Annex 2. UNOSAT Damage Assessment of the Ancient City of Mandalay



Annex 3. UNOSAT Damage Assessment of the Ancient City of Innwa

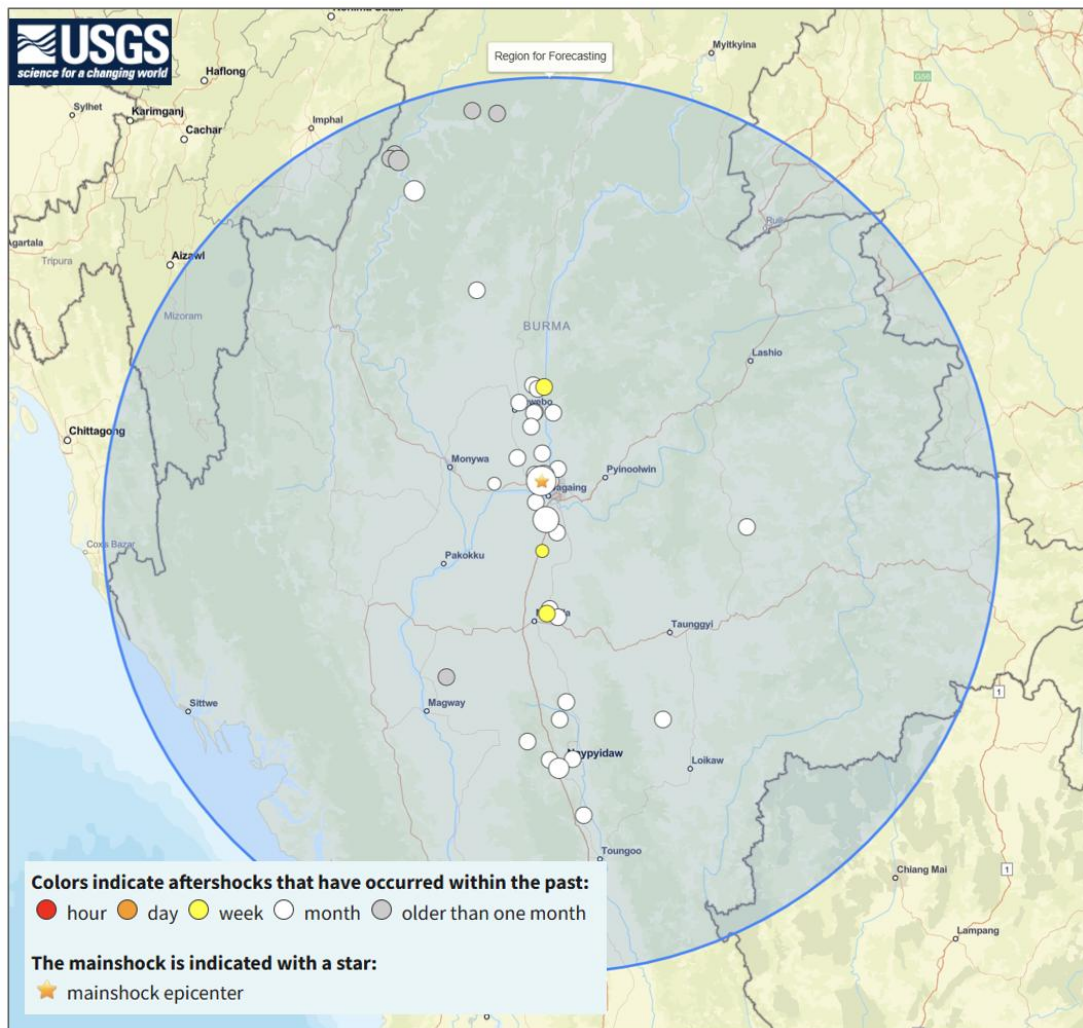


Annex 4. UNOSAT Damage Assessment of UNESCO Heritage Site, Bagan



Annex 4. USGS Aftershock Forecast as of 12 April 02:38:57 UTC+7

Aftershock locations:



Expected number of aftershocks:

Magnitude (M) of aftershock	within 1 Day	within 1 Week
M 7 or higher	1 in 2,000 chance of 1 or more	1 in 200 chance of 1 or more
M 6 or higher	1 in 100 chance of 1 or more	5% chance of 1 or more
M 5 or higher	7% chance of 1 or more	37% chance of 1 or more
M 4 or higher	50% chance of 1 or more	Expect about 5
M 3 or higher	Expect about 7	Expect about 49

