

RAPID IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Key Findings for Immediate Relief and Early Recovery Efforts)

EARTHQUAKE IN MYANMAR, 2025



Myanmar Survey Research

**Yangon, Myanmar
April 4, 2025**

Rapid Impact Assessment
Impacts of March-28 Earthquake in Central and Upper Myanmar
Assessment period: March 29 – April 4, 2025

Conducted by:



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About MSR

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MSR is a **Corporate Member of ESOMAR**, the global association for market, social, and opinion researchers. As a member, MSR adheres to international professional standards, and its data privacy practices align with **GDPR principles**.

MSR is also a **Corporate Member of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA)**, demonstrating its commitment to rigorous, high-quality impact evaluation.

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Rapid Impact Assessment of Earthquake in Myanmar – March & April 2025

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CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

As the saying goes, “Add insult to injury” or more leniently “The dice is loaded against us again.”

On **March 28, 2025**, a powerful earthquake struck several regions of Myanmar, already a war-torn country, causing widespread destruction to homes, infrastructure, and essential services. This **Rapid Impact Assessment**, conducted by **Myanmar Survey Research (MSR)**, offers an initial overview of the human, social, and economic effects of the disaster, with the goal of supporting immediate relief and early recovery efforts.

The assessment employed a **mixed-methods approach**, combining secondary data review, key informant interviews, and field observations. Data was collected from **21 townships in the five emergency regions**, focusing on the most severely affected communities and vulnerable populations. The entire assessment process—including data collection, data analysis, final assessment and report production—was conducted within one week.

The chief aim of this report is to enable the international and internal donors and relief organizations and task forces to take stock of the situations in the affected areas in a short time, reach immediate decisions and take prompt actions.

1.2 Key Findings

1.2.1 Current situation: Casualties and Damage

As of April 3, 2025, **5,313** people died, **11,366** were injured and **1,111** remained unaccounted for nationwide. Approximately **10,197** households were rendered homeless. About **47,451** people are taking refuge in relief camps.

1.2.1.1 Casualties

It is estimated that the total number of nation-wide perished, caused by the earthquake was 5,313 as of April 3, 2025. The following table shows a region-wise breakdown of casualties as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	State/Region	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Mandalay	3,242	6,476	888
2	Nay Pyi Taw	830	2,679	146
3	Sagaing	1,008	1,800	20
4	Bago	67	187	49
5	Shan (South)	166	224	8
	Total ►	5,313	11,366	1,111

1.2.1.2 Displaced People

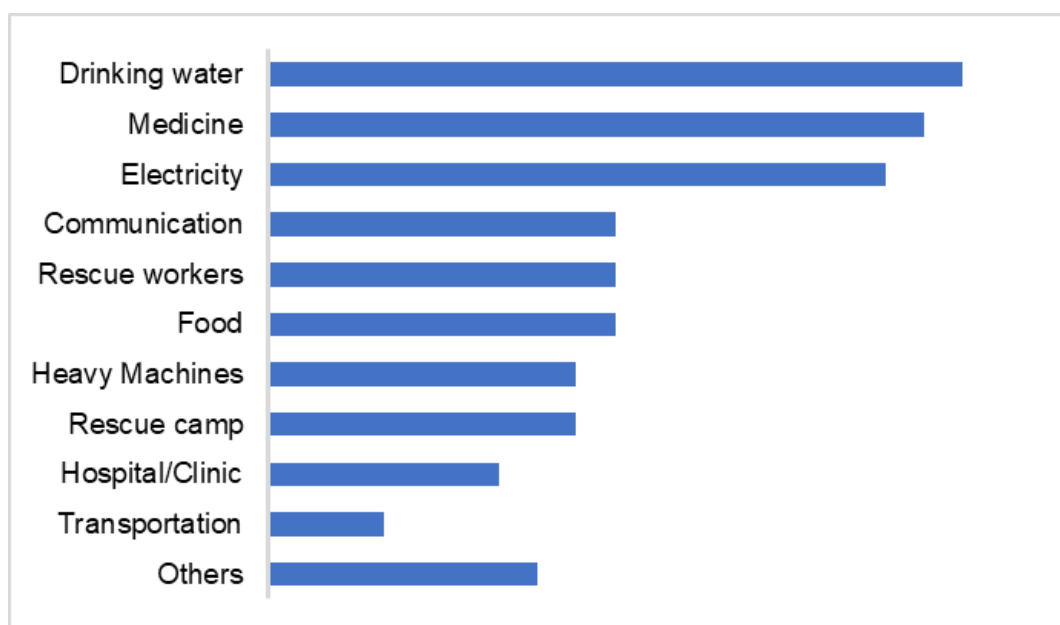
Many people have been left homeless as their residential buildings sank into the ground or collapsed. Authorities concerned have accommodated the people in a number of relief camps

It is estimated that the total number of people who became homeless in the wake of the earthquake was recorded as 47,451 as of April 3, 2025. The breakdown is as follows:

Sr. No.	State/Region	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Mandalay	6,245	30,160
2	Nay Pyi Taw	880	3,971
3	Sagaing	1,950	8,775
4	Bago	15	60
5	Shan (South)	1,107	4,485
	Total ►	10,197	47,451

1.2.1.3 The Most Urgent Needs

The identified urgent needs and priorities of affected communities and vulnerable populations are depicted on the graph below:



1.2.1.4 Current Situation

The following is an overview of the current situations:

- Lack of homes:** As the number of areas hit by the earthquake is large, relief activities provided by internal and international rescue and relief teams may not cover all the affected townships. Consequently, most of the people have to sleep on the roadsides and at open spaces at night.
- Debris:** Despite the end of emergency life-rescuing efforts, there are still debris and lower floors of the buildings having sunk into the ground (especially in Nay Pyi Taw where there are many residential quarters for the government servants of various ministries).
- Drinking water:** In Mandalay, there is scarcity of drinking water and the residents have to buy purified drinking water (PDW). Lack of electricity has caused the PDW factories to limit or stop their operations. As a result of blockages in underground waterways and cut-offs of electricity, there's a severe shortage of drinking water. All the water sources—wells, creeks, rivers and underground water—have become turbid and unusable.
- Food:** Ordinary residents of the affected areas cannot afford to buy food as they do not have income. What's more, there is shortage of food as food businesses and trade have stopped.

- 5 **Healthcare:** Generally, many hospitals have not had sufficient medical practitioners and very poorly furnished facilities way before the earthquake in which many medical institutions have collapsed, leaving remaining medical workforce unable to cope with the situation.
- 6 **Potential diseases:** There's an alarmingly looming threat of the outbreak of highly infectious diseases as a consequence of sleeping rough and drinking foul water.
- 7 **Electricity and communication facilities:** Within a few seconds of the tremor, lamp posts and telecommunication towers toppled, causing the breakdown of electricity supply and telephone and Internet communications. They are still under repair.
- 8 **Suspension of livelihoods:** Most work places have been forced to close down and many people have to suspend their work or livelihoods for an indefinite period due to the overall destruction to the essential infrastructure. And above all many of their family members have succumbed or have to seek medical treatment elsewhere nearby.
- 9 **Suspension of businesses and government services:** Private businesspersons have to suspend their operations and some government departments have to stop their services due to the collapsed buildings.

The earthquake has exacerbated the lives of the primarily poor residents in the affected areas and the poor essential infrastructure—healthcare facilities, water resources, telecommunication facilities, etc. The earthquake victims and surviving residents are in urgent need of essential supplies.

1.3 Recommendations for the Immediate Response

Based on the emergency needs of affected communities and vulnerable populations, the report recommends:

- Immediate distribution of life-saving relief items,
- Provision of temporary shelters and healthcare services,
- Restoration of basic infrastructure and essential services,
- Livelihood recovery programs including cash-for-work and microgrants,
- Inclusive support strategies to ensure protection of vulnerable groups, and
- Strengthened coordination among humanitarian actors and government agencies.

This report serves as a foundational input for coordinated response planning and highlights the urgent need for targeted, inclusive, and efficient relief interventions. A follow-up assessment is recommended to monitor evolving needs and timely recovery progress.



CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background and Context

On March 28, 2025, a powerful earthquake struck Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan (South) and Bago Regions, causing significant destruction and disruption to communities across several parts of Myanmar. The earthquake, which registered a magnitude of 7.7 on the Richter scale, originated at a depth of 10 kilometers and was felt across a wide radius in Myanmar.

Initial reports from the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology and local authorities indicate widespread structural damage to homes, public infrastructure, and essential services. Casualties have been reported, including both injuries and fatalities, although the full scale of human impact is still being assessed.

This rapid impact assessment aims to provide a preliminary understanding of the immediate effects of the earthquake to inform response efforts. The focus is on assessing human impacts, the damage to infrastructure and housing, disruptions to livelihoods and services, and the needs of vulnerable groups. The findings will support coordination among humanitarian activists, government agencies, and donors to ensure timely and effective relief and recovery works.

2.1 Objectives of the Assessment

The primary objective of this rapid impact assessment is to provide timely, evidence-based insights into the immediate consequences of the earthquake, enabling effective response and early recovery planning. Specifically, the assessment aims to:

- Identify the most affected areas and populations requiring urgent assistance.
- Assess the extent of damage to housing, public infrastructure, and essential services such as health, education, and water supply.
- Evaluate the immediate and short-term impacts on livelihoods and local economies.
- Understand the specific needs and vulnerabilities of at-risk groups, including women, children, elderly persons, and people with disabilities.
- Gather perspectives and priorities directly from affected communities through participatory approaches.
- Inform humanitarian coordination, resource mobilization, and planning for early recovery interventions.

2.2 Research Methodology

A 20-member research team of MSR, comprising data collection team, advisors and supporting staff members, collected data and information from the earthquake-hit regions by employing a number of research methods. Telephone interviews were conducted with the local people in the affected areas. The information about the Mandalay Region was gathered by MSR's resident manager in Mandalay. Technical information was obtained from the local and foreign seismological observatories.

The following are the research methods employed:

- 1 Contacting the MSR's resident manager of the MSR Branch Office in Mandalay
- 2 Visits of key informant interview (KII) teams to affected areas and conducting interviews with local authorities and residents in the earthquake-affected regions by using a pre-structured questionnaire

- 3 Using secondary data from established web sites including local and foreign meteorological and seismological observatories within the country and foreign countries
- 4 Announcements and press releases of the National Disaster Management Committee and the government
- 5 Mainstream media and social media
- 6 Records of the MSR archives

2.4 Research Coverage

The research covers all the areas in the regions in which a state of emergency has been declared by the government:

- Mandalay Region
- Nay Pyi Taw Council Area
- Sagaing Region
- Bago Region
- Shan State (South)

2.5 Timeline

The period of research was designated as one week—from March 29, 2025 to April 4, 2025.

2.6 Limitations

The period of data collection and assessment was short. Geographic access was difficult. The telecommunication in the country was not steady with poor telephone and Internal signals. Electricity supply was not regular—the affected areas are being completely blacked out and residents of Yangon and most other regions had the limited hours of electricity supply.

Amid these challenges, MSR had to collect the data and information from reliable sources as much as possible employing the above-mentioned research methodology. However, it was hard to acquire region-specific data for proper analysis. Hence, some figures had to be estimated. i.e., some numbers are rounded off to the nearest.

2.7 Rapid Impact Assessment Team

MSR formed the rapid impact assessment team as follows:

MSR's Rapid Impact Assessment Team (March 28, 2025 earthquake)

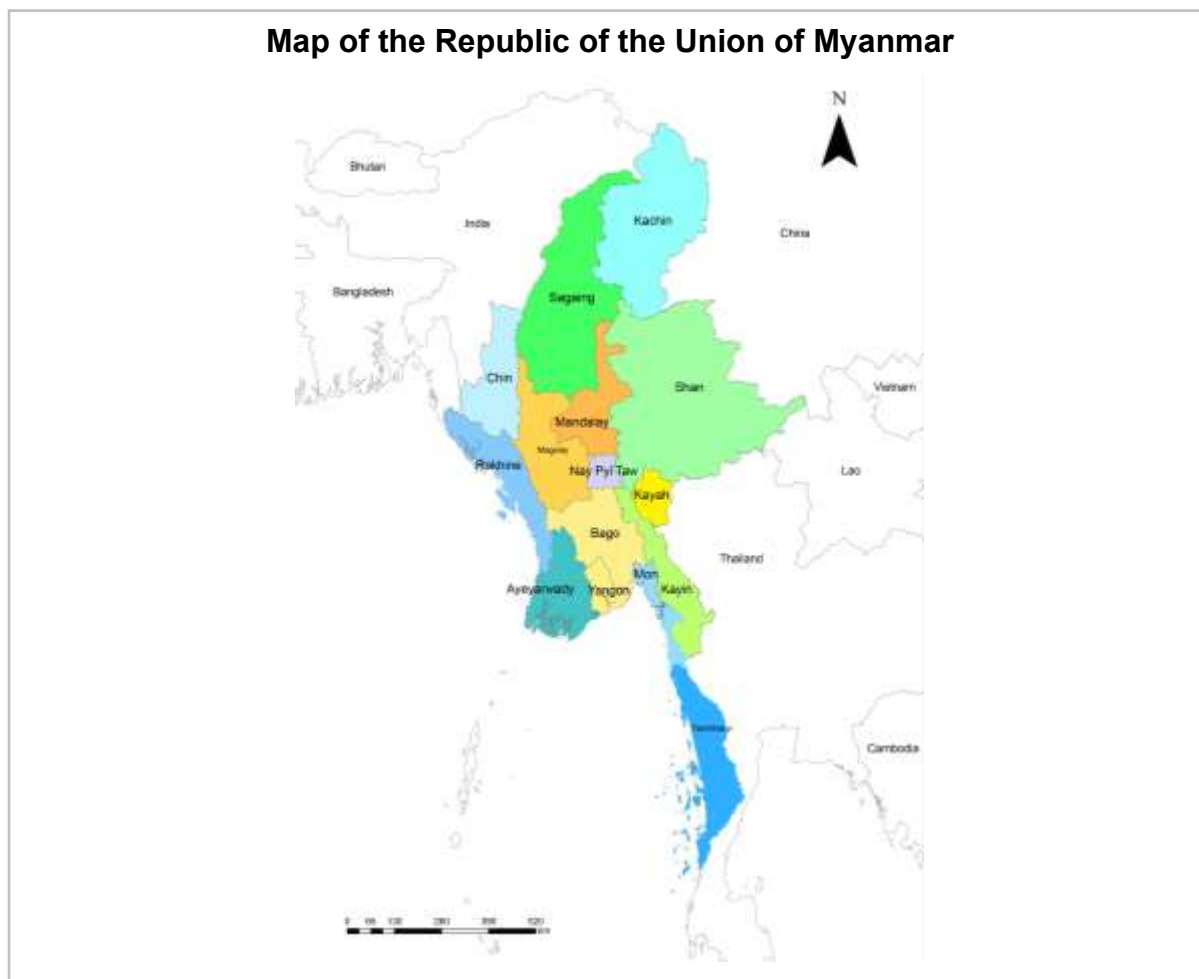
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Role
1	U Win Tin Win	Chairman	Advisor/ Report writer
2	U Than Tun	Consultant	Advisor/ Report writer
3	U Maung Maung Than	Vice-President	Advisor
4	U Kyaw Hlaing	President	Research Director
5	U Ye Nyunt	Vice-President	Report writer
6	U Aung Lin	Head of Archives	Report writer
7	U Ko Ko Soe Lwin Thaw	Head of EIA	Team Leader/ Report writer
8	U Maung Maung Soe	IT Technician	Graphics and Cartograph
9	Daw Mi May Phyu Phyu Sin	Associate Director	Administrative support
10	U Aye Soe	Head of Field Operation I	Data support
11	U Nay Lin Soe	Head of Data Processing	Data support
12	U Kyaw Min Tun	Head of Field Operation II	Data support

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Role
13	U Ohn Kyaing	Field Manager	Data support
14	Daw Win Win Mar	Project Manager	Document Control and Report Preparation
15	Daw Wut Yi Soe	Librarian	Data Analyst

Data Collection Teams

No	Name	Role	Responsibilities
1	U Aung Lin	Supervisor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To conduct observations 2 To collect data and information through Key Information Interviews with local residents and authorities and relief organizations 3 To collect secondary data from reliable sources to enable the data analysts to triangulate with the government data.
1	U Aye Soe	Leader (Team-1)	
2	U Myo Min Min Aung	Team member	
3	U Thet Zaw Oo	Team member	
1	U Nay Lin Soe	Leader (Team-2)	
2	U Phyo Min Thu	Team member	
3	U Kaung Htet Kyaw	Team member	
1	U Kyaw Min Tun	Leader (Team-3)	
2	U Htay Min	Team member	
3	U Ohn Kyaing	Team member	
Total: 10 members			

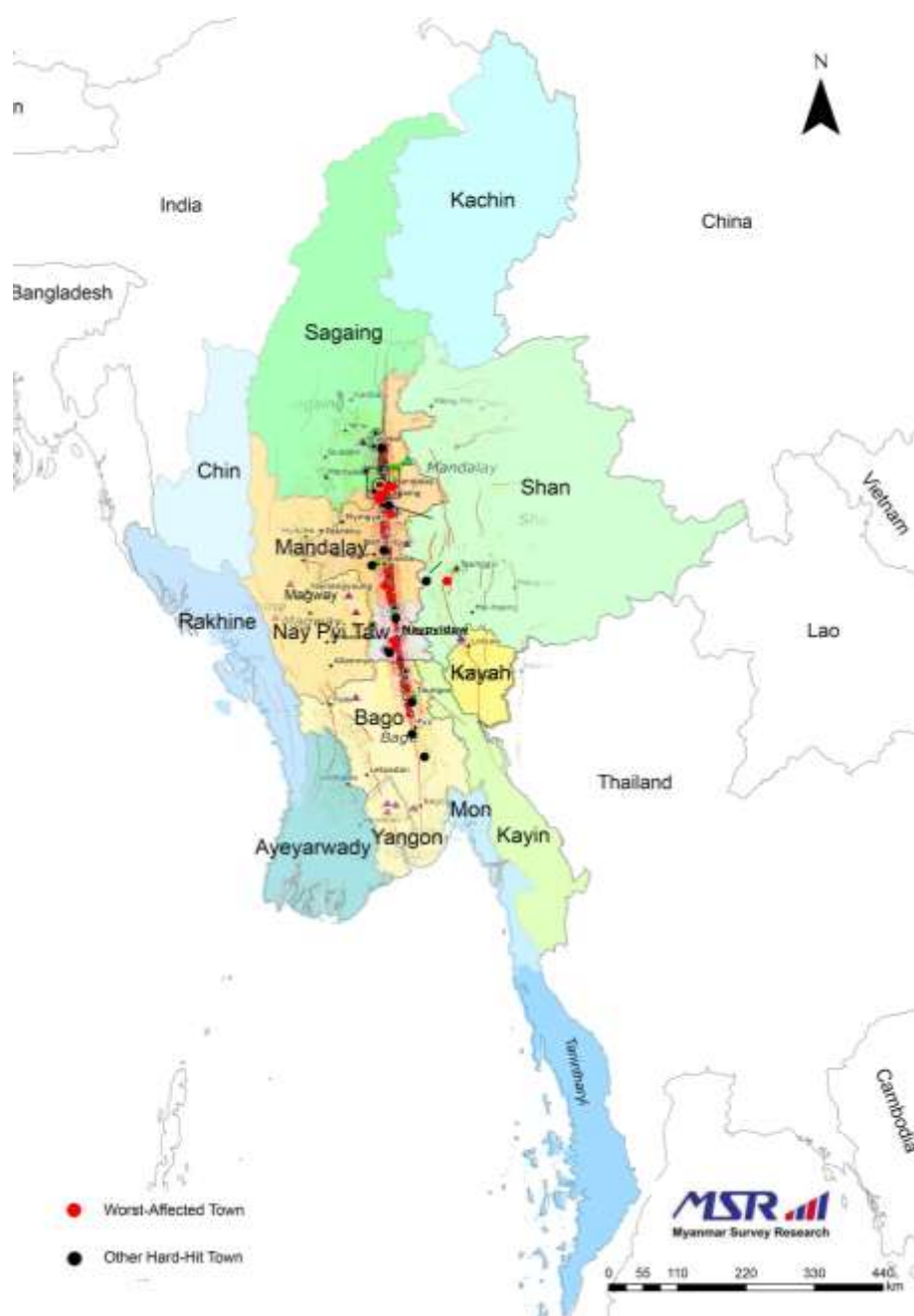
Map 2-1: Map of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Fifteen main territorial divisions of Myanmar¹

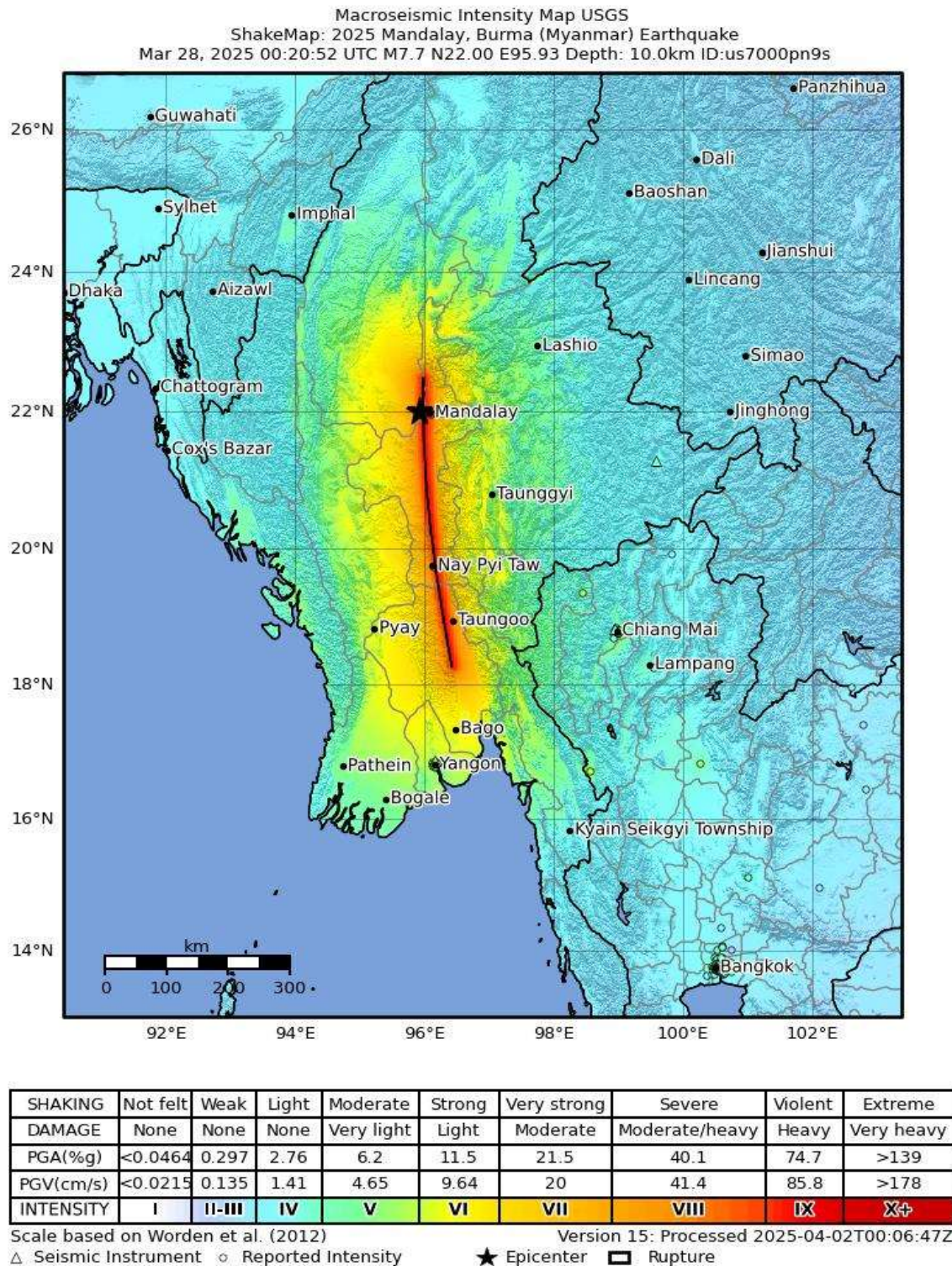
Sr No	Region/State	Capital City	Population (Million)	Magnitude of Destruction by March 28 Earthquake
1	Nay Pyi Taw Council Area	Nay Pyi Taw	1.4	Worst-affected
2	Yangon Region	Yangon City	9.0	
3	Mandalay Region	Mandalay City	6.8	Worst-affected
4	Ayeyarwady Region	Patheingyi City	6.2	
5	Sagaing Region	Monywa City	5.7	Worst-affected
6	Bago Region	Bago City	5.0	Hard-hit
7	Magway Region	Magway City	3.9	
8	Tanintharyi Region	Dawei City	1.6	
9	Shan State	Lashio City (North) Taunggyi City (South)	6.8	Hard-hit
10	Rakhine State	Sittwe City	3.4	
11	Mon State	Mawlamyaing City	1.9	
12	Kachin State	Myittha City	2.0	
13	Kayah State	Hpa-an City	1.6	
14	Kayah State	Loileik City	0.4	
15	Chin State	Haka City	0.5	
Total:			56.2	

¹ Estimation based on the 2014 Population and Household Census by the Ministry of Immigration and Population (Kyemon Daily, October 2, 2023)

Map 2-2: Regions Affected by the Earthquake that Struck on March 28, 2025



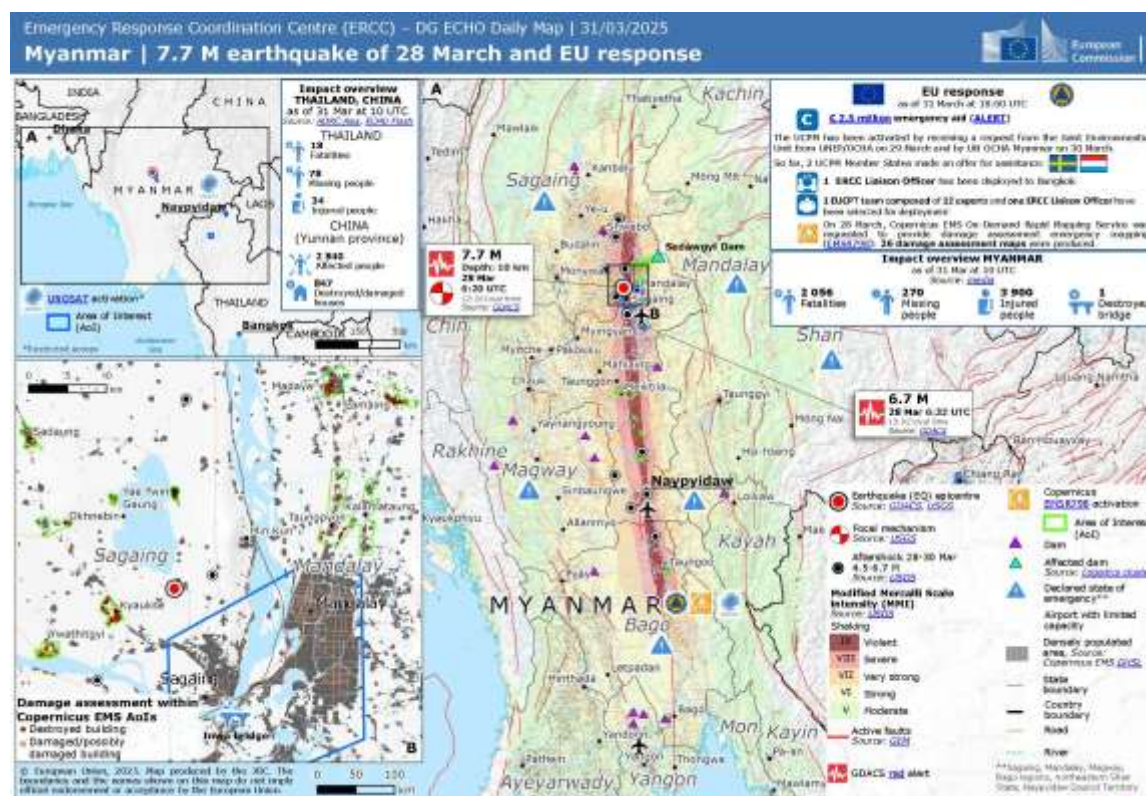
Sr. No.	State/Region	Deaths	Injured	Missing	No. of displaced households	Displaced persons
1	Mandalay	3,242	6,476	888	6,245	30,160
2	Nay Pyi Taw	830	2,679	146	880	3,971
3	Sagaing	1,008	1,800	20	1,950	8,775
4	Bago	67	187	49	15	60
5	Shan (South)	166	224	8	1,107	4,485
	Total ►	5,313	11,366	1,111	10,197	47,451

Map 2-3: Macroseismic Intensity Map

Note: This USGS ShakeMap illustrates the macroseismic intensity of the significant 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck near Mandalay, Myanmar (Burma) on March 28, 2025. The map pinpoints the epicenter of the quake and depicts the rupture zone extending roughly north-south, providing a visual representation of the energy release. Utilizing a color-coded scale, the map effectively conveys the varying levels of ground shaking, ranging from "Not felt" to "Extreme," with the highest intensities concentrated around the epicenter and gradually decreasing with distance. A detailed table correlates these

intensity levels with descriptive terms, potential damage, and quantitative measures of ground motion, including Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) and Peak Ground Velocity (PGV). This information allows for a comprehensive understanding of the earthquake's impact, highlighting the areas most severely affected and providing valuable data for assessing the damage and potential risks. The map also includes geographic context by labeling major cities in Myanmar and surrounding countries, such as India, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, and Laos, emphasizing the wide-reaching effects of the seismic event. Furthermore, it indicates the locations of seismic instruments and reported intensity, contributing to a more accurate and detailed analysis of the earthquake's impact.

Map 2-4: Myanmar earthquake of 28 March and EU response



Note: This map, produced by the European Commission's Emergency Response Coordination Centre, details the devastating impact of a 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck Myanmar on March 28, 2025. The epicenter, located near the Seinlaywa Dam northwest of Mandalay, caused widespread damage across the region, including significant casualties with over 3,000 fatalities, hundreds missing, and thousands injured. The map highlights the affected areas, including Mandalay, Sagaing, and Magway, and notes the impact extending into Thailand and China. Damage assessments, conducted using the Copernicus Emergency Management Service, revealed numerous destroyed buildings and infrastructure, including a damaged bridge. The map also illustrates the intensity of the shaking using the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, ranging from strong to severe. In response to the disaster, the European Union activated its Civil Protection Mechanism, allocating €2.5 million in emergency aid and deploying an EU Aid Team to the region. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs also initiated a response, and a GOACS alert was issued, emphasizing the international effort to provide assistance to the affected population. The map effectively conveys the scale of the disaster and the coordinated relief efforts, providing a clear overview of the situation in Myanmar.

CHAPTER 3: FINDINGS

OVERALL DATA AND INFORMATION**3.1 The Worst-affected Regions and Other Hard-hit Regions****The Worst-affected Regions**

The following table shows the worst-affected regions:

Sr. No.	The Worst-affected Regions
1	Mandalay Region
2	Nay Pyi Taw Council Area
3	Sagaing Region

Other Hard-hit Regions

The following table shows the other Hard-hit regions:

Sr. No.	Other Hard-hit Regions
1	Bago Region
2	Shan State (South)

Affected Townships in the Five Regions

Region	Serial No.	Township	Remark
Mandalay Region	1	Mandalay City	Seriously damaged
	2	Pyawbwe	
	3	Amarapura	Partially damaged
	4	Yemethin	
	5	Tada-U	
	6	Kyaukse	
	7	Patheingyi	
	8	Sintgaing	
	9	Wundwin	
	10	Meiktila	
	11	Sintgu	
Nay Pyi Taw Council Area	12	Nay Pyi Taw	Seriously damaged
	13	Pyinmana	
	14	Lewe	Partially damaged
	15	Tatkon	
Sagaing Region	16	Sagaing	Seriously damaged
Bago Region	17	Taungoo	Seriously damaged
	18	Pyay	Partially damaged
	19	Kyauktaga	
Shan State (South)	20	Nyaungshwe	Seriously damaged
	21	Aungban	Partially damaged

3.2 Casualties (Perished, Injured, Missing)



Just as instant perished occurred, large numbers of people, especially living in the lower floors of the apartment buildings, were trapped inside, as the building sank into the ground and under the debris of the buildings that had collapsed. At the time of the issue of this report, life-rescuing activities have already stopped.

3.2.1 Casualties (Overall)

It is estimated that the total number of nation-wide perished, caused by the earthquake was 5,313 as of April 3, 2025. The following is a breakdown of casualties:

Sr. No.	Casualties	Number
1	Perished	5,313
2	Injured	11,366
3	Missing	1,111

3.2.2 Casualties (Region-wise)

The following table shows a region-wise breakdown of casualties as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	State/Region	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Mandalay	3,242	6,476	888
2	Nay Pyi Taw	830	2,679	146
3	Sagaing	1,008	1,800	20
4	Bago	67	187	49
5	Shan (South)	166	224	8
	Total ►	5,313	11,366	1,111

3.3 Displaced People



Many people have been left homeless as their residential buildings sank into the ground or collapsed. Authorities concerned have accommodated the people in a number of relief camps.

It is estimated that the total number of people without the houses of their own in the wake of the earthquake was recorded as 47,451 as of April 3, 2025. The breakdown is as follows:

3.3.1 Displaced People

Sr. No.	State/Region	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Mandalay	6,245	30,160
2	Nay Pyi Taw	880	3,971
3	Sagaing	1,950	8,775
4	Bago	15	60
5	Shan (South)	1,107	4,485
	Total ►	10,197	47,451

3.3.2 The Most Urgent Needs





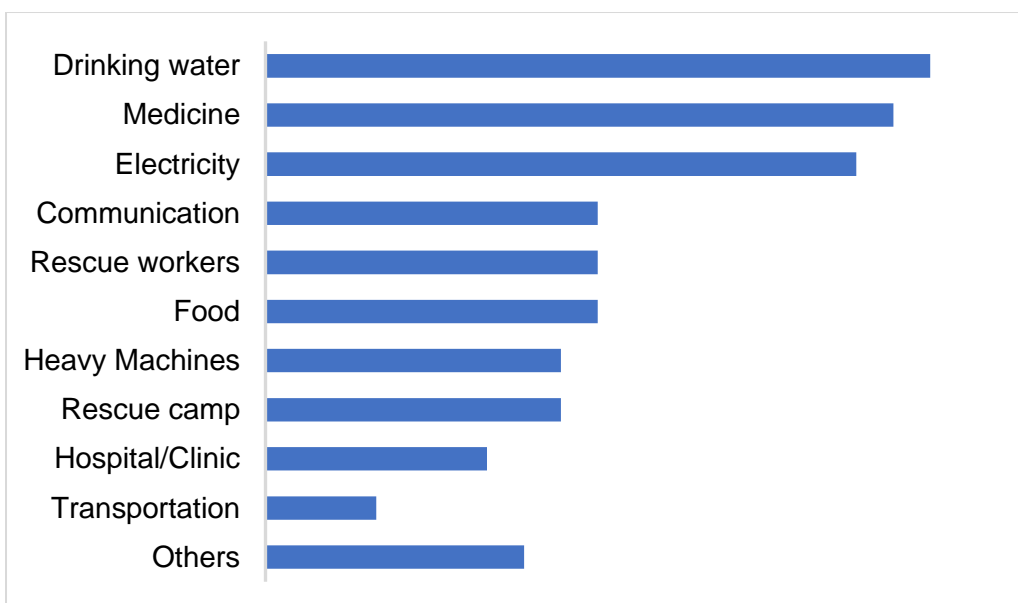
The first priority was life-rescuing, which has been halted at the time of the issue of this report, and the second priority was the need to take care of the members of surviving families, which is diversified, beginning with the temporary accommodation in appropriate places or urgently setup relief camps, to providing food and drinking water, other supplies like mosquito coils and blankets, etc., prevention of the outbreak of diseases resulting from the lack of sanitation, healthcare, etc.

The identified urgent needs and priorities of affected communities and vulnerable populations are presented in the table and the graph below:

Identified urgent needs and priorities of affected areas

Sr. No.	State/Region and Township	Food	Drinking water	Rescue camp	Rescue workers	Heavy Machines	Hospital/Clinic	Medicine	Electricity	Communication	Transportation	Others
1	Mandalay											
1	Mandalay City	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
2	Pyawbwe		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3	Amarapura	■	■				■	■	■	■		
4	Yemethin		■					■	■	■		
5	Tada-U		■					■	■			
6	Kyaukse	■	■	■	■	■		■	■			■
7	Patheingyi	■	■	■	■			■	■			
8	Sintgaing	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	
9	Wundwin		■									
10	Meiktila		■					■	■			
11	Sintgu	■						■	■			
2	Nay Pyi Taw											
1	Nay Pyi Taw	■	■		■	■	■	■	■			■
2	Pyinmana		■	■	■				■			
3	Lewe		■			■		■		■		
4	Tatkon		■					■	■			
3	Sagaing											
1	Sagaing City	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
4	Bago											
1	Taungoo		■					■				■
2	Phyu		■					■				
3	Kyauktaga		■					■				
5	Shan (South)											
1	Nyaungshwe	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
2	Aungban								■	■		

- Notes: 1. Food includes rice, oil, salt, eggs, ready-to-eat food
2. Other supplies needed are portable toilets, mosquito nets, blankets, mosquito coils, fuels (Solar LED bulbs, solar panels, batteries, coal, firewood)



3.4 Damage to Infrastructure and Buildings



The following tables show the region-wise breakdowns of numbers of governmental, residential, business, and religious buildings, and infrastructure, that collapsed, and were damaged or reduced to rubble by the March 28, 2025 earthquake:

3.4.1 Government and Residential Buildings

Sr. No.	State/Region	Magnitude of Destruction
1	Mandalay	Worst-affected
2	Nay Pyi Taw	Worst-affected
3	Sagaing	Worst-affected
4	Bago	Hard-hit
5	Shan (South)	Hard-hit

3.4.2 Business Buildings

Sr. No.	State/Region	Hotel/ Guest house	Bank	Super market
1	Mandalay	94	69	2
2	Nay Pyi Taw	54	5	1
3	Sagaing	4	3	-
4	Bago	1	2	-
5	Shan (South)	12	1	-
	Total ►	165	80	3

3.4.3 Religious Buildings

Sr. No.	State/Region	Monastery	Buddhist Nunnery	Pagoda	Mosque	Hindu Temple	Church	Chinese Temple
1	Mandalay	165	-	156	35	9	10	5
2	Nay Pyi Taw	37	-	52	5	-	-	-
3	Sagaing	100	105	60	3	-	1	-
4	Bago	3	-	4	5	4	1	-
5	Shan (South)	8	-	16	1	1	1	-
	Total ►	313	105	288	49	14	13	5

3.4.4 Infrastructures

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	State/Region	Damage conditions
1	Airport	Mandalay	Mandalay's Tada-U Airport is damaged. Flights cannot land yet.
		Nay Pyi Taw	The control tower at Nay Pyi Taw Airport has collapsed, and commercial flights are still not operational. Only rescue flights are currently permitted to land.
		Sagaing	Nil
		Bago	
		Shan	Heho Airport is not damaged.
2	Road	Mandalay	Some roads are cracked and broken, and a few are blocked off.
		Nay Pyi Taw	Some main roads have cracked and bent, and there has been damage to certain roundabouts as well.
		Sagaing	Some of the main roads have cracks, bends, and significant damage.
		Bago	Some roads have cracks, bends, and significant damage.
		Shan	Not damaged.
3	Bridge	Mandalay	Five bridges (both large and small) have been destroyed.

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	State/Region	Damage conditions
		Nay Pyi Taw	There has been no major destruction of the bridges.
		Sagaing	The old Sagaing Bridge has collapsed, and even the new bridge has not yet allowed large vehicles to cross.
		Bago	Some bridges have been damaged.
		Shan	Not damaged.
4	Railway	Mandalay	Some sections of the railway tracks have bent, and the Mandalay-Yangon route is still not operational.
		Nay Pyi Taw	The large buildings at the railway station have collapsed, and some sections of the railway tracks have bent, causing the Mandalay-Yangon route to remain non-operational.
		Sagaing	Nil
		Bago	The station has some damage, the railway tracks have not been damaged.
		Shan	Not damaged.
5	Electricity	Mandalay	Due to the collapse of power stations and lamp posts, electricity is still unavailable in many areas.
		Nay Pyi Taw	
		Sagaing	
		Bago	
		Shan	
6	Communication	Mandalay	Due to the damage to phone tower masts, phone calls and internet services are still not functioning normally.
		Nay Pyi Taw	
		Sagaing	
		Bago	In the three main affected cities, phone tower masts have been damaged, causing phone calls and internet services to remain unavailable.
		Shan	
7	Bus Terminal	Mandalay	There has been significant damage to the buildings and roads at the highway bus station
		Nay Pyi Taw	
		Sagaing	
		Bago	
		Shan	Not damaged.

3.5 Immediate and Subsequent Impacts by the earthquake

The following table collectively shows all the immediate and subsequent impacts to the response activities:

Sr No	Immediate Impact	Subsequent Impact	
1	The collapse of buildings and buildings sinking into the ground	(1)	Loss of dwellings for the occupants
		(2)	The surviving families having to sleep on road-sides and in open spaces (before they can be accommodated in relief camps)
		(3)	Lack of income as the people are compelled to suspend their jobs and businesses
		(4)	Lack of drinking water and food (if relief supplies do not reach in a balanced way)
		(5)	Debris and rubble blocking streets and walkways
		(6)	Interruption in the pursuit of education due to the collapse of academic buildings
2	Loss of lives	(7)	Grief felt by the surviving family members

Sr No	Immediate Impact	Subsequent Impact	
		(8)	The surviving family getting into hardships if the person who lost his life is the major income-earner for the family
		(9)	Psychological impacts especially on children and people with chronic diseases
3	People caught under heavy objects and debris needing urgent rescue	(10)	Extreme worry felt by the family members
		(11)	People witnessing the pitiable scenes feel shocked and disconcerted before the arrival of life-saving machines and task forces
4	Damage to roads and bridges	(12)	Rescue teams had to take detours, causing delays in reaching the affected areas
		(13)	Relief supplies and emergency materials not reaching the destination in time
		(14)	Complete obstruction of some damaged roads
5	Toppling of lamp-posts and breakdown of electricity supply	(15)	Electronic rescue machines cannot be used.
		(16)	Rescue and relief activities cannot be carried out at night due to the blackout
		(17)	Loss of patients' lives due to the lack of functioning of life-saving devices at hospitals
		(18)	Important electronic devices like computers, telephones, rechargeable electric lamps, and washing machines cannot be used or recharged.
		(19)	Water cannot be pumped up at residential and office buildings.
		(20)	Taking advantage of the blackout, unscrupulous persons can commit looting, robberies, and thefts
6	Toppling of telecommunication towers	(21)	Interruption of communication to family members and relatives in affected areas
		(22)	Urgent information cannot be transferred.
		(23)	Delay in rescue operations
		(24)	Security measures can be affected
		(25)	Interruption of banking services: bank transfers and withdrawals cannot be done, making it difficult for the people in their daily lives and businesspersons to continue running their businesses
7	Psychological impact	(26)	Having psychological impacts on the people of other regions of the country where people dare not sleep in their homes and sleeping on road-sides at night.
8	Turbidity of water	(27)	Causing turbidity to all water sources—wells, creeks, rivers and underground water

REGION-WISE DATA AND INFORMATION

3.6 Mandalay Region

3.6.1 Casualties (Perished, Injured, Missing)

The total number of perished in Mandalay Region is 3,242 as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	Township	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Mandalay City	1,290	2,670	312
2	Pyawbwe	460	1,650	80
3	Amarapura	355	540	148
4	Yemethin	300	500	114
5	Tada-U	275	120	34
6	Kyaukse	250	300	74
7	Patheingyi	150	345	56
8	Sintgaing	52	33	40
9	Wundwin	51	48	12
10	Meiktila	38	220	8
11	Sintgu	21	50	10
	Total ►	3,242	6,476	888

The following tables show a township-wise breakdown of numbers of displaced people, damaged governmental, residential, business, and religious buildings and infrastructure in Mandalay Region, as of April 3, 2025:

3.6.2 Displaced People

Sr. No.	Township	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Mandalay City	4,200	21,000
2	Pyawbwe	1,100	4,950
3	Amarapura	550	2,490
4	Yemethin	60	240
5	Tada-U	70	285
6	Kyaukse	75	300
7	Patheingyi	120	545
8	Sintgaing	25	150
9	Wundwin	20	85
10	Meiktila	15	60
11	Sintgu	10	55
	Total ►	6,245	30,160

3.6.3 Damage to Infrastructure and Buildings

Government and Residential Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Percentage
1	Mandalay City	45%
2	Pyawbwe	65%
3	Amarapura	80%
4	Yemethin	40%
5	Tada-U	60%
6	Kyaukse	35%
7	Patheingyi	25%
8	Sintgaing	17%
9	Wundwin	15%

Sr. No.	Township	Percentage
10	Meiktila	15%
11	Sintgu	10%

Business Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Hotel/ Guest House	Bank	Super market
1	Mandalay City	80	60	2
2	Pyawbwe	2	2	-
3	Amarapura	6	2	-
4	Yemethin	3	2	-
5	Tada-U	-	-	-
6	Kyaukse	3	3	-
7	Patheingyi	-	-	-
8	Sintgaing	-	-	-
9	Wundwin	-	-	-
10	Meiktila	-	-	-
11	Sintgu	-	-	-
	Total ►	94	69	2

Religious buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Monas- tery	Pagoda	Mosque	Hindu Temple	Church	Chinese Temple
1	Mandalay City	90	40	14	5	5	5
2	Pyawbwe	5	3	3	1	-	-
3	Amarapura	12	14	3	-	-	-
4	Yemethin	7	5	3	2	5	-
5	Tada-U	2	1	1	-	-	-
6	Kyaukse	10	5	4	-	-	-
7	Patheingyi	10	5	4	-	-	-
8	Sintgaing	15	60	2	-	-	-
9	Wundwin	11	20	-	-	-	-
10	Meiktila	3	3	1	1	-	-
11	Sintgu	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total ►	165	156	35	9	10	5

Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	Damage conditions
1	Airport	Mandalay's Tada-U Airport is damaged. Flights cannot land yet.
2	Road	Some roads are cracked and broken, and a few are blocked off.
3	Bridge	Five bridges (both large and small) have been destroyed.
4	Railway	Some sections of the railway tracks have bent, and the Mandalay-Yangon route is still not operational.
5	Electricity	Due to the collapse of power stations and lamp posts, electricity is still unavailable in many areas.
6	Communication	Due to the damage to phone tower masts, phone calls and internet services are still not functioning normally.
7	Bus Terminal	There has been significant damage to the buildings and roads at the highway bus station.

3.7 Nay Pyi Taw Council Area

3.7.1 Casualties (Perished, Injured, Missing)

The total number of perished in Nay Pyi Taw Council Area is 830 as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	Township	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Nay Pyi Taw	560	1,969	95
2	Pyimana	190	540	15
3	Lewe	54	100	24
4	Tatkon	26	70	12
	Total ►	830	2,679	146

The following tables show a township-wise breakdown of numbers of displaced people, damaged governmental, residential, business, and religious buildings and infrastructure in Nay Pyi Taw Council Area, as of April 3, 2025:

3.7.2 Displaced People

Sr. No.	Township	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Nay Pyi Taw	750	3,375
2	Pyimana	105	475
3	Lewe	15	75
4	Tatkon	10	46
	Total ►	880	3,971

3.7.3 Damage to Infrastructure and Buildings

Government and Residential Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Percentage
1	Nay Pyi Taw	65%
2	Pyimana	75%
3	Lewe	20%
4	Tatkon	17%

Business Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Hotel/ Guest house	Bank	Super market
1	Nay Pyi Taw	50	2	1
2	Pyimana	4	2	-
3	Lewe	-	1	-
4	Tatkon	-	-	-
	Total ►	54	5	1

Religious buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Monastery	Pagoda	Mosque	Hindu Temple	Church	Heritage Museum
1	Nay Pyi Taw	15	3	-	-	-	-
2	Pyimana	6	12	2	-	-	-
3	Lewe	6	7	1	-	-	-
4	Tatkon	10	30	2	-	-	-
	Total ►	37	52	5	-	-	-

Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	Damage conditions
1	Airport	The control tower at Nay Pyi Taw Airport has collapsed, and commercial flights are still not operational. Only rescue flights are currently permitted to land.
2	Road	Some main roads have been cracked and bent, and there has been damage to certain roundabouts as well.
3	Bridge	There has been no major destruction of the bridges.
4	Railway	The large buildings at the railway station have collapsed, and some sections of the railway tracks have bent, causing the Mandalay-Yangon route to remain non-operational.
5	Electricity	Due to the collapse of power stations and lamp posts, electricity is still unavailable in many areas.
6	Communication	Due to the damage to phone tower masts, phone calls and internet services are still not functioning normally.
7	Bus Terminal	There has been significant damage to the buildings and roads at the highway bus terminal.

3.8 Sagaing Region**3.8.1 Casualties (Perished, Injured, Missing)**

The total number of perished in Sagaing Region is 1,008 as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	Township	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Sagaing City	1,008	1,800	20
	Total ►	1,008	1,800	20

The following tables show a township-wise breakdown of numbers of displaced people, damaged governmental, residential, business, and religious buildings and infrastructure in Sagaing Region, as of April 3, 2025:

3.8.2 Displaced People

Sr. No.	Township	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Sagaing	1,950	8,775
	Total ►	1,950	8,775

3.8.3 Damage to Infrastructure and Buildings**Government and Residential Buildings**

Sr. No.	Township	Percentage
1	Sagaing	85%

Business Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Hotel/ Guest house	Bank	Super market
1	Sagaing	4	3	-
	Total ►	4	3	-

Religious buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Monas- tery	Buddhist Nunnery	Pagoda	Mosque	Hindu Temple	Church	Heritage Museum
1	Sagaing	100	105	60	3	-	1	-
	Total ►	100	105	60	3	-	1	-

Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	Damage conditions
1	Airport	Nil
2	Road	Some of the main roads have cracks, bends, and significant damage.
3	Bridge	The old Sagaing Bridge has collapsed, and even the new bridge has not yet allowed large vehicles to cross.
4	Railway	Nil
5	Electricity	Due to the collapse of power stations and lamp posts, electricity is still unavailable in many areas.
6	Communication	Due to the damage to phone tower masts, phone calls and internet services are still not functioning normally.
7	Bus Terminal	There has been significant damage to the buildings and roads at the highway bus terminal.

3.9 Bago Region**3.9.1 Casualties (Perished, Injured, Missing)**

The total number of perished in Bago Region is 67 as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	Township	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Taungoo	34	130	40
2	Phyu	17	22	6
3	Kyauktaga	16	35	3
	Total ►	67	187	49

The following tables show a township-wise breakdown of numbers of displaced people, damaged governmental, residential, business, and religious buildings, infrastructure in Bago Region, as of April 3, 2025:

3.9.2 Displaced People

Sr. No.	Township	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Taungoo	15	60
2	Phyu	-	-
3	Kyauktaga	-	-
	Total ►	15	60

3.9.3 Damage to Infrastructure and Buildings

Government and Residential Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Percentage
1	Taungoo	15%
2	Phyu	10%
3	Kyauktaga	5%

Business Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Hotel/ Guest house	Bank	Super market
1	Taungoo	1	2	-
2	Phyu	-	-	-
3	Kyauktaga	-	-	-
	Total ►	1	2	-

Religious buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Monastery	Pagoda	Mosque	Hindu Temple	Church	Heritage Museum
1	Taungoo	3	4	4	1	-	-
2	Phyu	0	0	0	0	1	-
3	Kyauktaga	-	-	1	3	-	-
	Total ►	3	4	5	4	1	-

Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	Damage conditions
1	Airport	Nil
2	Road	Some roads have cracks, bends, and significant damage.
3	Bridge	Some bridges have been damaged.
4	Railway	The station has some damage, the railway tracks have not been damaged.
5	Electricity	Due to the collapse of power stations and lamp posts, electricity is still unavailable in many areas.
6	Communication	Due to the damage to phone tower masts, phone calls and internet services are still not functioning normally.
7	Bus Terminal	There has been significant damage to the buildings and roads at the highway bus terminal.

3.10 Shan State (South)

3.10.1 Casualties (Perished, Injured, Missing)

The total number of perished in Shan State (South) is 166 as of April 3, 2025:

Sr. No.	Township	Perished	Injured	Missing
1	Nyaungshwe	158	200	8
2	Aungban	8	24	-
	Total ►	166	224	8

The following tables show a township-wise breakdown of numbers of displaced people, damaged governmental, residential, business, and religious buildings and infrastructure in Shan State (South), as of April 3, 2025:

3.10.2 Displaced People

Sr. No.	Township	No. of households	Displaced persons
1	Nyaungshwe	1,100	4,450
2	Aungban	7	35
	Total ►	1,107	4,485

3.10.3 Damage to Infrastructure and Buildings

Government and Residential Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Percentage
1	Nyaungshwe	60%
2	Aungban	5%

Business Buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Hotel/ Guest house	Bank	Super market
1	Nyaungshwe	11	1	-
2	Aungban	1	-	-
	Total ►	12	1	-

Religious buildings

Sr. No.	Township	Monastery	Pagoda	Mosque	Hindu Temple	Church	Heritage Museum
1	Nyaungshwe	6	15	1	1	1	-
2	Aungban	2	1	-	-	-	-
	Total ►	8	16	1	1	1	-

Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	Damage conditions
1	Airport	Heho Airport is not damaged.
2	Road	Not damaged.

Sr. No.	Infrastructure	Damage conditions
3	Bridge	Not damaged.
4	Railway	Not damaged.
5	Electricity	Due to the collapse of power stations and lamp posts, electricity is still unavailable in many areas.
6	Communication	In the three main affected cities, phone tower masts have been damaged, causing phone calls and internet services to remain unavailable.
7	Bus Terminal	Not damaged.

3.11 FEEDBACK OF RESIDENTS IN AFFECTED AREAS

Mandalay

1

Statement from a Resident of Maha Aung Myay Thae Gyin Neighborhood

“အိမ်ခြေ ၅၀၀ လောက်ရှိတဲ့ ရပ်ကွက်တစ်ခုမှာ ယခင်နှစ်များစွာကပင် အမှိုက်ပုံကြီးပေါ်မှာ မြေပြုပြင်ပြီး လူများနေထိုင်ရာရပ်ကွက်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ငလျင်လှုပ်ချိန်မှာ ပေါက်ကွဲပြီး မြေကြီးပေါ်က ၅ နေရာလောက်မှာ မီးတောက်ကြီးတွေ ထွက်လာပြီး မီးလောင်ပါတော့တယ်။ ဆင်းရဲသားရပ်ကွက် ဖြစ်ပြီး အိမ်ခြေ ၄၀၀ ကျော် မီးထဲပါသွားတယ်။ လူ ၄ ယောက်လောက်လဲ မီးထဲမှာ သေဆုံးသွားတယ်။ အခုကအားလုံး အနီးက ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းမှာ နေထိုင်နေရပါတယ်။ အဓိကလိုအပ်ချက်က သောက်သုံးရေနဲ့ အိမ်သာ အရေးကြီး လိုနေတယ်။”

“Our neighborhood, home to around 500 households, has been built atop a massive garbage dump for years, leading to frequent landslides. During the earthquake, explosions erupted in five areas, sending up towering flames that triggered a devastating fire. Over 400 homes in this impoverished community were consumed by the blaze, and four people lost their lives. Survivors are now sheltering in a nearby monastery. The most urgent needs are clean drinking water and toilet facilities.”

2

Statement from a Rescue Team Member

“ကျွန်တော်က ကယ်ဆယ်ရေး အဖွဲ့ဝင်တစ်ယောက်ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သေဆုံးသူများပြားသောကြောင့် ရေတွက်လို့မရနိုင်အောင်ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ အဖွဲ့ပေါင်းများစွာက ပို့ဆောင်နေသဖြင့် သေဆုံးသူများကို မခန့်မှန်း နိုင်ပါ။ ဧပြီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ထိ မိမိတို့အဖွဲ့မှ ဒဏ်ရာရ ကယ်ထုတ်နိုင်သူမှာ ၂၀ ခန့်သာရှိပါတယ်။ ပျောက်ဆုံး နေသူစာရင်းမှာလည်း များပြားသောကြောင့် ခန့်မှန်းမရနိုင်ခဲ့ပါ။ အိမ်ပြိုတာလည်း အရမ်းများပါတယ်။ အိမ်အလုံးလိုက် အကုန်ပြိုကျသူမှာ ၂၅% ခန့်လောက်ရှိပါတယ်။

မန္တလေးတက္ကသိုလ်၊ ကွန်ပျူတာတက္ကသိုလ်၊ နည်းပညာတက္ကသိုလ်တို့လို အဆောက်အအုံကြီးတွေတောင် ပြိုကျခဲ့ရပါတယ်။ ဆေးရုံကြီးအဆောင်ပျက်စီးမှုရှိပါတယ်။ ဆက်သွယ်ရေးတာဝါတိုင်တွေ ပျက်စီးလို့ ဖုန်းလှိုင်းနဲ့ အင်တာနက်လိုင်းတွေ လုံးဝမရတော့ဘူး။

ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေးအတွက် အရေးတကြီးလိုအပ်မှုများကတော့ အမိုးအကာ၊ ဆေးရုံ၊ ဆေးခန်းတွေ၊ ဆေးဝါး၊ သောက်ရေသန့် အရေးတကြီးလိုအပ်နေပါတယ်။”

“The death toll is immeasurable due to the sheer number of casualties. With multiple groups transporting bodies, we cannot even estimate the total. As of April 1, 2025, our team has rescued only 20 injured survivors. The list of missing persons remains uncountable, and

the destruction is catastrophic. Twenty-five percent of homes citywide have collapsed entirely.”

Major institutions like Mandalay University, Computer University, and Technological University have crumbled. The main hospital complex is partially destroyed, and communication towers have collapsed, cutting off all phone and internet access.

Urgent Priorities for Recovery:

- Shelter: Temporary roofing and safe housing.
- Healthcare: Rebuilding hospitals and clinics; supplying medicines.
- Clean Water: Critical to prevent disease outbreaks.

“Survivors are stranded without basic necessities. Without immediate intervention, this crisis will deepen.”

3

**Statement by Dr. La Yaung Nay,
Chairman of the Medical Youth Team**

“ဆရာဝန်က ဆေးခန်း (၄) ခုပေါင်းရင် ၁၅ ယောက်လောက်ပဲရှိတယ်။ အကူတွေကတော့ ၂၀ လောက်ပဲမယ်။ ဒါတောင် ဒီဆရာဝန်တွေက အခြားနေရာတွေကိုလည်း လှည့်ပြီး သွားကြရတယ်။

လူနာနဲ့ ဆေးခန်းတွေနဲ့က မလောက်ဘူး ဆေးခန်းတစ်ခန်းမှာ လူနာ ၁၀၀ လောက်ရှိပြီး တကယ်နေရာပေးပြီး ကုပေးနိုင်တာက ၅၀ လောက်တောင် မပြည့်ချင်ဘူး။ အခုဖြစ်တဲ့လူနာက အရေးပေါ်လို့ ပြောလို့ရတာပေါ့။ ကျိုးတာတွေ ပြတ်ရတာတွေ၊ အထူးသဖြင့် ဦးခေါင်းထိထားလို့ သေချာ ဂရုစိုက်ရမယ့်သူတွေဖြစ်နေပြီး ဆေးခန်းတွေက လောလောဆယ် ယာယီအရေးပေါ် ကုသပေးတာလောက်ပဲ လုပ်ပေးနိုင်တာ။ အဲ့ဒီလိုအရေးကြီးကုသပေးဖို့ လိုမယ့်လူနာဆိုရင်တော့ ဆေးရုံကြီးကို ပို့ပေးရတာပေါ့။ ဆေးရုံကြီးကလည်း ဆေးရုံဝန်းထဲမှာပဲ ကုသပေးနေရတာဖြစ်လို့ ယာယီစိတ်ချရမဲ့ အမိုးအကာပါတဲ့ ကုသရေးစင်တာမျိုးလိုအပ်တယ်။ ခုလောလောဆယ် အရေးပေါ်လိုအပ်နေတာက လူနာကို တင်ထားပေးမယ့် ခုတင်နဲ့ လူနာကို နေရာပြောင်းရွှေ့ဖို့အတွက် တွန်းလှည်းနဲ့ လူနာတင်ဖို့အတွက် ထမ်းစင်တွေလိုတယ်၊ မီးစက်လိုတယ်။”

“Across four clinics, we have only 15 doctors and 20 support staff. Even these few doctors are stretched thin, forced to rotate between multiple locations.”

“Clinics are overwhelmed. A single clinic may have 100 patients, but we can only properly treat 50. Most cases are emergencies—head injuries, fractures, and severe lacerations requiring urgent care. Currently, we provide only temporary stabilization and refer critical cases to the main hospital. But the hospital itself is operating outdoors, lacking sheltered treatment spaces. We desperately need:

- Temporary medical tents with proper roofing.
- Stretchers, wheelchairs, and portable beds to transport patients.
- Generators to power equipment.”

“Without these, lives hang in the balance every hour.”

4

**Statement by a Lecturer from the Computer University in Aung
Chan Thar Ward, Patheingyi Township**

“ငလျင်စလုပ်တဲ့အချိန်မှာ ဌာနမှာတော့ တခြားဆရာမတွေတော်တော်များများက စာမေးပွဲ အခန်းစောင့်နေကြတယ်။ အဲ့အချိန်မှာပဲ ပင်မအဆောက်အဦကြီးပြိုကျတယ်။ အခြား ဆရာ၊ ဆရာမနဲ့ ကျောင်းသားကျောင်းသူတွေပြိုတဲ့အထဲမှာ ပိသွားတာတွေ့လိုက်ရတယ်။ အခုလောလောဆယ် အားလုံးအခက်အခဲရှိနေပြီး ရေသန့် အခက်အခဲ ဖြစ်နေတယ် အဆင်ပြေသလိုတော့ နေနေရတာပေါ့။”

“When the earthquake struck, many teachers at our institution were invigilating exams. The main building collapsed suddenly, and we later discovered that several teachers and students were trapped under the rubble.

Currently, everyone is struggling with severe shortages of clean water. We are managing as best as we can, but conditions remain dire.”

5

Rescue Camp Coordinator in Amarapura

“အမရပူရက တစ်မြို့လုံးပျက်စီးကုန်တယ်လို့တောင်ပြောလို့ရတယ် အုတ်နဲ့ဆောက်ထားတဲ့ အိမ်အားလုံးရဲ့ ၈၀ ရာခိုင်နှုန်း ပျက်စီးပြိုကျကုန်တာ ပြိုမကျရင်တောင် တစ်ခြမ်းပျက်တာ နံရံအက်ကွဲကုန်တာ မပျက်စီးတဲ့ နေအိမ်အဆောက်အဦးဆိုတာ မရှိသလောက်ပါပဲ။ အခုလက်ရှိသေဆုံးတာက သေဆုံးတဲ့သူက ၄၀၀ ကျော် လောက်ရှိလာပြီပေါ့။ အကူအညီတွေကတော့ အများကြီးလိုအပ်ပါတယ်။ အရေးကြီးဆုံးက သောက်ရေ လိုပါတယ်။ သောက်ရေကို လှောင်ထားပြီး သောက်လို့ရမယ့် Water Tank လိုမျိုးလုပ်ပြီးတော့ကို သေချာ စနစ်တကျနဲ့ ကူညီပေးစေချင်တယ်။ တစ်မြို့လုံးအတွက်ကိုပြောတာပါ။ ဆေးဝါးတွေကလည်း လိုအပ် တယ်။ နိုင်ငံခြားကအဖွဲ့တွေလာပြီး ကုသပေးနေပြီးဖြစ်ပေမယ့် ဆေးကုပြီး ပြန်ရောက်လာလို့ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ သောက်ရမဲ့ဆေးတွေ လူးရမယ့်ဆေးတွေက ဘယ်မှာဝယ်ရမလဲ။ ဝယ်စရာလည်း ပိုက်ဆံ မရှိကြဘူး။ နေရာအတွက် လုံခြုံတဲ့နေရာလိုအပ်တယ်။ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေး နေရာလေးတွေနဲ့ လမ်းဘေးတွေ မှာပဲ နေကြတယ်။ သူတို့နေလို့ရအောင် အခင်းတွေ၊ ခြင်ထောင်တွေ ကူညီပေးစေချင်တယ်။”

“Amarapura is practically in ruins. Eighty percent of brick homes are destroyed, collapsed, or partially damaged. Walls are cracked, and barely any buildings remain intact.

The current death toll has surpassed 400.

We urgently need assistance. Clean drinking water is critical. We need organized support to set up water tanks for storing and distributing safe water across the entire town.

Medicines are also in short supply. While foreign medical teams are providing treatment, survivors lack access to follow-up medications, ointments, and painkillers. Most cannot afford to buy them.

People are sheltering in makeshift rescue camps or on roadsides. We desperately need secure shelters, bedding, and mosquito nets to help them survive.”

Nay Pyi Taw

1

Statement by a Government Staff Resident in Naypyitaw Housing Area

“မတ်လ ၃၁ ရက်အထိ ဘယ်သူ့ဆီကမှ ဘာအကူအညီမှ မရခဲ့ပါဘူး။ အိမ်ရာကသူတွေ အချင်းချင်းဘဲ ဝေမျှ စားသောက်ခဲ့ကြပါတယ်။ ဧပြီလ ၁ ရက်မှ ရုံးက ဆန်/ဆီ ရေသန့် အချို့ကို ခွဲတမ်းနဲ့ရခဲ့ပါတယ်။ မီးကတော့ အဲ့ဒီနေ့ကစပြီး တစ်နေ့ကို ၄ နာရီ လောက်ပြန်လာပါတယ်။

ဧပြီလ ၃ ရက်ကနေ အခုအချိန်ထိ အလှူရှင်/အဖွဲ့အစည်းတွေက ကူညီတာမျိုး ဘာမှမရှိသေးပါဘူး။ ခရေ အိမ်ရာ/ ၂၀၀၀ ဧကအိမ်ရာ/ ၃၀၀၀ ဧကအိမ်ရာတွေ ဘက်မှာတော့ သေဆုံးမှုတွေရှိပြီး အဆောက်အအုံတွေ အများကြီးပျက်စီးသွားကြတယ်လို့ ကြားရတယ်။ နေပြည်တော်မှာ တစ်နေရာနဲ့တစ်နေရာ သွားလာခွင့်/ ဓာတ်ပုံ/ဗီဒီယိုရိုက်ခွင့်မရှိဘူး။

ယခုကဲ့သို့ အရေးပေါ်နေချိန်တွင် လိုအပ်ပစ္စည်းများ ဖြည့်ဆည်းပေးနိုင်သူမရှိသောကြောင့် စိတ်ခံစားမှုများ ရရှိနေရပါတယ်။ ဖုန်းလိုင်းလဲမရ အင်တာနက်လိုင်းတွေလည်း မကောင်းတော့ သတင်းစီးဆင်းမှု ပိတ်နေ တယ်။ တစ်နေရာနဲ့ တစ်နေရာ ဘာတွေဖြစ်နေတယ်ဆိုတာ မသိရလို့ တော်တော်လေး အခက်အခဲရှိတယ်။“

“As of 31 March, we had not received any assistance from anyone. Those in the housing area had to share food and resources among themselves. On 1 April, the office distributed

limited rations of rice, cooking oil, and bottled water. Electricity was partially restored starting that day, with about 4 hours of power daily.

By 3 April, there is still no aid from donors or organizations. In the Kyei Housing Area, 2000-acre Housing Area, and 3000-acre Housing Area, casualties have been reported, and many buildings are severely damaged.

In Naypyitaw City, movement between areas is restricted, and photography/videography is prohibited. During this emergency, the lack of access to essential supplies has caused significant emotional distress. Communication is also disrupted—phone lines are down, internet connections are unstable, and information flow is blocked. This makes it extremely difficult to understand what is happening in other areas.”

2

Statement by a Government Staffer Residing in Pobba Thiri Township

“အိမ်တွေကတော့ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်မှာတွေ့ရတာ အလုံးရေ ၁၀၀ လောက်ပြိုကျကြောင်း ကြားသိရတယ်။ ကူညီ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးကတော့ ကျွန်မတို့ ဌာနကလွဲရင် အခြားမရှိသေးဘူး။ လျှပ်စစ်မီးကတော့ ဧပြီ ၃ ရက်နေ့က ပြန်ရတယ်။ ဖြစ်တဲ့နေ့ကတည်းကပျက်တာ။ ဖုန်းလိုင်းကလဲ ဒီနေ့မှကောင်းကောင်းရတာ။ ဒါတောင် ပြတ်တောက်ပြတ်တောက်နဲ့။ လမ်းတွေကတော့ အိမ်ကနေရုံးသွားတဲ့လမ်းမကြီးကတော့ မြေကျသလို အက်ကွဲကုန်တာပဲ။ တံတားကတော့ မြောင်းကူးတံတားလေးတွေ ပျက်စီးကုန်တယ်။ ဆေးရုံ ဆေးခန်းတွေကတော့ ပြိုကျပျက်စီးကုန်တာပဲ။ အစားအစာကတော့ ဈေးကြီးတွေလဲပိတ်ထားတော့ ဈေးသည်တွေလဲမထွက်ကြဘူး။ လမ်းတွေမကောင်းတာကြောင့်လဲပါတယ်။ ငလျင်ကြီးလှုပ်ပြီးတော့ ငလျင် လေးတွေလှုပ်တာ တစ်နေ့ကို သုံးကြိမ်လောက်ကြုံတယ်။”

“Approximately 100 houses in the surrounding area have reportedly collapsed. So far, no rescue efforts have been mobilized except those from our department.

Electricity was restored on 3 April, but it had been cut since the day of the disaster. Phone lines are only functioning properly today, though connections remain intermittent.

The main road from my home to the office has subsided and cracked, while small bridges over drains have been destroyed. Hospitals and clinics have also collapsed or been severely damaged.

Food prices are soaring, and markets remain closed. Vendors aren’t venturing out, partly due to the damaged roads.

After the major quake, we’re experiencing minor tremors about three times a day.”

3

A resident of Nay Pyi Taw

“ဝန်ထမ်းအိမ်ရာတွေ မြေထဲကျဝင်တယ်လို့ ဆိုတယ်။ ပင်လုံဆေးရုံကြီးလည်း မြေထဲကျကာ ပြိုလဲသတဲ့။ ကမ္ဘာသစ်လက်ဖက်ရည်ဆိုင်၊ စိန်ဒေါင်းဆူပါမားကက်တို့ဟာ ပြိုလဲကုန်တယ်။ အသေအပျောက်တွေလည်း များတယ်။ ငလျင်ကြောင့် မီးလိုင်းတွေပျက်တယ်။ ထရန်စဖော်မာတွေ ရွှဲစောင်းကုန်တယ်။ ဓာတ်တိုင်တွေ ကျိုးတယ်လဲတယ်။ မီးကြိုးတွေ ပြတ်တယ်။ လျှပ်စစ်နဲ့ပတ်သက်ပြီး လုပ်စရာတွေအများကြီးပါပဲ။”

"It is said that the employee housing sank into the ground. The big hospital in Pinlaung also sank into the ground and collapsed. The Kambathit tea shop and the Sein Daung super-market all collapsed. There are also many Perished and missing people. Because of the earthquake, the power lines are damaged. The transformers are all tilted. The power poles are broken and fallen. The electric wires are snapped. There are a lot of things to do related to electricity."

Sagaing

1

Statement by U Tun Toe, Chairman of the Sagaing Disaster Rescue and Relief Association

လူသေဆုံးမှု -- ၆၀၀ ကျော်လောက်ရှိသွားပြီ။ ဘာလို့လဲဆိုတော့ ပျောက်နေတဲ့သူတွေက ပြန်လည် မထုတ်နိုင်သေးဘူးလေ။ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးလည်း မလောက်လို့။

အိမ်ပြိုသူအိမ်ထောင်စု အရေအတွက် -- စစ်ကိုင်းတစ်မြို့လုံးရဲ့ ၉၀ % လောက်က ပြိုကျသွားတာ ၁၀ % က အိမ်တွေမှာတောင် နေလို့မရသေးဘူး။ နေလို့ရရင်လည်း တဲအိမ်လေးတွေနဲ့ သာမန် ဖျဉ်ထောင်အိမ်သေးလေးပဲဖြစ်မှာ။

အိုးအိမ်မဲ့ဖြစ်သွားသူ -- အိမ်ထောင်စုတစ်မြို့လုံးနီးပါး အိုးမဲ့ အိမ်မဲ့ ဖြစ်တယ်လို့ ပြောလို့ရတယ်။

ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအခြေအနေ -- ကယ်ဆယ်ရေး စခန်းမလုံလောက်လို့ လူပေါင်း ၁၀၀၀ ဝန်းကျင်လောက် လမ်းဘေးမှာ ဖြစ်သလိုနေကြတယ်ပေါ့။

လက်ရှိအခြေအနေ -- စစ်ကိုင်းရဲ့ ဒီနေ့အခြေအနေက ဧပြီလ ၃ ရက်နေ့မှာ အပျက်အစီးတွေ အမြန်ဆုံးရှင်းလင်းပြီး နေရာမရှိတဲ့သူတွေအတွက် နေရာနဲ့ သောက်သုံးရေရရှိအောင် အရေးပေါ်လုပ်ပေးရဖို့ရှိနေတယ်။ အပျက်အစီးတွေထဲမှာ အလောင်းတွေရှိနေလို့ အနံ့အသက်မကောင်းတာနဲ့ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင် မသန့်ရှင်း အခြားကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် ဆိုးကျိုးတွေရှိလာမယ်။ နောက်တချက်က မြို့ရဲ့လုံခြုံရေးလည်း အရေးကြီးလိုအပ်တယ်။ ညဆို သူခိုးအရမ်းပေါလာတယ်။ လမ်းဘေးမှာ အိပ်ရတာဖြစ်လို့ ဖုန်းကို ဘေးမှာထားပြီး မအိပ်ရဲဘူး။ ဖုန်းတွေလိုက်ခိုးတာတွေ အရမ်းများတယ်။ ပျက်စီးသွားလို့ အိမ်မှာ မနေရဲလို့ အပြင်မှာ ထွက်အိပ်တာ အိမ်ထဲက ပစ္စည်းတွေ ဝင်ခိုးသွားကြတယ်။ မြို့ပေါ်မှာ ဘာလုံခြုံရေးမှလည်း မရှိဘူး။

Casualties: “The death toll has exceeded 600, as many remain missing and rescue efforts are insufficient to recover bodies.”

Housing Destruction: “In Sagaing, 90% of homes citywide have collapsed. Even the remaining 10% are uninhabitable. Those still standing are makeshift shelters or small bamboo huts unfit for long-term living.”

Homeless Households: “Nearly the entire city’s population is now homeless.”

Rescue Camp Conditions: “Rescue camps are overwhelmed, forcing around 1,000 people to sleep on roadsides with no proper shelter.”

Current Situation (as of April 3):

- Urgent priorities: Clearing debris, providing shelter, and securing clean water.
- Health risks: Decomposing bodies and unsanitary conditions threaten to trigger disease outbreaks.
- Security crisis: “Theft is rampant at night. People sleeping outdoors fear having their phones stolen. Those forced to abandon damaged homes return to find belongings looted. The city has no functioning security measures.”

Critical Needs Highlighted:

- Shelter and bedding for displaced families.
- Clean water to prevent disease.
- Security reinforcement to protect survivors and property.

2

Statement by Dr. Kyaw Win Tun and Dr. Swan Htet Linn (Rescue and Relief Team)

“အခုချိန်မှာ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအနေနဲ့ အပျက်အစီးတွေကိုဖယ်ပြီး ရှာဖွေတာတွေ လုပ်နေရတာထက် အသက်ရှင်ကျန်ရစ်သူတွေကို မရှိမဖြစ်အရေးပေါ် ထောက်ပံ့ကူညီပေးဖို့ အတွက်က ပိုအရေးကြီးလာတယ်။

စစ်ကိုင်းမှာ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးစခန်းရယ်လို့ သတ်သတ်မှတ်မှတ် မရှိဘူး။ အဆင်ပြေသလို ထားနေရတာ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းတွေလည်း အကောင်းဆိုးတာ မရှိသလောက်ဖြစ်သွားပြီ ဘယ်သူမှလည်း အဆောက်အဦ ထဲမှာ မနေရဲတော့လို့ လမ်းပေါ်တွေမှာ ဘောလုံးကွင်းလို နေရာမျိုးတွေမှာ စုပြီးထားနေရတယ်။

ဆေးဝါးက လုံးဝမလုံလောက်ဘူး။ ဆေးရုံမှာက အသက်အန္တရာယ် နီးစပ်တဲ့ တော်တော်လေး အရေးကြီးနေ တဲ့သူတွေလောက်ပဲ အရေးပေါ်လုပ်ပေးနေရတာ။ အဲဒါတောင် မဆန့်တော့ဘူး။ ဆရာဝန်လည်း မလောက်ဘူး။ ဆေးရုံမှာ အရေးပေါ်လူနာက ၄၀၀ ဝန်းကျင်လောက်ကို ရှိနေတာ။

လတ်တလော အရေးအကြီးဆုံးနဲ့ နောက်ရက်ပေါင်း ၉၀ လောက်အထိ မရှိမဖြစ်လိုအပ်နေတဲ့ အရာက သန့်ရှင်းတဲ့ သောက်ရေဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ သောက်ရေသန့်တွေလာဝေကြပေမဲ့ ခဏပဲ သောက်လို့ရပြီး ၂ ရက် ၃ ရက်ဆိုရင် ကုန်ပြီ။ အဲဒါကြောင့် ရွှေ့ပြောင်းလို့ရတဲ့ ရေသန့်စက်မျိုးလာပြီး လုပ်ထားစေချင်တာ။ ရေမသန့်လို့ အခုဒီရက်ပိုင်း မတ်လ ၃၀ ရက်လောက်ကစပြီး ဝမ်းပျက် ဝမ်းလျှောတွေ စပြီး ဖြစ်လာပြီ။ ဒါ စိုးရိမ်ရတယ် ရာသီဥတုကလည်း ပြင်းတယ်။

အရိုးကျိုးတဲ့သူတွေဆိုရင် ကိုယ့်နည်း ကိုယ့်ဟန်နဲ့ ဖြစ်သလို ပတ်တီးတွေစည်းပြီး ဒီအတိုင်းပဲ အပြင်မှာ နေရတာ။ ဘာဆေးမှလည်း မထည့်နိုင် မသောက်နိုင်ဘူး။ အရိုးကျိုးတဲ့ တန်းလန်းကြီးနဲ့ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း ကို တွဲပြီး သွားနေတဲ့ သူတွေကို မျက်မြင်တွေ့ခဲ့ရတာ။”

“At this stage, prioritizing aid for survivors is more critical than debris removal or search operations. Rescue camps in Sagaing are nonexistent. Monasteries, the only shelters left, are barely functional. No one dares to stay indoors, so thousands are crowded in open spaces like football fields.

Medical supplies are utterly insufficient. Hospitals can only treat life-threatening cases, but even that is unmanageable. With just a few doctors, we're overwhelmed by 400 emergency patients. Fracture victims wrap their injuries with makeshift bandages and endure untreated pain. We've seen people hobbling to monasteries with broken limbs tied to sticks.

Clean water is the most urgent need—now and for the next 90 days. Donated water runs out in 2-3 days. We need mobile water purification systems immediately. Contaminated water has already caused diarrhea outbreaks since March 30, and the harsh weather worsens risks.

Key Needs Highlighted:

1. Clean water infrastructure (mobile purification units).
2. Medical supplies (painkillers, antibiotics, splints).
3. Safe shelters and bedding for displaced families.”

3

Statement from a Field Worker in the Earthquake-Affected Area

“စစ်ကိုင်းမြို့နယ်၊ မင်းကွန်းဒေသမှာ ရှေးဟောင်းဘုရားစေတီပုထိုးများ၊ ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း၊ လူနေအိမ်များ၊ တိုက်အိမ်များပြိုကျခဲ့ပြီး သေဆုံးသူအများအပြား ရှိတယ်။ မြေငလျင်ကြောင့် သောက်သုံးရေတွင်းများလည်း ပျက်စီးခဲ့လို့ ပြည်သူများမှာ အရေးပေါ် စားစရာ၊ ဆေးဝါး၊ သောက်သုံးရေ နေထိုင် မှီခိုစရာ တဲ၊ အိမ်တွေ လိုအပ်လျက်ရှိပါတယ်။ အဓိကလိုအပ်နေတာတော့ သောက်ရေ၊ သုံးရေအတွက် ရေတွင်းတွေ ပြန်တူးပေး စေချင်တယ်။ ငလျင်ကြောင့်ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းတွေ ပြိုကျလို့ နေရာကလည်း အဆင်မပြေကြဘူး။ မကြာမီ မိုးတွင်းရောက်တော့မှာဖြစ်လို့ တဲအိမ်လေးတွေဆောက်ပေးစေချင်တယ်။”

"In Sagaing Township, Mingun area, ancient pagodas, monasteries, houses, and buildings have collapsed due to an earthquake, resulting in many fatalities. The drinking water wells have also been damaged, leaving the people in urgent need of emergency food, medicine, drinking water, and shelter such as tents and houses. The primary need is to dig new wells for drinking and usage water. Additionally, because the monasteries have collapsed, it is difficult for the monks to find proper shelter. With the rainy season approaching soon, we would like to build small huts or tents to provide temporary housing."

4

Statement from a Field Worker in the Earthquake-Affected Area

စစ်ကိုင်းကိုသွားလှူမယ့်အလှူရှင်တွေအတွက် လှူမယ်ဆို ရွေးချယ်စရာ ၃ ခုရှိပါတယ်။ ဆေးရုံရယ်၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးစခန်းရယ်၊ ရပ်ကွက်ရယ်၊ ဆေးရုံကတော့ ခုတင် ၂၀၀ တစ်ခုပဲရှိတဲ့အတွက် ရှင်းပါတယ်။ ဒဏ်ရာရလူနာတွေ ရှိပါမယ်။ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးစခန်းက ၇ ခု ရှိပါတယ်။ အိမ်ရာမဲ့သွားတဲ့သူတွေနေတဲ့ နေရာပါ။ ဇေယျာကွက်သစ်ကွင်း၊ မြို့တော်ခန်းမနားကဘောလုံးကွင်း၊ မုံချောင်းကွင်း(ငါးထပ်ကြီးဘက်)၊ ရန်နိုင်ကျောင်းရှေ့ကကွင်း၊ အမှတ်-၁ ကျောင်းဘောလုံးကွင်း၊ စကုမော်(တံတားဟောင်းအောက်ဖက်)၊ တောင်ပေါ်မရောက်ခင် ဇေယျာတိုးချဲ့ ကြားနားက ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်း။

"For donors who want to donate to Sagaing, there are three options for where to direct your aid: hospitals, camps, and neighborhoods.

▪ Hospitals:

There is only one hospital with 200 beds, and it is clear that there are injured patients in need of support.

▪ Camps:

There are seven camps where people who have lost their homes are currently staying. The camps are located at:

1. Zeyar Kwat Thit Field
2. Football field near the City Hall
3. Mone Chaung Field (near the Five-Story Pagoda)
4. Field in front of Yan Naing School
5. Football field of School No. 1
6. Sakuma (under the old bridge)
7. Monastery between Zeya Toe Extension and the hill (before reaching the hill)"



CHAPTER 4: SEARCH, RESCUE AND RELIEF

4.1 International Aid (Countries and Organizations)

The aid from international organizations is listed in the following table chronologically, according to the date of arrival.

Country	Kind of aid		Place where aid is provided	As of (date)
	Rescue Team	Monetary aid, machines and other supplies		
Russia	Rescue teams (120 members)	Med. doctors, medical facilities	—	Mar 29
Singapore	Rescue team (80 members)	150,000 SG dollars	—	Mar 29
China	Rescue team (288 members)	100 million yuan (Shelter, blankets, food, drinking water)	Mandalay & other places	Mar 30
	—	660 million MM kyat (Shelters, instant noodle, rice, bed sheets, folding beds, waterproof rain-coats, medicines)	Shan State	Apr 1
	—	0.24 million yuan (Medicines)	—	Apr 2
China: CITIC Myanmar	—	Shelter, drinking water, instant noodle, bread, mosquito net, generator	Nay Pyi Taw, Mandalay	Apr 1
India	—	2 Naval ships (Food, drinking water, shelter, medicines)	—	Apr 1
Malaysia: Smart Team MAS-01	Rescue team (50 members)	Heavy machines, trucks, four-wheel vehicles	Sagaing	Mar 30
USA: USAID	—	2 million US dollars (Shelter, food, medicines, drinking water)	—	Mar 30
Thailand	Special Force (55 members)	—	Zabu Thiri, Nay Pyi Taw	Mar 30
	—	Medicine, shelter, instant noodle, canned fish, instant congee, torch light, generator	—	Apr 1
Australia	—	2 million US dollars	—	Mar 30
	—	7 million US dollars	—	Apr 2
EU, USA, UK, Norway	—	2.5 million euros	—	Mar 30
Bangladesh	Rescue and Fire Brigade members (30 members)	—	—	Mar 30
Vietnam	Rescue team (79 members) & 6 sniffer dogs	—	Nay Pyi Taw	Mar 30

Country	Kind of aid		Place where aid is provided	As of (date)
	Rescue Team	Monetary aid, machines and other supplies		
Vietnam: HRGL Myanmar	—	3.5 million kyat	—	Apr 1
Hong Kong	Rescue team (55 members)	—	Mandalay	—
Pakistan	—	Humanitarian supplies (35 tons)	—	Apr 1
Philippines	Rescue team (91 members)	—	—	Apr 2
Japan: Nippon Foundation	—	3 million US dollars	—	Apr 2
Japan: JICA	Medical team	Medicine, shelters, medical equipment, consumer goods		
United Nations: UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	—	5 million US dollars	—	Mar 30
ADB Bank	—	3 million US dollars	—	Apr 1
Chinese Red Cross	—	10.7 million yuan (Shelter, blankets, folding beds)	—	Apr 2

4.2 Domestic Aid (Cash Donations and Relief Supplies)

Sr No	Donor	Cash (Myanmar kyat)	Machinery Help & Relief Supplies	As of (date)
1	A reverend monk (Mrauk-U)	100 million	—	Mar 30
2	Thila Dhamma Reverend Monk	100 million	—	Mar 30
3	Ayeyarwady Foundation	—	Mobile crane, excavator, wheel loader, dump truck, mini-excavator, water bowser	Mar 30
		20 million	Drinking Water	Mar 31
4	Sweet Home	200 million	Mosquito net and pillow	Mar 30
5	Pacific AA Foundation	2.5 million	Medicines	Mar 31
6	Zifam Group of Companies	150 million	Medicines	Apr 1
7	KBZ Bank	15,000 million	—	Apr 1
		—	3,000-gallon water tanker	Apr 2
8	CB Bank	10,000 million	—	Apr 1

Sr No	Donor	Cash (Myanmar kyat)	Machinery Help & Relief Supplies	As of (date)
9	Amazing Hotels & Resorts	10,000 million	—	Apr 1
10	Aung Thamardi Gold Shop	53 million	—	Apr 1
11	Aung Myin Thu Co Ltd	1,000 million	—	Apr 1
12	Myanma AWBA Group	4,000 million	Housing, clinics, hospital, school, bridge, access to drinking water for rehabilitation	Apr 1
13	Yangon United Football Club	110 million	—	Apr 2
14	Khine Hnin Wai Foundation	800 million	Iron Sheets	Apr 2
15	Shwe Byain Phyu Group	1,500 million	—	Apr 2
16	AW Foundation	2,000 million	—	Apr 2



CHAPTER 5: ACCESSIBILITY

5.1 Accessibility

Currently, the only accessible airport is the Yangon International Airport, the other two relevant airports—Ela International Airport (Nay Pyi Taw) and Tada-U International Airport (Mandalay) are currently not functioning.

The following table shows the routes to affected areas:

Mandalay Region

From	To	Mode of travel	Distance
Yangon	Mandalay	By road	389 miles
Remark: Use the Yangon-Mandalay New Road			
Detour: Turn to Yangon-Mandalay Old Road at Taungoo (Mile Post 146) To switch back to the new road at Thagara (Mile Post 174 on new road)			

Nay Pyi Taw Council Area

Yangon	Nay Pyi Taw	By road	228 miles
Detour: Turn to Yangon-Mandalay Old Road at Taungoo (Mile Post 146) Switch back to the new road at Thagara (Mile Post 174 on new road)			
Remark: At Mile Post 220 on Yangon-Mandalay (New) Road, enter Nay Pyi Taw			

Sagaing Region

Yangon	Mandalay	By road	389 miles
Remark: Use the Yangon-Mandalay New Road			
Mandalay	Sagaing	By road	13 miles
Remark: Use the Yadanabon bridge in Mandalay to cross the Ayeyarwady River and reach Sagaing.			

Bago Region

Yangon	Taungoo	By road	146 miles
Remark: Use the Yangon-Mandalay New Road. Enter Taungoo at Mile Post 146			
Yangon	Phyu	By road	115 miles
Remark: Use the Yangon-Mandalay New Road. Enter Phyu at Mile Post 115			

Shan State

Yangon	Nyaungshwe	By road	423 miles
Remark: Use the Yangon-Mandalay New Road. Enter Taungoo at Mile Post 146 Proceed from Taungoo to Tharaga on Old Road. Switch back to the new road at Thagara (Mile Post 174 on new road) Proceed on new road from Mile Post 174 to Mile Post 330 (Meiktila Branch) Branch off from Yangon-Mandalay New Road to Meiktila Road. Proceed from Meiktila to Nyaungshwe.			

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

Damage Assessment:

MSR has conducted a rapid assessment of the damage to buildings, infrastructure, and livelihoods. This Rapid Impact Assessment Report provides an initial overview of the disaster's impacts on humans and social, and economic effects. Its purpose is to support immediate relief and early recovery efforts by enabling international and local donors, relief organizations, and task forces to quickly understand the situation in the affected areas. This understanding will facilitate swift decision-making, prompt action, and the planning of sustainable future activities.

The earthquake has exacerbated the lives of the already poor residents in the affected areas and the existing deprived essential infrastructure, healthcare facilities, power supply, water resources, transportation, telecommunication facilities, etc. The earthquake victims and surviving residents are in urgent need of essential supplies.

Widespread devastation:

The level of devastation wreaked on the country "hasn't been seen in over a century in Asia," according to an official from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The deadliest earthquake to hit Myanmar in many decades has hit children the hardest, as stated by the UNICEF Myanmar's Deputy Representative, Julia Rees. There is a need for urgent funding to scale up the delivery of life-saving support to children and families affected by the earthquake, including mental health support. The earthquake has further strained Myanmar's already weakened health systems.

It is a known fact that, Myanmar is considered to be one of the most geologically "active" areas in the world because it sits on top of the convergence of four of the tectonic plates—the Eurasian plate, the Indian plate, the Sunda plate and the Burma microplate. However, the buildings were not officially / legitimately known to be earthquake-proofing buildings. Most buildings were not designed for seismic safety. The country was distracted from concentrating on the unpredictable risks from earthquakes.

Now is the moment for the international community to truly stand with the people of Myanmar.

Rescue efforts by local volunteers:

Following the devastating earthquake in Myanmar, many local residents, particularly young people, have stepped forward to take part in rescue and relief efforts. Using their bare hands, they are courageously working to clear debris and search for survivors. Despite facing immense obstacles such as communication blackouts, insufficient equipment, and widespread infrastructure damage, these rescuers are unwavering in their commitment to prioritizing the search for those trapped under rubble. This situation underscores the urgent need for a more effective disaster management plan.

Lack of equipment:

Essential rescue equipment is vital for ensuring the safety of both rescuers and those in need, enabling efficient and effective rescue operations, and ultimately saving lives. Poorly resourced rescue effort is unfolding in all affected areas. Rescue teams don't have enough equipment to lift the rubble, so the search is unnecessarily taking a long time.

Rescue operations often involve hazardous environments, and the right equipment, like personal protective equipment (PPE), breathing apparatus, and safety ropes, is

crucial for protecting rescuers from injury or harm. Specialized tools and equipment, such as hydraulic rescue tools, stretchers, and lifting devices, can significantly speed up rescue efforts and allow for faster extraction of victims

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Helmets, protective clothing, boots, and gloves.
- Breathing Apparatus: SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus) for confined spaces or hazardous environments.
- Rope Rescue Equipment: Ropes, harnesses, carabiners, and descent devices for vertical or horizontal rescues.
- Hydraulic Rescue Tools: Cutters, spreaders, and rams for vehicle extrication.
- Medical Equipment: First aid kits, splints, and immobilization devices.
- Communication Equipment: Radios and cell phones for communication and coordination.
- Search and Rescue Equipment: Lights, GPS, compasses, and signaling devices.
- Lifting Equipment: Tripods and hoists for lifting heavy objects or people.

Power supply:

Most of the areas had been without electricity since the disaster. There is no electricity, no running water. Lack of fresh water and sanitation could fuel outbreaks of infectious diseases. A reliable power supply is crucial for rescue operations, enabling communication, lighting, powering medical equipment, and coordinating efforts during emergencies, ultimately saving lives and minimizing damage.

- Rescue teams rely on radios, phones, and other communication devices to coordinate their efforts and relay information, all of which require power.
- Darkness can hinder rescue operations, making it difficult to locate victims and navigate hazardous areas. Emergency lighting, powered by backup systems, is essential for visibility.
- Many life-saving medical devices, such as ventilators, defibrillators, and monitoring equipment, need a constant power supply to function properly.
- Power is needed for essential systems like fire pumps, elevators, and alarm systems, which are vital for maintaining safety and coordinating rescue efforts.
- Natural disasters can cause extensive damage to power infrastructure. Emergency power systems enhance a nation's resilience to such disasters by ensuring that essential services, including healthcare, communication, and public safety, remain operational.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The aspects below are determined to be in need for immediate assistance. The international and local donors, relief organizations, and relevant task forces should consider the following factors when identifying and selecting suitable areas for contribution.

Financial Aid:

It is paramount to provide financial assistance to support relief and recovery efforts as the financial demands are extraordinarily high. The scale of these needs is beyond what one can imagine. By learning from the consequence of this disaster, the likelihood of similar occurrence in the future could not be underestimated. Proper budget allocation for such circumstances is essential to ensure preparedness and swift response.

A paper from World Bank mentioned about disaster risk-based budgeting (DRBB), which integrates disaster risk considerations into the government budget cycle. It should be seriously considered. (Refer to Budgeting for Resilience: A Blueprint for Incorporating Disaster Risk into Governments' Budgets)².

Infrastructure rehabilitation:

After rescue operations in a disaster, infrastructure rehabilitation should focus on restoring essential systems (like roads, bridges, and communications) to a minimum operating standard, and potentially rebuilding them to be more resilient to future disaster. Rehabilitation aims to return vital life support systems to a minimum operating standard, while reconstruction focuses on rebuilding infrastructure to its original state of condition.

Importance of electricity:

Electricity plays a vital role in the aftermath of an earthquake, and when it's completely disrupted, the impact can be devastating. Power is essential for hospitals to treat the injured, for rescue teams to operate effectively, and for people to stay connected and informed. Without electricity, clean water becomes harder to access, communication breaks down, and emergency services struggle to function. Restoring power quickly is not just important—it's a crucial step in saving lives and helping communities recover. The followings are the examples of Emergency Power Supply Systems:

- Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS): Provides immediate backup power, ensuring that critical systems remain operational during outages.
- Emergency Power Supply System (EPSS): A complete system that includes an emergency generator, transfer switch, and distribution panel, providing power when the main power supply fails.
- Backup Generators: Provide a long-term source of power during extended outages.

Technical Expertise:

Offer technical expertise and support in areas such as search and rescue, disaster management, and infrastructure rehabilitation. Technical expertise is crucial during rescue operations for ensuring safety, efficiency, and effectiveness in complex situations, requiring specialized knowledge, skills, and equipment to handle diverse hazards and environments such as, Vertical Rescue, Confined Space Rescue, Swift Water Rescue, Structural Collapse Rescue, etc.

Medical Aid:

Medical expertise is also crucial, as rescue teams need to be able to provide immediate medical care to victims and ensure their safe transport to medical facilities. Establish mobile medical teams and ensure access to trauma care, surgical services, and essential medicines.

Essential Supplies:

The following supplies are required during and/or after the rescue operations.

- Water: Clean drinking water is crucial for survival.
- Food: Non-perishable, easily digestible food items like granola bars, energy bars, and dried fruit are essential.
- Blankets/Sleeping Bags: To provide warmth and protection from the elements.

² <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/governance/budgeting-resilience-blueprint-incorporating-disaster-risk-governments-budgets>

- Sanitation and Hygiene Supplies: Wipes, hand sanitizer, and basic hygiene items are important for maintaining cleanliness and preventing infection.
- First Aid Kit: Essential for treating injuries, including bandages, antiseptic wipes, pain relievers, and splints.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Face masks, rubber gloves, and full safety suits for rescuers and potential victims.
- Communication Devices: Two-way radios, mobile phones, and chargers for staying in contact with authorities and family.
- Flashlight/Lantern: For visibility, especially during nighttime operations.
- Maps: Local maps can be helpful for navigation and locating resources.
- Whistle: For signaling for help in noisy environments.
- Medications: Any personal medications that victims may need.
- Eyeglasses and Hearing Aid: For those who rely on them.
- Change of Clothes and Shoes: To help victims stay warm and comfortable.
- Tools: Depending on the type of rescue, tools like shovels, saws, or pry bars might be needed.
- Copies of Personal Documents: For identification purposes.

Shelters:

- Urgent Need: After a disaster, people may have lost their homes and are in immediate need of temporary shelter with sanitation facilities.
- Beyond Basic Protection: Shelter is more than just protection from the elements; it's a place to rest, access resources, and begin the recovery process.
- Vulnerable Populations: Emergency and interim shelter should prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable, including older adults, people with disabilities, and women and girls.
- Logistical Challenges: Aid agencies often face logistical, financial, and political challenges in providing shelter and other essential services.
- Types of Shelter: Depending on the situation, shelter options may include temporary shelters, community centers, or other suitable facilities.
- Long-Term Planning: While emergency shelter is crucial in the immediate aftermath, long-term planning for housing and reconstruction is also essential.

Access for Humanitarian Organizations:

The control and restrictions on access for humanitarian organizations are hindering relief efforts. During a crisis, it is essential that people in need can be easily reached and that they can access humanitarian assistance and services. It is crucial to ensure unimpeded access for international and local organizations to assess needs and deliver aid.

Psychosocial Support:

After rescue operations, both survivors and frontline responders require mental health and psychosocial support to address trauma, grief, and stress, which can include providing access to counseling, creating safe spaces, and ensuring access to information and resources.

- **Trauma and Stress:** Rescue operations, both for survivors and responders, can involve exposure to traumatic experiences, loss, and intense stress, leading to mental health challenges.
- **Grief and Loss:** Survivors may experience grief and loss, and responders may witness or be involved in such events, requiring support to process these emotions.
- **Long-Term Impact:** Mental health problems can have long-term consequences if not addressed promptly and effectively, impacting individuals' well-being and ability to function.
- **Frontline Responders:** Responders are also at risk of mental health issues due to the nature of their work, and their own well-being is crucial for effective disaster response.

Economic Recovery:

Economic recovery efforts focus on rebuilding infrastructure, reviving livelihoods, and supporting businesses through initiatives like vocational training, financial assistance, and infrastructure projects, aiming for long-term sustainable growth.

- **Rebuilding Infrastructure and Essential Services:** Restoring critical infrastructure like roads, power grids, hospitals, and housing is vital for long-term recovery.
- **Reviving Livelihoods and Business Activity:**
 - Helping people get back to work and supporting businesses to resume operations is crucial for economic recovery.
 - Vocational training programs can help people acquire new skills and find employment.
 - Financial assistance to employers can help them retain or hire workers.
 - Supporting local initiatives and communities through micro-grants and training programs can empower local stakeholders.
- **Supporting Vulnerable Groups:** Ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, have access to the resources and support their need is essential for a fair and equitable recovery. Education programs can ensure that children continue their learning.
- **Promoting Resilience and Sustainable Development:** Building resilience to future disasters and promoting sustainable development is crucial for long-term recovery.

Disaster Management Plan:

Aftershocks, that follow a larger earthquake, in the same area of the main shock still continue to be reported. This highlights the urgent need for a well-thought-out action plan in case of future seismic events. Drawing lessons from the recent disaster, it is imperative to establish a comprehensive Disaster Management Plan. This plan should serve as a strategic framework, guiding relevant agencies through all phases of disaster management—from preparedness to recovery—with the goal of minimizing risks and losses. It must be dynamic and actionable, regularly updated and revised to adapt to evolving circumstances.



7: PHOTO RECORDS

7.1 Scenes in Mandalay³



³ Travel Guide for You's Post and Facebook personal page







Shwezigon Pagoda at Inwa



Lawkatharaphu Pagoda at Inwa



Sanda Muni Pagoda at Inwa



Tamoke Shwegu Gyi Pagoda at Kyaukse



Mahar Mingalar Pagoda at Tada-U Township



Old Ma Soe Yein Monastery



Shweboneshein Mosque at Mandalay



Mandalay University



Yangon-Mandalay Highway



Mandalay City



Tada-U Bridge



Masoeyein Monastery



Mandalay Gaw Wein Jetty



Temporary camp at Mandalay Palace Moat



Sky Villa Condo



U Bein Bridge



KBZ Bank at Pyawbwe Township



Kyaukse



Yamethin Township

7.2 Scenes in Nay Pyi Taw⁴



⁴ Facebook personal page and local government servant



Ottarathiri Hospital



Pyinmana



Railway

7.3 Scenes in Sagaing⁵



⁵ Travel Guide for You's Post and Facebook personal page



7.4 Scenes in Bago⁶



Bago



Taungoo



Kyauktaga

⁶ Facebook personal page

7.5 Scenes in Shan (South)⁷



Blue Lake of Ywangan



Inle Lake, Nyaungshwe

⁷ Travel Guide for You's Post and Facebook personal page



Aungban

7.6 Myanmar Banks Mobilize Aid for Earthquake Survivors ⁸



Ayeyarwady Foundation and Max Energy




KBZ Bank












CB Bank

⁸ Facebook page

7.7 International Aid (Rescue Team)⁹

	
Singapore	Malaysia
	
Vietnam	China
	
Bangladesh	Philippines

⁹ Take Away 690's Post, Facebook page

 <p>Indonesia</p> 	 <p>India</p>
<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>India</p>
 <p>Russia</p> 	 <p>Thailand</p> 
<p>Russia</p>	<p>Thailand</p>
 <p>USA</p>	 <p>Laos</p>
<p>USA</p>	<p>Laos</p>

7.8 International Aid (Field hospitals) ¹⁰

	
Russia field hospital at Mandalay	
	
India field hospital at Mandalay	
	
China field hospital at Mandalay	
	
India field hospital at Pyinmana	

¹⁰ Take Away 690's Post and Facebook page

8: APPENDICES

8.1 Rapid Impact Assessment of March 28, 2025 Earthquake in Myanmar (KII Questionnaire)

နမူနာ

ID1. တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ပြည်နယ်

- ☐ မန္တလေး တိုင်းဒေသကြီး
- ☐ စစ်ကိုင်း တိုင်းဒေသကြီး
- ☐ နေပြည်တော်
- ☐ ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်
- ☐ ပဲခူး တိုင်းဒေသကြီး
- ☐ မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး
- ☐ အခြား တိုင်းဒေသကြီး / ပြည်နယ်

ID2. မြို့နယ်

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> အောင်မြေသာစံ | <input type="radio"/> ချမ်းအေးသာစံ | <input type="radio"/> ချမ်းမြသာစည် |
| <input type="radio"/> ပြည်ကြီးတံခွန် | <input type="radio"/> အမရပူရ | <input type="radio"/> မဟာအောင်မြေ |
| <input type="radio"/> ပုသိမ်ကြီး | <input type="radio"/> ကျောက်ဆည် | <input type="radio"/> မိတ္ထီလာ |
| <input type="radio"/> စဉ့်ကိုင် | <input type="radio"/> တံတာဆိုး | <input type="radio"/> တောင်သာ |
| <input type="radio"/> ပေတံဘွယ် | <input type="radio"/> မြစ်သား | <input type="radio"/> သပိတ်ကျင်း |
| <input type="radio"/> ဝမ်းတွင်း | <input type="radio"/> ရမည်းသင်း | <input type="radio"/> မတ္တရာ |
| <input type="radio"/> မြင်းခြံ | <input type="radio"/> စစ်ကိုင်း | <input type="radio"/> မြင်းမူ |
| <input type="radio"/> ရွှေဘို | <input type="radio"/> ဒက္ခိဏသီရိ | <input type="radio"/> လယ်ဇေး |
| <input type="radio"/> ဥတ္တရသီရိ | <input type="radio"/> ပုဇွန်သီရိ | <input type="radio"/> ပျဉ်းမနား |
| <input type="radio"/> တပ်ကုန်း | <input type="radio"/> ဧရာဝတီ | <input type="radio"/> ဧရာဝတီသီရိ |
| <input type="radio"/> တောင်ကြီး | <input type="radio"/> ညောင်ရွှေ | <input type="radio"/> ဖယ်ခုံ |
| <input type="radio"/> ပင်းတယ | <input type="radio"/> ပင်လောင်း | <input type="radio"/> ရွာငံ |
| <input type="radio"/> ဟိုပုံး | <input type="radio"/> ဆီဆိုင် | <input type="radio"/> ကလေး |
| <input type="radio"/> တောင်ငူ | <input type="radio"/> ဖြူ | <input type="radio"/> မကွေး |
| <input type="radio"/> မင်းဘူး | <input type="radio"/> နတ်မောက် | <input type="radio"/> ပခုက္ကူ |
| <input type="radio"/> ပေါက် | <input type="radio"/> ပွင့်ဖြူ | <input type="radio"/> အခြားမြို့နယ် |

ဖြေဆိုသူအမည် / အဖွဲ့အစည်း

ဖုန်းနံပါတ်
Survey Date
yyyy-mm-dd

အိမ်ထောင်စုများ အကြောင်းအရာ

cလျင်ကြီးလှုပ်ပြီး လူကြီးမင်းတို့နေတဲ့ မြို့နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး က အောက်ပါအကြောင်းအရာများကို သိလိုပါတယ်။
သေဆုံးသူ (အရေအတွက်)
ဒဏ်ရာရသူ (အရေအတွက်)
ပျက်ဆုံးသူ (အရေအတွက်)
အိမ်ပြိုသူ အိမ်ထောင်စု (အရေအတွက်)
အိုးအိမ်မဲ့ဖြစ်သွားသူ အိမ်ထောင်စု (အရေအတွက်)
အိုးအိမ်မဲ့ဖြစ်သွားသူ လူဦးရေ (အရေအတွက်)

ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများ (အိုးအိမ်/တိုက်ခန်း/ကျောင်း/ဆေးခန်း)

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများကို ပြောပြပေးပါ။
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ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော တိုက်ခန်းတွဲ/ ကွန်ဒို အရေအတွက်
ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော ကျောင်း/ တက္ကသိုလ် အရေအတွက်

ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော ဆေးခန်း အရေအတွက်
ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော ဆေးရုံ အရေအတွက်

ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများ (ဘာသာရေး အဆောက်အဦများ)

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများကို ပြောပြပေးပါ။ အရေအတွက်ကို လုံးဝမသိပါက(သို့မဟုတ် မကြားမိပါက) အဖြေမရှိကဲ့သို့ ကျေညာနိုင်ပါသည်။
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စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းပျက်စီးမှုများ

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများကို ပြောပြပေးပါ။ အရေအတွက်ကို လုံးဝမသိပါက(သို့မဟုတ် မကြားမိပါက) အဖြေမရှိကဲ့သို့ ကျေညာနိုင်ပါသည်။
ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော ဟိုတယ်/တည်းခိုခန်း အရေအတွက်
ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော ဘဏ် အရေအတွက်
ပျက်စီးပြိုကျ သွားသော Supermarket အရေအတွက်

အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှု

အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးမှုများကို ပြောပြပေးပါ။ အရေအတွက်ကို လုံးဝမသိပါက(သို့မဟုတ် မကြားမိပါက) အခြေမရှိဟု ကျော်သွားနိုင်ပါသည်။
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ပျက်စီးသွားသော ရထားလမ်းများရှိပါက မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော ရထားဘူတာရှိပါက မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော တံတား များရှိပါက မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော ဆက်သွယ်ရေး နေမ်/မိုဘိုင်းတာဝါတိုင်များ ဖုန်းလိုင်းများ ရှိပါက မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကို ပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော ရေလှောင်တမံ/ဆည် မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော လေယဉ်ကွင်း မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော ယာဉ်ရပ်နားစခန်း မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ပျက်စီးသွားသော သင်္ဘောဆိပ် မည်မျှရှိပါသလဲ အခြေအနေကိုပြောပြပေးပါ
ကစားကွင်း ပျက်စီးထိခိုက်မှုအခြေအနေ
ဈေး ပျက်စီးထိခိုက်မှုအခြေအနေ

ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအခြေအနေ

ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးစခန်း အရေအတွက်
ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးစခန်းတွင် ကယ်ဆယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ထားသည့် လူဦးရေ
မှတ်ချက်

အဓိကလိုအပ်ချက်

အဓိကလိုအပ်ချက်		
	အရေးပေါ်	သာမန်
အစားအစာ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
သောက်သုံးရေ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးစခန်း	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးလုပ်သား	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးအတွက် ယာဉ်/ယန္တရားများ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ဆေးရုံ/ဆေးခန်း	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ဆေးဝါး	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ဆက်သွယ်ရေး	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေးရေး	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
အခြား လိုအပ်ချက်	<input type="radio"/> အရေးပေါ်	<input type="radio"/> သာမန်
		<input type="radio"/> မရှိပါ
အခြား လိုအပ်ချက် ဖော်ပြပါ		

NGO/ INGO UN အကူအညီပေး ရေး အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ လုပ်ဆောင် နေမှုများ	အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်	ကူညီ ကယ်ဆယ်သည့် လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များ
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် 1		
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် 2		
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် 3		
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် 4		
အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် 5		
<p>အထက်ပါ အချက်အလက်များသည် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး / ပြည်နယ် အတွက် Data လား၊ ဖြန့်နယ်အတွက် Data လားဆိုတာ ပြော ပြပေးပါ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> တိုင်းဒေသကြီး / ပြည်နယ် အတွက်</p> <p><input type="radio"/> ဖြန့်နယ် ထုတ်အတွက်သာ</p> <p><input type="radio"/> အခြား</p>		
အခြား ဖော်ပြပါ		
မှတ်ချက် (သို့) မေးခွန်းတွင်မပါဝင်သော အခြား ထူးခြားဖြစ်စဉ်များ		
မေးမြန်းသူအမည်		

8.2 List of Respondents

State/Region	Township	Count
Mandalay	Aungmyay Thazan	2
	Chanaye Thazan	5
	Amarapura	2
	Mahaaungmyay	1
	Patheingyi	2
	Kyaukse	3
	Meiktila	2
	Sintgaing	2
	Pyawbwe	2
	Wundwin	1
	Yamethin	1
Sagaing	Sagaing	6
Nay Pyi Taw	Lewe	2
	Pobba Thiri	3
	Pyinmana	4
	Zabu Thiri	2
Shan	Nyaungshwe	3
	Pindaya	1
	Aungban	1
Bago	Taungoo	2
Total ►		47

State/Region	Township	Sr. No.	Respondent
Mandalay	Aungmyay Thazan	1	Dr La Yaung Nay Medical Team
		2	Ko Myo Su Mg
	Chanaye Thazan	3	Ko Htet Naing (La Gon Eain Rescue Team)
		4	Ko Kyaw Zin Htet Thanthayar Khayethe Funeral Association (Yangon)
		5	U Aung Naing Win (Shwe Thanlyin Funeral Association – Yangon)
		6	Ko Myo Tun (Dha Yi Social Rescue Association)
		7	Ko Wai Lin Phyo
	Amarapura	8	Myanmar Social Welfare (Mandalay District)
		9	Ko Kyaw Naing Win (Head of Township Fire Services Department, Myitnge)
	Mahaaungmyay	10	Ko Moe Hein Kyaw (Taungoo Rescue Team)
	Patheingyi	11	Daw Moe Moe Htay
		12	Daw Aye Moh
	Kyaukse	13	Daw Hnin Ei Htwe
		14	Daw Aye Moh
		15	Ko Thar Nge (Kyaukse Rescue Team)
	Meiktila	16	Ko Kyaw Ko Ko (Meiktila, Myanmar Rescue Team)
		17	U Aung Zaw Moe (Head of Township Fire Services Department)

State/Region	Township	Sr. No.	Respondent
	Sintgaing	18	Daw Ni Ni
		19	U Cho Naing (Thitsar Parami Funeral Association)
	Pyawbwe	20	U Kyaw Myo (Director, Fire Station)
		21	Ko Kyaw Ko Ko (Team Leader, Rescue Team)
	Wundwin	22	Wundwin Social Welfare
	Yamethin	23	Daw Aung Tint Tint Lwin (Early Dawn Microfinance)
Sagaing	Sagaing	24	Daw Jue Jue Kay Zin
		25	Daw Hnin Ei Phway (Charity Association)
		26	U Kon Kyaw (Moneywa Charity Group)
		27	Ko Tun Tauk (Chairman, Sagaing Rescue Team)
		28	Daw Khin Sabei Myint
		29	Monywa Rescue
Nay Pyi Taw	Lewe	30	U Thet Paing Soe (Dolewe Charity)
		31	U Thet Paing Soe (Dolewe Charity)
	Pobba Thiri	32	U Soe Moe Aung
		33	Chairman, Saydana Social Welfare Association
		34	U Chit Bala Zaw (Township Charity)
	Pyinmana	35	U Kaung Khant Hein
		36	U Kyaw Gyi
		37	U Hein Min Win (Poba Social Welfare)
		38	U Zaw Min Tun (Doe Pyinmana Social Welfare)
	Zabu Thiri	39	U War La Wa
		40	U Hla Myo Htun (Myitta Kayunar Team)
Shan	Nyaungshwe	41	U Kyaw Thu (Township Disaster Management Department)
		42	U Thet Paing Soe (Nyaungshwe Rescue Team)
		43	U Toe Aung Shwe (Hnalonehla Chairty)
	Pindaya	44	U Min Min Htun
	Aungban	45	Aungban Funeral Association
Bago	Taungoo	46	U Min Thu
		47	Dr Nay Thway

