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Restoring Livelihoods After the 2025 Myanmar Earthquake

Pre-Crisis Baseline for Recovery Planning

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CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

ABSTRACT

On March 28, 2025, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, causing extensive destruction and compounding an already fragile humanitarian situation driven by conflict, economic instability, and prior natural disasters. This assessment examines pre-earthquake livelihood conditions across the most severely affected areas—Mandalay, Sagaing, Bago, Nay Pyi Taw, and Shan State—to provide a baseline for recovery planning focused on restoring economic resilience.

Prior to the earthquake, household livelihoods varied significantly across the earthquake hit regions. Farming and livestock production dominated in Shan and Sagaing, where the earthquake primarily affected rural areas, whereas non-farm businesses and salaried employment were more common in Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw, where the earthquake impacted predominately urban areas. Wage labor, both farm and non-farm, supported a significant share of households, but was associated with the highest rates of income-based poverty, reflecting the insecurity of casual and seasonal employment. Income-based poverty was widespread, affecting 69 percent of households in earthquake-affected areas.

Challenges were already evident across key sectors. Farmers faced high input costs, difficulties marketing crops, and limited access to mechanization. Non-farm businesses reported rising raw material and transportation costs, as well as reduced customer demand. Wage and salaried workers faced reduced working hours, lower wages, and mobility constraints. Access to services was uneven: while medical care was generally available, electricity access was highly unstable, with households averaging 10 hours of outages per day. Formal assistance from NGOs and INGOs reached relatively few households, making remittances and informal support from family and friends critical sources of resilience. Ownership of monetizable assets such as gold, savings, motorbikes, and land varied widely, which will influence how households' are able to cope and recover.

Based on these findings, the assessment identifies several priority actions to support recovery: ensuring timely access to agricultural inputs, facilitating small loans through microfinance institutions to support farmers and small businesses, and establishing cash-for-work programs to provide immediate income opportunities through debris removal, repairs, and agricultural labor. Tailoring recovery support to the distinct conditions across affected regions will be essential to stabilize incomes, restore economic activities, and strengthen household resilience to future shocks.

INTRODUCTION

On March 28, 2025, a powerful 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, with the epicenter located near Mandalay. The disaster caused widespread destruction and loss of life, with more than 3,700 people reported dead and thousands more injured or missing. According to UNHCR (2025), an estimated 15 million people have been affected, with thousands of structures damaged or collapsed and basic services widely disrupted. Many people remain displaced, sleeping outdoors as strong aftershocks continue.

These impacts compound an already severe humanitarian situation. Armed conflict, economic instability, and recurring natural disasters have already left an estimated 19.9 million people—over a third of the population—in need of humanitarian assistance. Acute food insecurity affects 15.2 million people, with malnutrition rates rising sharply, particularly among children (OCHA, 2024).

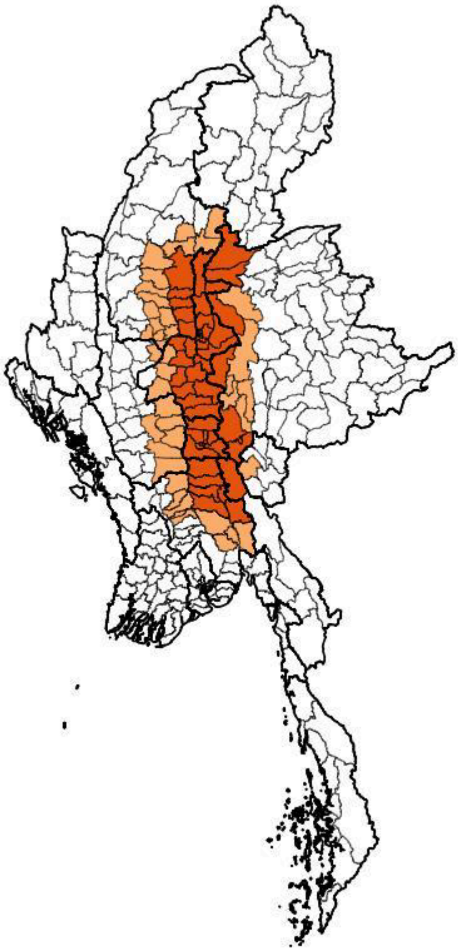
As the emergency response shifts from immediate relief to recovery, it is critical to understand the pre-earthquake livelihood and welfare conditions of the affected households. Restoring livelihoods will be essential for stabilizing affected populations, enabling them to meet their basic needs and regain a measure of economic security. Given that many households were already under economic stress from multiple, compounding shocks, recovery efforts must aim to expand income-earning opportunities to ensure that more people do not fall into poverty or deepen poverty among those already struggling.

This assessment provides a snapshot of household livelihoods prior to the earthquake, including the types of income sources households relied on, the challenges associated with each, and the extent of income-based poverty. It also examines household access to basic services, ownership of productive and durable assets, and reliance on transfers or support—factors that shape a household's ability to withstand shocks and recover. While it does not assess earthquake-related damage or losses, the findings are intended to guide recovery planning by identifying the kinds of support households may need based on their pre-existing conditions and their capacity to recover.

DATA AND GEOGRAPHY

This assessment draws on data from Rounds 7 and 8 of the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS), conducted between April–June 2024 and October–December 2024, respectively. The MHWS is a biannual national phone survey that monitors household and individual welfare across Myanmar. It collects data on poverty, food security, dietary quality, subjective well-being, and coping strategies from a nationally and sub-nationally representative quasi-panel of 13,000 households across 310 townships.

Figure 1. Map of Townships That Experienced Earthquake Intensities of Magnitude 7.0 or Greater



In this report, the analysis focuses on townships that experienced earthquake intensities of magnitude of 7.0 or greater (Figure 1).[1] A database complied by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) with information on the intensity of the earthquake by townships was used to identify those townships. At this threshold, shaking is expected to cause considerable damage to poorly built or badly designed structures, based on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale.

Table 1. Sample Size by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater

State/Region	M > 7.0 All	M > 7.0 Rural	M > 7.0 Urban
Bago*	312	233	79
Mandalay (MDY)	1,316	773	543
Nay Pyi Taw (NPT)	294	203	91
Sagaing	425	310	115
Shan	130	115	15
Total	2,165	1,401	764

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: * Bago includes Thandaunggyi township in Kayin State.

Table 1 summarizes the sample of households located in areas that experienced an intensity of magnitude 7.0 or greater during the earthquake, disaggregated by state/region and rural/urban

[1] Table A1 in the Appendix list all included townships.

location. A total of 2,165 households were surveyed in these high-impact areas in MHWS Round 8. All townships in Nay Pyi Taw (294 households) met the intensity threshold. In Mandalay (1,316 households), Sagaing (425 households), Bago (312 households), and Shan (130 households), only a subset of townships met the magnitude 7.0 threshold. The sample includes more rural households (1,401) than urban households (764).

While the data provides valuable insight into household conditions in affected areas by the earthquake, the sample is not representative of all households exposed to shaking of magnitude 7.0 or greater. Nor is it representative at the state or region level, with the exception of Nay Pyi Taw. Findings from other states and regions should therefore be interpreted as indicative.

PRE-EARTHQUAKE LIVELIHOODS

This section examines the primary income sources households relied on prior to the earthquake, the challenges they faced in sustaining those livelihoods, and the extent of income-based poverty. These indicators help identify which livelihood groups were most economically vulnerable and where recovery efforts may need to be most urgently targeted.

Primary Income Sources

Table 2 presents the primary sources of income reported by households during the April–June 2024 period (MHWS Round 7). This round is used in place of the more recent October–December 2024 data because it aligns more closely with the period when recovery interventions are expected to be implemented, which is occurring roughly one year later. The April–June timing also reflects the seasonality of employment leading into the monsoon planting season, making it especially relevant for understanding immediate livelihoods and labor needs.

Table 2. Primary Source of Income by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, April – June 2024

Main Source of Income	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Farm and Livestock Production	30.8	33.7	46.2	5.3	24.3	16.5	47.2	43.0	61.1
Farm Wage or Salaried Worker	9.1	7.5	9.1	4.1	7.1	9.9	6.3	7.3	10.3
Non-Farm Wage Worker	12.3	14.3	12.0	19.4	17.6	20.9	11.4	10.3	6.0
Non-Farm Salaried Worker	15.3	14.7	7.3	31.4	18.8	19.7	6.3	11.0	4.3
Non-Farm Business	23.7	23.3	18.4	34.5	27.1	26.1	24.1	17.3	8.5
Transfer Dependent	6.6	5.5	6.0	4.5	4.6	6.9	3.7	10.3	5.1
No Employment or Income	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	4.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 7 (April – June 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Farm-Based Livelihoods

Farming and livestock production was the most common income source in earthquake-affected areas, reported by 34 percent of households—above the national average of 31 percent. In rural areas, nearly half of households (46 percent) depended on their own agricultural production. In Shan, 61 percent of households relied primarily on farming— the highest among the affected states—followed by Sagaing (47 percent) and Bago (43 percent). Meanwhile, farming was reported by only 24 percent of households in Mandalay Region and 17 percent in Nay Pyi Taw, due to more urbanized and diversified economies.

A smaller share relies on agricultural wage labor as their primary livelihood (8 percent in affected areas), slightly below the national average. There are higher shares of agricultural wage labor in Shan and Nay Pyi Taw (both 10 percent), likely due to the presence of crop production systems that remain less mechanized and more labor intensive, such as maize. However, despite the small share, it is important to note that these workers are among the most vulnerable, often landless and dependent on seasonal employment.

Taken together, nearly 41 percent of households in affected areas relied on farm-based income (own production or agricultural labor), making agriculture a critical sector for recovery investments. This is especially true in Shan (71 percent), Sagaing (54 percent), and Bago (50 percent), where rural communities were more prevalent in the earthquake-affected areas.

Farm-based households in the affected areas reported a range of difficulties related to both crop production and sales (Table 3). Nearly half (45 percent) of farming households in affected areas experienced some form of production constraint during the April–June 2024 period, slightly below the national average (48 percent). The most commonly cited issues were high input or mechanization prices (9 percent), water or irrigation supply problems (6 percent), and pest and disease problems (6 percent). While 11 percent of affected farmers reported weather-related problems, this reflects conditions from the previous monsoon season. However, it underscores a broader issue that many farmers continue to struggle to adapt to changing climatic conditions, including erratic rainfall and flooding—factors that should be taken into account as part of any efforts to build long-term resilience.

Table 3. Challenges with Farm and Livestock Production and Crop Sales by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, April – June 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Crop Production Difficulties	**48.0**	**45.2**	**44.1**	**69.4**	**45.1**	**27.6**	**38.7**	**54.1**	**51.4**
- High Prices of Inputs or Mechanization	8.2	8.5	8.0	19.4	5.6	10.3	6.0	9.0	16.4
- Weather-related Issues	11.4	11.0	10.5	19.4	13.6	2.7	7.3	7.4	15.0
- Water/Irrigation Supply Problems	5.0	6.2	6.1	8.3	7.0	1.4	6.7	8.2	4.3
- Pest and Disease Problems	7.1	5.7	5.8	2.8	4.2	6.9	5.3	13.1	3.6
- Disruption to Banking Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.8	2.1
- Difficulties Hiring Workers	5.3	4.5	4.3	8.3	7.3	1.9	1.3	4.9	2.1
- Insufficient Inputs or Mechanization	4.0	4.1	4.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	4.0	5.7	4.3
- High Fuel Prices	3.7	2.1	1.9	5.6	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
- Unable to Reach Own Farm	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.8	0.3	0.9	4.7	2.5	1.4
No Crop Production Difficulties	**52.0**	**54.8**	**55.9**	**30.6**	**54.9**	**72.4**	**61.3**	**45.9**	**48.6**
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crop Sales Difficulties	**24.8**	**20.5**	**20.2**	**31.1**	**15.8**	**10.6**	**22.2**	**20.7**	**32.7**
- Low Price for Crops	12.8	10.9	10.6	23.6	9.3	8.6	5.1	8.9	22.6
- Buyers/Traders can't Reach Farm	6.4	5.1	5.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.3	8.1	7.2
- Not Many Traders	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.9
- High Price of Fuel/Transportation	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	0.0	2.3	0.3	2.1
- Payment Problems	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
- Markets are Closed	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
No Crop Sales Difficulties	**75.2**	**79.5**	**79.8**	**68.9**	**84.2**	**89.4**	**77.8**	**79.3**	**67.3**
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 7 (April – June 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

High inputs or mechanization prices were particularly high in Shan and Nay Pyi Taw. In Mandalay, 7 percent reported difficulties in hiring workers, which aligns with the smaller share of households in Mandalay relying on farm wages labor as their primary source of income. In Bago, farmers reported both pest and disease issues (13 percent) and input-related constraints, with 6 percent indicating they were unable to acquire sufficient inputs or mechanization.

Crop sales difficulties were less widespread. In affected areas, 80 percent of farm households reported no problems selling crops—better than the national average (75 percent). However, marketing issues were more prevalent in Shan, where one-third of households (33 percent) reported crop sales constraints, most commonly due to low prices (23 percent) and a lack of buyers (7 percent). Sagaing, Bago, and Shan had a higher share of households (7- 8 percent) reporting that buyers or traders could not reach their farms.

These results highlight the importance of ensuring that inputs and mechanization are both available and accessible in these affected regions. Additionally, access to agricultural extension services will be important to address pest and diseases problems, and to support adaptation to weather-related shocks. Support for small-scale irrigation repairs or improvements could help sustain farming operations. While strengthening market linkages could benefit farmers in Sagaing, Bago, and Shan, immediate interventions may be limited given ongoing conflict and access constraints. Overall, interventions will need to support both production and marketing systems—particularly in regions like Shan, Sagaing, and Bago, where reliance on agriculture is high and market access remains limited.

Non-Farm Businesses

Non-farm businesses were an important source of income for many households in earthquake-affected areas. To provide the most up-to-date snapshot of conditions, this section uses data from the October–December 2024 period (MHWS Round 8) rather than the earlier April–June period (MHWS Round 7). Although non-farm businesses experience some seasonality, the more recent data better captures the current challenges that businesses are likely facing.

Non-farm business was reported as the primary income source by 23 percent of households (Table 2). This livelihood was far more common in urban areas, where 34 percent of households reported it as their primary income source, compared to just 18 percent in rural areas. Reliance on non-farm businesses was highest in Mandalay (27 percent), Nay Pyi Taw (26 percent), and Sagaing (24 percent). Non-farm businesses were still quite important in Bago, at 18 percent. However, the share of households relying on non-farm businesses in Shan was relatively low (9 percent).

Table 4. Types of Non-Farm Businesses by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Non-Agricultural Business	**16.8**	**18.4**	**13.8**	**27.3**	**21.3**	**14.9**	**17.9**	**16.3**	**3.8**
Non-farm Agricultural/Food Business	**8.9**	**8.1**	**6.1**	**11.9**	**8.8**	**6.5**	**7.1**	**9.0**	**6.2**
Mobile Food Vendor	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.0
Fixed Food Vendor	3.5	2.9	2.0	4.5	3.1	1.7	2.4	4.2	1.5
Food Trader/Broker/Wholesaler	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5
Rice Miller	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other Food Processing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5
Transport of Ag/Food Products	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Prepared Food/Drink Seller	0.1	2.8	1.7	5.0	3.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5
Food Delivery Business	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Agricultural Input Supplier	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ag Machinery Dealer/Repairer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agricultural Service Provider	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Betel Nut Kiosk/Business	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.0
TOTAL	25.7	26.5	19.9	39.2	30.1	21.4	25.0	25.3	10.0

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Among households that operated a non-farm business, the majority engaged in non-agricultural activities, which accounted for 18 percent of businesses in affected areas. Non-agricultural businesses were particularly concentrated in urban areas (27 percent) compared to rural areas (14 percent). Mandalay had the highest concentration of non-agricultural businesses (21 percent), followed by Sagaing (18 percent). Shan, consistent with the higher reliance on farm-based livelihoods, was the only state/region where the share of non-farm businesses was lower than the share of agricultural or food-related businesses (4 percent and 6 percent, respectively).

Agricultural and food-related businesses accounted for about 8 percent of all non-farm businesses in the affected areas. The most common activities were fixed food vending (3 percent) and prepared food and drink sales (3 percent). Smaller but still notable shares operated as mobile food vendors or betel nut kiosks (around 1 percent each), with these businesses more concentrated in urban areas. In Shan and Sagaing, a larger share of households operated as food traders, brokers, or wholesalers (2 percent and 1 percent, respectively)—higher than both the national and earthquake-affected area averages.

Table 5. Challenges with Non-Farm Businesses by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Non-Farm Business Difficulties	**54.4**	**56.0**	**53.0**	**61.0**	**52.9**	**69.5**	**54.0**	**63.9**	**31.6**
High Raw Material/Supply Costs	16.6	19.1	15.9	24.3	18.4	20.3	22.2	19.8	2.4
Low Customer Demand	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.9	10.7	4.8	11.2	0.0
Barriers to Accessing Customers	5.5	5.6	6.5	4.3	4.3	2.7	8.4	10.5	4.1
High Fuel/Transportation Costs	7.9	7.1	5.3	10.2	6.1	17.6	4.4	7.5	0.0
Shortages of Raw Materials/Supplies	7.5	5.4	5.1	6.1	7.0	1.1	2.0	6.1	3.3
Difficult Collecting Debt/Increase Credit Sales	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.4	5.7	0.5	14.0
Banking Disruptions/Access to Cash or Loans	1.4	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity/Energy Supply Problems	2.1	3.2	4.2	1.4	3.3	0.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Difficulty Hiring Workers	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.9	2.2	0.0
No Difficulties	45.6	44.0	47.0	39.0	47.1	30.5	46.0	36.1	68.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

More than half (56 percent) of households operating farm or non-farm businesses in earthquake-affected areas reported facing some form of difficulty during the October–December 2024 period (Table 5). The most commonly reported challenges were high raw material or supply costs (19 percent), low customer demand (9 percent), and high fuel and transportation costs (7 percent). In urban areas, 61 percent of businesses reported facing difficulties, compared to 53 percent in rural areas. Difficulties with high costs of raw materials and supplies (24 percent) and fuel and transportation costs (10 percent) were particularly high in urban areas compared to rural areas. Meanwhile, barriers to accessing customers (7 percent), largely due to insecurity or limitations on travel that prevented customers from reaching businesses or sellers from reaching buyers. Electricity and energy supply problems (4 percent) were more prevalent in rural areas. Low customer demand was consistent across both urban and rural areas at 9 percent.

Businesses in Nay Pyi Taw reported the highest incidence of difficulties (70 percent), followed by Bago (64 percent). Among specific challenges, high raw material and supply costs were the most frequently reported issue across almost all areas but were particularly acute in Sagaing (22 percent) and Nay Pyi Taw (20 percent). Transportation and fuel costs were also a notable barrier in Nay Pyi Taw (18 percent); however, no businesses there reported difficulties related to electricity or energy supply.

Nay Pyi Taw also experienced relatively higher rates of banking disruptions and difficulties accessing cash or loans (11 percent) compared to other states and regions. In Sagaing, more businesses reported difficulty collecting debt , increasing customer purchases on credit (6 percent) and barriers to accessing customers (8 percent). Shortages of raw materials and supplies were more frequently reported in Mandalay (7 percent) than in other affected areas.

These patterns suggest that supporting small businesses will require improving access to affordable working capital and helping businesses manage higher supply and operating costs. While microfinance institutions may offer one potential avenue for support, care should be taken to avoid placing businesses under unsustainable debt burdens. Expanding short-term grant-based support or other flexible financing options could be explored to help businesses maintain operations.

Salaried and Wage Work

Non-farm salary and wage work were the primary source of income for 29 percent of households in earthquake-affected areas (Table 2). Non-farm salaried employment—typically more formal and stable jobs—was reported as the primary income source by 15 percent of households in affected areas. Salaried work was far more common in urban areas, where 31 percent of households depended on it, compared to just 7 percent in rural areas. Salaried work was most prevalent in Mandalay (19 percent) and Nay Pyi Taw (20 percent), where government and service sector jobs are more concentrated.

Non-farm wage labor, often characterized by informal, casual work such as construction or transportation services, was reported by 14 percent of households in affected areas, slightly higher than the national average (12 percent). Non-farm wage work was more common in urban areas (19 percent) than in rural areas (12 percent). Mandalay (18 percent) and Nay Pyi Taw (14 percent) reported the highest shares of households relying on this form of employment, but Sagaing and Bago also exceeded 10 percent.

Table 6. Challenges with Wage and Salary Income by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Wage and Salary Income Difficulties	**30.4**	**31.2**	**35.0**	**26.9**	**32.3**	**34.7**	**29.0**	**31.0**	**36.4**
Reduced Working Hours	10.3	11.1	15.0	6.7	9.0	17.8	12.1	17.2	13.6
Lower Wages	8.5	7.7	6.1	9.4	9.0	5.3	8.0	8.0	9.1
Unsafe to Travel to Work Location	3.9	3.9	5.3	2.4	4.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	9.1
Unable to Work (Health Reasons)	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unsafe Work Location	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.5	2.3	2.3	0.0
Unable to Reach Work Location	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
Late Wage Payments	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
High Transportation Costs	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	4.5
No Difficulties	69.6	68.8	65.0	73.1	67.7	65.3	71.0	69.0	63.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

About 31 percent of households relying on wage and salary income in earthquake-affected areas reported experiencing difficulties during the October–December 2024 period (Table 6), roughly in line with the national average (30 percent). The most common challenges were reduced working hours (11 percent) and lower wages (8 percent). Wage and salary workers in rural areas (35 percent) reported more difficulties than those in urban areas (27 percent). Rural workers were more likely to experience reduced working hours (15 percent), while urban workers were more likely to face lower wages (9 percent). Additionally, 5 percent of rural workers reported that it was unsafe to travel to their work location.

Shan and Nay Pyi Taw had the highest share of salaried and wage workers reporting difficulties (36 percent and 35 percent, respectively). Reduced working hours were the most commonly reported challenge across all impacted states and regions, particularly in Nay Pyi Taw (18 percent) and Bago (17 percent), followed by lower wages. Meanwhile, five percent of households in Nay Pyi Taw reported difficulties with late wage payments. Mobility challenges were common in Shan and Mandalay. Nine percent of households in Shan reported that it was unsafe to travel to their work location, and 5 percent faced high transportation costs. In Mandalay, 4 percent of households reported unsafe travel to work, and another 4 percent cited high transportation costs.

These patterns demonstrate the vulnerabilities faced by wage and salaried workers, particularly in rural areas and regions heavily affected by the earthquake. Reduced working hours, lower wages, and mobility barriers have undermined household incomes and job security. In the near term, targeted recovery measures—such as cash-for-work programs focused on agricultural rehabilitation, disaster cleanup, and infrastructure repair—could help supplement lost income and provide immediate employment opportunities.

Transfer Dependent (Non-Economic Active Households)

Transfer-dependent households—those relying primarily on pensions, remittances, or other forms of assistance—accounted for 6 percent of households in earthquake-affected areas, slightly lower than the national average of 7 percent (Table 2). Transfer-dependent households were slightly more common among rural households (6 percent) than urban households (5 percent). Among the affected states and regions, Bago had the highest share of transfer-dependent households (10 percent), followed by Nay Pyi Taw (7 percent). Transfer dependence was much lower in Mandalay (5 percent) and Sagaing (4 percent).

A small share of households reported having no employment or income. In earthquake-affected areas, 1 percent of households fell into this category, slightly lower than the national average (2 percent). The share was unusually high in Shan (5 percent), likely due to intensifying conflict there during that period.

Table 7. Sources of Transfers by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Household Receiving Transfer	**7.5**	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**9.7**	**4.5**	**10.3**	**1.5**
Rent from Land or Properties	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.8
Gifts, Donations, Pensions, Assistance	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	2.6	0.0
Remittances	5.0	4.2	4.8	3.1	3.9	7.5	3.1	6.4	0.8
No Employment or Income	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.3**
TOTAL	**8.6**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**7.7**	**7.0**	**10.3**	**4.7**	**10.3**	**3.8**

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Household reliance on transfers in earthquake-affected areas remained consistent in October–December 2024 (Table 7), with only a minor uptick across most areas compared with April – June 2024 (Table 2). The main exception was Nay Pyi Taw, where transfer dependence increased to 10 percent. The share of households reporting no employment or income remained low at 1 percent in affected areas, broadly consistent with earlier findings and showing little seasonality. In Shan, the share fell from 5 percent to 2 percent between mid-April 2024 and late 2024.

Among the types of transfers, remittances were by far the most important source of transfer income. In affected areas, 4 percent of households received remittances in the month prior to the survey, accounting for the majority of households receiving any type of transfer. Rural households (5 percent) were more likely to depend on remittances than urban households (3 percent). The highest shares of households receiving remittances were in Nay Pyi Taw (8 percent) and Bago (6 percent). While very few households depended on remittances in Shan (1 percent).

Income-based Poverty

Despite almost all households reporting some form of income, income-based poverty was widespread in earthquake-affected areas (Table 8). In October–December 2024, 69 percent of households in affected areas were classified as income-poor, slightly lower than the national average of 71 percent. Poverty rates were slightly higher in urban areas (71 percent) compared to rural areas (69 percent). Across affected states and regions, Sagaing had the highest incidence of income-based poverty at 75 percent, while Shan (60 percent) and Bago (64 percent) had the lowest. Income-based poverty rates in Nay Pyi Taw (73 percent) and Mandalay (69 percent) were close to the national average.

Table 8. Income-based Poverty by Primary Income Sources and Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
All	**70.5**	**69.4**	**68.7**	**71.2**	**69.2**	**72.8**	**75.0**	**63.8**	**59.5**
Farm and Livestock Production	58.2	63.0	63.0	63.6	--	--	--	--	--
Farm Wage or Salaried Worker	87.0	88.1	88.8	80.8	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Farm Wage Worker	81.6	82.0	78.8	88.2	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Farm Salaried Worker	62.1	71.3	77.7	65.3	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Farm Business	64.0	65.4	64.9	66.2	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Income-based poverty varied significantly depending on households' primary source of income. Poverty rates were highest among households dependent on farm wage or salaried work (89 percent) and non-farm wage work (82 percent), reflecting the insecurity and low earnings typically associated with casual and seasonal employment. Households engaged in non-farm salaried work had a lower poverty rate (71 percent), suggesting somewhat more stable income sources among those in salaried positions. While levels remained high overall, poverty was lowest among households relying primarily on farm and livestock production (63 percent) and non-farm businesses (66 percent).

Short-term employment opportunities—such as cash-for-work programs—will be critical to support wage earners, who face the highest rates of income-based poverty and are among the most vulnerable to economic shocks. At the same time, efforts to help farm production and non-farm businesses recover will be equally important, as these sectors provide key sources of employment for wage workers. Strengthening these sectors will not only benefit business and farm owners but also help stabilize incomes for the broader labor force.

ACCESS TO SERVICES, ASSISTANCE AND ASSETS

Basic Services

Households faced highly unstable access to electricity, posing challenges for daily activities and businesses. In earthquake-affected areas, households experienced power cuts on 6 out of 7 days during the past week and reported being without electricity for an average of 10 hours per day (Table 9). Urban households faced slightly longer outages (11 hours) compared to rural households (10 hours). Households in Bago experienced power cuts almost every day, with an average of 10 hours without electricity, while households in Mandalay reported the longest outages at 12 hours a day. The capital, Nay Pyi Taw, had relatively stable access to electricity, with power cuts occurring only 2 days per week and outages lasting only one hour per day.

Table 9. Access to Basic Services by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Electricity									
Number of Days with Power Cut in Last Week	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	1.7	6.1	6.5	6.3
Number of Hours without Electricity Yesterday	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.6	11.8	1.1	9.9	10.4	9.4
Medical Services									
Needed Medical Services in the Last 30 Days	23.8	21.8	20.6	24.2	20.7	22.5	21.6	25.6	25.4
Always Able to Access Medical Services	85.0	87.0	86.0	88.7	86.8	89.3	82.6	93.8	87.9
Usually Able to Access Medical Services	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.7	6.1	2.2	0.0	0.0
Rarely Able to Access Medical Services	10.3	8.7	9.8	6.9	8.8	3.4	12.0	6.3	9.1

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Demand for medical services in the last 30 days was fairly consistent across affected areas, with 22 percent of households reporting a need for care. Among those who needed medical services, 87 percent were always able to access care, and another 3 percent were usually able to do so. However, 9 percent reported they were rarely able to access services when needed, and 1 percent were never able to obtain care. Rural households faced somewhat greater barriers, with 11 percent reporting difficulties compared to 8 percent of urban households. Sagaing had the largest share of households reporting rare or no access to medical services (15 percent), while access was much better in Nay Pyi Taw (95 percent) and Bago (94 percent), where almost all households who needed care were able to obtain services.

While basic services were generally available in affected areas, reliability and access remained serious challenges. Frequent power cuts and prolonged outages disrupted daily activities and business operations, while a significant share of households—especially in rural areas and regions like Sagaing—faced difficulties accessing needed medical care. Given the damage to energy infrastructure caused by the earthquake, there may be a need to explore alternative energy sources, such as small-scale solar systems, to help households and businesses maintain essential activities.

Financial Assistance

About one-third of households in earthquake-affected areas reported receiving some form of support during the three months prior to the survey (October–December 2024). Overall, 35 percent of households received assistance through remittances, transfers, or other types of support. Informal networks were especially important: 16 percent of households received remittances, and 7 percent received help from family, friends, or neighbors. Formal assistance was less common, with 4 percent of households receiving support from local relief organizations or NGOs and 2 percent from international organizations. Assistance rates were higher in Bago (46 percent) and Nay Pyi Taw (41 percent), while lower in Shan (17 percent) and Sagaing (23 percent).

Table 10. Received Assistance in Last 3 Months by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Unemployment Benefits	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pensions	4.1	3.9	3.2	5.9	3.2	6.0	3.9	5.4	1.6
Government Transfer	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
Local Relief Organization or NGO	2.5	4.2	4.7	2.6	5.0	5.5	0.3	4.6	3.6
International Relief Organization or INGO	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.3	0.7	1.5
Monastery, Church, or Other Religious Groups	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Community-based Savings or Credit Organization	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family, Friend, Neighbor or Other Individual	6.7	7.3	7.0	8.3	8.2	9.6	3.6	8.3	2.4
TOTAL	35.0	34.5	35.4	32.1	35.1	41.8	23.4	46.3	16.8

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Support from relief organizations was most common in Mandalay (7 percent) and Nay Pyi Taw (6 percent), largely provided by local organizations. Assistance from international organizations was lower across all regions, with Sagaing reporting the highest share of households receiving international support (2 percent), despite having lower overall receipt of assistance compared to other areas (3 percent). Overall, relief organization support reached only a relatively small share of households in earthquake-affected areas.

Remittances and support from family, friends, and neighbors remained critical sources of resilience for many households in earthquake-affected areas. Informal assistance far outpaced support from organized relief efforts, providing an essential safety net, particularly in regions where formal assistance was limited. The combined share of households receiving remittances or support from family and friends was highest in Bago (34 percent) and lowest in Shan (10 percent). Households receiving remittances were also less likely to be income-poor compared to non-recipients (MAPSA 2024).

However, informal transfers are not always reliable or timely in the aftermath of a shock. Support from family and friends tends to be uneven throughout the year and may not always be available when urgently needed. For example, while 16 percent of households reported receiving remittances over a three-month period (Table 10), only 4 percent received remittances in the most recent month (Table 2), suggesting that in any given month only a small share of households are actively receiving support. Ideally, broader and more predictable assistance from local and international relief organizations would help ensure that the most vulnerable households are not left without support when informal networks are unable to respond.

Monetizable Assets

To better understand households' capacity to cope with shocks, respondents were asked about ownership of assets that could be quickly sold or monetized (Table 11). These assets include items such as gold, livestock, land, and motorbikes, as well as savings held in banks. Ownership of these assets is important not only for immediate coping—through sale or liquidation—but also because they can serve as collateral to access loans or credit if needed. This information provides insight into the resources households could potentially mobilize to meet urgent needs in the aftermath of the earthquake.

Table 11. Ownership of Monetizable Assets and Cash Savings by Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Savings in Bank	23.2	22.9	21.0	26.7	22.2	27.2	22.4	22.8	23.1
Land	18.0	17.1	19.8	11.7	15.2	13.3	18.6	25.6	19.2
Livestock	14.7	16.1	22.7	3.3	15.9	11.2	21.4	17.0	10.0
Gold	41.2	42.1	43.6	39.3	41.4	47.6	39.3	47.4	33.1
Home Appliances	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.3	8.7	6.9
Stored seeds/home consumption	5.2	5.6	8.0	0.9	3.7	4.8	8.0	9.3	9.2
Motor bikes	39.7	48.9	46.4	53.7	49.7	45.2	49.2	49.7	46.2
Cars	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.0	4.1	2.1	2.2	10.0
Phone/Computer/Laptop	22.5	21.9	19.8	25.9	23.8	20.1	17.2	23.1	19.2
Other	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	4.0	2.9	2.3
No Cash on Hand	20.0	16.3	15.3	18.3	16.3	17.0	14.4	15.4	23.1

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Asset ownership patterns show that approximately half of households in earthquake-affected areas had access to at least one easily monetizable resource. Ownership of gold was relatively common, reported by 42 percent of households, likely reflecting the distrust in the banking sector and a preference for portable, liquid assets. In comparison, savings in a bank were reported by only 23 percent of households. Despite this, about 16 percent of households reported having no cash on hand to meet immediate needs.

Savings in banks were most common in urban areas (27 percent) and were highest in Nay Pyi Taw (28 percent). Gold ownership was particularly high in Nay Pyi Taw and Bago (both 47 percent). Rural households were less likely to have bank savings, likely due to more limited access to banking services, but were more likely to hold gold and had a smaller share without any cash on hand. Earthquake-affected Shan was particularly more vulnerable compared to other states and regions, with the lowest rate of gold ownership (33 percent) and the highest share of households without cash savings (23 percent).

Among durable goods, motorbikes were the most common liquidatable asset, owned by 49 percent of households in earthquake-affected areas reporting ownership of a motorbike they could sell quickly if needed. Cars were much less common, owned by only 3 percent of households identifying one as liquidatable. About 22 percent of households reported having a phone, computer, or laptop that they could quickly sell for cash, providing another avenue for smaller but immediate monetization. In contrast, ownership of liquidable appliances was relatively low, reported by just 8 percent of households. While these smaller items may not provide large sums, they still represent important fallback resources that households could sell to meet immediate needs.

Motorbike ownership that could be sold for cash was similar across all areas but slightly higher in Mandalay and Bago (50 percent each). Car ownership stood out in Shan, where 10 percent of households reported a car they could monetize, compared to just 4 percent in Nay Pyi Taw, the next highest. Urban households were more likely to report having a phone or computer that could be sold (29 percent) compared to rural areas (20 percent), with Sagaing (17 percent) and Shan (19 percent) reporting lowest shares. Ownership of home appliance that could be liquidated was low across all states and regions.

Beyond immediate coping, ownership of productive assets such as livestock and land that could be sold for cash provides longer-term economic security for households in earthquake-affected areas. Livestock that could be liquidated was reported by 16 percent of households, while land that could be sold was reported by 17 percent. These assets contribute directly to household incomes through farming and livestock production and can also serve as collateral to access loans or credit when needed.

Ownership of land that could be sold for cash was highest in Bago (26 percent), followed by Sagaing and Shan (both 19 percent). Livestock ownership that could be monetized was relatively high in Sagaing (21 percent) and Bago (17 percent). Nay Pyi Taw reported the lowest share of land (13 percent) and the second-lowest share of livestock (11 percent) that could be sold among the affected areas. Shan also had relatively low livestock that could be monetized (10 percent) compared to other more rural areas.

Housing Conditions

Across earthquake-affected areas, the majority of households (60 percent) lived in wooden or bamboo houses, while 38 percent lived in improved houses, and just 1 percent lived in huts (Table 12). Housing conditions were generally better in urban areas, where 43 percent of households lived in improved houses, compared to 37 percent in rural areas. Conversely, wooden and bamboo houses were more common in rural areas (62 percent) than urban areas (56 percent). The share of households living in huts was very low across both rural and urban settings.

Table 12. Dwelling Type by State/Region and Rural/Urban Location for Areas Affected by the Earthquake with a Magnitude of 7.0 or Greater, October – December 2024

Farm and Livestock Production	National Average (%)	Share of Impacted Areas (%)							
		Impacted Areas	Rural	Urban	MDY	NPT	Sagaing	Bago	Shan
Improved House	33.5	38.4	36.7	42.7	38.7	33.1	22.7	39.3	61.0
Wooden/Bamboo House	64.2	60.1	61.8	55.8	60.0	65.9	75.0	58.5	37.6
Hut	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Myanmar Household Welfare Survey Round 8 (October – December 2024)
Note: MDY – Mandalay Region; NPT – Nay Pyi Taw Region

Shan had the highest share of households living in improved houses (61 percent), where a majority of households live in bungalows. Meanwhile Sagaing had the lowest (23 percent), with 75 percent of households there living in wooden or bamboo structures. Bago presented a more balanced housing profile, with 39 percent of households living in improved houses and 59 percent in wooden or bamboo houses. Nay Pyi Taw and Mandalay reported relatively higher shares of improved housing (33 percent and 39 percent, respectively), reflecting more urbanized conditions.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR RECOVERY SUPPORT

The vulnerability of households prior to the earthquake varied widely across affected states and regions, reflecting differences in income sources, challenges, access to services, and ownership of monetizable assets. This section summarizes key pre-earthquake conditions for each affected area, highlighting priority concerns that should be taken into account when designing recovery support efforts. Understanding the distinct profiles of each location is critical to tailoring assistance strategies that build on existing capacities and address the most pressing risks.

Households in Mandalay Region had a relatively diversified economy prior to the earthquake. Non-farm businesses (27 percent) and non-farm salaried employment (19 percent) were the most common primary sources of income, followed by non-farm wage labor (18 percent). However, many businesses faced major disruptions, with 60 percent reporting difficulties, particularly due to high costs for raw materials, transportation, and fuel. Wage workers also faced reduced working hours and late payments. Electricity access was highly unstable, with households experiencing the longest reported outages—averaging 12 hours per day. Access to medical care remained relatively strong, with 87 percent of households who needed services able to obtain care. Most households had assets that could be quickly monetized, with relatively high ownership of motorbikes (50 percent) and gold (41 percent), although land ownership was lower (15 percent), limiting opportunities to leverage land as collateral for loans.

In Nay Pyi Taw, household income prior to the earthquake was largely concentrated in salaried employment (20 percent) and non-farm businesses (26 percent) , along with the highest share of households receiving transfers (10 percent) among affected areas. Given that Nay Pyi Taw is the administrative capital, many salaried jobs are linked to government employment and may remain relatively stable as long as public sector salaries continue to be paid. Businesses faced high operating costs for raw materials and transportation, and about 18 percent of wage workers reported reduced working hours. Basic services were comparatively stable: households experienced power cuts only twice a week on average with minimal outage durations, and 95 percent of those needing medical care were able to access it. Households also reported strong financial resilience, with the highest rates of bank savings (27 percent) and gold ownership (48 percent), although land ownership (13 percent) was relatively low.

Sagaing Region was heavily reliant on agricultural livelihoods prior to the earthquake, with 47 percent of households primarily engaged in farming or livestock production. However, Sagaing exhibited some of the highest vulnerabilities: 75 percent of households were classified as income-poor, and farmers faced major production and marketing challenges, particularly related to water shortages, high input costs, and difficulty accessing buyers. Access to medical services was worse than in other regions, with 15 percent of households rarely or never able to obtain care when needed. Electricity access was also unstable, with frequent and prolonged outages. Despite these vulnerabilities, very little external support from NGOs or INGOs was reported. While gold ownership (39 percent) and motorbike ownership (49 percent) were moderate, many households had lower financial reserves and fewer liquid assets, leaving them particularly exposed to shocks.

Bago households relied heavily on both farming (43 percent) and non-farm businesses (18 percent) prior to the earthquake. Agricultural livelihoods faced production difficulties related to pest outbreaks and high input costs, while business owners cited high transportation and supply costs as key challenges. Electricity outages were widespread, averaging nearly 10 hours per day, although medical access remained relatively strong, with 94 percent of those needing services able to obtain them. Bago had the highest reported levels of informal support, with 34 percent of households receiving assistance from remittances, friends, or local networks. Monetizable assets were comparatively strong: 47 percent of households owned gold, and Bago reported the highest land ownership rate (26 percent) among affected areas, supporting both immediate coping and longer-term resilience.

Shan was overwhelmingly dependent on farming, with 61 percent of households relying on their own agricultural production and only 9 percent operating non-farm businesses. Prior to the earthquake, Shan also had a higher share of households with no employment or income (5 percent), likely due to conflict, although this figure declined by the end of 2024. Farmers faced major difficulties marketing their crops, particularly low prices and a shortage of buyers. Access to services was mixed: housing quality was better than in other regions, with 61 percent of households living in improved houses, but electricity access remained unstable and some households reported difficulties accessing medical care. Formal assistance from NGOs or INGOs reached only a small share of households (5 percent), and informal support networks were weaker compared to other regions. In terms of assets, Shan had the lowest rate of gold ownership (33 percent) and the highest share of households with no cash savings on hand (23 percent). However, land ownership (19 percent) and car ownership (10 percent) were relatively high, providing potential for households to leverage these assets.

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APPENDIX

Table A1. Sample Size by State/Region, Township, Magnitude, and Rural/Urban

State/Region	Township	Magnitude	M > 7.0 All	M > 7.0 Rural	M > 7.0 Urban
Bago State (East)	Kyauktaga	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Bago State (East)	Kyaukkyi	7.0 to 7.9	8	4	4
Bago State (East)	Phyu	7.0 to 7.9	39	22	17
Bago State (East)	Oktwin	8.0 or Greater	43	34	9
Bago State (East)	Taungoo	8.0 or Greater	138	113	25
Bago State (East)	Yedashe	8.0 or Greater	62	47	15
Bago State (East)	Htantabin	8.0 or Greater	9	7	2
Kayin	Thandaunggyi	8.0 or Greater	13	6	7
Magway	Myothit	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Magway	Natmauk	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Mandalay	Taungtha	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Mandalay	Myingyan	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Mandalay	Mahlaing	7.0 to 7.9	37	31	6
Mandalay	Pyinoolwin	7.0 to 7.9	65	26	39
Mandalay	Mogoke	7.0 to 7.9	2	2	0
Mandalay	Ngazun	7.0 to 7.9	20	18	2
Mandalay	Natogyi	8.0 or Greater	37	36	1
Mandalay	Meiktila	8.0 or Greater	97	61	36
Mandalay	Thazi	8.0 or Greater	52	47	5
Mandalay	Pyigyitagon	8.0 or Greater	74	0	74
Mandalay	Wundwin	8.0 or Greater	67	62	5
Mandalay	Mahaaungmyay	8.0 or Greater	56	0	56
Mandalay	Thabeikkyin	8.0 or Greater	1	1	0
Mandalay	Sintgaing	8.0 or Greater	43	40	3
Mandalay	Aungmyaythazan	8.0 or Greater	83	0	83
Mandalay	Yamethin	8.0 or Greater	85	75	10
Mandalay	Chanayethazan	8.0 or Greater	58	0	58
Mandalay	Chanmyathazi	8.0 or Greater	72	0	72
Mandalay	Pyawbwe	8.0 or Greater	60	53	7
Mandalay	Tada-U	8.0 or Greater	49	33	16
Mandalay	Singu	8.0 or Greater	1	1	0
Mandalay	Patheingyi	8.0 or Greater	92	80	12
Mandalay	Madaya	8.0 or Greater	32	28	4
Mandalay	Amarapura	8.0 or Greater	91	58	33
Mandalay	Myittha	8.0 or Greater	47	42	5
Mandalay	Kyaukse	8.0 or Greater	95	79	16
Nay Pyi Taw	Det Khi Na Thi Ri	8.0 or Greater	23	21	2
Nay Pyi Taw	Oke Ta Ra Thi Ri	8.0 or Greater	17	11	6
Nay Pyi Taw	Lewe	8.0 or Greater	65	53	12
Nay Pyi Taw	Pyinmana	8.0 or Greater	54	40	14
Nay Pyi Taw	Tatkon	8.0 or Greater	45	32	13
Nay Pyi Taw	Poke Ba Thi Ri	8.0 or Greater	26	14	12
Nay Pyi Taw	Za Bu Thi Ri	8.0 or Greater	40	14	26
Nay Pyi Taw	Zay Yar Thi Ri	8.0 or Greater	24	18	6
Sagaing	Tabayin	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Ye-U	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Tigyaing	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Taze	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Myinmu	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0

Sagaing	Kawlin	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Ayadaw	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Kyunhla	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Sagaing	Sagaing	8.0 or Greater	101	54	47
Sagaing	Khin-U	8.0 or Greater	59	53	6
Sagaing	Kanbalu	8.0 or Greater	78	66	12
Sagaing	Wetlet	8.0 or Greater	39	37	2
Sagaing	Shwebo	8.0 or Greater	148	100	48
Shan (North)	Mongmit	7.0 to 7.9	1	1	0
Shan (North)	Mabein	7.0 to 7.9	2	2	0
Shan (North)	Nawnghkio	7.0 to 7.9	13	10	3
Shan (South)	Kalaw	7.0 to 7.9	0	0	0
Shan (South)	Pekon	7.0 to 7.9	5	3	2
Shan (South)	Pinlaung	8.0 or Greater	65	56	9
Shan (South)	Ywangan	8.0 or Greater	44	43	1

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