The main difference between the 2015 Nepal earthquake and Myanmar's earthquake vulnerability stems from their seismic settings and tectonic forces. Nepal's earthquake is a result of a convergent collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates, causing thrust faulting and significant destruction. Myanmar, on the other hand, is affected by both the Andaman Megathrust Zone (where the Indian plate subducts under the Burma plate) and the Sagaing Fault Zone (a transform fault). This results in a wider range of seismic activity, including shallow-focus earthquakes and potentially larger magnitude events.

Here's a more detailed comparison:

# Nepal Earthquake (2015):

- Tectonic Setting: Convergent collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates.
- Fault Type: Thrust faulting in the Indus-Yarlung suture zone.
- Major Impact: Significant damage and loss of life in Kathmandu Valley and surrounding areas.
- Aftershocks: Followed by numerous aftershocks.

## Myanmar's Earthquake Vulnerability:

• Tectonic Setting:

Two main zones: Andaman Megathrust (subduction zone) and Sagaing Fault (transform fault).

• Fault Type:

Both subduction and transform faulting.

• Major Impact:

Higher risk of large-magnitude earthquakes and tsunamis along the megathrust zone.

• Vulnerability:

Populated regions in central Myanmar are vulnerable to earthquakes along the Sagaing Fault.

## **Key Differences:**

## • Tectonic Forces:

Nepal's earthquake was primarily caused by plate collision, while Myanmar faces the effects of both subduction and transform faults.

## • Fault Types:

Nepal's earthquake was a result of thrust faulting, while Myanmar is affected by both thrust and transform faults.

## • Magnitude and Impact:

While Nepal experienced significant damage from the 2015 earthquake, Myanmar is generally more vulnerable to larger-magnitude events and tsunamis along the Andaman Megathrust.