



## Situation Report 3 | 24 August 2015

### National Natural Disaster Management Committee

#### Republic of the Union of Myanmar

#### Headlines



The top image shows the swollen Ayeyarwaddy River on August 3, 2015. The bottom image shows the river at a more normal level on August 29, 2013. ([NASA Earth Observatory](#))

Headline Figures, 21 August 2015 - MOSWRR

State/Region	Population Displaced [ desc.]	% Displaced	Houses Damaged
Ayeyarwaddy	505,761	8.19%	108,243
Sagaing	399,567	7.51%	67,461
Magway	308,046	7.87%	68,295
Bago	177,315	3.65%	66,783
Rakhine	98,026	3.07%	125,151
Yangon	63,401	0.86%	963
Chin	20,449	4.27%	3,842
Mandalay	15,612	0.25%	4,564
Shan	7,611	0.13%	583
Kayin	7,325	0.47%	1,257
Mon	6,632	0.32%	1,548
Kachin	6,219	0.37%	5,213



This situation report was jointly prepared by the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations System.

- **1.6 million people** displaced by floods and landslides during July and August.
- Over **453,000 houses** damaged or destroyed.
- Access to remote and isolated villages in affected areas remains difficult with **roads and bridges damaged or covered by mud and sediment**.
- Coordinated assessments conducted by the humanitarian community indicate that **food, drinking water and seed stocks for planting** are priority needs.

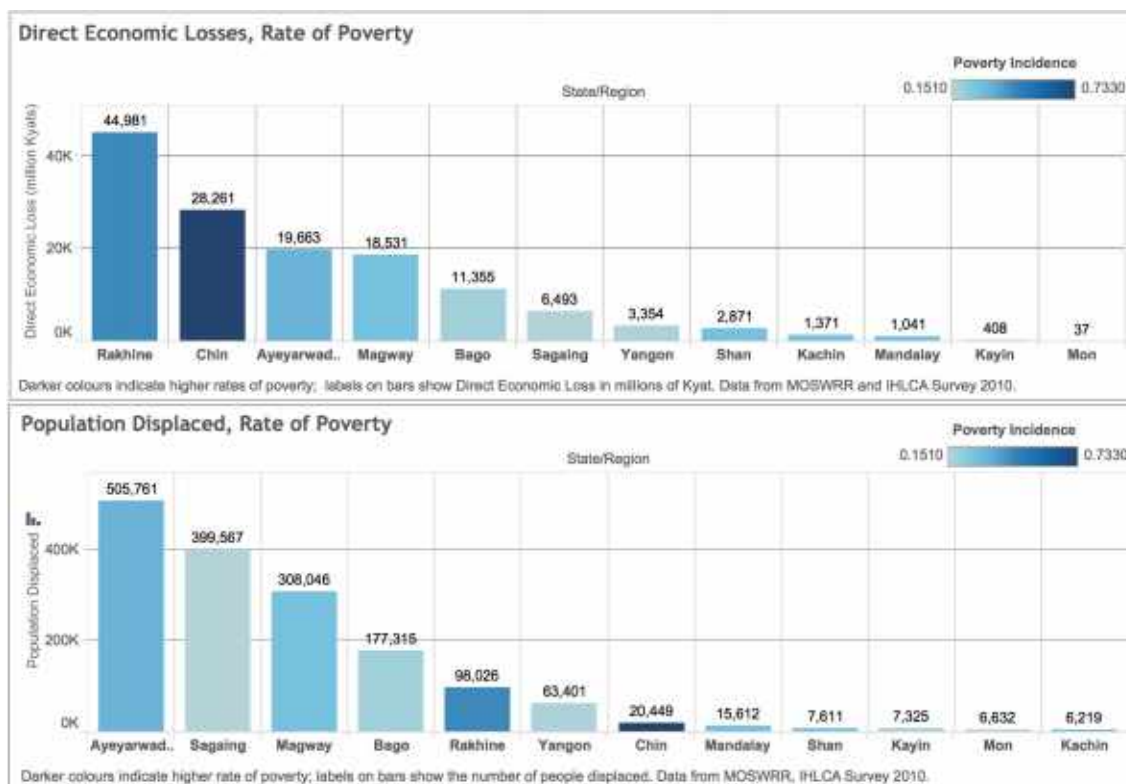
#### Key Messages

- The President U Thein Sein visited Kalay in Sagaing Region over 21-23 August. He met with flood survivors in Paukhone and Yayleu villages [right] to listen to their needs. He also inspected the progress of road repairs and drain dredging.
- The Vice-President U Nyan Tun, as Chairman of the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC), gave support and encouragement to flood survivors in the district of Thaya wady, Bago on 15 August.
- On 18 August, the Recovery Coordination Work Committee and the Early Recovery Network had a joint meeting and announced the Recovery Coordination Framework. It was agreed that a recovery needs assessment, covering data on loss and damage, would be conducted to guide planning.
- The NNDMC has identified Hakha in Chin, Kale in Sagaing, Pwint Phyu in Magway and Myaukoo and Minbya in Rakhine as the five most-affected townships; this was according to the direct economic losses of these areas.



## Situation Overview

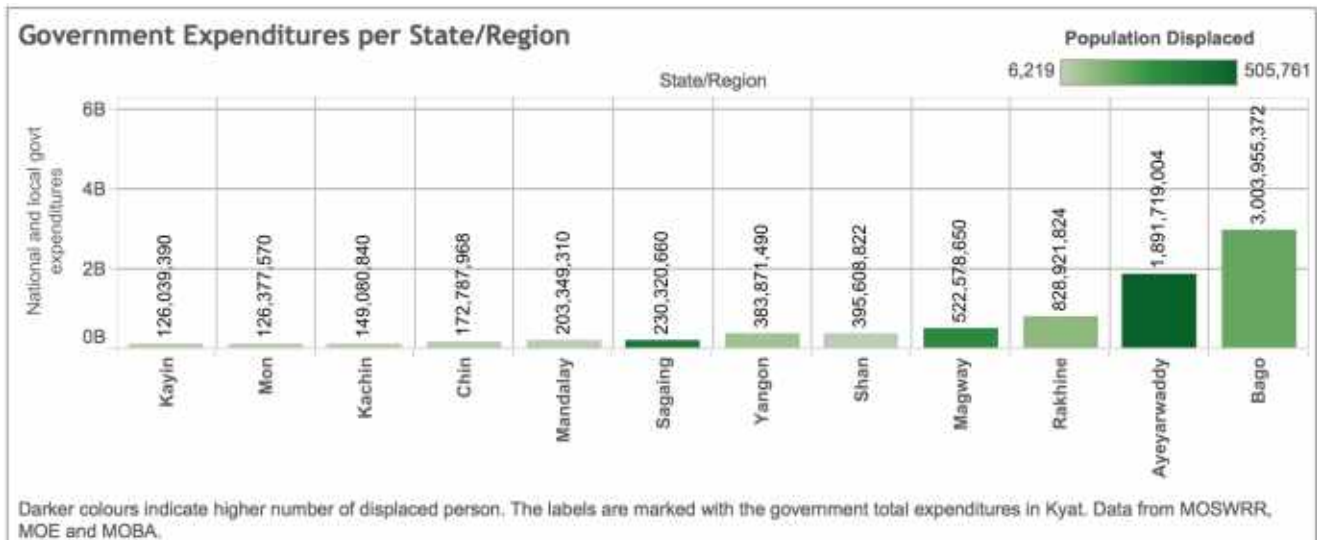
As of 20 August, the NNDMC reports that over **1,615,000 people** have been displaced by floods and landslides in July and August. At least 117 people have died since June. While the areas with the highest numbers of affected people are Ayeyarwaddy (505,761), Sagaing (399,567) and Magway (308,046), damage and overall losses are highest in Rakhine and Chin, particularly in comparison to their higher baseline rate of poverty.



IHLCA refers to the Integrated Housing and Living Conditions Survey in Myanmar in 2010.

While flood waters have receded in many areas, **868 road sections and 831 bridges were damaged**, and many others are covered with mud and debris, posing a challenge for ongoing relief and recovery operations. In some areas where flood waters are receding, people have started to return home, however, with 17,832 houses destroyed and 436,091 partially damaged, many will **remain unable to leave camps until repairs take place**.

A Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) has been conducted by humanitarian partners in 850 locations across 34 townships in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. The preliminary findings indicate that more than 64% of people in the areas surveyed were displaced at some point during the flooding. People in these areas indicated **food, drinking water and seed stocks for cultivation as their priority needs**. To date, the government has spent MMK8,034,610,900 (USD 6,884,842) on relief efforts, with the highest expenditures in Bago, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine.



### Funding

In total, around MMK 62.8 billion (USD 53.9 million) has been committed to response activities, according to the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations system. The Government has allocated MMK 30.85 billion (26.4 million USD) in relief efforts as of 21 August, this includes MMK 22.8 billion from the President’s Reserve Fund, MMK 926million from National Government, as well as MMK 7.13 billion from local governments, the private sector and civil society. Funding from the international community, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), is USD 27.4 million. Other Member States, donors and the private sector have announced contributions or indicated their intention to allocate resources towards the response and recovery activities. The Government of Myanmar has received approximately USD 3.4 million in cash and in-kind relief goods from the international community, this includes contributions from Japan, Australia, Canada, Bangladesh, China, Thailand, Cambodia, India and Sri Lanka.



**Shelter and Relief**

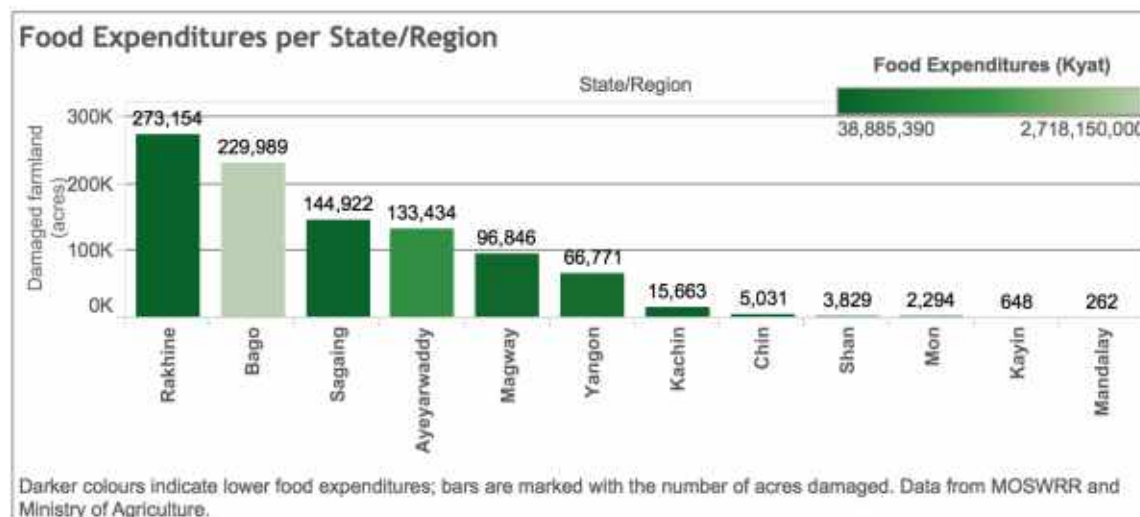
**FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE**

As of 21 August, 451,000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance in Kachin, Mon, Chin, Kayin and Rakhine States and Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing Regions. Over 1.4 million acres of farmland have been inundated from June to August destroying more than 667,121 acres of crops while over 985,073 acres of farmlands were damaged.

The Government has provided MMK 5 billion in food assistance, with rice distributions in Shan, Yangon, Mandalay, Chin, Kachin, and Rakhine states, and Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing regions. Kayin and Mon have also received limited food assistance. As of 19 August, Food Security Sector partners have reached some 403,000 people with over 2,400 metric tons of life-saving food assistance in Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Mon and Rakhine states, and Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing regions.

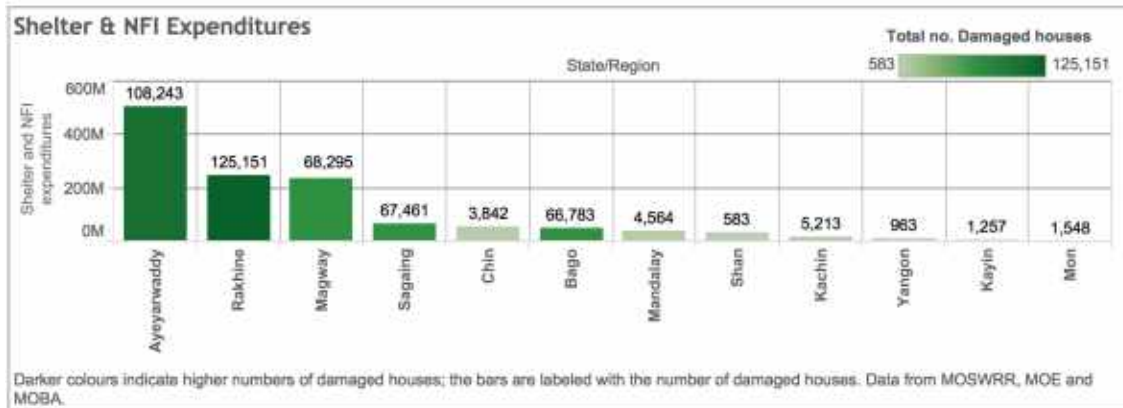
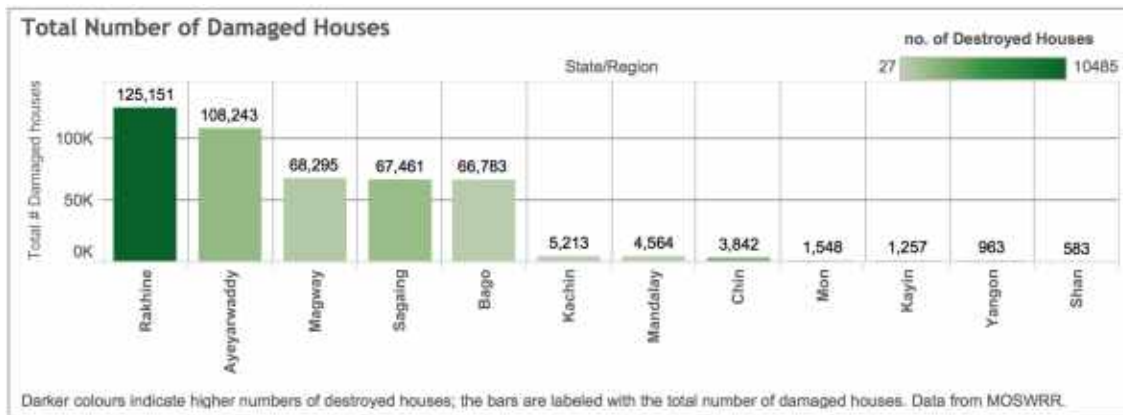
In an effort to support food security and rebuild rural livelihoods in flood-affected areas, over 247,751 acres of farmlands have been replanted with provision of paddy seeds and equipment. 29,108 baskets of paddy seeds were delivered to Rakhine State and 169,872 acres of farmlands have been replanted with funds allocated from the President’s Reserve Fund. The Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development distributed animal feed and veterinary medicines in Ayeyarwaddy and Bago regions.

The Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), conducted by humanitarian partners, has indicated that despite ongoing efforts, seed stock for replanting remains a critical priority, and a lack of equipment, agricultural loans and other support will be needed to rebuild rural livelihoods and avoid further food insecurity. The Government plans to re-cultivate damaged farmland, which is no longer appropriate for paddy, with seasonal crops.



**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS**

Over 17,832 houses have been destroyed by floods and landslides, with over 436,091 partially damaged. Rakhine had the largest number of destroyed houses – 10,485. The Government has provided MMK 1.27 billion for shelter and NF assistance in flood-affected areas. The humanitarian partners have distributed 10,000 emergency shelter kits in Ayeyarwaddy, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. As of 21 August, there are 277 camps for displaced people in Ayeyarwaddy, Chin, and Sagaing. There will be a need to continue to provide temporary shelter to those displaced and to provide building materials and construction assistance to ensure early recovery.



*Damage to Housing, 21 August 2014 – MOSWRR, 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census*

State/Region	Partially damaged houses	Destroyed houses [des c]	Total no. Damaged houses	% houses damaged
Rakhine	114,666	10,485	125,151	24.63%
Chin	1,053	2,808	3,842	4.84%
Ayeyarwaddy	106,383	1,860	108,243	8.34%
Sagaing	65,855	1,606	67,461	7.99%
Magway	67,831	464	68,295	9.17%
Bago	66,570	213	66,783	6.89%
Mandalay	4,376	188	4,564	0.45%
Shan	456	127	583	0.07%
Kachin	5,160	53	5,213	2.39%
Yangon	936	27	963	0.10%
Kayin	1,257	1	1,257	0.62%
Mon	1,548		1,548	0.49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,091</b>	<b>17,832</b>	<b>453,123</b>	<b>5.67%</b>

## PROTECTION

According to the Protection Cluster, at least 200,000 women and girls of reproductive age are in need of assistance, including provision of dignity kits and access to reproductive health services. The joint assessment conducted by Protection partners in Rakhine State highlighted urgent needs for psycho-social support for the affected families and children, particularly those who have no recreational facilities or are not able to attend school.

The Department of Social Welfare and Protection Sector partners are also scaling up efforts for increased provision of psycho-social support. Technical teams and social workers have been deployed to the most affected areas to provide mobile and outreach psycho-social and case management services, especially for women and children in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. Humanitarian partners have started screening at evacuation centres to identify separated children and others at risk. In addition, 12,000 dignity kits and some medical supplies are being procured to support women and girls in the most affected townships of Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing.

## Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

### HEALTH

According to the Health Cluster, over 1.4 million people across flood-affected areas need access to health services and the restoration of health facilities and reproductive health services is urgently needed.

According to the Ministry of Health, 221 health facilities are damaged. Out of those, 18 primary healthcare facilities cannot resume normal functions. There is limited access for health service providers to many flooded areas and humanitarian partners report that a lack of trained health professionals, particularly female health personnel, is hindering adequate provision of reproductive and basic healthcare services.

Due to the large numbers of people remaining in camps, camp management for the prevention of communicable diseases is a critical issue. People returning to their homes are also at risk of waterborne communicable diseases and have limited access to clean water sources. Water and environmental sanitation is critical for prevention of communicable diseases, as well as vector-borne diseases like Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and Japanese Encephalitis. In affected areas, routine immunisation services have been interrupted and cold chain equipment has been destroyed.

*Damage to Health Facilities, 22 August 2015 – Ministry of Health*

State/Region	Damaged Health facilities [desc.]	Facilities with loss of medicine and damaged equipment	Non-functioning health facilities
Ayeyarwaddy	96	2	5
Rakhine	69	25	2
Bago	25	3	
Sagaing	13	18	9
Magway	11	8	
Chin	7	2	1
Shan		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18</b>

The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) has been established but needs to be sustained and strengthened. Humanitarian partners and civil society organisations (CSO) need to participate and support EWARS for it to be effective.

As of 22 August, a total of 379 mobile clinics and 1,097 temporary clinics have been set up in the affected areas to provide essential health services and prevent communicable diseases, and have treated 192,481 outpatients to-date. The Ministry of Health has distributed 3,430 insecticide-impregnated bed nets, 30 Dignity, Hygiene and family kits, 2,000 bottles of Bascabe lotion and 1,000 tubes of antifungal cream. According to humanitarian partners, Emergency Reproductive Health Kits, including 425 Clean Delivery Kits, have been distributed in Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. An additional 2,600 Clean Delivery Kits, injectable contraception, and medicines as well as basic and comprehensive obstetric care equipment have also been transported to flood-affected areas.

The rapid restoration of health facilities and services, including clinics, immunisation, maternal and child healthcare and nutrition support are critical. Addressing the health needs of vulnerable people, including ensuring access to safe delivery facilities for pregnant women and special care for the elderly, children and people with chronic diseases have also been identified as priorities.

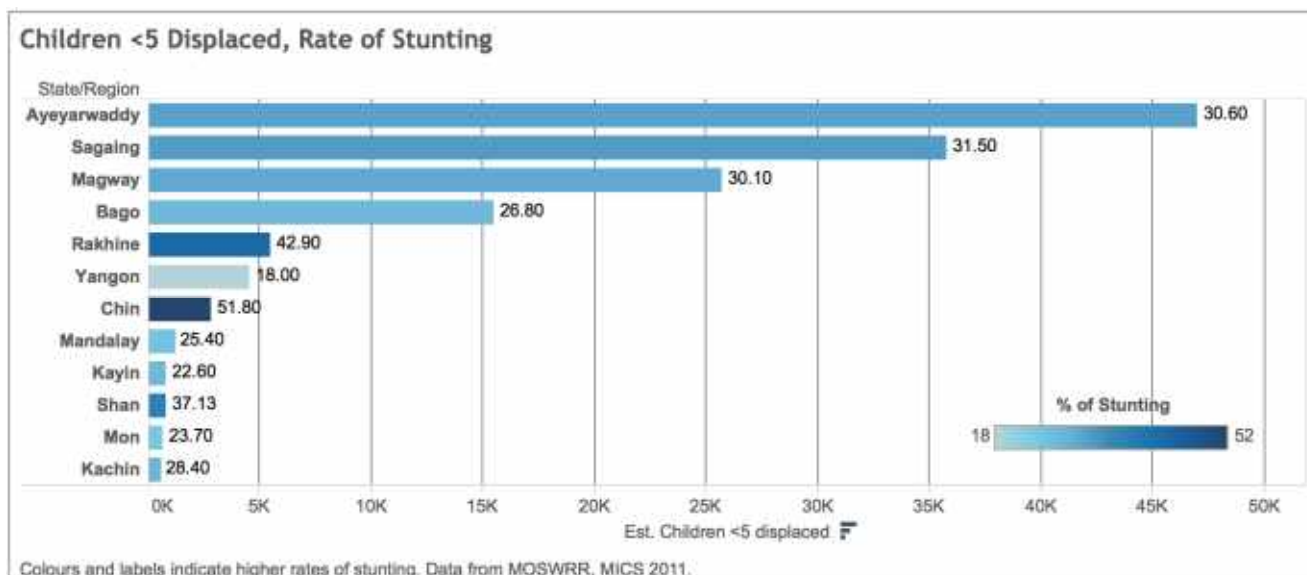
*Government Response in the Health Sector, 22 August 2015 – Ministry of Health*

State/Region	No. Mobile Clinics	No. Temporary Clinics
Ayeyarwaddy	208	196
Sagaing	86	338
Rakhine	35	77
Bago	26	187
Magway	5	82
Yangon	2	30
Mandalay	8	50
Chin	9	13
Kachin		14
Mon		85
Shan		13
Kayin		12
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1,097</b>

## NUTRITION

Over 143,000 children under the age of five are estimated to be affected by the floods. Malnutrition was a major concern prior to the floods, particularly in Chin and Rakhine states, and Ayeyarwaddy and Magway regions. In addition, an estimated 60,000 pregnant and lactating women have been affected (based on approximately 1.6 million people affected overall).

In Chin and Rakhine states, and Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing regions, due to compromised water sources and inadequate access to food, it is anticipated that the nutritional status of children could further decline, bringing about the associated increases in mortality risks for children under five. The Ministry of Health has distributed 244 boxes of NRG-5 emergency rations and 111,120 boxes of Sprinkle micronutrient powder. Nutrition Sector partners continue to support Government health staff with essential nutrition supplies in 21 flood-affected townships in Chin and Rakhine states, and Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing regions.



## WATER AND SANITATION

Needs for emergency water and sanitation are severe and evolving. Humanitarian partners are targeting over 500,000 people, particularly in Ayeyarwaddy, Chin, Rakhine and Sagaing. The focus is on prevention of waterborne diseases through provision of emergency water supplies and purification tablets.

The Ministry of Health has chlorinated 99,431 water sources, and distributed 267 drums of bleach, 28,800 chlorine tablets, 18,900 chlorine powder packets and 16,700 latrine pans in the affected states/regions. WASH Cluster partners have provided emergency latrines in evacuation centres and will support pond rehabilitation. According to humanitarian partners, there is a shortage of emergency household water treatment tablets.

State/Region	Pods/Wells chlorinated
Ayeyarwaddy	7,381
Sagaing	31,195
Rakhine	24,377
Bago	13,507
Magway	9,663
Yangon	1,017
Mandalay	4,497
Chin	77
Kachin	5,772
Mon	1,048
Shan	235
Kayin	662
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,431</b>

## Recovery

### EARLY RECOVERY

The floods have caused at least MMK 138 billion (USD127 million) in direct economic losses. Damage to public infrastructure has been severe – 357 dykes, 831 bridges and 868 road sections and 481 schools were damaged or destroyed. Recovery efforts will be led by the Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC), which is developing a recovery strategy and establishing a Recovery Coordination Centre. The Government has adopted a recovery strategy that prioritises cash assistance and also takes into account the particular needs of the most vulnerable, including women, girls, people with disabilities and the elderly. Current priorities include reconstruction of damaged and destroyed houses and the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems. The Government has already spent MMK 1.7 billion on direct cash transfers and infrastructure restoration.

On 18 August, the Recovery Coordination Work Committee and the Early Recovery Network had a joint meeting and announced the recovery coordination framework. It was agreed that a recovery needs assessment, covering data on loss and damage, would be conducted to guide planning in August to September. This will be followed by a Recovery Planning Forum with participation of actors from the government, civil society, private sector and the international community. Geologists are currently in Chin State to assess the feasibility of relocating the capital, Hakha, to a safer location due to the massive damage and landslide risk there.

### EDUCATION

There are 481 damaged schools. 707,126 schoolchildren have been affected by school closures. 2,962 schools are in need of WASH repair, which is a priority to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. The estimated cost of repairing these WASH facilities is MMK 377,000,000. There is an urgent need for the provision of essential teaching and learning supplies as well as to restore access to essential education services in safe and protective learning spaces.

The Ministry of Education has provided MMK 26 million in stationery and school supplies to flood-affected children and is also planning to provide cash assistance for rehabilitation of flood-affected schools across the country.

*Effects of Flooding on Education, 21 August 2015 – Ministry of Education*

State/Region	Partially-damaged schools	Destroyed schools	Total Number of damaged schools [desc.]	School children affected by school closures
Rakhine	60	226	286	139716
Ayeyarwaddy	16	41	57	171299
Chin	40	12	52	10829
Bago	1	39	40	133750
Sagaing	3	11	14	79883
Magway	7	7	14	76404
Yangon	0	8	8	3/14/
Mandalay	3	1	4	12367
Shan	3	1	4	340
Mon	0	2	2	5275
Kachin				20182
Kayin				19934
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>707,126</b>

### Security and Access

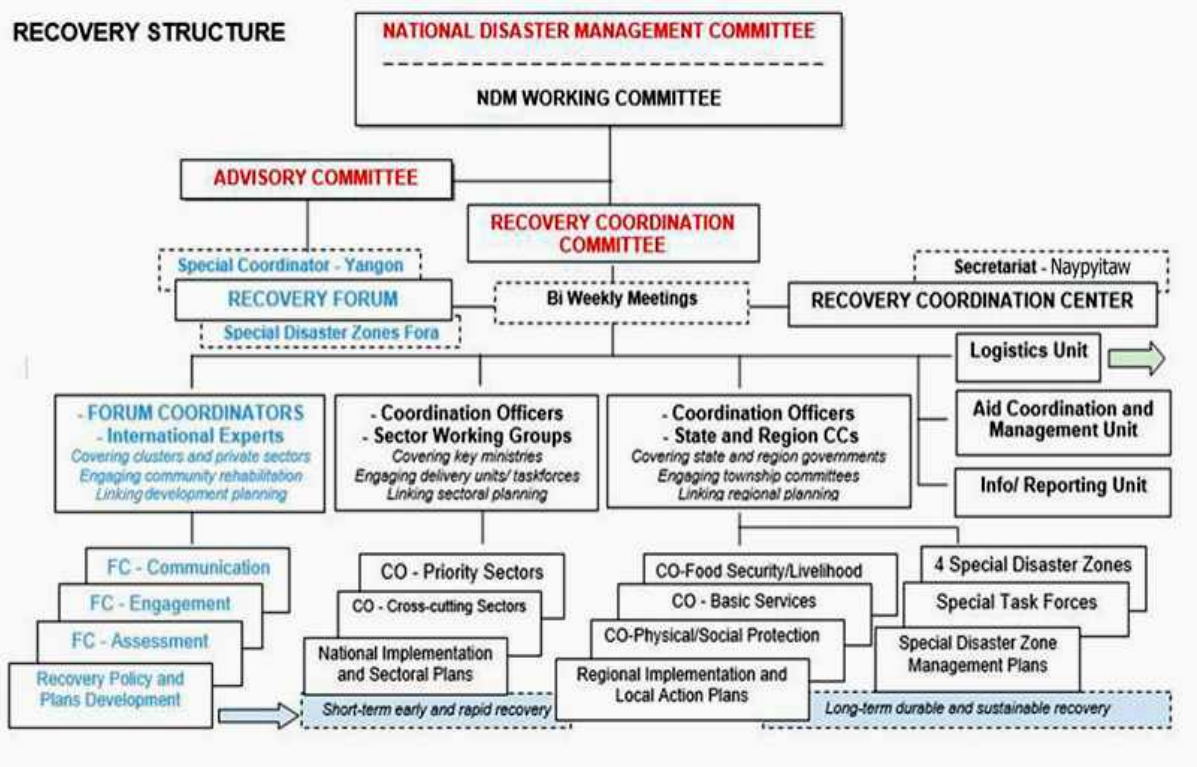
Access has been granted to all flood-affected areas by the NNDMC for flood response activities. For safety and local-level security concerns, humanitarian agencies are requested to coordinate with the relevant local authorities. Travel authorisations may be obtained from the EOC. Damaged roads sections, bridges and dykes have been reported across flood-affected areas, with roads being covered in mud and debris. Access in Chin is particularly challenging, as shown in the road access map below. Additionally, on the bottom, left is map of the number of international organisations currently operating throughout the flood-affected areas.

### Coordination

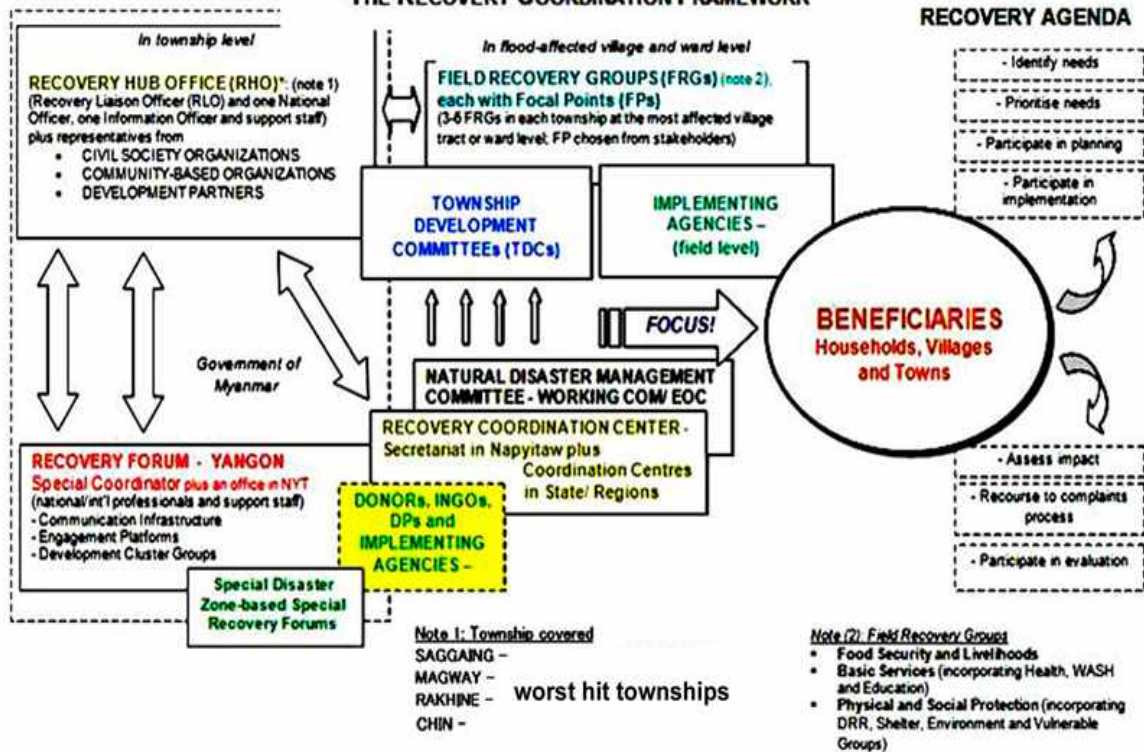
The NNDMC, chaired by the Vice-President U Nyan Tun, coordinates national-level disaster response activities. The NNDMC, delivers relief and recovery services through the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC) and the Recovery Planning Forum, which are responsible for liaising with state-and-region-level authorities to develop contextualised and locally-appropriate intervention plans.



### RECOVERY STRUCTURE

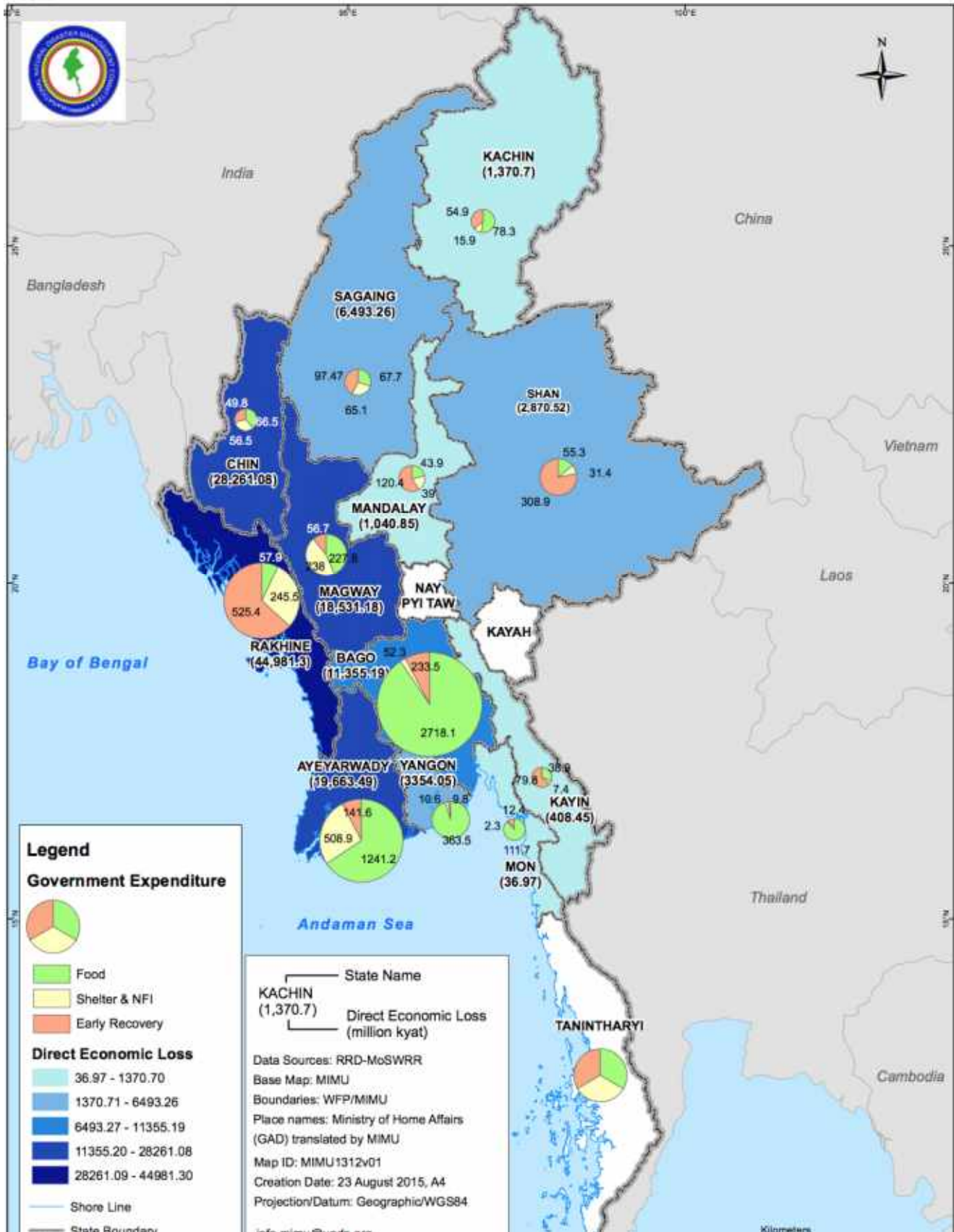


### THE RECOVERY COORDINATION FRAMEWORK





Myanmar Information Management Unit  
**Total Government Expenditures on Flood Response and  
 Direct Economic Loss (Kyat in Million)**





### Flood Response Activities Reported to MIMU (as of 19 August 2015)

