



Situation Report 4 | 2 September 2015

National Natural Disaster Management Committee Republic of the Union of Myanmar

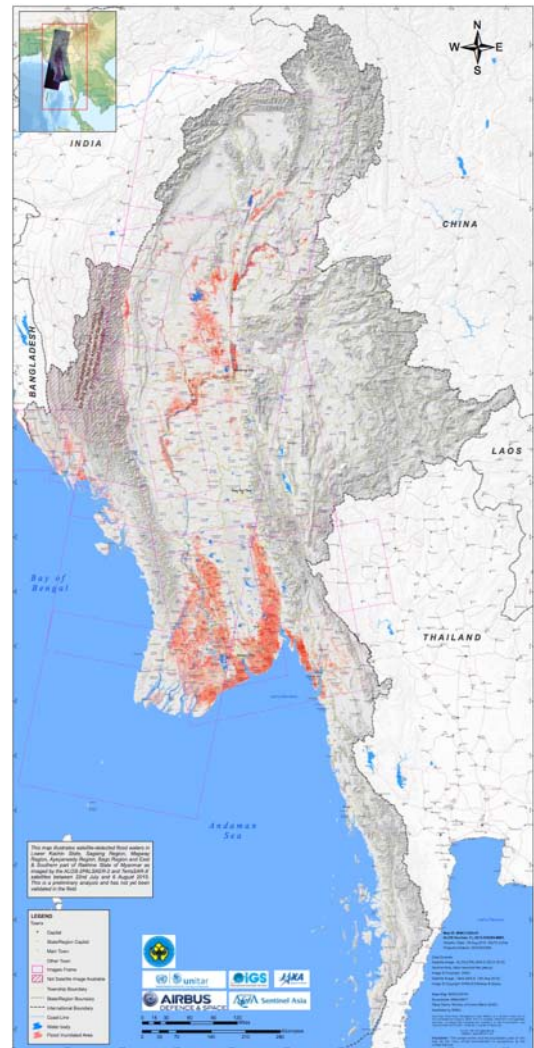
This situation report was jointly prepared by the Government of Myanmar and the UN System.

Headlines

On the right, a map from MIMU showing satellite-detected floodwaters between 10 July and 17 August.

Headline Effects of Flooding, 31 August 2015

Affected State/Region	Displaced Population	Damaged Houses	Destroyed Farmland, acres [desc.]
Rakhine	96,165	125,151	217,246
Ayeyarwaddy	505,292	109,252	204,245
Bago	177,315	66,785	152,847
Sagaing	399,526	83,490	121,385
Magway	308,046	64,687	65,858
Yangon	63,082	14,525	56,486
Kachin	7,454	5,228	12,791
Chin	21,618	3,873	7,814
Shan	5,329	148	2,815
Kayin	7,325	1,258	106
Mandalay	18,977	253	27
Mon	6,632	1,592	0
Total	1,616,761	476,242	841,620



- **1.6 million people** displaced by floods and landslides during July and August.
- Over **476,000 houses** partially 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**.
- Even as Emergency Response activities are conducted, many sectors have begun to focus on **early recovery interventions** in line with the government's recovery priorities of restoring livelihoods, ensuring social protection and supporting the most vulnerable.

Key Messages



- The Coordination Meeting on the Recovery of the flood-affected states and regions was held on 24 August, Monday in Nay Pyi Taw. President U Thein Sein (left) stated that though the emergency needs of the affected population are being met, these are temporary solutions. Recovery and rehabilitation needs must be considered.

- The President also highlighted the importance of rebuilding of destroyed houses and providing food rations for flood

survivors. He also highlighted the importance of protecting the elderly, children, people with disabilities, pregnant women and other vulnerable people.

- For successful recovery interventions, obtaining accurate data on damage and loss is vital. Another crucial factor for success is the collaboration between state/regional governments with the

relevant Union Ministries. The last factor that is stressed is the need to mitigate the effects of the disaster on the economy and social services in order to create job opportunities and increase household incomes.

- The President conducted field surveys in order to serve to the needs of affected people. Vice President U Nyan Tun presented a detailed recovery framework and plan and has stressed the importance of disaster preparedness in light of potential late monsoon floods and the approaching El Nino event.
- The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has forecast that the late monsoon period will begin on 1 September and last until early-to-mid October. Long range forecasts indicate the potential for 4 low pressure areas to form over the Bay of Bengal, 2 of which may intensify into depressions.

Situation Overview

As of 31 August, the NNDMC reports that 1,616,761 people have been displaced by floods and landslides in July and August. 122 people have died: 115 during July and August and 7 in June. Affected areas have suffered MMK 174 billion (USD 149 million) of direct economic losses, the heaviest concentrations of which are in Rakhine and Chin States. Additionally, 476,242 houses have been damaged by flooding, 17,764 of which have been destroyed. Rakhine State has the majority of destroyed houses as well as the highest number of damaged houses overall. 1,446,520 acres of farmland have been inundated; 1,113,069 acres have been damaged, of which 841,620 acres has been destroyed. In light of these needs,

The Government’s response priorities are:

- 1) To save lives
- 2) To meet immediate needs

The Government’s recovery priorities are:

- 1) To restore pre-disaster conditions and livelihoods
- 2) To build back better
- 3) To ensure social protection and support the most vulnerable.

The prioritisation which occurs in the table below makes use of government damage and loss data – in line with one of the President’s stated factors in the success in recovery interventions. The table below shows the most severely-affected townships, ranked in order by state and region by shelter damage, direct economic losses (which takes into account damage to public property and infrastructure) and poverty (determined by GDP per capita).

<i>Most Severely-Affected Townships – data from MOSWRR and MPED</i>							
Rakhine	Chin	Sagaing	Magway	Ayeyarwaddy	Bago	Yangon	Kachin
Buthidaung	Tedim	Kale	Pwintbyu	Ingapu	Monyo	Taikkyi	Mogaung
Ann	Paletwa	Tamu	Sidoktaya	Hinthada	Thayarwaddy		
Maungdaw	Mindat	Kalewa	Aunglan	Yegyí	Letpadan		
Mrauk-U	Hakha	Kawlin	Gangaw	Kyaunggon	Padaung		
Minbya	Tonzang		Ngape	Zalun			
Rathedaung	Falam						
Ponnagyun	Kanpetlet						
Pauktaw	Matupi						
Kyauktaw	Thantlang						
Sittwe							
Kyaukpyu							

Collectively, this group of 40 townships (about 20% of the 209 affected across the country), represents 92% of destroyed houses, 75% of direct economic losses, 83% of destroyed schools, 65% of all damaged (partially and destroyed) houses and 64% of all destroyed farmland. Additionally, their average direct economic loss per capita is more than 4 times higher than the average for all affected townships; this group also contains 17 of the 40 poorest townships in the affected areas. The top 20 townships,

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highlighted in blue, collectively have 82% of all destroyed houses, 58% of all direct economic losses, 68% of all destroyed schools, 40% of all damaged houses. Their average direct economic loss is also 6.4 times higher than the average; the top 20 townships also contain 12 of the 40 poorest townships.

Highly-ranked townships typically suffer from very large shelter damage and direct economic losses – this includes Pwintbyu, Ann, Mrauk-U, Kale, Hakha and Minbya; however, several townships score highly because the GDP per capita in these areas is very low, including Tedim (USD 200/year), Maungdaw (USD 230) and Paletwa (USD 246). Tigyaing has the highest GDP per capita of all affected townships (USD2,274). Poorer areas are a priority in order to target and serve the most vulnerable.

To date, the Government of Myanmar has spent almost MMK 16 billion (USD 13.7 million). Below is a table indicating the percentage increase in cumulative expenditures per state and region since the previous reporting cycle on 24 August 2015.

Government Expenditures – Data from MOSWRR, MOE, State and Region Governments					
State/Region	Expenditures, 24 August (MMK)	Expenditures, 31 August (MMK)	Increase in expenditures (MMK)	State/Region exp. as Percentage of Total exp.	Percentage increase since previous report [desc.]
Sagaing	230,320,660	1,303,413,799	1,073,093,139	8%	466%
Chin	172,787,968	751,144,610	578,356,642	5%	335%
Magway	522,578,650	1,718,786,550	1,196,207,900	11%	229%
Ayeyarwaddy	1,891,719,004	5,337,048,520	3,445,329,516	33%	182%
Rakhine	828,921,824	1,570,103,970	741,182,146	10%	89%
Kayin	126,039,390	193,702,850	67,663,460	1%	54%
Kachin	149,080,840	217,720,120	68,639,280	1%	46%
Shan	395,608,822	577,504,025	181,895,203	4%	46%
Yangon	383,871,490	498,884,050	115,012,560	3%	30%
Mandalay	203,349,310	247,626,73	44,276,863	2%	22%
Bago	3,003,955,372	3,494,512,760	490,557,388	22%	16%
Mon	126,377,570	126,377,570	0	1%	0%
Total	8,034,610,900	16,036,824,997	8,002,214,097	100%	100%

The largest increases in spending have occurred in Sagaing, Magway and Ayeyarwaddy, with almost MMK 3.5 billion being spent in Ayeyarwaddy since the previous report. The largest improvement, though, came from Sagaing, where a dramatic 466% rise in spending was recorded. Mon has not seen any increases in spending; comparatively, it has received much less damage than other areas and all camps for displaced people there have closed.

Funding



In total, around MMK 80 billion (USD 68 million) has been committed to response activities, according to the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations system. The Government has allocated MMK 38.8 billion (USD 33 million) to relief efforts, this includes MMK 22.8 billion from the President’s Reserve Fund, MMK 3.2 billion from National Government, as well as MMK 12.8 billion from local governments and donations from the private sector and civil society. Funding from the international community, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), is USD 35 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, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the private sector.

Shelter and Relief

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

According to WFP, humanitarian partners have reached 450,879 people with 3,338 metric tons of food assistance in Bago, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine and Sagaing. Distributions are still ongoing in several townships of Chin, Rakhine and Sagaing; humanitarian partners aim to complete the distributions of life-saving food assistance by early September. 1,446,520 acres of farmland have been inundated; 1,113,069 acres have been damaged, of which 841,620 acres has been destroyed. 355,735 acres have been re-cultivated. However, given the distribution of damaged farmland across the affected areas, with the majority of the damage occurring in comparatively few townships, some prioritisation is possible in order to determine where food security and agriculture interventions should be targeted.

The table below shows the most-severely affected townships in terms of damage to farmland, ranked by state and region and the amount of farmland destroyed per capita. Though these 40 townships have suffered the greatest crop losses per capita, they collectively still represent 85% of all destroyed farmland across the affected areas. The top 20 have been highlighted in blue.

Top 40 Townships, destroyed farmland per capita (destroyed farmland in acres) – Data from MOAI

Rakhine	Ayeyarwaddy	Bago	Magway	Sagaing	Yangon	Kachin
Mrauk-U 75,242	Yegyí 31,054	Monyo 17,756	Pwintbyu 35,084	Kawlin 26,556	Taikkyi 40,022	Mogaung 8,289
Kyauktaw 41,281	Myanaung 33,966	Thayarwaddy 20,896	Gangaw 14,259	Kale 39,809	Htantabin 7,930	
Minbya 36,079	Ingapu 30,267	Shwedaung 13,824	Sidoktaya 4,267	Tamu 7,884		
Ann 11,397	Kyaunggon 17,502	Minhla 13,246		Wetlet 8,972		
Ponnagyun 10,094	Ngaungdon 19,076	Letpadan 18,538		Kanbalu 10,968		
Myebon 8,550	Lemyethna 8,481	Gyobingauk 8,829		Mingin 4,356		
Buthidaung 16,664	Zalun 12,160	Thegon 8,763				
Pauktaw 7,424	Danubyu 11,143	Okpho 5,771				
	Thabaung 7,263	Shwegyin 3,583				
		Zigon 2,955				
		Paungde 5,562				

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, along with humanitarian partners is assessing the impact of the Cyclone Komen and the flooding on agriculture, livelihoods and food security. Humanitarian partners in the Food Security Sector will continue their response until the next monsoon season to support rural livelihoods and asset creation.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Across the affected areas, 476,242 houses have been damaged, of which 17,764 have been destroyed. To-date, the Government has provided MMK 2.6 billion for shelter and NFI assistance in flood-affected areas. 981 of the 1,000 tents donated by the government of Yunnan Province in China were distributed to Chin State; Dehong Autonomous Prefecture in China has also donated 120 tents and 150 tarps which have been distributed in Magway, Sagaing and Bago. JICA's donation of 1,000 bed sheets and 30 tarps have been distributed in Chin and Sagaing. The Royal Thai Family has donated 989 tents and 550 plastic sheets; 250 of these plastic sheets were distributed in Ayeyarwaddy. As part of their immediate response, humanitarian partners have distributed 5,619 basic shelter kits, 2,504 tarps, 2,249 tents and 7,868 other NFIs, according to the Shelter Cluster. Given that is now 6 weeks since the onset of the flooding, the priorities in shelter include early recovery interventions and serving the needs of displaced households, many of whom are still in camps. Additionally, the numbers and status of displaced persons remain uncertain.

Top 40 Townships, Shelter Damage (destroyed houses / damaged houses) – Data from MOSWRR

Rakhine	Ayeyarwaddy	Sagaing	Chin	Magway	Bago	Yangon
Buthidaung 2259 / 38451	Hinthada 492 / 11665	Kale 1215 / 18989	Paletwa 950 / 1900	Pwintbyu 361 / 25358	Monyo 110 / 17015	Taikkyi 0 / 13631
Mrauk-U 503 / 41658	Ingapu 86 / 17591	Kawlin 13 / 14241	Hakha 853 / 853	Salin 0 / 9479	Thayarwaddy 66 / 9352	
Maungdaw 504 / 29880	Yegyí 31 / 15123	Mingin 94 / 7465	Tedim 440 / 440	Aunglan 75 / 7171	Shwedaung 10 / 9693	
Rathedaung 1631 / 1631	Kyaunggon 7 / 13777	Kani 69 / 7409			Letpadan 10 / 7774	
Minbya 1200 / 2400	Ngaungdon 58 / 11150	Tamu 385 / 1461			Padaung 0 / 7076	
Pauktaw 1245 / 1501	Zalun 21 / 8837	Monywa 9 / 8043				
Ann 907 / 3476	Lemyethna 11 / 6162	Indaw 12 / 7148				
Kyauktaw 818 / 3343	Kyangin 174 / 2750	Kalewa 192 / 3731				
Ponnagyun 662 / 1996	Kangyidaunt 0 / 5529	Salingyi 4 / 6527				
Sittwe 681 / 681						

The table of townships above has been ranked according to a composite shelter score which takes both the number of destroyed houses and the total number of damaged houses into account; these two figures are shown for each township (destroyed / damaged). Collectively, this group of townships contains 91% of all destroyed houses and 84% of all damaged houses: they are priorities for Shelter and NFI interventions. The top 20 townships are highlighted in blue.

Highly ranked townships tend to fall into two groups: those in which the severity of damage is great (indicated by the number of destroyed houses) and those in which there is a high number of damaged houses. Townships where there is more severe damage include Rathedaung, Minbya, Paletwa, Hakha, Tedim, Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun, Sittwe and Pauktaw. Townships where the damage to shelter has been extensive include Taikkyi, Ngaungdon, Yegyí, Ingapu, Salin, Padaung, Mrauk-U and Maungdaw, many of which have little to no destroyed houses. Buthidaung and Kale are exceptions which have a mix of both severe and extensive damage. Due to the differing types of damage, different intervention packages are required in order to meet the specific humanitarian needs in these areas.

PROTECTION

The Department of Social Welfare, with support from humanitarian partners, deployed surge teams to establish sub-national Protection Coordination Hubs across Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. The needs of people with disabilities – including mental disabilities – are a concern, particularly in the development of livelihood interventions.

The Department of Social Welfare and the humanitarian partners are providing training in psychosocial support and case management across all affected areas; technical teams and social workers have been deployed to support the needs of children, women and girls through the establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces, Women and Girl Spaces and referral mechanisms. Informational materials on psychosocial first aid have been developed for distribution to service providers to raise awareness on the best practices for providing support to women and girls; anti-trafficking leaflets have also been distributed and additional leaflets will be provided with dignity kits. Psychosocial support is a concern in remote and difficult-to-access areas. Women and girls across affected areas continue to be in need of dignity kits.

Health, Nutrition and WASH

HEALTH

According to the Health Cluster, over 1.6 million people across flood-affected areas need access to health services and the restoration of health facilities and reproductive health services are urgently needed. According to the Ministry of Health, 224 health facilities are damaged. Out of those, 9 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.

Camp management for the prevention of communicable diseases is being conducted by Township Public Health Departments and Rapid Response Teams (RRT) from the Central Epidemiology Unit. People returning to their homes are at risk of waterborne diseases and have limited access to clean water sources and sanitation facilities, the decontamination of water sources and the environment are priorities. The prevention and control of vector-borne diseases like Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and Japanese Encephalitis are also being conducted. Routine immunisation services had been interrupted due to destroyed cold chain equipment; however, normal services have since been restored.

Damage to Health Facilities, 31 August 2015 – Ministry of Health

State/Region	Damaged Health facilities [desc.]	Facilities with loss of medicine and damaged equipment	Non-functioning health facilities
Ayeyarwaddy	98	2	1
Rakhine	69	25	2
Bago	25	3	
Sagaing	13	19	5
Magway	11	8	
Chin	7	2	1
Yangon	1		
Shan		1	
Total	224	60	9

The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for diseases outbreaks 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. It is peak dengue season in Sagaing; monitoring and preparedness is advised. No outbreaks of diseases due to the flood have been reported there.

As of 31 August, a total of 379 mobile clinics and 1,111 temporary clinics have been set up in the affected areas to provide essential health services and prevent communicable diseases; 223,202 outpatients have been treated. 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 10,000 tubes of antifungal cream. According to humanitarian partners, Emergency Reproductive Health Kits, including 400 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.

Response in the Health Sector, 31 August 2015 – Ministry of Health

State/Region	No. Mobile Clinics	No. Temporary Clinics
Ayeyarwaddy	208	196
Sagaing	86	340
Rakhine	35	77
Bago	26	199
Magway	5	82
Yangon	2	30
Mandalay	8	50
Chin	9	13
Kachin		14
Mon		85
Shan		13
Kayin		12
Total	379	1,111

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). According to the MIRA, 20% parents and caretakers of children under two reported having problems with feeding their children, especially in Rakhine State (problems reported by 40% there). These findings are consistent with the pre-existing nutritional situation.

In addition to the nutrition and feeding support (micronutrients, therapeutic feeding, infant feeding) provided by the Ministry of Health, humanitarian partners have also mobilised additional support through the Myanmar Health Assistant Association. Screening conducted by the Ministry of Health and humanitarian partners to identify severe acute malnutrition, provide micronutrient supplementation and support infant and young child feeding is underway in Rakhine, Magway, Sagaing, Chin, Bago and Ayeyarwaddy.

Current priorities include the identification of funding for preventive nutrition services such as supplementary feeding and a wider provision of micronutrient supplements as well as to obtain additional information on the nutritional status of the affected population in Sagaing, Shan, Magway and Mon, where no nutrition activities have been reported in the 3Ws.

WASH

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

The Ministry of Health has chlorinated 124,039 water sources, and distributed 267 drums of bleach, 28,800 chlorine tablets, 18,900 chlorine powder packets and 19,700 latrine pans in the affected states/regions. The Department of Rural Development (DRD) – also active in WASH – has identified 11,893 water sources across Kachin, Chin, Sagaing, Bago, Magway, Mandalay and Rakhine in need of repair and

decontamination. Humanitarian partners will support the DRD in the rehabilitation and decontamination of 500 of the identified water sources. Additionally, DRD has also distributed 552,000 water purification tablets, 250 kg of chlorine powder, 15 water purification systems and machine and 25,000 toilet pans across Sagaing, Magway, Rakhine and Ayeyarwaddy. 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. Several remote locations in Chin and Sagaing have not been reached with WASH assistance.

Government Response in WASH – Ministry of Health	
State/Region	Pools/Wells chlorinated
Ayeyarwaddy	14,088
Sagaing	36,380
Rakhine	27,525
Bago	19,146
Magway	11,326
Yangon	3,213
Mandalay	4,518
Chin	126
Kachin	5,772
Mon	1,048
Shan	235
Kayin	662
Total	124,039

Government Response in WASH – Department of Rural Development											
State/Region	Wells		Hand Pumps		Ponds and Lakes		Others		Total		Estimated cost in million kyats
	not repaired	repaired	not repaired	repaired	not repaired	repaired	not repaired	repaired	not repaired	repaired	
Kachin	0	0			0	0	1		1	0	0.5
Chin	0	0			0	0	41		41	0	54.87
Sagaing	78	59	102	87	15	6	3505	462	3700	614	207.5
Bago	6	0	319	82	4	0			329	82	16.9
Magway	3479	1556			362	211	577		4418	1767	140.71
Mandalay	1	0			0	0	13		14	0	24.39
Rakhine	0	0			507	370			507	370	380.25
Total	3564	1615	421	169	888	587	4137	462	9010	2833	825.12

WASH interventions are moving towards early recovery, with the implementation of rehabilitation activities, including the restoration of WASH infrastructure, support for the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and health centres and hygiene promotion to increase the resilience of affected people.

Recovery

EARLY RECOVERY

The National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC) will carry out early recovery assessments to support the preparation of National Recovery Plan through the Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC). The Government has set up the RCC in Nay Pyi Taw and sub-centres in Yangon and Mandalay (right, the Vice President inspecting the RCC sub-centre in Yangon). A consultation workshop on key functions and the organisational structure of RCC was conducted on 28



August in Nay Pyi Taw. The key functions of the RCC include needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, information and communications, partnerships and coordination. Sector taskforces will be formed to support these key functions.

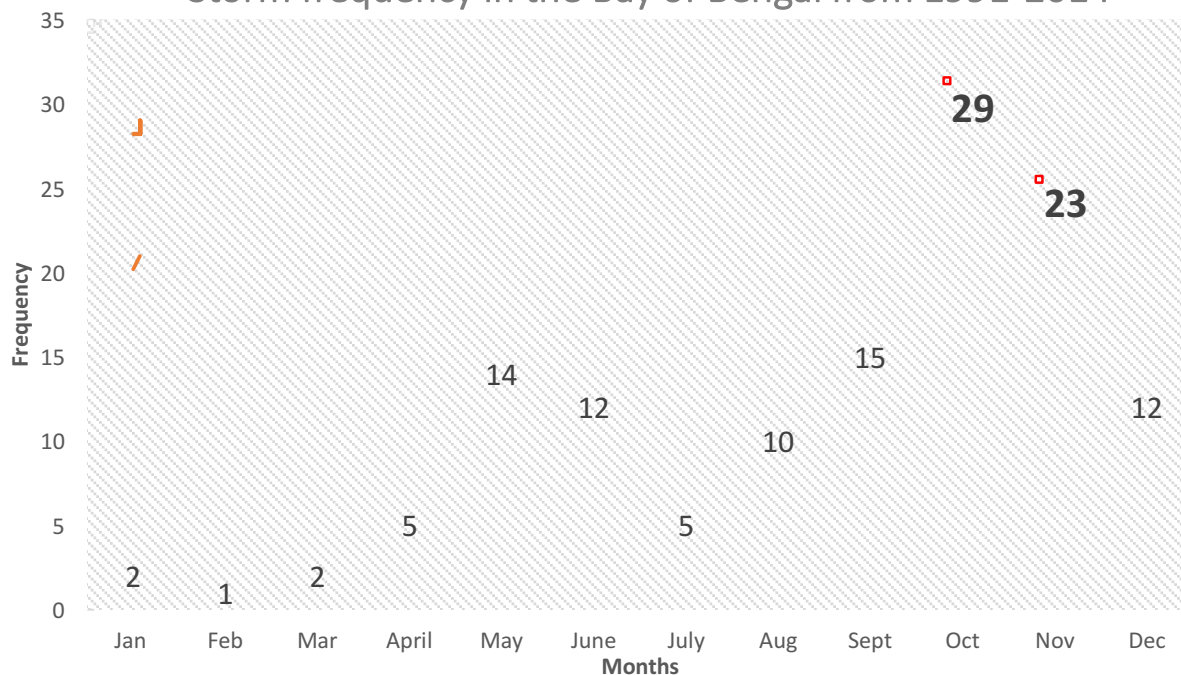
In general, all flood affected people are in need of information about early recovery, basic hygiene, and how to restore livelihoods. Since 3 August, Myanmar Radio and BBC Media Action have been producing Shin Than Chin Kan Latt Myar (Linking Hands to Stay Living). The programmes are broadcast to an estimated 8.2 million people within flood affected areas. In addition, according to the Multi-Agency Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), the preferred means through which communities would like to receive information are:

<i>Preferred ways of Receiving Information - MIRA</i>		
State/Region	First Preference	Second Preference
Ayeyarwaddy	Radio	Mobile phone call
Bago (west)	Radio	Mobile SMS
Chin	Mobile phone call	Community Leader
Magway	Radio	Mobile phone call
Rakhine	Radio	TV
Sagaing	Mobile phone call	TV



It is anticipated that information on humanitarian accountability, how farmers can rehabilitate their lands and on protection will be important to affected people. The Government of Myanmar has begun provision of paddy seeds and agricultural implements such as ploughs to affected people; the Government has also restructured and eased timelines for agricultural loans. Above, Dr. Myat Myat Ohn Khin, the Union Minister of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement explains the government’s recovery priorities to flood survivors. Additionally, the dissemination of early warning information will be crucial as, according to the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Myanmar is about to enter into cyclone season:

Storm frequency in the Bay of Bengal from 1991-2014



EDUCATION

4,116 Schools have been damaged, 608 of which have been destroyed; initial assessments have indicated that in addition to the repair and rehabilitation of damaged facilities, the provision of temporary/alternative learning spaces and the provision of teaching and learning materials and school furniture to be urgent needs. However, the provision of life-skills training, Disaster Risk Reduction education and psychosocial support in both formal and non-formal education are also necessary to ensure the well-being of affected schoolchildren.

Number of Destroyed Schools per Township – Ministry of Education

Rakhine (360)	Ayeyarwaddy (125)	Chin (64)	Magway (30)	Sagaing (21)	Shan (4)	Mon (2)	Kachin (1)	Bago (1)
Budithaung (99)	Thabaung (47)	Paletwa (12)	Sidoktaya (11)	Salingyi (5)	Tachileik (3)	Mawlamyine (2)	Mogaung (1)	Yedashe (1)
Maungdaw (61)	Kyaunggon (40)	Matupi (12)	Aunglan (7)	Kani (5)	Lawksawk (1)			
Mrauk-U (58)	Myanaung (10)	Hakha (11)	Pwintbyu (5)	Kale (3)				
Ratheduang (44)	Yegy (8)	Tonzang (8)	Thayet (4)	Tamu (2)				
Ponnagyun (37)	Kangidaunt (6)	Tedim (7)	Gangaw (2)	Wetlet (2)				
Kyauktaw (23)	Kyonpyaw (4)	Kanpetlet (5)	Yesagyo (1)	Kanbalu (2)				
Pauktaw (16)	Hinthada (2)	Mindat (4)		Homalin (1)				
Minbya (10)	Ingapu (2)	Falam (4)		Mawlaik (1)				
Sittwe (6)	Pantanaw (2)	Thantlang (1)						
Kyaukpyu (2)	Danubyu (1)							
Ann (2)	Ngaungdon (1)							
Myebon (1)	Maubin (1)							
Munuang (1)	Kyangin (1)							

12 primary and middle schools in Ayeyarwaddy benefitted from the repair of their school facilities, including buildings, latrines, water sources and access roads. Humanitarian partners plan to provide 2,500 learning supplies. The State Education Department in Rakhine is being supported by Humanitarian Partners in its efforts to provide 4,400 students with learning supplies. Humanitarian Partners have also procured 9,000 student kits, 47 recreation kits and 75 teacher kits. The provision of education supplies in Chin remains challenging due to access constraints. Additionally, Education Sector actors have highlighted that a lack of resources is limiting the response.

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.

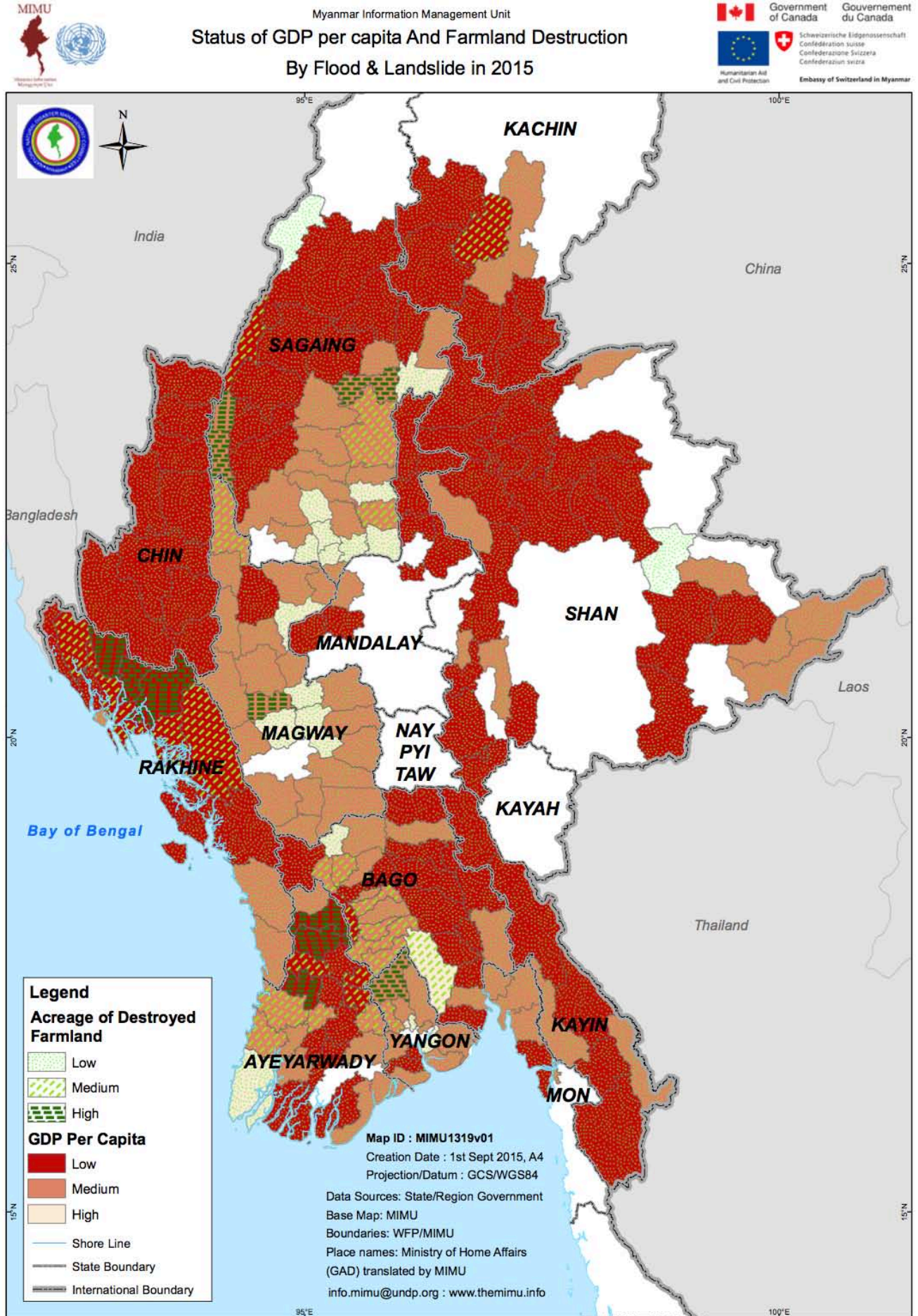
The address of the Recovery Coordination Sub-centre in Yangon is:

No. 9, Kyaikkwine Pagoda Road, Ward No. 3, Mayangone Township, Yangon | 01-661812/ 652699/ 661812/ 652699/ 374301; 09-5111368

The address of the Recovery Coordination Sub-centre in Mandalay is:

Office of the Director, 30th Street, Department of Roads, Mandalay | 02-39284/ 39286; 09-503560

Map of GDP per Capita and Damaged Farmland – Data from MPED and MOAI



Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

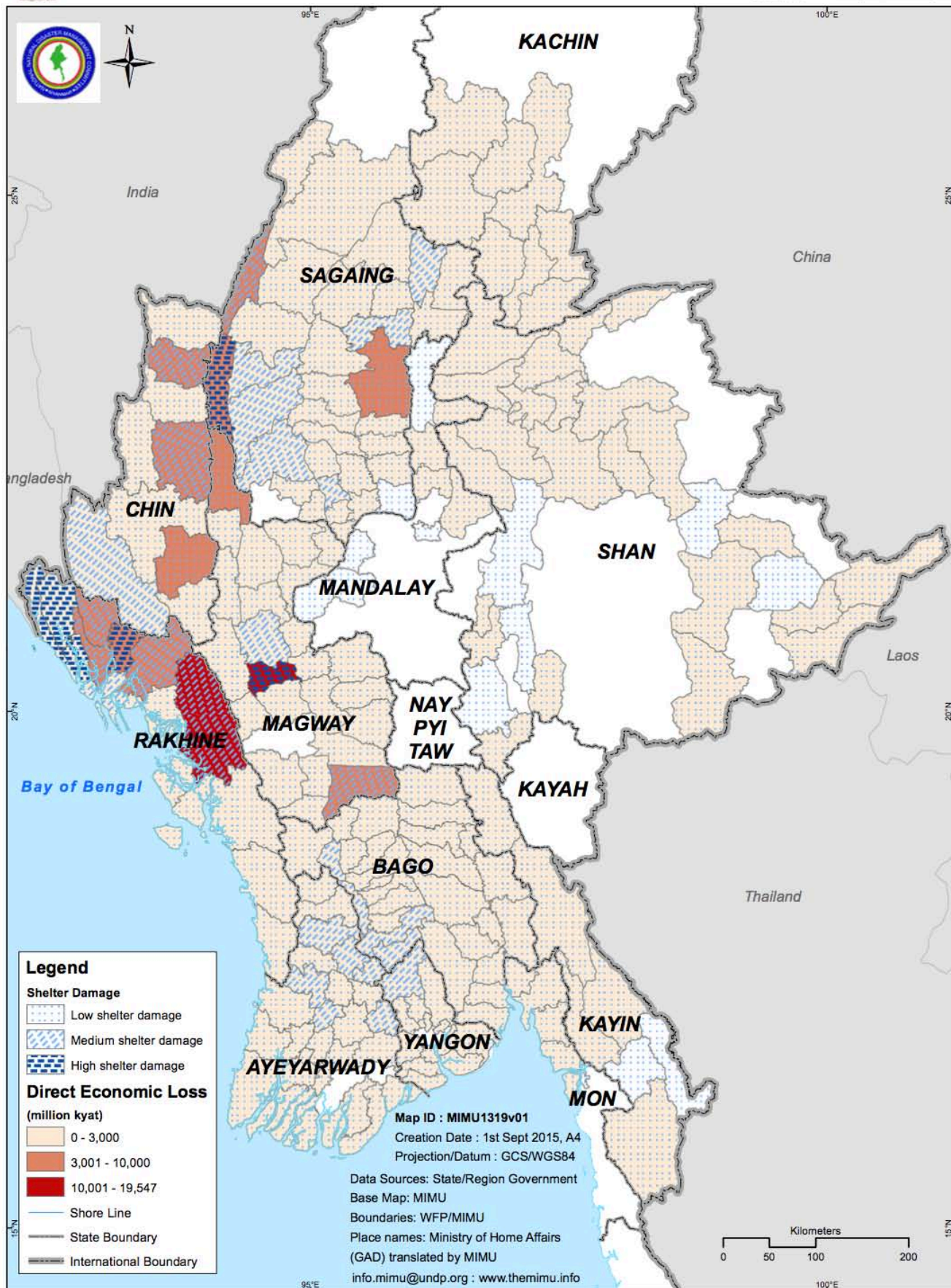
Maps of Direct Economic Losses and Damaged Shelter – Data from MPED and MOSWRR



Myanmar Information Management Unit

Status of Direct Economic Loss And Shelter Damaged

By Flood & Landslide in 2015



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