



Situation Report 5 | 9 September 2015

National Natural Disaster Management Committee

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

This situation report was prepared jointly by the Government of Myanmar and the UN System. The period covered by this report is 1-7 September.

Headlines



Debris clearance and earth works for relocation are ongoing in Kale, Sagaing Region.

The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) has reported that heavy rains during the last week has caused the Chindwin river to rise above danger levels in Sagaing Region. As of 7 September, the Government of Myanmar has newly opened 11 camps for 1,053 people from 238 households. The General Administration Department (GAD) responded alongside the Ministry of Home Affairs, Myanmar Police, the Fire Brigade and Myanmar Red Cross, providing health care and distributing food items.

The Ministry of Construction held the second meeting of the Recovery Coordination Committee (RCC) on 7 September in Nay Pyi Taw. Data collection and detailed assessments on damage and losses in the flood-affected areas was discussed. The dataset is set to be completed on 14 September.

Headline Figures, 6 September 2015 – Data from MOSWRR, MNPED

Affected State/ Region	Destroyed Houses [desc.]	Flood-affected houses (partial and minor damage and destroyed)	Displaced Population	GDP per Capita (USD), flood-affected areas
Rakhine	13,741	128,407	96,165	526
Chin	2,925	3,978	21,618	357
Sagaing	2,123	87,976	418,976	1,093
Ayeyarwaddy	1,251	109,416	496,116	763
Magway	414	64,560	305,400	1,004
Bago	269	66,839	177,315	803
Mandalay	255	4,631	18,977	526
Shan	128	584	5,329	634
Kachin	69	5,229	7,454	611
Mon	45	1,593	6,632	846
Kayin	1	1,225	7,325	603
Yangon	0	15,459	63,082	1,046
Total	21,221	489,897	1,624,389	805 (average)

Key Messages

On 24 August, the President of Myanmar issued instructions for the recovery process. He encouraged reusing and recycling building materials for the reconstruction of houses and defined standardised shelter dimensions. He further emphasised the importance of incorporating cash and in-kind donations in the reconstruction efforts.



Vice President U Nyan Tun chaired the Disaster Recovery Forum, held in Yangon on 8 September. The forum focused on the President's guidance on flood recovery, emphasising that the restoration of the agricultural, livestock and fishery sectors as well as the creation of income-generation opportunities. The Vice President stressed the motto of "no one left behind".

In order to re-cultivate farmland, debris must first be cleared. Land rights and ownership are to be clarified in order to avoid conflict. The President also stressed that the cultivation of winter crops should be considered if paddy is not able to be replanted this season. The conditions for agricultural loans will also be temporarily eased and that existing agricultural debt will be restructured and moved to a more lenient payment schedule. The President said that the recovery process is an opportunity to transition from traditional methods to increased mechanisation in the agricultural sector.

The creation of livelihood opportunities was another the President's priorities: rural areas are to be supported with cash grants to enable the population to establish small businesses. These measures will be paired with vocational training in order that the affected population can acquire and apply new skills.

Short-term income-generating opportunities will be created by the implementation of cash-for-work interventions. This will be done in accordance with local needs and focused on poorer rural areas and affected households. The President called for increased participation and youth volunteers.

Vulnerable groups, including the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities and children, will be supported by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement in coordination with the Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation and the Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association. The Department of Social Welfare is to establish a system for cash transfers to vulnerable groups. It is believed that strong social protection and support will lessen migration and its associated risks, including trafficking and exploitation.

The President reassured affected households that they will not only be supported financially with short-term cash grants but also with the provision of food rations. Community-level prioritisation and accountable beneficiary selection processes are necessary to identify those most vulnerable and most in need.

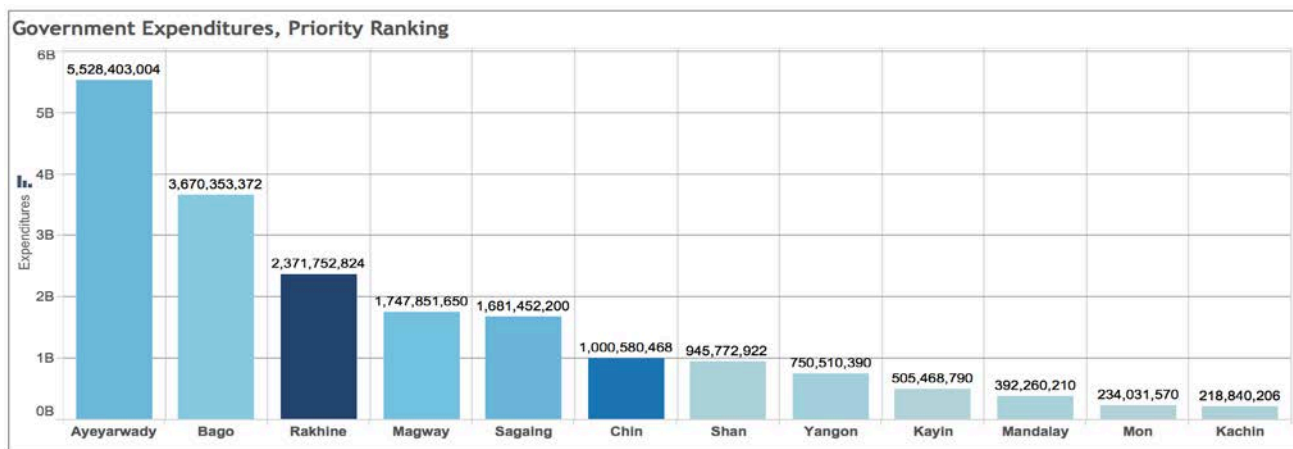
The President concluded by saying that reconstruction of public infrastructure and the restoration of access to basic services such as electricity, water, health, education and transport must occur as soon as possible.

Situation Overview

As of 6 September, across the 12 flood-affected states and regions, 1,624,389 people have been displaced. A total of 489,897 houses have been affected by flooding, of which 21,221 have collapsed or been destroyed and 468,676 suffered minor or partial damage. 1,475,972 acres of farmland has been inundated at some point during the disaster; 1,115,339 acres have been damaged, of which 847,471 suffered severe crop loss. 414,635 acres have been re-cultivated.

To-date, the Government has spent more than MMK 19 billion (USD 16.3 million) on response interventions. The chart below plots government expenditures against each state/region's share of damage. It employs

the same ranking system used to determine the priority townships identified in last week’s Situation Report. Darker colours indicate a higher share of damage and poverty; the numbers on each bar are the cumulative expenditures in each area. The data comes from MOSWRR, MOE, MOBA and the State and Region governments.

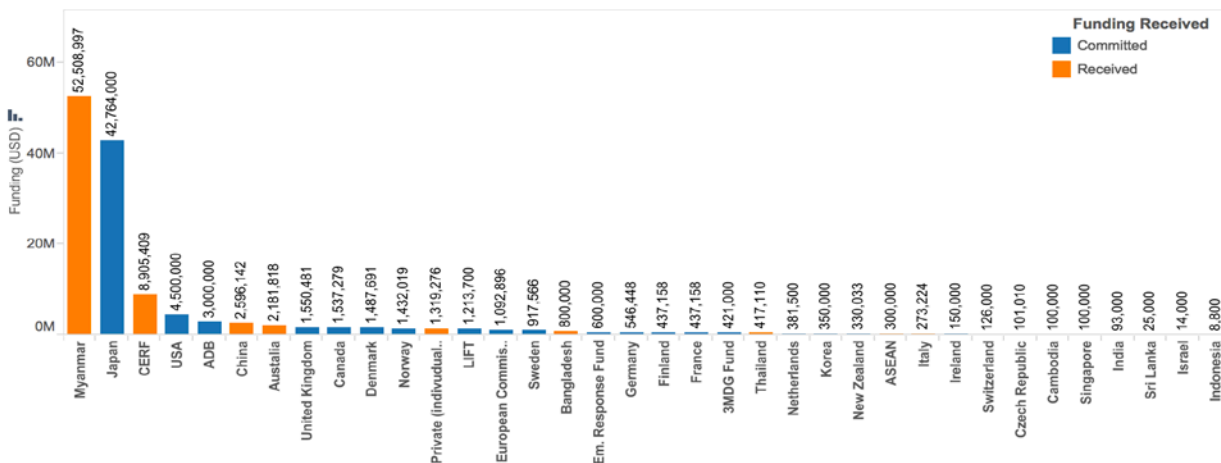


Though Rakhine and Chin, together, represent 79% of all destroyed houses and 36% of all direct economic losses, only 17% of government expenditures have occurred in these locations. However, since the last reporting cycle, expenditures in Rakhine have increased more than in any other state; Chin and Rakhine have recorded average percentage increases in spending. Below is a table indicating the percentage increase in cumulative expenditures per state and region since the previous reporting cycle on 2 September 2015.

Government Expenditures – Data from MOSWRR, MOE, MOBA, State and Region Governments

State/Region	Expenditures, 24 August (MMK)	Expenditures, 31 August (MMK)	Expenditures, 6 September (MMK)	Increase in expenditures (MMK)	State/Region exp. as Percentage of Total exp.	Percentage increase since previous report [desc.]
Kayin	126,039,390	193,702,850	505,468,790	311,765,940	3%	161%
Mon	126,377,570	126,377,570	234,031,570	107,654,000	1%	85%
Shan	395,608,822	577,504,025	945,772,922	368,268,897	5%	64%
Mandalay	203,349,310	247,626,730	392,260,210	144,633,480	2%	58%
Rakhine	828,921,824	1,570,103,970	2,371,752,824	801,648,854	12%	51%
Yangon	383,871,490	498,884,050	750,510,390	251,626,340	4%	50%
Chin	172,787,968	751,144,610	1,000,580,468	249,435,858	5%	33%
Sagaing	230,320,660	1,303,413,799	1,681,452,200	378,038,401	9%	29%
Bago	3,003,955,372	3,494,512,760	3,670,353,371	175,840,611	19%	5%
Ayeyarwaddy	1,891,719,004	5,337,048,520	5,528,403,004	191,354,484	29%	4%
Magway	522,578,650	1,718,786,550	1,747,851,650	29,065,100	9%	2%
Kachin	149,080,840	217,720,120	218,840,206	1,120,086	1%	1%
Total	8,034,610,900	16,036,824,997	19,047,277,605	2,591,032,111	100%	16%

Funding



In total, around MMK 155 billion (USD 133 million) has been committed to response activities, according to the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations system. The Government has allocated MMK 61 billion (USD 53 million) to relief efforts, this includes MMK 42.2 billion from the President's Reserve Fund, MMK 4.4 billion from the National Government, as well as MMK 14.7 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 80 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, Sri Lanka, ASEAN and private donors. The full funding of some donors and member states may not be reflected here as they have contributed through multilateral funding, including ASEAN, LIFT, 3MDG Fund, ADB and the European Commission.

Shelter and Relief

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

The table below shows the progress of replanting across the various affected states and regions. The largest amounts of damaged farmland not re-cultivated are in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago and Sagaing. This is consistent with where flooding is still ongoing and it stands to reason that farmland in downriver states and regions has not fully drained. However, it needs to be highlighted that none of the affected areas in Chin, including Tedim, Tonzang, Falam, Hakha, Thantlang, Paletwa and Mindat have begun re-cultivating their farmland. This is due to the high proportion of the damage in these areas which resulted from landslides. Though these townships are upriver of most other affected areas, the percentage of farmland which has not been re-cultivated remains the highest across all states and regions. Additionally, the GDP per capita of flood-affected areas in Chin is USD 357, well below the average of USD 805 for all affected townships.

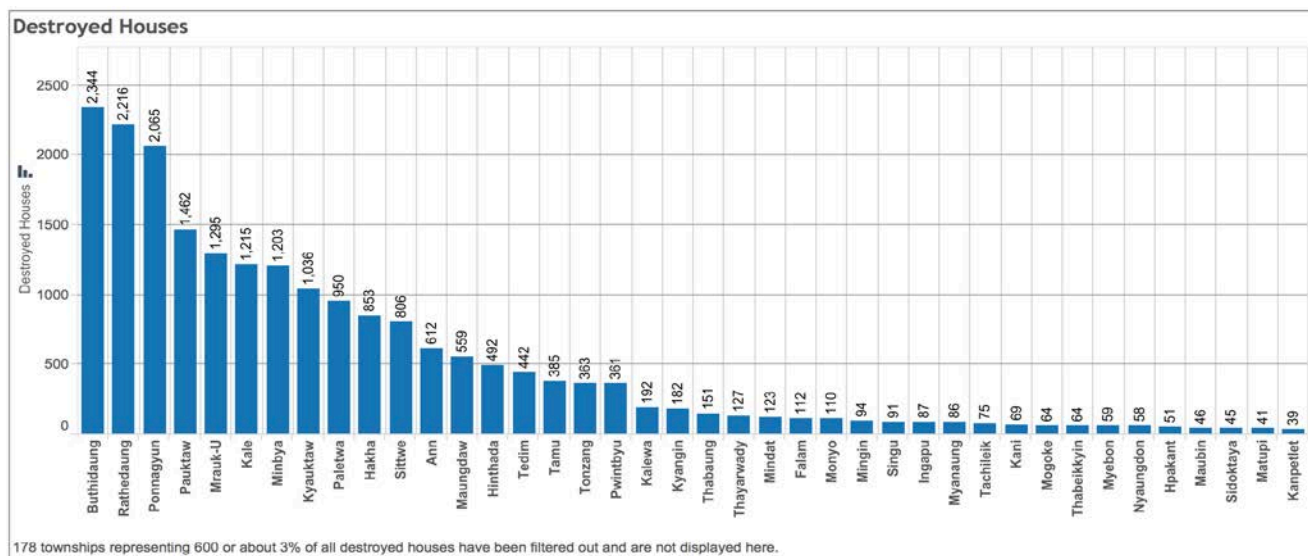
<i>Overview of damaged farmland per state/region and its re-cultivation – Data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, 6 September</i>				
State/Region	Damaged Farmland (acres)	Damaged Farmland not re-cultivated (acres) [desc.]	% Damaged farmland not Re-cultivated	
Ayeyarwaddy	209,971	192,136	92%	
Bago	152,847	67,290	44%	
Sagaing	121,409	59,953	49%	
Magway	65,858	50,714	77%	
Yangon	56,486	45,562	81%	
Chin	7,867	7,495	95%	
Kachin	12,791	5,761	45%	
Shan	2,863	2,417	84%	
Rakhine	217,246	1,454	1%	
Kayin	106	32	30%	
Mandalay	27	22	81%	

Humanitarian partners have provided 455,269 people with 3,241 metric tons of food: a one-month ration of rice, pulses, cooking oil, salt and high-energy biscuits. Additionally, humanitarian partners have pre-positioned 14 metric tons of food in Patheingyi, Ayeyarwaddy. The Government is coordinating with humanitarian partners to conduct a joint assessment on the impact of cyclone Komen and the flooding on agriculture, livelihoods and food security. The assessment will identify major damage and losses in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries; the assessment will also evaluate the food security situation, the level of vulnerability of the affected population and their coping mechanisms as well as the extent of the disruption of local markets.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

The Ministry of Construction has been working with the Shelter Cluster to promote safer construction under the National Skills Standards Authority Framework. Given that a finer understanding of shelter

needs is not yet available, the Shelter Cluster has based its estimates for the population in need of shelter solutions on the number of destroyed houses. To supplement this, the chart below, using data from MOSWRR, shows the number of destroyed houses per township. 178 townships containing approximately 600 or about 3% of the total of 21,221 destroyed houses have been filtered out and are not displayed below.



Buthidaung has the largest magnitude and greatest intensity of damage; there is a limited presence of humanitarian partners there and in other parts of northern Rakhine. In addition to Buthidaung, Hakha, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, Tonzang and Paletwa should be highlighted for their high proportion of destroyed houses which that the damage in these areas was more severe than in other townships. According to the Shelter Cluster’s estimates, the total population whose houses were destroyed is 88,000, with 52,000 in Rakhine and 36,000 in other areas; these estimates are the most accurate for Chin and Sagaing. Excluding Rakhine State, humanitarian partners have provided emergency shelter support to 9,525 households; in Ayeyarwaddy, they have reached approximately two thirds of the population in need. Identified challenges include capturing the efforts of civil society groups, accessing mountainous or delta areas and the limited coverage in terms of shelter partners in the affected areas.

PROTECTION

As continued flooding causes prolonged disruptions to people’s daily lives and routines, the provision of psychosocial support remains a priority. Trained case workers have been deployed to all flood-affected areas in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing to provide psychosocial support, mobile case management and to raise the awareness of affected communities on protection concerns, especially those of women and girls. Psychosocial support is also being provided to affected boys and girls in 12 of the most-affected townships in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing through mobile teams and child-friendly spaces.

Though the capacity of local organisations in flood-affected areas is being strengthened to ensure that support can be provided in hard-to-reach areas, the lack of humanitarian partners with protection expertise, especially in Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), is limiting the analysis of and response to protection risks.

Health, Nutrition and WASH

HEALTH

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

In many areas there is still limited access to health service providers and the availability of female health personnel remains a challenge. Humanitarian partners continue to support the Ministry of Health's efforts by distributing clean delivery kits and by deploying health personnel to support the provision of healthcare services. In Rakhine, humanitarian partners have provided logistical assistance for immunisation campaigns. Life-saving medicines have been procured for 170,000 people.

Since the previous reporting cycle, the number of damaged health facilities has dropped from 224 to 208. 8 primary healthcare facilities still cannot resume normal functions.

Damage to Health Facilities, 7 September 2015 – Department of Public Health; changes during this reporting period in brackets

State/Region	Damaged Health facilities	Facilities with loss of medicine and damaged equipment	healthcare facilities which cannot resume normal functions
Ayeyarwaddy	97 (-1)	1 (-1)	1
Rakhine	62 (-7)	0	2
Bago	22 (-3)	1 (-2)	0
Sagaing	11 (-2)	21 (-2)	4 (-1)
Magway	8 (-1)	6 (-2)	0
Chin	7	0	1
Yangon	1	0	
Shan	0	1	
Total	208 (-25)	30	8

The Township Public Health Departments and Rapid Response Teams from the Central Epidemiology Unit are continuing camp management interventions to prevent the spread of communicable diseases; there is still a risk of the spread of waterborne diseases. As of 7 September, 404 mobile clinics (25 more since the last reporting period) and 1,121 (10 more) have been established in the affected areas. A total of 236,256 patients have been treated so far (13,054 since the last cycle). From the 28 August until 3 September, Thailand's military medical team has worked in collaboration with the Department of Public Health to provide medical assistance to flood-affected people in 6 townships in Ayeyarwaddy.

*Government Response in the Health Sector, 7 September 2015 – Ministry of Health
Changes since previous reporting period in brackets*

State/Region	No. Mobile Clinics	No. Temporary Clinics
Ayeyarwaddy	208	196
Sagaing	111 (+25)	343 (+3)
Rakhine	35	77
Bago	26	199
Magway	5	82
Yangon	2	30
Mandalay	8	50
Chin	9	19 (+6)
Kachin	0	15 (+1)
Mon	0	85
Shan	0	13
Kayin	0	12
Total	404 (+25)	1,121 (+10)

Priorities for the Health Sector are the restoration of health facilities and services; maternal and child healthcare; nutrition support; ensuring access to safe delivery facilities; and ensuring specialised care for the elderly, children and people with chronic diseases.

NUTRITION

It is anticipated that the nutritional status of children could further decline in Chin and Rakhine states as well as in Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing regions due to contaminated water sources and inadequate access to food. This could lead to an increased mortality rate especially 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. Humanitarian partners continue to support Government efforts with essential nutrition supplies in 21 flood-affected townships in Chin and Rakhine states and Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway and Sagaing regions.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

During this reporting period the Ministry of Health has chlorinated 4,458 water sources in the affected states/regions, therefore increasing the cumulative number to 128,497. Humanitarian partners have provided emergency latrines in evacuation centres and will support pond rehabilitation. There is a shortage of emergency household water treatment tablets.

In order to ensure proper coordination and reporting, the Department for Rural Development requested the WASH Cluster to report consolidated response information through the 3W format. Humanitarian partners are supporting the government's efforts in 300 villages and camps with the provision of emergency water supplies and hygiene kits. 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 the provision of emergency water supplies and purification tablets; an estimated USD 17.5 million is needed for these interventions, in addition to government funding.

<i>Government Response in WASH, 7 September 2015 – Ministry of Health Changes since previous reporting period in brackets</i>	
State/Region	Pools/ Wells chlorinated
Ayeyarwaddy	14,489 (+401)
Sagaing	39,451 (+3,071)
Rakhine	28,393 (+868)
Bago	19,146
Magway	11,326
Yangon	3,290 (+77)
Mandalay	4,518
Chin	167 (+41)
Kachin	5,772
Mon	1,048
Shan	235
Kayin	662
Total	128,497 (+4,458)

Recovery

EARLY RECOVERY

Humanitarian partners are developing guidelines for early-recovery planning, focused on household priorities, including shelter, food and livelihoods. The specific needs of individual households will be considered in order to reflect the various forms of impact that affected people currently face, including varying degrees of loss of livelihoods and damaged/destroyed houses.

The table below shows the top 40 townships ranked by direct economic losses (which include damage to public property and infrastructure) per capita. These townships have suffered the most severe loss of access to public services and infrastructure and are priorities for recovery activities. Additionally, these 40 townships also contain 82% of all currently reported direct economic losses.

Townships with the highest direct economic losses per capita, economic losses in million Kyat – MNPED

The top 20 townships in terms of direct economic loss per capita are highlighted in blue

Chin	Rakhine	Magway	Sagaing	Ayeyarwaddy	Yangon	Shan	Bago
Hakha 5,379	Ann 18,428	Pwintbyu 19,547	Kalewa 2,862	Ingapu 13,273	Taikkyi 7,840	Tachileik 1,516	Letpadan 2,730
Mindat 4,342	Minbya 6,156	Sidoktaya 2,908	Tamu 4,869	Danubyu 2,071	Htantabin 2,326	Mongmit 480	Minhla 1,467
Tedim 7,188	Ponnagyun 4,298	Gangaw 6,274	Kale 10,236	Kyaunggon 1,306			Monyo 1,292
Kanpetlet 1,592	Mrauk-U 6,039	Ngape 1,497	Kawlin 2,539	Kyangin 7,09			Thayarwady 1,970
Tonzang 1,957	Kyauktaw 2,363	Thayet 1,229	Kanbalu 3,680				Gyobingauk 795
Falam 2,605	Kyaukphyu 2,235	Aunglan 1,541	Wetlet 1,910				
Paletwa 2,444							
Thantlang 1,384							
Matupi 1,331							

EDUCATION

Between June and August, 4,116 schools have been damaged, of which 608 were destroyed. Particularly high levels of destruction occurred in Ayeyarwady, Chin and Rakhine which account for 549 destroyed learning facilities. The School Construction Sub-Working Group is collaborating with the Department of Basic Education in order to develop more hazard-resistant and child-friendly school designs.

The Ministry of Education and humanitarian partners have provided flood-affected students with learning supplies, uniforms and cash assistance, reaching about 24,000 students with their support. Additional supplies have been procured and dispatched, including various kits (student/school/recreation/teacher) and school tents. The Ministry of Education and humanitarian partners are working together to ensure the continuity of children's educations in evacuation centres in Chin.

Security and Access

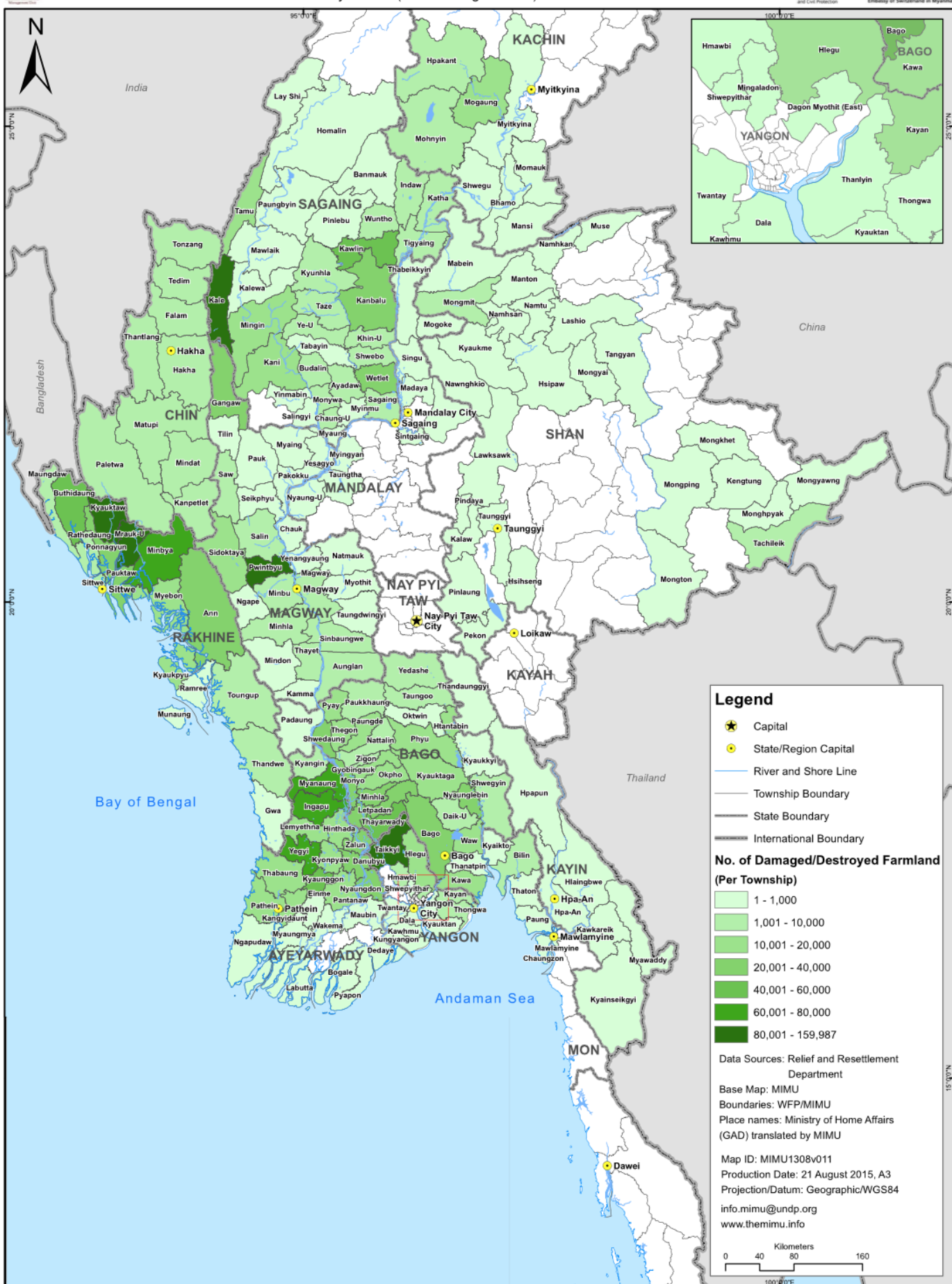
The Government of Myanmar has granted access to all flood-affected areas by the NNDMC for flood response and recovery activities. For safety and local-level security concerns, humanitarian agencies are requested to coordinate with the relevant local authorities. Travel authorisations may be obtained from the EOC.



Myanmar Information Management Unit

Number of Damaged and Destroyed Farmland (Acres) in the Flooded Areas

Myanmar - (As of 31 August 2015)



Legend

- ★ Capital
- State/Region Capital
- River and Shore Line
- Township Boundary
- State Boundary
- International Boundary

No. of Damaged/Destroyed Farmland (Per Township)

Lightest Green	1 - 1,000
Light Green	1,001 - 10,000
Medium Green	10,001 - 20,000
Dark Green	20,001 - 40,000
Very Dark Green	40,001 - 60,000
Darkest Green	60,001 - 80,000
Black	80,001 - 159,987

Data Sources: Relief and Resettlement Department
 Base Map: MIMU
 Boundaries: WFP/MIMU
 Place names: Ministry of Home Affairs (GAD) translated by MIMU

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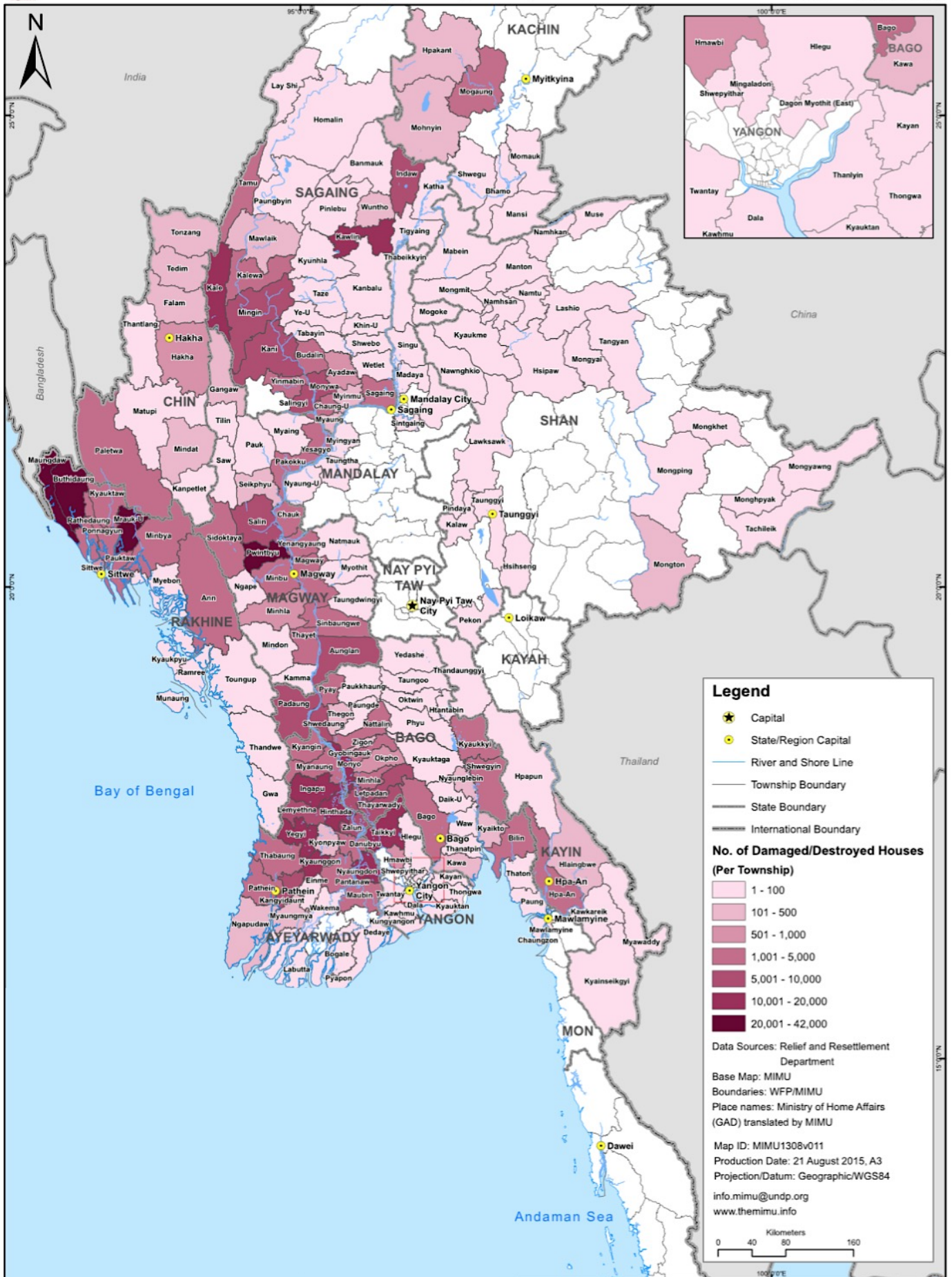
Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Myanmar Information Management Unit

Number of Damaged and Destroyed Houses in the Flooded Areas

Myanmar - (As of 31 August 2015)



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