



This report is produced by OCHA Myanmar in collaboration with humanitarian partners, and with inputs from the Myanmar National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NDMC). It was issued by OCHA. It covers the period from 11 August to 14 August (22:00, UTC+6:30).

Highlights

- More than 1.3 million people have been critically affected by monsoonal floods and landslides during July and August. A cumulative number of almost 300,000 households have been or remain displaced.
- To date, 161 locations have been covered by Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA), and 594 locations have been covered by rapid needs assessments in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Kachin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing.
- The National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) has developed a draft rehabilitation plan for the states and regions affected by floods and Cyclone Komen. The plan focuses on early recovery efforts needed to remedy the impact on livelihoods and markets, as well as protection services.

1.3 million

critically flood affected people in July and August

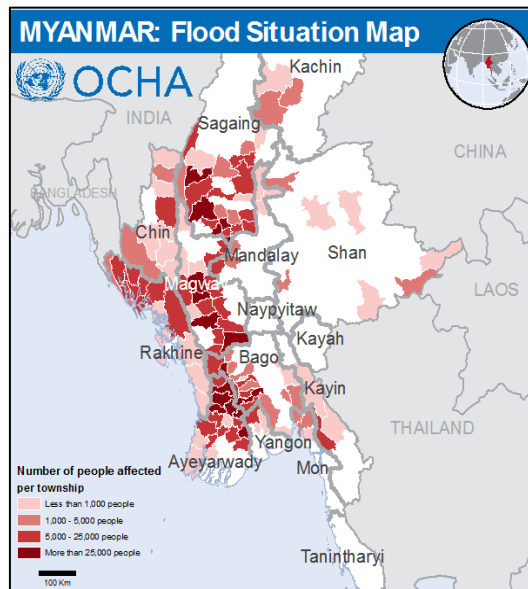
435,000

people reached with food assistance

297,000

cumulative number of households displaced

Figures according to NDMC as of 24:00 UTH 13 August.



Map sources: RRD, MIMU

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

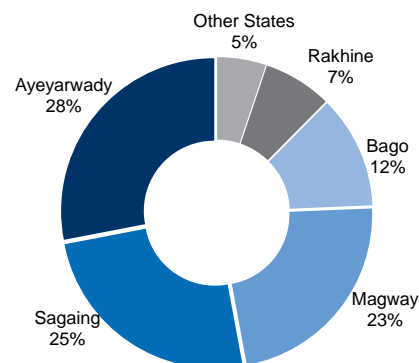
Situation Overview

As of 13 August, the NDMC reports that over 1,350,000 people have been severely affected by floods and landslides in July and August. This includes a cumulative number of over 297,000 households that have been or remain temporarily displaced during this period. At least 106 people are confirmed to have died due to floods and landslides since June. Population figures continue to change as people in some areas where flood waters are receding start to return to their homes, and people in other areas are newly affected by floods.

The Government continues to lead the emergency response, including clean-up efforts, search and rescue operations and provision of relief assistance. As of 13 August, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement reported that it has provided over US\$448,000 worth of food supplies, building materials, relief items and cash assistance to flood-affected families. Local authorities, the military, firefighters, volunteers, as well as the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and civil society organizations, individual donors and the private sector continue to play an important part in both emergency response and clean-up efforts.

Farmers and other rural livelihoods have been hit particularly hard by the floods. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, more than 773,000 acres of farmland have been damaged, with the worst affected area being Rakhine State. According to the Government, MMK1.5 billion (approximately \$1.2 million) has been provide for paddy seeds in Rakhine and over 123,000 acres of farmland have so far been replanted in flood affected areas. Further support will be needed to help farmers and rural communities rebuild.

Ratio of flood affected people by state and region



+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report

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Coordination Saves Lives

While life-saving emergency response activities continue, recovery efforts and planning is underway. In areas where water has receded, cleaning of wells, ponds and water sources, and repairing of roads and bridges is taking place under the leadership of local authorities and with participation from communities.

The NDMC has developed and presented a draft rehabilitation plan for the states and regions affected by floods and Cyclone Komen. The plan focusses on early recovery efforts needed to remedy the impact on livelihoods and markets, as well as protection for trafficking. Early recovery steps outlined in the draft plan include provision of food and cash assistance, compensation to families whose houses were destroyed, as well as psychosocial support. Recovery assistance will be linked to state and regional development activities, according to the plan. The UN has developed an Early Recovery Framework, which will complement the Government's rehabilitation plan.

The UN and INGOs are working in support of the Government's and local organizations' efforts. Food Security Sector partners have provided emergency food assistance to 386,000 people, and essential water purification supplies have been distributed in many of the worst affected areas. While some 2,500 schools remain closed, close to 1,600 schools have reopened again, allowing students to return to class. The State Education Department and Education Sector partners will be distributing books, stationary and other learning supplies.

The need for emergency assistance and recovery support remains great. According to the Ministry of Health, 285 health facilities have been damaged in 38 townships in Chin, Sagaing, Rakhine, Magway, Shan, Ayeyarwady and Bago. While clean-up efforts are ongoing, contaminated water ponds and wells, including in Rakhine where seawater contaminated many water sources, urgently need to be cleaned to ensure they can refill quickly during the monsoon season to avoid drought next year.

On 14 August, the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology reports that rains or thundershowers will be fairly widespread across the country with the likelihood of heavy rain fall in Ayeyarwady, Sagaing and Yangon regions, and in Kachin, Mon and Rakhine states. According to the Indian Weather Bureau, the low-pressure system that had formed in northwestern part of the Bay of Bengal on 11 August has, moved inland towards Central India and weakened.

Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service on 11 August (18:00, UTC+6:30), the United States, Japan, Denmark, Italy, the Czech Republic and Canada, as well as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have made contributions towards the floods response totaling \$2.3 million. Other Member States, including Australia, the European Commission, Germany and the United Kingdom have announced contributions. Other donors and the private sector have indicated their intention to allocate resources towards the emergency. The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund has also allocated \$9 million to kick start critical response activities.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has launched a CHF 4 million (\$4.1 million) emergency appeal to support MRCS's relief and recovery activities in Magway, Sagaing, Chin and Rakhine.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org All in-kind donations should be reported and tracked via logik@un.org.

Humanitarian Response

Education

Needs:

- As of 12 August, a total of 1,597 schools had re-opened but 2,506 primary, middle and high schools remain closed across flood affected states and regions, according to the Government.
- As of 10 August, approximately 1,200 schools in Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, and Magway are estimated to have been damaged and/or in use as evacuation shelters. According to the State Education Department and Education Sector partners' initial assessments, an estimated total of 623 schools and Temporary Learning Spaces have been damaged, including 79 destroyed, in Rakhine State. At least 25 learning facilities continue to be used as shelter for displaced persons.
- The priority for the Government and Education Sector partners is to restore safe access to education services for all children whose education has been disrupted as soon as possible. Reconstruction, repair and/or clean-up of damaged school buildings and temporary learning spaces will be critical for the early recovery phase. Repairing or replacing damaged water and sanitation infrastructure, school furniture, and provision of textbooks, uniforms and teaching learning materials is essential. Psychosocial support for

1,597
schools re-opened

children and teachers is also needed to support safe return to schools and Temporary Learning Spaces and early recovery.

Response:

- The State Education Department (SED) is planning to distribute about 1 million textbooks for students in grades 1 to 11, as well as stationaries in Rakhine State. Education sector partners will also distribute essential learning supplies, student kits, and notebooks next week for affected schools to fill in the gap, in close coordination with SED.
- Education sector partners in Rakhine are supporting the repair of 55 damaged TLS in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships. Repairs are expected to be completed in a week and will be done with the participation of the affected communities.
- In Ponnagyun township, Rakhine, 1,020 exercise books (five per student) were distributed by Education Sector partners to flood-affected primary school students.

Gaps & Constraints:

- With the number of schools damaged or destroyed, the Government and Education Sector partners are challenged by the need for reconstruction and repairs. The continuity of education is critical to ensure quick transition to recovery and to restore day-to-day life of flood-affected children, especially in the most severely affected areas. In Rakhine, the SED has indicated the need for building TLS for 78 destroyed schools, while new buildings are being reconstructed which will take at 2-3 months.
- Gaps in the provision of learning supplies are foreseen in the Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing and Magway.
- Establishment of coordination mechanisms in areas where there is no Education in Emergencies sector group is a priority.



Food Security

Needs:

- As of 10 August, 435,000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance. The number is expected to grow as more assessment findings become available and new areas are affected by floods.
- According to the Government, floods have inundated over 1.4 million acres of farmland, damaging over 773,884 acres of rice paddy and other crops. Rakhine State has been the most severely affected, followed by Sagaing, Magway, Ayeyarwady and Bago.
- Initial figures from the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development indicate that an estimated 20,000 livestock were lost in Rakhine State.

386,000

people reached with
food assistance

Response:

- As of 10 August, Food Security Sector partners have reached some 386,000 people with nearly 1,700 Metric Tons of mixed food assistance in Bago, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine and Sagaing. Rations consist of a one-month food basket (rice, pulses, oil and salt) and/or a one-week ration of fortified high-energy biscuits, depending on location and needs
- The Government has said that it plans to distribute paddy seeds and equipment to farmers whose fields were damaged by floods.
- The Food Security Sector will support the Government's early recovery and rehabilitation efforts for agriculture and rural livelihoods, including procurement of seeds for rice and winter crops. The needs and figures will be informed by a joint government and inter-agency assessment of the situation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- An estimated 67,000 flood affected people are still in need of immediate food assistance. As existing food stocks deplete, resources are urgently required to ensure uninterrupted food assistance.
- Farmers require rice seed within the next week to allow germination.
- Consultations with the Government of Myanmar and humanitarian organizations operational in flood affected areas have highlighted the need to confirm the extent of the disaster. Immediate basic needs appear to be relatively well covered by local assistance, and support provided by the Government, local organizations and international community. However, medium and longer-term needs will arise because the damages and losses caused by the floods have affected the rural livelihoods of many households including their agriculture, livestock and fishery, food stocks and agricultural inputs, as well as food security and nutrition.



Needs:

- Over 1.2 million people across flood affected areas need access to health services.
- 285 health facilities have been damaged in 38 townships in Chin, Sagaing, Rakhine, Magway, Shan, Ayeyarwady and Bago, according to the Ministry of Health.

Response:

- The Government, MRCS, Myanmar Military and other partners continue to provide treatment of the injured, medical supplies, mosquito nets and hygiene promotion in affected states and regions. Mobile medical teams and temporary clinics are providing immediate health services to people in flood affected areas.
- The Health Cluster has provided \$300,000 to support the continuation of mobile health clinics and temporary health clinics, organized by the Ministry of Health. This is expected to cover operational costs for approximately three to four months.
- In Rakhine State, Health Cluster partners have distributed essential medicines, disaster kits, oral hydration salts, anti-snake venom vials, care kits for mid wives and other health care supplies.
- As of 10 August, 12 mobile clinics were operating in Rakhine providing health services to flood affected communities in Ponnagyun, Mrauk U and Minbya.
- Health partners are providing emergency primary health care and reproductive health services in Sagaing and Magway.
- MRCS has distributed 993 health kits in flood affected communities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- According to the Government \$1,274,773 is needed to renovate and reconstruct damaged health facilities.
- Access to health facilities remains a challenge for both flood affected people and health workers in remote areas.
- Damaged equipment, such as minor surgical and dressing kits, cold chain refrigerators, mobile generators need replacement, particularly in damaged rural health centres.
- The Early Warning and Rapid Response Network disease outbreak control system needs to be strengthened and daily and weekly epidemiological reports need to be developed and shared with health partners by the Ministry of Health.



Needs:

- Over 100,000 children under the age of five years are estimated to be affected by the floods. In addition, an estimated 42,000 pregnant and lactating women are affected (based on approximately 1.1 million people affected overall).
- In Chin, Rakhine, Sagaing, Bago and Ayeyarwady, due to compromised water sources, lack of access to food, and adoption of negative coping mechanisms it is anticipated that the nutritional status of children, which was poor prior to the emergency, could further deteriorate with an associated increase in mortality risks for children under five.
- While most available data indicates that existing nutrition services and facilities are functioning, an assessment in Rakhine found that 25 breastfeeding spaces, 16 antenatal care centres, and four nutrition outpatient treatment centres were damaged in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships.

42,000
pregnant and lactating
women estimated to
be affected

Response:

- Nutrition Sector partners are supporting Government health staff with essential nutrition supplies in 21 flood affected townships in Sagaing, Magway, Rakhine, Chin, Bago and Ayeyarwady, thereby supporting existing national capacities. Supplies include multiple micronutrients for children between the ages of 6 to 59 months, as well as therapeutic food for treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition.
- As part of the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan, nutrition partners continue to provide life-saving treatment of acute malnutrition (severe and moderate), micronutrient support, infant and young child feeding counseling and preventive nutrition-specific services in some of the flood affected townships.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a need for additional information on the nutrition situation in some flood affected areas where no nutrition organizations are currently operating. Ongoing inter-agency assessments will provide information on needs.

- There is a lack of funding for preventative nutrition services, such as blanket supplementary feeding in flood affected areas.



Protection

Needs:

- As of 12 August, nearly 390,000 boys and girls have been affected by the floods. Many children will be in need of psychosocial support having lost their homes, access to education or other necessities.
- Based on the total number of affected people, 254,000 women and girls of reproductive age are affected, and are in need of dignity kits. Currently less than 5 per cent of the needs are being met through distributions.
- According to joint assessment by Protection partners in a number of villages in Pauktaw and Minbya, needs identified for women and girls included psychosocial support and dignity kits.
- Protection partners have observed an increasing number of people migrating from rural Ayeyarwady to urban areas, including Yangon. This raises the risk of trafficking, Gender Based Violence (GVB), child labour and petty crime. It is critical to establish additional monitoring, reporting and referral structures in Yangon.

400
dignity kits distributed
in Paletwa, Chin

Response

- An emergency Child Protection team has been deployed to Chin State with 10 Child Friendly Space Kits that will be set up in evacuation centres, and 75 Child Protection Kits.
- The Department of Social Welfare will deploy case workers to support child protection activities, as well as GVB response and prevention services.
- Following the dissemination of protection messages through radio broadcasting, people have reported incidents of violations and referred them to relevant organizations.
- Four hundred dignity kits are being distributed to the most vulnerable women and girls of reproductive age in Paletwa Township, Chin State. Sixty women were provided with dignity kits in Kyauk Pyin Seik village in Pauktaw township.
- Local NGOs and CSOs are distributing sanitary napkins and other relief items to women and girls.
- Protection actors continue to monitor equal access and distribution of humanitarian aid to all affected communities.

Gaps & Constraints

- Information on the conditions in spontaneous evacuation centres is insufficient.
- Protection gaps remain particularly in Ayeyarwady Region with few protection organizations operational. Partners have experienced difficulties in securing funding for activities.
- A gap remains in engaging with and coordinating with local organizations and CSOs, who are responding to the needs of communities in the states and regions affected by flooding.
- Sex disaggregated data remains a gap in data collection which will constrain response and recovery efforts



Shelter

Needs:

- According to the Government, over 15,000 houses have been destroyed by floods and landslides, with over 10,000 destroyed in Rakhine State. Chin State and Sagaing and Magway regions have also been severely affected.
- According to the Government, a cumulative figure of 297,000 households has been or remains temporarily displaced during July and August. While people in some areas have returned or are returning from evacuation centres to their places of origin, people in other states and regions are being evacuated as flood waters move South or relocating to urban areas due to lack of livelihoods. In Shwebo District, Sagaing, seven camps in two townships have closed and all 890 people have returned home. The most affected locations are Kanbalu and Kawlin.
- In Salingyi Township in Monywa, Sagaing Region, mud prevents some 700 households from returning to their homes and forces people to stay in makeshift shelters in town. Similarly in Kale, people stay in tents, huts and evacuation centres.
- In Magway, Pwinthbyu and Sidoktaya townships are the most affected areas. Most families whose houses have been destroyed are now staying with relatives and evacuation centres have been closed.

- After a recovery assessment and consultations with affected people, the Government and other stakeholders will determine an appropriate shelter modality, with the option of conditional cash transfer grants or materials to support repair.

Response:

- Partners have distributed 500 family kits to families in Pwintbhyu Township, Magway.
- Additional partners have deployed to support shelter activities in Chin, Magway and Sagaing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to affected villages remains difficult with roads covered by mud and sediment, particularly in Kale, Sagaing Region, and in Chin State.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The WASH Cluster is targeting 500,000 people with emergency water and sanitation interventions, focusing on Chin, Rakhine, Sagaing, and Ayeyarwady. Figures are being revised constantly to reflect changing needs and as new areas become affected by floods.
- During the emergency response phase, WASH Cluster partners are focusing on preventing water borne diseases, through the provision of purification tablets, addressing water and sanitation needs in evacuation centres, as well as provision of emergency water supply in areas with no access to water (for example ponds contaminated by salt water in Rakhine).
- The WASH response will attempt to move as soon as possible towards early recovery, with rehabilitation activities, cleaning of WASH infrastructure, support for rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and health centres, and hygiene promotion activities to increase the resilience of affected people. WASH Early Recovery activities should take into consideration the resilience and capacity of communities affected by the floods, and empower them through using a cash-based approach, implementing Disaster Risk Reduction activities as a cross-cutting framework, and Do No Harm principles.

500,000
people targeted with
emergency WASH
interventions

Response:

- WASH Cluster partners have supported the Government, through the provision of hygiene kits, purification tablets and bleach to clean wells.
- MRCS and CSOs have been responding to the needs of flood affected communities since the onset of the emergency.
- The WASH Cluster has developed technical guidance to support the response and cleaning of ponds.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a nationwide shortage of emergency household water treatment tablets/sachets.
- Water and sanitation rehabilitation equipment (for example dewatering pumps, machinery, etc.) is needed to start the recovery phase.
- Information management is yet to be consolidated through 3W to support analysis on critical WASH needs and prioritization. Assessments are still on-going to better target critical needs and the WASH Cluster has launched 3W reporting format to address this gap.
- A Government WASH plan is needed to ensure complementary in targeting needs by the international community and local NGOs.
- Several remote locations in Chin and Sagaing have yet to be reached with WASH assistance.



Communications with Communities

Needs:

- All flood affected people are in need information about preventing disease, floods and evacuation preparation, safe water practices, preventing diarrhea, malaria, dengue, snakebites, skin infections, as well as prevention of exploitation and family separation.

8.2 million
people in areas
reached by radio
programmes

Response:

- Since 3 August, BBC Media Action and state broadcaster Myanmar Radio continue to broadcast two daily radio shows, repeated six times daily after the weather report, to an estimated 8.2 million people in flood

affected areas. The show also goes out as a daily bulletin in 5 ethnic languages - Mindat Chin, Hakha Chin, Rakhine, Kachin and Kayin.

- During the reporting period, topics covered on the programmes included: methods of water purification, the importance of breastfeeding, reinforcing that humanitarian aid is free, feeding tips for young children, how to deal with diarrhea using oral rehydration salts, how communities can support people with disabilities' needs, advice for people living with HIV who may have lost their ART medication, how to safely clean wells in communities, dealing with skin infections and safety tips for landslide prone areas, and reminders on how to evacuate safely. The show includes calls from community members share their questions and concerns.
- MRCS is working with one national and three local radio stations to provide flood risk and safety advice to people in flood affected areas, as well as information on assistance available to help reunite family members who were separated by the disaster.
- MRCS is providing health lifeline information on one national TV station.

Gaps & Constraints

- There is limited information about how many people have working radios or other media channels.



Early Recovery

Spontaneous recovery efforts by communities, such as clean up and housing repairs, are reported in some affected areas. These will need to be scaled up under the leadership of the Government and with funding and technical support of international community. On 13 August Humanitarian Country Team reviewed Early Recovery Framework, developed by the UN, which proposes immediate start of recovery action in four main areas: 1) Food security and rural livelihoods; 2) Restoration of access to social services; 3) Rehabilitation of community infrastructure; and 4) Support to governance mechanisms.

In the meantime, on 12 August the National Disaster Management Committee, chaired by Vice President of Myanmar, acknowledged the need to start recovery efforts as soon as possible and considered the proposal to establish Recovery Coordination Centre to operate alongside Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

General Coordination

Since the establishment of the EOC, the Relief and Resettlement Department and international partners have supported data and information management, serve as the one-stop shop for fast-tracking travel authorizations, provide regulatory guidance on bringing disaster relief to Myanmar, facilitate Government participation in both humanitarian and recovery assessments, share weather forecasts and advise on early warning messaging. In cooperation with the NDMC and the 11 Working Committees, the EOC will release the second national situation report on 17 August.

Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) are being conducted jointly with the Government this week in Sagaing, Magway and Bago to comprehensively assess the situation in the most severely affected townships. To date, 161 locations have been covered by MIRA assessments, and 594 locations have been covered by rapid needs assessments in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Kachin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing.

Training of case workers deployed to support Child Protection and GBV case management will take place in Nay Pyi Taw from 14 to 17 August. Protection partners will support the coordination of Child Protection and GVB activities in Sagaing, Chin and Magway. Coordination arrangements will be established by the Department of Social Welfare and Protection partners.

A WASH Cluster Coordinator will be assigned for two weeks to support the response Chin and Sagaing and will link with state authorities.

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Background on the crisis

Heavy rains have caused floods and landslides in several parts of the country during the last two weeks of July. Cyclone Komen, that made landfall in Bangladesh on 30 July, brought strong winds and heavy rains, further exacerbating monsoonal flooding and resulting in flash floods and landslides in 12 of Myanmar's states and regions. On 31 July, the President's Office announced natural disaster zones in Chin State, Sagaing Region, Magway Region and Rakhine State.

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