



This report is produced by OCHA Myanmar in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA. It covers the period from 5 August to 8 August (20:00, UTC+6:30). The next report will be issued on or around 11 August.

## Highlights

- Over 61,000 households are displaced/evacuated in the Ayeyarwady delta region and in Bago due to floods.
- Initial assessments in Rakhine indicate that the floods have severely damaged the rice harvest. Many water wells have been contaminated by flood and salt water.
- The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund has allocated US\$9 million to jump start critical response activities.
- Radio programmes on flood risk and safety messages are being broadcast to an estimated 4.4 million people in flood affected areas.

**589,900**

critically affected people

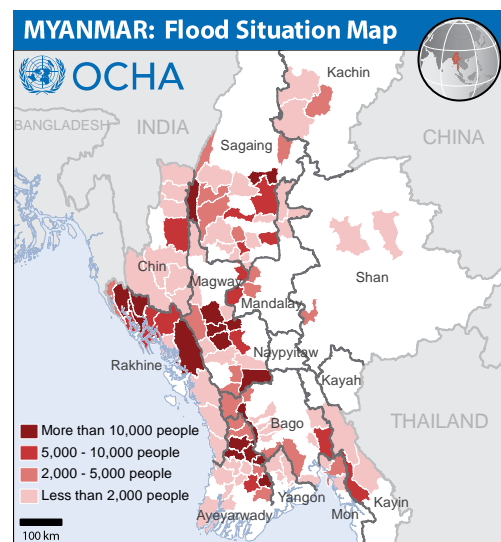
**96**

deaths in June, July and August

**15,000+**

houses damaged or destroyed

Figures according to RRD as of 24:00 UTH 7 July 2015.



Map Sources: UNCS, MIMU, RRC  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 8 August 2015

## Situation Overview

As of 7 August, the Government of Myanmar's Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) reports that close to 590,000 people have been severely affected by monsoonal floods across 12 of Myanmar's 14 states and regions since mid-July. This includes a cumulative number of 122,200 households that have been or remain temporarily displaced during this period. More than 17 million people live in townships that have been inundated by floods in July and August, according to RRD. At least 96 people are confirmed to have died in the floods since June.

Assessments continue to provide and validate information. Population figures are changing daily, as some people are returning to their homes and places of origin, while others are newly displaced as flood waters move southward to other parts of the country. In the past few days, mass displacement and pre-emptive evacuations have taken place in the Ayeyarwady delta region and in Bago. According to the Government, over 61,000 households (approximately 268,000 people) are displaced/evacuated in these two regions/states.

The Government continues to lead the emergency response and clean-up efforts, facilitating evacuations, conducting search and rescue operations, and providing food, relief items, reconstruction material and cash assistance to affected people. In a radio message on 7 August, President U Thein Sein, said that the townships that were most impacted by the floods include Moegaung, Kawlin, Wuntho, Kale, most of the townships in Chin State and Rakhine State, and Pwintbyu and Salin townships in Magway Region. The Government has said that it will make paddy seeds and equipment available so that farmers can start cultivation as soon as water recedes, as well as provide support to flood victims who lost their homes. In Kachin State, the Government has cleaned more than 3,700 contaminated water sources. Local authorities, the military, as well as the Myanmar Red Cross Society, civil society organizations, individuals, and the private sector are all playing an important part in the response.

Priority humanitarian needs are life-saving food, shelter, access to health care, safe water and adequate sanitation services, as well as protection and psychosocial services for the most vulnerable groups, including women and children. All people across flood affected areas need access to critical health services. Pregnant women need access to safe delivery in health facilities. While 53 temporary clinics have been set up in 8 affected townships in Rakhine and 400 delivery kits have been mobilized for distribution in Magway and Sagaing regions, the response needs to be scaled up in other areas. With over 15,000 houses damaged or destroyed, shelter is an immediate

[+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report](#)

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**Coordination Saves Lives**

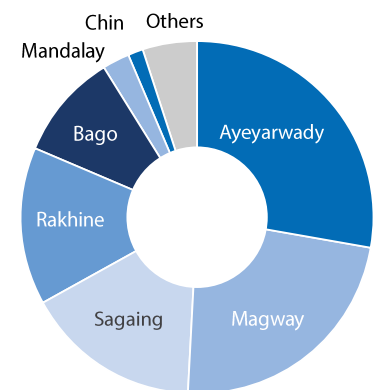
priority. MRCS is distributing kits containing tarpaulins, rope, hammer for reconstruction/repair of damaged housing in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing.

Landslides on the way to Hakha Township in Chin State have been cleared and food supplies have been delivered. Ann Township in Rakhine remains inaccessible due to floods. As of 7 August, some 20 villages in Kale Township remain flooded. Although water has receded in some of the areas; access is still a challenge as roads and foot paths are covered in mud and debris. There are reports that the cost of food prices and other commodities are rising in some areas cut off by floods, further exacerbating the situation for people affected.

Initial assessments in Rakhine indicate that floods and salt water have severely damaged the rice harvest. Seed stock in the Sittwe Ministry of Agriculture storage is damaged due to floods. There is a limited window to replant. A major concern is water contamination, as most villages use water ponds for drinking water and many ponds have been flooded and contaminated. In Magaway, Pwintbyu and Sidoktaya townships remain severely affected. Food distributions have taken place. Other humanitarian response activities, including the provision of water and sanitation items, are underway.

Rains have been scattered throughout the country's states and regions, including significant rainfall in Kayin and Mon states, and Ayeyawady, Mandalay and Taninthayi regions. Over the coming days, rains or thundershowers are forecast to continue.

Ratio of flood affected people by state and region



## Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service on 8 August (18:00, UTC+6:30), the United States, Japan and Denmark have made contributions towards the floods response. Other Member States, donors and the private sector have indicated their intention to allocate resources towards the emergency.

On 7 August, the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund announced an allocation of US\$9 million to jump start critical response activities, including in the areas of Food, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, and for Protection Services, including Child Protection and Gender Based Violence.

The Myanmar Emergency Response Fund (ERF) launched a \$1.3 million reserve allocation for humanitarian activities in the flood affected areas of Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Rakhine. This allocation is aligned with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response allocation. The Reserve Allocation Paper is available on the MIMU website (<http://www.themimu.info/calls-for-proposals>). Relevant guidance and templates, can be downloaded here: <http://www.themimu.info/emergencies/general> or on the OCHA Myanmar website: <http://www.unocha.org/myanmar/humanitarian-financing/emergency-response-fund-erf>.

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](mailto:fts@un.org) All in-kind donations should be reported and tracked via [logik@un.org](mailto:logik@un.org).

## Humanitarian Response

### Education

#### Needs:

- As of 5 August, 1,387 schools across nine flood affected areas remain closed, and children's access to education is temporarily disrupted.
- Initial assessments indicate that over 800 education facilities in the four worst affected states and regions, including temporary learning spaces, are damaged by floods and/or used as shelter for affected people. In Chin, 59 schools have been reported as destroyed.
- Provision of roofing sheets for the immediate repair of damaged schools is a priority. Replacing teaching learning materials which was lost or damaged is also critical.

**1,387**  
education facilities  
remain closed

#### Response:

- Education Sector partners will distribute school and student kits in Pwintbhyu and Sidoktaya, the two worst affected townships in Magway, to over 1,000 school children. Authorities are targeting some 2,700 flood-affected school children in these areas with exercise books, pencils, and ball pens.

- In Mon and Shan states, distribution of essential learning supplies for about 500 children, who have lost their stationeries and school items, has started.
- In Rakhine, partners are repairing damaged temporary learning spaces in camps

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Assessments in some severely affected areas remain delayed by lack of access due to damage to roads and other infrastructure.



## Food Security

#### Needs:

- As of 7 August, 281,000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance (based on 322,000 people affected). The number of people in need is expected to grow as more assessment findings become available and more areas previously inaccessible are reached.
- Floods have reportedly damaged some 520,000 acres of farmland. Damage to crops and arable land is likely to disrupt the planting season and pose a risk to long-term food security. Initial information from affected areas indicates that communities are concerned about the loss of livelihoods in particular crops and livestock as a result of the floods.

**103,000**  
people reached with  
food assistance

#### Response:

- As of 7 August, 103,000 people have been reached with 380 metric tons of food assistance in Bago, Kachin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine and Sagaing. Food stocks have been distributed in Hakha, Mrauk-U and Minbya, previously inaccessible due to floods and landslides.
- Food distributions 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 the location and needs.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- An estimated 178,000 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.
- Access to several areas in Chin, Rakhine and Sagaing remains hindered by blocked transportation links and damaged infrastructure, delaying delivery of food currently in transit.



## Health

#### Needs:

- All people across flood affected areas need access to critical health services.
- Pregnant women need access to safe delivery in health facilities.
- Post trauma/rehabilitation care and psychosocial support remains a needed.

**54**  
temporary health  
clinics set up in  
Rakhine

#### Response:

- The Government, the Myanmar Red Cross Society and other partners are providing support on treatment of the injured, medical supplies, mosquito nets and hygiene promotion in affected states and regions.
- 53 temporary clinics have been set up in 8 affected townships in Rakhine.
- 400 Clean Delivery Kits have been mobilized to be distributed in Magway and Sagaing regions.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There are inadequate specialized and targeted health interventions to special needs groups such as pregnant mothers, women giving birth and lactating mothers, including neonatal health services.
- 62 health facilities (including hospitals, rural health centres and sub-centres) are damaged in Rakhine
- Assessments are planned to address information gaps in Chin, Sagaing and Magway.



### Needs:

- Assessments and information from local organisations and Protection Sector partners in Chin, Magway and Sagaing indicate that at least 40,000 women and girls of reproductive age are in need of dignity kits.
- As of 6 August, over 112,000 children are estimated to have been affected by the floods.
- There are no case management or psychosocial support services for women and girls in Chin, Magway and Sagaing. Children are in particular need of psycho-social support services.
- Mine and IED contaminated areas that have been affected by the floods in Bago, Kayin and Chin are of high concern as mines/IEDs may have moved due to floods and landslides and pose a risk to local communities.
- Children in evacuation centres and across flood affected areas are at increased risk of physical injuries from damaged debris.
- Evacuation centres/temporary shelters lack private spaces for women and girls, increasing risks for sexual and gender based violence.

**40,000+**

women and girls of reproductive age in need of dignity kits

### Response:

- Protection partners have distributed 470 dignity kits in Sittwe IDP camps, in Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine, and in Nyaung Tone Township in the Ayeyarwady, and mobilized 150 kits for distribution in Pwintbhyu Township, Magway.
- In Ayerwady, evacuation support was provided to communities in Pathein and Labutta.
- The Mine Risk Working Group developed flood and landslide safety messages for emergency mine risk education in flood affected mine contaminated areas in Bago Kayin, and Chin states.
- Child Protection and GBV Case management services are being provided in Sittwe and Pauktaw IDP camps. Commencement of similar services is planned for Mrauk U.
- MRCS, with support from Child Protection partners, are screening for unaccompanied and separated children in Magwe and Sagaing Regions.
- Psycho-social support activities are being provided by the Department of Social Welfare, supported by Child Protection partners and MRCS in evacuation centres and other temporary shelters in Pwintbyu Township, Magway Region.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Determination of needs and gaps are part of the assessments currently under way.



### Needs:

- According to the Government, a cumulative number of over 122,000 households has been temporarily displaced across Myanmar. In Hakah, Chin State, over 6,600 people remain in 13 evacuation sites. Initial reports indicate that over 1,000 houses are destroyed or damaged in Chin. Evacuation centres are still open in Bilin Township and some villages in Mon State, but the water level is decreasing and people are reported to be returning home. In Kale Township in Sagaing, displaced people are still staying in 12 evacuation centres in town and 9 centres in villages.
- Ongoing assessments and verifications in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Myebon, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Mrauk-U IDP sites have so far found 284 destroyed and 652 damaged temporary shelters, affecting some 20,000 people.
- People in villages and the towns of Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung townships have also been severely affected by flooding and winds and homes have been damaged or destroyed.

**1,800**

households in Rakhine reached with NFIs

### Response:

- MRCS is distributing hygiene kits, dignity kits, and kits containing tarpaulins, rope, hammer for reconstruction/repair of damaged housing in flood affected areas, initially targeting 7,000 households in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing.
- NFIs have been distributed to nearly 1,800 households across 34 villages in the northern part of Rakhine.
- Partners have provided 1,000 mosquito nets to flood affected people in Kayin State.
- A Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to define needs and gaps for people displaced by the floods is being rolled out in Rakhine State.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- In Chin State, access remains a challenge with impassable roads due to landslides and 117 bridges reported to have collapsed.
- With flood waters receding in some places, people are expected to return to their places of origin, which is a challenge to data collection and assessment.
- Information on shelter needs in Ann Townships in Rakhine State and other flood affected regions/states remains limited. Assessments to determine shelter needs (and the displacement situation) are ongoing in Magway and Sagaing.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- The WASH Sector is targeting 400,000 people with emergency water and sanitation interventions, including emergency pond/well cleaning and repairs, latrine rehabilitation and provision of essential hygiene materials, as of 7 August. Figures are constantly being revised to reflect changing needs and new areas becoming affected by floods.
- With water and sanitation infrastructure across 12 states and regions affected by floods and landslides, there is an immediate risk of water borne diseases.
- Interventions to clean water sources and repair latrines are urgently required to enable people displaced by the floods to return to their homes quickly. People in evacuation centres in parts of Chin and Sagaing are likely to remain displaced for longer periods, and will need emergency WASH facilities at evacuation centres.
- In Rakhine State, communities need alternative water solutions as sea water contaminated many pond water supplies.
- WASH facilities in some IDP camps in Rakhine have been severely damaged by cyclonic winds and require repair.

**2.4 million**  
water purification  
satchels provided for  
distribution

**Response:**

- WASH partners have distributed more than 600,000 water treatment tablets in Kachin, Chin, Rakhine, Magwe, Sagaing and Mandalay to cover an estimated 85,000 people. More than more than 2.4 million water purification sachets have been provided to local NGOs and CSOs for further distribution.
- Cleaning of water sources is underway in Kachin, Sagaing, Magway, and Rakhine. Temporary water trucking has been put in place in some parts of Rakhine where sea water has contaminated ponds.
- 35 barrels of bleaching powder have been dispatched to Sagaing, Magway, Rakhine and Kachin to be used for well chlorination.
- More than 14,000 hygiene kits have been sent to Rakhine, Sagaing and Magway to be given to the worst affected families.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Floods, landslides and damaged bridges continue to block roads and delay the delivery of WASH supplies and services.
- A huge aid effort by small CSOs, religious organizations and religious groups has been difficult to track and coordinate within the overall WASH response.
- Rapidly growing affected population estimates in other parts of the country is making allocation of resources and planning difficult.

**Communications with Communities****Needs:**

- All flood affected people are in need information about preventing disease, evacuation preparation, and prevention of exploitation and family separation.

**Response:**

- Radio programmes on flood risk and specific safety message are being broadcast to an estimated 4.4 million people within flood affected areas. Since 3 August, BBC Media Action

**4.4 million**  
people in areas where  
flood safety messages  
are radio broadcast



and state broadcaster Myanmar Radio has produced two daily radio shows for communities affected by the flood, repeated six times daily.

- Radio shows cover the importance of drinking only clean water and of the danger of open defecation, how to build temporary latrines using local materials, health and preparedness. Local radio stations in Rakhine are providing communities with messages to support the safety of women and children. As of 7 August, information about the risk of mines is being broadcast.

#### Gaps & Constraints

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



#### Logistics

##### Response:

- The Government and four private air companies have provided free transportation for food to areas accessible by air only.
- The Myanmar Military continues to use air and naval assets to transport essential relief supplies to the hardest hits areas.
- WFP is establishing a platform for provision of common humanitarian logistics services to the U.N. and NGOs.

##### Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to some locations in Chin, Rakhine and Sagaing remains hindered by high flood levels and impassable roads.

## General Coordination

The Government is leading the response and has activated the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), which is operational 24 hours. Three staff deployed by the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA) as well as staff from MRCS, the Myanmar Information Management Unit and humanitarian organizations in country have been deployed to Nay Pyi Taw to support operations and strengthen coordination and information sharing. A system is being put in place by the Government to more rapidly facilitate Travel Authorizations for international humanitarian staff to flood affected regions. The UN and INGOs continues to work closely with the Government at both the national and state/regional levels.

Rapid needs assessments are ongoing in Rakhine, Sagaing and Magway. However, blocked roads and damaged infrastructure has hindered access to some of the worst affected areas, including in Hakha in Chin State, Ann in Rakhine State and Kale in Sagaing region. Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) assessments are being planned jointly with the Government to comprehensively assess the situation in the most severely affected townships. The Food and Agricultural Organization has been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock Fisheries and Rural Development to assess the impact of floods on livestock and agriculture.

Coordination and communication mechanisms are being strengthened with local NGOs and CSOs actively responding to the emergency to facilitate technical support and strengthen information sharing.

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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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