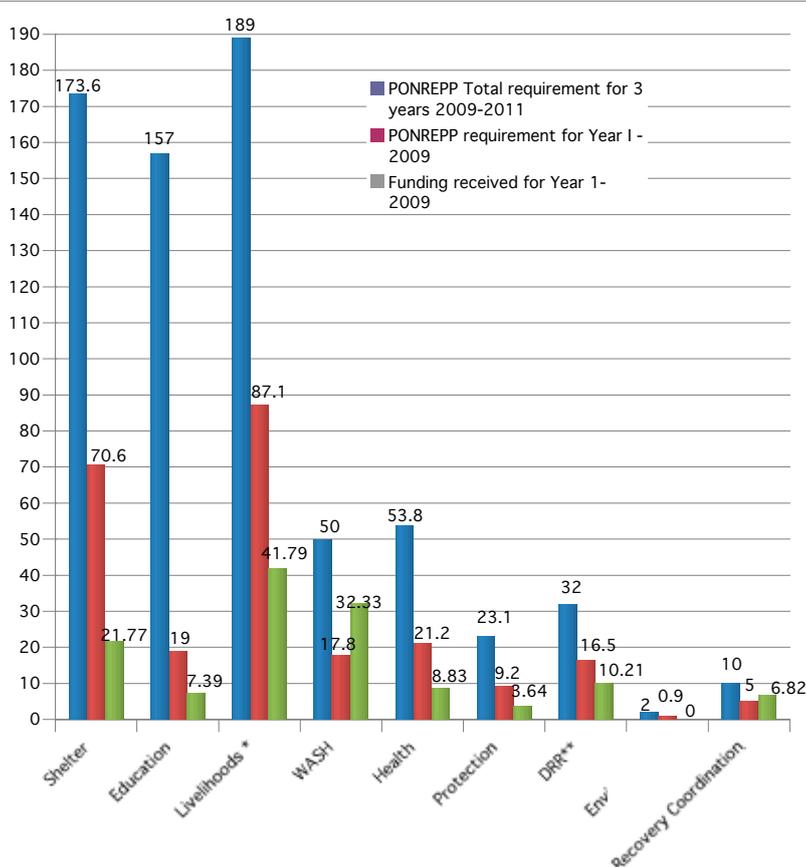




Two years later...

Almost two years after cyclone Nargis made landfall in Myanmar causing unprecedented destruction and loss of life and livelihoods in the country, this Recovery Update presents a snapshot of achievements, point to gaps and indicate the level of funds still needed to support the affected population. Much assistance has been provided since May 2008 by the Myanmar Government, local private donors, ASEAN member countries, the United Nations, International donors and NGOs, and much still needs to be done. The vital Livelihoods and Shelter sectors stand out as being in need of much more funding and technical assistance. Combined requirement for the two sectors is estimated in PONREPP to be USD 158 million for 2009. However, only USD 63.5 million, or 40% of the requirements were covered. Expressed in concrete numbers: 227,000 buffaloes and cows were lost in the 11 most affected townships. According to statistics from the Livelihoods Working Group, a mere 5,423 have been replaced.





Shelter

The Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PON-JA) reported that about 750,000 homes in the Delta were either destroyed or damaged.

Since the disaster, about 162,000 family homes have been repaired with provided cash or materials or built by the Government, UN and NGOs. An estimated 421,000 houses have been built or repaired by families without external assistance. 500 village shelter committees have undergone disaster preparedness training, over 5,100 carpenters have undergone training to incorporate DRR into their housing construction methods, and 1,000 skilled carpenters were trained to become trainers themselves.

Latest assessments show 54% of shelters are still in need of some repair. 84% of households reported shelter was hotter, wetter, and/or more crowded than before the disaster. A mere 6% of household heads considered their homes safe against extreme weather disturbances.

Almost two years after Nargis, about 160,000 houses in 11 townships require urgent support, of which 65% of families (around half a million people) belong to the most vulnerable groups (female headed households, disabled persons or elderly people).

The shelter sector remains one of those with the largest funding gap, needing an estimated USD 150 million according to PONREPP.



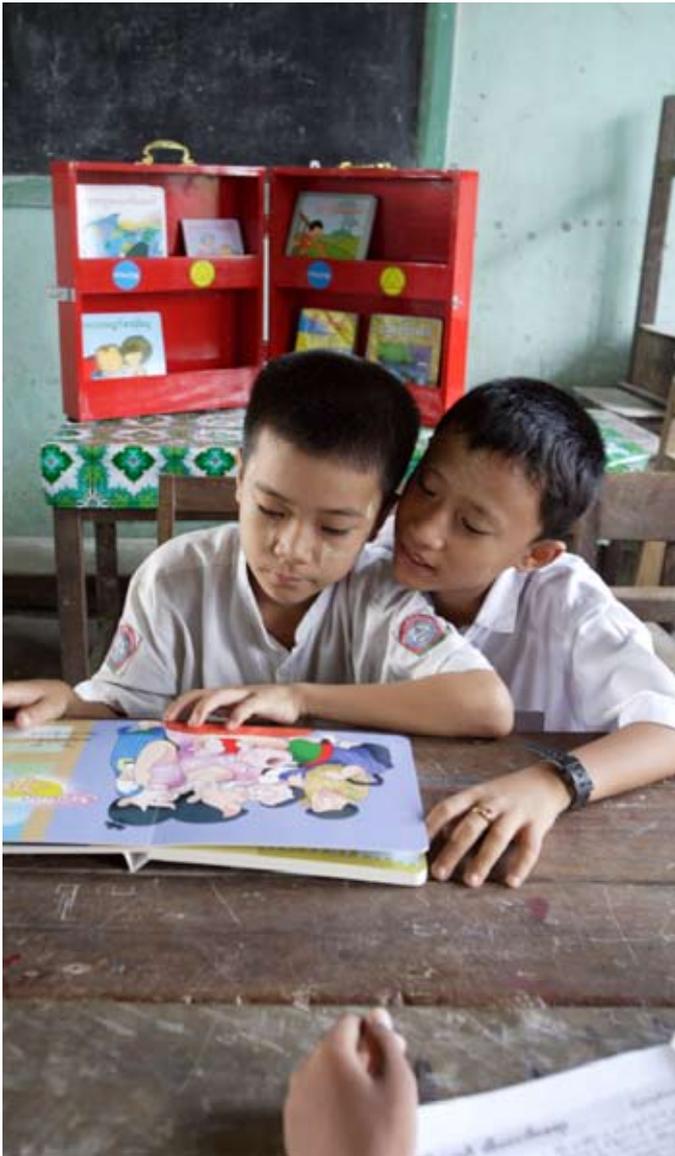
Livelihoods

Agriculture, a substantial economic sector, remains the comparatively least funded, yet as many as 89% of people in the Delta make a substantial part of their livelihoods directly from agriculture. Even those whose livelihood is not directly related to agriculture depend on its success. If support for livelihood activities does not continue there is a risk that many gains made since Nargis could be lost.

344,112 households have received agriculture support, including 16,237 metric tons of fertilizer, 2,358 water pumps, 9,668 power tillers, 263,189 units of fishing gear, 18,024 boats, 20,269 pigs, and 5,423 buffalo. 60,800 households received vegetable seeds and 76,000 people were supported through food for work and food for training programmes.

Access to credit on reasonable terms or direct inputs of funding to help farmers replace lost assets remains a major requirement. Tilling capacity has not been restored and is low to very low in most areas. Recovery of small livestock and other income generating activities is crucial to landless household livelihoods, and is still low.

According to PONREPP approximately USD 150 million is still needed to cover gaps in the livelihood sector.



Education

Both the Government and humanitarian agencies have contributed to the immense efforts in school repairs and construction.

More than 623,000 children have benefited from the humanitarian response in the education sector through support of more than 3,000 affected schools. 1,500 schools were repaired and more than 280 new schools were constructed. More than 575,000 children received essential learning materials and over 12,000 teacher's kits were distributed.

1,600 teachers were trained to support 514 school-based Early Childhood Development centers. 5,000 adolescents benefited from non-formal education. 10,000 teachers trained in various subjects such as psychosocial support, Child Friendly School practices and disaster risk reduction in education and 2,100 schools benefited from disaster risk reduction instructions.

According to PONREPP, the remaining needs for the educational sector stands at USD 130 million.



WASH

Access to drinking water is a significant concern, as PR3 findings confirm only 35% of households have access to at least 3 liters of drinking water per day in the rainy season as compared to 75% in PR2, and this number falls to below 15% in the dry season. Only 8% of households have a protected water source on their compound and 21% fetch water from unprotected wells, ponds, public taps or standpipes. Average storage capacity stands at 110 gallons.

Pond rehabilitation is a vital part of improving access to water and over 3,800 ponds have been constructed or rehabilitated. 2,300 hand-dug wells, and 800 deep and shallow tube wells have been built or rehabilitated. Over 100,000 ceramic filters have been distributed, and 680,000 people were provided with water purification materials. 1,571 water storage tanks were installed or constructed in schools, rural health centers and in communities.

Despite these efforts, there is a risk of water shortage for 50% of households in the dry season, and 63% of people surveyed considered their current access to clean water to be inadequate. The cyclone has drawn attention to an fragile and unsustainable system of securing water, and the WASH sector, while comparatively well-funded, needs funding well above the USD 17 million still required according to the PONREPP.

Protection

Around 14% of surveyed households were headed by women, the majority of which were widows, vulnerable in terms of poverty and protection. 60% of vulnerable households still live in unsatisfactory shelters and children living in female-headed households have a higher school dropout rate (34.7% for boys and 42.3% for girls) primarily due to financial constraints. The greatest need of these women is livelihood support.

1,282 Women Self Reliance Groups were established, with a total of 19,230 members (solidarity groups of poor women given access to affordable credit and targeted training). 7 Women Friendly Spaces were established and are being operated in selected areas across Laputta Township. A total of 1,677 women benefited from vocational trainings and a total of 694 women received revolving fund assistance.

50,669 Dignity Kits were distributed to women survivors. More than 200 people received Gender Based Violence training at a community level.



According to PONREPP an estimated 20 Million USD is required in further support for the Protection sector.

Health & Nutrition

According to findings in PONJA, after Nargis infant feeding practices were disrupted; there was an increased risk of acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies to the risk groups (infants, children and pregnant and lactating women) of the affected population.

39,375 malnourished children were supported with more than 485,000 doses of vitamin A provided to 6-59 month-old children, and 58,000 lactating women, meeting over 90% of the target. More than 103,000 pregnant and lactating women, 70% of the target, received multi-micronutrient and vitamin B1 supplementation. 102,000 6-59 month-old children received micronutrient sprinkles, and 12 Hospital Nutrition Units have received technical and training support.

Over 550,000 nutrition IEC materials were procured and distributed. Nutrition management training for basic health professionals in 6 affected townships was conducted. Through therapeutic feeding in 9 townships 2,264 severe acute malnourished children were covered. UNICEF conducted re-training on management of acute malnutrition for 383 basic health staff in 7 townships.

The sector needs additional USD 40 million according to PONREPP.

PERIODIC REVIEW IV UPDATE

The Periodic Review team is embarking on the fourth assessment to be disseminated in July 2010. This final review, under the ASEAN Humanitarian Task Force Force (AHTF) supervision, coincides with the conclusion of the TCG mandate.

Updates on the progress of the assessment, along with key dates, will be reported in the ASEAN Humanitarian Taskforce, and the Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC) monthly newsletters. The minutes of the majority of meetings and other documents will be made public on the website listed below.

The Report of the Periodic Review will present the findings of the assessment and provide strategic and technical recommendations for future players with extra analysis marking the end of the TCG.

For more information on the Periodic Review, please visit <http://www.aseanhtf.org/periodicreview.html>

About the Monthly Recovery Update and Myanmar Information Management Unit

The Monthly Recovery Update is compiled and produced by the Recovery Coordination Center (RCC) in Yangon, based on information received from the Recovery Hub Offices in Bogale, Labutta, Pyapon and Yangon, the three Yangon based Recovery Working Groups and other partners. For comments and suggestions, please contact the RCC: Chatrium Hotel, room 822, Yangon, telephone +951 (1) 544500, ext. 822, email: RCC.Yangon@gmail.com or visit us online at: www.themimu.info/SectorCluster/HTML/RCC_index.html

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