



**Cyclone Nargis
Myanmar
OCHA Situation Report No. 10
14 May 2008**

This situation report is based on information received from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Myanmar, UN agencies, UNDAC, regional humanitarian partners and media sources.

I. SITUATION IN MYANMAR

1. Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008, making landfall in Ayeyarwady Division and directly hitting the country's largest city, Yangon. 40 townships in Yangon Division and 7 townships in Ayeyarwady Division remain on the Government's list of disaster areas.
2. Assessment teams have reported major damage in affected areas, particularly the low-lying delta region, where the Cyclone's impact was compounded by a storm surge. The official death toll now stands at 34,273, with 27,836 missing. Unofficial estimates are considerably higher. Based on the original Government figure of 975,858 persons affected three days after the disaster in the eight most seriously hit townships, the UN now estimates that between 1.6 and 2.5 million people are severely affected.
3. 22 agencies were undertaking assessments in 58 townships as of 13 May 2008. Priority townships for further assessments (where gaps in information have been identified) are Dedaye, Pyapon, Kyaiklat, Mawlamyinegyun, Wakema, and the southern part of Bogale. These same areas are also currently assessed as underserved by relief responses.
4. Food, shelter, medical supplies and water are all critical needs. The early rehabilitation of the agricultural sector has also been identified as being crucial, as the affected area is central to Myanmar's rice industry. People have been migrating outwards from the most affected areas in search of basic necessities. Early estimates suggest that temporary settlements may now be sheltering over 550,000 people in Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions. Damaged infrastructure and communications, as well as flooding, pose serious logistical challenges for relief efforts. Weather reports for affected areas in the coming days continue to be unfavourable, with heavy rainfall predicted.
5. Flights carrying relief items have been getting in to the country, and the Government and humanitarian partners are reaching an increasing number of affected persons. However, the levels of aid getting in to the country remain far below what is required to meet the needs on the ground. There is also concern that a logistical bottleneck may be developing in Yangon.

II. NATIONAL RESPONSE

6. No updates.

III. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

7. In a letter to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator on 13 May, the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations indicated that his government had appealed to four neighbouring countries for assistance (Bangladesh, China, India and Thailand) and that 160 humanitarian relief personnel from these countries are expected to arrive in Myanmar shortly. The letter also states that an ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT) is currently being assembled and will be travelling to Myanmar to assess critical needs within the next 48 hours.
8. Media reports indicate that Thai Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej travelled to Myanmar on 14 May to discuss issues related to the relief effort, including access for international relief workers.

Coordinated In-Country Response

9. A coordination centre is now operational in Labutta. Multi-sectoral coordination meetings are taking place on a daily basis, currently lead by UNDP. UNDP and WFP staff are currently assessing the feasibility of an operational centre in Bogale. UNDP is leading an initial coordination mechanism there for the time being.

Food Assistance

10. WVI reports that as of 14 May it has distributed a total of 78.05 MT of rice to 116,560 people in Yangon Division. On 13 May, WFP reported that it had dispatched enough food to reach 74,000 people, including thousands of children, with a first ration of either HEBs or rice.
11. ADRA has been operating in Labutta, Pyinsale, and Myaungmya since the tsunami, and since 9 May has been working with WFP in Labutta to distribute around 20 MT of rice daily to around 20,000 people. Cooking equipment has also been distributed (large facilities for the camps, to provide wet feeding) as well as 10,000 eating sets (plates, spoons, cups). A second shipment with similar equipment is currently on the road to the delta. Other NFIs and water treatment equipment will be sent in the coming days.

Logistics

12. The Myanmar authorities have requested that one day's notice be given for clearance of airlifts through Yangon International Airport.
13. The Cluster Lead continues to request partners to submit cargo forecast information for the establishment of a common transport service. An updated report on cargo flights that have arrived in Myanmar (as of 13 May) is available on the Cluster Website: <http://www.logcluster.org/mm08a>.
14. 44 organisations attended the latest regional Logistics Cluster meeting in Bangkok.
15. Local NGOs have identified a need for small boats to gain better access and distribute aid to affected populations.

Health

- An increasing number of people with diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and trauma are being provided with treatment. NGOs working in affected areas have reported that they are organizing mobile clinics and providing medical care to people living in temporary shelters.
- Hospitals in Labutta and Bogale are reported to be open.
- Initial supply gaps, including emergency health drugs, supplies and kits, are gradually being met by health agencies.
- More than 20 NGOs are currently participating in the health cluster in-country, with coordination meetings now taking place at the township level in both Labutta and Bogale.
- Accessibility to a number of peripherally located villages continues to pose challenges.
- Key priorities in the Cluster include strengthened surveillance and enhanced health coordination at the township level.
- The health cluster projects submitted to the CERF amount to USD 4 million, out of which USD 250,000 has been earmarked for health sector activities by various health partners under the cluster leadership of WHO.

16. Disease surveillance continues to be a key priority in the Health Cluster. Ten Regional surveillance officers (RSOs) from WHO have been placed at the township level to support local health officials in strengthening disease surveillance activities. Health partners (NGOs) have agreed to feed surveillance information directly to the RSOs. It has been agreed that each Cluster meeting will begin with a short presentation of surveillance data received.
17. Supply gaps are gradually being closed. Fogging machines and bleaching powder have been procured and are being dispatched to affected areas to prevent possible outbreaks of malaria and other water and vector borne diseases. WHO has also provided five tents to the Government, to be used as temporary health posts for the delivery of essential primary health care to affected populations.
18. UNICEF is supplying hospitals in affected areas and 13 NGOs with medicines and health commodities. UNICEF sent additional essential drugs, ORS, clean delivery kits and essential health kits to seven affected townships in Ayeyarwady (Labutta, Bogale, Pyapon, Myaung Mya, Maubin, Wakema, Dedaye) and 12 affected townships in Yangon (Kungyangon, Kawhmu, Dala, Kyimyindine, Kyauktan, Hlaingthayar, Shwepyitar, Kayan, Thongkwa, South Dagon, Dagon Seikkan, Dagon East) to cover affected children and families. On 14 May UNICEF sent a shipment of antibiotics to Bogale; NGOs have been invited to contact the local UNICEF officer to get support.
19. WHO teams returning from Labutta and Bogale have reported that Labutta hospital is functioning (this includes the hospital's operating theatre). The Ministry of Health (MoH) has sent 25 staff (doctors and nurses). 80% of inpatients are suffering from trauma injuries. Bogale hospital is also functioning. Its roof has been repaired with plastic sheeting. 12 additional MoH doctors and six nurses have been dispatched. Severe patients are being referred to Maubin hospital. Two new UNICEF teams, each with two medical doctors, have been deployed to Labutta and Bogale to support the MoH and Disaster Management Committee with coordination and response in the health sector.
20. Malteser has opened a clinic in the monastery of Lay Htat Kyaung to cover the needs of 8,000 IDPs staying there, as well as operating a mobile clinic.
21. Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation is being carried out in temporary settlements in Yangon and Ayeyarwady. UNICEF has also sent an immunization specialist to Labutta, where 632 children under 5 years old have been immunized against measles. MoH staff are also vaccinating for tetanus.
22. Save the Children (SC) continues to work with Mercy Malaysia on medical response. A 'floating clinic' is expected in Yangon on 18 May and will be deployed as soon as possible after this. Training for Mercy Malaysia medical staff will begin on 14 May. SC continues to procure medical supplies from local sources.

Nutrition

23. No updates.

Emergency Telecommunications

24. GSM and CDMA coverage in Yangon is improving, including at the airport.
25. UNICEF has relocated its internet hot spot to a bigger room to accommodate more visitors from UN agencies and NGOs.
26. Two data communication kits have been prepared for deployment to Labutta and Bogale for internet access, in coordination with UNICEF. Arrangements are being made for four additional kits which will be deployed to other locations.
27. Additional telecommunications equipment is due to arrive from Dubai on 14 May.
28. WFP and UNICEF continue to provide technical support to humanitarian partners in Yangon, Labutta and Bogale.

WASH

29. The WASH Cluster is continuing to develop a draft Cluster Action Plan, based on the objectives and strategies contained in the Flash Appeal. It is expected that a dedicated WASH Cluster Coordinator will be in place by 16 May.
30. The Cluster is assembling assessment information as it comes in. Camp populations are reported to remain fluid as they search for food, shelter and water supplies.
31. UNICEF is arranging for a road shipment of 400 drums of chlorine (HTH) from Bangkok. In addition, pillow tanks are being flown in from Pakistan and Indonesia. Save the Children has

received a water purification plant in-country and will coordinate with the Cluster on how best to use it.

Agriculture

32. The first meeting of the Agriculture Cluster in Yangon took place on 13 May. Representatives from the concerned Government ministries/departments (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) were in attendance.
33. Damage and needs assessments are ongoing. Access to affected areas has been flagged as crucial if gaps are to be identified. Information already available confirms significant losses of crops, livestock and fisheries. A major shortfall in rice production is also expected unless wet season rice can be planted in time. Government Ministries have stated that they welcome support for the short and medium terms.
34. The Cluster has identified farming and fishing equipment, re-stocking of livestock, logistical support and seeds as core needs. Based on information now available, the Cluster is seeking to revise the funding sought in the initial Flash Appeal upwards.
35. Cluster priorities are:
 - An integrated and coordinated approach with all three concerned ministries/departments.
 - Close coordination with other clusters to address cross-cutting issues.
 - Carrying out detailed assessments as soon as possible.
 - Assessing Government capacity for delivery.
 - Increasing FAO capacity in-country.
 - Logistics (procurement, transportation and warehousing of agricultural equipment, fertilizer, seeds, and livestock); FAO expects to be the first agency to make significant use of the sea route, and needs as a priority to clear protocols for shipping with the Logistics Cluster.
 - Exploring possibilities for additional funding (which to date has been exclusively from FAO's emergency funds).
36. The Cluster's main activity at present is identifying reliable sources for necessary agricultural inputs. Sources of good quality rice seeds of the required varieties have been identified inside Myanmar. All other inputs will have to be sourced from outside.

Education

37. As reported in OCHA Situation Report 9, the Education Cluster Strategy has been approved by the Ministry of Education.

<p><u>Overall objective</u> To ensure primary school and preschool children in severely affected areas are able to continue their schooling and learning without much delay and interruption.</p>
<p><u>Beneficiaries</u> Children aged 0-17 in and out of school.</p>
<p><u>Strategies</u> Create an education profile of all affected townships (number of schools, preschools, teachers, children). Analyze assessment data from MoE & Cluster and set priorities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify schools/preschools that can be repaired immediately (within 4-6 weeks) and immediately provide roofing sheets and construction kits. • Identify schools that need more than 2 months to be repaired/re-constructed and immediately establish "Safe Learning Spaces" in affected communities, providing tarpaulin, rope and/or tents, furniture so as to ensure continuation of schooling. • In consultation with MoE, identify partners who could sponsor schools and help re-build the schools with child friendly dimensions (water and sanitation facilities, play ground, staff room, school-based preschool). • MoE help to identify "volunteer/temporary" teachers in case some teachers are not able to return to teaching on time.
<p><u>Emergency Response Activities (only UNICEF and Save the Children are active to date)</u> UNICEF:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments on status of schools. • Prepositioned 108,000 essential learning package (exercise books, pencils, ruler, eraser, back pack), 588 school-in-a-box (designed for 47,040 children) and 90 recreational kits to be distributed to affected school children. • 100,000 roofing sheets will be distributed on arrival to the Township Education Offices in affected areas or if possible directly to the schools. • An additional 100,000 roofing sheets for 1,000 schools have been ordered. • Additional textbooks are being printed for distribution to affected schools. • 10,000 tarpaulin and 100 tents have been ordered for temporary learning spaces. • Furniture will be provided to affected schools, and will soon be ordered. • For the non-formal sector, 3,000 non-formal education kits are being procured by. <p>Save the Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive assessments across 11 townships in Yangon, and in Bogale, Pyapon and Kyaiklat – these assessments are not complete but early indications are that up to 90% of primary schools have been damaged to varying degrees – the extent of damage varies a lot, in some places 15% have been totally destroyed, in others 70% have been totally destroyed. • Starting coordination with Township Education Officers (where possible) • Sourcing possible sites for temporary schooling.
<p><u>Outputs and Impact</u> None reported yet</p>
<p><u>Operational constraints</u> Communication among the cluster groups Transportation of supplies to schools Lack of storage space at school sites</p>

38. It has been pointed out that the Government's figure of 2,400 primary schools affected by the cyclone (with 360,000 children affected) applies only to Government schools. Others, including monastic schools for example, are not included in the figure but will also have been affected.

Emergency Shelter

39. UNHCR's second relief flight arrived in Yangon on 13 May. The plane was co-loaded with UNICEF and carried 24 MT of plastic sheeting, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets.
40. At its most recent meeting on 13 May, the Emergency Shelter Cluster elaborated a strategy for the next three weeks. The strategy is based on the following preliminary operational statistics, which were prepared following discussions at the Cluster meeting:

Households in need	300.000
Number of household planned to be covered by agencies over the next 3-6 months (incorrectly quoted as applying over the next 2-3 weeks in OCHA Situation Report 9)	200.000
Tarpaulins in pipeline (available within two weeks)	50.000
Tarpaulins distributed to date	25.000

41. The Cluster does not, however, yet have a comprehensive overview of the needs in affected areas. The figure of 300,000 households in need is an estimate, to be used for planning over the next two weeks until additional assessment information is received. At this stage the Cluster sees the danger of duplication as being limited, given the combination of a lack of an overall assessment and the scale of the needs. However, this assumption will need to be reviewed constantly. Bearing these caveats in mind, the Emergency Shelter Cluster strategy for the next two weeks will be:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising distributions of tarpaulins to the affected areas. • Ensuring good operational coordination and information sharing between organizations with tarpaulins and organizations wishing to distribute. • Identifying and addressing logistical bottlenecks. • Assessing needs. • Strengthening information management systems with respect to planning and distribution. • Agreeing on standards for shelter kits.
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- Looking into local procurement of plastic sheeting (bearing in mind the potential impact on the local market).
- Liaising with other cluster to ensure a good inter-cluster coordination.
- Bamboo availability for initial structure needs to be monitored in various townships.

42. A shelter database is in place and is ready to be populated by with assessment data.

Child Protection

43. On 13 May, UNICEF, Save the Children and EMDH met to discuss the use of common inter-agency forms related to registration, family tracing and reunification/reintegration of vulnerable children. UNICEF, EMDH, and MRCS Child Protection teams travelled to Laputta and Myaungmya to support registration and family tracing of children.
44. UNICEF Child Protection teams travelled to Kungyangon and Dala in Yangon Division to meet with local authorities and set up Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in affected locations. Save the Children Child Protection teams have been deployed to Myaungmya, with supplies of CFS kits.
45. A UNICEF multi-disciplinary team has departed for Bogale. The Child Protection officer will advocate for the establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces and provide care and protection to affected children and families.
46. A strategy has been drafted awaits agreement from all partners.
47. A common code of conduct to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse of children has been drafted by the cluster.

Early recovery

48. The Early Recovery Cluster has now elaborated the following strategy:

Aims:

1. Identification of early recovery needs
2. Establishment of an early recovery plan which builds on existing humanitarian processes
3. Ensuring effective inter-agency coordination of immediate, short and medium-term early recovery initiatives (starting now and continuing for 3-6 months)

Priorities:

- Early livelihood recovery efforts must begin immediately, in time for the upcoming monsoon season planting (10 days to 2 weeks)
- Immediate input requirements: salt-resistant seeds, agricultural tools, fertilizer, pesticides and sprayers.
- Immediate infrastructure rehabilitation will include pond and paddy embankment and transportation.
- Rapid assessment of livelihoods and livelihood early recovery needs
- Identifying sources and procuring salt-resistant rice varieties
- Mobilizing technical expertise (particularly local expertise) on salt-resistant rice varieties and what can be done with flooded paddy.
- Support for populations engaged in other livelihoods including fishing and livestock.
- Community and social infrastructure.
- Permanent shelter (if not being covered by shelter cluster).
- Mangrove restoration.
- Integration of cross-cutting themes in early recovery: environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction, gender equality, participatory approach, enhancing local capacities.

Immediate needs:

- Technical expertise and seeds/agricultural inputs
- Cash/food for work and rebuilding livelihood infrastructure
- Funds for construction materials
- Microfinance credit schemes

Important Considerations:

- The active involvement of local CBOs must be encouraged and they need to be mobilized

for agricultural recovery

- Supply of numerous varieties of salt-resistant rice
- Training technical experts on social mobilization
- Modalities for moving people back to their areas for planting
- Establishing concrete coordination and information-sharing mechanisms

Current situation in the sector:

- Rapid assessments need to be planned and undertaken immediately by the Early Recovery Cluster.

Delivery in the sector:

- Needs are currently being assessed.

Funding for the sector:

- The Flash Appeal includes \$14 million (Early Recovery and Agriculture combined)

Updates from individual agencies

49. IRC today distributed Emergency Family Kits made up of locally procured items to around 100 families in Kungyangon Township. It has reported that contacts with the Thai Navy have been encouraging, and that the Navy may be willing to transport goods to Myanmar, but that the port of destination still needs to be established. IRC has received offers of assistance from medical professionals on standby.
50. Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement aid continues to arrive in Yangon airport. The MRSC President and the Head of the IFRC's country office arrived back a mission to the Ayeyarwady delta on 13 May. Their findings will feed into the ongoing revised IFRC appeal planning process.

Coordination at the regional level

51. Regional IASC partners will meet in Bangkok on 15 May.

Update on Security Situation

52. The UN is still in Phase 1, and no change to this is foreseen.

UN Travel Restrictions

53. The UN Designated Official has decided to restrict all UN missions to Myanmar to those involved in emergency relief operations. All non-essential travel to the country is to be postponed with immediate effect until further notice.

Update on Financial Pledges

54. The UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS) shows that, as of 14 May 2008, USD 43,708,840 has been committed to relief operations, with a further USD 71,801,875 pledged. For regularly updated information on financial contributions, please refer to the FTS website: <http://reliefweb.int/fts/>. Donors are encouraged to verify contributions and inform FTS of corrections/additions to this table. The direct email address is: fts@reliefweb.int.

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