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 Ayeyawady (Irrawaddy) delta region, where the Cyclone’s impact was compounded by a storm surge. The official death toll now stands at 78,000 with 56,000 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 1.5 and 2 million people have been severely affected.

3. Food, shelter, medical supplies and water are all critical needs. There is a growing risk of an outbreak of infectious disease among affected populations. 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. Agencies on the ground are in the process of mapping the locations of these sites and the numbers of people in each. Affected areas have experienced heavy rainfall in recent days, which is predicted to continue with the onset of the monsoon.

4. Relief flights continue to land at Yangon International Airport, 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

5. No updates.

III. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

6. The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator is due to arrive in Myanmar on Sunday.
Coordinated In-Country Response

7. A Temporary Settlements Working Group, chaired by IOM, is now active and met on 16 May for the second time, discussing assessment, mapping and information-sharing in relation to the various temporary settlements that have been established. An assessment tool has been developed.

8. A Local NGO Resource Centre was established on 15 May. The Centre is the result of collaboration between the Burnet Institute, the Capacity Building Initiative, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Oxfam, Save the Children and World Concern. It will focus on funding, training and information management needs for national NGOs and CBOs, and will seek to promote improved information-sharing between the cluster system and local NGOs.

Food Assistance

9. On 15 May, WFP dispatched 492 tons of food commodities (from 1,000 tons it has recently procured) to Ayeyarwady Division. Since the Cyclone hit, WFP reports having dispatched more than 1,195 tons of food to affected areas, and distributed 571 tons of food to around 159,900 beneficiaries.

10. The Food Cluster is currently finalising its Response Plan. It delineates the estimated beneficiary caseload, cooperating partners, and total food tonnages required by township. It has been noted that the caseload in each township is fluid as the majority of the displaced population is still moving between locations.

11. A simplified version of the Response Plan, along with a request to facilitate the operations of the cluster partners in the affected areas, has been shared with concerned Ministries, including the Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs (NATALA – WFP’s current Government counterpart), the Ministry for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the Ministry for National Planning and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

12. Cluster members have been requested to provide information on non-WFP food assistance and cash distributed in lieu of food to the cluster lead.

Logistics

13. 40 participants from 30 organisations attended the most recent meeting of the Logistics Cluster in Bangkok on 16 May.

14. The Logistics Cluster team in Bangkok has identified a 4000 MT ad interim warehouse facility at Suvarnabhumi Airport in Bangkok in collaboration with private sector partners (TNT, Agility, UPS) for inter-agency use. The cluster is awaiting final approval of the proposed solution. The team in Bangkok will also be meeting with a Thai Airlines representative on 16 May to discuss the setting up of a long-term staging area solution at Don Muang Airport.

15. Negotiations to obtain warehouse space close to the Yangon International Airport have been completed successfully and a hire contract has been signed. The Cluster is finalizing the contract for a shuttle fleet of trucks to move cargo from the airport to the warehousing area.

16. Updated information on cargo flights arrived into Myanmar continue to be compiled in the daily air operations report and made available on the Logistics Cluster webpage, which also provides all logistics information and up-to-date maps (http://www.logcluster.org/mm08a).  

17. On 14 May, World Vision reported the following travelling times to reach population centres in some affected areas:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location 1</th>
<th>Location 2</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yangon – Kyaiklat</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 hours by road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangon – Bogale</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 hours by road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yangon – Pyapon</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 hours by road</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyapon – Mawlamyinegyun</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 hours from Pyapon by river by motorised boat</td>
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18. UNDP is continuing to assist UN agencies and INGOs with its field delivery capacity. Together with WFP, it is still delivering rice to affected village communities, as part of a concerted effort to use UNDP offices in Yangon and the field to aid and coordinate logistics.
Participation in the Health Cluster continues to grow, with 60 representatives of 30 international NGOs and UN agencies present at the last meeting in Yangon. The Cluster has now developed a “Who, What, Where” matrix, to facilitate a more efficient and coordinated response by health sector partners.

Priority actions continue to be quick response and putting prevention and control measures in place.

Update on activities:

- The Cluster’s streamlined surveillance and data reporting forms are being distributed to partners as well as hospitals and health centres. This will facilitate uniform collection, compilation and analysis of available information on selected diseases including diarrhoea, malaria, dengue and snake bites.
- The Health Cluster lead reports that UNICEF has deployed 5 additional public health experts to Myaungmya, Maubin, Wakema, Pyapon and Mawlamyinegyun in Ayeyarwady Division to assist with health sector coordination, to provide necessary technical support, to supply medicines and to assist with field monitoring and implementation of the emergency response. UNICEF now has 11 public health specialists working on the ground in seven townships in Ayeyarwady Division.
- In Yangon Division, 7 UNICEF public health doctors have been visiting Hlaingtharya, Dala, Kyauktan, Kungyagon, Kawmu, Kayan, Thongwa and Kyemyindaing daily since the day after the Cyclone, carrying out ongoing assessments of the public health situation and needs, as well as monitoring implementation of the emergency response.
- MSF-Holland is providing relief services in Ngapudaw and Labutta townships, with 25 medical teams and 200 staff (including 28 medical doctors) redeployed. 12 boats are transporting teams southwards into the most affected areas. MSF-Holland reports that no disease outbreaks have yet been detected in these areas reached by its teams. The three main health issues reported are injuries, acute-respiratory infections and diarrhoea.
- IOM is establishing emergency clinics with medical equipment, drugs and supplies in cyclone-affected areas. IOM will also focus on mental health assessment of the affected population, and support for survivors.
- The Red Cross is distributing relief items including hygiene kits, water purification equipment and mosquito nets, as well carrying out hygiene promotion activities in settlement areas.
- WHO has sent one Emergency Health Kit to the hospital in Maubin, which is being used as a referral hospital for Pyapon, Bogale, Kyaiklat and Dedaye townships in Ayeyarwady Division. On 16 May WHO dispatched emergency supplies to Pathein hospital for the management of diarrhoea, which has been reported around Pathein.
- Some cases of snakebite have been reported, including in Yangon division, and extra supplies of viper anti-venom are now available in country.
- Finalization of the Cluster’s joint action plan and charting out activities for the next 3-6 months is ongoing.
- WHO continues to mobilize the donor community to provide stronger support to the health sector emergency response.

Update on supplies:

- To assist in preventing any potential outbreak of vector-borne diseases, 13,000 insecticide-treated bed nets have been sent to Myanmar, with another 20,000 due to be dispatched shortly.
- 500 dengue test kits have also been sent to the country to help detect dengue cases in cyclone-affected areas.
- 40,000 tablets of the insecticide deltamethrin are also being dispatched for use in preventing the spread of diseases due to vectors and pests.
- Two cholera testing kits, sufficient for 100 samples each, are being procured to help detect and confirm potential cholera cases.
- UNICEF has procured 30 additional basic units of Interagency Emergency Health Kits and other medical supplies including ORS and zinc for the treatment of more than 80,000 cases of diarrhoeal diseases, and these have now arrived in Yangon.
- Inventory and pre-positioning of medical supplies needed for cholera treatment and water treatment are underway. The Health Cluster Lead has confirmed that there is adequate stock in country to deal with potential outbreaks of severe diarrhoea - supplies are available to treat large numbers. Stocks held by WHO and UNICEF include 30,000 i/v fluid drip packs, 50,000 ORS sachets, and 500,000 doxycycline tablets (with an equal number in reserve).
The Cluster is working closely with colleagues in the WASH Cluster on securing safe drinking water.

23. **Update on ART providers:**
   - All antiretroviral treatment (ART) service providers in the affected areas (including MSF-Holland, the Ministry of Health at Waibargi and Mingaladon Hospitals, AFXB and AMI) are reported to be functioning. Most service points delivering ART are taking special measures to track and assess patients' needs and drug supplies.
   - UNAIDS is coordinating partners focused on HIV to ensure that they are accessing the cluster system, and to integrate HIV strategies into the response.

**Nutrition**

24. The most recent Nutrition Cluster meeting was attended by 18 partners, including from the Food and Health Clusters. The Cluster lead has confirmed that emergency nutrition supplies procured by UNICEF have now arrived in Yangon. These include Vitamin A, anthropometric measurement equipment, therapeutic vitamin and mineral mix, Resomal (ORS for extremely malnourished children) and therapeutic food. A distribution plan is being prepared for these supplies.


26. UNICEF is using MUAC to collect rapid-assessment data on the nutritional status of children under five in cyclone-affected areas.

**Emergency Telecommunications**

27. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster coordinator arrived in Yangon on 15 May.

28. Recently shipped communications equipment is currently being held by customs authorities in Yangon while clearance is sought.

29. UNICEF is preparing IPSTAR VSATs for deployment to two offices in Ayeyarwady Division.

**WASH**

30. Cluster partners are distributing quantities of chlorine solution sufficient to disinfect 6 million litres of water per day, which is enough to provide the minimum survival quantity to 2 million people. Logistical constraints have been flagged, however.

31. Substantial technical challenges have been encountered in the construction of sanitation facilities due to high water table in the delta areas.

32. The Cluster has finalised a 4-month initial response action plan based on an assumption of 1.5 million affected people, including 0.5 million in temporary relief settlements.

33. On 15 May, PSI supplied 5,000 250ml bottles of Water Guard to UNICEF, and a further 2,860 litres to NGOs for distribution in Yangon and Ayeyarwady Divisions. UNICEF distributed 1,000 litres of Water Guard in Kungyangon Township and PACT distributed a further 2,000 litres in Ngaputaw Township. PSI had provided 18,820 litres in 20 litre units for distribution in Yangon and Ayeyarwady Divisions up until 14 May.

34. CARE has provided 1,600 gallons of water per day to a temporary relief settlement in Thaketa Township in Yangon Division, as well as carrying out health education on hand-washing.

35. ThirstAid is reported to have distributed 290,000 water purification tablets and two water filters in Kungyangon and Pyapon.

**Agriculture**

36. 40 partners were represented at a joint meeting of the Agriculture and Early Recovery clusters in Yangon on 15 May. The most pressing issue for both is urgently addressing monsoon rice planting.

37. Relevant Government Ministries were well represented at the meeting, with senior-level staff present. They again welcomed the support of the international community.

38. Short, medium and long-term action plans have been drafted. Two working groups are being established to address:
   - The immediate response to address agriculture, livestock, fisheries and other complementary issues; and
   - Assessment and infrastructure.
39. FAO has confirmed that there are enough seeds for wet season planting in-country, though fertilizers will need to be imported. As previously reported, significant financial assistance will be required.

**Education**

40. The co-chairs of the education cluster met on 16 May to define their respective roles, and to prepare for a strategy and planning meeting to be held on 20 May with the Education Cluster group.

41. On 16 May, UNICEF provided the first round of supplies to 39 primary schools in two townships in Yangon. The items supplied were:
   - 40 school-in-a-box kits
   - Recreational kits
   - 87 tarpaulins (distributed to the township education offices, for the setting up of temporary safe learning spaces and for immediate, temporary repairs to roofs).

42. An additional 80 tarpaulins were also distributed to another township in Yangon where 80% of the schools have been severely damaged. A partner NGO yesterday distributed 7 Early Childhood Development Kits to seven temporary relief settlements, for children of up to five years of age.

**Emergency Shelter**

43. Emergency Shelter Cluster coordination teams are now in place in both Yangon and Bangkok. IFRC has taken over the coordination role in Bangkok, with support from partners including CHF International. Until IFRC can deploy its team to Yangon, UNHCR will continue to lead the in-country group. IFRC will deploy an additional person to support the cluster in Yangon in the coming days.

44. Rapid needs assessment data is now being compiled in Yangon. Preliminary results previously expected today have been delayed and it is expected they will now be available by 18 May.

45. Meetings finalizing the joint assessment planned by the Emergency Shelter Cluster and the Water and Sanitation Cluster are currently underway.

46. The Emergency Shelter cluster is developing minimum package shelter kits that include other non-food items. Basic packages are being designed for families and for individuals.

**Information Management**

47. OCHA has now launched the website of the Myanmar Humanitarian Information Centre (http://myanmar.humanitarianinfo.org) as a means to facilitate improved information exchange and collaboration between operational agencies responding to Cyclone Nargis. The site aggregates information coming from IASC clusters, as well as providing operationally-focused documents, maps, contact information and meeting details. The current version of the site will be continually updated over the coming week, with additional content, an improved design and, it is hoped, web-mapping. The site has been developed by Microsoft for the humanitarian community, as part of its ongoing efforts to support humanitarian disaster response.

48. The Myanmar Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) is currently based in Bangkok, where it is providing support to humanitarian partners both in Yangon and Bangkok.

**Child Protection**

49. The most recent Child Protection Cluster meeting was held on 15 May. 18 participants attended, representing UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs. UNICEF and Save the Children will co-chair Child Protection Cluster meetings.

50. Child Protection Cluster members are now due to provide comments on the second draft Child Protection Response Plan. Members are also continuing to complete “Who, What, Where” forms and return them to the cluster lead. Agencies have been asked to share information on key protection issues with the Cluster lead on a daily basis.

51. A Code of Conduct for staff, humanitarian workers and volunteers to prevent physical abuse, sexual abuse and the exploitation of children and women is being finalized. UNICEF will translate
the Code into Myanmar for dissemination amongst other clusters and partners. Agencies will also disseminate the "Ethical Guidelines on Interviewing and Reporting on Children". World Vision and other agencies will circulate documents produced on Child-Friendly Spaces.

52. The Child Protection Cluster is in the process of developing key points and common responses on child protection issues for media and advocacy purposes.


54. Save the Children has 43 staff in the field in total, and has undertaken basic assessments in Dala, Kungyangon, Seikgikanaungt in Yangon, as well as Wakema and Maungmya in Ayeyarwady Division. It has received unofficial reports of 2,000 separated children and of sexual abuse and exploitation of children in the affected areas.

**Early Recovery**

55. As reported in OCHA Situation Report 11, technical teams have been organized to carry out early recovery assessments. Assessments will be carried out by many of the 500 UNDP and PACT field staff and project personnel in Ayeyarwady Division, in cooperation with other aid agencies working in the area.

56. The Early Recovery Cluster is working closely with the Agriculture Cluster, as reported above.

**Updates from Individual Agencies**

57. At the request of the Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit (JEU), an environmental emergencies expert is on standby in Bangkok as part of a bi-lateral agreement between Sweden and Myanmar. The JEU is liaising closely with Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA), OCHA ROAP, and the UNEP Regional Office in Bangkok.

58. To date, **Save the Children** has provided emergency relief in the form of food, NFIs, water, shelter and some direct cash relief to over 115,000 people. Distributions have taken place in 11 townships in Yangon Division and in the east and west of Ayeyarwady Division. In Yangon, food, water and NFIs have been distributed in 11 townships in peri-urban areas of the city, reaching just under 100,000 people. Save the Children’s team in Pathein has dispatched a total of four boats to the Pyin Ka Yaing area with essential commodities and wound-management materials, as well as 100 boxes of nutritious powder for infants. In Myaungmya, teams have constructed latrines in 20 of the largest shelters. In eastern Ayeyarwady Division, Save the Children is working in eight shelters in Maubin, to which affected populations from Bogale have been relocated.

**Coordination at the Regional Level**

59. Regional IASC partners will next meet in Bangkok on 19 May.

**Update on Security Situation**

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

**UN Travel Restrictions**

61. 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**

62. The UN OCHA Financial Tracking System (FTS) shows that, as of 15 May 2008, USD 80,659,114 has been committed to relief operations, with a further USD 52,674,290 pledged.

63. The UN Flash Appeal for Myanmar currently requests $201 million. $41 million has been contributed to the Flash Appeal so far, $20.4 million of which has been provided by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

64. For regularly updated information on financial contributions, please refer to the FTS website: [http://reliefweb.int/fts/](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.
For more information please contact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team</th>
<th>Contact for local media inquiries:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Jemilah Mahmood</td>
<td>United Nations Information Centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel. +95 (0)1 542910, +95 (0)1 542917,</td>
<td>Mr. Aye Win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+95 (0)1 544187, Ext. 107</td>
<td>Tel. +95 (0)1 577057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:undacmyanmar@gmail.com">undacmyanmar@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Tel. (cell) +95 (0)9 5123 952</td>
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<tr>
<th>International relief focal point:</th>
<th>General enquiries:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Winston Chang</td>
<td>OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel. +4179 469 8589</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:ocha-roap@un.org">ocha-roap@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:changw@un.org">changw@un.org</a></td>
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<th>OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Norwin Schafferer</td>
<td>Mr. Sebastian Rhodes Stampa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel. +66 81174 8335</td>
<td>Tel. +66 89204 2721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:schafferer@un.org">schafferer@un.org</a></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:rhodesstampa@un.org">rhodesstampa@un.org</a></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asia and Pacific Desk</th>
<th>Myanmar Desk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Asekenye-Oonyu</td>
<td>(NY) Mr. Ivan Lupis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mob: +1 917 476 6164</td>
<td>Tel. +1 917 367 2056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +1 212-963-1773</td>
<td>Bberry +1 917 640 3819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:asekenye-oonyu@un.org">asekenye-oonyu@un.org</a></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:lupis@un.org">lupis@un.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>Press Contact in NY:</th>
<th>Press Contact in Geneva:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Bunker</td>
<td>Elizabeth Byrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: +1 917 476 6164</td>
<td>Tel: +1 22 917 26 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:bunker@un.org">bunker@un.org</a></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:byrs@un.org">byrs@un.org</a></td>
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For Maps on Cyclone Nargis and Myanmar:  