



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 8 August to 11 August (22:00, UTC+6:30). The next report will be issued on or around 14 August.

## Highlights

- Since mid-July, more than 1 million people have been critically affected by monsoonal floods and landslides.
- More than 687,200 acres of farmland has been damaged. Special equipment and seeds are needed for farmers to replant.
- While the water has receded in many areas, many roads and bridges were destroyed in the worst affected states and regions. Transportation remains a challenge for ongoing assessments and delivery of assistance.
- A low-pressure system in the Bay of Bengal could bring strong winds and heavy rainfall to the Ayeyarwady Region and the southern coast of Rakhine State, already affected by the floods.

**1.1 million**

critically affected people

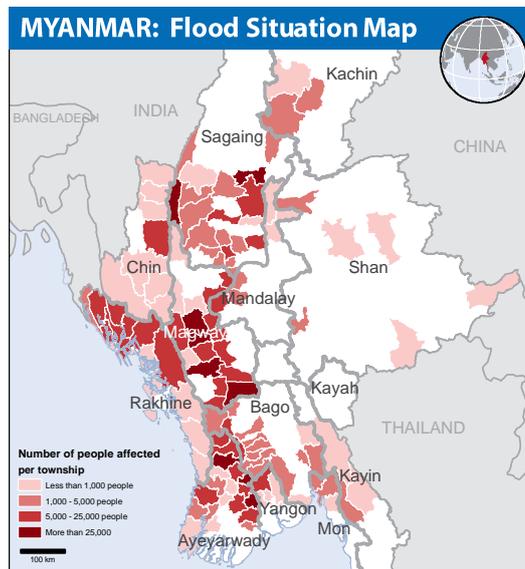
**689,000+**

acres of farmland damaged

**240,000**

cumulative number of households displaced

Figures according to NDMC as of 24:00 UTH 10 July



Map Sources: RRD, MIMU  
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 11 Aug, 2015 - [www.reliefwebint.org](http://www.reliefwebint.org)

## Situation Overview

As of 10 August, the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) reports that over 1.1 million people have been severely affected by floods and landslides since mid-July. This includes a cumulative number of over 240,000 households that have been or remain temporarily displaced during this period. At least 103 people are confirmed to have died in the floods since June. Population figures continue to change daily 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. Close to 380,000 people are currently affected or displaced by floods in the Ayeyarwady Region.

The Government continues to lead the emergency response, cleanup efforts, search and rescue operations and provide relief assistance. Priority humanitarian needs are food, water and sanitation services, shelter and access to emergency health care. Livelihood support, health and education assistance and other interventions will be needed for the early recovery phase. As of 9 August, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement reports that it has provided over US\$390,000 worth of food supplies, relief items and cash assistance. Civil society organizations, individual donors and the private sector have provided in kind and cash assistance, contributing over \$435,000 as of 9 August. Local authorities, the military, as well as the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and civil society organizations continue to support evacuation, response and clean-up efforts.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, more than 1.2 million acres of farmlands have been inundated, with more than 687,200 acres damaged. To ensure food security in flood affected areas, the Government has said that it plans to distribute paddy seeds and equipment to farmers for re-planting. Special equipment, including pumps, is needed to effectively remove water, mud and sand from farmland and avoid long-term impact on agriculture and livelihoods.

While the water has receded in many areas, in particular in the northern part of the country, many roads and bridges were destroyed in the worst affected states and regions, and transportation remains a challenge for ongoing assessment and delivering assistance. Many roads in remote areas are covered in mud and debris. In

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

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**Coordination Saves Lives**

Kalay Township, Sagaing, for example, water has receded in most villages but roads and villages are covered in mud and sediment, in some places over three feet high. Local authorities, rescue workers, volunteers and local communities are clearing mud and waste.

The United Nations and international NGOs, in support of the Government and in partnership with local organizations, continue to scale up the humanitarian response. More than 213,000 people have been reached with food assistance, 10,000 emergency shelters are initially planned to address housing needs in the worst affected areas, and water treatment tablet and hygiene kit distribution, as well as clean-up of wells and ponds, is ongoing throughout affected areas. However, major needs remain, including to provide protection and psychosocial support services to boys, girls, women, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. Children are affected by the temporary closure of over 1,200 schools. As water levels start to recede in some areas, the need for a rapid transition to early recovery and rehabilitation is critical, including in the areas of livelihoods and supporting the Government in restoring essential services.

According to the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, a low-pressure system has formed in the northwestern part of the Bay of Bengal. The weather system could bring strong winds and heavy rainfall to the Ayeyarwady Region and the southern coast of Rakhine State, with widespread rain throughout the country's states and regions.

## Funding

According to the Financial Tracking Service on 11 August (18:00, UTC+6:30), the United States, Japan, Denmark, 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, as well as the European Commission, have announced contributions. Other donors and the private sector have indicated their intention to allocate resources towards the emergency.

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 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. This includes 105 temporary learning spaces (TLS) in Rakhine.
- 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.

**1,200**  
schools affected in  
Rakhine, Chin,  
Sagaing and Magway

#### Response:

- In Sagaing, the local education authority is planning to distribute school textbooks for approximately 26,000 students in 109 schools in Kalaymyo, Kalaywa, Minn Kin and Tamu townships.
- In addition to more than 200 sets of hygiene posters shared with schools and TLS, Education Sector partners have provided 40 posters for distribution in 20 schools in Sittwe.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Gaps in the provision of essential learning supplies are foreseen in the Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway and the education sector is exploring the possibility of providing support.
- 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.



## Food Security

### Needs:

- As of 10 August, 435,000 people are estimated to be in need of food assistance. The number of people in need is expected to grow as more assessment findings become available and new areas are affected by the monsoon floods. Food Security Sector partners are currently assessing needs in the Ayeyarwady Region, which has been seriously affected by floods over the past week
- According to the Government, floods have inundated over 1.29 million acres of farmland, damaging over 687,200 acres of rice paddy and other crops. Over 210,000 acres of rice paddy were destroyed in Rakhine State alone. Damage to crops and arable land is likely to disrupt the planting season and pose a risk to long-term food security.
- Initial figures from the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development indicate that an estimated 20,000 livestock were lost in Rakhine State.

# 213,000

people reached with  
food assistance

### Response:

- As of 10 August, Food Security Sector partners have reached some 213,000 people with 911 Metric Tons of mixed food assistance in Bago, Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine and Sagaing.
- Food was delivered to 11,968 people in previously inaccessible areas in Chin State, including Hakha, Matupi, Tedim, Thantlang and Tonzang townships.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- An estimated 222,000 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.
- The Food Security Sector will support the Government's early recovery and rehabilitation efforts for agriculture and rural livelihoods, including procurement of seeds. The needs and figures will be informed by a joint government and inter-agency assessment of the situation.



## Health

### Needs:

- Over 1 million people across flood affected areas need access to health services.
- Pregnant women need access to safe delivery in health facilities.

### Response:

- The Government, MRCS and other partners continue to provide treatment of the injured, medical supplies, mosquito nets and hygiene promotion in affected states and regions. As of 6 August, the Ministry of Health reported that 173 mobile medical teams and 423 temporary clinics were providing immediate health services to people in flood affected states and regions.
- Four mobile clinics are providing health services to people in eight evacuation centres in Kyaktaw, Rakhine State. While people are starting to return to their homes, the mobile clinics are still operating to ensure emergency referrals to hospitals, as well as reproductive health services. In Mrauk-U Township, Rakhine, seven mobile health clinics are providing primary and reproductive health care services to 200 villages in the township.
- A total of 120 Clean Delivery Kits have been distributed to pregnant women by local organizations.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There are inadequate specialized and targeted health interventions for special needs groups such as pregnant women, women giving birth and lactating mothers, including neonatal health services.
- Most essential medicines and equipment related to general health and reproductive health were destroyed in Minbya Hospital. The hospital covers some 150 villages. There is a need to immediately replenish those medicines and replace equipment. The need for medical supplies is also reported in Kyaktaw Township, Rakhine.
- There is limited sex disaggregated data available on the affected population.
- As part of early recovery efforts, restoration of health facilities and comprehensive reproductive health services is needed.



### Needs:

- As of 9 August, more than 346,000 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.
- At least 200,000 women and girls of reproductive age are affected, and are likely to be in need of dignity kits.
- While some people are returning to their area of origin, a high number of families across Chin State, Magwe, Sagaing and Bago regions will need to remain in evacuation centers due to the level of destruction in their communities. Psychosocial support is needed for boys and girls who are likely to remain in temporary centres in the coming weeks and months.
- The specific needs of older people, pregnant women and people with disabilities should be taken into consideration in the delivery of assistance.

**346,000+**  
children affected

### Response

- MRCS, with support of ICRC and Protection partners, continue to screen for unaccompanied and separated children across the affected areas. In Rakhine State, Protection actors have screened people in villages around Mrauk U and Minbya; three separated children were identified in Bago.
- Child Friendly Space Kits and individual Child Protection Kits for children separated from their caretakers have been dispatched to Chin State.
- In Magwe and Sagaing, international organizations have been assisting to mobilise communities' livestock and vulnerable people to safer areas; so far at least 3,500 people have been supported as of 9 August.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Affected villages in Pauktaw Township, Rakhine State, are underserved by the response. Protection actors are mobilizing resources to cover this gap.
- Sex and age disaggregated data on the affected population remains a major gap.



### Shelter

### Needs:

- According to the Government, over 15,000 houses have been damaged or destroyed due to floods, landslides and heavy winds across flood affected areas. In Chin State alone, over 1,800 houses have been destroyed by landslides. mainly in Tonzang, Paletwa, Tedim and Hakha townships. There will be a need for recovery and reconstruction support in areas where houses and other buildings areas have suffered extensive damage.
- According to the Government, a cumulative figure of 240,000 households has been or remains temporarily displaced during July and August. While people have returned or are returning from evacuation centres in some areas, including in Kayin and Mon states, to their places of origin, people in other states and regions are being evacuated as flood waters move South.

### Response:

- The first 200 emergency shelter kits, out of a planned total of 10,000 kits for the four main disaster hit regions, will be dispatched to Rakhine on 12 August.
- Fifty tents, as well as NFI kits, for use in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State, have been provided for immediate assistance to people who lost their homes.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Several roads in Chin and Rakhine states remain impassable due to landslides.
- Information on the extent of damage to houses and other buildings outside Rakhine is still limited. Teams have been dispatched to Chin, Sagaing and Magway to identify priority shelter needs and partners for emergency shelter distribution. Ongoing inter-agency assessments will help inform recovery and reconstruction priorities.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- The WASH Sector is targeting 400,000 people with emergency water and sanitation interventions. Figures are being revised constantly to reflect changing needs and as new areas become 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.
- Clean-up of contaminated water sources and to repair latrines across affected areas is an immediate priority to enable displaced people displaced to return to their homes quickly. In areas where people are likely to remain in evacuation centres for a longer period, adequate temporary water and sanitation facilities are needed.
- In Rakhine State, communities need alternative water solutions as sea water has contaminated many ponds. In addition, WASH facilities in some IDP camps were severely damaged and require repair.
- With extensive damage to water and sanitation infrastructures across 12 states and regions, there is a need to work closely with local authorities on clean-up, reconstruction and repair efforts to ensure local ownership and that the response is tailored to local needs.

75

emergency community latrines constructed in Chin State

### Response:

- Water trucking is ongoing in Rakhine townships where seawater has infiltrated water supplies.
- Water treatment tablets and hygiene kit distribution is ongoing to affected communities in Sagaing and Magway.
- More than 75 emergency community latrines have been constructed in Chin State at evacuation centres for people made homeless by landslides.
- Clean-up of contaminated drinking water wells and ponds, is ongoing across affected areas in close collaboration with local authorities.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a nationwide shortage of emergency household water treatment tablets/sachets.
- Saline contamination of water ponds in Rakhine state needs urgent remediation to ensure they can refill quickly during the monsoon and avoid drought next year. This is hampered by a shortage in water pumps in the state.
- Floods, landslides and damaged bridges continue to block roads and delay the delivery of WASH supplies and services. Due to damaged roads, supplies are being shipped to Rakhine State by boat which takes more time.



## 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:

- Since 3 August, BBC Media Action and state broadcaster Myanmar Radio have produced two daily radio shows for communities, repeated six times daily. The programmes are being broadcast to an estimated 8.2 million people within flood affected areas.
- Radio shows cover the importance of drinking only clean water, how to build temporary latrines using local material, public health, appropriate infant and young child feeding, and flood preparedness. Messages to support the safety of women and children, as well as about the risk of mines in some flood affected areas, are also being broadcast.
- In addition to Myanmar language, programmes are being broadcast in five languages: Kachin, Mindat Chin, Hakha Chin, Kayin and Rakhine.
- MRCS is working with four 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.

8.2 million

people in areas reached by radio programmes

### Gaps & Constraints

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



## Early Recovery

As water levels start to recede, early transition from relief to recovery and rehabilitation in the floods response is critical. To the extent possible, transition efforts should contribute to building back better livelihoods, infrastructure and development opportunities for affected communities. To support this, humanitarian sectors and clusters are expected to embed recovery measures in their immediate response operations and to strengthen operational linkage with national institutions. While early recovery activities will depend on the outcome of inter-agency assessments, it is anticipated that the main priorities will be: agricultural inputs for replanting rice and other crops; restoration of rural livelihoods; immediate temporary employment opportunities through cash for work and other appropriate measures; full restoration of service delivery in health, education, social protection of women, children, the elderly, IDPs and other vulnerable groups; and support to governance mechanisms at national and local level.

## General Coordination

The Government is leading the response and has activated the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), which is operational 24 hours. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) 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. With the support from IFRC, the EOC is working out procedures to fast-track the import of relief items of international organizations with already existing Memorandums of Understanding/Letters of Agreement in Myanmar.

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. MIRA assessments will also be conducted in Chin State. Assessments have taken place in Ayeyarwady and Rakhine. The ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) have deployed members to support the Government on assessments.

Regular meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team and of sectors and clusters continue in both Yangon and Sittwe to ensure effective coordination, including for Food Security, Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Health, Shelter and Education.

### 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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