



# Flash Update on Flooding in Myanmar

28 September 2024

Nearly  
**1,000,000**  
Persons in need

**70**  
Townships affected.

Over **7,000**  
People assisted.

**\$ 5M**  
Urgent requirements  
for UNHCR response

## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

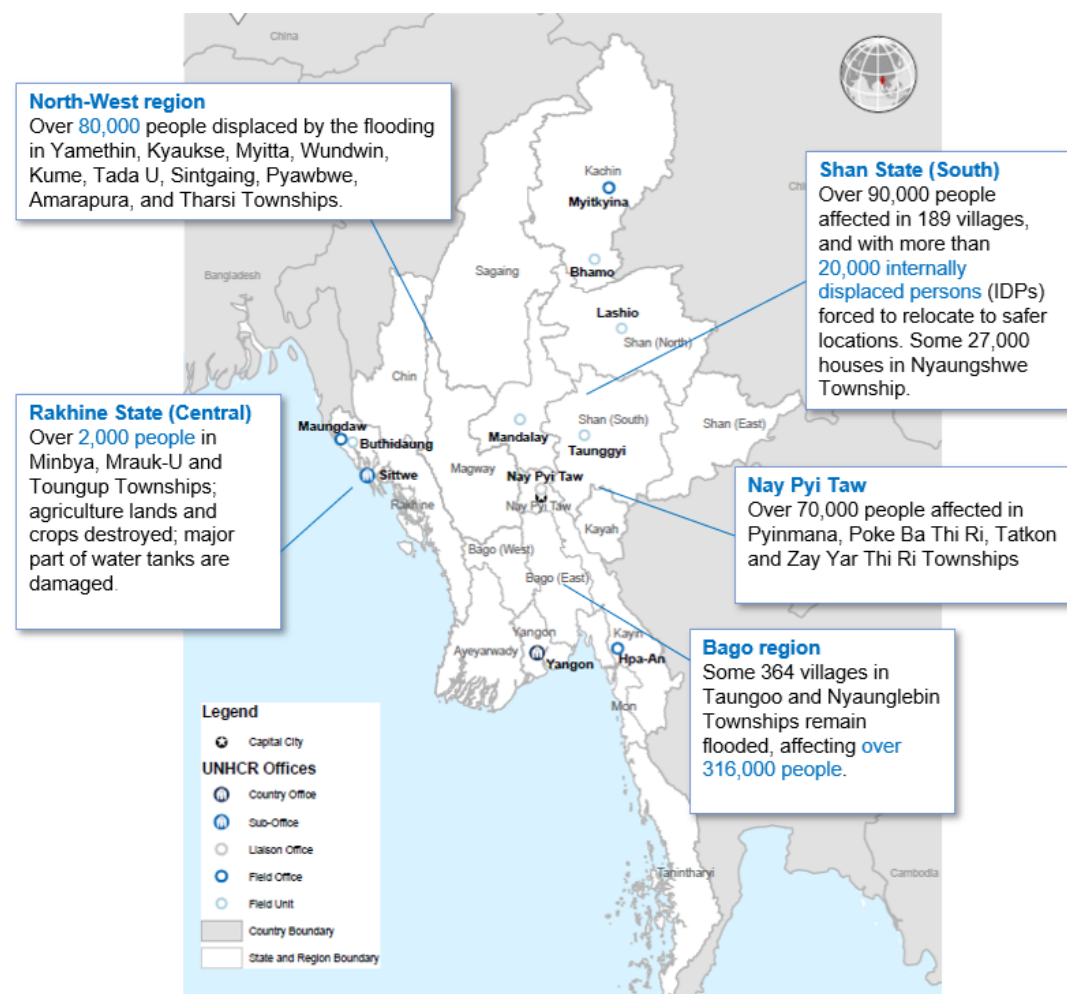
Typhoon Yagi landed in Myanmar on 9 September, resulting in **heavy rains and widespread floodings**, further aggravating an already extremely precarious situation in **several States/Regions** across the country. To date, it is estimated that the floodings impacted nearly 1,000,000 people in 70 townships, including Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory, Bago, Magway, and Mandalay Regions, Kayah, Kayin, Mon and Rakhine States, as well as Shan State (East and South), with around **360 deaths** being reported and **100 people unaccounted for**, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

In the **South-East region**, while the water level has receded in **Kayin and Mon States**, the **Bago Region** has been considerably impacted, particularly in Taungoo, Kyaukkyi, and Shwegyin Townships. To date, some 364 villages in Taungoo and Nyaunglebin Townships remain flooded, affecting **over 316,000 people**. Similarly, in **Shan State (South)**, Nyaungshwe Township is the hardest hit, with over 90,000 people affected in 189 villages, and with more than **20,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)** forced to relocate to safer places. Some 27,000 houses have reportedly been destroyed as of 20 September. The water level is not expected to recede soon, with additional risks of waterborne diseases. Kalaw Township is also critically impacted, with **700 households affected** and over 500 homes destroyed.

In the **Northwest region**, the flooding has severely damaged some infrastructure, including roads and bridges, making the provision of assistance even more challenging. In addition, in all flood-affected regions, local sources report agricultural lands being submerged and livestock lost, leaving thousands of families without means of subsisting.

The needs continue to grow in **Rakhine State (Central)**, where the flooding reportedly affected over **2,000 people** in four townships. Flooding also affected civilian infrastructure, in particular between Mrauk-U and Minbya, impacting the transportation of goods, while water wells and water tanks have also been damaged, limiting access to clean water. Before the end of the monsoon season, expected in

October, further rain is expected in more vulnerable areas, including in areas hosting some 630,000 Rohingyas many of whom are in dire conditions facing multiple displacements in search of safety.



## UNHCR Response

While UNHCR continues to monitor the flood situation, the Office has been part of the [Inter-Agency Rapid Need Assessments \(RNA\)](#) and is collaborating closely with humanitarian partners in the cluster system for data verification, rapid life-saving assistance, protection-based responses and efficient coordination to deliver the much-needed assistance to displaced people affected by the flood and to some extent, local communities where they are located.

Initial assessment indicates the need for [Protection, Non-Food Items](#) (including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, clothes, and medicines), [emergency shelter kits](#) (such as tarps, ropes and corrugated), iron sheets, as well as food and fresh drinking water. Individuals at heightened [protection risks](#) were also identified, being in need of cash for protection to facilitate immediate transportation to hospitals, where they can receive timely care and treatment.






From the onset of the emergency, UNHCR and partners, through the Inter-Agency response, have been able to support over 7,000 flood-affected people (some 1,650 families) with non-food items and shelter materials such as including blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, sanitary kits and tarpaulin sheets in Nyaungshwe, in Shan State (South).

In the North-West region, UNHCR and its partners are assessing the needs and planning the distribution of non-food items (including blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, solar lamps, hygiene kits, plastic tarpaulin, slippers, child protection kits, etc.) in Wundwin and Myittha Townships.

Further assistance is underway in Hpa-An and Hlaingbwe Townships (in Kayin State) as well as in Taungoo, Phyu, and Oktwin, Htantabin, and Yedashe Townships [in Bago Region (East)] and includes the distribution of non-food items to some 8,000 families affected by the floods. In addition, UNHCR and its partners are also planning to distribute 1,500 non-food item kits to IDPs and host communities in the most affected areas in the Eastern part of Inle Lake, in Shan State (South).

UNHCR is prioritizing hard-to-reach locations which host larger IDP populations and/or offer safer access to conflict-affected internally displaced. In parallel, OCHA is negotiating joint access to respond to a joint and coordinated UN response.

## Urgent new requirements USD 5 Million

UNHCR Flood Response		Financial requirements
	<b>Protection Interventions</b> Cash for Protection for 1,000 families or 5,000 people. Household vulnerability assessments and awareness raising, capacity building and referrals, provision of tailored protection services on unaccompanied minors and gender-based violence. All interventions will target some 80,000 people.	\$ 500,000
	<b>Shelter Interventions</b> Emergency shelter assistance in-kind including timber, bamboo leaves, tarpaulins, nails/tools, rope. Also provision of emergency shelter grants for self-help shelters. Both modalities will support some 5,000 families or 25,000 people.	\$ 700,000
	<b>Non-Food Items</b> Essential household items, such as kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets, are also urgently needed by flood-affected families. Other needs include clothing and hygiene kits to cover critical gaps. UNHCR plans to distribute NFI kits to 15,000 households or some 75,000 people.	\$ 2,300,000
	<b>Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance</b> Upon rapid household vulnerability assessments, provision of Multipurpose Grants to some 5,000 families of 25,000 people with multiple vulnerabilities to cushion some of their unmet basic needs. The modalities include transfers from UNHCR via financial service provider and distribution of cash in envelope by partner organizations.	\$ 500,000
	<b>Disaster Preparedness and Logistics</b> Fast delivery of items, preparedness at the point of delivery including in remote and hard-to-reach locations, continuous agile supply chain and transport of assistance.	\$ 500,000

**Camp Site Management:****\$ 500,000**

Mitigating the effects of flooding and landslides caused by the monsoon season, including repair of roads, bridges, drainage systems and restoration of water/sanitation facilities in over 176 camps of Kachin State and 21 camps in Rakhine State.

## Coordination

UNHCR, in collaboration with other agencies, is taking the lead in mapping the needs, identifying critical gaps and coordinating the response as head of Protection and Shelter/CCCM/NFI clusters through its members and the broader Humanitarian Community, availing and prepositioning NFI and shelter items and supporting site management and coordination.

UNHCR works with a range of actors, including UN agencies, local and international humanitarian and development partners, the diplomatic community, and donors. UNHCR expanded partnerships with local actors countrywide in order to broaden its geographical coverage and optimize a scaled response. In areas of long-standing conflict (South-East, as well as Kachin and Shan States), local actors can best navigate local context and access information. In emerging areas of conflict – Magway and Sagaing Regions and Chin State – local actors are first responders given limited access. Over the past years, UNHCR has adopted utmost flexibility in staying and delivering directly and through partners and is strengthening the capacities of these local partners through targeted training, enabling them to respond effectively and mitigating harms and risks.