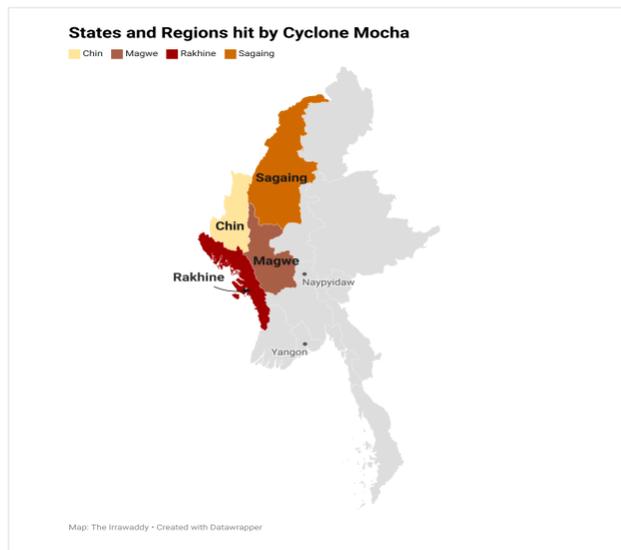


HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical Cyclone Mocha has affected over 3.4 million people in affected areas.
- The flash appeal for the cyclone affected is at 333 million USD.
- Clearing work has begun in Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Kachin and Sagaing.
- ADRA completed its Rapid Needs Assessment in Sittwe and Kyauktaw Townships in the Rakhine State.
- ADRA's Response plan includes provision of Tarpaulins and Food items to most impacted communities in Kyauktaw and Sittwe.



3.4

Million in the
Impact Zone

1.6 Million

Additional people
added on to the
HRP

US\$333

million
Flash appeal
published

298.6K

Structures
Damaged

233K

People still in
Evacuation Centers

148 Deaths

reported

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Information on the Emergency

Cyclone Mocha was formed in the Bay of Bengal on the 11th of May and made landfall in Myanmar on the 14th of May. The severe cyclone which is one of the strongest to hit Myanmar was accompanied by sustained winds of 250 km/h and wind gusts of 305 km/h along with heavy rains. Flooding and landslides were reported across the regions and damage to infrastructure is immense with houses, power lines, schools, farmland, bridges and roads facing much damage. Agricultural land has faced damage with loss of livestock and livelihood assets including fishing equipment leading to dire situations for the people in the affected communities. Reports so far note that over 298,000 buildings including household shelters, camps and other public buildings have been damaged which includes 453 hospitals and 1,762 schools.

The cyclone has since dissipated, and rains have reduced in intensity and communities have begun to start the cleaning up of their villages.

Banks, airports and other services have been re-opening operations in order to support reparation efforts. Telecommunications are becoming more stable allowing for more information to be shared.

People Affected

The multi sectoral Flash appeal released plans to target an additional 1.6 million people that were not initially targeted by the previous HRP that was in place for the country before the cyclones landfall. The affected regions include the Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin states and regions. The National Disaster Management Act has stated that all 17 townships across the Rakhine State have been affected by the cyclone. The state capital Sittwe has faced large scale damage with almost all structures left damaged fully or partially. Many IDP camps including have been reported to be fully destroyed due to being constructed out of non-permanent material such as bamboo. Reports indicate that there are still over 200,000 people in evacuation centers. In addition to the Rakhine state which has taken the brunt of the cyclone, effects of the cyclone has been seen in the Chin, Magway and Sagaing Regions in forms of flooding due to overflowing of rivers and flash floods.

Humanitarian Situation

- The actual impacted number of people and casualties has not yet been determined due to the lack of adequate information due to factors such as poor communications and lack of access to certain areas due to both natural causes such as damaged access points (roads, bridges etc.) and also due to conflict related reasons.
- Over 80% of the houses have been unroofed in the impact areas of Rakhine State.
- Damages assessed so far to infrastructure has seen damage of about 2.7 Million USD.
- Communications are becoming more stable with more information flowing in on the situation in the impacted areas.
- A study that analyzed land mine incidents in the regions affected by Mocha prior to the cyclone's landfall has noted that 60% of the incidents reported have been in the worst affected areas by Mocha which raises security concerns due to displacement of explosive devices through flooding and land movements. (Refer Figure 4 below)
- Cleanup operations are ongoing with various humanitarian actors joining with the local communities to clear up debris from roads to increase accessibility for aid to reach the needed areas.
- The number of affected people is increasing with the impact of the cyclone being felt across more than 5 states and regions which were already regions affected by conflict prior to the landfall of the cyclone.
- Urgent needs include Shelter, Health, WASH, Food aid and Water.

Gaps in Humanitarian Assistance

Shelter support and WASH support are noted to be of urgent need as damage to infrastructure has left many houses and temporary shelters inhabitable. There are also needs for food, emergency healthcare, clothes, support towards cleaning and clearing operations along

with livelihood assistance.

A rising concern also includes PSS and protection concerns of vulnerable groups including children.

CONSTRAINTS

Security Constraints

As noted in the previous sitreps, the ongoing conflicts between the PDFs and the MAFs in most of the areas, access and security are continuing concerns.

Other Constraints

The ongoing lack of connectivity and network in most of the country is a major challenge to operations within the country. Security updates and check-ins are challenging the accessibility to certain areas reducing the availability of updated information from certain areas.

ADRA's RESPONSE

ADRA's Response Activities

ADRA is working on providing aid to communities in the Sittwe and Kyauktaw districts based on data gathered by local partners in the areas. The needs are noted to be immediate shelter and food assistance. ADRA has confirmed funding to provide aid so far to respond to immediate shelter and food needs of at least 500 HHs from funds provided by the ADRA network including ADRA International and ADRA Asia Regional office.

Rapid Needs Assessment

ADRA has been working with local project teams and local partners in order to gather details of the affected regions. The team that visited the worst affected region (Rakhine) has so far gathered information in 23 villages in the Rakhine State with a confirmed number of 445 (1550) households being affected by the cyclone. The survey noted that 400 houses had been fully damaged along with 6 schools, the only available health facility, both drinking water sources and over 390 sanitation facilities damaged. More information is being gathered. More details can be found below.

Rapid Needs Assessment Data

Since the second week of May, a team of ADRA staff has been present in the Rakhine conducting a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA). Currently they have assessed 23 villages and have acquired the most urgent needs which have been summarized as follows:

	Cyclone Mocha Rakhine State	Immediate Needs Ranked
<p><i>RNA Demographics</i></p> <p></p> <p>Surveyed 2480 </p> <p>445 HHs Affected </p> <p>665 males and 885 females Affected </p> <p>20 persons with disabilities affected </p> <p>75 people still living at evacuated locations </p>	<p><i>Impact of Mocha</i></p> <p></p> <p>400 Houses Damaged </p> <p>1 Health Care Facility Damaged </p> <p>393 Sanitation Facilities Damaged </p> <p>2 Drinking water Sources Damaged </p> <p>Prices Increased by Two Fold </p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelter  Food  Water infrastructure and related resources  Medical Care and Supplies  Support for Education and Supplies  Other Concerns/ Needs 

Additional information received from the RNA of the 23 villages:

General Observations by the ADRA Team:

- Cyclone has mainly affected the roofing of almost all the houses in the villages. As the typical roofs in the villages are tin/zinc plated, they have been blown away.
- Basic food and commodity prices have increased by two-fold. People don't have enough cash or income to cover the required needs. To fulfil the requirements, people are taking loans (debt).
- Both the population from city area and remote (hard-to-reach) areas has been affected indiscriminately.
- Agriculture is the main income generating activity for the people from affected areas, where the lands and resources used for cultivation has been largely affected by the cyclone.
- Drinking water has been a problem from pre-cyclone and has become exacerbated due to the effects of the cyclone as the open water sources used by the communities including

streams and wells have become contaminated.

Safety and Security Concerns

- There are females who are temporarily residing with relatives that are feeling unsafe and uncomfortable.

Drinking water facilities:

- Due to the cyclone drinking many of the used water sources have become contaminated. Inadequate water supplies have been reported as an issue even before the landfall of the cyclone. At Sa Pa Seik village, the only water source available is a stream which they use for domestic use.

Latrine Facilities:

- Prior to the cyclone, each household had their own latrines. The most common damage to

latrine facilities was noted as being unroofed. People have been prioritizing repairs to the damaged latrines. The practice of open defecation is not observed or reported so far.

Electricity:

- There has been no electricity till the time of the survey period (19 May). As one alternative, people are relying on solar panels, wherever applicable.

Road Conditions:

- There have been trees that have fallen and made travel and transport challenging. Community members have pooled money wherever possible to cut and clear roads of the fallen trees.
- Main village roads are noted to be damaged and is yet to be repaired.

DETAILED MAPS AND PICTURES



Figure 1: Damaged Houses in Myay Bone Captured by the ADRA RNA Team



Figure 2: Damages in Taung Min Kalar, Kyauk Taw captured by the RNA team



Figure 3: Damages in Taung Min Kalar, Kyauk Taw captured by the RNA team



Figure 4: Damaged Houses in Sittwe Captured by the ADRA RNA Team



Figure 5: Damages in Taung Min Kalar, Kyauk Taw captured by the RNA team



Figure 6: Fallen Trees obstructing Roads in Sittwe Captured by the ADRA RNA Team



Figure 7: Damaged Houses in Kyauk Taw Captured by the ADRA RNA Team

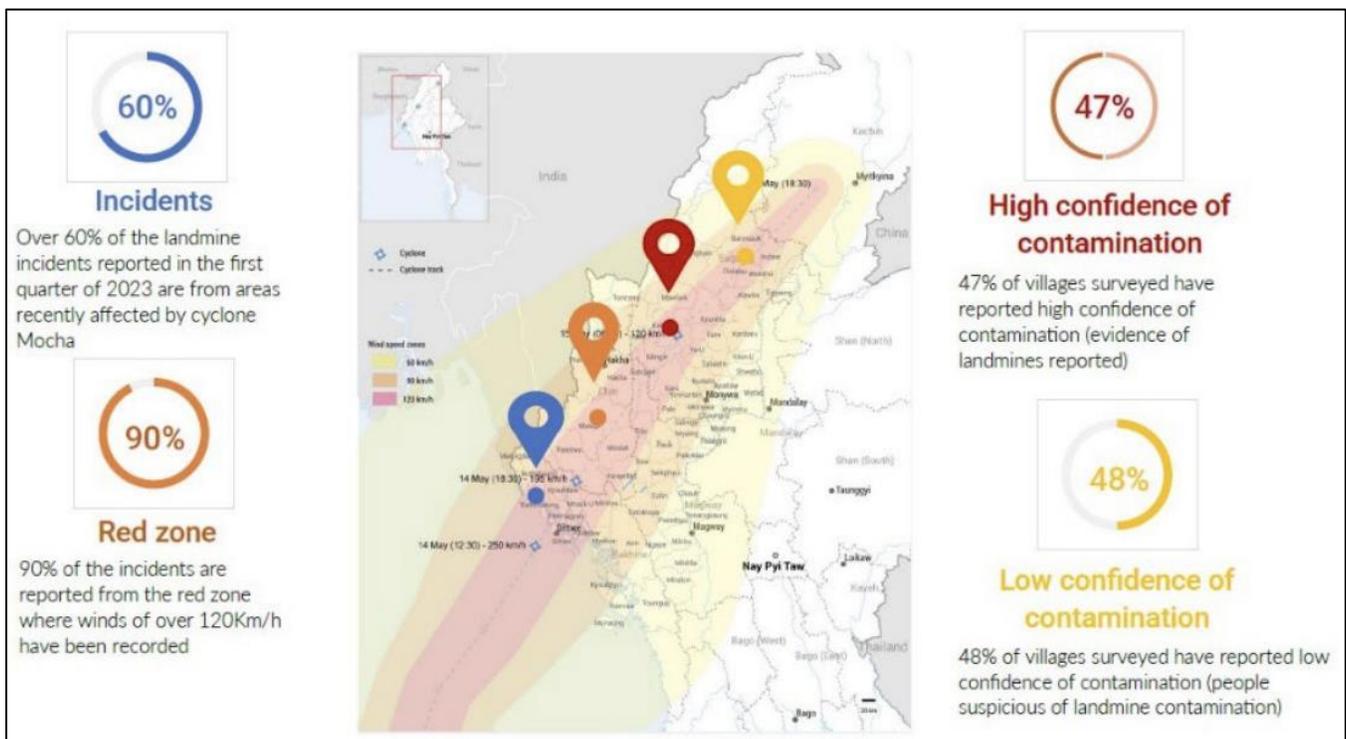


Figure 8: Landmine Contamination in the pathway of Mocha

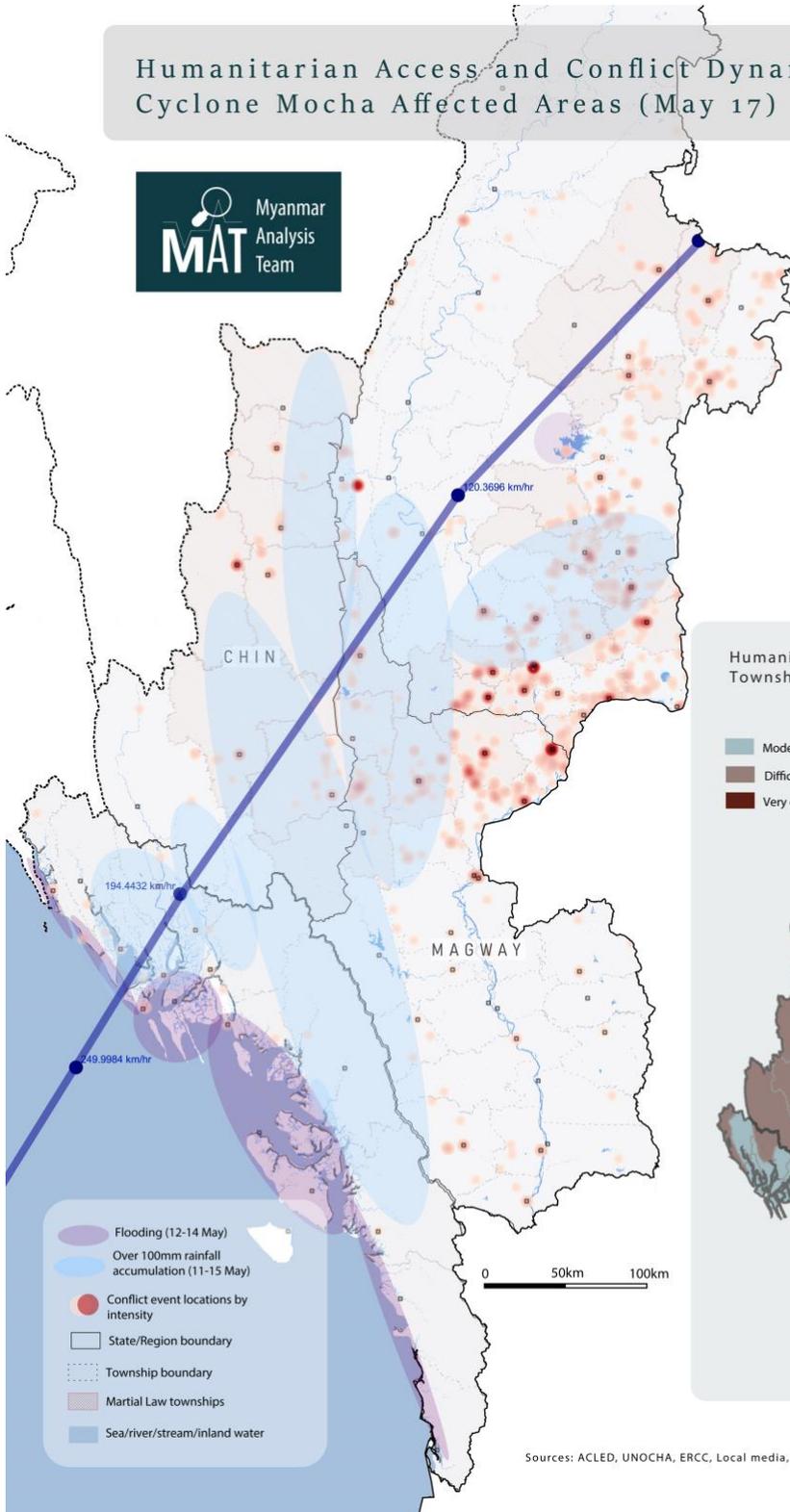
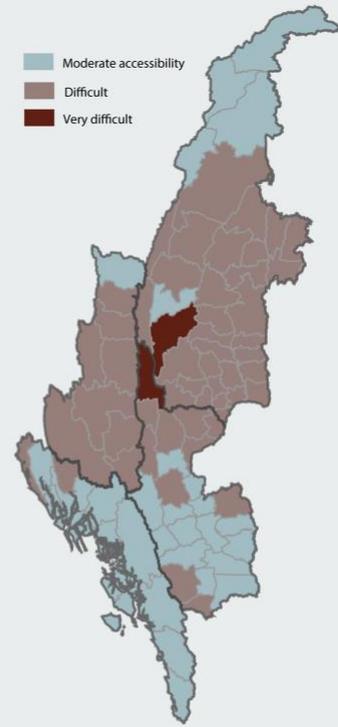
Humanitarian Access and Conflict Dynamics in Cyclone Mocha Affected Areas (May 17)



Weekly Conflict Events by State/Region (2023)



Humanitarian Access Levels by Township (pre Cyclone Mocha)



Sources: ACLED, UNOCHA, ERCC, Local media, Partner field reports

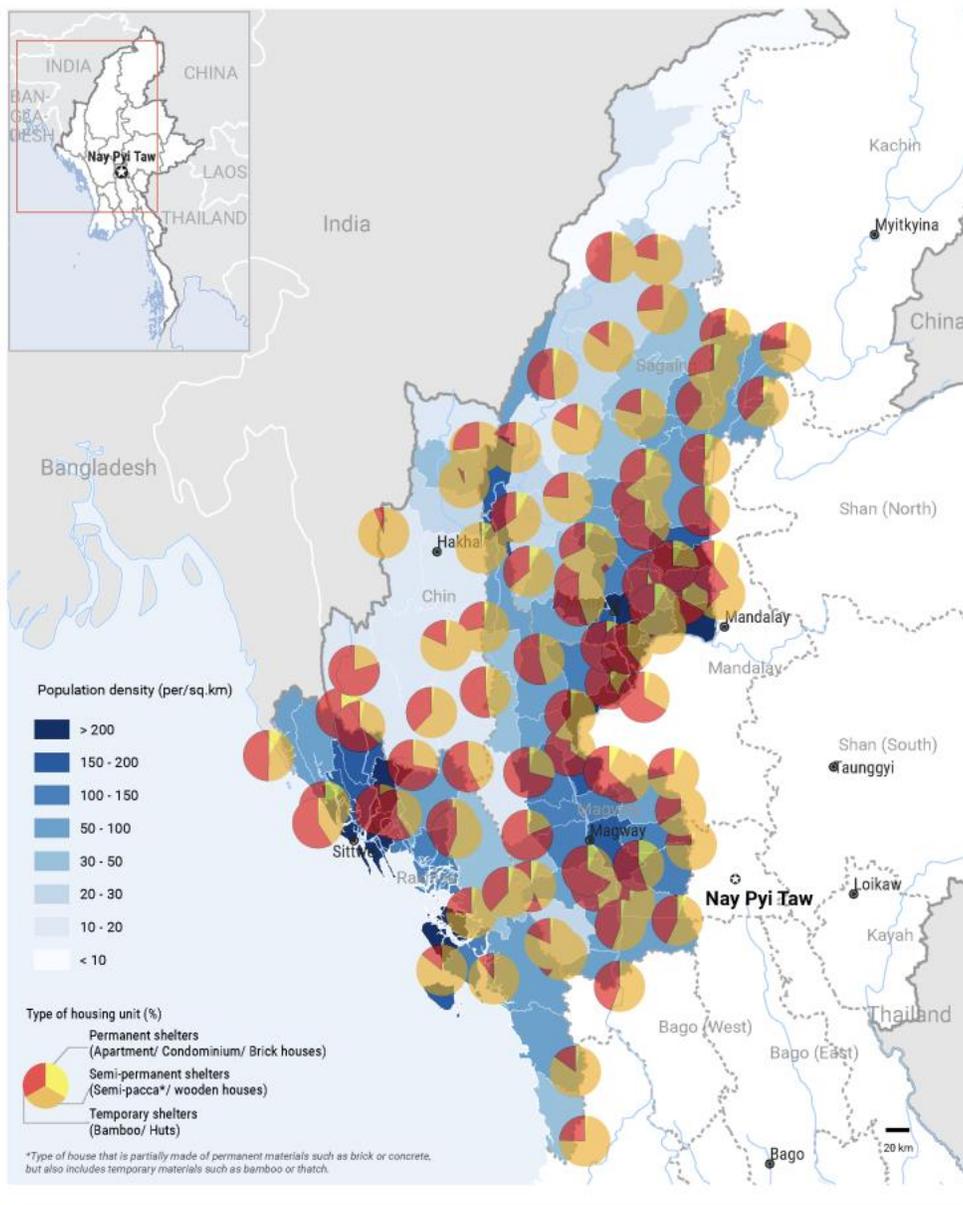
Figure 9: Access and Cyclone Affected Areas



MYANMAR

Population Density and Type of Housing in Cyclone-Affected Areas

As of 19 May 2023



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Creation date: 19 May 2023 Sources: JTWC, Census 2014. Feedback: ochamyanmar@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

Figure 10: Type of Housing in the Regions Affected by Mocha