



SITUATION REPORT

No. **1**

NATIONAL

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Monday, 10 August 2015

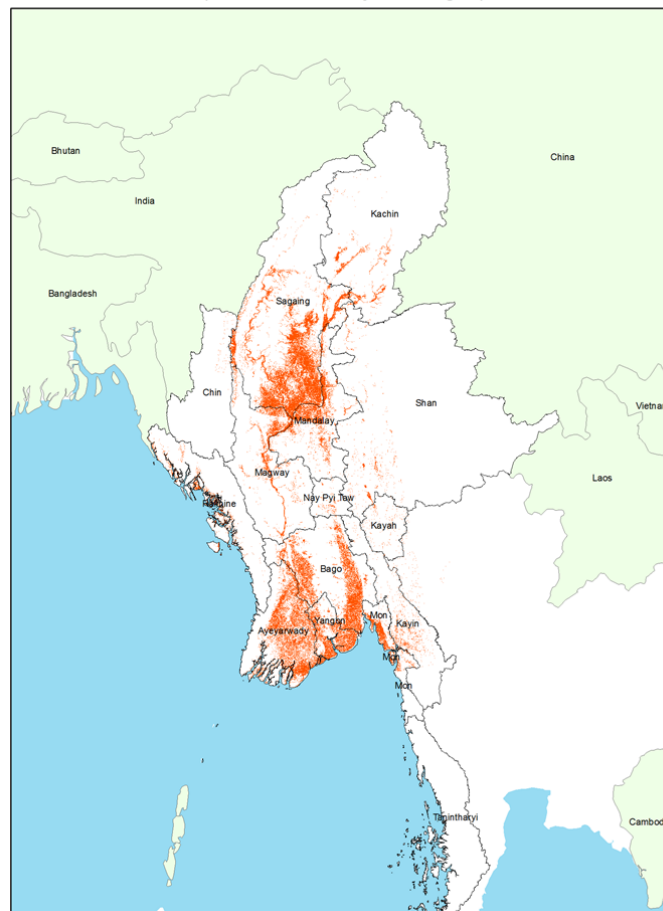
SUMMARY

- Torrential rain starting from 16 July 2015 in the Northern part of Myanmar and Cyclone Komen that landfall Bangladesh has triggered severe and widespread floods and landslides across twelve states and regions in Myanmar.
- As of 9th August 2015, the National Natural Disaster Management Committee reported that affected population accounted for 1,016,167 while 211,709 households were displaced, and death toll reached 99.
- According to the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, rainfall will continue compound with flood water from northern part of Myanmar will trigger potential risk of inundation in delta area of the Ayeyarwady region.

DAMAGE

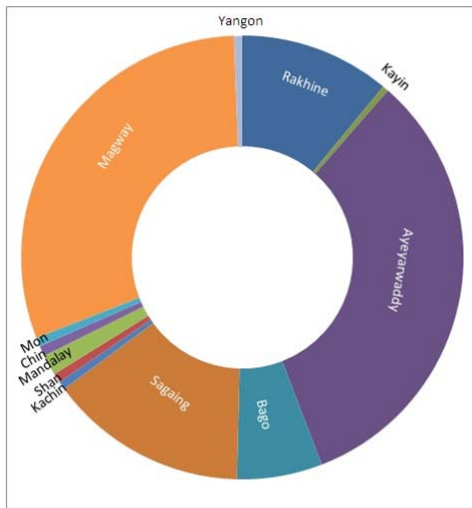
As of 9th August, floods caused over 1.29 million acres of farm land inundated and 687,200 acres were damaged and 15199 houses were totally destroyed. Railways, motor roads, bridges, schools, health facilities and monasteries were damaged.

Overview of Flood Inundated Area in Myanmar
(11, 18, 22, 24, 30 July and 6 August)



RESPONSE BY THE GOVERNMENT

On 30 July, Cyclone Komen made landfall in Bangladesh compounding with strong winds and additional torrential rains to Chin and Rakhine States, Sagaing, Magway and Bago regions. On 31st July, President declared State of Emergency in Sagaing and Magway regions, Chin and Rakhine states as disaster affected zones. The flood waters flow from north to south resulting Mandalay, Magway, Bago and Ayeyarwady regions suffering from severe floods. Myanmar called for international humanitarian assistance for the effective flood response on 4th August.



As of 9th August 2015, the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC) reported that affected population accounted for 1016167 while 211,709 households were displaced, and death toll reached 99.

Some populations have returned to their homes and some become newly displaced in Bago and Ayeyawaddy regions because of the flooding.

More than 1.29 million acres of farm land were inundated causing 687,200 acres were damaged in paddy and other crops cultivation. Over 15,199 houses were totally damaged. Railway lines, 141 bridges and 163 miles of roads, schools and health facilities were also severely destroyed. Twenty seven dams have been weakened their safety and protection measures have been taken by the combined force of the military personnel and local residents.

The Government plays the leading role in response to flood disaster with the aim of survival of the victims and to create rehabilitation for the flood victims. President, Vice President, Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement



visited the flood and landslide affected areas, and provided necessary relief assistance and encouraged the flood victims.

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar facilitates evacuation measures of the local government for the flood victims, search and rescue missions, opening relief camps, providing food and non-food items, facilitating transportation of relief goods by military choppers to flood affected areas where accessibility is limited due to disaster, debris cleaning, immediate repair of damaged roads and bridges and timely re-cultivation of 4469 acres of crop. The Government will provide 33.3 Kg of paddy seed for one acre farm land.

Under the supervision of the National Natural Disaster Management Committee, thematic working committees, local governments, the military and Myanmar Red Cross societies are working together to reduce the sufferings of the affected people. Private sectors, well-wishers, civil society organizations, local non-governmental organizations and individual donations also contribute to the immediate relief for the victims.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the Chair of Working Committee for International Relations has been facilitating to receive international assistance in timely manner. The Ministry of Finance also releases tax exemption and custom clearance of the relief aids offered for flood victims.

The National Natural Disaster Management Committee has been facilitating travel authorizations for UN/INGO staffs to get quick access to the flood affected areas without delay. Government led joint assessment team including UN/INGO and staffs from local authority have been dispatched to the affected areas.

THE ACTIVATION OF NATIONAL EOC



On July 31st 2015 the President announced the Notice of Natural Disaster Affected Areas, Notice No. 1/2015. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which serves as a central location where the government performs executive decision-making, inter-agency coordination, initiated immediate disaster response operations, in accordance with the Natural Disaster Management Law of 2013.

The two primary activities of the National EOC are:

- Support to the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC), chaired by the Vice President, to establish the national priorities, develop policies; provide authority and funds to expedited emergency assistance.

- Manage the Emergency Operations Center for rapid implementation of the life saving and life sustaining response operations in coordination with national and international partners.

The EOC is physically located at the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and is staffed by the members of the NNDMC, Liaisons from 11 Working Committees. As part of the EOC, the Relief and Resettlement Department facilitated by the U.S. Forest Service International Programs/USAID is coordinating a multi-national team of disaster response experts from the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), MRCS, UN OCHA, WFP, MIMU, UNDP, JICA and private sector partners.

THE ACTIVATION OF SENTINEL ASIA SYSTEM

The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has requested Emergency Observation Request to Asian Disaster Reduction Centre(ADRC) based in Kobe, Japan. By facilitation of ADRC, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) activated Sentinel Asia System which is a regional mechanism to provide real time satellite images to the disaster affected countries in Asia. JAXA offered many real time and archived satellite images for effective use in response and recovery.

THE REGIONAL JOINT RESPONSE WITH ASEAN-AHA CENTRE

The Government of Myanmar has welcomed the offer of support from the AHA Centre. As response to the acceptance, the In-Country Coordination Team (ICCT), comprised of three AHA Centre staffs, has been deployed to Myanmar. The team has arrived on 4 August in Nay Pyi Taw and received guidance from the Government of Myanmar in Emergency Operation Centre of Relief and Resettlement Department (EOC-RRD). Moreover, The ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) members have been mobilized for deployment. The Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) has also been activated. Under the guidance of the NNDMC, the ICCT is supporting the EOC-of National Disaster Management Centre in information management to include utilisation of ASEAN WebEOC and DMRS in the National Emergency Operation Centre of National Disaster Management Committee. The Disaster Emergency Logistics System for Asean (DELSA)'s relief items in process of arrival will include:

- 4 alumunium boats
- 2000 sheets Tarpaulins (4x6 m)



- 2000 units Jerrycans
- 2000 units Mosquito nets
- 3 units Mobile Storage Unit (MSU, 10x32 m)
- 2000 units family kit
- 2000 units kitchen kit

The relief items will be dispatched in batches. The 1st batch has arrived and handed over to the National Natural Disaster Management Committee on 9 August 2015 in Nay Pyi Taw. AHA Centre also has coordinated a meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management through a video conference on 6 August, where updates on the current situation in Myanmar were shared with ASEAN Member States.

FUNDRAISING

Intense monsoon rains during end of June, July and August, Myanmar is suffering from severe floods and landslides. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement collect the data for affected areas and provide emergency supports: rice, instant food, relief items, cash for housing damage, and cash assistance for the death.

Government Emergency Supports by States and Regions

No.	State/ Region	Kyat in million	
		June 24 to 28	July 16 to August 9
1.	Rakhine	60.24	75.90
2.	Tanintharyi	0.63	-
3.	Kayin	0.95	18.91
4.	Ayeyarwady	1.94	18.44
5.	Bago	0.28	18.00
6.	Sagaing	-	69.03
7.	Kachin	-	15.71
8.	Shan	-	2.26
9.	Mandalay	-	29.39
10.	Chin	-	0.59
11.	Mon	-	9.76
12.	Magway	-	156.02
13.	Yangon	-	10.57
Total		64.04	424.58
Grand Total for Jun/ Jul/ Aug		488.62	



Besides the expenditures from Government Tax based financing, Government also organizes the donation points at the Central level in Nay Pyi Taw and all States and Regions. As of 9 August 2015, the total amount of donation was (528.81) kyat in million, US \$ (6,550), Thai Baht (50,200) and Malaysia

Ringgit (2,000) has been received in the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

Another source of financing is international assistance. As of 9 August 2015, the following cash and in-kind assistance have been received for emergency response and rehabilitation activities.

International Assistance (as of 9 August 2015)

No.	Country/ Organization	Assistance	
		In Cash	In Kind
1.	Government of Japan(JICA)		Blanket set (6000), Bed sheet set (1000), Tarpaulin sheet (90) (equivalent to US\$ 150,000)
2.	Cargo Myanmar Co. Ltd, Thailand		Rice, instant food, edible oil, medicine, candles, mosquito repellent, waste bag
3.	Vietnam Investment and Development Bank	US\$ 30,000	Water Bottle (equivalent to US\$ 20,000)
4.	Government of India		Rice (50) Ton, instant noodle (10,000), water purification machine and medicine
5.	Yunan Province, People’s Republic of China		Rice (500) Ton, instant noodle (10,000) box, (1000) tents and First Aid Kit (1000) (equivalent to Yuan 3,000,000)
6.	WFP		Biscuit, rice, bean, oil, salt
7.	Royal Thai Government	Baht 5,000,000	
8.	Bangladesh		Medicine
9.	Government of Cambodia	US\$ 100,000	
10.	Thai Community	700,000 Kyat US \$130	Rice, instant food, noodle, water
11.	Petronas Company	US\$ 150,000	
12.	The Republic of Korea	US\$ 150,000	Rice, clothing, solar lamps, Endurable roofs, drinking water

FUNDING OVERVIEW THROUGH UN SYSTEM

According to the United Nations (UN) Financial Tracking Service on 9 August (10:00, UTC+6:30), the United States, Japan and Denmark have made contributions towards activities implemented by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in augmentation of the Government response. Other Member States, donors and the private sector have indicated their intention to allocate resources towards the emergency.

On 7 August, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) announced an allocation of US\$9 million to jump start critical response activities, including in the areas of Food, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management, and for Protection Services, including Child Protection and Gender Based Violence.

The UN in Myanmar launched a \$1.3 million Reserve Allocation from the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) for humanitarian activities in the flood affected areas of Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Rakhine. The Reserve Allocation Paper is available online: <http://www.themimu.info/calls-for-proposals>. Relevant guidance and templates can be downloaded here: <http://www.themimu.info/emergencies/general> or

<http://www.unocha.org/myanmar/humanitarian-financing/emergency-response-fund-erf>.

INVOLVEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETIES

Current Myanmar's flood has promoted an outpouring of volunteer aid on a scale not seen since Cyclone Nargis in 2008 but this time, social media has been driving force. Donor groups have used sites such as Facebook rally supporters and garner donations, even while continuing to use more traditional fundraising techniques. Myanmar like other countries loves donation as a culture and many volunteers and Civil Society Organizations going directly to the affected areas and providing their donation. There is still lacking to collect that information and the exact data could not make well recorded.

NEEDS AND GAPS

In Kachin, Chin, Rakhine states and Sagaing region, many roads and bridges have been destroyed. During emergency, transportation of relief goods is a challenging task. Since the disaster affected regions such as Sagaing, Magway, Bago, Ayeyawaddy and Rakhine state play key role in agricultural sector of Myanmar, to repair farm land and to re-cultivate before monsoon plantation period the most urgent need. The floods carry many debris and soil from upstream, houses and buildings are full of accumulation of mud and soil in some flood affected regions. In general, agriculture, transportation, construction and health sector are priority areas to fulfill the requirements. For early

recovery, there needs to provide health, education, social and livelihood programmes in order to bring about better living conditions for victims.

RECOVERY STRATEGIES

President pledges livelihood assistance for Rakhine flood victims on 7 August 2015

“The government will provide livelihood assistance to those who have lost any family members in the ongoing flood disaster and will help them recover and rebuild their lives, President U Thein Sein told local people in Sittway.”

Based on the previous experience of Cyclone Nargis which was hit in 2008, the government has lessons learnt from weak in effective implementation of recovery strategies especially livelihood for short term and long term. There had been arising the problems of job opportunity, internal migration, human trafficking and so on.

The recovery strategy will focus on support for the sustainability of livelihood for the disaster affected populations in terms of financial grants, social protection programs, as well as cash for work and microfinance programs to create money circulation in the disaster affected communities to foster rebuilding of their livelihoods. In parallel, there is also a need to establish the monitoring and supervision mechanism for effective and efficient utilization of all kinds of assistances at various levels for accountability, transparency and equity.

Another important need is to conduct more assessments on the impacts of the current disaster and further researches and implementation of environmental management programs.

This situation report is prepared jointly between the government of Myanmar, AHA Centre, USFS, MRCS, the MIMU, UNOCHA, WFP and JICA.

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