

MAGWAY REGION

JULY / AUGUST 2015 FLOODS

Final WASH Situation report 31st December 2015

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Elevated Tube well in flooding affected village of Yenanchaung Township



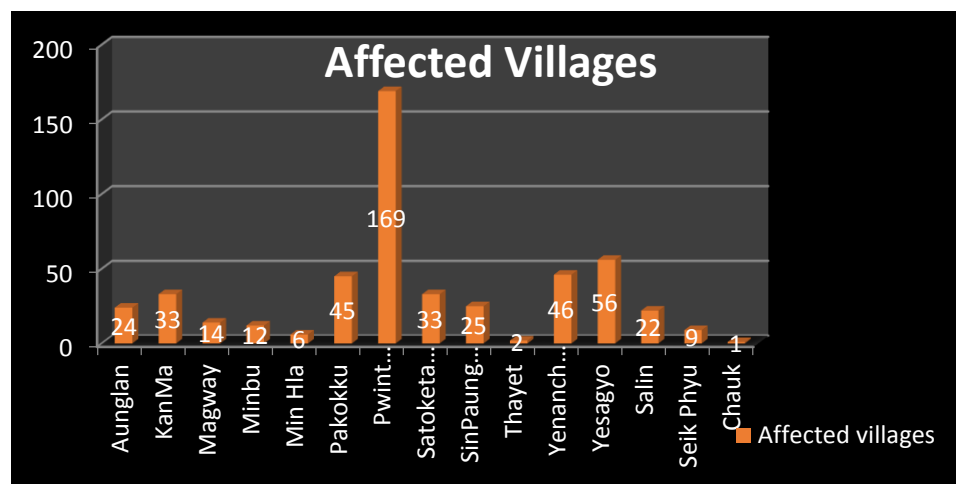
Myanmar Rural WASH strategy development state level consultation workshop

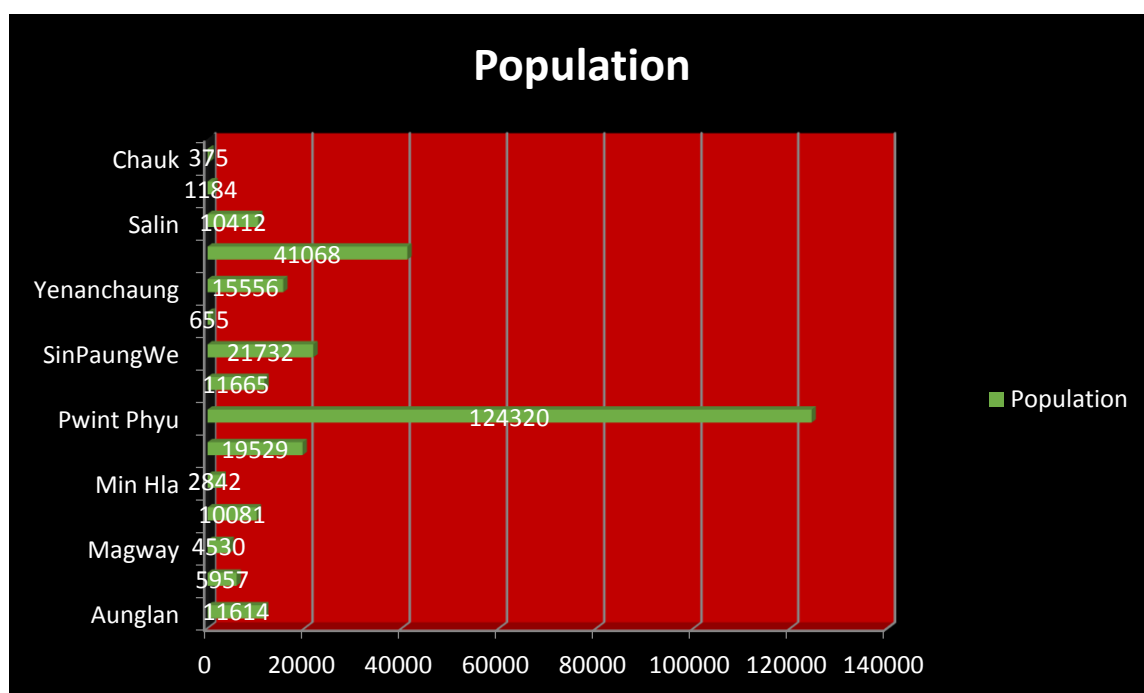
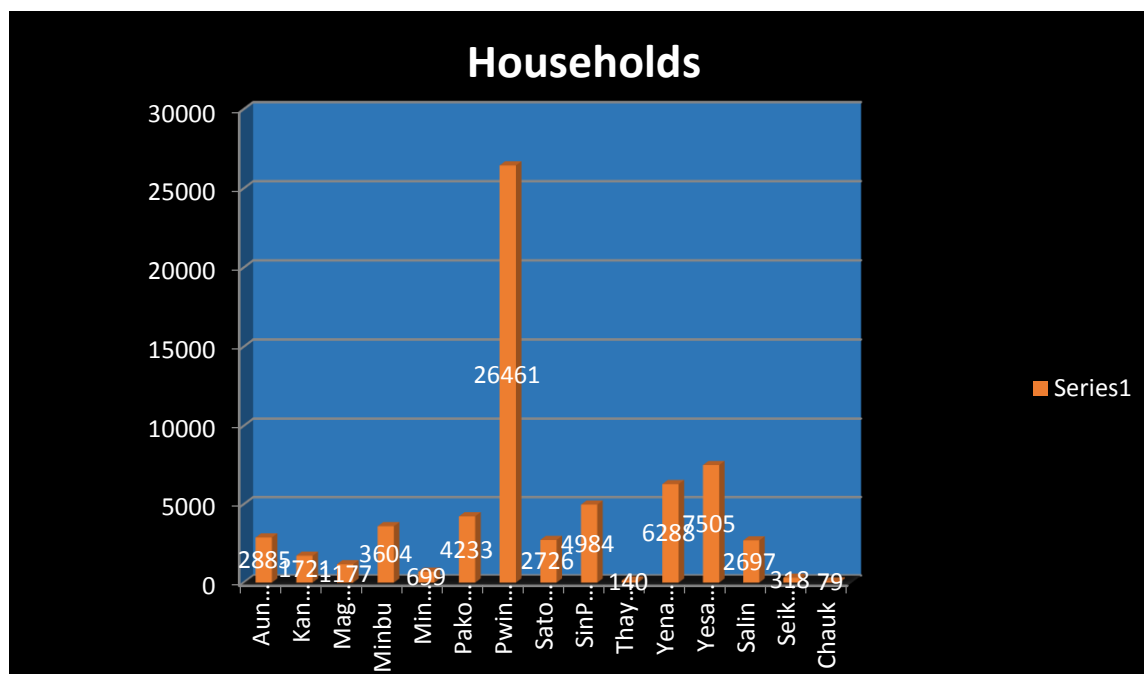
1. Background Information

According to the heavily raining in July, August and September 2015, 18 townships (out of 25 townships) of Magway regions were affected from this flooding natural disaster. Government Offices such as Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), Department of Rural Development (DRD), Department of Public Health (DoPH) and General Administration Department (GAD) tried to response as much as they can by performing their respective role. And International and Local Non-governmental Organizations and Local Civil Societies Organizations contributed in both of emergency response and early recovery interventions until today. Government Administration Department defined the priority townships based on the severity of this flooding affect. They classified also as normally flooded areas and abnormally flooded areas. And the villages were also categorized as ABCD priorities based on the damaged level. According to this classification, all of implementers tried to get the best response and also for recovering to the original states.

2. WASH Actor mapping for affected townships

According to DSWRR, Government Administration Department (GAD) and Department of Education (DoE) data updated in 2nd September 2015, 308046 population from 18 townships was affected by this flooding. The township level data including affected villages name, households and population has been developed by DRD and WASH implementing member organizations during October and November 2015. This village and township level WASH implementing data has been profiled for 15 townships. 3 townships still left to develop for village and township level WASH data filling process. These townships are Saw, Nga Phe and Gant Gaw townships. These 3 townships are included in less affected areas category A level. Government departments confirmed these 3 townships already recovered to the original state because they didn't get highly damaged infrastructure from this flooding.

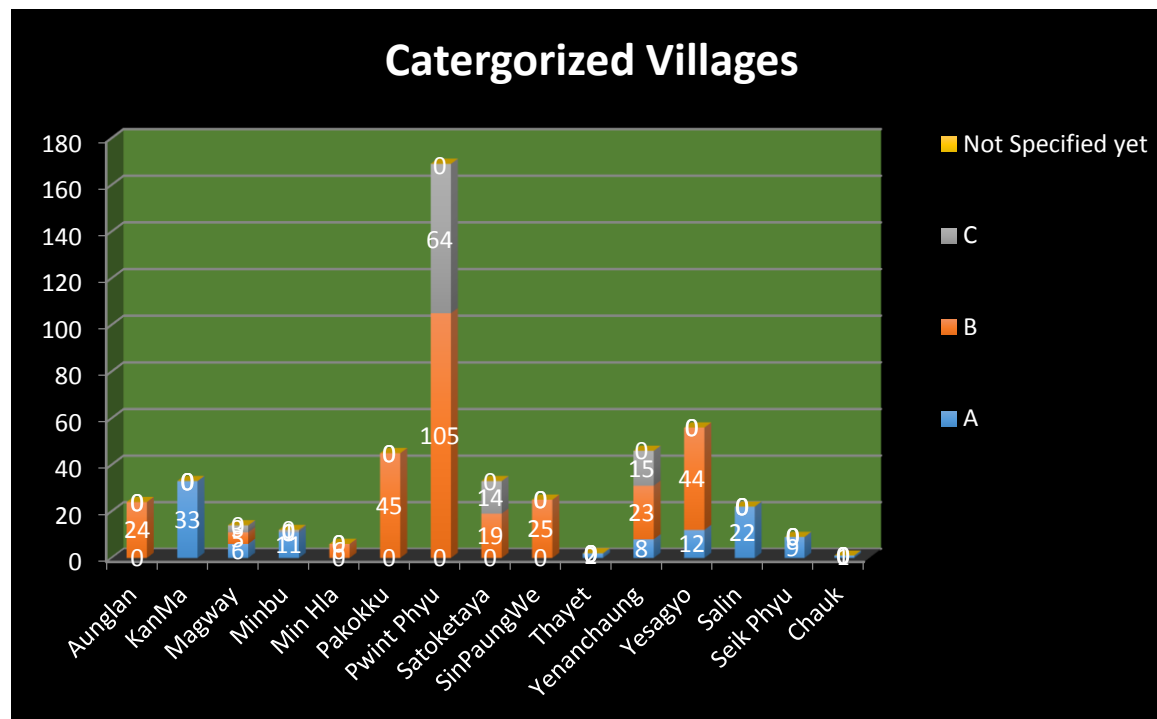




According to the collected data for 15 flooded townships of Magway Region, 280092 population of 5167 households from 497 villages were suffered from the Flooding disaster happened during July and August 2015.

2. Prioritization for WASH response

WASH cluster and DRD has already agreed to focus on WASH response according to the severity category. Although there was no severely damaged villages (Category D) in Magway Region, Category C and B villages are eminent. 97 villages (20%) are in moderate severity villages (Cat C) and 296 villages (49%) are in less severe village (Cat B). 104 villages (21%) are in Category (A- just flood, not severely damage or wash out houses) and there is no villages not specified yet for severity category in flooded 15 townships.



Possible suggested response in terms of WASH response is also give for each category:

Level of flood impact		
Category	Impact	Suggested WASH humanitarian response
A	Affected but no damages	No need for WASH intervention, Households can cope by themselves to clean flooded facilities
B	Partially affected by floods, minor damages and partial loss of assets	Most of villagers living within the riverbeds are familiar with regular floods and it can be assumed that they are resilient enough to cope with the situation
C	Drastic damages but possibility to rebuilt from damaged facilities	Give priority to the most vulnerable people for the reconstruction / rehabilitation of WASH facilities. Distribution of pan & pipes, hygiene kits distribution, Hygiene promotion, support to water points and latrines cleaning
D	Villages totally or partially washed away with critical damages to habitat and facilities.	<p>Some villagers being part of this category have been displaced and are living in temporary locations within different settings (religious or governmental buildings, along the roads, Host families,..).</p> <p>WASH actors should ensure that these people have access to basic WASH facilities with minimum WASH standards during their displacement.</p> <p>Depending on governmental plan and communities willing, it may take up to three months before these people came back to their dwelling.</p>

3. Camp Opening situation on Magway Region

Although emergency relief camps were opened in Satoketaya (1 camp), Pwint Phyu (6camps), Min Hla (6 camps), Yesagyo (55 camps) and Yenanhaung (9camps), all of people lived in the camps has already come back to their original villages since end of September 2015.

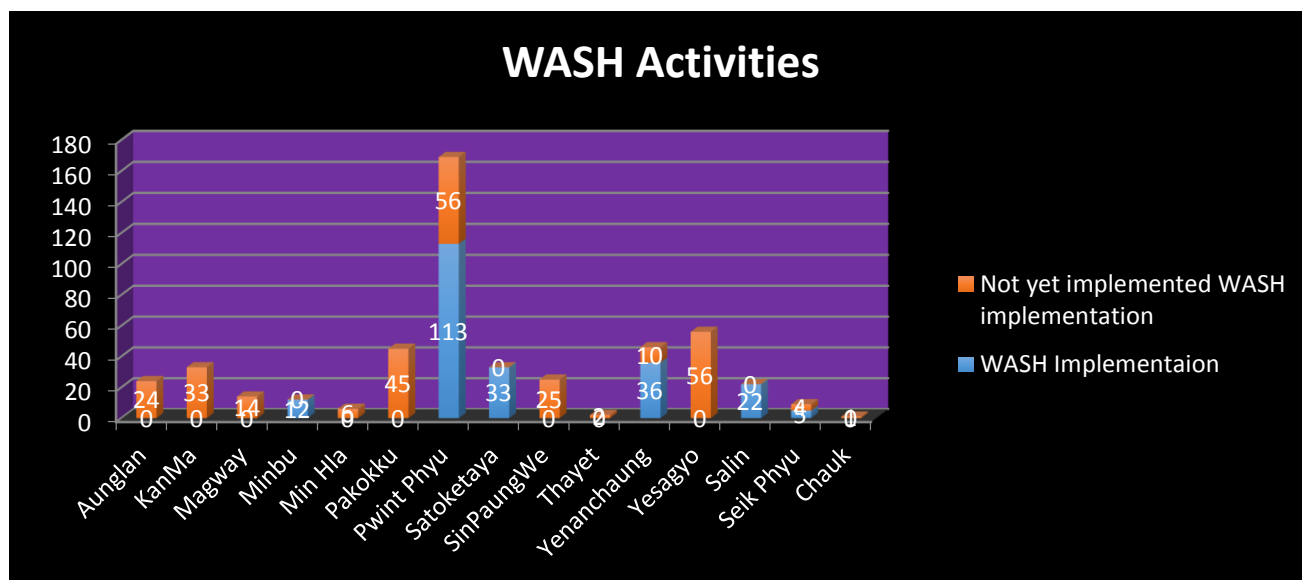
4. Relocation Villages

3 villages (Chin Pyit Kine, Nga Lae and Pwint Tauk) of Sadoketaya Township, Mezale village of Pwint Phyu and Mane Ma Hla Kyun village of Yenanchaung Township has been moved to the new relocation sites. In the relocation villages of Satoketaya and Pwint Phyu, Save the Children International (SCI) is implementing the WASH projects and also livelihood activities. In doing the WASH activities in the relocation sites, the main challenges is dynamic household list in the relocation village. Some household take the plot in the relocation village, but has not moved totally to the new relocation village. Some household would like to wait 1 or 2 year to watch the further flood situation on their original village. If there is no occurrence of flooding in the next year, they don't want to shift to the new relocation villages. So, SCI has difficulties to choose the site selection whether they have to implement in original village or new relocation village. In Yenanchaung township, Mane Ma Hla Kyun village also has been moved to the new relocation site. Metta development foundation installed hand pump in this relocation village and also in Basic Education Primary School.

5. WASH implementing organizations in Magway Region

There are 17 implementing WASH partners in Magway flooding response in 221 villages among Magway Region. Although NGOs are intervening in 221 villages, there are 2 or 3 agencies in the same villages with different activities. Until now, there was not reported issues for the overlapped activities in the same villages. Although there may be the overlapped activities on Cash for Work projects in Satoketaya Township between NAG and SCI, they avoided this problem by coordination with each other (Changing the working activities such as cleaning the food path, environmental cleaning, renovation of WASH infrastructures, etc.). Pact (Myanmar) Shae Thot is now implementing mainly in livelihood activities in affected village of Yesagyo. WASH activities was mainly done by UNHabitat in the project villages. This project do not run by emergency response fund, operate by regular development budgets.

Like Pact Myanmar (Shae Thot) projects, other organizations (Word Vision, MPRL E&P, SCVG, HELVETES, Thirst Aid and CESVI) implemented WASH responses in their developmental project targeted villages. HAI, World Vision, NAG, SCI, Metta and CDA has a plan to extend the current projects till for the recovery phase by implementing the integrated programs (WASH, DRR, Livelihood, Health, etc.). The WASH actor mapping and WASH activities implementing villages are mentioned as follows:



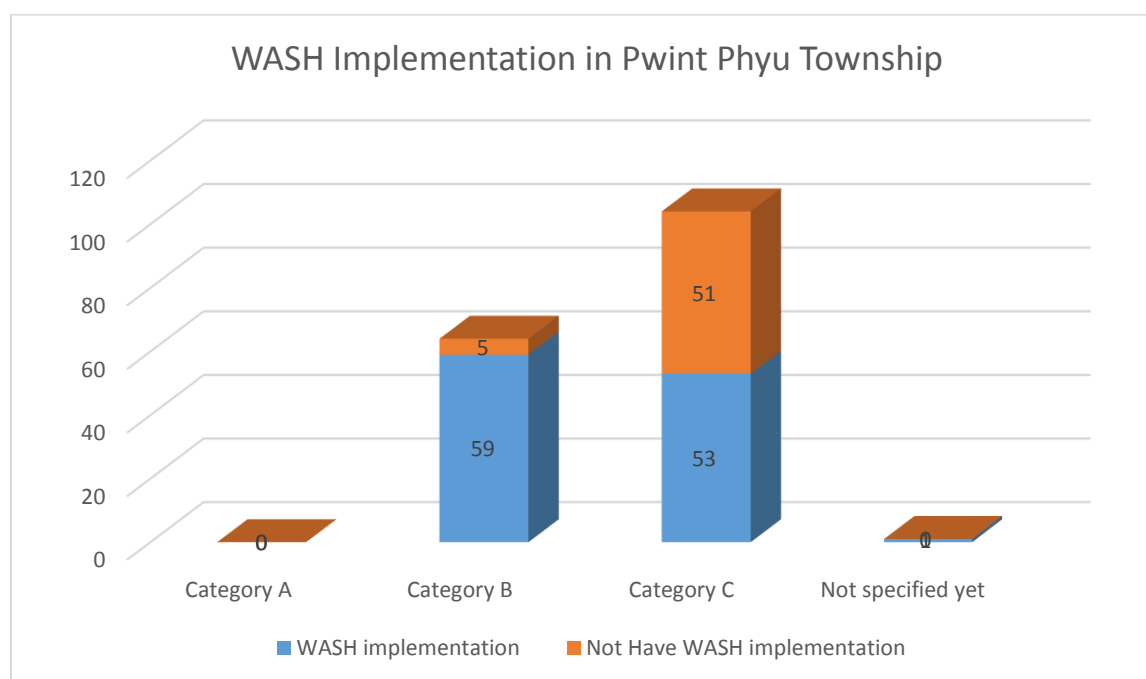
Completed and Current Implementing WASH Actors in Magway Flooding Response

	NAG	SCI	CDA	UN Habitat	Metta	WV	Cesvi	MRCS	Partner	MPRL	HAI	Pact	Helvetes	CDA	ThirstAid	DoH	DRD
Aung Lan																	
Magway																	
Thayet																	
Kan Ma																	
Sin Paung We																	
Min Hla																	
Yenanchaung																	
Pwint Phyu																	
Satoketaya																	
Seik Phyu																	
Chauk																	
Pakokku																	
Yesagyo																	
Sa Lin																	
Min Bu																	

■ Completed
 ■ Current Implementation

2.1 Pwint Phyu Township

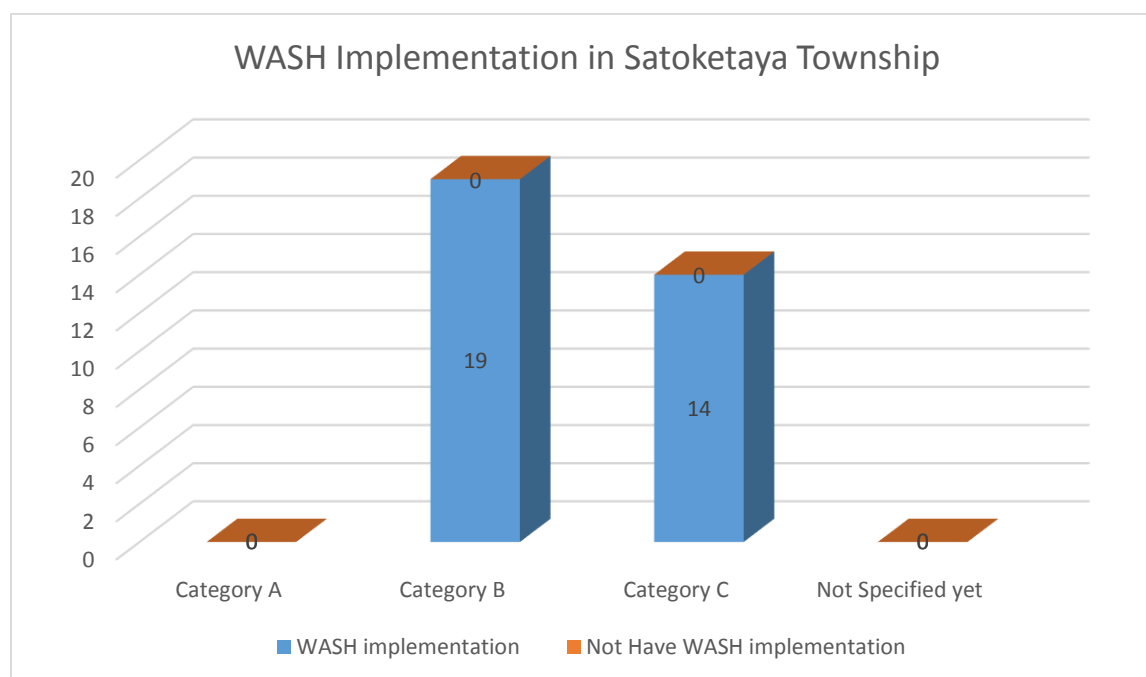
Pwint Phyu Township is the most affected township among the flooded 18 townships. Two third household of the whole township were felt about this flooding. 122891 population of 26111 Households became the victims from this flooding disaster. International NGOs and Local NGOs conducted the emergency and recovery response activities in 113 villages. 64 of all flooded villages are in category C and other rest villages are Category B. WASH response was found in 59 villages of Category C and Other 5 villages are still in gap. The left villages are Taung Inn Ywa Thit, Mone Myint, Thamaw Inn, Oak Pho and Zee Kine villages. At present, Save the Children International (SCI), Metta Foundation, Help Age International (HAI), Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and NAG are implementing the WASH facilities installation and hygiene promotion activities in their targeted villages. Thirst Aid also participated in the WASH emergency response activities together with Metta Foundation. World Vision has a plan to do the WASH activities in 16 villages of affected villages.



Most of the affected villages are located near the river or dam canal bank. So, some villages have the experiences with flooding. They felt the entering the flood water to villages yearly. But, it was the first shock about flooding for most of the villages. They are also afraid for the next year. Save the Children International included some DRR in WASH activities in their current projects by implementing the setting up the early warning system in the villages, constructing the flooding resistant latrines in the schools, elevation of the well, etc., WASH in Schools and Health Facilities are being implemented by SCI, NAG and MRCS.

2.2 Satoketaya Township

Satoketaya Township is also the most affected township after Pwint Phyu. Highly damages were suffered at both of urban and rural area. 2 wards from urban area were severely affected. Although well cleaning and disinfection activities has been done by WASH actors of there, environmental sanitation and removing of the mud soil are still needed. Some households prepared to move to the new plot of the high land because they are worried to occur this type of flooding in next year. 3 villages moved to the new relocation place by the management of government respective departments. SCI, NAG, CDA and MRCS are now operating the WASH projects in the flooding affected villages. Metta Development Foundation distributed the Hygiene Kits cooperating with Local CSO namely Volunteer Youth Group (VYG) after discussing with other implementing agencies to fill the gap villages.

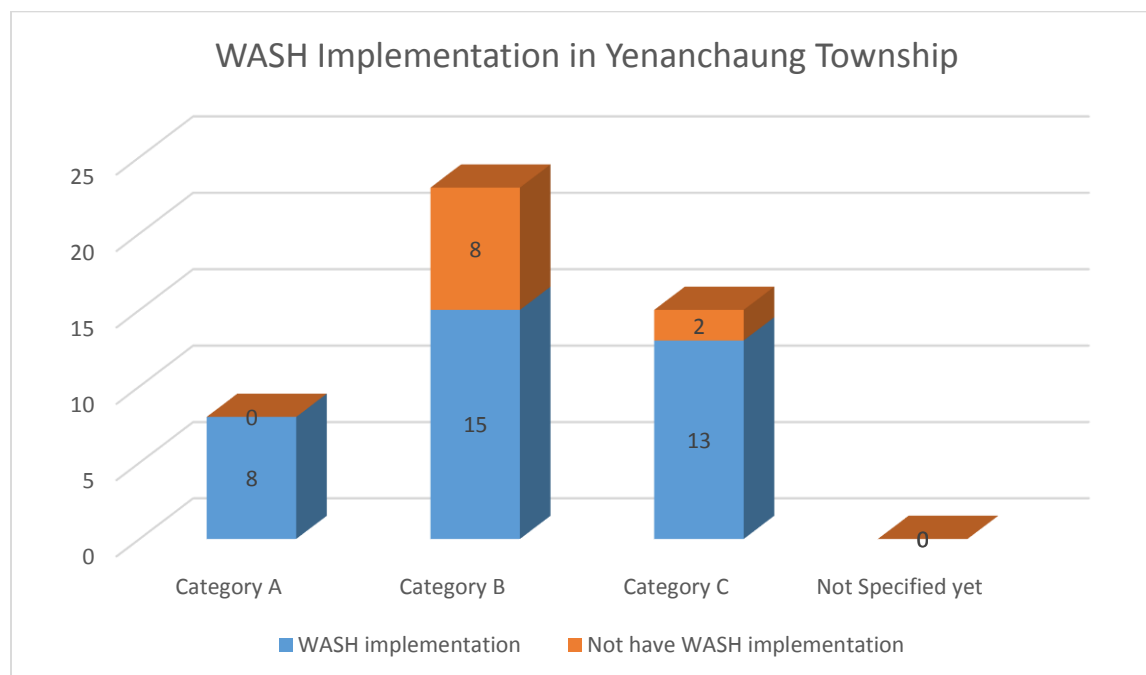


MRCS, CDA, SCI and NAG put the DRR in WASH portion in current WASH projects. SCI, Metta, NAG and MRCS supported the WASH facilities in flooding affected Schools and Health centres of Satoketaya. SCI is taking the WASH focal agency role for all 3 relocation villages by installing the water points and supporting the latrine materials and techniques.

2.3 Yenanchaung Township

6288 Households of 46 villages were suffered the consecutive results of this flooding. There were 9 camps opened for the displaced people in some wards of Yenanchaung Township. From flooding affected 46 villages, 15 villages were severely affected, 23 villages were felt moderately damages and 8 villages were less affected. Metta cooperating with Thirst Aid delivered the Hygiene Kits to 31 villages and to the displaced people living in 9 camps. Except Metta Development Foundation setting up the water points such as shallow well with hand pump, water supply system installation,

water tank construction, etc., there is no any agency to implement the WASH projects in Yenanchaung Township.



And most of the affected villages are included in the yearly flooding parts of the Township. These villages are locating middle of the river as an island. So, they need the long term WASH development plan and Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness activities are also essential for them.

2.4 Magway Township

14 villages from Magway Township are affected from July flooding disaster. Among them, 3 villages are severely damaged, moderately affected in 5 and no damages in 6 villages (just flooded). These severely damaged category C villages are located in the Ayeyarwaddyriver bank and locating in the river as an island. WASH facilities of Health centres from 3 villages were also destroyed from this disaster event. At the beginning of the event, local donors supported the food items and some aids for them. Metta is now collecting the data for well construction in these village together with Farmer Union. Other WASH activities and DRR intervention are still needed to take in these 3 villages.

2.5 Other rest flooding affected townships (15 townships)

Mostly, the flooding affected villages of other rest townships has been recovered by themselves. At the start happening of the flooding disaster, the local CSOs, NGOs based on the affected townships and government departments took the necessary response actions as much as they can.

In Minbu, MPRL (E&P) provided the food and some hygiene items. DoPH supported the Latrine Pan and Pipe to the affected villages by cooperating with UNICEF. MPRL (E&P) has a plan to conduct the developmental works in the flooding affected villages of Minbu as a long term.

In **Seik Phyu**, Cesvi distributed the Hygiene Kits and other items to the affected household of flooded villages. 3 villages from them are included in the development project cover area. So, they will continue other WASH activities by the planning of current project.

In **Yesagyo**, DRD defined all of the flooding affected villages in category A. Now, they has already recovered nearly to the original state. Most of the flooded villages occur the entering the river and stream water to the villages yearly. UNHabitat implemented WASH activities in 3 flooding affected villages from previous project. Next 3 villages included in the UNHabitat extended planned villages.

In **Salin**, Partner Myanmar distributed the Hygien Kits at the emergency response time. DoPH conducted the disinfection of the well and opening the mobile health clinic in some villages. Although WASH facilities of 10 health centres were broken down, there is no any agency to renovate or reinstall these WASH facilities in there.

For **Aung Lan, Sin Paung We, Thayet, Kan Ma, Chauk, Nga Phe, Saw, Gant Gaw and Min Hla** are included in category A and B. Local private donors, INGOs based on these townships, CSO and government departments took actions for emergency response at the happening of the flooding. Now, all of the flooded villages has already recovered to the original state.

3. WASH cluster meetings

6 WASH Coordination meetings were hold from October to December 2015. The meeting minutes with Myanmar and English version has been shared to WASH implementing organizations through emails and to the government offices such as DRD, RRD and DoPH though hard copy. From these WASH coordination meetings, the important strategies were drawn and agreed to operate. The formulated strategies are as followed:

1. Selection of target village by prioritization (by Category A, B, C, D)
2. Selection of beneficiaries (setting up priority group, ranking, weighting and taking decision from FGD with community)
3. To conduct KAP survey for Hygiene Promotion
4. Community contribution defining in WASH facilities installation
5. Sharing the Latrines designs and applying the flooding resistant latrine designs
6. Sharing the capacity building trainings (resource sharing)

4. Hand Washing Campaign at World Water Day

Hand Washing Campaign was conducted in these schools at 19th November 2015 (Thursday) and 23rd November 2015 (Monday) by dividing into two days. At 19th November 2015, this event was hold on Primary Schools of Hta Naung Kone and Mane Ma Hla Kyun villages and 23rd November 2015 on Primary and Middle schools of Shar Taw, Phaye Kyun and Kan Tharr Kyun villages.

During Hand Washing Campaign, the following activities were done in every schools

With Children

- Sharing the hygiene message to the students
- Learning together for the transmission of disease
- Watching together Hand Washing Message learning video
- Demonstrating the systematic hand washing procedures
- Singing Hand Washing songs together
- Distribution of Deliverable items
- Practices together in Hand Washing after eating and drinking

With Teachers at School

- Discussing about the sustainable practice on hand washing behavior
- Joint learning on the sanitation status of the WASH infrastructure of the school
- Demonstrating detail for hand on showing for systematic hand washing procedures
- Sharing the hygiene message videos and IEC posters

Township Education Officer supported the data to make the prioritization on the flooding affected schools list and involved in selection of the schools, introducing with headmasters of these schools. And Village administrator participated in this event by telling the opening speech of this hand washing campaign and facilitating on the delivering items. School headmasters and teachers of these schools actively involved in all campaign activities. Area Coordinator of Metta Development Foundation also conducted as co-facilitator in every hand washing campaign hygiene message sharing sessions and showing the hand washing procedures. As a local CSOs cooperation, executive member of Yenanchaung Development Network (Local CSO) assisted in arranging the travel plan, transportation and informing to the village.

5. Recommendations

According to the agreed strategies from the hold WASH coordination meetings, WASH actors need to draw the WASH recovery plan to implement WASH activities prioritizing on the Category C villages as a first priority. WASH cluster need to advocate to the new WASH implementer to aware about the defined strategies by learning on the last meeting minutes. Need to set up the hand washing facilities at schools together with water supply and sanitary latrines if an organization

has a plan to implement WASH activities at Schools. Need to focus more in the flooding affected category C villages of other townships (Magway, Yenachaung) to be recovered in WASH beyond WASH intervention on Satoketaya and Pwint Phyu Townships.

WASH implementing organizations should include the DRR in WASH portion the recovery response plans because most of the flooding affected villages and wards are located in the risk area. The flooding can occur yearly in these areas and some areas have the previous experiences for yearly flood. Need to set up the WASH emergency stock at the yearly flooded townships. And emergency preparedness and response strategy should be drawn organized by one government department (GAD, RRD, DRD, DoPH).

Although most of the organizations set up the new water points on the original villages, there was only one organization has a plan to take for water safety plan. It is still weak on water quality testing activities on WASH recovery projects not only on relocation villages but also primary villages. Magway region is the calcium rich place. Deep tube well and shallow tube well with hand pump can be found mainly. So, chemical composition testing including arsenic is also important like coliform testing. So, if some organizations has a plan to conduct the water testing activities, they should take the testing for all physical, chemical and biological. Or need to set up the regional water quality testing laboratory and should prepare for water safety plan at the village level.

In the recovery phase, WASH implementing organizations need to put the developmental WASH objectives such as sustainable development, operating on environmental sanitation, holistic integrated development program, etc. And WASH development projects implementing organizations such as BAJ, UNHabitat, JICA, etc., should be invited to involve in regular bimonthly WASH coordination meetings. Need to pay more the leading role to DRD in coordination for WASH activities (continue from recovery to the developmental activities' coordination mechanism).