



MAGWAY REGION

JULY / AUGUST 2015 FLOODS

Situation report 31st October 2015

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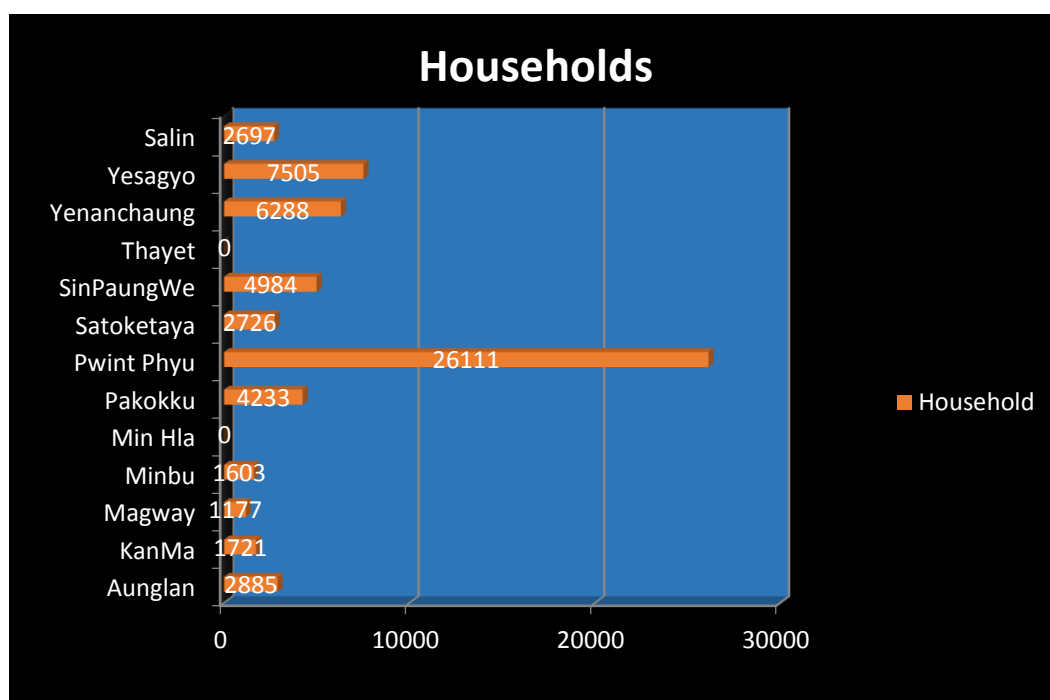
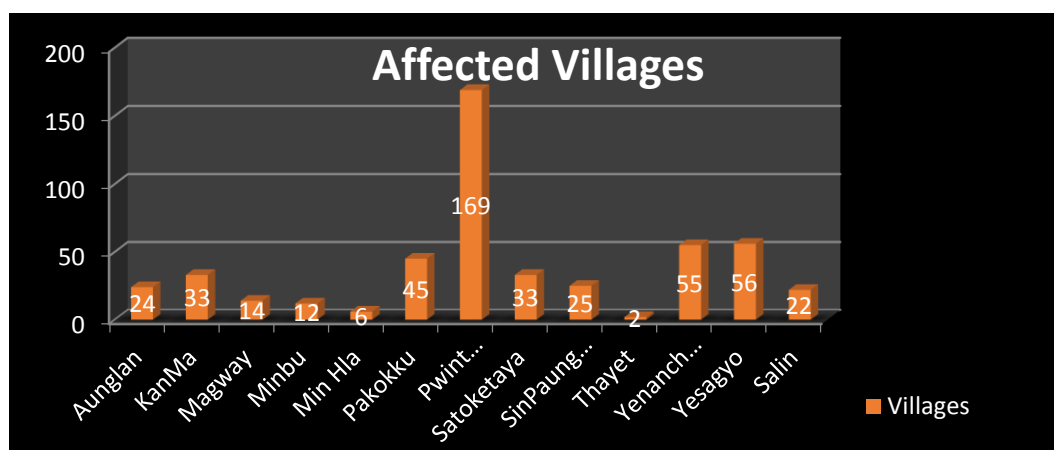


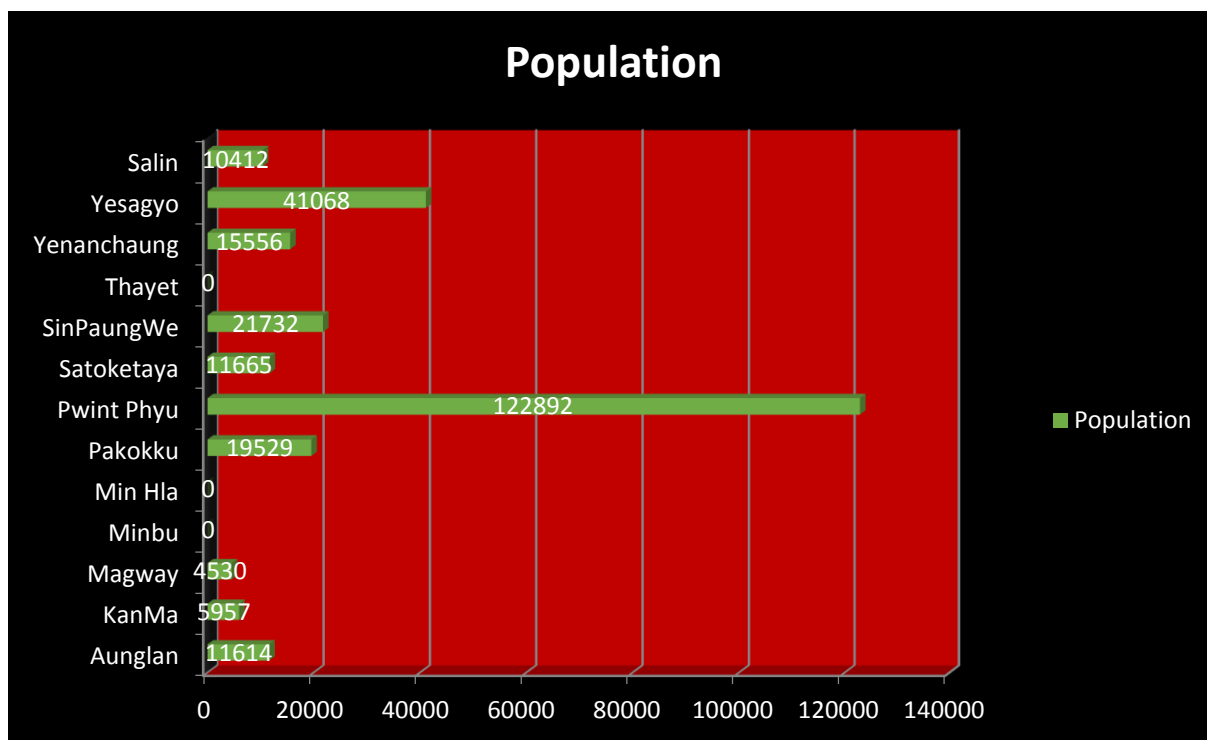
Flooded Hand Dug Well and Latrine of a affected house of Satoketaya Township

I. Background at Magway region level

According to the heavily raining during July and August 2015, there was flooding in many parts of Myanmar including Magway Region. According to DSWRR, Government Administration Department and Department of Education data updated in 2nd September 2015, 308046 population from 18 townships was affected by this flooding. At the township level data included affected villages name, households and population has been developed by DRD and WASH implementing member organizations during October 2015. This village and township level WASH implementing data has been profiled for 13 townships. 5 townships still left to develop for village and township level WASH data filling process. These townships are Chauk, Seik Phyu, Saw, Nga Phe and Gant Gaw townships. The WASH data updating process will conduct also in these township in the coming months by coordination with Government Administration Department, Township DRD, RRD and other WASH actors of these townships.

According to the collected data for 13 flooded townships of Magway Region, 264955 population of 61930 households from 496 villages were suffered from the Flooding disaster happened during July and August 2015. The detail township level data demographic data are as followed:

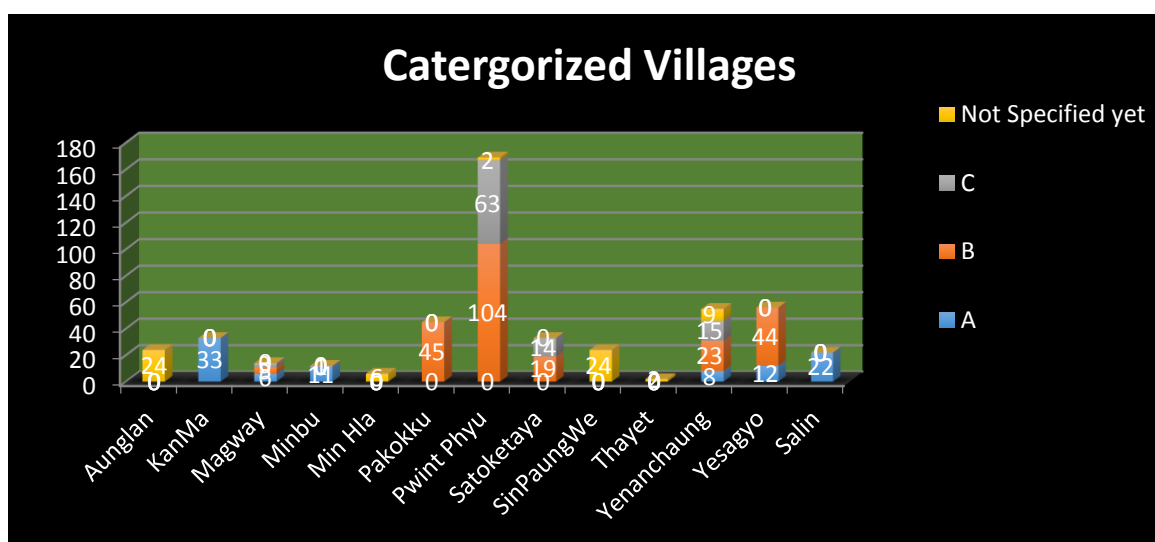




These demographic data was mainly supported from Regional Department of Rural Development Office and WASH actors based on Magway. For Thayet, Min Hla and Minbu Townships, the WASH implementing organizations only mentioned about the village name in which they conducted emergency supports. They don't described as the exact number of Household and population list.

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. 96 villages (19%) are in moderate severity villages and 240 villages (48%) are in less severe village. 92 villages are in Category (A- just flood, not severely damage or wash out houses) and 67 villages have not been defined yet for severity classification.



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) and Yenanhaung (9camps), all of people lived in the camps has already come back to their original villages since end of September 2015. 2 villages (Hton Ma Kyi and Kone Tan) of Minbu are living in the along-side of the river bank on the way of Minbu-Min Hla Highway road. Their village are in Category B. They felt the flooding every year because their village is located as the island of the river. But, this year is worse than previous year. So, they are afraid to return back and to resettle on their original villages.

4. Relocation Villages

3 villages (Than Sin, Nga Lae and Pwint Tauk) of Sadoketaya Township and Mane Ma Hla Kyun village of Yenanchaung Township has been moved to the new relocation sites. Gwe and Swin villages of Pwint Phyu has a plan to shift to the relocation places. In the relocation villages of Satoketaya, 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.

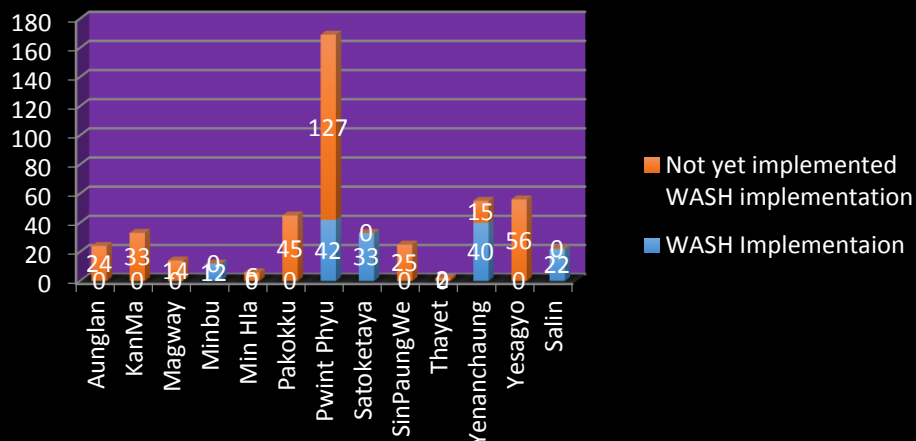
Similarly, in Mane Ma Hla Kyun Village of Yenanchaung Township, they don't want to live in the government supportive land because they said that this land is not possible to build up the houses during 2-3 years (soft mud land). So, now they are living in the high land not very far from their original village by buying the plot from land owners. In this relocation site, Metta has a plan to implement the WASH facilities installation. Metta also has difficulties in choosing the site similarly as SCI.

5. WASH implementing organizations in Magway Region

There are 14 implementing WASH partners in Magway flooding response in 149 villages among Magway Region. Although NGOs are intervening in 149 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 the 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 and CESVI) implemented WASH responses in their developmental project targeted villages. 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:

WASH Activities



WASH Actors in Magway Flooding Response

Township	NAG	SCI	CDA	UNH ABIT AT	Mett a	WV	CESV I	Pact	Part ner	SCV G	HELV ETAS	MPR L E&P	Thirs tAid	MRC S	DRD
Aunglan															
KanMa															
Magway															
Minbu															
Min Hla															
Pakokku															
Pwint Phyu															
Satoketaya															
SinPaungWe															
Thayet															
Yenanchaung															
Yesagyo															
Salin															

6. Overall WASH situation Magway Region

6.1 Water Supply

Water point cleaning and chlorination process on the flooded wells and ponds has been finished 90% of Magway Region by cooperation of NGOs, DRD and private sectors. Other 10% are the totally damaged households and having a plan to move to the relocation villages. Now, implementing organizations are working for water point renovation and new water point installation activities in these flooding villages to cover their water quantity and quality needs.

Water supply in the relocation village of Sadoketaya will be covered by SCI and Metta will set up the water point in 1 relocation village of Yenanchaung. Other townships' affected villages are now using the existing water sources after cleaning and disinfecting process.

Save the Children has a plan to set up the water safety plan in the WASH implementing project areas. They will assign 2 water quality focal staffs for each townships. If some organizations would like to test the water quality of projected villages, SCI can support the water sample collection procedures training and they can conduct the water quality testing.

6. 2 Sanitation

SCI, NAG and Metta are now conducting the Environment, houses and road cleaning activities by cash for work and unconditional cash transfer process. NAG and SCI covered to implement these activities in 31 villages in Satoketaya Township and 40 villages in Pwint Phyu Township. Metta has a plan to conduct this type of cleaning process in Yenanchaung Township. Other left villages of affected townships did their village environmental cleanliness by themselves.

NAG organization will renovate the damaged latrines in the targeted 28 villages of Satoketaya Township and 40 villages of Pwint Phyu Township and if needed, they will construct the new fly proof latrines for the totally wash out latrines. Save the Children implemented flooding resistant latrines in their targeted villages of Satoketaya and Pwint Phyu townships. For this flooding resistant latrine design, 5th Oct 2015 WASH will discuss mainly on this design to be standardized for all flooding recovery projects. Metta foundation focus their latrines construction activities on the actual needed villages after filling by other agencies and they have a plan to install the flooding resistant latrine in the flood damaged schools and health centres of Sadoketaya townships.

6.3 Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene Promotion sessions in the flooding townships are mainly done by SCI, CDA, Metta and NAG organizations. Most of the people of the flooded villages of Sadoketaya and Pwint Phyu townships have the latrines using practices. There is no open defecation on their original villages. But, some flooded villages of Yenanchaung township use open defecation before the flooding and still now. So, most of the organization focus on the hygiene promotion education on

the hand washing practices and regular cleanliness of the latrines subjects in not open defecated villages. And they also give the personal hygiene education portions on these hygiene promotion sessions nail clipping, regular bathing, environmental cleaning etc. For open defecation villages, they will use specific hygiene promotion tools such as social marketing, CLTS, etc.

SCI conducted the hygiene promotion session through the village volunteers. They trained to the village volunteers and these volunteers arranged the hygiene promotion sessions once a month regularly. The volunteers gave the hygiene awareness messages to the community by going to every households through home visits. NAG supported the hygiene promotion session by direct conducting from project staffs. During the hygiene promotion sessions, they provided hygiene items to the attendances by questioning the hygiene related knowledge. Metta will provide the hygiene promotion activities by cooperating with the local CSOs VYG in Sadoketaya and Farmer Union in Pwint Phyu and Yenanchaung Townships.

All organization are willingness to conduct the KAP survey before and after their hygiene promotion activities to know about the changes in the community and to see their hygiene promotion activities progress. So, according to CDA organization requested to support the KAP survey training from WASH cluster, this training was done in Satoketaya Township at 26th October 2015. 16 participants from 4 organizations participated in this training.

7. WASH Coordination Meetings

WASH coordination meetings have been hold in Magway Township 4 times. 1st time was in 28th August 2015 at Central Emergency Response Office Magway. 2nd time was 11th September 2015 at Thirst Aid Office, 3rd and 4th time of WASH coordination meeting are 9th October 2015 and 23rd Oct 2015 at Pact Myanmar (Shae Thot) office of Magway Township. The minutes of these WASH coordination meeting have been shared to all WASH implementing organizations and government offices. WASH coordination meeting at Magway Regional level was hold every 2 weeks regularly. Meeting proposed agenda was also circulated to all WASH actors of Magway at least 1 week before holding meeting date. The agenda was organized by the issued subjects and suggested portions mentioned by all WASH implementing organization s of Magway Region. All meeting minutes can be seen also in <http://www.themimu.info/emergencies/wash-cluster>.

The resulted outcome from the WASH coordination are as followed:

- Information sharing on the demographic data and specific affected demographic data profiling
- Setting up the priority villages based on the severity category level
- Capacity building training (Sharing Resources) through coordination meeting
- Getting the updated data from government offices
- Helping each other such as SCI will assist in water quality testing, Thirst Aid have ceramic water filter techniques, standards and available market sources etc.,
- finding out the solution for the relocation villages

- initiating to define the standard design for flooding resistant latrine that will build up on the recovery phase

8. KAP survey Training

According to the discussion points of 3rd WASH coordination Meeting hold in Pakt Myanmar (Shae Thot) Office, WASH Cluster agreed to support the KAP survey training to the WASH implementing organizations of Sadoketaya. This training was conducted in 26th Oct 2015 from 9:00Am to 5:00PM at CDA Office Meeting Room of Sadoketaya Township. 16 participants of 4 organizations involved in this training. Participated Organizations are as followed:

1. CDA (10 participants)
2. Metta (2 participants)
3. VYG (1 participant)
4. SCI (3 participant)

This training was hold according to the following objectives:

Objective of this training

- To understand about the Knowledge on KAP survey and then practice on the field effectively
- To understand about the sampling procedures to use on KAP survey and then practice on the field effectively
- To use correctly the KAP analysis format applied in evaluating the collected KAP data

Expected Outcome from this training are

- Qualified data collectors
- Easy access in KAP data entry
- Good Quality KAP survey reports
- Well understanding on the KAP level of the community
- Defining on the appropriate hygiene promotion method based on the KAP survey reports

Contents of this Training are

Knowledge of KAP survey

- Why we do KAP survey
- When do KAP survey
- Before embanking KAP survey
- Type of KAP survey
- Sampling Methods

Practice on KAP survey Data Analysis and Reporting

- Data collection role play or Field Visit
- Data entry of KAP survey
- Data analysis by Group

7. Conclusion

Most of the organizations focus their WASH activities only in Pwint Phyu and Satoketaya townships. It is still need on WASH activities on category (C and B) villages of rest townships of Magway Region. It is also need to collect the demographic data from Chauk, Seik Phyu, Saw, Gant Gaw and Nga Phe Townships by discussing with governmental offices and WASH actors of these areas. Some villages of Yenanchaung Township is situated on the risk place and has a very big chance to happen for flooding because most of the villages are living alongside of the stream and rivers. WASH joint visit monitoring together with WASH cluster, DRD, MRCS and WASH implementing agencies should be taken in the most severity villages of other left townships.

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. Even if Save the Children set up the water safety plan with two test kits in Sadoektaya and Pwint Phyu Townships, this number will not cover to all flooded area and for sustainable access. So, DRD should take in the leading role in water safety plan of these flooding villages and also for other rest villages development programs.

WASH implementing organizations and government departments supported the latrines by different way of providing. There is no standardization on latrine structure and also providing way. Some organization provide pan and pipe only, some organization build up the latrines with solid structure, some organizations constructed the semi-permanent latrines, etc. And most of the latrines design are not based on the flooding resistant structure. So, in the future, WASH cluster should discuss about the appropriate latrine design for these flooding areas for the flooding resistant latrine design. It is also still lack on the data for the damaged WASH facilities on health and school. As a results, WASH projects on school and health centre are in gaps.

As WASH cluster meeting was only hold on Magway Regional level twice a month, other organizations based on other townships has a difficulties to attend on this meeting. But to hold other township is also difficult to organize and led by one agency. So, the best way to cover for all areas is contacting to all agencies via phone or email about their discussion points. All meeting minutes discussed on coordination will be shared to all WASH agencies of every townships. And the different way to coordinate among the township level offices is sharing information at bilateral meetings during WASH monthly monitoring visits.