



## Situation Report 6 | 6 October 2015

### National Natural Disaster Management Committee

#### Republic of the Union of Myanmar

This report was jointly prepared by the Government of Myanmar, the UN System and humanitarian partners. The period covered by this report is 9 September – 6 October. This will be the last Situation Report on the floods emergency issued by NNDMC.

#### Headlines



Credit: MNA

On 22 September, President U Thein Sein visited Chin State, one of the areas most severely affected by floods and landslides in July and August. The President visited camps for people displaced by the floods and chaired a meeting with Chin State government officials in Hakha, Capital of Chin State. Almost 3,000 homes were destroyed or damaged due to landslides in the state and households need to be relocated as it is not safe for them to return and rebuild on the original sites.

The President urged local government authorities to make every effort to complete the task of relocating affected families and to swiftly develop a strategy for providing them with adequate infrastructure and basic amenities, such as water supply, electricity, schools and health facilities. Adequate temporary shelters are urgently needed before the winter season starts in mid-October. President U Thein Sein also provided clothes, blankets and solar lamps to landslide-hit communities.

On 30 September, President U Thein Sein visited Ayeyarwaddy Region and inspected dams and embankments. He promised that the government would provide assistance to farmers who could not re-grow rice in time for the end of the rainy season, so they can grow alternative crops during the winter season. The President also encouraged local authorities and the government officials to restore river embankments to build resilience, to implement flood prevention measures and to raise the height of Nga Wun embankment, Patheingyi Township, Ayeyarwady Region.



Credit: The Global New Light of Myanmar

For more information, please contact the National Natural Disaster Management Committee at [sitrep.ndmc@gmail.com](mailto:sitrep.ndmc@gmail.com)

## Key Messages

A series of meetings took place during the period from 14 to 24 September to support the development of the floods recovery framework. On 14 September, a coordination meeting with the Chief Ministers of Ayeyarwady, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing, the areas most seriously affected by the floods, members of the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC) and Working Committee, as well as Government ministries was held in Nay Pyi Taw. At the meeting, the Chairman of the NNDMC, Vice President U Nyan Tun, stressed the importance of collecting accurate data on damage and loss to formulate sector strategies to develop a framework for the Government's Recovery Plan. He also highlighted the importance of resource mobilization, and that the recovery implementation plans link with existing government policies, such as the eight tasks for rural development and poverty reductions, and regional and global guidelines, including the post-2015 development agenda. The Vice President also highlighted the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction in recovery planning to reduce future risks.



PFLNA workshop in Nay Pyi Taw on 24 September. Credit: RRD

The 'Myanmar Post Floods and Landslide Needs Assessment (PFLNA) 2015' was launched in Nay Pyi Taw on 24 September by the Myanmar Government in collaboration with World Bank, UN agencies, the European Union and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Vice President U Nyan Tun announced that an Advisory Group on Disaster Management has been set up to oversee damage assessments and the recovery planning process. The Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, U Phone Swe, presented data

on damages and needs collected during the township level assessments. The World Bank presented on the PFLNA Conceptual Framework and methodology. Sector groups comprised of government departments, UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs and development partners provided initial inputs to develop recovery strategies for four PFLNA categories: economic, social, infrastructure and cross cutting issues.



U Phone Swe, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, met with township level authorities and other partners in Tamu to discuss township level recovery plan on 19 September. Credit: RRD

From 16 to 20 September, four groups led by the Deputy Ministers from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Border Affairs and the Director General of the Relief and Resettlement Department conducted township level assessments and workshops to develop township recovery plans for the five most affected states and regions. Taking part in the assessments were government officials, local authorities, representatives from the UN and INGOs, and community leaders, who collected damage and loss data through consultations with affected communities.



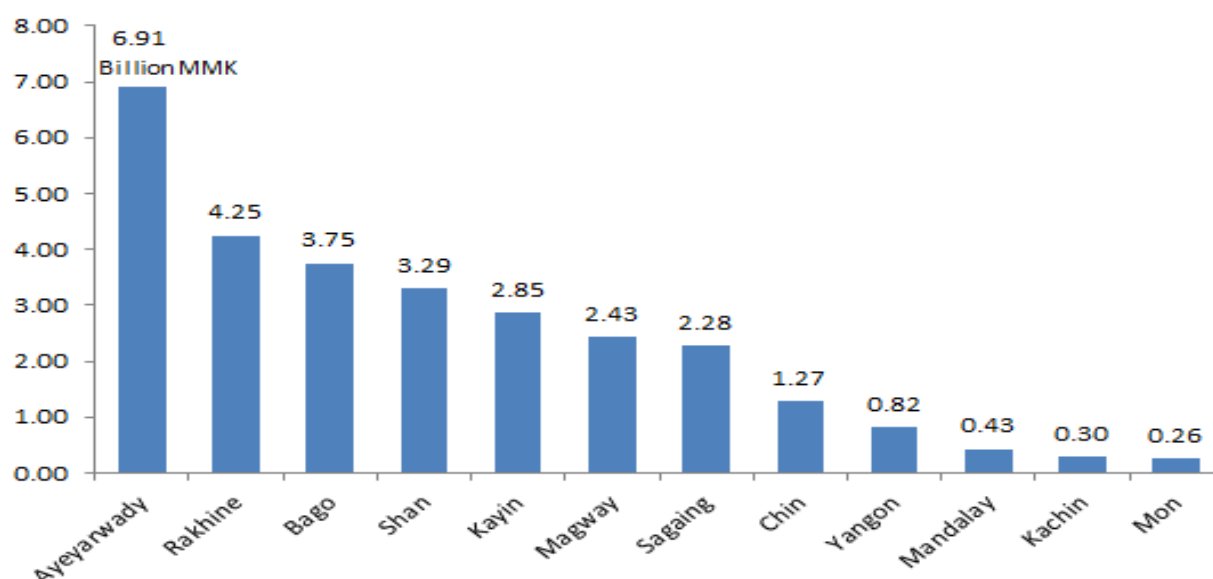
Recovery planning will adopt a people-centered approach, focusing on the restoration of damaged public sector infrastructure, and also taking into consideration the livelihoods of the affected population, especially those who lost their homes and livelihoods.

From 18 to 23 September, the Recovery Coordination Centre (RCC) organized a series of Sector Recovery Planning consultation workshops in Nay Pyi Taw. The workshops focused on infrastructure, social services, and agriculture and livelihoods. The objective was to prepare, consult and brainstorm on the development of the respective Ministry sectorial recovery plans for the National Recovery Framework. During the workshop, the ministries presented on ongoing and planned activities to be implemented, while international partners shared their recommendations and concerns, including improving coordination, data and information management, gender issues and how to “build back better” in the early recovery phase. The workshops will also help to identify the damage data and economic loss for each sector, different types of damage by geographical areas, and the priority sectors in recovery. Recovery plans for short, medium and long term (four, 12 and beyond 12 months) will be developed by respective ministries and submitted to the RCC.

### Situation Overview

As of 4 October, the NNDMC reports that 1,676,086 people have been temporarily displaced by floods and landslides in July and August. The majority of these people have since been able to return to their homes as flood waters have receded in most areas. A total of 132 people died: 125 during July and August, and 7 in June. Affected areas have suffered MMK 231.3 billion (US\$ 192.8 million) in direct economic losses, with the most severe impact in Rakhine State and Ayeyawaddy Region. Additionally, 487,550 houses were damaged by flooding and 38,951 houses were destroyed. A total of 1,146,275 acres of farmland were damaged, of which 872,667 acres were destroyed; 494,892 acres have since been re-cultivated.

As of 4 October, MMK 28.8 billion (\$24 million) has been spent for flood response activities by the Government. The table below shows Government expenditure by State/Region.



Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Border Affairs (MoBA), State and Regional Governments, as of 4 October 2015

The greatest number of destroyed houses is in Ayeyarwady (19,114) and the greatest amount of destroyed farmland is in Rakhine (273,154 acres). A total of 39 per cent of all State/Region government expenditure has occurred in these locations.

State/Region	Expenditures, 24 August (MMK)	Expenditures, 31 August (MMK)	Expenditures, 6 September (MMK)	Expenditures, 4 October (MMK)	Increase in expenditures (MMK)	State/Region exp. As Percentage of Total exp.
Ayeyarwaddy	1,891,719,004	5,337,048,520	5,528,403,004	6,910,040,694	1,381,637,690	24%
Bago	3,003,955,372	3,494,512,760	3,670,353,371	3,748,785,812	78,432,441	13%
Chin	172,787,968	751,144,610	1,000,580,468	1,271,973,840	271,393,372	4%
Kachin	149,080,840	217,720,120	218,840,206	296,579,236	77,739,030	1%
Kayin	126,039,390	193,702,850	505,468,790	2,854,920,090	2,349,451,300	10%
Magway	522,578,650	1,718,786,550	1,747,851,650	2,425,350,950	677,499,300	8%
Mandalay	203,349,310	247,626,730	392,260,210	425,043,172	32,782,962	1%
Mon	126,377,570	126,377,570	234,031,570	255,191,436	21,159,866	1%
Rakhine	828,921,824	1,570,103,970	2,371,752,824	4,250,958,380	1,879,205,556	15%
Sagaing	230,320,660	1,303,413,799	1,681,452,200	2,275,614,100	594,161,900	8%
Shan	395,608,822	577,504,025	945,772,922	3,289,520,272	2,343,747,350	11%
Yangon	383,871,490	498,884,050	750,510,390	821,776,360	71,265,970	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,034,610,900</b>	<b>16,036,824,997</b>	<b>19,047,277,605</b>	<b>28,825,754,342</b>	<b>9,778,476,737</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MoSWRR, MoE, MoBA, State and Regional Governments, as of 4 October 2015

## ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE FLOODS

According to the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 8.7 per cent in the 2014-2015 fiscal year and is targeted for the 2015-2016 fiscal year at 9.3 per cent. However, this target could be negatively affected by 0.3 per cent due to a loss of 230 billion kyats (US\$ 192.8 million) of the natural disaster. The cost of consumer goods is expected to increase due to damages and loss in the agricultural sector.

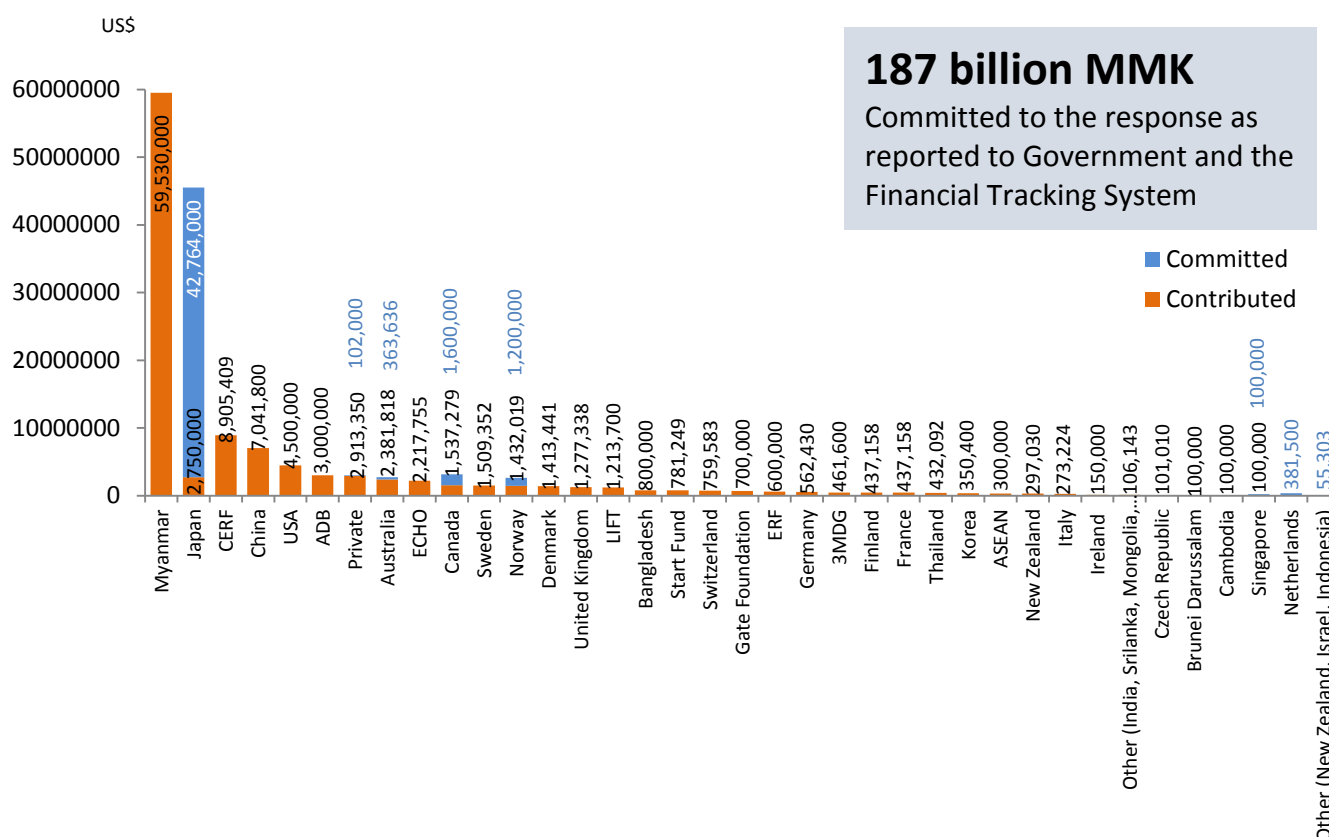
To reduce the impact on GDP, higher productivity in the manufacturing sector and strengthening the services industry, such as Hotel and Tourism, is required. In addition, there is a need to grow more crops on agricultural lands that were not affected by the floods. In flood affected areas where farming is the main sector, non-agricultural activities will need to be implemented and it will be necessary to create more job opportunities for people who lost their livelihoods.

The damage to crops has resulted in a decrease in the country's agricultural exports and will be mean a loss of foreign revenue. The export of rice is currently prohibited to ensure that there is sufficient stock for the domestic market. To ensure food security in the country, President U Thein Sein has encouraged farmers to grow alternative crops during winter. During his visit to Ingapu Township in Ayeyarwady Region on 30 September, the President pledged that the government will assist farmers in growing winter crops as recent floods disrupted rice cultivation for thousands of farmers.

## WEATHER OUTLOOK AND WATER LEVELS

During the reporting period, rising water levels of Ayeyarwady and Chindwin rivers posed renewed flood risk in Ayeyarwady and Sagaing regions which were also affected by floods in July and August. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) advised people living near the rivers to evacuate in areas where the water levels have risen beyond their danger points. Water levels have again returned to below danger levels. The DMH forecast for October indicates that while water levels may rise again in the Ayeyarwady and Chindwin rivers due to seasonal rains, they are likely to remain below danger levels. Seasonal rains will continue during October. In addition, the monthly forecast shows that two low pressure areas may form in the Bay of Bengal during October, of which one may intensify into a depression. Daily weather forecasts can be found on the DMH website: <http://www.dmh.gov.mm>

## Funding



A combined contribution of over MMK 187 billion (\$156 million) has been committed to response activities, according to the Government of Myanmar and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). In total, the Government has allocated MMK 42.2 billion (\$35.5 million) from the President's Reserve Fund, National Government MMK 6.5 billion (\$ 5.4 million), State/Region Government MMK 22.3 billion (\$18.6 million), as well as contributions from private sector and civil society. The Government of Myanmar has received \$18.2 million in cash and in-kind contributions from ASEAN, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, and the private sector. This is an increase of \$22.7 million since the last Situation Report. Many donors also contribute to Multi-Donor Pooled Funds. The amounts shown in the table reflect only direct bilateral contributions.

According to FTS, as of 5 October, \$35.6 million had been contributed or pledged for projects in the Myanmar Flood Response Plan. This includes contributions from Member States, the Central Emergency Response Fund, multilateral institutions, private companies and individuals.

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform the Financial Tracking Service (<http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Shelter and Relief

### FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

The Agriculture and Livelihood Flood Impact Assessment report, jointly led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock, Fishery & Rural Development, UN agencies, INGOs and donors will be released in this week. The report will provide an improved overview of the impact of the floods on the agricultural sector, as well as of priority needs.

International donors have so far allocated over \$2.7 million to support livelihoods recover from the impact of the floods. Funding will be used to support purchasing of new livestock, winter crops, agricultural support, cash-for-work and other activities. Activities will primarily be implemented in Chin, Rakhine, Sagaing, the Dry Zones and Delta area.

The below table shows progress of re-cultivating damaged farmland across affected states and regions. As of 4 October, 43 per cent of damaged areas had been re-cultivated. Areas including Ayeyarwady, Chin, Magway, and Mon have been able to re-cultivate less than 20 per cent of damaged areas. While there has been substantial progress on re-planting in Bago and Sagaing, these areas sustained large-scale damage and significant areas remain to re-cultivate.

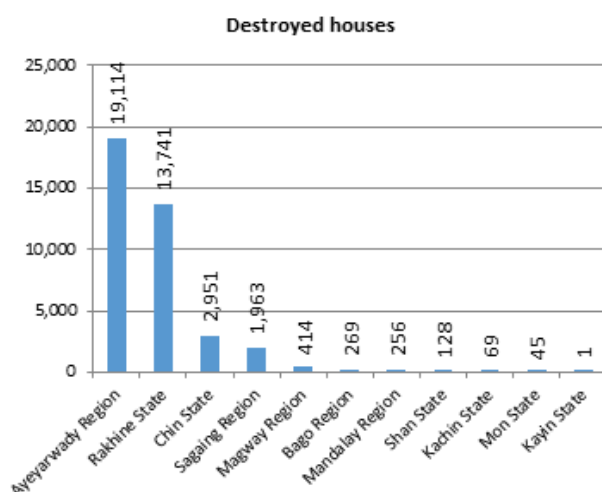
State/Region	Damaged farmland re-cultivated (%)	Inundated farmland (acres)	Damaged farmland (acres)	Recultivated farmland (acres)
Rakhine	79%	291,219	273,154	215,792
Kachin	55%	33,552	15,944	8,804
Bago	46%	376,446	229,989	106,330
Sagaing	40%	223,855	184,691	74,172
Yangon	35%	116,894	76,941	27,232
Ayeyarwady	17%	318,843	255,408	44,271
Kayin	16%	1,162	648	106
Magway	16%	96,846	96,846	15,339
Shan	11%	13,513	4,166	469
Chin	6%	5,911	5,911	372
Mandalay	2%	3,583	283	5
Mon	0%	13,010	2,294	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>1,494,834</b>	<b>1,146,275</b>	<b>492,892</b>

Source: MoSWRR, MNPED, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) as of 4 October 2015

Life-saving food assistance will continue until the end of the year. In September, 212,000 people were targeted for food distributions in Chin and Rakhine states and in Ayeyarwady, Magway and Sagaing regions. In some places, a change to cash-based assistance and asset creation (for example road restoration projects in areas with market access and availability of food that allow flood affected people to purchase their own food) is expected from November.

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

As of 4 October, the Government reports that 526,501 houses were damaged due to floods, strong winds and landslides. This includes 38,951 destroyed houses and 487,550 partially damaged homes. The worst affected area is Ayeyarwady Region with 19,114 destroyed and 108,165 damaged homes. Rakhine State also suffered severe losses with 13,741 homes destroyed and 114,666 homes damaged. In Sagaing Region, 1,963 houses were destroyed and 106,241 damaged. Other areas that experienced significant losses and damages include Bago, Chin and Yangon. The Shelter Cluster estimates that at least 35,000 households will need some level of shelter recovery assistance across all regions and states. The graph to the left shows the number of houses destroyed across states and regions.



Source: MoSWRR, MNPED, as of 4 October 2015

According to state authorities, 2,987 households in Chin State will need to be relocated to safer locations.

Over 1,600 households in Kalay Township, Sagaing, will also need to be relocated due to damage caused by floods and mud. People from three villages in Tamu Township also need to be relocated. Improved temporary shelter solutions that meet minimum humanitarian standards are needed for these households during the transitional period. This is particularly urgent in high altitude areas in Chin State where temperatures drop during the winter season from mid-October to January.

Shelter Cluster partners have provided approximately 11,200 shelter kits in Ayeyarwady, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. In addition, over 2,500 tarpaulins were distributed mainly in Ayeyarwady and Sagaing regions. A further 2,000 tarpaulins and 10,000 mosquito nets were received and will be distributed according to need. Humanitarian partners are planning emergency shelter interventions in Paletwa, Chin State, for 950 households, Sagaing for 800 households, and in Magway for 80 households.

Humanitarian organizations report that access to areas of Chin State continues to be a challenge due to poor road conditions and recurrent landslides. Due to limited funding, humanitarian organizations should address priority shelter needs of displaced people and the most vulnerable, specifically in Chin, Magway and Sagaing.

## PROTECTION

Psychosocial support needs remain high for floods affected communities, especially in areas where landslides are reoccurring and for people still staying in temporary displacement sites. Humanitarian partners report that the safety of women and girls continues to be of serious concern, particularly where people are staying in temporary accommodations that are overcrowded, with little or no privacy. For example, an assessment on Gender Based Violence (GBV) conducted by Protection Sector Partners in Hakha Township, Chin State, identified GBV as a key concern.

The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) continues to provide psychosocial support to women and girls in Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. Case workers operating out of mobile medical clinics in Magway and Sagaing are also supporting case management responses and psychosocial support services. Child Protection partners report that so far, more than 15,000 boys and girls were provided with psychosocial support through 50 temporary Child Friendly Spaces in temporary evacuation centres and 30 mobile psychosocial support teams in returnee and hard-to-reach areas. Protection partners are building the capacity of local NGOs and CSOs to deliver the response.

More than 7,000 dignity kits have been distributed to vulnerable women and girls in flood affected areas, including in hard-to-reach areas, such as Matupi Township in Chin State.

Based on lessons learnt from Cyclone Nargis, medium-term child protection concerns for townships that were severely affected include a possible rise in child trafficking, child labour and early marriage as families struggle to recover. The Government is prioritizing social protection of vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, pregnant women and people with disabilities, as part of the recovery process. Strong social protection and support, including a presence of DSW social workers at township level, plays a key role in responding to violence, exploitation and abuse. Magway, Sittwe and Hakha Anti-Trafficking Task Forces (ATTFs), with technical support of Child Protection partners, will be distributing trafficking prevention materials in flood-affected areas. ATTFs in other flood-affected areas will receive support for conducting similar activities in their respective regions from October to December.

Humanitarian partners report that limited capacity and awareness of protection risks among local CSOs and NGOs providing services, such as Shelter, WASH and food distributions in temporary accommodation sites is resulting in protection concerns. Protection guidelines and awareness materials are being developed for distribution and training of service providers.



## Health, Nutrition and WASH

### HEALTH

According to the Ministry of Health, a total of 224 health facilities were damaged in the floods. Out of these, 211 remain damaged and five primary healthcare facilities are unable to resume normal functions. The increase in the number of damaged health facilities since the last Situation Report (up from 208) is due to renewed floods in Ayeyarwady, Bago and Magway. In many areas, there is still limited access to health services and humanitarian partners report that a lack of trained health professionals, particularly female health personnel, is hindering adequate provision of reproductive and basic healthcare services. Besides the restoration of health facilities, availability of appropriate tents and temporary shelters is needed in order to prevent communicable diseases, including upper respiratory infection and other public health issues.

#### Damage to Health Facilities

State/Region	Damaged Health facilities	Facilities with loss of medicine and damaged equipment	Healthcare facilities that cannot resume normal functions
Ayeyarwady	98	1	
Rakhine	62	-	
Bago	23	1	
Sagaing	11	21	4
Magway	9	6	
Chin	7	-	1
Yangon	1	-	
Shan	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: MoH, as of 1 October 2015

Township Public Health Departments and Rapid Response Teams from the Central Epidemiology Unit are continuing camp management interventions to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. There is a risk of waterborne communicable diseases due to limited access to clean water sources for people returning to their home. Cleaning of water sources and the environment is being coordinated by Public Health Departments, local authorities, communities and humanitarian organizations. Prevention and control of vector-borne diseases like Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and Japanese Encephalitis are also underway. All routine immunization services have resumed. The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) was established and is active.

As of 1 October, a total of 406 mobile clinics and 1,146 temporary clinics were operating in the affected areas to provide essential health services and prevent communicable diseases, and have treated 261,959 outpatients. The Ministry of Health has distributed 3,430 insecticide-impregnated bed nets, 30 dignity, hygiene and family kits, 2,000 bottles of Buscabie lotion, 10,000 tubes of antifungal cream and 265 traditional medicine kits. Humanitarian partners continue to support the Ministry of Health's efforts through financial support to Rapid Response Teams and by distributing Emergency Health Kits and Clean Delivery Kits, as well as by deploying health personnel to support the provision of health services. The Health Cluster has also procured medicines to address the needs of 170,000 people and delivered training on reproductive healthcare in emergencies. Humanitarian partners have provided 3,600 Clean Delivery Kits for Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing. Additional injectable contraception kits, and basic and comprehensive obstetric care equipment was transported to flood-affected areas.

#### Government Response in the Health Sector

State/Region	Number of Mobile Clinics	Number of Temporary Clinics
Ayeyarwady	208	202
Sagaing	112	349
Rakhine	35	77
Bago	26	203
Magway	5	82
Yangon	3	33
Mandalay	8	55
Chin	9	19
Kachin		15
Mon		85
Shan		13
Kayin		12
Tanintharyi		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,146</b>

Source: MoH, as of 1 October 2015



The rapid restoration of health facilities and services, including clinics, maternal and child healthcare and nutrition support remains critical. Addressing the health needs of vulnerable people, including ensuring access to safe delivery facilities for pregnant women and special care for the elderly, children and people with chronic diseases remain priorities for Health Cluster partners.

## NUTRITION

Over 150,000 children under the age of five and 62,000 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to have been affected by the floods (based on approximately 1.6 million people affected overall). Malnutrition was a major concern in some areas prior to the floods, particularly in Chin and Rakhine states, and in Ayeyarwady and Magway regions. The nutritional status of children could further decline in these regions, as well as in Bago and Sagaing regions, due to compromised water sources and inadequate access to nutritional food, resulting in increased mortality risks for children under five.

To address the nutritional needs of vulnerable children, the Ministry of Health has distributed 244 boxes of NRG-5 emergency rations and 111,120 boxes of micronutrient powder. To mitigate the immediate impact of the flooding on the nutrition security situation in Maungdaw District, Rakhine State, humanitarian partners have doubled rations to acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women, as well as to children enrolled in therapeutic feeding programmes. Moreover, an additional ration is being provided to children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). So far, Nutrition partners have identified and admitted 102 children under five SAM cases linked to flooding in this area.

Screening for malnutrition is also taking place in other parts of Rakhine and in Chin State to identify and support malnourished children. In Rakhine, 246 pregnant and lactating women have participated in infant and young child feeding counselling sessions and 976 children received multi-micronutrient supplementation. Humanitarian partners will start blanket supplementary feeding for 13,300 children between 6-59 months in October in Chin and Sagaing, as well as in Rakhine.

While micronutrient supplementation and screening is ongoing in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Magway, Rakhine and Sagaing, there is currently

an emphasis on strengthening nutrition sector coordination in areas beyond the existing coordination arrangements, particularly in Chin, Magway and Sagaing. Additionally, humanitarian and development nutrition agendas were discussed and aligned at a meeting of the Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network on 29 to 30 September in Nay Pyi Taw. The Ministry of Health, UN agencies and local and international NGOs participated in the meeting.

State/Region	Water points cleaned	Purification tablets distributed	Hygiene kits distributed
<b>Sagaing</b>	45,773	10,752	3,571
<b>Rakhine</b>	28,124	174,451	26,608
<b>Bago</b>	19,146	-	319
<b>Ayeyarwady</b>	14,088	4,000	563
<b>Magway</b>	11,395	-	4,968
<b>Kachin</b>	9,522	17,000	336
<b>Mandalay</b>	4,518	-	330
<b>Yangon</b>	3,213	-	378
<b>Mon</b>	1,048	-	159
<b>Shan</b>	235	-	20
<b>Chin</b>	126	800	1,447
<b>Kayin</b>	-	-	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,188</b>	<b>207,003</b>	<b>38,999</b>

Source: MoH, DRD, WASH Cluster as of 4 October 2015

## WATER AND SANITATION

Needs for emergency water and sanitation are severe and evolving. Humanitarian partners are targeting over 500,000 people with emergency WASH interventions, particularly in Ayeyarwady, Chin, Rakhine and Sagaing. The focus is on prevention of waterborne diseases through the provision of emergency water supplies and purification tablets.

Overall, the Government and WASH Cluster partners have chlorinated a total 137,188 water sources, an increase from 128,497 reported in the last Situation Report. In addition, some 207,000 water purification

tablets and 39,000 hygiene kits were distributed. The graph to above shows distributions according to state/region. The Ministry of Health has also distributed bleaching powder and chlorine tablets to clean the remaining contaminated water sources, as well as 19,700 latrine pans in the affected states and regions. WASH Cluster partners are prioritising the provision of emergency latrines in displacement sites, particularly in Chin State and Sagaing Region. WASH partners continue to support pond rehabilitation and cash-for-work activities are underway to support early recovery efforts. WASH partners are reporting increased engagement with local NGOs in all states and regions.

## Recovery

### EARLY RECOVERY

According to the NNDMC, the Government (the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Border Affairs, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Rail Transportation, and Ministry of Power) has spent over MMK 3.141 billion (\$ 2.6 million) on Early Recovery activities, including providing assistance and rehabilitating infrastructures. Early Recovery partners are implementing cash-for-work and a livelihoods support programmes in five villages of Hakha Township, Chin State and five villages of Kyauktaw Township in Rakhine State. Through the cash-for-work scheme, households receive an income for clearing debris from paddy fields, renovating fishponds, farm drains, village footpaths and roads linking villages. Early Recovery partners are also providing livelihoods assistance such as farming tools, farm animals and animal feed to help affected farmers get back on their feet. Programme activities will be extended to more villages in Chin and Rakhine states.

The private sector is also contributing to flood response and recovery activities. The CB-KMA foundation is rehabilitating houses and infrastructure destroyed by the floods in Rakhine State, with an estimated cost of MMK 1444.795 million (\$1.15million). The Foundation is providing a further MMK 100 million (approximately \$83,000) for the recovery of flood affected villages in Rakhine through the township level Rehabilitation Sub-Committee. The Myanmar Microfinance Bank is providing MMK 40 million (approximately \$33,000) in loans to implement microfinance programmes to help flood affected communities in Rakhine rebuild their lives.

### EDUCATION

According to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, 4,456 schools were damaged, of which 639 were destroyed by floods and landslides between June and August. Significant destruction occurred in Rakhine State, where over 290 schools were damaged, followed by Ayeyarwady, Chin and Bago.

The Ministry of Education has spent over MMK 4374.841 million (approximately \$3.6 million) on cleaning and rehabilitation of schools, providing textbooks, uniforms and stationary, and supporting nutrition programme in schools. Education partners are targeting 51,000 children in severely affected states and regions with assistance by the end 2015. Of this target, approximately 32,500 school-aged children have so far been reached/supported. Assistance includes provision of learning supplies, school and recreational kits, stationary items, as well as provision of roofing sheets for immediate school repairs, provision of school tents, and rehabilitation of existing temporary learning spaces in Rakhine. Education partners are now increasing focus on more substantial school rehabilitation support in severely affected areas.

While local education authorities and humanitarian partners are responding to immediate needs, and starting recovery activities, some affected communities in remote areas remain under-reached. Humanitarian partners report that a lack of resources and partners with capacity to respond across affected states and regions, continue to be a challenge to scaling-up response and rehabilitation activities, particularly in areas with no existing humanitarian partners. In the early recovery phase, it is critical to further strengthen the coordination between the Government and humanitarian/development partners to

support a smooth transition to recovery, with focus on the principle of “building back better” and linkage to longer-term education sector plans. Education partners will also continue to support the Government to promote comprehensive school safety and help build the resilience of school communities.

## Security and Access

The NNDMC continues to grant access to all flood-affected areas for international response activities. For safety and local-level security concerns, humanitarian agencies are requested to coordinate with relevant local authorities. Travel authorisations can be obtained from the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

Rail sections destroyed by floods across the country in July and August have been repaired and reopened as follows:

Road sections	Destroyed/Damaged	Reopened
(1) Mandalay-Myitkyina	five bridges, eight embankments	16 August
(2) Mandalay-Lashio	one bridge	7 August
(3) Ywa Htaung-Ye U	three bridges	7 July
(4) Yangon-Pathein	two bridges, one embankment	21 August
(5) Latpadan-Thayarwady	Kha Mone Sate bridge	14 September

On the Gangaw to Kalay road, eight bridge sections were destroyed due to floods on 25 July. Seven bridge sections out of eight have now been rebuilt. The remaining bridge section, Nyaung Chaung, on the Gangaw-Kalay road near Kalay Township is currently under construction and will re-open on 21 October.



Repaired Myaung Chaung bridge in Gangaw- Kalay road. Credit: Myanmar Railway

## Coordination

The NNDMC coordinates national-level disaster response activities. The NNDMC delivers relief and recovery services through the EOC and RCC and the Recovery Planning Forum, that are responsible for liaising with state and region level authorities to develop contextualised and appropriate local intervention plans.

The address of the Recovery Coordination Sub-centre in Yangon is:  
No. 9, Kyaikkwine Pagoda Road, Ward No. 3, Mayangone Township, Yangon  
Tel: 01-661812/ 652699/ 661812/ 652699/ 374301; 09-5111368

The address of the Recovery Coordination Sub-centre in Mandalay is:  
Office of the Director, 30<sup>th</sup> Street, Department of Roads, Mandalay  
Tel: 02-39284/ 39286; 09-503560

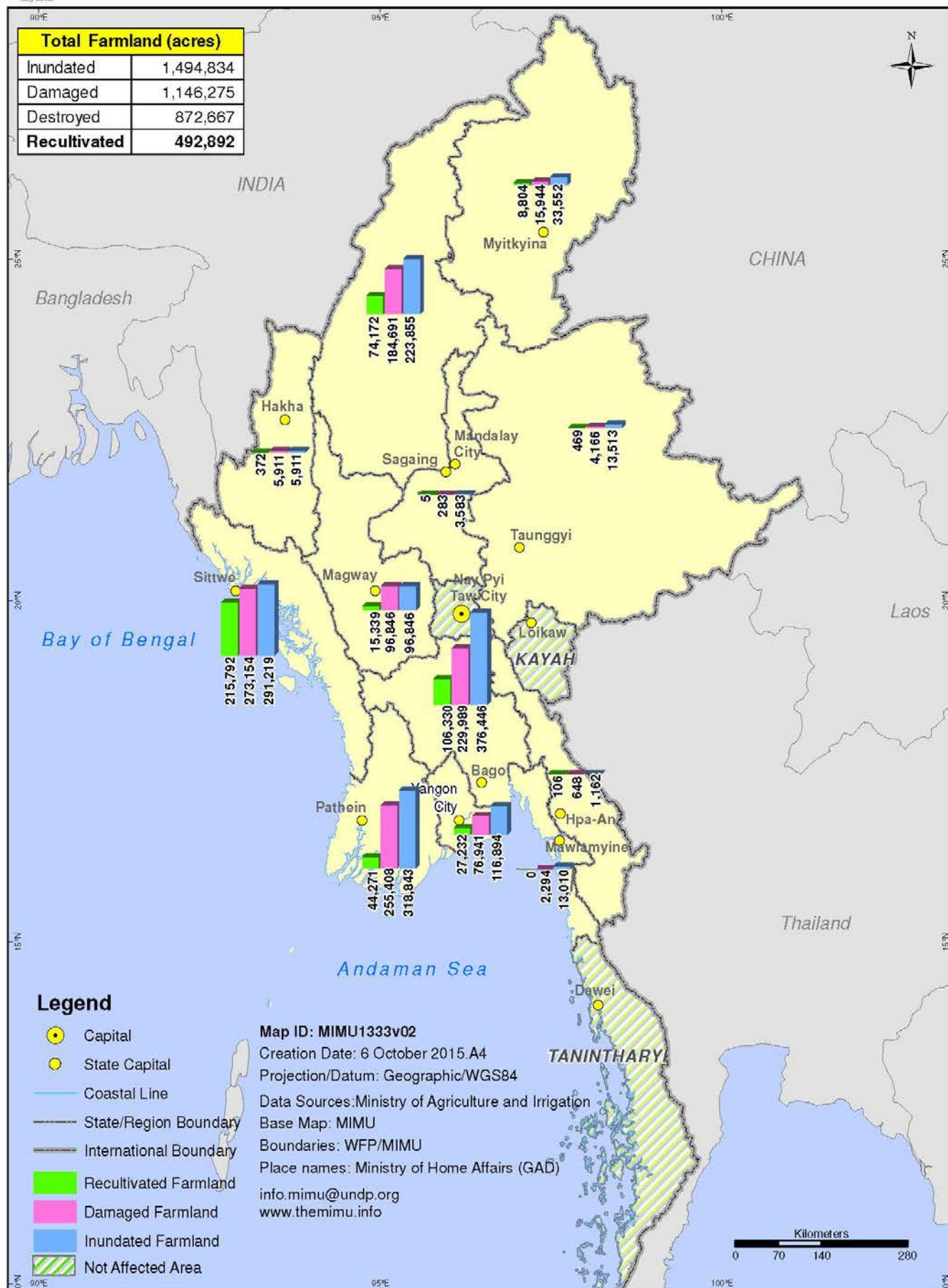
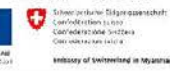




Myanmar Information Management Unit

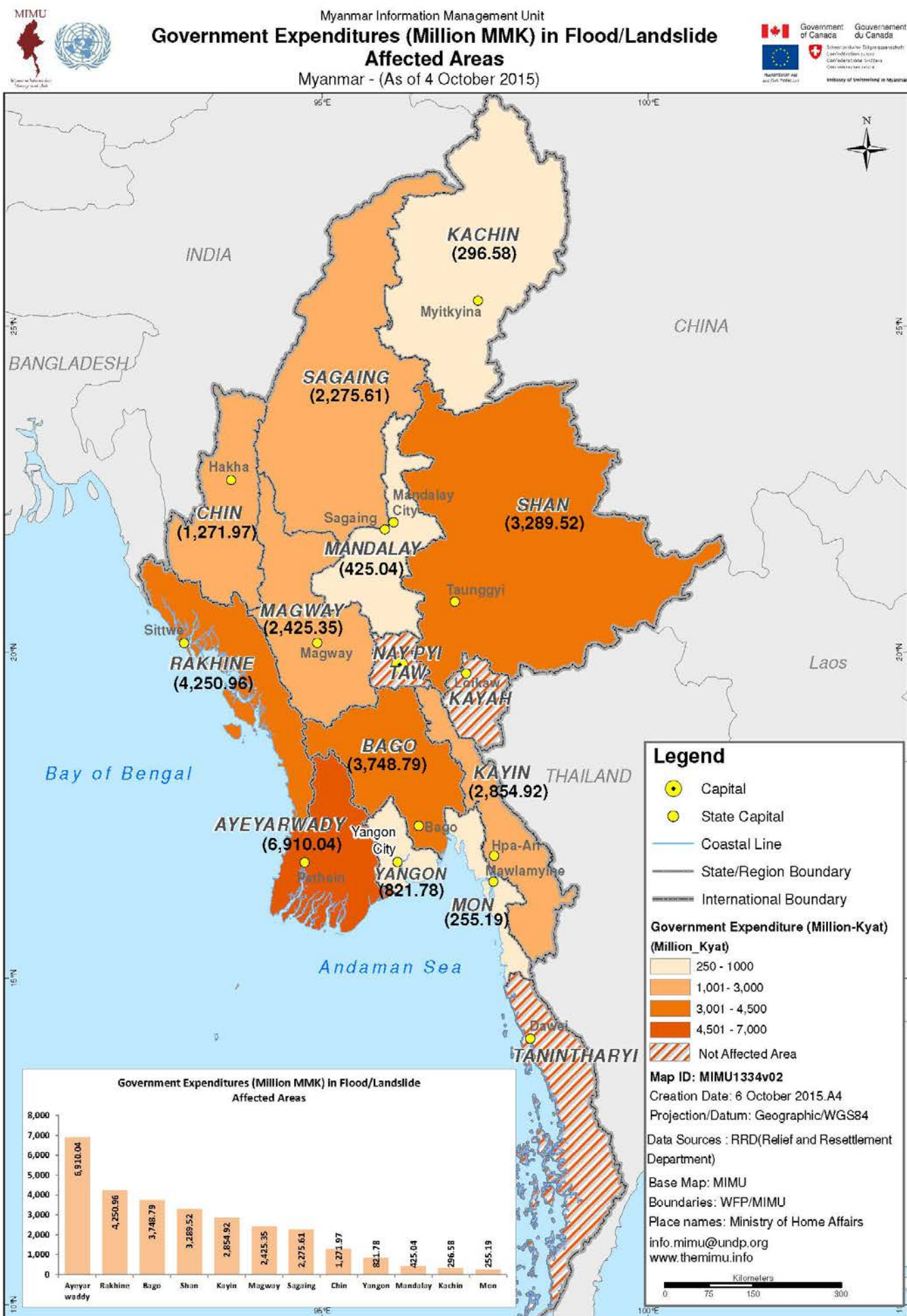
**Recultivated Farmland (Acres) in Flood/Landslide Affected Areas**

Myanmar - (As of 4 October 2015)



Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.





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