



The wall of the Church has been cracked due to the landslide in Chin State.
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Highlights

- 10,825 shelter kits have been sent for distribution through local partners in Rakhine and Chin States, Ayeyarwaddy, Sagaing and Magway Regions.
- A further delivery of 2,000 tarpaulins and 10,000 mosquito nets donated by the Austrian Government arrived in Yangon on 6th and 7th September, for distribution in Chin State and other flood-affected areas.
- Focus of IOM assistance is now shifting to early recovery in Rakhine State, through rebuilding houses, water purification, and continued roll out of the displacement tracking matrix (DTM).

Situation Overview

The most recent figures from the National Natural Disaster Management Committee (NNDMC) estimate over 1.6 million people have been affected across Sagaing, Kachin, Shan, Mandalay, Chin, Rakhine, Kayin, Mon, Bago, Magway, Ayeyarwaddy, Tanintharyi and Yangon as of 2/8. Over 476,000 houses have been partially damaged or destroyed, with Ayeyarwaddy (505,292), Sagaing (399,526) and Magway (308,046) have been identified as the states/regions with the largest number of affected people.

An estimated 841,620 acres have been damaged. An estimated 4,116 schools have been damaged, 608 of which have been destroyed. Over 143,000 children under the age of five are estimated to be affected by the floods, with malnutrition already an issue prior to the floods especially in Chin and Rakhine States and Ayeyarwaddy and Magway Regions.

Access to remote and isolated villages in affected areas remains a challenge with roads and bridges damaged or covered in mud and sediment.

Emergency response activities are continuing but government and implementing partners are starting to focus on early recovery interventions. Government identified priorities are restoring livelihoods, ensuring social protection and supporting the most vulnerable.

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IOM RESPONSE



NFI and Shelter

IOM has now distributed 10,825 Shelter kits. Total distribution of NFI and shelter items since 31st July is as follows:

Rakhine State: 2,550 Shelter kits sent to IOM Sittwe Office on 31st August; and 2,150 Shelter kits sent to Kyauktaw Township through Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) on 31st August.

Another 800 kits locally procured by IOM were sent to Ponnagyun Township in Rakhine State through ACTED on 2nd September.

This is in addition to the 200 Shelter kits (distributed through the Danish Refugee Council (DRC)) and 500 Family kits (donated by the Government of Australia and distributed by DRC, Action Contre le Faim (ACF), Rakhine Women's Union and the Wun Latt Foundation) were provided earlier.

10,000 anti-trafficking brochures were sent to IOM Sittwe to be distributed with shelter kits. IOM will also provide 14,000 to UNFPA to be distributed with their dignity kits, out of the 14,000 for UNFPA, 3000 were ready by last week and dispatched already to UNFPA.

Ayeyarwaddy Region: 130 Shelter kits sent to Kyangin Township through World Vision International (WVI) on 1st September;

Sagaing Region: 1,100 Shelter kits sent to Salingyi Township on 1st September (through ActionAid), 947 kits to Kale township on 2nd September (through the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)), and another 541 kits to Kale township on 2nd September through WVI;

Chin State: 100 Shelter kits were sent to Hakka Township through WVI, 200 to Tedim Township through Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS), 64 to Falam Township through WVI and 169 to Tonzang Township through KMSS, all on 2nd September; and

Magway Region: 65 kits were sent to Chauk Township through WVI on 1st September, 1,679 to Pakokku Township through ActionAid on 1st and 2nd September, and 100 to Seikphyu Township through ActionAid on 1st September.

Mon State: 26 shelter kits as well as clothes and medicine were distributed by IOM.

Kayin State: 1300 mosquito nets were distributed by IOM.

New contribution:

IOM will receive a delivery of 2,000 tarpaulins and 10,000 mosquito nets donated by the Austrian Government on 6th and 7th September. The tentative distribution plan is:

- 2,000 tarpaulins and 2,000 mosquito nets to Chin State;

- 8,000 mosquito nets to other flood-affected regions.



Food

Since 31st July, IOM has distributed food items as follows:

Mon State: 31,800 water bottles, 9,200 dry noodle packs and 7,000 biscuits.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

The team for the third round of DTM in Chin State commenced assessments this week, and consultations have already taken place with State government representatives and other implementing partners.



IOM DTM team reviewing the assessment after conducting in IDP camp in Chin State. © IOM 2015 (Photo: IOM)

A second round of DTM assessments for Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Ann Townships in Rakhine state is finalized.

The assessment covered 43 villages across the three townships, with 275 community members present during the DTM roll out interview. Additional informants included village heads, religious leaders and local authorities. Key findings are as follows:

Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships

- 59% of villages assessed received some early warning of the incoming cyclone, and as a result 41% chose to seek refuge elsewhere. Of these a large proportion (40%) sought refuge at relatives or neighbor's houses;
- The average length of displacement was less than two weeks (57%), with many (91%) returning as soon as the waters had receded;
- The most immediate priority need was food and tools/materials to repair houses, followed by drinking water, cleaning of stagnant water ponds and livelihoods and seeds cultivation; and

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- Mud intrusion in fields/paddies was reported as a severe impact, and likely to have a major effect as agriculture is the main source of income.

Ann Township

- 82% of the villages received some early warning but the majority did not move as they felt it was too late or were able to take precautions and stay. For those who did move, the majority (57%) sought refuge in monasteries;
- The majority (80%) spent at most three days away from their homes and had returned as soon as the waters receded (91%);
- Priority needs were food followed by seeds for cultivation, drinking water and tools/materials to repair houses; and
- The main livelihood impact was the loss of crops and vegetables.

Across the three townships, 2,393 households were partially or fully destroyed. Affected families have started to rebuild, but materials used may not be of the best condition or quality.

Protection

Increased risk of human trafficking has been identified as a priority issue for the Government of Myanmar following the floods. In recognition of this, IOM printed and distributed anti-trafficking brochures as follows:

- 10,000 with Shelter kits procured and distributed through IOM; and
- 14,000 with Dignity kits distributed by UNFPA.



Early Recovery

While emergency response activities continue, IOM's focus is shifting to early recovery. Implementation of the "Building back safer communities in flood and cyclone-affected communities of Myanmar" in Rakhine State, funded by ECHO has now started in collaboration with ACF. The overall objective of the project is that communities recover from the impact of Cyclone Komen in a safer way, particularly for the most vulnerable groups—including women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly—in line with the conflict sensitive approach advocated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). This objective will be achieved by:

- Conducting an initial housing damage assessment, to study the cause of structural failure and develop a shelter improvement package;
- Deploying 5 teams, each consisting of 1 engineer and 1 community facilitator, to provide safe construction training to communities;
- Providing safe construction kits; and
- Repairing damaged water and (possibly) sanitation infrastructure.

Timely provision of assistance and capacity building will strengthen the capacity of communities and reduce future potential destruction in the event of another disaster, and protection risks associated with loss of livelihood and access to necessities.

The overall outcomes will be:

- 600 vulnerable households (3000 individuals) will receive full shelter assistance including material and labour support;
- 1000 households (5000 individuals) will receive building back better safe shelter kits;
- 50 villages (25,000 individuals) will receive direct WASH assistance.

The geographical areas of intervention will be those with the most damage based on recommendations of the Shelter cluster and UNOCHA, including Minbya, Mrauk-U, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Kyauktaw.

IOM operations are supported by :