



NATIONAL SITUATION REPORT

Monday 28th of September 2015

1 Key message

Across all regions and states concerned, at least 150,000 people have had their homes moderately or severely damaged and need some kind of shelter recovery assistance from repairs to new construction.

2 Disaster overview

2.1 Disaster areas, geography and housing

The SCT conducted field visits to the main affected states or regions in order to better understand the categories of damage, with the aim of getting more accurate figures of shelter needs. Dynamic and static floods, wind and landslides, all had different impact on houses, depending on the type of construction material and the geography. Figures of “Damaged houses” do not aggregate the same situations in Chin State, Sagaing Region, or in the delta area. In Chin State, the ratio is three houses totally damaged to one moderately damaged. In Sagaing Region this is the opposite; the ratio is one house totally damaged to three moderately to severely damaged (See map and figures below). In Ayeyarwady, the total number of houses that are totally damaged concerns predominantly bamboo houses. This includes all types of situations from “collapsed” to “moderately damaged”. All houses accounted for as “damaged” were, in fact, flooded and therefore do not need huge shelter intervention.

Through this observation, the crosschecking of available data and interviews at the township level with authorities, INGO, NGOs and CBOs, the SCT is now able to propose a clearer overview on the total shelter needs throughout the flood affected areas. Pictures below illustrate the different types of construction and damage in the main flooded areas.

Khaung Doke Khar IDP Camp, Sittwe Township, **cyclone damaged** long shelter



Say Tha Mar Gyi IDP Camp, Sittwe Township, **cyclone damaged** long shelter





Rakhine – **Floods and wind** – Wooden and bamboo houses



Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State, RFA 01/09/15

Chin – **Landslides** – Timber, masonry and semi-masonry houses



Hakha Township, Chin State, SCT 10/09/15

Sagaing and Magway – **Fast floods** – Timber houses.



Kalay Township, Sagaing Region, SCT 20/08/15

Ayeyarwady, Bago and Yangon – **Slow floods** – Bamboo houses.



Hinthada Township, Ayeyarwady, SCT 18/09/15.



3 Shelter needs

3.1 Key figures

State/Division	# of destroyed houses	# of houses with moderate damages	Total population in need of some form of shelter assistance
	MoWSRR 06/09/15	SCT Estimates 25/09/15	SCT Estimates 25/09/15
Rakhine	13,741		55,000
Chin	2,925	1,000	20,600
Sagaing	2,123	6,000	39,400
Ayeyarwady	1,251	2,200	14,300
Magway	414	1,300	7,300
Mandalay	255	100	1,650
Bago	269	1,350	6,900
Shan	128	50	900
Kachin	69	150	1,400
Mon	45	50	500
Kayin	1	50	300
Yangon	0	350	1,650
Grand Total	21,221	12,600	149,900

The table above summarizes the number of destroyed houses (according to the government) and the number of houses that suffered significant damage estimated by the Shelter Cluster Team. The figures from Rakhine and Magway are likely to evolve and will be updated when more information becomes available.

The total population in need of some form of shelter assistance is composed of people that either lost their house or suffered significant damages.

3.2 Identified needs

- In Rakhine, 13,700 HHs had their houses severely damaged. This represents 55,000 people.
- Ranging from moderate to severe damage, 20,000 HHs in central flooded areas (outside of Rakhine) will need some kind of shelter assistance, which represents 95,000 people.
- In Chin State, 4,000 HH had their houses moderately or totally damaged.
- In Sagaing Region, 8,000 HH had their houses moderately or totally damaged.
- For Magway, Mandalay, Bago and Ayeyarwady around 7,500 HHs had their houses moderately or totally damaged.
- People whose houses will have to be reconstructed in a safer location should receive a shelter solution plus meeting humanitarian standards during the transitional period.

Shelter response

The table below shows the distribution of emergency shelter kits and planned or provided transitional shelters. Note that some partners are also planning cash transfers (See point 3.5 below).



State/Division	Total shelter kit or 'equivalent' distributed or underway	# of transitional shelter planned or provided
	SCT Compiled Information 25/09/15	SCT Compiled Information 25/09/15
Rakhine	18,569	
Chin	3,830	
Sagaing	3,749	800
Ayeyarwady	729	
Magway	1,996	80
Mandalay	123	
Bago	29	
Shan	44	
Kachin	12	
Mon	37	
Kayin	0	
Yangon	19	
Grand Total	29,137	880

3.3 Emergency shelter

- MRCS plans to support the identified needs of 950 HHs whose houses were severely damaged in Paletwa, Chin State, by distributing 1,000 family kits (includes 2 tarps), 1,000 hygiene kits, and 1,000 shelter tool kits. These items have already been dispatched from Yangon. The process of distribution will be time consuming, due to remoteness and also a lack of local capacity. It is likely that MRCS volunteers from nearby Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State will be mobilised to support the distributions.
- In Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships in Rakhine State, various government groups, UN agencies, international NGOs provided assistance within the first few weeks after the emergency. In Maungdaw and Buthidaung, 59% of the villages assessed received some form of early warning on the incoming storm and as a result 41% sought safer refuge.

3.4 In Maungdaw and Buthidaung, Rakhine State, villagers tended to move to places where they had family ties or friends or places which they thought would be safer than their home communities. As the displacement lasted only a few weeks, the IDPs were able to cope using their existing resources or with the support of host family and friends until they could return home. Although the displacement was relatively short, it did affect the livelihood of villagers whose sole source of income was from daily labour.

Recovery shelter

- MRCS is starting integrated recovery programmes in Ayeyarwady (Hintada, Kyaung Gon), Magway (Pyint Phyu, Sidokiya), Sagaing (Kale, Tamu), Chin (Hakha, villages- non-urbanised areas).
- ADRA is planning 880 Transitional Shelters: 800 for Sagaing Region and 80 for Magway region.
- Data collected in Rakhine shows that 75 per cent of the houses damaged in Maungdaw and Buthidaung Township were swiftly rebuilt by affected families using salvaged materials and existing local materials available without external assistance, as soon as the waters receded and people were able to return. It is important to note that across the villages assessed, different types of materials were salvaged, however the quality of the salvaged materials might not be in the best of condition or of quality as significant water damage was present; and the

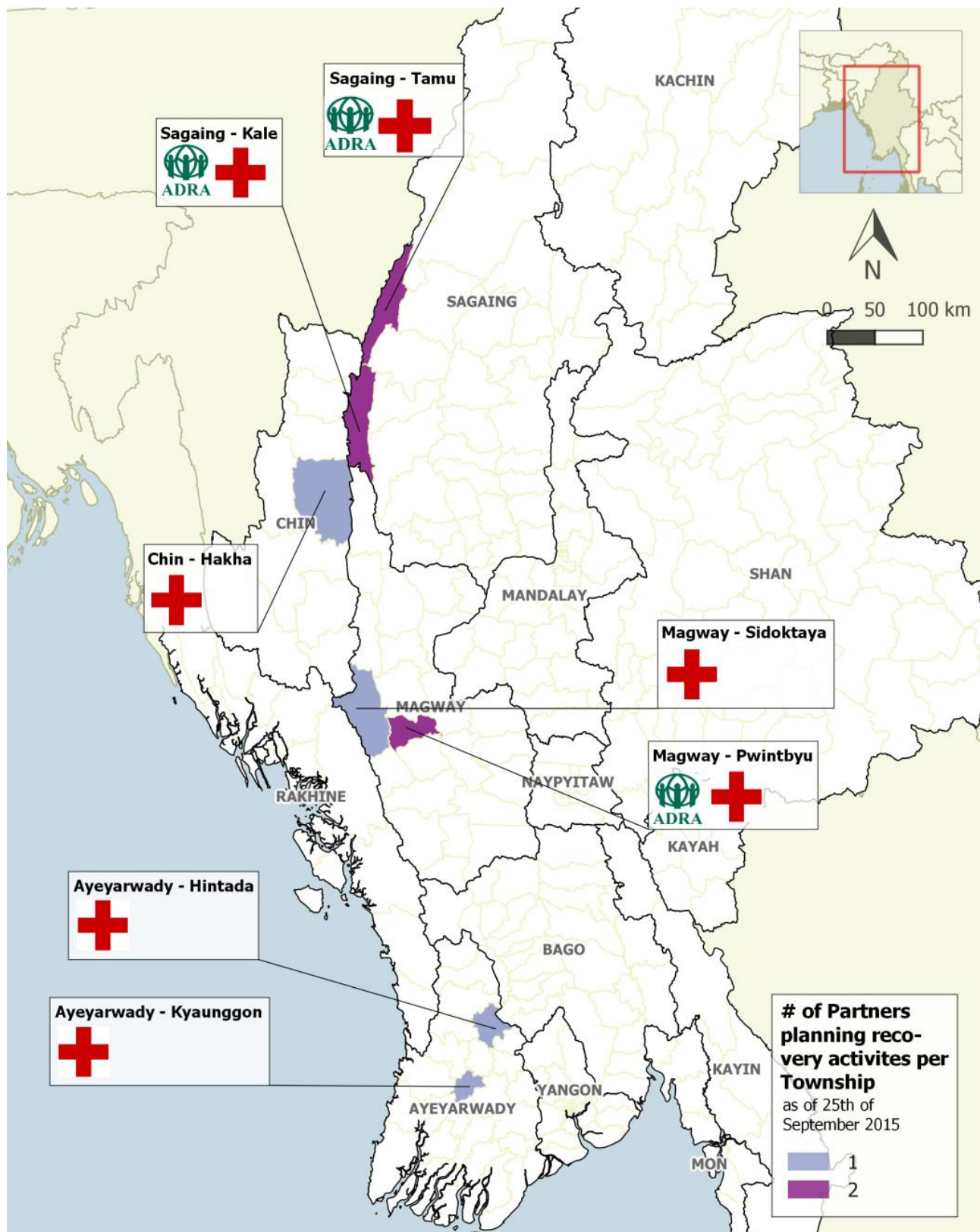


quantity that was salvageable might have been limited for the amount required for the rebuilding process. The assumption is that people chose to build quickly to ensure some type of shelter.

- In Ann Township, Rakhine State, villages prefer to rebuild with labour and purchased materials instead of salvaging materials where resources were available. The damages in Maungdaw and Buthidaung were observed to be mostly from wind damage whereas the damage from Ann Township was mostly water related.

3.5 Multi-purpose Cash

- Partners are planning cash transfers (multi-purpose grants) to meet the early recovery needs in shelter and livelihood.
- Mechanisms for reporting which part of a multi-purpose grant will go towards shelter should be discussed in order to estimate possible shelter gaps. A suggestion could be that agencies report an initial estimated amount for shelter. The amount will be corrected through monitoring the use of cash grants by beneficiaries during the program cycle.
- In addition to multi-purpose grants, communication tools on “Build Back Safer” should be developed.
- MRCS expects to reach at least 4,000 households with cash transfers in Chin and Sagaing.
- ADRA is planning recovery cash transfers in Pwintbyu, Kale and Tamu.





4 Gaps & constraints

4.1 General concerns

- In Chin, camps including long houses do *not* meet minimum humanitarian standards and tents distributed are leaking, doing harm. SCT started discussion with partners in order to find solutions for better temporary accommodation.
- Agencies planning to do livelihood recovery programs should dedicate some funds for the most vulnerable households in need of shelter assistance, specifically where shelter is not perceived as a priority for the people; for example in the delta area.
- Access to Chin State remains difficult due to poor road conditions.
- Accessing remote villages in Paletwa, in Chin state, has proven difficult.
- Due to limited funding, humanitarian organisations should address the priority needs of the displaced people and those most vulnerable, specifically in Chin, Sagaing and Magway.
- The approaching cyclone season could deteriorate the living conditions of people already in temporary shelters.
- Multi-purpose cash programmes should take into consideration shelter needs; and a way to monitor and report the amount that would be used by beneficiaries for shelter repairs.
- Local NGOs should receive training on humanitarian standards and Build Back Better.

5 Coordination

5.1 Reporting

- 4W Reporting template. Some partners have reported on the 4W template and the figures are incorporated in this Situation Report. It is hoped that more extensive reporting will be achieved in coming weeks.
- National Cluster Team will now produce a *Situation Report* for all flooded areas.

5.2 Inter cluster coordination

SCT has participated in the ICCG on lessons learnt and the Chin inter-sector meeting.

5.3 Training

SCT met NGOs and CBOs from six townships in Ayeyarwady State. Discussion went through humanitarian standards, and they expressed a need for technical guidelines. Some of these can be downloaded on the Shelter Cluster web page.

There is a clear need for site planning and camp management in Chin, efforts are being made to mobilise the required support.

5.4 Web page

The Myanmar Floods webpage (see link in footnote) is being regularly updated.



5.5 Field visits

A sub national coordination team has returned from Ayeyarwady. A second sub-national coordination team will travel to Magway Region from the 30th of September.

5.6 Contact details

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