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| PRELIMINARY SCENARIO DEFINITION  | 3.3 HO Myanmar Update 3 |
| TROPICAL CYCLONE REVELIA-12, MYANMAR | (8 March) |

# topic

* **UNDERLYING FACTORS OF THE CRISIS**?

Tropical cyclone Revelia-12 struck Myanmar at 23:30 on 5 March 2012 lashing the country with intense winds and heavy rains.

Destruction of housing has occurred on a massive scale with makeshift camps housing thousands emerging in first-hit areas.

* **geographical extent of affected areA?**

Cyclone Revelia made landfall at the coastal city of Labutta, 250kms west of Yangon, where high damages are expected. Despite fears that the cyclone might hit the capital, it veered north dropping massive rainfall on the **Irrawaddy Delta** and the rice-producing centers of the country. Towns in western Myanmar have been swamped with large quantities of water.

**Hainy Kyi Island:** 25,000 houses destroyed.

* **number of people affected?**
* Hurricane strength winds affected ~ 7.03 million people.
* Storm surges affected ~1.82 million.
* Populations of affected province: Irrawaddy (6,320,950), Pegu (4,809,368) and Yangon (5,019,634).
* 260 people have been reported dead in Haing Kyi Island
* An estimated 10,000 people are staying with host families in Labutta.
* Hundreds of thousands are expected to require assistance, particularly shelter and health.
* People living in remote and peri-urban areas, displaced populations living in temporary shelters, and separated children are particularly vulnerable.

# needs

* **EFFECTS ON POPULATIONS?**
* Close to a million people do not have means to access adequate food.
* Acute diarrheal diseases pose the chief threat to affected populations. Cases of scabies, skin rashes and other infections have been reported.
* High number of young children are acutely malnourished and ‘at risk’ and are in urgent need of therapeutic or supplementary food.
* An estimated 2 million people are without safe drinking water and toilets.
* ~750,000 displaced people are seeking shelter with family and friends. A number of spontaneous settlements have been observed.
* **EFFECTS ON LIVELIHOODS?**
* Hundreds of villages swept away with farmlands inundated with sea water and household assets destroyed.
* The cyclone has had a significant impact on livelihoods and the ability of communities to recover across the Irrawaddy Delta and Southern provinces.
* **~**650,000 homes are partially or totally destroyed.
* **EFFECTS ON access to basic services & goods?**
* > 1,000 schools completely collapsed in the Labutta region.
* Extensive damage to school buildings and furniture across affected areas with teaching & learning materials and children’s basic possessions destroyed.
* ~278 health posts and 10 district hospitals including bed, medicines and equipment were destroyed.
* Water storage and sanitation system at village & town levels destroyed across many affected areas.
* Piped water is unreliable and expected to become contaminated. There is a high threat of hygiene issues and water-borne diseases.

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|  | INDICATOR | MOST RECENT DATA |
| **Demographic** | **Population** | **51,500,000** (UNFPA 2011) |
| **Population movements** | **IDPs**  | **NA** |
| **Stateless** | **723,600** (UNHCR 2012) |
| **Abroad** | **202,826** (UNHCR 06/2011) |
| **Health** | **Maternal mortality**  | **230/10,000** (WFP 2008) |
| **Under-5 mortality m/f**  | **104 /1,000**  (UNICEF 2010) |
| **Life expectancy**  | **59.9**  (UNDP HDR 2010) |
| **HIV prevalence % of population age 15-49** | **4.7%**  (MoH 2012) |
| **Nutrition** | **Undernourishment in total population** | **5 %** (FAO 2008 estimate) |
| **WASH** | **% with access to improved water source** | **22 %**  (UNDP HDR 2010) |
| **% with access to improved sanitation** | **NA** |
| **Other vulnerability indices** | **ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score** | **2/3**  (ECHO 2011) |
| **Human Development Index** | **0.58** (UNDP 2010) |



# humanitarian access

* **LOGISTIC CONSIDERATIONS**

Power and communications remain partially cut across the region. Access to Irrawaddy Delta and other remote areas remains restricted by damaged infrastructure incl. collapsed bridges and flooded roads. The use of waterways is not yet a feasible alternative. Mingaladon International Airport affected by 142km/h winds; ports at Yangon, Labutta and Syriam also affected. All international assistance is going through Yangon International Airport where a lack of off-loading and storage capacity is severely hampering efforts.

* **security considerations**

Security Level: 2.

* **civil-military considerations**

UN missions to Myanmar are restricted to those involved in emergency relief operations. All non-essential travel to the country is to be postponed with immediate effect until further notice

# Strategic Humanitarian Priorities

* **PRIORITY SECTIONS FOR INTERVENTION?**

Health and Shelter/NFI

* **OTHER KEY ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED (PROTECTION, ENVIRONMENT, GENDER, ETC.)?**

Reports of violence and abuse in camps have begun to emerge.

# coverage and gaps

* **PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN NEED REACHED BY HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS?**

NA

* **TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THE NEEDS ADDRESSED?**

NA

# In-Country International Response Capacity

* **IN-COUNTRY INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY AND HOW HAS IT BEEN AFFECTED?**

NA

* **AGENCIES/ ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING WHERE & IN WHAT SECTORS?**
* IASC Senior Emergency Officers met on 8 March to discuss priority relief issues, the Flash Appeal/CERF and the capacity of the humanitarian community on the ground.
* UNDAC Team (Geneva) has been mobilized and should be on the ground by 9 March.
* **WHAT HAVE THEY BEEN DOING AND WHAT ARE THEY LIKELY TO DO?**

OCHA Country Team is drafting the Flash Appeal against which it is expected that a CERF grant will be made.

# National Authorities Response Capacity

* **INITIAL INTERVENTIONS?**

NA

* **LOCAL COPING CAPACITY OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES & INITIAL INTERVENTIONS?**

The capacity of communities to recover is extremely weak across most affected areas. External assistance continues to be critical for strengthening local capacity to recover and move beyond dependence on direct relief to longer-term recovery.

# wash

**Needs:**

* Water storage and sanitation system at village and town levels have been wiped out in broad areas across the country.
* Roughly 2 million people are without safe drinking water and toilets

**Priority Actions:**

* Soap, buckets, water purification tablets etc.
* ~500,000 people in camps require water provision via bladders or tankers.
* Camps require toilets and hygiene promotion.

**Response Capacity:**

* Water distribution will not be possible till the storm has passed through.

**Further Observations:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

# nutrition

**Needs:**

* Early assessments indicate a high number of young children in affected areas may be acutely malnourished or ‘at risk’ and are in urgent need of therapeutic or supplementary food.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

* Relatively high baseline levels of acute malnutrition (10%) and chronic malnutrition (30%)
* High levels of food insecurity in the most affected townships.

**Expected Future Trends:**

* The dire food situation, combined with disrupted child care and feeding practices will exacerbate the already high rates of acute and chronic malnutrition.

# food security

**Needs:**

* Hundreds of villages were swept away with farmlands inundated with sea water and household assets (including food stocks, seeds and live stocks) destroyed.
* Close to one million people have been left without any means to access adequate food.

**Priority Actions:**

* Addressing the basic food and livelihood requirements of households who have lost all livelihood opportunities on a regular and systematic basis.

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

# health

**Needs:**

* Acute diarrheal disease, due to flooding and contaminated ground-water, poses the chief threat to affected populations in addition to more acute forms of ADD including cholera, shigellosis and dysentery and the possibility of leptospirosis.
* A rise in cased of scabies, skin rashes and other infections has been reported.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

* An estimated 278 health posts and 10 district hospitals destroyed. With the loss of equipment, medicines and beds representing a serious challenge to the provision of basic primary health care.

**Further Observations:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

# education

**Needs:**

* More than 1,000 schools completely collapsed in the Labutta region.
* Extensive damage to school buildings and furniture.

Most teaching and learning materials and children’s basic possessions have been destroyed.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

* A number of teachers are likely to have perished.
* Most school buildings that are still standing are being used as shelter for homeless people.

**Expected Future Trends:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

# protection

**Needs:**

* Reports of violence and abuse with camps have begun to emerge.

**Priority Actions:**

* Ensuring the safety, dignity and privacy of populations, particularly women and children, especially among the camp-based populations.

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

* The number of children that are separated and orphaned as a result of the disaster is undetermined.

**Expected Future Trends:**

* The lack of land titles means that the return of people forced out of their homes will be difficult.

**Expected Future Trends:**

# early recovery

**Needs:**

* Devastating loss of life and significant impact on livelihoods and the ability of communities to recover across the Irrawaddy Delta and Southern provinces.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

* The cyclone compounded pre-existing vulnerabilities among large segments of the population that already only had extremely limited and finite resources at their disposal.

**Expected Future Trends:**

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**Expected Future Trends:**

# shelter/NFI

**Needs:**

* An estimated 650,000 homes have been partially or totally destroyed.
* > 1million people have gathered in hastily established camps across the Irrawaddy Delta

**Priority Actions:**

* Plastic sheeting, tarpaulins and rope to strengthen self-constructed lean-tos.
* Basic family kits and equipment (clothes, footware, blankets, cooking sets, towels etc) for displaced people.
* Household goods to facilitate the integration of IDPs in urban areas.

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

# coordination

* The cluster approach has been activated by the Humanitarian Country Team to support Government efforts. Proper implementation of this framework will ensure that there is a common approach in place from the beginning which allows for inclusive needs assessments and the strategic prioritization of available resources.
* The Country Team is in the process of preparing the first draft of the Flash Appeal. A CERF grant is expected to be made against this appeal document.
* An IASC Emergency Officers meeting was held 8 March to discuss the priority relief issues and the next steps in connection with the Flash Appeal/CERF and the capacity of the humanitarian community on the ground.
* Recommendations for IASC and ERC actions are being generated.

# emergency telecommunications

**Needs:**

* Communications in the country are limited. Landlines are down, and the cell phone network is not function in the disaster affected areas.
* Only organisations that obtained an internet-licence prior to the cyclone have access to the internet and this is in a very limited capacity.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

* The limited capacity of the telecommunications networks is hampering the general use of cell phones.

**Further Observations:**

* Getting radio and satellite equipment into the country has proven very difficult.

**Expected Future Trends:**

# Camp management

**Needs:**

* An estimated 750,000 homeless people are seeking shelter with family and friends. Many others will not be able to draw on such options.
* A number of spontaneous settlements have been observed in affected areas.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

* The identification of agencies willing to take on camp management responsibility has not been properly mapped out

**Further Observations:**

**Expected Future Trends:**

# logistics

**Needs:**

* Access continues to be the main constraint with road travel nearly impossible and the use of waterways is not yet a feasibly alternative.
* A lack of off-loading and storage capacity at YIA is severely hampering efforts. Detailed cargo manifests must now be provided to expedite clearance of shipments.

**Priority Actions:**

**Response Capacity:**

**Further Observations:**

* Detailed information about all sectors is lacking due to downed communication and blocked roads.
* All international assistance has been moving through Yangon International Airport (YIA).

**Expected Future Trends:**

MAP 

CYCLONE REVELIA-12 MYANMAR