



# Myanmar

Tropical Cyclone Nargis

**FLASH APPEAL**

**2008**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TEARFUND
ACF	CWS	IA	MENTOR	TGH
ACTED	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UMCOR
ADRA	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNAIDS
Africare	Diakonie	Emergency	NPA	UNDP
AMI-France	Aid	INTERMON	NRC	UNDSS
ARC	DRC	Internews	OCHA	UNEP
ASB	EM-DH	INTERMOS	OHCHR	UNESCO
ASI	FAO	IOM	OXFAM	UNFPA
AVSI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM UK	UN-HABITAT
CARE	FHI	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
CARITAS	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PACT	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	French RC	IRD	PAI	UNIFEM
CESVI	FSD	IRIN	Plan	UNJLC
CFA	GAA	IRW	PMU-I	UNMAS
CHF	GOAL	Islamic RW	PU	UNOPS
CHFI	GTZ	JOIN	RC/Germany	UNRWA
CISV	GVC	JRS	RCO	VIS
CMA	Handicap International	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WFP
CONCERN	HealthNet TPO	Malaria Consortium	SC	WHO
Concern Universal	HELP	Malteser	SECADEV	World Concern
COOPI	HelpAge International	Mercy Corps	Solidarités	World Relief
CORDAID	HKI	MDA	SUDO	WV
COSV	Horn Relief	MDM		
	HT			

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>1.</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
	<i>Table I. Summary of 2008 Requirements by Cluster</i> .....	<i>2</i>
	<i>Table II. Summary of 2008 Requirements by Appealing Organisation</i> .....	<i>3</i>
<b>2.</b>	<b>CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES</b> .....	<b>4</b>
	2.1 <i>Aid and Assistance</i> .....	6
	2.2 <i>Humanitarian Consequences and Needs Analysis</i> .....	7
	2.3 <i>Roles and Responsibilities</i> .....	9
<b>3.</b>	<b>RESPONSE PLANS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
	3.1 <i>Water and Sanitation</i> .....	10
	3.2 <i>Health</i> .....	13
	3.3 <i>Shelter</i> .....	17
	3.4 <i>Logistics</i> .....	19
	3.5 <i>Emergency Telecommunications</i> .....	21
	3.6 <i>Food</i> .....	23
	3.7 <i>Nutrition</i> .....	24
	3.8 <i>Education</i> .....	25
	3.9 <i>Child Protection</i> .....	26
	3.10 <i>Early Recovery</i> .....	30
	3.11 <i>Information Management and Coordination</i> .....	33
	3.12 <i>Agriculture</i> .....	35
	Table III. List of Projects by Appealing Organisation .....	37
<b>ANNEX I.</b>	<b>MYANMAR STATES/ DIVISIONS &amp; TOWNSHIPS OVERVIEW MAP</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>ANNEX II.</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>ANNEX III.</b>	<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>46</b>

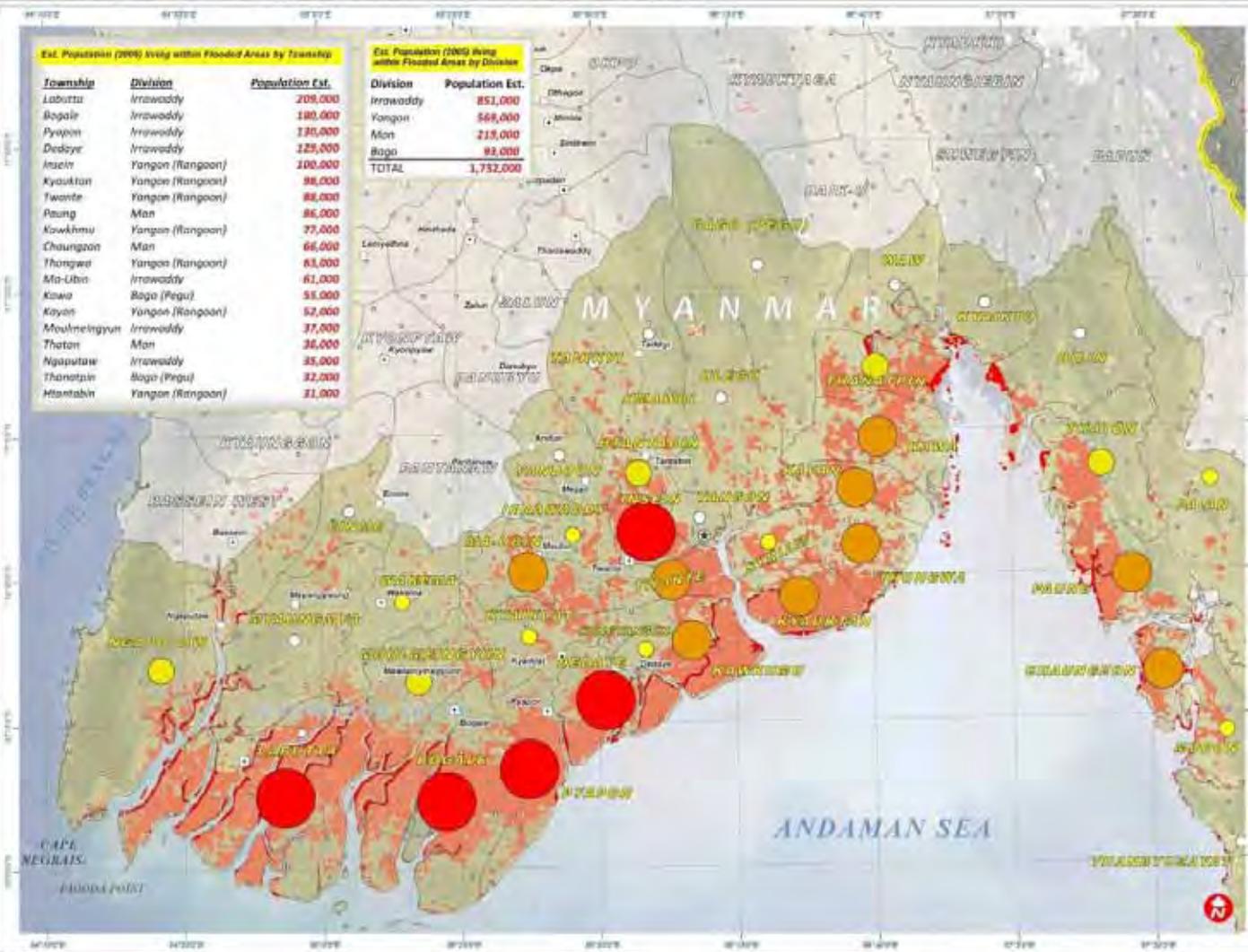
# ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION LIVING WITHIN FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS, MYANMAR

Flood Analysis with MODIS Terra & Aqua Data Recorded 3 May & 18 April 2008; and Landsat 2005

This map provides an estimate of those potentially-affected people living densely within flooded areas of southern Myanmar. Flood areas shown in the map represent standing flood waters identified from MODIS satellite imagery acquired on 3 May 2008 at a spatial resolution of 250m. Population estimates were based on census data aggregated by township along the Landsat 2005 footprint. This flood analysis is a preliminary estimate & has not yet been validated by the field.



**Cyclone Nargis** 6 May 2008  
Version 1.2  
TC-2008-000057-MMR



**Legend**

- Capital
- City/Large Town
- Small Town/Village
- International Border
- Road
- Village

**SATELLITE FLOOD ANALYSIS**

- Standing Water (3 May 2008)

**EST. POPULATION IN FLOODING AREA**

Population estimates were based on census data aggregated by township.

**EST. CYCLONE NARGIS TRACK & WIND SPEED**

**SATELLITE**

MODIS Aqua, MODIS Terra, Landsat 2005

Map Scale for A3: 1:1,200,000

0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Cyclone Data: NOAA, US of Hawaii, Tropical Storm Risk  
 SRT Data: USGS, NSA, USGS, Mapbox/Mapbox  
 Population Data: LandScan 2005  
 Satellite Data: MODIS-Aqua & Terra  
 Imagery Date: 3 May & 18 April 2008  
 Resolution: 250m  
 Flood Analysis: UNOSAT (6 May 2008)  
 Map Production: UNOSAT (6 May 2008)  
 Projection: UTM Zone 48 North  
 Datum: WGS 1984

This Analysis and Use of Satellite Imagery is provided as an information only and does not constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. For more information on satellite imagery for insurance and disaster relief, please contact UNOSAT at [info@unosat.org](mailto:info@unosat.org) or [www.unosat.org](http://www.unosat.org)

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008 with winds up to 200 kph, sweeping through the Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) delta region and the country's main city and former capital, Yangon (Rangoon). The authorities initially declared five states and divisions (Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mon and Kayin) to be disaster areas, but on 6 May revised this to the Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions only. Damage was most severe in the delta region, where the effects of extreme winds were compounded by a sizable storm surge that destroyed an estimated 95% of housing. Yangon sustained a direct hit, which downed power and communications lines, and inflicted major damage to buildings, such that six days after the storm people remain largely without electricity, piped water and communications. Many roads into and out of the city, as well as vital roads into the delta region, are blocked by flooding or debris. For much of the delta region, the most significant transportation is normally by waterway, and water transport infrastructure has been severely damaged.

The toll of people killed, missing, or affected remains difficult to assess, with the numbers continuing to increase daily. As of 5 May, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Social Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation, and Information estimated that, in Ayeyarwady Division alone, up to 10,000 people have been killed, with 3,000 more missing. As of 6 May, international media sources cited a total figure of approximately 23,000 dead and 40,000 missing. State media have reported that in Haing Ky, an island in the delta, 162 were killed and nearly 20,000 houses were destroyed, leaving 92,706 homeless. Several hundred thousand are estimated to be without shelter and safe drinking water. Efforts to carry out a comprehensive assessment continue to be hindered by the lack of communications and blocked roads.

The Government announced the establishment of an Emergency Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, and has deployed military and police units as part of rescue and cleanup operations. The Government also indicated in a briefing with United Nations agencies and the diplomatic community on 5 May that it is open to international assistance, although it would appear at this stage that the assistance envisaged is primarily bilateral, with assistance going directly to Government relief agencies. The Government itself has pledged approximately US\$<sup>1</sup> 5 million for relief.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) expects that critical needs will be plastic sheeting, water purification materials, water receptacles, cooking sets, mosquito nets, emergency health kits, and food. Fuel shortages have also been reported. The food security situation in the country, which was already severe, is likely to become more acute. Compounding the delivery of this aid will be the dire logistical situation, with much of the delta region very difficult to access. Considering the size of the area hit by the storm, the number of people who will be found to need assistance is expected to rise to a massive total as assessments continue and access improves. The combined population of the declared disaster areas, Yangon and Ayeyarwady divisions, is around 13 million (out of a total estimated Myanmar population of 53 million), with roughly six million living in Yangon and periphery, and with a significant population spread across the delta region, one of the country's most populous.

Currently, the HCT is working on planning to assist a minimum of 1,500,000 persons for at least three months. However, the current difficulties surrounding access to the affected areas, the difficulties in bringing further relief supplies and expertise into the country, and the uncertainty over the degree and type of in-country capacity to implement relief programmes are casting a shadow over planning. On the basis that these difficulties must be overcome, this appeal therefore seeks **\$187 million** to enable international partners (10 United Nations organisations and nine non-governmental organisations) to support the Government of Myanmar in addressing the needs of more than 1,500,000 people affected by the cyclone. The planning horizon for this appeal is six months. The appeal will be regularly updated to reflect new needs as the situation evolves, with an organised revision after some weeks when fuller information and plans are available.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal, or any other humanitarian funding for this disaster, should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)).

**Some basic facts about Myanmar**

➤	Population	51,500,000 people (UNFPA SWP 2007)
➤	Under-five mortality	104 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2006)
➤	Life expectancy	59.9 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	5 % (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
➤	Gross national income per capita	n/a
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	n/a
➤	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	22 % (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	503,000 (1%) (IDMC May 2008)
➤	Refugees	➤ In-country
		➤ Abroad
		202,826 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/3
➤	2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.583: 132 <sup>nd</sup> of 177: medium human development
<b>Also</b>	➤	242,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS (MoH 2008)
	➤	Maternal mortality stands as 230 p/10,000 (WFP Project Food Needs/Asia 2008)

*In keeping with the recent emphasis on issuing flash appeals very soon after the disaster, this appeal has been outlined by the team on the ground based on available information and reasonable inference. It is not expected to be perfectly accurate in its details in this initial edition, but will be revised when fuller information is available.*

**Table I: Myanmar Flash Appeal 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by cluster

as of 9 May 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Cluster	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	10,000,000
EARLY RECOVERY	4,850,000
EDUCATION	7,500,000
EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1,320,000
FOOD	56,000,000
HEALTH	15,780,000
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	1,608,337
LOGISTICS	49,664,697
NUTRITION	7,100,000
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	4,390,000
SHELTER	20,300,000
WATER AND SANITATION	8,785,120
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>187,298,154</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 9 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table II: Myanmar Flash Appeal 2008**  
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation  
 as of 9 May 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
CARE	4,000,000
CESVI	180,000
EMDH	140,000
FAO	10,000,000
IOM	8,000,000
Malteser	39,580
OCHA	1,398,360
PACT Myanmar	720,000
PARTNERS	45,540
SC	3,950,000
SC - UK	1,750,000
TdH - IT	180,000
UNDP	3,650,000
UNDSS	209,977
UNFPA	3,050,000
UN-HABITAT	2,200,000
UNHCR	6,000,000
UNICEF	25,570,000
WFP	106,514,697
WHO	5,000,000
WV	4,700,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>187,298,154</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 9 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

With wind speeds recorded at up to 200 kph, Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008, sweeping through the Ayeyarwady delta region and the country's largest city, Yangon. Damage was most severe in the delta region, where the effects of extreme winds were compounded by a sizable storm surge. Yangon sustained a direct hit, which downed power and communications

lines, and inflicted major damage to buildings. Six days after the storm, people remain largely without electricity, piped water and communications. Many roads into and out of the city, as well as vital roads into the delta region, are blocked by flooding or debris.

Divisions declared disaster areas by Govt.	Estimated population by Divison	Estimated population (2005) living within flooded areas by Division*	Estimated total flood water (km <sup>2</sup> ) by division*	Area km <sup>2</sup>	% of flood water area
Ayeyarwady	7,184,000	851,000	5,174	35,138	15%
Yangon	6,056,000	569,000	2,773	10,170	27%
<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>13,240,000</b>	<b>1,420,000</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>45,308</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Division/State also affected</b>					
Mon	2,672,000	219,000	992	12,155	8%
Bago	5,327,000	93,000	846	39,404	2%
Kayin	1,575,000	na	na	30,383	na
<b>Sub-totals</b>	<b>9,574,000</b>	<b>312,000</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>81,942</b>	<b>2%</b>

\* UNOSAT maps, 6/5/08 Estimated total population living within flood-affected areas, Estimated total flood water area by affected township.

The figures for those killed, missing, or affected remain difficult to determine definitively. In a meeting with international aid agencies and the diplomatic community on 5 May, Government Ministers unofficially put the death toll at higher than 10,000, whilst international media sources have cited government agencies as saying the toll is around 22,000. What is certain is that hundreds of thousands of people have been left homeless in the countryside while Yangon was devastated by the storm. Efforts to carry out a comprehensive assessment continue to be hindered by the lack of communications and blocked roads. Overflights of the Ayeyarwady region reported widespread and nearly total destruction of fields and shelters, and confirmed the presence of thousands of corpses.

The Ayeyarwady Division is a remote but heavily populated area. The Division covers 13,566 square miles, with a population over 6.5 million, making it the most populous of Myanmar's states and divisions. The average population density per square mile is 466 persons. Known as the country's granary, Ayeyarwady is heavily forested (mostly mangroves), with wood products constituting an important component of the economy. The principal crop and staple food is rice, with maize, sesame, groundnut, sunflower, peas, beans, pulses, jute and fruit trees also planted for household consumption as well as for cash income generation. The area also has an extensive fishery industry along its coast. The region also suffered damage as a result of the Tsunami in 2004. Myanmar is self-sufficient in rice and occasionally exports.

The cyclone-affected areas are where about 50% (over 24 million people) out of a total estimated population of 51.5 million people are residing. Considering the season, no major crop loss is envisaged but all the fertile good agricultural land was inundated with salty water which will require significant time to bring back to normal. The hardest hit villages saw families lose all their farming assets, together with their houses and foods stored for the rest of the year. Inland and coastal fisheries, poultry and livestock were either damaged or lost. The estimated number of households affected in these five regions is more than two million, which means there is a significant number of farming (and fishing) households in need of urgent assistance. Added to the burden of rebuilding their destroyed houses and providing food for the family, these poor farmers will be without the capital needed to purchase seeds, fertilisers, tools, poultry, draught cattle, goats and pigs, and pay for on-



farm labour during critical phases of the farm cycle (e.g. land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting). Meanwhile, it is also extremely important to assist the rehabilitation activities of the government for the affected people and develop an agriculture rehabilitation and recovery plan from a medium-term perspective

Despite its high population and importance to the economy, access into and across the region is difficult at the best of times. Roads are commonly on causeways alongside rivers and paddy fields, and an intricate system of waterways and wooden jetties provides most transport. Preliminary assessments are that most of these causeways and jetties have received extensive damage, many waterways are blocked or destroyed, and that most economic and commercial sectors, including the harvest, have been or risk being lost.

The Government announced the establishment of an Emergency Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, and has deployed military and police units as part of rescue and cleanup operations. Five central and southern regions – Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mon and Kayin states – were initially declared disaster areas. On 6 May this was revised downwards to the Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions only. The Government also indicated in a briefing with United Nations agencies and the diplomatic community on 5 May that it is open to international assistance, although it would appear at this stage that the assistance envisaged is primarily bilateral, with assistance going directly to Government relief agencies. The Government itself has pledged approximately \$5 million for relief.

Authorities have expressed concern over profiteering in the aftermath of the storm, with prices of fuel, food and building supplies already having risen significantly in some areas. Like other Asian nations, Myanmar had already been affected by the rising global price of basic foods, in particular that of rice, prior to the cyclone. Further compounding the situation is the referendum scheduled for 10 May. The Government has stated that this will go ahead as planned in all of the country except Yangon and Ayeyarwady Divisions, despite the cyclone's devastation and the need to organise relief efforts. The Government announced on May 6 that the referendum in Yangon and Ayeyarwady divisions would be postponed by two weeks.

Visas and access by international agencies have been flagged as a concern by a number of regional partners. This issue has been taken up with the Permanent Mission of Myanmar in New York, with the Embassy in Bangkok and by the acting RC *a.i.* in his discussions with the Government in-country. On 7 May the Government announced that there would be a focal person to expedite visa applications by international organisations. There have been indications from the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare that customs regulations would be relaxed for relief stocks, which would be classed as donations. However, until access issues are resolved, assessments and planning remain difficult. The degree of access and of additional capacity that will be allowed to be brought into the country will, to a large extent, determine the shape and scope of the international relief effort.

## **2.1 Aid and Assistance**

International relief efforts began almost immediately after the storm hit. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) deployed five assessment teams (to Yangon, Patheingyi and Bago), whilst the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), with the support of the ICRC, sent out five teams (to Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Bago East, Bago West, Mon and Kayin) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in Yangon assessed damage in the city. IFRC is supporting the MRCS in distributing relief supplies such as clean drinking water, plastic sheeting, clothing, insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) to help prevent malaria, and kitchen items. Additionally, the IFRC has sent a first deployment of shelter kits from Kuala Lumpur and has released an initial CHF 200,000 (\$189,000/€122,000) to support the MRCS' relief effort.

Regionally, the Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has called on Member States to provide urgent relief assistance, although it has not received a request for assistance from the Government of Myanmar itself. ASEAN focal points have been told to be on high alert and the Secretariat has proposed activation of the ASEAN Standby Arrangement and Standard Operating Procedures (SASOP) disaster response mechanism. ASEAN focal points in Singapore and the Philippines are on standby for deployment as part of the proposed United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team, two of whom have been allowed to enter Myanmar while two more remain in Bangkok awaiting travel clearance to enter Myanmar.

Bilaterally, Thailand sent a C130 transport aircraft with emergency supplies on 6 May, and again on 7 May. The Indian Government also confirmed the dispatch of two naval vessels with relief and medical supplies. For its part, Italy is arranging a bilateral shipment of non-food items including sheet plastic, tarpaulin, water storage, jerry cans, water purification, tents, health kits and ITNs.

By 7 May three additional flights had arrived in Yangon airport, including tents and shelter materials from Japan, high energy biscuits from Bangladesh and supplies from China. India dispatched two naval boats with relief materials. Emergency health kits, diarrhoeal disease kits, water purification supplies, first-aid kits were dispatched from Dubai for the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), World Vision (WV) and CARE programmes.

Other efforts or initiatives underway in country include:

- WFP has stocks of almost 800 metric tonnes (MT) of food pre-positioned, with further supplies available in Cambodia. It has supplied NGO partners for distribution in Yangon area and also 31.5 MT for distribution in the delta areas south of Patheingyi. WFP has airlifted in 17 MT of high energy biscuits for distribution in most affected areas. NGOs including Save the Children (SC) and WV, and the MRCS have been distributing stocks of food and water to camps in the most-affected peri-urban areas of Yangon;
- Many partners are collaborating in water, sanitation and hygiene. Population Services International (PSI) has a stock of WaterGuard purification solution to treat 20 million litres of water, and expects to be able to produce a similar amount in one week. PSI has been providing WaterGuard free of charge to NGO and United Nations partners for distribution. State radio/TV has provided airtime to broadcast instructions for use;
- IOM has around 200 local health staff working on the implementation of an HIV, TB and malaria control programme in Mon State and expanding into the delta region to assess the disaster impact and ready to provide emergency health interventions and malaria outbreak control besides providing support to relief sites;
- The Ministry of Health is mobilising assessment teams to affected areas and requested UNICEF and WHO for essential drugs, ITN, bleaching powder, drinking water treatment kits, health kits and other essential commodities;
- UNICEF's existing stocks of essential drugs (provided in normal situation for regular programme) have been redeployed for distribution by MRCS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) networks. The potential for an outbreak of measles is a concern, as some villages in the most affected areas have low vaccine coverage. Cold chain support will be provided for vaccines. Anti-venom will be useful based on experience in other countries, and the high prevalence of snake bites in Myanmar;
- WHO is participating in rapid needs assessments to identify health priorities. WHO donated essential drugs to health facilities and is shipping from its stockpiles 10 Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) that will cover the needs of at least 300,000 in the coming month. WHO has further released \$225 000 in immediate funds to its country office;
- UNICEF is the cluster lead for the education in partnership with Save the Children, World Vision and Jica meeting with Ministry of Education on 6 May. 32 townships are affected to vary degrees, in which 3,193 primary schools alone are affected (not including middle or high schools) covering 517,000 primary school children and 13,311 teachers. Reconstruction work on schools will be undertaken and a very rapid assessment of schools and damage done, profiling of conditions and mapping of schools is underway. Rehabilitation materials in place for schools include roofing sheets and 150,000 additional sheets are being ordered. UNICEF Regional Office can supply construction experts. Save the Children and UNICEF plan to bring in education in emergency experts. SC will redeploy local staff for ECCD centres. SC has projects in all five affected States and Divisions, and has requested Government permission to work in other affected districts;
- The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' Logistics Support Unit (OCHA/LSU): Government clearance has been forthcoming to mobilise items from Brindisi;
- *Telecoms Sans Frontières* is prepared to deploy from Bangkok.

## 2.2 Humanitarian Consequences and Needs Analysis

Preliminary assessments concluded that from the five most affected States and Divisions, those representing the most severe emergencies were Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions. The severely affected townships in Ayeyarwady are entirely rural and mostly agricultural, predominantly rice culture, with fisheries and seafaring populations. In contrast, Yangon Division includes townships that are rural, semi-rural, urban and peri-urban. Peri-urban townships are home to many of the urban poor, a large proportion of whom are migrants from other parts of the country in search of employment.

Several of these areas are effectively shanty towns with bamboo/wood and thatch/sheet metal constructions. These are quite highly populated and suffered the brunt of the damage and the highest numbers of people affected. Several makeshift camps have been established in these areas in schools and public buildings, where many people are in urgent need of extra support. As Myanmar has a young population, many of the affected are children.

Although Myanmar is a food-surplus country, adverse economic policies and severe weather negatively affects livelihoods, in particular among people in border areas. Recent household surveys revealed that more than one third of the population live below the poverty line, and that 10% of the population are under food poverty. One third of children below five are malnourished, and one fifth of all children are born underweight. Maternal mortality is 230 per 10,000 live births.<sup>2</sup> High rates of chronic malnutrition indicate deteriorating food security, resulting from insufficient nutritious food, poor access to health facilities, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, poor maternal and child care and limited livelihood opportunities.

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality, with 70% of the population living in endemic areas. More than 2 000 deaths from malaria and half a million new cases are reported each year. *Plasmodium falciparum*, which accounts for more than 75% of all cases, is highly resistant to common anti-malarial drugs. It is feared that malaria transmission will significantly increase and that epidemics will occur in many areas, with correspondingly high mortality rates due to lack of access to treatment. Lack of access to drinking water and the near-total absence of sanitation in the affected areas will increase the **risk** of diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera. **Measles** is also considered as a major public health problem. Outbreaks continue to occur despite vaccination campaigns.

The conditions described above constitute the major risk factors that may lead to a significant increase in morbidity and mortality in affected areas. Latest estimates indicate that 242,000 people are living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Myanmar, of whom 6,000 are estimated to be children. As the epidemic is maturing and antiretroviral treatment coverage remains low (at approximately 12% of those in need), the number of Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) deaths is steadily increasing (estimated at 25,000 per year) and has the effect of increasing the number of children orphaned by AIDS. In 2005, it was estimated that 160,000 children were orphaned by an AIDS-related illness, 9.6% of the estimated total of 1.68 million orphans from all causes.

Additionally, it is feared that the number of orphans could be significantly increased by this cyclone. Education is also seriously affected by increased poverty levels: parents unable to afford school fees often take their children out of school. If this trend continues, the outcome will be a structural problem for future generations, who will have had few opportunities to improve their livelihood choices. Concerns in such situations include the protection of women and children, including from abuse or sexual exploitation, especially for those separated from families or in temporary camps.

As outlined above, the Ayeyarwady Division bore the brunt of the cyclone. This low-lying region, connected by waterways, and with extensive agriculture, has a population made up mostly of farmers and fishermen, with much transportation taking place on waterways. The national races most represented in the region are Bamar and Kayin people. It is a region that already suffers from low coverage of certain health services, including childhood vaccination. Malnutrition is already prevalent in the area, as well as a high burden of soil helminthiasis in the population, especially children.

In the wake of such disasters, the main priorities are emergency shelter and access to clean water. Most of the housing is of bamboo and thatch type, which has been completely destroyed during the cyclone, with entire villages razed. Affected people run the increasing risk of exposure to potential outbreaks of water-borne diseases, meaning access to clean water is of primary importance. The area has much salinated and brackish water, and drinking water is often collected from rainwater and stored in jars. These will have been broken or contaminated by the tidal surge and provision of water receptacles for purification and storage of water is a priority. By 7 May there were already concerns of outbreaks of diarrhoeal disease among children in shelter camps, which were being investigated. Oral rehydration solution (ORS) is essential as the first line treatment, and in turn requires clean water.

The Humanitarian Country Team expects that critical needs will be plastic sheeting, water purification tablets, water receptacles, cooking sets, mosquito nets, emergency health kits, and food. Fuel shortages have been reported. The food security situation in the country, which was already severe,

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<sup>2</sup> WFP Project Food Needs/Asia 2008, p. 218: [http://www.wfp.org/appeals/projected\\_needs/documents/2008/ODB.pdf](http://www.wfp.org/appeals/projected_needs/documents/2008/ODB.pdf)

is likely to become more acute. Compounding the delivery of this aid will be the dire logistical situation, with much of the delta region expected to be very difficult to access. It is now clear that much of the transportation infrastructure (waterways, piers, jetties, roads etc) has been severely damaged. Almost all vessels have been damaged if not sunk, which has affected the navigability of waterways and ports, and is currently hindering transport by this route. Redeployment of vessels from Yangon has not been possible because of similar damage there. The Port of Yangon has been declared closed for the next two weeks.

### 2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The Government is taking the lead in coordinating national efforts through an Emergency Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, and has put into operation a national disaster management plan. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is spearheading the relief response.

To support the national response the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator is organising international support through the Humanitarian Country Team, comprised of UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGO consortia and IOM, with IFRC and ICRC as observers.

In order to provide clear counterparts to relevant national authorities the Humanitarian Country Team is structuring its response around sectoral priorities. Groups of organisations will work together in clusters, coordinated by a designated lead. Cluster Leads will be responsible for fulfilling their Terms of Reference (see Annex) which include working with national counterparts to coordinate needs assessments, plan the response, monitor needs and implementation of programmes and manage information to ensure effective humanitarian action.

Cluster Leads will work in full partnerships with all relevant actors operating within their respective sector. In this capacity Cluster Leads will report to the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator and will be supported by Global Cluster Leads.

Cluster	Cluster Lead
Water/Sanitation	UNICEF
Health	WHO
Emergency Shelter	IFRC
Logistics	WFP
Food Assistance	WFP
Agriculture	FAO
Nutrition	UNICEF
Emergency Telecommunications	WFP
Emergency Education	UNICEF and Save the Children
Child Protection	UNICEF
Early Recovery	UNDP

An UNDAC team has been deployed to support to the Humanitarian Country Team. Two members of have been allowed to enter Myanmar, while the others remain in Bangkok awaiting further information on visas. Additionally, the possibility of expedited customs and visa procedures for relief stocks and personnel has been raised with the authorities. The Government on 7 May designated an official to be in charge of expediting visa processes, and declared that it welcomed humanitarian aid, which it would consider as donation.

### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.1 Water and Sanitation

##### Objectives

Provide minimum vital supply of safe water and prevent water born diseases in affected populations, as joint effort of all the partners in the WASH Cluster.

##### Strategies

- (1) Coordinate WASH response and organise and implement an effective WASH response using the cluster approach.
- (2) Needs assessment
  - Assess the damage to existing water and sanitation facilities, in both rural and urban contexts;
  - Assess need for emergency water supply and excreta disposal facilities in welfare centres, relocation sites and schools;
  - Assess the damage to main drainage systems.
- (3) Provision of safe water supplies and sanitary excreta disposal
  - Provision of chemicals, filters and safe water containers for the treatment, transportation and safe storage of water at household level;
  - Provision of safe water via tankering and setting up of distribution points;
  - Treatment of water at the source by mobile water purification units and distribution via simple small scale piped networks;
  - Rehabilitation of damaged or contaminated water sources, such as tube-wells, dug-wells, ponds;
  - Rainwater harvesting in delta areas through tarpaulins, storage tanks or buckets;
  - Installation of new shallow tube-wells and hand pumps in selected areas.
- (4) Improve sanitation and hygiene and promotion of hygiene practices
  - Supply of materials (latrine pans, pipes, roofing sheets, buckets, cups, soaps, shovels, picks and lime);
  - Provision of soap and key hygiene messages on the dangers of water- and excreta-related diseases including vector control and drainage;
  - Construction of emergency toilets in consultation with the beneficiaries;
  - Rehabilitation of existing damaged toilets and sewage systems.
- (5) Improve sanitation and hygiene and promotion of hygiene practices
  - Provision of soap and other basic hygiene supplies, including special kits for children, menstruating women and vulnerable groups;
  - Dissemination and key hygiene messages on hand washing, safe excreta disposal, safe water and food storage and handling;
  - Creation of community based health groups, and training of hygiene promoters;
  - Construction, in consultation with the beneficiaries, of hand washing stations and bathing facilities.
- (6) Wastewater and solid waste disposal
  - Construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems;
  - Management of solid waste in welfare centres and relocation sites.

##### Expected output and impact:

- Priority areas, and scale of interventions are identified;
- Sufficient quantity of safe water to meet the immediate needs of the affected population available;
- Welfare centres and relocation sites and schools provided with necessary water and sanitation services;
- Damaged water systems rehabilitated, or replaced with sustainable alternative solutions;
- Damaged sewage systems rehabilitated, or replaced with sustainable alternative solutions;
- Flood water, rainwater and graywater is drained and vector breeding sites minimised.

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>MALTESER</b> <b>MM-08/WS01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	SAFE WATER AND SANITATION EMERGENCY ACTION & PROVISION OF WASH EMERGENCY SERVICES TO AFFECTED POPULATION IN DAWBON TOWNSHIP, YANGON DIVISION - MYANMAR	<b>39,580</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	To ensure the access to safe drinking water, improve sanitation and hygiene and prevent water born diseases in affected populations.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 7,500 households coverage : 2,604 Women: 3,000 Children: 2,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	CBOs at 14 wards in Dawbon Township	
<b>WV</b> <b>MM-08/WS02</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY WATER AND SANITATION RESPONSE: CYCLONE NARGIS	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	To provide safe water for the affected population by distribution of purified water / water tablets and water tanks; To prevent and manage water/food borne diseases through hygiene awareness raising and setting up latrines.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000 persons Women: 20,000 Children: 60,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	N/A	
<b>TDHI</b> <b>MM-08/WS03</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR AFFECTED POPULATION IN WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR IN YANGON DIVISION (HLAING THA YAR, TWANTE AND KAWKHMU TOWNSHIPS)	<b>180,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Assessment of damage to water infrastructure; Assessment of the sewage and drainage systems and waste/debris removal; Prevention and control of water borne diseases; emergency repairs of shallow wells and water tanks; Provision of water purification tablets and water guards; Emergency repairs of toilets; Hygiene awareness raising.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 persons 7,000 children	
	<b>Partners:</b>	N/A	

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>Partners</b> <b>MM-08/WS04</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	REHABILITATION OF SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION	<b>45,540</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	The overall objective is to provide sufficient safe water and sanitation facilities in terms of quantity and quality to the communities in Shwe Pyi Tha township, in order to prevent them from being prone to waterborne diseases.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	83,439 persons 20,859 women, 41,718 children (Moreover including 48,000 students, (62) schools)	
	<b>Partners:</b>	MoH, Water and Sanitation Department (DoH, Aung San), MRCS, CDA, TEO and teachers, TMO and staff, PARTNERS' Peer Educators and volunteers	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MM-08/WS05</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY WASH RESPONSE FOR AFFECTED POPULATIONS	<b>5,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Effective lead and coordination of the WASH cluster; Assessment on water and sanitation infrastructure and damage; Provision of safe water and sanitary excreta disposal at camps, in communities and schools; Promotion of hygiene practices; Disposal of wastewater and solid waste; Drainage clearance.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	880,000 persons (180,000 children; 700,000 women)	
	<b>Partners:</b>	AMI, SC, Merlin, Partners, ADRA, PSI, YCDC, DDA, DoH	
<b>PACT Myanmar</b> <b>MM-08/WS06</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PRE- AND POST-DIARRHOEA SUPPORT PROJECT	<b>720,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Sufficient Storage of Safe Water and Treatment of Diarrhoea cases through provision of 30,000 plastic containers and 60,000 sachets of Oral Re-hydration Salts.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	30,000 general populations targeting women and children.	
	<b>Partners:</b>	CBO of Microfinance Activity and 15 Branch Offices in Bogalay, MawlamyaingKyun and Lapputta Townships	
<b>CARE</b> <b>MM-08/WS07</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY WATER AND SANITATION IN YANGON AND MOULEMEIN	<b>2,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Access to clean water through the supply of water purification tablets and safe water storage containers for families	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	50,000 families in South Dagon, Thaketa and Patone	
	<b>Partners:</b>		

**MYANMAR**  
**Cyclone NARGIS**  
**Who/What/Where-Watsan (WASH)**  
**6 May 2008**

**Ayeyarwady Division (MMR017)**

Map Index	Township	Code
1	Bogale	MMR017024
2	Danubyu	MMR017022
3	Deddye	MMR017026
4	Einme	MMR017025
5	Hinthada	MMR017028
6	Hlegu	MMR017013
7	Kangyadaunt	MMR017023
8	Kyaukse	MMR017027
9	Kyaukse	MMR017012
10	Kyaukse	MMR017007
11	Kyaukse	MMR017005
12	Laduta	MMR017016
13	Lemyetha	MMR017010
14	Maha	MMR017019
15	Mawlamyintgyon	MMR017018
16	Mawlamyintgyon	MMR017011
17	Myingthary	MMR017014
18	Ngazun	MMR017004
19	Nyaungdon	MMR017021
20	Pantaw	MMR017020
21	Pathin	MMR017001
22	Pyaw	MMR017022
23	Thabeik	MMR017003
24	Wakana	MMR017017
25	Yagi	MMR017006
26	Zalun	MMR017008

**Bago East Division (MMR007)**

Map Index	Township	Code
27	Bago	MMR007001
28	Dak-U	MMR007007
29	Kalok	MMR007003
30	Kyaukse	MMR007011
31	Kyaukse	MMR007008
32	Nyaungshwe	MMR007005
33	Okhla	MMR007013
34	Phyu	MMR007012
35	Shwegun	MMR007008
36	Taralein	MMR007014
37	Taungtha	MMR007009
38	Thantabin	MMR007002
39	Waw	MMR007004
40	Yedasa	MMR007010

**Bago West Division (MMR003)**

Map Index	Township	Code
41	Dagun	MMR003014
42	Leragon	MMR003008
43	Maha	MMR003008
44	Maha	MMR003012
45	Nayin	MMR003012
46	Okhla	MMR003010
47	Dagun	MMR003003
48	Pyaw Kyaw	MMR003005
49	Pyaw Kyaw	MMR003004
50	Pyaw	MMR003001
51	Shwepyithar	MMR003006
52	Thabeik	MMR003002
53	Thabeik	MMR003011
54	Zalun	MMR003011

**Kayin State (MMR003)**

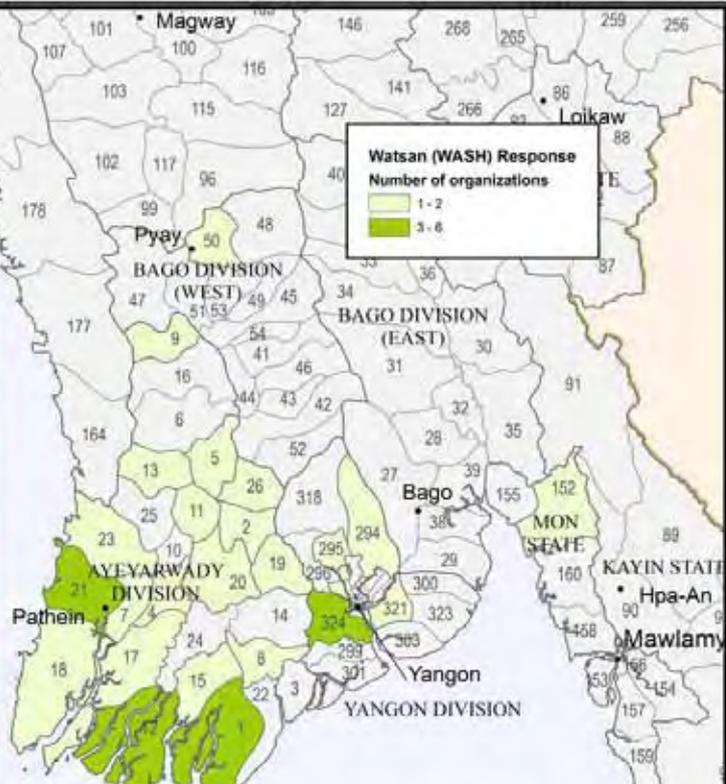
Map Index	Township	Code
55	Hingwe	MMR003002
56	Hpa-An	MMR003001
57	Hpa-An	MMR003003
58	Kawkaik	MMR003006
59	Kayin	MMR003007
60	Myawaddy	MMR003005
61	Thabeik	MMR003004

**Mon State (MMR011)**

Map Index	Township	Code
132	Bilin	MMR011010
133	Chaungdon	MMR011003
134	Kyaukse	MMR011002
135	Kyaukse	MMR011009
136	Mawlamyintgyon	MMR011001
137	Maha	MMR011008
138	Phaw	MMR011006
139	Thabeik	MMR011004
140	Thabeik	MMR011007
141	Ye	MMR011008

**Yangon Division (MMR013)**

Map Index	Township	Code
281	Ahlon	MMR013037
282	Bahan	MMR013044
283	Dotanaw	MMR013017
284	Cocokyon	MMR013032
285	Dagon	MMR013043
286	Dagon Myothit(East)	MMR013022
287	Dagon Myothit(North)	MMR013019
288	Dagon Myothit(South)	MMR013021
289	Dagon Myothit(South)	MMR013018
290	Dala	MMR013030
291	Dawbon	MMR013014
292	Haling	MMR013040
293	Halingtharya	MMR013008
294	Hlegu	MMR013004
295	Hmaebi	MMR013005
296	Hmaebi	MMR013006
297	Insein	MMR013001
298	Kamaryin	MMR013041
299	Kamaryin	MMR013028
300	Kayin	MMR013026
301	Kinshingon	MMR013035
302	Kinshingon	MMR013033
303	Kyaukse	MMR013034
304	Kyaukse	MMR013038
305	Lavivale	MMR013035
306	Latha	MMR013036
307	Mayangon	MMR013042
308	Mingaladon	MMR013002
309	Mingaladon	MMR013022
310	North Okkalapa	MMR013012
311	Patheingyi	MMR013034
312	Paungdaung	MMR013016
313	Sanchaung	MMR013039
314	Seikgyikamaungto	MMR013031
315	Sekkhan	MMR013045
316	Shwepyithar	MMR013007
317	South Okkalapa	MMR013011
318	Takkyi	MMR013005
319	Tarawa	MMR013015
320	Thaketa	MMR013013
321	Thanyin	MMR013023
322	Thonggaon	MMR013009
323	Thonggaon	MMR013025
324	Twintay	MMR013027
325	Yanchi	MMR013012

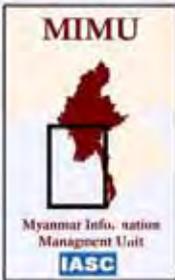


Agencies reporting Watsan (WASH) activities throughout a State, Division or Region

State/Division/Region	ORG1	ORG2	ORG3	ORG4	Org_Cat
Ayeyarwaddy	Care				1
Bago E	Care	SC	UNICEF		3
Bago W	Care	SC	UNICEF	PSI	4
Kayin	Care	SC	UNDP		3
Mon	Care	SC	UNDP		3
North Bakhote	Maltaser				1
Yangon	UNICEF(hospitals)	PSI			1

Agencies reporting Watsan (WASH) activities by Township

STATE/DIVISION	TOWNSHIP	VILLAGE	ORG1	ORG2	ORG3	ORG4	ORG5	ORG6	# of Orgs
Ayeyarwaddy	Bogale	ACF	PACT	UNDP		MSF-CH			4
Ayeyarwaddy	Danubyu	PACT	UNDP						2
Ayeyarwaddy	Einme	WVI							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Hinthada	PSI							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Kangyadaunt	SC							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Kyaukse	UNDP							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Kyaukse	WVI							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Kyaukse	SC							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Laduta	Merlin	PACT	UNDP	UNICEF				4
Ayeyarwaddy	Lemyetha	SC							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Mawlamyintgyon	Meewgin	PACT	UNDP					2
Ayeyarwaddy	Myaungmya	WVI							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Ngazun	UNDP							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Nyaungdon	PACT	UNDP						2
Ayeyarwaddy	Pantaw	PACT	UNDP						2
Ayeyarwaddy	Pathin	PSI	SC	UNICEF	WVI				4
Ayeyarwaddy	Thabeik	WVI							1
Ayeyarwaddy	Zalun	PACT	UNDP						2
Bago West	Pyaw	PSI							1
Mon	Bilin	WCM							1
Yangon	Dagon	WVI							1
Yangon	Dala	AMI							1
Yangon	Halingtharya	MSF-H	WVI						2
Yangon	Hlegu	WVI							1
Yangon	Hmaebi	WVI							1
Yangon	North Okkalapa	SC							1
Yangon	Seikgyikamaungto	AMI							1
Yangon	Sekkhan	WVI							1
Yangon	Shwepyithar	SC							1
Yangon	Dagon Myothit(Sou)	WVI							1
Yangon	Thaketa	SC							1
Yangon	Thanyin	WVI							1
Yangon	Twintay	MSF-CH	AMI	ACF	Care	Maltaser	UNDP		6



The Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) common service providing information management services, including GIS mapping and analysis, to the humanitarian and development actors both inside and outside of Myanmar.

Source: Boundaries Ministry of Health 2001, modified by UN RC's Office 2004. Place names Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MARI) translated by MIMU. Who/What/Where collected by the MIMU.  
 Map Created by: Myanmar Information Management Unit  
 Creation Date: May 2008  
 Map ID: MIMU005



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



### 3.2 Health

#### Objectives

- Reduce morbidity and preventable mortality of the affected population of cyclone Nargis in Myanmar;
- Reinforce the capacity of the health care system to deliver essential services to the affected populations.

#### Strategies

The overall health objective is to reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity by addressing the major factors of risk that arise in the aftermath of the cyclone. The cluster will focus on three main areas of work for the immediate response. They include health coordination, increasing access to health care (including particular efforts on those with specific vulnerabilities), and outbreak control.

The following are priority areas that will be developed in the first three months:

- Disease surveillance;
- Disease prevention and control;
- Emergency coordination of health action;
- Health information management.

HEALTH			\$
WHO MM-08/H01	<b>Project Title:</b>	REDUCTION OF MORBIDITY AND PREVENTABLE MORTALITY FROM THE AFFECTED POPULATION OF CYCLONE NARGIS IN MYANMAR.	5,000,000
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Support Ministry of Health and other health partners in coordinated action for the health sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to and revitalise health services in the affected areas;</li> <li>• Strengthen disease surveillance;</li> <li>• Strengthen prevention and control;</li> <li>• Provide technical support to priority public health areas.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	1,500,000 affected population	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Ministry of Health, UNICEF and selected NGOs working in the affected areas	
SCF-UK MM-08/H02	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY ESSENTIAL HEALTH SUPPORT	1,750,000
	<b>Objectives:</b>	To provide comprehensive emergency health support and services in selected affected townships within six months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and treatment of diarrhoea/dysentery, malaria, acute respiratory infection, common skin diseases, de-worming, measles and other basic childhood immunisation where deemed necessary;</li> <li>• Provision of essential drugs &amp; first aid kits;</li> <li>• Provision of condoms&amp; emergency birthing kits;</li> <li>• Family hygiene kits, water points testing, rehabilitation &amp;/or construction, latrine kit distribution.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total: 350,000; Children: 100,000; Women: 125,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Local village health committees	
IOM MM-08/H03	<b>Project Title:</b>	PRIMARY HEALTH AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE IN EFFECTED AREAS	3,000,000
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct emergency medical assistance to victims, and/or displaced/vulnerable individuals, including facilitating medical referrals, emergency transport of patients in need of special medical care to nearest health facilities, and support to community-based midwives and pregnant mothers in affected areas;</li> <li>• To support the district health offices in the delivery of available medications and basic medical supplies from warehouses to the primary health centres and emergency health posts.</li> </ul>	

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>HEALTH</b>			<b>\$</b>
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Up to 6,000 cyclone-affected patients and family members; Up to 30 primary health care facilities; Up to 300 patients assisted for medical referrals to special care services; Community midwives located and up to 2,500 pregnant mothers provided maternal care; Up to 150 health care staff and up to 200 community leaders.	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Local health authorities, international partners	
<b>CESVI</b> <b>MM-08/H04</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PRIMARY EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE IN YANGON DIVISION	<b>180,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	To alleviate major health threats related to emergency scenario in three townships in Yangon Division (Kawkhmu, Twante, Hlaingthayar Townships)	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 person (5,000 households) Women: 6,700 Children: 7,100	
	<b>Partners:</b>	EMDH – UNICEF	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MM-08/H05</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PREVENTION OF CHILD AND MATERNAL DEATHS AND ILLNESSES	<b>4,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Supply of vaccines and cold chains; Supply of essential drugs for diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria and other critical diseases; Supply of malaria rapid diagnostic kits and insecticide mosquito nets; Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (tracing and provide ARVs to mothers enrolled in the PMTCT who are due to deliver in the coming trimester and tracing and provide cotrimoxazole to their babies); Logistics and monitoring; Health communication.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	450,000 children; 40,000 pregnant women	
	<b>Partners:</b>	MRCS, PSI, AMI, WHO, UNFPA, Ministry of Health	
<b>WV</b> <b>MM-08/H06</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY HEALTH RESPONSE	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent and effectively manage diarrhoea and measles;</li> <li>• To prevent water and food born diseases;</li> <li>• To prevent and manage the malaria.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	300,000 (100,000 in Ayeyawaddy, 200,000 in Yangon) Women: 60,000 Children: 180,000	
<b>UNFPA</b> <b>MM-08/H09</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROVISION OF LIFE-SAVING EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE KITS TO 12 AFFECTED TOWNSHIPS	<b>850,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure availability of life-saving basic emergency obstetric care, prenatal care and family planning methods in the temporary shelters and support access to referral hospital facilities for comprehensive emergency obstetric care;</li> <li>• Provide maternal and safe motherhood commodities and supplies to public health care system to ensure effective and timely provision of sexual and reproductive health care services in 12 affected townships;</li> <li>• Provide prevention, treatment and care for sexual transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS;</li> <li>• Provide universal precautions and safe blood transfusion to prevent transmission of infected blood and protect health providers.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	450,000 children; 50,000 pregnant women	
	<b>Partners</b>	Myanmar Red Cross Society, IFRC, PSI, AMI, WHO, UNICEF, Ministry of Health, Myanmar Maternal and Child Health Association	

**MYANMAR**  
**Cyclone NARGIS**  
**Who/What/Where-Health**  
**7 May 2008**

**Ayeyarwady Division (MMR017)**

Map Index	Township	Code
1	Bogale	MMR017004
2	Dakulyu	MMR017005
3	Deddye	MMR017006
4	Etone	MMR017015
5	Hintha	MMR017008
6	Inga	MMR017013
7	Kangyidant	MMR017002
8	Kyaukse	MMR017028
9	Kyaukse	MMR017012
10	Kyaukse	MMR017007
11	Kyaukse	MMR017008
12	Labutta	MMR017016
13	Lemyethazan	MMR017010
14	Mauzin	MMR017019
15	Mawlamyethazan	MMR017018
16	Myitthaung	MMR017011
17	Myitthaung	MMR017014
18	Ngazun	MMR017004
19	Nyaungdon	MMR017021
20	Panama	MMR017020
21	Patheingyi	MMR017001
22	Pyaw	MMR017025
23	Thabeik	MMR017003
24	Vakarna	MMR017017
25	Yazun	MMR017006
26	Zaw	MMR017009

**Yangon Division (MMR013)**

Map Index	Township	Code
281	Ahlon	MMR013007
282	Bahin	MMR013044
283	Bokabang	MMR013017
284	Coddyun	MMR013032
285	Dagon	MMR013043
286	Dagon Myothit(East)	MMR013023
287	Dagon Myothit(North)	MMR013019
288	Dagon Myothit(South)	MMR013021
289	Dagon Myothit(West)	MMR013018
290	Dala	MMR013036
291	Dawbon	MMR013014
292	Hiang	MMR013040
293	Hiangtharya	MMR013028
294	Hlegu	MMR013004
295	Hmawbi	MMR013022
296	Hsankali	MMR013008
297	Insein	MMR013001
298	Kamaryit	MMR013041
299	Kaifong	MMR013026
300	Kayin	MMR013026
301	Kangyidant	MMR013029
302	Kyaukse	MMR013003
303	Kyaukse	MMR013024
304	Kyaukse	MMR013028
305	Lemyethazan	MMR013035
306	Latpa	MMR013036
307	Mayangon	MMR013042
308	Mingaladon	MMR013022
309	Mingaladon	MMR013022
310	North Okkalapa	MMR013012
311	Patheingyi	MMR013024
312	Patheingyi	MMR013019
313	Sanchaung	MMR013038
314	Sekyikanungmye	MMR013031
315	Seikkan	MMR013045
316	Shwepyithar	MMR013027
317	South Okkalapa	MMR013011
318	Takkyi	MMR013005
319	Terme	MMR013015
320	Thaketa	MMR013013
321	Thanyin	MMR013023
322	Thirangyidant	MMR013028
323	Tongga	MMR013025
324	Twintay	MMR013027
325	Yankin	MMR013010

**Bago East Division (MMR007)**

Map Index	Township	Code
27	Bago	MMR007001
28	Daka-U	MMR007007
29	Kawa	MMR007003
30	Kyaukse	MMR007011
31	Kyaukse	MMR007006
32	Kyaukse	MMR007005
33	Okhla	MMR007013
34	Phyu	MMR007012
35	Shwepyithar	MMR007004
36	Taradon	MMR007014
37	Taungtha	MMR007009
38	Thabeik	MMR007002
39	Vive	MMR007004
40	Yezane	MMR007010

**Bago West Division (MMR008)**

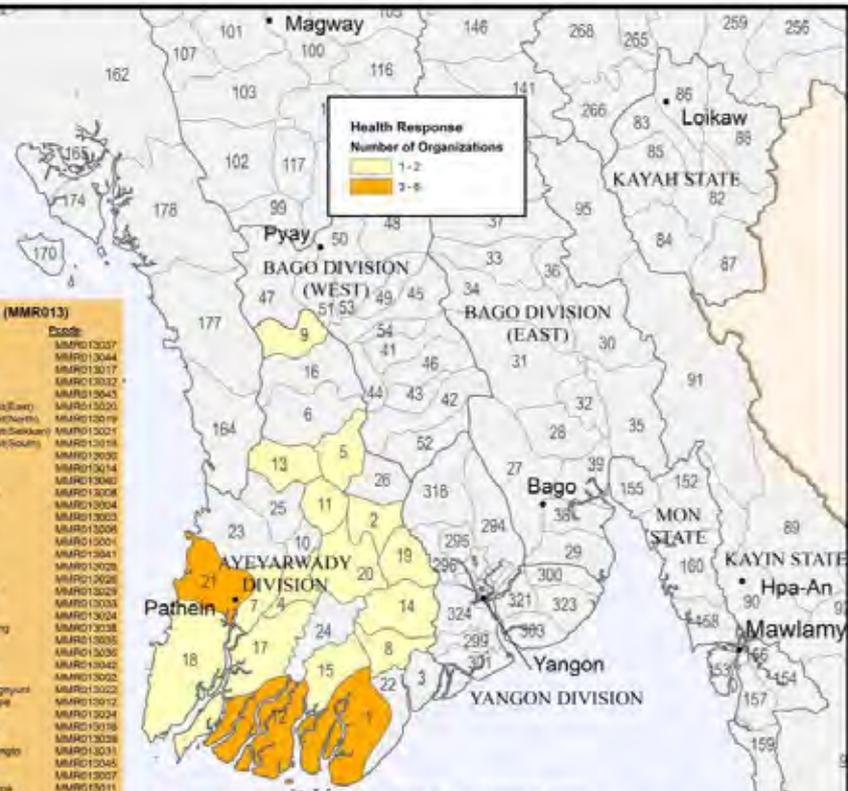
Map Index	Township	Code
41	Qyaukse	MMR008014
42	Uraon	MMR008008
43	Myittha	MMR008006
44	Myittha	MMR008013
45	Nayin	MMR008012
46	Deddye	MMR008010
47	Patheingyi	MMR008003
48	Patheingyi	MMR008002
49	Patheingyi	MMR008004
50	Pyaw	MMR008001
51	Shwepyithar	MMR008006
52	Thabeik	MMR008007
53	Tholon	MMR008005
54	Zayin	MMR008011

**Kayin State (MMR003)**

Map Index	Township	Code
89	Hangaw	MMR003002
90	Hpa-An	MMR003001
91	Hpa-An	MMR003003
92	Kawakant	MMR003006
93	Kyaukse	MMR003007
94	Myittha	MMR003005
95	Thabeik	MMR003004

**Mon State (MMR011)**

Map Index	Township	Code
152	Bilin	MMR011010
153	Changzon	MMR011001
154	Kyaukse	MMR011002
155	Kyaukse	MMR011009
156	Mawlamyethazan	MMR011001
157	Mawlamyethazan	MMR011005
158	Paung	MMR011008
159	Thabeikzayat	MMR011004
160	Tholon	MMR011007
161	Ye	MMR011006

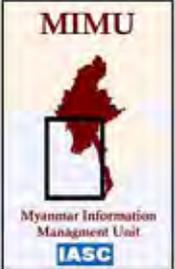


Agencies reporting Health activities throughout a State, Division or Region

State/Division/Region	ORG1	ORG2	ORG3	ORG4	ORG5	# of Orgs
Bago E	SC	UNICEF				2
Bago W	MSI	UNICEF	SC	PSI		4
Kayin	SC	UNDP				2
Mon	SC	UNDP				2
North Bkkhine	Miltser					1
Yangon	UNICEF(Hospital)	Alliance	PSI	MDM	ACF	4

Agencies reporting Health activities by Township

DIVISION	TOWNSHIP	ORG1	ORG2	ORG3	ORG4	ORG5	ORG6	# of Orgs
Ayeyarwady	Bogale	ACF	FACT	UNDP	Hope	MSF-CI		5
Ayeyarwady	Danuburi	FACT	UNDP					2
Ayeyarwady	Etone	WVI						1
Ayeyarwady	Hintha	PSI						1
Ayeyarwady	Kangyidant	SC						1
Ayeyarwady	Kyaukse	UNDP						1
Ayeyarwady	Kyaukse	WVI						1
Ayeyarwady	Kyaukse	SC						1
Ayeyarwady	Labutta	Alliance	Merin	FACT	UNDP	UNICEF	UNDP	6
Ayeyarwady	Lemyethazan	SC						1
Ayeyarwady	Mauzin	Alliance						1
Ayeyarwady	Mawlamyethazan	FACT	UNDP					2
Ayeyarwady	Myittha	WVI						1
Ayeyarwady	Ngazun	Alliance	UNDP					2
Ayeyarwady	Nyaungdon	UNDP	FACT					2
Ayeyarwady	Panama	FACT	UNDP					2
Ayeyarwady	Patheingyi	MSI	PSI	SC	UNICEF	WVI		5
Ayeyarwady	Thabeik	WVI						1
Ayeyarwady	Zayin	FACT	UNDP					2
Bago West	Pyaw	PSI						1
Mon	Bilin	WCM						1
Yangon	Dagon	MDM	WVI					2
Yangon	Dala	AMI						1
Yangon	Hiangtharya	MSF-H	WVI					2
Yangon	Inga	WVI						1
Yangon	Hmawbi	WVI						1
Yangon	Inga	MDM						1
Yangon	North Okkalapa	MDM	SC					2
Yangon	Sekyikanungmye	AMI						1
Yangon	Seikkan	WVI						1
Yangon	Shwepyithar	MDM	SC					2
Yangon	Dagon Myothit(South)	MDM	WVI					2
Yangon	Thaketa	MDM	SC					2
Yangon	Thanyin	MDM	WVI					2
Yangon	Twintay	MSF-CI	AMI					2



The Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) common service providing information management services, including GIS mapping and analysis, to the humanitarian and development actors both inside and outside of Myanmar.

Source: Boundaries-Ministry of Health 2001, modified by UN RCT's Office 2004. Place names-Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MARI) furnished by MIMU. Who/What/Where collected by the MIMU.  
 Map Created by: Myanmar Information Management Unit  
 Creation Date: May 2008  
 Map ID: MIMU008



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

### 3.3 Shelter

#### Objective

To provide minimum standards of emergency shelter and safety through immediate provision of shelter including basic household items to those most affected by cyclone Nargis in the five States and Divisions in the delta area of Southern Myanmar.

#### Strategy

Following request from the Humanitarian Country Team, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) shall initially lead the Emergency Shelter Cluster. Based on needs assessments, immediate distribution of supplies will be implemented through the Myanmar Disaster Relief Committee, the MRCS and through international NGOs operating in the affected areas. United Nations local staff will provide support to the committee in the distribution of the relief goods through township authority; NGO partners including the MRCS/international NGOs will directly deliver the goods. UNHCR will facilitate the initial coordination of the emergency shelter response. In consultation with the disaster management committee, partners will coordinate geographic coverage to avoid duplication and prioritise needs. To the extent possible, they will work in areas where they have existing activities.

In consultation with the disaster management committee, partners will coordinate geographic coverage to avoid duplication and prioritise needs. To the extent possible, they will work in areas where they have existing activities.

#### Humanitarian actions

Emergency shelter assistance will be provided to approximately 140,000 households who have been affected by the cyclone and the flooding that followed. This includes provision of tents and plastic tarpaulins, bamboo, rope, wire, blankets, stoves, kitchen sets, jerry cans 10l, soap, mosquito nets and sanitary napkins for displaced and destitute people.

#### Expected output

The most vulnerable 47% of the affected 1.5 million people have emergency material to provide a roof/shelter for their families and basic household items that allow them to prepare meals, keep children from the cold, carry water, protect against malaria and provide adequate sanitary material for women, (indicator: number of emergency shelters and non-food items (NFIs) distributed, number of beneficiary families).

SHELTER			\$
UNHCR MM-08/S/NF01	<b>Project Title:</b>	CYCLONE NARGIS EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN MYANMAR (SHELTER)	6,000,000
	<b>Objective:</b>	Prevent death and disease from exposure to the elements and lack of basic household items, ensure minimum hygiene conditions	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 250,000 people (50,000 households) Women: 50,000 Children: 150,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Myanmar Disaster Management Committee, AMI, Malteser International, MRCS	
IOM MM-08/S/NF02	<b>Project Title:</b>	CYCLONE NARGIS EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN MYANMAR - SHELTER	5,000,000
	<b>Objective:</b>	Prevent death and disease from exposure to the elements and lack of basic household items by providing shelter material and logistic support for distribution of materials	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 200,000 people or 40,000 households	
	<b>Partners:</b>	International NGOs and MRCS	

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<b>SHELTER</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>MM-08/S/NF03</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	UNICEF CYCLONE NARGIS EMERGENCY SHELTER RESPONSE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MYANMAR	<b>3,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Prevent death and disease of women and children from exposure to the elements and lack of basic household items, ensure minimum hygiene conditions	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 125,000 people or 25,000 households Women: 25,000 Children: 75,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Myanmar Disaster Management Committee, MRCS	
<b>WV</b> <b>MM-08/S/NF04</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY SHELTER RESPONSE FOR CYCLONE-AFFECTED POPULATION	<b>1,800,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	To provide the safe temporary shelter for the affected families through the distribution of shelter materials for 20,000 households; To assist the affected families for the quick recovery of their daily routines by providing basic household items	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 100,000 people or 20,000 households Women : 20,000 Children: 60,000	
	<b>Target area</b>	Ayeyawaddy Division: Bogaley, Khaiklat, Dedaye, Malamyinekyuan, Pyapon townships; Yangon Division: Hlaing Tharyar, Hmawbi, Than Lwin, South Dagon, Dagon Seikkan, Hlegu townships	
<b>SC</b> <b>MM-08/S/NF05</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROVISION OF SHELTER AND RELIEF TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Needs assessment and distribution of shelter and relief packages to worst affected populations.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 100,000 people or 20,000 households including 5,000 households for shelter. Women : 30,000 Children: 40,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Local CBOs	
<b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>MM-08/S/NF06</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	SUPPORT TO THE IMMEDIATE SHELTER SECTOR ASSESSMENT	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Assess the shelter sector damages and needs to further articulate the immediate shelter response leading to recovery and support the development of the shelter response strategy	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: entire shelter affected populations and shelter partners	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Myanmar Disaster Management Committee, Ministry of Construction, local authorities, shelter partners	
<b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>MM-08/S/NF07</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROVISION OF SECURE PLACE FOR FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	<b>1,500,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Facilitate the return of the displaced populations to the places of origin through provision of tenure security and transitional shelter materials by targeting female headed households	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 30,000 Women: 5,000 Children: 20,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Myanmar Disaster Management Committee, Ministry of Construction, local authorities, NGOs, communities.	
<b>CARE</b> <b>MM-08/S/NF08</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS IN YANGON AND MOULEMEIN	<b>2,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	distribution of plastic sheeting and family kits (basic household items for cooking, hygiene etc)	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<b>50,000 families in South Dagon, Thaketa and Patone</b>	

### 3.4 Logistics

#### Objectives

The Logistics Cluster will provide overall logistics augmentation and coordination to support all humanitarian assistance being delivered to the affected population in support of the Myanmar authorities.

The objectives are to provide assets, facilities and staff to ensure:

- an uninterrupted supply chain of life-saving relief items to the affected population (set-up of staging areas, strategic and tactical cargo movement by air and sea, mobile storage, ground transport capacity, infrastructure repair);
- the necessary operational capability (office and accommodation facilities, vehicles); and
- the necessary coordination and information management (activation of the logistics cluster and support from UNJLC).

#### Strategy

The Logistics Cluster will:

- Ensure external transport for the provision of life-saving and immediately needed key relief items to Myanmar through the use of strategic airlifts from regional hubs.
- Ensure subsequent internal delivery of humanitarian aid to the affected population by providing:
  - ⇒ air, ocean, river, and road transport assets;
  - ⇒ temporary forwarding hubs consisting of temporary storage facilities, office space and staff accommodation;
  - ⇒ logistics staff to conduct the operation; and
  - ⇒ light infrastructure repair;
- Enhance coordination through the logistics cluster for predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response.

#### Humanitarian actions

The Logistics Cluster plans to implement the following components within the first phase of the emergency:

##### **A. Logistics Cluster Coordination**

Logistics Cluster cells will be established in Yangon and forward locations in Myanmar, with support from Bangkok, Subang (as required) and WFP headquarters in Rome. The cluster will coordinate logistics operations based on priorities set by the Humanitarian Country Team. UNJLC will provide information management, cargo tracking and GIS/mapping services in support of the Logistics Cluster.

##### **B. Augmented Logistics Capacity**

- Ocean transport: as the most severely hit regions are along the coast, the main bulk of cargo is expected to be brought in by sea. WFP will contract landing crafts to operate along the southern coast of Myanmar.
- Logistics hubs: due to the damages in the affected area, there is very limited storage, office or accommodation space available. Five logistics hubs including storage, office and accommodation space will be set up for use of humanitarian actors. The set-up and exact location of these hubs is subject to assessments of the terrain to determine suitability.
- Sea/river and road transport: for the areas not accessible by road, small boats will be needed to reach the affected population. A leased fleet of trucks will be deployed to provide transport in areas accessible by road. The project also provides for fuel supplies to meet the requirements that follow the increased transport activities.
- Air Transport: subject to approval from the Government of Myanmar, WFP will operate strategic and regional airlifts out of regional hubs. These strategic airlifts will support the entire humanitarian community. The logistics cluster will also augment airport handling capacity through the provision of high and medium loaders as well as forklift trucks to expedite offloading of relief cargo. In addition to the strategic airlifts, two air assets are planned to operate ex Yangon (or other Patheingyi if possible) to smaller airfields in the affected area. A strategic coordination team will be placed in Yangon airport to consolidate cargo and avoid congestion.

##### **C. Light Infrastructure Repair**

Although the affected regions are likely to need major infrastructure repairs, smaller infrastructure repairs will immediately be required for the transport of humanitarian aid during the emergency phase. This project caters for spot repairs of roads and bridges as well as for ports where required.

**Expected outputs and impacts**

The expected outputs are the provision of approximately 5 logistics hubs including storage, office space and accommodation for the humanitarian community, transport assets at disposal of the humanitarian community and the necessary coordination structure to support the entire operation. This action is expected to positively impact the entire humanitarian community's logistics emergency capacity, and will provide an uninterrupted supply chain of life-saving relief items to the affected population, to ensure that beneficiary needs are met in an appropriate, timely, and efficient manner. The plan is based on estimated needs and the assumption of access to implement, with a particular view to being ready to implement quickly at the moment of full access.

LOGISTICS			\$
WFP MM-08/CSS01	<b>Project Title:</b>	LOGISTICS AUGMENTATION AND COORDINATION IN SUPPORT OF THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY IN MYANMAR	49,664,697
	<b>Objective:</b>	To enhance the overall logistics response and coordination to support humanitarian operations in reaching the affected population.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: N/A	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Government departments, all humanitarian organisations, UNJLC and commercial logistics organisations	

### **3.5 Emergency Telecommunications**

#### **Objectives**

The establishment of a robust Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunication system and Communications Centre (COMCEN) in the emergency operations hubs in 6 locations of Yangon, Labutta, Bogale, Pyapon, Dedaye and Kawkhmu will allow UN agencies, NGOs and the Government of Myanmar (GoM) to better coordinate assessment, rescue and relief operations along the entire Ayeyarwaddy Division and Yangon valleys.

Specifically, the project will:

- Provide inter-agency telecommunications infrastructure and services, covering both data and security communications, which are essential for the efficient and effective operations.
- Provide standardised ICT platforms and procedures to avoid duplication and ensure cost effective services.
- Ensure a smooth transition to post-emergency reconstruction.

#### **Strategy (for the current and the prospected scenario/caseload)**

This project will be implemented within the expected six months of the initial emergency operation with aim to:

- Provide the telecommunications backbone and services to benefit the whole humanitarian community;
- Reduce telecommunications cost to individual agencies, considering: (a) agency-specific radio rooms to comply with MOSS requirements are not needed, (b) reduced number of technical staff required to maintain telecommunications systems;
- Provide basic data connectivity and voice services in all common operational areas for all humanitarian actors;
- Standardise procedures and the subsequent delivery of a standard training curriculum to meet security communication requirements.

#### **Expected outputs and impacts**

- Radio-rooms are deployed and fully operational as per MOSS requirements for Security Phase 1 in all common operational areas.
- All 6 common operational areas in Yangon, Labutta, Bogale, Pyapon, Dedaye and Kawkhmu are covered by common HF and VHF radio-networks.
- All UN, partnering NGOs and other humanitarian agencies' staff in the common operational areas will have access to the data connectivity facilities and services provided by the common radio-rooms, as well as existing voice networks.
- Power supply is sufficient to provide uninterrupted communication services to all common offices and premises.

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<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<p align="center"><b>WFP</b> <b>MM-08/CSS02</b></p>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROVISION OF SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS	<p align="center"><b>850,000</b></p>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of HF/VHF network coverage in every common operational area, as per established requirements for the humanitarian community;</li> <li>• Deployment of a MOSS compliant radio backbone/infrastructure and 24/7 capable radio-rooms in all operational areas operating as per MOSS standards, including recruitment, training and management of the necessary radio operators;</li> <li>• Frequency, call-sign and sel-calls coordination and management services;</li> <li>• Liaison with government authorities on behalf of the ICT humanitarian community for security telecommunications purposes (licensing, equipment importation, etc.);</li> <li>• Coordination of the ETC cluster activities on the ground, including definition and submission for approval of a project document with a clear budget, fund-raising, regular project reporting, donor reporting, definition of an exit strategy and hand-over/closure of the services at the end project and final closure reporting;</li> <li>• Provision of technical advice to all UN agencies, INGC, NGOs and other humanitarian partners.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All UN Agencies, NGOs and other Humanitarian Organisations working in flood Areas of Myanmar	
	<b>Partners:</b>	UNICEF	
<p align="center"><b>UNICEF</b> <b>MM-08/CSS03</b></p>	<b>Project Title:</b>	DATA CONNECTIVITY	<p align="center"><b>470,000</b></p>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase One (within the first week of the emergency) – activation of basic voice, fax and web-based email access by installing portable data and voice terminals.</li> <li>• Phase Two (within three weeks of the emergency) – activation of Wireless data-connectivity from one Internet “hot spot” using portable high-speed mobile data terminals or through local ISP/broadband links if available.</li> <li>• Supplementary procurement of data communication equipment and services as might be necessary to cover all emergency sites for a longer period.</li> <li>• ICT staff to maintain and support the systems for the duration of the emergency</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	All UN Agencies, NGOs and other Humanitarian Organisations working in Flood Areas of Myanmar	
	<b>Partners:</b>	WFP	

### 3.6 Food

#### Objectives

To save and sustain lives, and prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of 630,000 cyclones affected vulnerable displaced persons until they regain access to food and recover their livelihoods.

WFP's response through this Emergency Operation (EMOP) seeks to meet the urgent food needs of the most vulnerable people affected by cyclone Nargis. The daily rations will constitute 2,100 Kcals per day for each beneficiary. A relief distribution system will be set up in operational areas through UN/NGO cooperating partners. The cooperating partners will be United Nations sister agencies and NGOs including *Action Contre la Faim* (Action Against Hunger – ACF), ADRA, Alliance, AMI, German Agro-Action (GAA), Malteser, PACT, UNDP, WV.

The operation will include imported read to eat meals for the initial two weeks, high energy biscuits and basic food family rations. A majority of the food commodities (rice, pulses, and salt) will be produced in country.

The operation will be managed by establishment of (initially three are planned) field offices in the affected areas and deployment of field staff to ensure food deliveries are coordinated among partners and properly monitored for quality and quantity, as well as the distribution process. The timeframe envisaged is 6 months until the next harvest due in October/November.

#### Humanitarian actions

Given the scale of devastation in the affected areas, WFP will provide relief rations to all population in 'camps (temporary shelters)' of displaced persons and targeted populations in severely affected communities.

#### Expected outputs and impacts

Basic food rations are provided to 630,000 most vulnerable cyclone-affected populations for a six-month period, saving lives and preventing deterioration of nutritional status.

FOOD			\$
<b>WFP</b> <b>MM-08/F01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY OPERATION "PROVISION OF FOOD TO CYCLONE-AFFECTED VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN MYANMAR"	<b>56,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Provision of life-saving relief food to cyclone-affected victims	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	630,000 beneficiaries Women: 126,000 Men: 126,000 Children: 378,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	ACF, ADRA, Alliance, AMI, GAA, Malteser, PACT, UNDP, WVI, CARE	

### 3.7 Nutrition

#### Objective

To prevent deaths and illnesses due to acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

#### Strategies

Based on rapid assessment of needs

- (1) Monitoring of nutritional situation and active case-finding
  - Mass sensitisation and active case finding/screening for identification of malnourished, especially children and pregnant women in camps, affected communities and health facilities.
  - Rapid nutrition assessment conducted to assess the nutritional affects on vulnerable groups.
- (2) Support infant and young child feeding
  - Develop and disseminate clear policy on and monitor any donations of Breast Milk Substitutes.
  - Protection and promotion of breastfeeding (focus on early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life).
  - Support for non-breastfed infants including appropriate counselling for mothers.
  - Support age-appropriate foods and feeding practices.
- (3) Micronutrient Supplementation
  - Vitamin A included in measles campaign for children.
  - Multiple minerals and vitamins powder (sprinkles) supplementation to all children 6 to 59 months.
  - Multiple vitamins and minerals tablets supplementation to all pregnant and lactating women.
- (4) Supplementary and therapeutic feeding for malnourished children, and vulnerable groups
  - Provision of take-home supplementary feeding with UNIMIX for malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women.
  - Provision of therapeutic feeding (both inpatient care and community-based care) for severely malnourished individuals in camps, affected communities and health facilities.
- (5) Communication
  - Interpersonal and mass communication is given to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
- (6) Emergency Nutrition Coordination
  - Cluster approach implemented in order to improve effectiveness of the nutrition response.

#### Expected output and impact

- 300,000 children under five and 45,000 pregnant women are provided with micronutrient supplementation.
- Cases of acute malnutrition identified and treated effectively in supplementary and therapeutic feeding – achieving Sphere humanitarian standards.
- Nutrition education, counselling and support provided for appropriate infant and young child feeding for the prevention of malnutrition.
- In line with cluster lead agency terms of reference nutrition coordination is effectively managed at the country level.

NUTRITION		\$
UNICEF MM-08/H07	<b>Project Title:</b> TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF MALNUTRITION AND MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES AMONG CHILDREN AND PREGNANT AND WOMEN.	5,100,000
	<b>Objectives:</b> Management of acute malnutrition in children and prevention of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children and mothers	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 375,000 persons (300,000 children under five; 75,000 pregnant and lactating women) <b>Partners:</b> ACF, Save the Children, Ministry of Health	
SC MM-08/H08	<b>Project title:</b> Provision of appropriate food/nutrition to disaster affected populations with a focus on children under five	2,000,000
	<b>Objective:</b> Assessments undertaken, food rations/cash provided, multi-micronutrient powder and appropriate complementary foods provided, mothers/carers are supported in ensuring appropriate feeding practices, treatment of acute malnutrition set up, monitoring of the general food distribution set up	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100,000 people (50,000 children, 30,000 women) <b>Partners:</b> local CBOs, local health facilities (where possible)	

### 3.8 Education

#### Objective

Rapid action for post-emergency restoration of early learning and education for children in affected townships;

#### Strategy

The proposed activities will be implemented based on information gathered from initial assessments, under the coordination and leadership of the MoE, to ensure that acceptable conditions are in place for children to return to school. The actions will benefit an estimated 300,000 children affected by the cyclone in a first phase. While the initial assessments focus on the primary education sub-sector, the subsequent early recovery needs assessment will assess the education sector, including middle and high schools, as a basis for more recovery planning.

#### Humanitarian actions /outputs

Emergency rehabilitation of 2,000 severely damaged primary schools in the affected townships within the next three to six months will be undertaken in order to ensure primary school and preschool children in those areas are able to continue their schooling and learning without interruption. Non-formal education activities for 3,000, out-of-school working children will be re-established.

For areas where re-building the destroyed schools is not possible by the time the new school year (2008-09) starts on June 1, temporary learning spaces will be established using tents and or large tarpaulins to allow children to start their normal schooling. For areas where school renovations/construction can be done due to availability of building materials, good transportation and availability of contractors, roofing sheets and building materials will be provided to facilitate re-construction.

Essential learning packages, recreational items, and early childhood development kits will be provided to re-integrate children into learning and early childhood activities, help address psychosocial needs, and reduce the cost of schooling for families.

As part of expected outputs and impacts, 352,000 school aged children between the age of 3 and 11 will have access to schooling and learning without interruptions. 3,000 children out of school working children will continue having access to extended learning opportunities and life skills education.

EDUCATION		\$
UNICEF MM-08/E01	<b>Project Title:</b> PREVENTING DELAYS IN SCHOOLING & LEARNING	6,000,000
	<b>Objectives:</b> To ensure primary school and preschool children in severely affected areas are able to continue their schooling and learning without interruption; Through provision of materials for emergency school rehabilitation, temporary classrooms and packages of essential learning materials. To re-establish the non-formal education activities for out-of-school children.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 300,000 school aged children, 2000 preschool children aged three to five and 3,000 out-of school children aged 10-17.	
	<b>Partners:</b> DEPT, Department of Basic Education 1 & 3, WV	
SC MM-08/E02	<b>Project Title:</b> PROVISION OF FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL ECCD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR DISASTER AFFECTED CHILDREN (3 TO 11 YRS)	1,000,000
	<b>Objectives:</b> Assessment of damage to education system (school buildings, materials, availability of teachers, etc), plans for reconstruction made with children and community, provision of temporary schools, teacher training and teaching materials, repair and re-construction of damaged schools.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 50,000 children (three to 11 years)	
	<b>Partners:</b> Yinthway, local CBOs	
WV MM-08/E03	<b>Project Title:</b> EMERGENCY SCHOOL PROJECT : MYANMAR CYCLONE NARGIS RESPONSE	500,000
	<b>Objectives</b> To provide a safe educational environment for the affected children through 20 transitional school buildings and furniture; To assist the affected children and families to attend formal education in coming new school term through awareness raising and school study kits.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b> 4,000 school children and their parents/ caregivers	

### **3.9 Child Protection**

#### **Objectives**

To provide immediate protection of children and women from violence, abuse and exploitation in areas affected by the cyclone (Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions), particularly unaccompanied and separated children, through family tracing and reunification, establishment of safe environments (child-friendly spaces), community-based psychosocial care and support, and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.

#### **Strategy**

Child Protection partners are coordinating to undertake joint multi-sectoral assessments in affected areas, with a focus on the situation of children and women. Based on initial assessments, in each affected township, village and ward, children are likely to face psychosocial distress, family separation, physical harm, exploitation and sexual violence. The strategy for responding to these issues includes the provision of safe spaces including child-friendly spaces, supporting family tracing and reunification, preventing secondary separation, provision of psychosocial support and reducing the risks of violence, sexual abuse, exploitation and transmission of HIV/AIDS. Communities and other actors will be mobilised to promote the protection of children and women.

Key urgent concerns about separated and unaccompanied children will be to prevent institutionalisation of separated children and to address their safety and care during the identification process. It is of primary importance that all agencies use the same identification process for coordinated tracing and reunification. For children who have lost both parents and are orphaned, the aim will be to ensure they stay for an interim period with close relatives or community members that the child knows/feels comfortable with and are suitable carers. A process of child placement in kinship and foster family care and its monitoring is of great importance to ensure care and protection of those children. Other urgent issues include the monitoring, reporting and responding to severe and systematic abuse, violence and exploitation, provision of safe environments for women and children and the provision of appropriate psychosocial support.

#### **Humanitarian actions**

Coordination mechanisms for child protection will be established, which will be linked any broader protection coordination mechanisms. An interagency child protection assessment will be conducted. In addition, child protection actors will work with other actors (including health) to develop an interagency Mental Health and Psychosocial integrated plan (consistent with the IASC Mental Health and Psychosocial Guidelines), including the establishment of a MHPSS coordination mechanism.

Child-Friendly Spaces (CFC) will be established in affected villages to provide a safe environment for children and caregivers. CFCs will enable children to begin the process of coping with and recovering from the shock and sudden losses and changes they have experienced; to express, share and discuss the problems they are facing; and to help prevent problems such as sexual abuse from and by providing information and safe space to come together. Youth and other members of the community will be actively involved in the promotion of those activities encouraging their participation and contribution to the community. Children/adolescents will be able to be actively involved and engage in educational and recreational activities. CFCs will also offer opportunities to bring in other sectors for child health care, basic education and diarrhoea prevention.

Partners will assist in preventing the separation of children from caregivers, support single headed households and families at risk of breakdown and advocate against institutionalisation and separation of children. The identification, registration and medical screening of separated children, particularly those under five years of age and adolescent girls will be facilitated as soon as possible to avoid loss of precious information and links to families or relatives. Agencies will undertake family tracing and reunification including registration of parents.

To prevent abuse, sexual abuse and exploitation of children and women, partners will set up initial mechanisms to monitor and report as well as prevent, advocate and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation. Capacity building for key child protection organisations, including relevant governmental and non-governmental partners, to prevent and respond to child protection issues in the emergency will be undertaken. Community mechanisms to prevent and respond to child protection in the emergency will also be strengthened e.g. through public information on child protection and/or establishment of community child protection committees. Particular attention will be given to mitigating gender based violence, including sexual violence and exploitation as well as preventing and

responding to HIV transmission – this includes providing appropriate services to victims such as integrated post-rape care, legal, social and psychosocial support. The code of conduct will also be disseminated among humanitarian workers and monitoring mechanisms established, and organisations will undertake and promote humanitarian activities in a manner that minimises opportunities for sexual exploitation and abuse.

Community-based psychosocial care, protection and support will also be provided to children and their caregivers through CFCs and the integration of psychosocial support into relevant sectors including both protection and education. Psychosocial support will be provided to children experiencing psychosocial distress both as a result of their experiences in the emergency, as well as secondary effects of the emergency (such as subsequent violence, abuse or exploitation).

**Expected outputs and impacts**

- Coordination among child protection partners, contribution to coordination of mental health and psychosocial support and on-going sectoral assessments.
- Over 250,000 children have a safe, child-friendly space that helps them cope with psychosocial distress and reduces the risk of physical harm and sexual violence.
- Children who have been separated from families or orphaned are reunified and/or cared for in the interim.
- Secondary separation, including institutionalisation of children, is minimised through advocacy and family support.
- Measures are taken to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation, with a focus on sexual violence and exploitation and the transmission of HIV/AIDS.
- Mechanisms for reporting (including CFCs) and addressing severe, systematic abuse, violence and exploitation are in place.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN			\$
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>MM-08/P/HR/RL01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROTECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN AFFECTED BY THE CYCLONE NARGIS	<b>2,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with partners as cluster lead on the child protection; participate in coordination of mental health and psychosocial support;</li> <li>• On-going sectoral assessments on the protection of women and children;</li> <li>• CFCs for 200, 000 children and women in Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions;</li> <li>• Prevention of secondary separation; identification and support of families at risk of separation in selected townships; placement on family based care for separated and unaccompanied children; monitoring of children in alternative care placement; family tracing and reunification of separated children in selected townships;</li> <li>• Provision of psychosocial support to children and their caretakers;</li> <li>• Prevention of and response to violence, abuse and exploitation, including sexual violence and HIV/AIDS transmission through: capacity building for national partners; communication and mobilisation of communities;</li> <li>• Establishing monitoring and reporting mechanisms to identify, advocate on and respond to severe, systematic abuse</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	200,000 children and women	
	<b>Partners:</b>	INGOs and NGOs: SC, WV, <i>Enfants du Monde Droits de l'Homme</i> (EMDH), MRCS, Rattana Metta (Buddhist NGO), National Young Women's Christian Association (NYWCA), Yangon Kayin Baptist Women's Association (YKBWA), Association Francois Xavier Bagnoud, Myanmar Nurse and Midwife Association (MNMA), Myanmar Council of Churches (MCC), Catholic Bishop Conference of Myanmar (CBCM).	

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>SC MM- 08/P/HR/RL02</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	CFCs AND PROTECTION	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Provision of CFCs and support for family reunification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFCs for 50,000 children in Shwepyithar, Thingankyun and North Okkalapa townships of Yangon division and selected townships of Ayeyawady division;</li> <li>• Successful reunification of separated children in selected townships of Ayeyawady division through support to agencies that are leading family tracing</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	50,000 children	
	<b>Partners:</b>	National/local organisations involved in child protection in the affected areas	
<b>WV MM- 08/P/HR/RL03</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	SAFE SPACES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN	<b>600,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide: protection for separated and unaccompanied children through transitional care, tracing, reunification; safe space for children to play, learn, express their feelings, and meet with peers through 40 CFCs; community based psychosocial care for affected children who are suffering from chaotic aftermath of cyclone and disturbed routine;</li> <li>• To prevent child physical and sexual abuses</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	4,000 children and their caregivers/parents	
	<b>Partners:</b>	N/A	
<b>EMDH MM- 08/P/HR/RL04</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROVIDING FOR THE BASIC NEEDS OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS, CAMPS AND COMMUNITIES IN YANGON DIVISION	<b>140,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>Assessment of needs in five institutions (three in Mayangone tsp, one in Twantay tsp, one in Kawhmu tsp), one camp (Hlaingthayar tsp) and one community (Phayargyi in Kawhmu tsp):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFCs child-friendly spaces in camp and family tracing for unaccompanied children;</li> <li>• Rapid training sessions on family tracing for other NGOs;</li> <li>• Provision of water guards and ORS;</li> <li>• Basic food supplies, emergency repairs of water wells, toilets, tanks and roofing in institutions; medical treatment and emergency clinic in the community</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 6,407 - Women: 1,665; Children: 3,074	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Eden Handicap Service Centre	

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNFPA MM-08/P/HR/RL05</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	PROVISION OF INFORMATION AND MEDICAL CARE TO SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE PROVISIONAL SHELTERS	<b>500,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in the affected areas and to mainstream gender aspect into the protection cluster;</li> <li>• Provision of information to women, girls, boys and men of the displaced populations on the availability of services and information on how to prevent and respond to the needs of survivors;</li> <li>• Establishment of protective measures to assist vulnerable groups (women, girls, the elderly and disabled, etc) from sexual and gender-based violence by providing appropriate legal, medical and community based psychosocial services;</li> <li>• Coordinate and orienting service providers on multisectoral coordination model to address sexual and gender-based violence and to mainstream gender aspects by working with the cluster leads partners such as water/sanitation, shelter, protection, health, education, nutrition, food and early recovery;</li> <li>• Provision of post rape kits to survivors of sexual violence;</li> <li>• Orienting health providers on the use of post rape kits</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	500,000 vulnerable population living in temporary shelters	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Mercy Malaysia, UNICEF, Ministry of Health, Myanmar Red Cross Society	
<b>UNFPA MM-08/P/HR/RL06</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	DISTRIBUTION OF DIGNITY KITS TO WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND MEN	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	To help displaced women, girls, boys and men to stay healthy and preserve their dignity through provision of basic personal hygiene items and underwear and to distribute through community support groups	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	100,000 women and girls and 100,000 boys and men living in temporary shelters	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Community Support Groups, Myanmar Red Cross Society, UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children, Mercy Malaysia	

### **3.10 Early Recovery**

#### **Objectives**

Augment emergency assistance in Myanmar by building on humanitarian programmes to ensure that their inputs become assets for longer-term development; and supporting spontaneous recovery initiatives by affected communities to rebuild lives, livelihoods and rehabilitate essential social infrastructure.

#### **Strategy**

Early recovery that begins during the timeframe of emergency intervention, is an effective and indispensable component of a response to a crisis. Early recovery can help to stabilise a situation, prevent further deterioration of local capacity, as well as foreshorten the need for humanitarian assistance. UNDP, with its extensive field presence in the affected areas of Myanmar, has an excellent platform for assessing, designing and delivering early recovery interventions with local communities to meet immediate needs.

A preliminary set of early recovery priority needs are already emerging in Myanmar. In close coordination with UN and NGO partners, a more comprehensive inter-agency early recovery needs assessment will be undertaken, taking into account other needs assessments by national and international humanitarian actors. The data from this needs assessment will lead to the development of a full Early Recovery Framework, to be completed within four to six weeks after the launch of the Flash Appeal. This will be followed by the development of specific early recovery and rehabilitation programme activities.

Early data from ongoing rapid early recovery needs assessment is being used to inform a range of immediate, quick impact early recovery activities. These activities address time-critical needs, while at the same time are foundational in nature and provide the basis for the sustainable recovery of affected populations. Early recovery, quick impact programme activities will be undertaken to support the immediate clean-up and debris removal, including from arable land, and to restore critical minor infrastructure at the community level to create access for mobility and delivery of urgently needed assistance.

Programme activities will be implemented after consultation focusing on the immediate needs of affected households and most vulnerable groups. Implementation will utilise existing delivery structures of the UN system in the Delta region, as well as upgrade and expand the delivery capacity of the existing structures. Existing programme delivery capacities of INGOs having assistance programmes in Yangon and other areas will be further expanded to provide support to affected communities in southern Yangon Division. Effective coordination amongst the UN agencies including technical expertise of FAO and UN-Habitat, NGOs and other clusters/sectors will be an integral element of the recovery programme, as well as programme monitoring and information dissemination.

#### **Expected output**

- Early recovery needs assessment undertaken and results documented and shared with humanitarian and development partners;
- Early recovery framework and plans for identified priority sectors/clusters developed;
- Early recovery programmes activities and projects developed and implemented; Effective coordination of early recovery interventions among UN agencies and NGOs.
- 73,000 affected households assisted in their effort to clear debris and rehabilitate minor social infrastructure in the Ayeyarwady delta region and southern Yangon.

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNDP MM-08/CSS04</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	ENHANCE EARLY RECOVERY COORDINATION AND PLANNING	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen coordination of an integrated, inter-cluster approach to early recovery in the Ayeyarwady delta region and southern Yangon</li> <li>To develop an inter-agency Early Recovery Framework for affected areas of Ayeyarwady delta region and southern Yangon</li> <li>To lead an Early Recovery Cluster, including information, advocacy and resource mobilisation</li> <li>To provide information management capacity in support of <i>intra</i>- (Early Recovery Cluster) and <i>inter</i>- (Early Recovery Network) cluster coordination, as well as contributing to overall inter-cluster information management coordination led by OCHA</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	73,000 households (375,000 people) and affected communities living in the Ayeyarwady delta and Yangon region	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Members of the Early Recovery Cluster/Network, all UN agencies, Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU)/Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC), OCHA	
<b>UNDP MM-08/CSS07</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	INTER-AGENCY EARLY RECOVERY POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To determine the immediate needs, gaps and priorities for early recovery</li> <li>To provide a foundation for the assessment of longer-term recovery needs and priorities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	73,000 households (375,000 people) and affected communities living in the Ayeyarwady delta and Yangon region	
	<b>Partners:</b>	United Nations agencies, NGOs and humanitarian partners	
<b>UNDP MM-08/ER/101</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	ENHANCING EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATION AND EARLY RECOVERY PLANNING	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen coordination of an integrated, inter-cluster approach to early recovery in the Ayeyarwady delta region and southern Yangon.</li> <li>To develop an inter-agency Early Recovery Framework for affected areas of Ayeyarwady delta region and southern Yangon.</li> <li>To lead an Early Recovery Cluster, including information, advocacy and resource mobilisation</li> <li>To provide information management capacity in support of <i>intra</i>- (Early Recovery Cluster) and <i>inter</i>- (Early Recovery Network) cluster coordination, as well as contributing to overall inter-cluster information management coordination led by OCHA.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	United Nations agencies, NGOs and humanitarian partners, 73,000 households (375,000 people) and affected communities living in the Ayeyarwady delta and Yangon region.	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Other United Nations agencies and NGOs	
<b>UNDP MM-08/ER/102</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	IMMEDIATE EARLY RECOVERY SUPPORT TO POPULATION AFFECTED IN AYEYARWADY DELTA AND SOUTHERN YANGON REGION	<b>3,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<p><b>Quick impact projects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support clean-up and debris removal</li> <li>Restore critical minor infrastructure at the community level to create access for community mobility and allow humanitarian and early recovery assessments to take place</li> <li>Clearance and preparation of arable land</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Approximately 73,000 affected	

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>  <b>MM-08/ER/I03</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	SAFER SHELTER RECOVERY FOR SAFER SETTLEMENTS - BUILD BACK BETTER	<b>500,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Avoid hazardous spontaneous shelter recovery through provision of immediate assistance and demonstration towards disaster (cyclone, surge) resistant building techniques and through the establishment of housing resource centres at community level	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Total Number: 100,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Myanmar Disaster Management Committee, Ministry of Construction, local authorities, shelter partners, communities	
<b>UNFPA</b>  <b>MM-08/H10</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	REHABILITATION OF HEALTH CLINICS AND PROVISION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION AND INFORMATION	<b>700,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To rehabilitate maternity wards and health centres to provide life-saving services as early as possible</li> <li>• To provide community health education and information about available services to the affected population</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Mildly and moderately damaged health facilities in the affected townships and communities in the affected areas	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Mercy Malaysia, Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association (MMCWA)	

### 3.11 Information Management and Coordination

#### Objectives

- Effectively coordinate amongst all partners to ensure a needs-based and timely response;
- Strengthen the process of timely information/data collection, management and dissemination to all partners to facilitate emergency decision-making and optimise the response.

#### Strategy

The Office of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HCO) will support the coordination efforts led by the Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement mainly through a response coordination team (RCT) and the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), itself supported by a Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC). In addition, given the number of affected areas, resulting from the impact of the cyclone on different geographical locations, coordination mechanisms will need to be established at the local level where the response is being conducted. Therefore, to enable the RCT and MIMU to centralise and disseminate information coming from these multiple crises areas, it is important to strengthen its long-term information management capacity to meet the information needs of the emergency and early recovery phase.

#### Humanitarian actions

- Support the RC/HCO in effectively coordinating efforts of humanitarian partners in support of national responses to the cyclone both at central and local levels;
- Liaise with all stakeholders to ensure timely dissemination of information/data collected thus facilitating decision-making and optimal response.

#### Expected outputs

- Coordinated emergency response in all sector areas at central and local levels, resulting in a needs-based, timely and well-funded response, which respects human rights, integrates cross-cutting issues, and supports national structures;
- Information exchange and dissemination is facilitated thus enhancing decision-making and optimising the response.

#### ***Coordination of Safety of Relief Operations: Strategies and Proposed Activities***

Three field security coordination officers will coordinate the safety of UN staff members involved in the UN Relief effort under the administrative supervision the UNDSS Myanmar Security Advisor. Additionally two nationally-recruited staff members (level GS3) will assist the FSCO with the day-to-day security operations. The FSCO will conduct security assessments of staff security, organise trainings as needed, develop informational materials as required, provide technical advice to management and collaborate with agency security focal points. Activities in detail:

- Provide security and safety coordination for UN Relief workers in country.
- Remain abreast of the local security environment including any special government instructions on security and travel in the area by establishing a network with the local civil authorities, police, military, UN and NGO.
- Keep an updated record of all missions to the area and monitor MOSS compliance during their operations in the area. Arrange for the provision of government security when required in coordination with SA as needed.
- Provide security briefing to missions in the area as required.
- Prepare travel and security advisories as applicable to the area of relief effort.
- Provide security advice to the UN ASC and senior UN staff member appointed by the DO.
- Coordinate 24-hour response to all security related incidents involving UN staff and eligible dependants as required.
- Propose local security procedures to facilitate relief operations and address systemic MOSS compliance problems.

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>OCHA MM-08/CSS05</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY RESPONSE	<b>1,098,360</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	Effective coordination of the international response and inter-clusters; improved humanitarian information management	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	Government, aid agencies, through which up to 1,000,000 IDPs and other populations affected by the cyclone Nargis	
	<b>Partners:</b>	IASC partners, Government of Myanmar	
<b>OCHA MM-08/CSS06</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	HUMANITARIAN INFORMATION CENTRE - MYANMAR	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the national authorities and the humanitarian community in the systematic and standardised collection, processing and dissemination of information with the aim of improving coordination, situational understanding and decision-making;</li> <li>• Support the MIMU in providing informed and coordinated decision-making and planning by involved authorities, implementing partners and other agencies</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	National and international humanitarian and early recovery entities responding to the emergency	
	<b>Partners:</b>	National Disaster Management Committee, MIMU, Cluster/Sector Leads and their members	
<b>UNDSS MM-08/S01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	COORDINATION OF SAFETY OF RELIEF OPERATIONS	<b>209,977</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	Provide support to coordinate safety of humanitarian staff involved in Relief Effort in the disaster area for a period of three months	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	The team will reach out to UN staff and IASC partners deployed for humanitarian relief in the disaster	

### 3.12 Agriculture

#### Objectives

To recover the food security of the most vulnerable farming and fishing communities in the cyclone NARGIS-affected regions of the Ayeyarwady, Yangon, and Bago Divisions, and Mon and Kayin States by quickly rebuilding their agriculture- and fisheries-based livelihoods mechanisms. The proposed interventions aim to allow a quick resumption of food production as a way to reduce the overall dependency of cyclone affected people on external food aid and other forms of humanitarian assistance. Funds are urgently needed to enable the farmers to plant rice, vegetables, fruit trees, and replace their livestock and fishing equipment, as well as to provide the necessary technical assistance to support their livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

#### Strategic actions

In the implementation of this assistance, FAO will collaborate with key line ministries to develop an agriculture early rehabilitation strategy and recovery plan for medium-term. FAO will support the most affected farmers and fishers in the five most cyclone affected regions by quickly rebuilding their agriculture- and fisheries-based livelihoods mechanisms.

FAO will provide essential agriculture inputs, including rice and vegetable seeds, fruit tree seedlings, fertilisers, and agriculture tools, for affected farmers to quickly resume food production. Immediate efforts will be made to replace the lost, sold or consumed livestock (including cattle for draught power, small ruminants such as goats, pigs and poultry) and provide veterinary medicines and vaccinations to improve animal health.

In support of fishing communities, FAO will livestock and fishing equipment. FAO will support coastal fishing families through the provision of fishing gears, nets, fish processing equipment, and as well as provide assistance to inland farming families with the supply of fish seeds and fertilisers for rehabilitation of brackish and fresh water aquaculture activities. In the implementation of activities,

FAO will ensure technical know-how transfer to farmers and fishers with the introduction of better farming/fishing techniques and approaches to enhance the recovery of livelihoods in a sustainable manner. Assistance will also be given to improve monitoring, assessment and analysis of the food security situation.

#### Expected impact

- Enhanced food security through the quick resumption of food production activities with the supply of rice and vegetable seed, various crop seeds, fruit and coconut tree seedlings, fertilisers and tools;
- Improved agricultural practices through the provision of technical know-how and skills transfer
- Lost, sold or consumed livestock replaced through the provision of draught cattle, small ruminants (goats, pigs, poultry);
- Improved animal health situation through the provision of veterinary medicines and vaccinations;
- Coastal and inland fishing activities resumed through the provision of fishing gears, nets, fish processing equipment, fish seeds and fertilisers.
- Improved collaboration and enhanced capacity of the national and regional governments in food security analysis, and monitoring and evaluation;
- Improved household livelihoods through improvements in family food supply situation and increased family income.

The proposed emergency food assistance and agriculture interventions are intended to meet only most urgent needs. Following a proper needs assessment, planned to start soon, an update of these needs and response plan will be reflected in the Revision of this flash appeal.

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>FAO MM-08/A01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO RESTORE FOOD SECURITY IN CYCLONE NARGIS-AFFECTED FARMERS THROUGH THE PROVISION OF AGRICULTURE INPUTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	<b>4,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	To immediately restore and strengthen the food security of cyclone-affected farmers through the supply of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilisers, tools, fruit and coconut tree seedlings, agricultural equipment) and to rebuild their livelihoods in a sustainable manner through technical know-how transfer	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	40,000 cyclone affected families with emphasis on marginal farmers and female-headed households with children. Children: 25,000; Women: 10 000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) and Myanma Agricultural Services (MAS); I/NGOs; WFP	
<b>FAO MM-08/A02</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK SUPPORT IN CYCLONE NARGIS-AFFECTED REGIONS OF MYANMAR	<b>3,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	To safeguard the livelihoods of cyclone-affected farmers through the emergency replacement of small and large ruminants and provision of improved animal health services and technical support.	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	30,000 families (children: 12,500; women: 25,000)	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF) and Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD); I/NGOs; WFP	
<b>FAO MM-08/A03</b>	<b>Project Title:</b>	IMMEDIATE REHABILITATION OF COASTAL FISHERIES AND INLAND FISHERIES IN THE IN CYCLONE NARGIS-AFFECTED REGIONS OF AYEYARWADY DIVISION, YANGON DIVISION AND BAGO DIVISION	<b>3,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective:</b>	To assist the most cyclone-affected fishing families and improve damaged fish production through the provision of fishing gears, nets, fish processing equipment, fish seeds and fertilisers, and technical support	
	<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	20,000 cyclone-affected fishing households (coastal and inland); Children: 15,000; Women: 5,000	
	<b>Partners:</b>	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), Divisional Fisheries Offices; I/NGOs; WFP	

**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

**Table III: Myanmar Flash Appeal 2008**  
List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
as of 9 May 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 4

Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>CARE</b>			
MM-08/S/NF08	SHELTER	Shelter in Yangon and Moulemein	2,000,000
MM-08/WS07	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and sanitation in Yangon and Moulemein	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for CARE</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>CESVI</b>			
MM-08/H04	HEALTH	Primary Emergency Health care in Yangon Division	180,000
<b>Subtotal for CESVI</b>			<b>180,000</b>
<b>EMDH</b>			
MM-08/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	Providing for the basic needs of children in institutions, camps and communities in Yangon Division	140,000
<b>Subtotal for EMDH</b>			<b>140,000</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
MM-08/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support to restore food security in cyclone NARGIS-affected farmers through the provision of agriculture inputs and technical assistance	4,000,000
MM-08/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency livestock support in cyclone NARGIS-affected regions of Myanmar	3,000,000
MM-08/A03	AGRICULTURE	Immediate rehabilitation of coastal fisheries and inland fisheries in the in cyclone NARGIS-affected regions of Ayeyarwady division, Yangon division and Bago division	3,000,000
<b>Subtotal for FAO</b>			<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>IOM</b>			
MM-08/H03	HEALTH	Primary Health and Nutrition Assistance in effected areas	3,000,000
MM-08/S/NF02	SHELTER	Cyclone Nargis Emergency Response in Myanmar	5,000,000
<b>Subtotal for IOM</b>			<b>8,000,000</b>
<b>Malteser</b>			
MM-08/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Safe Water and sanitation emergency intervention & provision of WASH emergency services to affected population in Dawbon Township, Yangon	39,580
<b>Subtotal for Malteser</b>			<b>39,580</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 9 May 2008. For continuously updated information on projects funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Myanmar Flash Appeal 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)  
 as of 9 May 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 4

Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>OCHA</b>			
MM-08/CSS05	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	Coordination of humanitarian emergency response	1,098,360
MM-08/CSS06	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	Humanitarian Information Centre - Myanmar	300,000
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>			<b>1,398,360</b>
<b>PACT Myanmar</b>			
MM-08/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Pre and Post Diarrhoea Support Project	720,000
<b>Subtotal for PACT Myanmar</b>			<b>720,000</b>
<b>PARTNERS</b>			
MM-08/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Rehabilitation of safe drinking water and sanitation	45,540
<b>Subtotal for PARTNERS</b>			<b>45,540</b>
<b>SC</b>			
MM-08/E02	EDUCATION	Provision of formal and non-formal ECED and primary education for disaster affected children (3-11 yrs)	1,000,000
MM-08/H08	NUTRITION	Provision of appropriate food/nutrition to disaster affected populations with a focus on children <5 years	2,000,000
MM-08/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	Child-friendly spaces and protection	150,000
MM-08/S/NF05	SHELTER	Provision of shelter and relief to affected populations	800,000
<b>Subtotal for SC</b>			<b>3,950,000</b>
<b>SC - UK</b>			
MM-08/H02	HEALTH	Emergency essential health support	1,750,000
<b>Subtotal for SC - UK</b>			<b>1,750,000</b>
<b>TdH - IT</b>			
MM-08/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency relief for affected population in water and sanitation sector in Yangon Division (Hlaing Tha Yar, Twante and Kawkhmu Townships)	180,000
<b>Subtotal for TdH - IT</b>			<b>180,000</b>

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Page 3 of 4

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
MM-08/CSS04	EARLY RECOVERY	Enhance early recovery coordination and planning	300,000
MM-08/CSS07	EARLY RECOVERY	Inter-agency Early Recovery Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	200,000
MM-08/ER/I01	EARLY RECOVERY	Enhancing emergency response coordination and early recovery planning	150,000
MM-08/ER/I02	EARLY RECOVERY	Immediate early recovery support to population affected in Ayeyarwady delta and southern Yangon region	3,000,000
<b>Subtotal for UNDP</b>			<b>3,650,000</b>
<b>UNDSS</b>			
MM-08/S01	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION	Coordination of Safety of Relief Operations	209,977
<b>Subtotal for UNDSS</b>			<b>209,977</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
MM-08/H09	HEALTH	Provision of life-saving emergency obstetric care kits to 12 affected townships	850,000
MM-08/H10	EARLY RECOVERY	Rehabilitation of health clinics and provision of community health education and information	700,000
MM-08/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	Provision of information and medical care to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the provisional shelters	500,000
MM-08/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	Distribution of dignity kits to women, girls, boys and men	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>			<b>3,050,000</b>
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>			
MM-08/ER/I03	EARLY RECOVERY	Safer Shelter Recovery for Safer Settlements - Build Back Better	500,000
MM-08/S/NF06	SHELTER	Support to the Immediate Shelter Sector Assessment	200,000
MM-08/S/NF07	SHELTER	Provision of secure place for female-headed households	1,500,000
<b>Subtotal for UN-HABITAT</b>			<b>2,200,000</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
MM-08/S/NF01	SHELTER	Cyclone Nargis emergency response in Myanmar	6,000,000
<b>Subtotal for UNHCR</b>			<b>6,000,000</b>

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**MYANMAR FLASH APPEAL 2008**

**Table III: Myanmar Flash Appeal 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 9 May 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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Page 4 of 4

Project Code	Cluster	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNICEF</b>			
MM-08/CSS03	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Data Connectivity	470,000
MM-08/E01	EDUCATION	Preventing Delays in Schooling & Learning	6,000,000
MM-08/H05	HEALTH	Prevention of child and maternal deaths and illnesses	4,000,000
MM-08/H07	NUTRITION	Treatment and Prevention of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children and pregnant and lactating women	5,100,000
MM-08/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	Protecting children and women affected by Cyclone Nargis	2,000,000
MM-08/S/NF03	SHELTER	UNICEF Cyclone Nargis emergency shelter response for women and children in Myanmar	3,000,000
MM-08/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency WASH response for affected populations	5,000,000
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF</b>			<b>25,570,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
MM-08/CSS01	LOGISTICS	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in support of the Humanitarian Community in Myanmar	49,664,697
MM-08/CSS02	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS	Provision of Security Communications	850,000
MM-08/F01	FOOD	Emergency Operation "Provision of Food to	56,000,000
<b>Subtotal for WFP</b>			<b>106,514,697</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
MM-08/H01	HEALTH	Reduction of morbidity and preventable mortality from the affected population of cyclone Nargis in Myanmar	5,000,000
<b>Subtotal for WHO</b>			<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>WV</b>			
MM-08/E03	EDUCATION	Emergency school project: Myanmar cyclone Nargis response	500,000
MM-08/H06	HEALTH	Emergency Health Response	1,000,000
MM-08/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN	Safe spaces for the protection of children	600,000
MM-08/S/NF04	SHELTER	Emergency shelter response for cyclone affected population	1,800,000
MM-08/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water and sanitation response: cyclone Nargis	800,000
<b>Subtotal for WV</b>			<b>4,700,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>187,298,154</b>

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Myanmar Standardized Place Names and P-codes

In Myanmar there has long been confusion with multiple versions of transliterated place names in use by various agencies. The Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) has taken on the task of overseeing a comprehensive translation of place names into a common system that is promoted by IASC members and other organizations. In addition to standard place names, standard place codes have also been developed.

The methodology applied for place name standardization was as follows: The names and p-codes of States/Divisions, Districts and Townships were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Settlement and Land Records Department (SLRD). In 2005 those names were presented to and agreed by UNCT and INGOs as the standard English translation for Myanmar.

The names for village tracts and villages were provided in Myanmar language by the Ministry of Home Affairs, General Administration Department (GAD). Names were translated/transliterated to English by a team supervised by the MIMU. The names were also cross-referenced with the SLRD names and the names in use by various UN Agencies and NGOs. Kachin, Chin and Shan names (i.e. non-Burmese names) were reviewed by local experts in the field. The final translation was completed in 2007.

What are P-codes?

P-code is an abbreviated term for 'Place Code'. P-codes are similar to postal codes and are part of a data management system that provides unique reference codes to thousands of locations in Myanmar. These codes provide a systematic means of linking and exchanging data and analyzing relationships between them. Any information that is linked to one location with a P-code can be linked and analyzed with any other.

In Myanmar, the p-code for rural places is structured as follows:

Code Structure	Example
3-letter ISO Prefx	MMR Myanmar
3-numerical code for States and Divisions	017 Ayeeyarwady Division
3-numerical code for Townships	024 Bogale Township
3-numerical code for Village Tracts	001 Linn Taing Village Tract
3-numerical code for Villages	001 Auk Linn Taing Village

Therefore, the p-code for Auk Linn Taing village in Ayeeyarwady Division is MMR017024001001.

State/Division & Township P-codes

Ayeeyarwady Division (MMR017)

Map Index	Township	Code
1	Bhagan	MMR017024
2	Chaukyi	MMR017022
3	Deasen	MMR017025
4	Chaw	MMR017015
5	Hemada	MMR017006
6	Ngazun	MMR017013
7	Kalyanday	MMR017052
8	Kyaukse	MMR017025
9	Kyaukse	MMR017042
10	Kyaukse	MMR017097
11	Kyaukse	MMR017005
12	Lidada	MMR017015
13	Lamaya	MMR017040
14	Madan	MMR017010
15	Mawmyathazan	MMR017018
16	Mingun	MMR017011
17	Mingun	MMR017014
18	Nyaung-U	MMR017004
19	Nyaung-U	MMR017021
20	Nyaung-U	MMR017020
21	Nyaung-U	MMR017061
22	Padaung	MMR017023
23	Thabeik	MMR017003
24	Vakansa	MMR017011
25	Yagyi	MMR017055
26	Zakun	MMR017056

Bago East Division (MMR007)

Map Index	Township	Code
27	Bago	MMR007001
28	Del-U	MMR007001
29	Kawa	MMR007003
30	Kyaukse	MMR007011
31	Kyaukse	MMR007056
32	Nyaung-U	MMR007055
33	Okkal	MMR007013
34	Paya	MMR007012
35	Shwepyithar	MMR007008
36	Thabeik	MMR007014
37	Thabeik	MMR007002
38	Thabeik	MMR007009
39	Wundwin	MMR007004
40	Yadana	MMR007010

Bago West Division (MMR008)

Map Index	Township	Code
41	Cyberang	MMR008014
42	Latha	MMR008008
43	Maha	MMR008002
44	Maha	MMR008012
45	Maha	MMR008012
46	Okkal	MMR008010
47	Padaya	MMR008005
48	Paik	MMR008002
49	Paung	MMR008004
50	Paik	MMR008001
51	Shwepyithar	MMR008006
52	Thabeik	MMR008001
53	Thabeik	MMR008001
54	Zayin	MMR008001

Chin State (MMR004)

Map Index	Township	Code
55	Falam	MMR004001
56	Hakha	MMR004002
57	Hakha	MMR004003
58	Kayah	MMR004006
59	Makha	MMR004007
60	Makha	MMR004008
61	Patheingyi	MMR004009
62	Tada-U	MMR004004
63	Shwepyithar	MMR004005

Kachin State (MMR001)

Map Index	Township	Code
64	Bhamo	MMR001010
65	Chaw	MMR001005
66	Hakha	MMR001008
67	Kayah	MMR001003
68	Kawngling	MMR001019
69	Machin	MMR001016
70	Mahlaing	MMR001013
71	Mong Hsat	MMR001009
72	Monyin	MMR001007
73	Morak	MMR001012
74	Monyin	MMR001001
75	Ngazun	MMR001017
76	Pada-U	MMR001014
77	Shwepyithar	MMR001011
78	Symprem	MMR001015
79	Tana	MMR001004
80	Thabeik	MMR001008
81	Wundwin	MMR001002

Kayah State (MMR002)

Map Index	Township	Code
82	Bawlaik	MMR002008
83	Demoso	MMR002002
84	Hakha	MMR002006
85	Hakha	MMR002009
86	Lokaw	MMR002001
87	Maha	MMR002007
88	Shwepyithar	MMR002004

Kayin State (MMR003)

Map Index	Township	Code
89	Hakha	MMR003002
90	Hakha	MMR003001
91	Hakha	MMR003003
92	Kawngling	MMR003008
93	Kyaukse	MMR003007
94	Kyaukse	MMR003009
95	Thabeik	MMR003004

Magway Division (MMR009)

Map Index	Township	Code
96	Aungmye	MMR009016
97	Chauk	MMR009003
98	Gangaw	MMR009023
99	Kama	MMR009015
100	Magway	MMR009001
101	Maha	MMR009007
102	Maha	MMR009014
103	Maha	MMR009013
104	Maha	MMR009020
105	Maha	MMR009005
106	Natogyi	MMR009008
107	Ngazun	MMR009009
108	Paik	MMR009018
109	Paik	MMR009021
110	Pyigyid	MMR009006
111	Saba	MMR009010
112	Saba	MMR009025
113	Saba	MMR009022
114	Saba	MMR009011
115	Saba	MMR009017
116	Thabeik	MMR009004
117	Thabeik	MMR009012
118	Thabeik	MMR009024
119	Thabeik	MMR009020
120	Thabeik	MMR009019

Mandalay Division (MMR010)

Map Index	Township	Code
121	Aungmye	MMR010006
122	Aungmye	MMR010001
123	Changmyathazi	MMR010002
124	Changmyathazi	MMR010004
125	Kawngling	MMR010020
126	Kyaukse	MMR010013
127	Madaya	MMR010027
128	Madaya	MMR010019
129	Mawmyathazan	MMR010003
130	Mawmyathazan	MMR010028
131	Mawmyathazan	MMR010028
132	Liwa	MMR010027
133	Madaya	MMR010017
134	Madaya	MMR010019
135	Madaya	MMR010019
136	Madaya	MMR010021
137	Madaya	MMR010025
138	Madaya	MMR010027
139	Pyigyid	MMR010024
140	Pyigyid	MMR010025
141	Pyigyid	MMR010029
142	Pyigyid	MMR010028
143	Saga	MMR010010
144	Saga	MMR010014
145	Saga	MMR010018
146	Saga	MMR010013
147	Saga	MMR010016
148	Thabeik	MMR010017
149	Thabeik	MMR010020
150	Thabeik	MMR010023
151	Thabeik	MMR010021

Mon State (MMR011)

Map Index	Township	Code
152	Ban	MMR011010
153	Changmyathazi	MMR011003
154	Kyaukse	MMR011009
155	Kyaukse	MMR011002
156	Mawmyathazan	MMR011001
157	Mawmyathazan	MMR011005
158	Paung	MMR011006
159	Thantayazun	MMR011004
160	Thabeik	MMR011007
161	Ye	MMR011008

Rakhine State (MMR012)

Map Index	Township	Code
162	Ain	MMR012014
163	Buthingyi	MMR012010
164	Ga	MMR012017
165	Kyaukse	MMR012001
166	Kyaukse	MMR012004
167	Madaya	MMR012009
168	Maha	MMR012005
169	Maha	MMR012012
170	Mawmyathazan	MMR012012
171	Maha	MMR012006
172	Paik	MMR012007
173	Pyigyid	MMR012002
174	Rama	MMR012013
175	Rama	MMR012008
176	Saba	MMR012011
177	Thabeik	MMR012015
178	Thabeik	MMR012019

Sagaing Division (MMR005)

Map Index	Township	Code
179	Aungmye	MMR005014
180	Ban	MMR005023
181	Ban	MMR005015
182	Changmyathazi	MMR005015
183	Hakha	MMR005023
184	Hakha	MMR005024
185	Hakha	MMR005024
186	Hakha	MMR005021
187	Kawngling	MMR005028
188	Kawngling	MMR005027
189	Kawngling	MMR005017
190	Kawngling	MMR005026
191	Kawngling	MMR005022
192	Kawngling	MMR005028
193	Kawngling	MMR005028
194	Kawngling	MMR005028
195	Kawngling	MMR005028
196	Kawngling	MMR005021
197	Maha	MMR005020
198	Maha	MMR005012
199	Maha	MMR005021
200	Maha	MMR005022
201	Maha	MMR005027
202	Pada	MMR005019
203	Pyigyid	MMR005032
204	Pyigyid	MMR005026
205	Sagaing	MMR005024
206	Sagaing	MMR005015
207	Shwepyithar	MMR005024
208	Shwepyithar	MMR005010
209	Shwepyithar	MMR005030
210	Shwepyithar	MMR005011
211	Tada-U	MMR005022
212	Wundwin	MMR005026
213	Wundwin	MMR005025
214	Wundwin	MMR005026
215	Yadana	MMR005016

Shan State (East) (MMR016)

Map Index	Township	Code
216	Kawngling	MMR016001
217	Maha	MMR016004
218	Mong Hsat	MMR016010
219	Mong Hsat	MMR016002
220	Mong Hsat	MMR016005
221	Mong Hsat	MMR016005
222	Mong Hsat	MMR016005
223	Mong Hsat	MMR016004
224	Mong Hsat	MMR016005
225	Mong Hsat	MMR016011
226	Tada-U	MMR016008

Shan State (North) (MMR015)

Map Index	Township	Code
227	Hakha	MMR015021
228	Hakha	MMR015012
229	Hakha	MMR015014
230	Kawngling	MMR015023
231	Kawngling	MMR015020
232	Kawngling	MMR015011
233	Kawngling	MMR015012
234	Kawngling	MMR015001
235	Kawngling	MMR015027
236	Kawngling	MMR015018
237	Kawngling	MMR015019
238	Kawngling	MMR015008
239	Kawngling	MMR015017
240	Kawngling	MMR015003
241	Kawngling	MMR015006
242	Kawngling	MMR015010
243	Kawngling	MMR015006
244	Kawngling	MMR015018
245	Kawngling	MMR015018
246	Kawngling	MMR015013
247	Kawngling	MMR015005
248	Kawngling	MMR015007
249	Kawngling	MMR015004

Shan State (South) (MMR014)

Map Index	Township	Code
250	Kawngling	MMR014003
251	Kawngling	MMR014004
252	Kawngling	MMR014005
253	Kawngling	MMR014011
254	Kawngling	MMR014019
255	Kawngling	MMR014012
256	Kawngling	MMR014018
257	Kawngling	MMR014008
258	Kawngling	MMR014011
259	Kawngling	MMR014020
260	Kawngling	MMR014017
261	Kawngling	MMR014016
262	Kawngling	MMR014021
263	Kawngling	MMR014022
264	Kawngling	MMR014013
265	Kawngling	MMR014002
266	Kawngling	MMR014010
267	Kawngling	MMR014006
268	Kawngling	MMR014009
269	Kawngling	MMR014001
270	Kawngling	MMR014007

Tanintharyi Division (MMR006)

Map Index	Township	Code
271	Bakya	MMR006016
272	Dava	MMR006021
273	Kawngling	MMR006008
274	Kawngling	MMR006006
275	Lungmye	MMR006002
276	Myeik	MMR006005
277	Myeik	MMR006007
278	Thantayazun	MMR00600

## ANNEX II. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES



### International Federation input to the Myanmar Flash Appeal

**Operation's objective:** To support Myanmar Red Cross Society efforts to provide immediate relief to 30,000 families in terms of shelter, cooking utensils and basic household items.

**Appeal target:** CHF 6,290,909 (USD 5.9 million or EUR 3.86 million)

### Summary:

International Federation's preliminary emergency appeal seeks CHF 6,290,909 (USD 5.9 million or EUR 3.86 million) in cash, kind, or services in response to a request for support from the Myanmar Red Cross Society to assist 30,000 families for six months in Myanmar.

Tropical cyclone Nargis has devastated large parts of mid-south Myanmar. Casualty figures continue to rise. At the launch of the International Federation's emergency appeal, reports indicated 22,000 people killed, 41,000 people missing and millions affected. It is a huge disaster by any measure.

CHF 200,000 (USD 190,000 or EUR 123,000) from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has enabled the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) to conduct immediate assessments of some of the affected areas, and the distribution of some relief items. However, the scale of the needs is clearly massive.

The National Society, despite the tremendous commitment of its volunteers to support vulnerable communities over the years, has not had the experience of dealing with a catastrophe of this magnitude. In light of this, partners are requested to be sensitive to the probable significant constraints during this operation.

The International Federation's preliminary emergency appeal focuses on relief only. It is probable that a revision of the appeal will take place, as a more detailed and comprehensive picture of needs and response emerges.

[Click here to view the Myanmar emergency appeal](#)

### Needs

The principle focus of the International Federation's plan of action is on basic relief items, including cooking utensils, mosquito nets, and temporary shelter. Other urgent needs of the affected people include drinking water, fuel supplies, basic health items and food.

Initial assessments are providing a first snapshot of the needs. The Myanmar Red Cross Society's experience in cyclone response (ie in the wake of cyclone Mala in 2006 and cyclone Rakhine in 2004) has also helped inform this first wave of information of the needs on the ground. But as stated, this is a disaster of unprecedented scale with several logistical challenges, both in-country and internationally. Assessment is an ongoing process, both for the Red Cross and for the authorities and other humanitarian agencies. In country, the MRCS with the International Federation's support, is contributing towards building an overall picture of the needs, and how each organization can play an effective role in the authorities' coordinated response.

### **Coordination and Partnerships**

The Myanmar Red Cross Society, supported by the International Federation, has been active in coordination mechanisms through inter-agency meetings, as well as meeting with embassies and institutional donors in Yangon, to further discuss the urgent needs on the ground.

At regional level, the International Federation continues to work with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, as part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) network, to ensure a coordinated response.

In Yangon, the small, experienced International Federation team (head of delegation plus two delegates, health and organizational development), as well as representatives from the Danish and French Red Cross Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), are working through partners and relations are already established to ensure that the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement plays an effective role in this emergency. The International Federation's South East Asia regional disaster management coordinator arrived in Yangon on 6 May to support current efforts.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Action**

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), together with the International Federation, has been carrying out assessments since Saturday 3 May. Two teams were initially deployed in Yangon, and subsequently on Monday 5 May, three went to the areas perceived to be the most affected: ie the Ayeyarwady and Bago divisions and the Karen and Mon states. These teams were made up of specialists in disaster management, health, communications and first aid, and they distributed water purification tablets, amongst other relief items. An International Federation health delegate supported the assessment teams in Yangon Division. MRCS is sending limited relief supplies following these assessments. At present, the National Society has limited resources in stock to meet the current needs on the ground. The United Nations, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), has signalled its desire to work with, and through MRCS.

### **Main activities**

#### **Relief distributions (non-food items)**

- Ongoing community assessments.
- Logging of needs and beneficiary registration.
- Mobilization of relief supplies from pre-positioned stocks and other sources, including international assistance.
- Additional local / regional procurement, transport, and emergency storage.
- Distribution of relief items, with follow-up monitoring and coordination (distribution of 30,000 hygiene parcels, 30,000 jerry cans, 30,000 cooking sets, and 30,000 mosquito nets).
- Follow-up through monitoring and coordination.

#### **Emergency shelter**

- Ongoing community assessments.
- Logging of needs and beneficiary registration.
- Mobilization of relief supplies from pre-positioned stocks and other sources, including international assistance.
- Additional local / regional procurement, transport, and emergency storage.
- Distribution of 30,000 shelter kits
- Follow-up through monitoring and coordination.

### **Capacity of the National Society**

MRCS has had a long experience in emergency response, and more recently has moved towards a more holistic approach to disaster management, including strengthened preparedness and support to community risk reduction. Some of the value of that shift has been seen in the response to Cyclone Nargis with pre-positioned shelter kits (comprising tarpaulins and tools) and family kits (comprising clothing, cooking utensils) being distributed from warehouses.

The MRCS has a nationwide network of 324 branches and an on-the-ground presence in most of the affected areas. Its national roster includes 17,800 first aid staff, 46 people trained in psychosocial support (PSP), 95 people with water safety skills such as lifesaving, and 1,230 disaster action response team (DART) members trained in assessment and relief activities.

MRCS has over 70 years experience in humanitarian activities and is one of the country's leading humanitarian organizations. This was shown during its response to previous cyclones, albeit much smaller undertakings than this operation. The National Society focuses its work via three core strategies, to: promote health; prevent diseases; and render services to those who are in distress. Its overall humanitarian objective is "to alleviate human suffering".

**Capacity of the International Federation**

The International Federation has a well-established, relatively small team in-country, based in the major city of Yangon. The country head of delegation is supported by a health delegate, an organizational development delegate, as well as a local team. The International Federation's South East Asia regional disaster management coordinator arrived in Yangon on 6 May to strengthen in-country support to MRCS. Further deployments are planned if permission is granted to expand International Federation support in Myanmar.

In Yangon, there are small French Red Cross Society and Danish Red Cross Society representations. The SE Asia regional office, based in Bangkok, is the first line of outside support, under a head of office with a team including specialists in disaster management, health, human resources, planning and communications. Secretariat staff in the Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur (ie logistics and resource mobilization) and Geneva (ie operations coordination team) are also coordinating support, and the Operations Coordinator in Geneva is the focal point for contact with partner National Societies.

Sister National Societies within SE Asia (including Malaysian Red Crescent Society and the Thai Red Cross Society), as well as partner National Societies present in the region (including American and German Red Cross Society, in addition to the Danish and French Red Cross Society already mentioned) are agreeing to various types of support. Several members across the wider International Federation network have also been proactive in seeking information and avenues of appropriate support to MRCS and its work with affected communities.

**ANNEX III.**  
**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMI	Aide Médicale Internationale
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBCM	Catholic Bishop Conference of Myanmar
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
DEPT	Department of Educational Planning and Development
ECCD	Early Child Care and Development
EMDH	Enfants du Monde – Droits de l’Homme
EMOP	Emergency Operations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAA	German Agro Action
HC/RC	Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ITNs	Insecticide-treated Mosquito Nets
MCC	Myanmar Council of Churches
MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
MNMA	Myanmar Nurse and Midwife Association
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MT	Metric Tonnes
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NYWCA	National Young Women’s Christian Association
OCHA/LSU	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs / Logistics Support Unit
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PSI	Population Services International
RC/HCO	Office of the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
RCT	Response Coordination Team
SASOP	ASEAN Standby Arrangement and Standard Operating Procedures
SC	Save the Children
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision
YCDC	Yangon City Development Committee
YKBWA	Yangon Kayin Baptist Women's Association

## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, NGOs, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (United Nations agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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