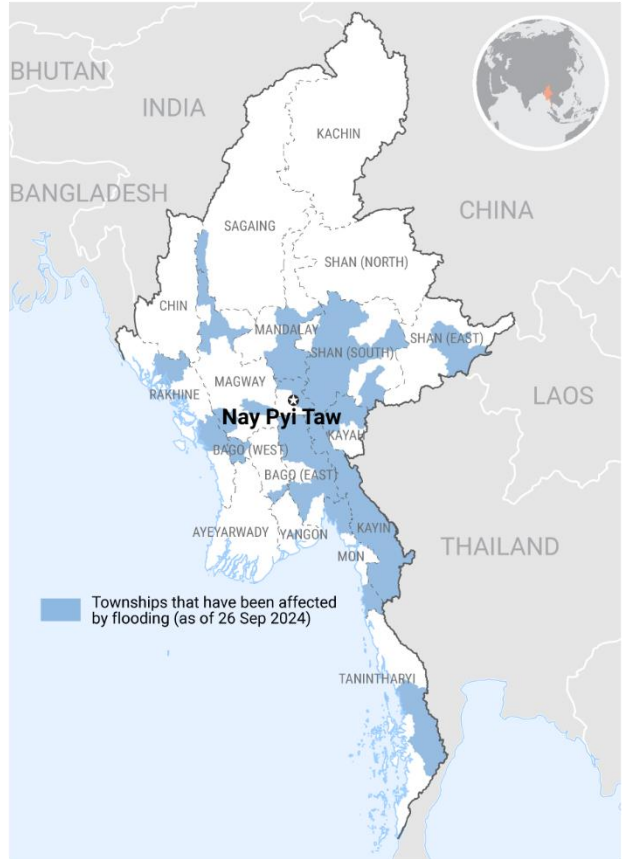


This independent report, covering humanitarian developments up to 26 September, is produced by OCHA Myanmar under its global mandate, in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UN agencies. Response figures are based on self-reporting by organizations to clusters. The situation is fluid, and estimated figures are subject to change.

Highlights

- As of 26 September, an estimated 1 million people across 70 out of the 330 townships in Myanmar are reportedly affected by the flooding from heavy monsoon rains and remnants of Typhoon Yagi. This widespread flooding has caused significant damage in the Northwest, Southeast, and Rakhine State.
- More than 360 people have reportedly drowned, with at least 100 more missing due to the severe flooding.
- The floods have caused widespread devastation, submerging thousands of crops, farmlands, and livestock, leading to substantial losses in the livelihoods of affected communities.
- Eighteen days since the onset of the flooding on 9 September, the humanitarian response is rapidly moving forward. Emergency assistance, including food, drinking water, shelter, and WASH support, has been delivered to some of the affected populations, with more aid efforts underway.
- Significant gaps however remain, and growing needs continue to strain the limited available resources, highlighting the urgency for sustained relief efforts, including early recovery and livelihoods assistance. Aid agencies still require more supplies, additional funds and expanded access to distribute assistance on a larger scale.
- The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) continues to capitalize on the various flexible response measures, including the activation of contingency budgets, to quickly support to partners best placed to deliver lifesaving aid in communities hardest hit by the recent floods.
- Donors have committed more than US\$3 million additional contributions to the MHF. This will complement the recently announced Central Emergency Response Fund allocation of up to \$4 million.
- Additional funding and unrestricted access to affected areas are crucial for humanitarian organisations to respond effectively to the needs of flood impacted communities and the those have been displaced across the country due to the conflict.



Situation Overview

Eighteen days since the severe flash flooding and landslides hit many parts of Myanmar, the humanitarian response is rapidly moving forward. Humanitarian agencies, however, still urgently require additional supplies, funding, and expanded access to distribute assistance on a larger scale. Needs remain high among the flood-affected populations, many of whom had been displaced by the conflict and have had to also deal with the consequences of recurring floods. Even after surviving the disaster, the affected people remain at risk of waterborne diseases and now face the challenge of rebuilding their livelihoods, which have been lost by the floods. The destruction of homes, assets, farmlands, and income-generating activities has left many without the means to recover, further intensifying the need for both immediate humanitarian and early recovery assistance. Essential support is critical to help the affected populations rebuild their livelihoods and address

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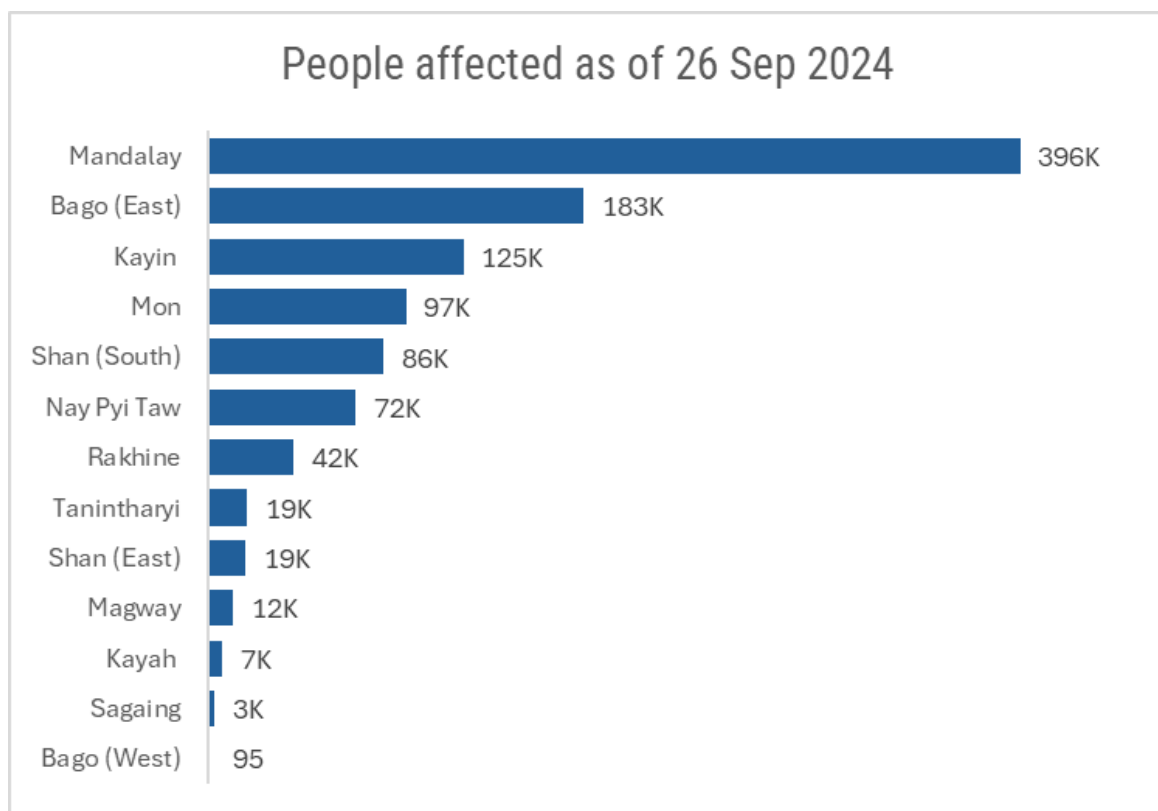
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the pressing challenges of recovery, loss of income, and health risks. Without timely assistance in agricultural inputs, shelter, food, and health services, recovery will be slow, and vulnerable communities will continue to face prolonged hardships. Coordinated efforts are necessary to ensure that aid reaches those most in need during this critical phase.

With the extent of the impact still unfolding, latest reports on the ground show a significant rise in the number of people affected by flooding. As of 26 September, flooding caused by torrential monsoon rains, including remnants from Typhoon Yagi, has impacted an estimated 1 million people across 70 of the country's 330 townships in Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Nay Pyi Taw, Rakhine, Sagaing, eastern and southern Shan, and Tanintharyi regions/states. This means that well over half of the country's 14 states and regions and Nay Pyi Taw have been affected. The hardest hit areas include Mandalay, eastern Bago, Kayin, Mon, southern Shan and to a lesser extent Nay Pyi Taw. Communities and volunteers are working on cleanup efforts where floodwaters have receded, but persistent rains and riverine conditions in the country continue to threaten some areas with recurrent flooding and potential river overflows.



- In the Northwest, floodwaters have largely receded, allowing communities to begin cleaning up and preparing to return home. Most affected people are from rural areas, primarily reliant on farming for their livelihoods. The floods have destroyed farms and submerged agricultural tools and materials. Farmers face challenges in resuming their livelihood activities without support for agricultural inputs. Potential health risks are rising due to limited access to clean water, and immediate emergency needs include drinking water, food, basic medicine, household kits, clothes, and shelter. More than 200 people are reportedly missing or drowned in Mandalay Region, mostly in Yamethin Township.
- In the Southeast, although the flooding has receded in many areas, flood warnings remain for areas near rivers in Bago and Taungoo townships, eastern Bago. Some areas in Kayah and southern Shan faced recurrent flooding at the time of reporting. Severe damage has occurred to livestock, farmland, and properties, including paddy barns. Nearly 48,500 acres of crops were reportedly submerged in southern and eastern Shan, an estimated 5,000 acres were damaged in Kayah State, and more than 2,600 livestock were lost across eastern Bago, Kayin, and Mon. More than 160 people allegedly drowned, and more than 100 missing, with actual figures potentially higher due to reporting and telecommunication challenges.
- In Rakhine State, more than 42,000 people in Minbya, Mrauk-U and Toungup townships are estimated to be affected by flooding. Floodwaters are beginning to recede across these areas, but due to access and telecommunication challenges, detailed information about the extent of the damage remains difficult to obtain.

Humanitarian Needs and Response by Cluster

The progress updates below are provided by operating cluster partners in Myanmar. Accordingly, this section is not necessarily reflective of all humanitarian interventions undertaken on the ground but rather those voluntarily shared by partners. All partners are encouraged to share updates on their progress via the relevant clusters to ensure good visibility of gaps and response and support resource mobilization. The Inter-cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)'s Information Sharing Protocol allows for this information to be shared in a non-identifiable manner.

Education in Emergencies

- The Cluster has provided assistance for education expenditure to 2,500 students and distributed essential relief items to more than 3,700 households in Hlaingbwe Township in Kayin State and has distributed essential items to more than 700 households in Tada-U Township in Mandalay Region.
- The Cluster has distributed 10,000 units of education learning packages with partners for immediate flood response.
- While checking existing stockpile lists, the Cluster continues to monitor the extent of damage to community-based centers, learning spaces, schools, and monastic schools, as well as data on affected education staff and children in affected townships.

Food Security

- An estimated 300,000 people in the Southeast urgently need food assistance due to recurring floods, displacement, and ongoing conflict. Life-saving support and livelihood recovery assistance, including in agriculture, are critical to helping affected communities rebuild after the emergency phase.
- In the Southeast, food assistance has reached more than 24,000 people in eastern Bago, Kayah, and Kayin and southern Shan. Cluster partners plan to extend support to nearly 118,000 people in eastern Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, southern Shan, and Tanintharyi states and regions.
- In the Northwest, an estimated 166,000 people in four townships in Mandalay Region urgently requires food assistance. The Cluster has provided food assistance for 15 days to nearly 13,100 people in five townships in Mandalay Region and three townships in Magway Region. Distribution of food assistance to affected communities across multiple townships in Magway, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw and Sagaing is underway.
- In Rakhine State, approximately 3,800 flood-affected people received one-week food assistance.

Health

- The Cluster has provided essential health assistance to nearly 5,300 people across the Northwest and Southeast. This support includes the distribution of newborn kits, nutrition bowls, and clean delivery kits. In addition, sexual and reproductive health and rights support has been offered to affected communities.

Nutrition

- In the Southeast, as part of the flood response, the Cluster has delivered infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in emergencies bowls to 240 children between 6-24 months in eastern Bago. Partners also identified the needs of more than 900 children under five years and 200 pregnant and lactating women in temporary camps in Taungoo Township. In response, partners plan to provide mid-upper arm circumference screenings and IYCF counselling services as part of the initial response to address the nutritional needs of affected people.

Protection

- In the Southeast, the Protection Cluster has distributed 1,400 dignity kits in Nyaungshwe Township in southern Shan during the third week of September, and the distribution of 500 dignity kits in eastern Bago is underway.
- Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) partners continue providing essential services to children, caregivers, and communities in flood-affected areas. Initial reports suggest that an estimated 456,000 children and caregivers within these populations need child protection services. Amid funding and other constraints, the Child Protection AoR partners will prioritize pre-existing IDPs affected by the floods. This includes providing critical child protection services to more than 136,000 children, and support for 80,000 adults, including caregivers and communities.
- So far, more than 10,600 child protection kits have been delivered; more than 1,000 boys and girls supported with adolescent programming; nearly 1,500 people reached with awareness raising; and almost 1,000 people supported with psychological first aid assistance in eastern Bago, Mon, Rakhine, Sagaing and eastern and southern Shan states and regions.

Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs), Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

- In the Southeast, the Cluster has reached more than 7,000 in Nyaungshwe Township in southern Shan, with tarpaulin sheets, blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, sanitary and hygiene kits, liquid soap and hand sanitizers, and surgical masks. Partners also provided shelter materials to nearly 400 people in Pekon Township in southern Shan.

- The distribution of essential relief items is ongoing for nearly 1,000 people in five temporary sites in Nyaungshwe Township in southern Shan and for almost 2,100 households in Hpa-An and Kawkareik townships in Kayin State. Planning is underway to distribute essential relief items to 5,000 people in Kalaw Township in southern Shan.
- In the Northwest, partners have reached nearly 6,400 people in Yamethin Township in Mandalay Region and Ngape Township in Magway Region, with shelter materials and essential relief items. The distribution of essential relief items to almost 4,400 people in Homalin Township in Sagaing Region is underway.
- In Rakhine State, plans are underway to assist more than 38,200 people by providing shelter materials, shelter tool kits, and household kits.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- The Cluster has provided essential water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies to more than 120,000 people in the Northwest, Southeast and Rakhine State. This collective effort by partners has aimed to address immediate needs, ensuring access to clean water and hygiene kits.
- In the Southeast, Cluster partners have distributed hygiene kits, water purification tablets, jerrycans, tarpaulin sheets and ropes to nearly 36,500 people (including 72 persons with disabilities) in eastern Bago and Kayin State and more than 11,000 people in Nyaungshwe Township in southern Shan.
- In the Northwest, partners are mobilizing resources to respond in areas that are not covered in the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP). So far, the Cluster has reached almost 24,200 people with water purification sachets and water trucking in four townships in Nay Pyi Taw. In addition, plans are underway to provide hygiene kits and water purification supplies to nearly 147,000 people in Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing regions.
- In Rakhine State, the Cluster has reached nearly 17,500 people, with essential WASH assistance, including dewatering, pond rehabilitation, and water systems restoration. A plan is underway to provide water purification and dewatering activities for an additional 15,000 people.

Key Challenges and Gaps

- Access, insecurity and funding remain major challenges for operational partners, while telecommunications and internet services are unstable or suspended, frequently interrupting humanitarian communications and operations.
- Response efforts remain impacted by physical constraints such as inaccessible roads, damaged bridges, and ongoing clashes.
- Multiple checkpoints, especially in the Southeast, have imposed restrictions on the transportation of relief items, hindering flood-response movements and the distribution of essential aid.
- In Rakhine State, moving humanitarian supplies from Sittwe to other townships has been difficult due to access challenges, insecurity and landmines along routes and waterways, which have been moved further due to floodwater, further complicating relief efforts.
- The limited presence of humanitarian agencies especially in rural areas severely hampers the ability to gather accurate, real-time information from the impacted communities.
- Funding remains a significant challenge for the flood response, with further complications anticipated as many affected areas remain inaccessible to local responders and humanitarian partners. Local procurement is also hindered by access restrictions and shortages of essential goods in impacted communities.
- Humanitarian response efforts in Myanmar remain hindered by severe underfunding, with only 28 per cent of the required funding for the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan received to date. More resources are urgently needed to sustain the delivery of emergency assistance.