









HIGHLIGHTS

MYANMAR

	In Myanmar, almost 5.4 million people are estimated to have been in the path of the cyclone across Rakhine and the northwest (UN OCHA)
	Early estimates indicate 3.2 million are considered to be the most vulnerable and are likely to have humanitarian and protection needs (UN OCHA)
	Rakhine state and the northwest (Chin, Magway, Sagaing) are the most heavily affected states/regions, with impacts felt as far north as Kachin.

BANGLADESH

	In Bangladesh, Cyclone Mocha mostly affected Cox's Bazar area where 930,000 Rohingya refugee live across 33 camps
	16,587 affected Rohingya refugees living in IOM's Area of Responsibility (AoR) in the camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
	3,546 affected Rohingya refugee households living in IOM's Area of Responsibility (AoR) in the camps in Cox's Bazar
	334 displaced individuals in IOM's Area of Responsibility (AoR) in the camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
	80 displaced households in IOM's Area of Responsibility (AoR) in the camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

SITUATION OVERVIEW (15-18 MAY)

Extremely severe Cyclone Mocha made landfall on 14 May 2023, around 13:00 local time (UCT +6.5) with windspeeds of up to 250 kmph, landing north of Sittwe in Rakhine State and moving across the northwest (Chin, Magway, Sagaing) of Myanmar.

The heavy rains have caused damage in both Myanmar and Bangladesh. In Myanmar, an estimated 5.4 million people were in the path of the cyclone, with 3.2 million expected to have humanitarian needs. The impact has been felt as far north as Kachin where strong winds and rains caused damage to villages and IDP camps. Infrastructure has been significantly damaged throughout the affected areas, including internet and phone masts, hospitals, banks, religious buildings, roads and bridges. Thousands of houses are reported to have been damaged. IDP camps in the coastal areas of Sittwe are expected to have been severely affected and communities are cleaning up and assessing the impact. The full extent of the damage is still to be confirmed as communication channels are still down in many areas.





In Bangladesh, initial assessments conducted by IOM and humanitarian partners have indicated significant damage to the camps hosting approximately 930,000 Rohingya refugees. The storm impacted thousands of shelters and many service facilities, putting already vulnerable families at greater risk for the upcoming monsoon season.

Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) assessment data suggests that three camps (9, 11, and 18) currently under IOM's area of responsibility were severely impacted, with one of the camps already having been impacted by the massive fire that broke out in March 2023, leaving almost 16,000 people without shelters.



IDPs walk in Maw Ti Ngar IDP camp that has been destroyed by Cyclone Mocha. Sittwe, Rakhine @UNOCHA 2023

Damage to the refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh under IOM’s area of responsibility range from moderate to severe, including:

	<p>Healthcare facilities partially damaged: 7 IOM healthcare facilities were partially damaged, including some medical equipment and solar panels. This has disrupted waiting arrangements to access health services, power supply, infection prevention and control measures and smooth operation of cold chain and laboratory functioning in some facilities.</p>
	<p>407 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities partially damaged and 19 severely damaged.</p>
	<p>Site Development infrastructure damaged: 300, exposing 3,112 households to high risk. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 78 Solar Street Lights and 4 lightning arrestors damaged o 95 fallen and uprooted trees in the camps. o Stairs and other access infrastructure, particularly slope stabilization protection.
	<p>5,155 shelters moderately or severely damaged across all three camps, of which 144 of those assessed are fully damaged.</p>

IOM RESPONSE

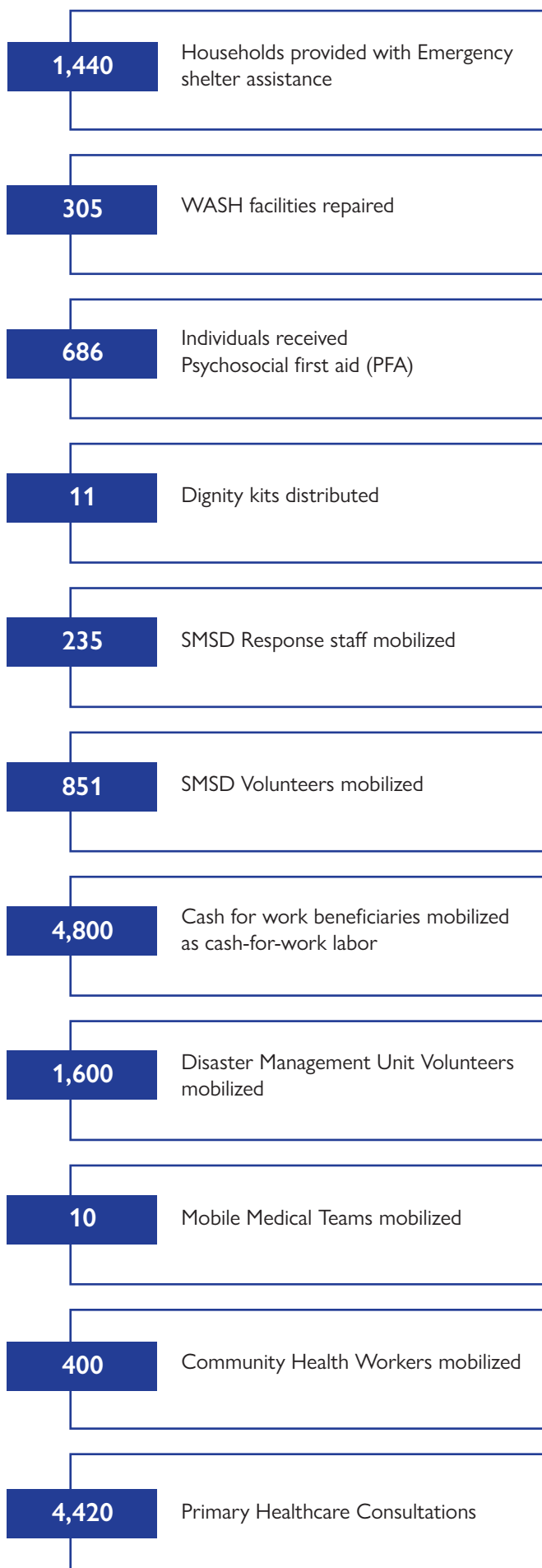
IOM deployed staff before and within 24 hours of the cyclone making landfall

- **In Myanmar, IOM deployed additional staff to Sittwe in Rakhine state**, where IOM has an existing operational presence in 4 sub-offices throughout the state (Buthidaung and Maungdaw in Northern Rakhine, Sittwe and Pauktaw in Central Rakhine). Cyclone-readiness messages were shared with all partners in the run up to impact.
- **In the first 24 hours after landfall**, 400 Community Health Workers in Cox’s Bazaar, Bangladesh were engaged to provide basic first aid and cyclone readiness risk communication. One hundred and one individuals with minor injuries were provided with basic first aid support and 22,828 householders were reached with cyclone preparedness messages. IOM’s protection team in Bangladesh, provided psychological first aid to 689 extremely vulnerable individuals and referred them to relevant specialized services, such as health and shelter. Ten Mobile Medical Teams were deployed for initial rapid health assessment in coordination with camp stakeholders. On the day of the cyclone, in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh and partners, IOM maintained emergency health services in fifteen critical health facilities including 178 emergency consultations.



Rapid Response Mechanisms are being engaged to ensure the delivery of assistance in heavily affected areas through close coordination with partners

- **The possibility for coordination between the two missions on the deployment of technical personnel, coordinated procurement, and delivery of emergency non-food items (such as tarpaulins, ropes, jerry cans, aquatabs) is being explored.**
- IOM Myanmar health teams are on stand-by to provide mobile health services to affected populations with essential medicines and equipment for emergency assistance.
- IOM Myanmar stands ready to support humanitarian partners in needs assessments and cash and market assessments once the relevant permissions have been obtained.



Rohingya refugee receives a medical check up after the cyclone in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh @IOM 2023

IOM Bangladesh has provided multi-sectoral lifesaving assistance in the Rohingya Refugee camps

In addition, in Bangladesh, IOM also plans to repair 22 facilities in the coming days that have been significantly damaged. Site development priority work has been carried out to ensure safe access and community safety, such as slope stabilization repairs, erosion mitigation works, reconstruction of damaged access, and continued drainage cleaning.

IOM resumed the delivery of essential health services from all its supported health facilities in Bangladesh immediately after the cyclone, including 4,420 primary healthcare consultations made the day after landfall. In addition, 366 individuals were provided with various mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) services while 38 referrals were made to and from protection, site management and shelter partners as well as the health facility outpatient department (OPD).

IOM Bangladesh has resumed Feedback and Information Center services in all the 17 camps, with 824 complaints received and referred since landfall.



IOM assessed Site Development facilities including paths and culverts in Cox's Bazar @IOM 2023

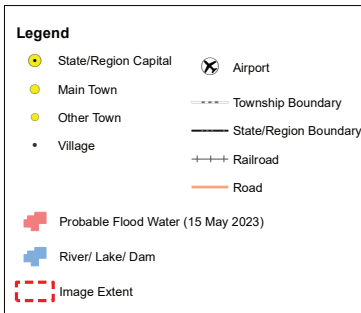
Probable Flood Inundated Area in Rakhine State as of 15 May 2023 00:30am MMT (14 May 2023 18:00 UTC)



Satellite detected water extent as of 15 May 2023 in Rakhine State

This map illustrates satellite-detected surface waters in Myanmar's Rakhine State following Cyclone Mocha, as observed from a Sentinel-1 image as of 15 May 2023, 00.30 MMT (14 May 2023, 18.00 UTC). Within the analyzed area of about 15,160 km², a total of about 895 km² of land area appears to be flooded. Based on Worldpop 2022 population estimates and the detected surface waters, around 141,600 people are potentially exposed or living close to flooded areas. This is a preliminary analysis which has not yet been validated in the field.

Important Note: Flood analysis from radar images may underestimate the presence of standing waters in built-up areas and densely vegetated areas due to backscattering.

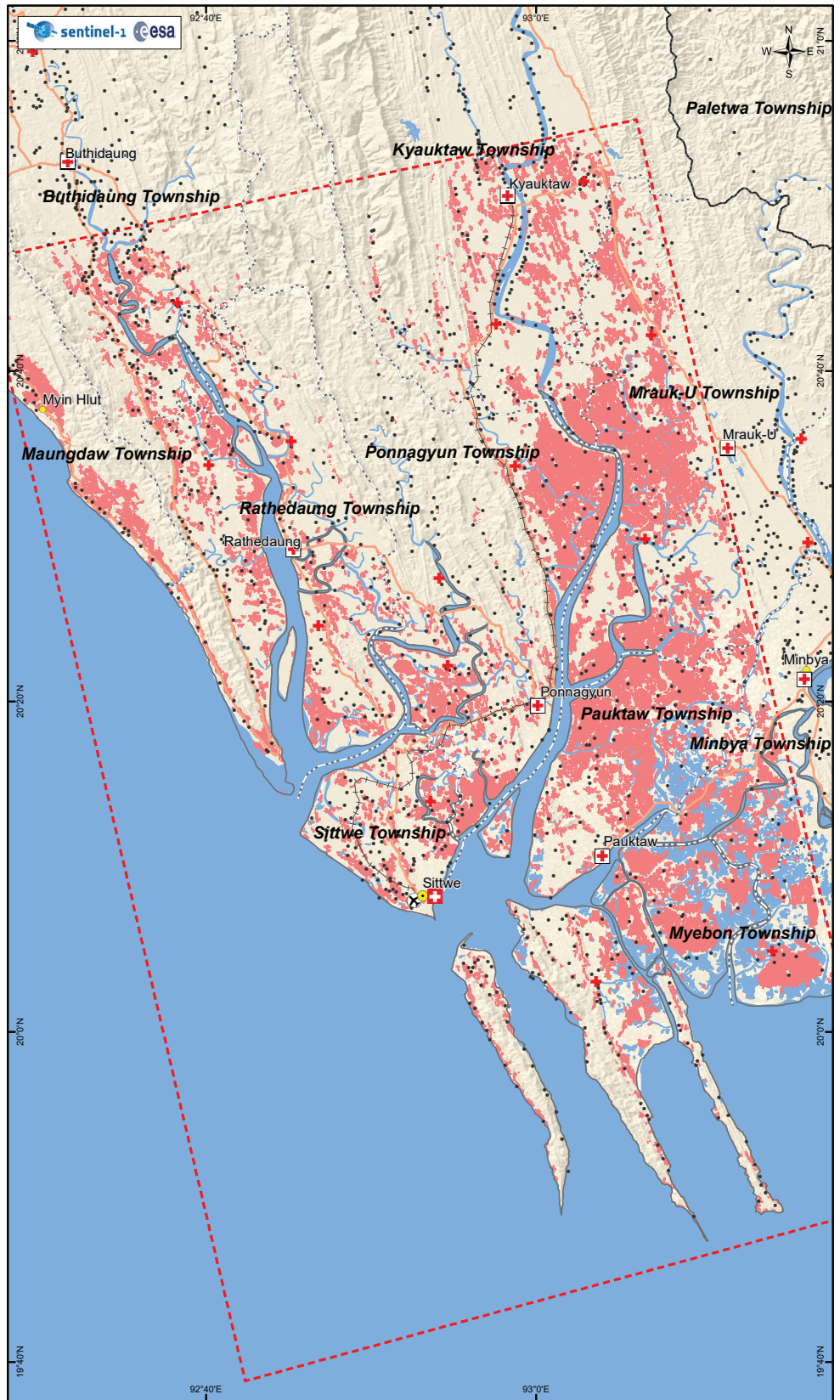
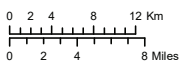


State	Township	Flood Extent (km ²)	Total Population in Township	Population Potentially Exposed
Rakhine	Buthidaung	35	52,902	2,304
	Kyauktaw	74	163,857	14,559
	Maungdaw	33	39,857	1,385
	Minbya	44	156,450	5,174
	Mrauk-U	183	177,769	30,489
	Myepon	33	121,559	2,455
	Pauktaw	226	130,558	32,525
	Ponnagyun	138	116,535	22,295
	Rathedaung	94	101,819	15,858
Sittwe	34	135,505	14,605	
Total		895	1,196,810	141,648

This product uses Worldpop methodology to estimate population in the affected areas. Worldpop 2022 population estimates are based on the relationship between land cover and population data and also include geospatial data that may correlate with human population presence (e.g. road networks, large water bodies, settlements, etc). For more detail see <http://www.worldpop.org/>

The flood extent shows the spread of water visible on satellite imagery at the time the image was taken.

Source: Sentinel Asia
 Satellite Data: ALOS-2 PALSAR-2 Product - JAXA (2023)
 Imagery Dates: 15 May 2023 00:30am MMT (14 May 2023 18:00 UTC)
 Copyright: JAXA (2023)
 Population data: Worldpop 2022 unconstrained population estimates



Map ID: MIMU1515v01
 Production Date: 16 May 2023
 Paper Size: A3
 Projection/Datum: Geographic/WGS84

Base Layer: MIMU, OSM
 Flood Water: EOS-RS & ARIA-SG
 Shading: SRTM90M

© 2023 Myanmar Information Management Unit. MIMU products are not for sale and can be used free of charge with attribution.
 Email: info.mimu@undp.org Website: www.themimu.info

This product has been prepared for operational purposes only, to support humanitarian and development activities in Myanmar. It is based on current available information and is provided "as is", for reference purposes only; the United Nations and the MIMU specifically do not make any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. Please share updates on any errors or omissions via maps@themimu.info

The boundaries and names shown and the designations are in line with the general cartographic practice to reflect the names of such places as designated by the host governments.