

On 8 September, Typhoon Yagi caused severe flooding and landslides in Myanmar, affecting more than 69 townships in nine central, eastern, and southeastern states and regions, namely Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Nay Pyi Taw, and southern and eastern Shan (UNICEF 18/09/2024; IFRC 18/09/2024). Flooding has affected nearly 890,000 people, resulting in approximately 384 fatalities and 89 missing by 22 September (IFRC 18/09/2024; UNICEF 22/09/2024; AA 22/09/2024). As the situation continues to evolve and affected areas remain difficult to access as a result of damaged roads and widespread telecommunications and electricity disruptions, the number of those affected and dead are expected to rise (UNICEF 18/09/2024; IFRC 18/09/2024). Until 9 June, prior to the flooding, there were already 18.6 million people (around one-third of the total population), including nearly six million children, in need of humanitarian assistance across Myanmar, including over 7.19 million in flood-affected areas (OCHA 09/06/2024; OCHA accessed 20/09/2024; IFRC 18/09/2024)

The typhoon has damaged Infrastructure, including roads and bridges, and caused significant power and communication disruptions. By 15 September, approximately 200 roads and bridges, along with more than 80 telecommunications towers, had either been damaged or destroyed by flooding, creating significant obstacles for humanitarian access to typhoon affected areas (Crisis24 16/09/2024; IFRC 18/09/2024; UNICEF 18/09/2024).

According to satellite-based findings, over 960,000 ha were flooded across Myanmar on 1 July 2024 and increased to over 1,340,000 ha in one week as at 8 July 2024. Floods continued throughout July and the flood extent reached close to 2 million ha as at 12 August 2024. The flood extent reached its peak in September and increased to over 2.5 million ha as at 21 September 2024. The overall flood extent was over 3.3 million ha between 16 and 30 September 2024, representing 4.57 percent of the country's total area and 15.6 percent of the total cropland in Myanmar.

Floods had a significant impact on the country's maize crop production and overall food security, exacerbating the reduced output already expected due reduced planting area following the conflict in the northern regions, where maize cultivation is concentrated and farmers selling productive assets to rapidly obtain cash to cope with hyperinflation

