

CONCLUSION

SCS "NARGIS"01B08 was a very peculiar.

Due to the influence of SCS NARGIS, the death toll of NARGIS was the highest in the historical record of Myanmar.

The Element of Hazard are of significant as

- (1) At its severe stage while crossing the southern Ayeyarwady**
- (2) Moving straight Eastwards along the coastline.**
- (3) On landfall NARGIS was almost stationary for about four hours.**
- (4) The system is phenomenal in the sense that the intensity and track had never experienced before for the Deltaic area.**

The Elements of Vulnerability of the area are also high due to

- (1) very low lying area.***
- (2) most populous area of the country***
- (3) many tributaries in Deltaic areas (seven river mouths)***
- (4) No storm shelters and high ground***
- (5) No hazard maps and risk assessment had done yet***
- (6) No past experience and extremely hard to convince local people***
- (7) Risk knowledge on the disaster especially on storm surge
is very low***
- (8) Poor mobility, mostly waterways along small canals by boats***
- (9) The non-linear interactions between the wind induced waves
and the topography and high tides of the area is extremely
high.***



Intensity of Hazard = high

Potential of Vulnerability = very high

Level of Disaster = Extremely High

Hazard X Vulnerability = Disaster


**Monitoring- NMC(YGN), NPT, MGDN(aviation), EWC and
Hourly observations at the coastal stations**

(Five 24x7 centres of DMH had watched and monitored NARGIS)

**Forecasts supporting websites -COLA(USA),IMD(India), TMD(Thailand), GUAM
(USA), ASMC(SINGAPORE), CIMSS(USA) & TSR(UK), JMA and CMA**

**Delievering to-Higher and Local Authorities, NDMC (National Disaster
Managemnt Committee) members, NRCC (National Risk
Communication Committee) members, UN agencies, Governmental
Offices, and also Mass Media (Interview, Daily news paper, TV & Radio,
etc..) starting from 28th April 2008.**

**Direct phone contatcs were made to local authorities and warned the possible
impacts of storm five days ahead,**



Officials from Myanmar Navy, Air force and Army at Head Quarters are warned and notified. Focal Personnels from Heingyi, Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, Yangon worked as focal contacts to disseminate the news in every 30 minutes by phone and fax.

To achieve wider audience on storm impact, the DG of DMH made an interview with the country's highly circulated newspapers on 1st May and was publised in all (two) local newspapers published in Myanmar languuaue on the early morning of 2nd May, 2008. (This had helped many people for preparedness especially for Yangoonians)

Evacuation Works

- Evacuations works were able to do at some extent.
- All airplanes owned by the Government, the international airlines, foreign companies were moved to a safer place from the Mingaladon Airport 36 hours ahead. No damage was found.
- All visitors, tourists, and many local people from Chaungtha and Ngwe Saung Beach Resorts were removed from the area 48 hours ahead.
- All 50 groups of UN workers who were undertaking their respective works in the area were removed from their area of assignment in the storm strike area before the storm made the landfalls and all were saved. (UNDP report)
- The commander in-charge of the Heingyi Naval Base had sent SMS messages received from DMH to all 300 mobile users regularly till the centre was about 14 miles away from the coast.
- Many local people admitted that they know the warning 48 hours in advance. They thought that they stayed at home and not going out to sea for work was enough for storm preparedness.
- Many victims admitted that they never expect such a force of impact.