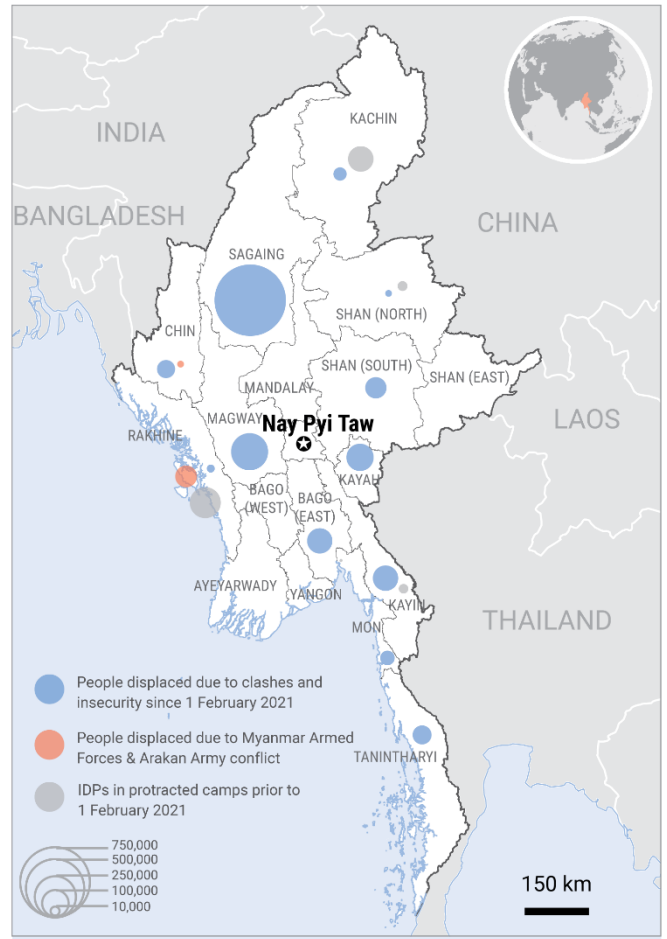


This regular update, covering humanitarian developments up to 9 June, is produced by OCHA Myanmar in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UN agencies. Response figures are based on self-reporting by organizations to clusters. The next humanitarian update will be issued in early July 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS & KEY MESSAGES

- The devastating impact of Cyclone Mocha, which landed on 14 May on Myanmar’s coastal area, and the ongoing armed conflict have compounded the suffering of people across the country. Needs are enormous especially with the monsoon season well underway.
- Nationwide, more than 1.8 million people are currently displaced in Myanmar, with 1.5 million already displaced due to the conflict and insecurity since the 2021 military takeover.
- Humanitarians continue providing critical life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people despite access challenges and limited funding. During the first quarter of 2023, 1.4 million people were reached with humanitarian assistance (31 per cent of the [2023 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) target).
- In the cyclone-affected zone especially in Rakhine, Northwest and Kachin, humanitarian organizations have been delivering assistance where they have stocks and approval. However, more supplies, wider access and increased funding are urgently needed to deliver at-scale and meet needs across all communities.
- Restrictions on humanitarian operations and bureaucratic hurdles are impeding assistance efforts, also on the cyclone response. Of concern is the recent decision to suspend humanitarian access in Rakhine. In a [press release](#) of 12 June, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator urged the de facto authorities to reconsider this decision and prioritize the well-being of the people including of the cyclone-affected communities. Generous funding is vital to alleviate human suffering and support the humanitarian response in Myanmar. The [US\\$764 million Humanitarian Response Plan](#), plus an additional \$122 million for new activities outlined in [Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal](#), is crucial for recovery and relief efforts.



KEY FIGURES*

1.8M

Total people currently internally displaced across Myanmar

1.5M

People currently displaced by clashes and insecurity since February 2021

328K

People internally displaced due to conflict prior to February 2021, mainly in Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, and Shan

60K

Civilian properties estimated burnt or destroyed since February 2021.¹

*Displacement figures fluctuate during any given month. These figures represent the number of people currently verified as displaced. Cumulative numbers for returns and displacement are not always available.

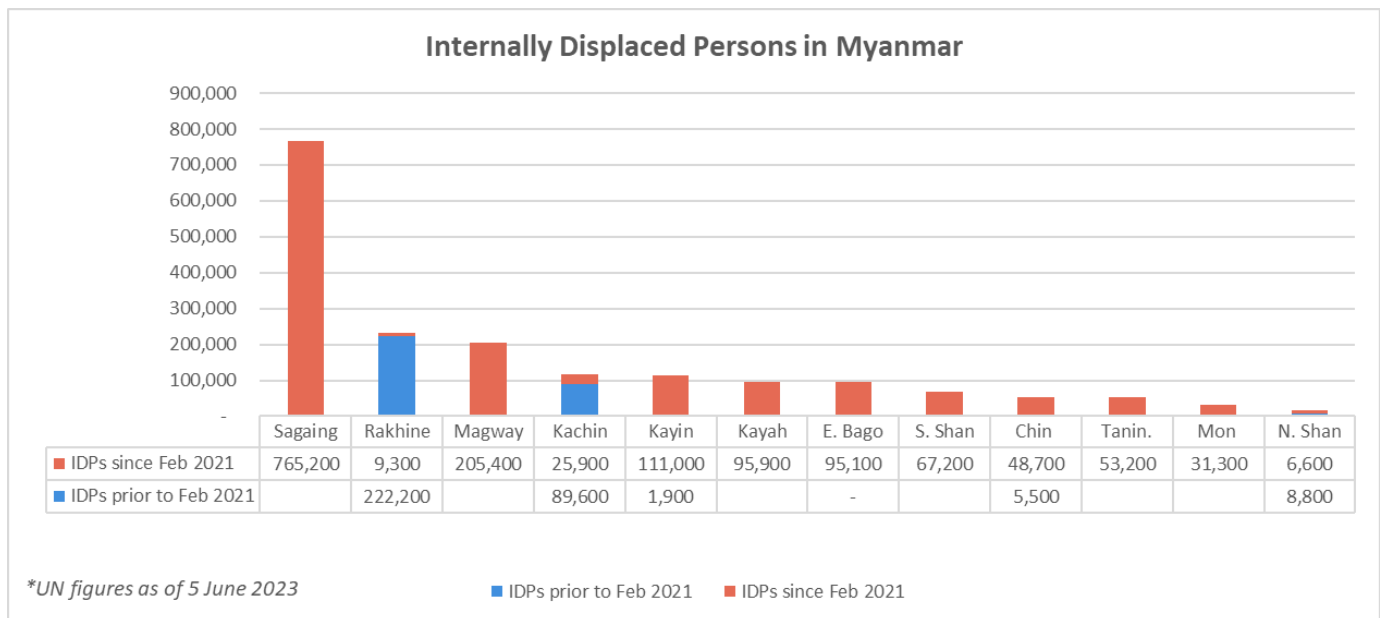
¹ Data for Myanmar (up to 28 February 2023)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Overview

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar is reaching critical levels, with multiple crises exacerbating the suffering of the population. Cyclone Mocha, one of the strongest cyclones to ever hit the country, caused extensive devastation in Rakhine, the Northwest, and parts of Kachin. Hundreds of thousands of vulnerable people were left without shelter just as the monsoon season approached. The cyclone also affected public infrastructure, including schools, health facilities and religious buildings, and IDP camps were severely impacted, with 85 per cent of shelters destroyed. For more updates on the impact of the cyclone and operational responses, [situation reports](#) have been published on a weekly basis.

The cyclone's impact has been compounded by ongoing armed conflict throughout the country. Over 1.8 million people are currently displaced, with 1.5 million people already displaced due to the conflict since the military takeover in 2021. Conflict-related destruction has reportedly resulted in the destruction of more than 60,400 houses and civilian properties.



Of particular concern is the ongoing fighting in Kachin since mid-March, which has displaced over 14,000 people from numerous villages in Shwegu township. Most of these IDPs are currently residing in inaccessible locations without humanitarian services. Numerous villages have been destroyed, and reports of forced recruitment and other violations have emerged. While assistance has been provided to some IDPs staying in host communities, access to most IDPs in other locations remains a challenge. Efforts are underway to obtain access and deliver emergency humanitarian assistance to these IDPs.

In Sagaing, over 23,000 people from 15 villages were displaced due to military operations on 14 May, exacerbating their vulnerability following the cyclone's impact. In Magway, families in Gangaw township fled their villages due to military operations on 13 and 14 May, seeking refuge from rising floodwaters.

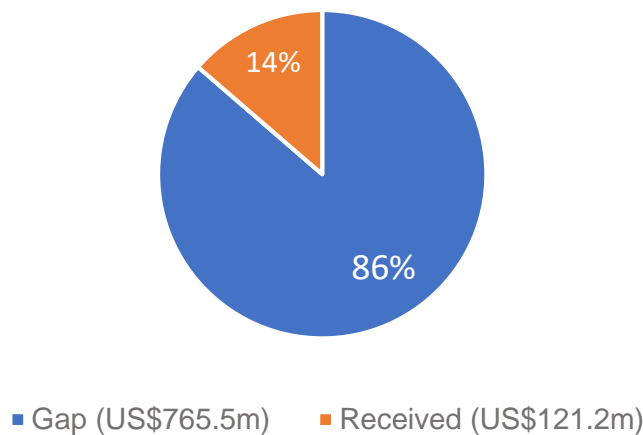
In the Southeast, ongoing conflicts caused civilian casualties, displacement, and property destruction. About 13,000 people from 9 villages in eastern Bago were displaced, while 1,000 households in southern Shan had to relocate due to military operations and insecurity. Though some IDPs returned, the situation remains fluid and concerning. Following extensive advocacy efforts, a joint UN distribution mission was able to reach Pinlaung town and provided essential relief items to 700 displaced households (~2,500 IDPs) from three locations in Pekon township, southern Shan, between 24 and 25 May. Since late May, intense clashes involving daily artillery fire and aerial strikes continue to be reported in Pekon township, particularly in and around Moe Bye town that is some 65 miles from Nay Pyi Taw. According to various reports, at least 13 civilians, including 3 children, were reportedly killed and 70 per cent of the residents in Moe Bye town have been displaced, as of 9 June.

Similarly, heavy fighting and military operations have continued across Tanintharyi since early June. As a result, an estimated 3,000 people from six villages in Thayetchaung township were forced to flee their homes on 8 June, as well as dozens of locals were reportedly detained by MAF troops.

Humanitarian organizations are tirelessly responding to the ongoing and emerging needs throughout the country, despite the challenging operational environment and funding constraints. By the end of the first quarter of 2023, humanitarian aid had reached 1.4 million people, constituting 31 percent of the 4.5 million targeted people as outlined in the 2023 HRP. Furthermore, in direct response to the cyclone, humanitarian partners with access promptly initiated support to communities affected by the disaster in the affected areas.

Despite these efforts, the needs are enormous in all conflict areas. The UN and its humanitarian partners continue to advocate for the end of violence and unimpeded and predictable access to people in need to alleviate their suffering and strengthen their resilience. Generous funding to the \$764 million Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan and the additional \$122 million required for new activities and support for those newly impacted by Cyclone Mocha, is also urgently required.

Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan + Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal- 2023 (US\$886.7m)*



* The total figure includes the required \$764 million for the 2023 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan and an additional \$122 million required for new activities and support for those newly impacted by Cyclone Mocha.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian access continued to be restricted by military operations, bureaucratic hurdles, and incidents of violence affecting humanitarian personnel and assets. In Rakhine, the response to Cyclone Mocha was further complicated by strict restrictions on humanitarian operations imposed by the de facto authorities. Since the cyclone, humanitarian actors have had extensive discussions to scale up assistance in Rakhine and other cyclone-affected areas. After significant engagement at both Nay Pyi Taw and regional level, initial approval for distribution and transportation plans and additional travel authorization was received for wider distributions in June. This has since been rescinded, pending further clearances. Similar plans for distribution and transportation in Chin also remain pending.

In Chin, Kayah, Kayin, southern Shan, Sagaing, and Mon, humanitarian organizations continued to face movement restrictions due to ongoing military operations. Administrative constraints significantly affected humanitarian access in the northern and southern parts of Shan, Sagaing, Kachin, Kayah, and Magway. An airstrike in southern Shan caused substantial damage to a hospital and reportedly injured three health volunteers. In southern Shan and Magway, three humanitarian partners were forced to either relocate their staff members or close their field offices because of armed conflicts and heightened concerns over staff safety and security. In four separate incidents reported from Magway, Chin, Sagaing, and Tanintharyi, 18 humanitarian workers were detained. The humanitarian community also

experienced interference in the execution of humanitarian activities in Mandalay, Kayah, southern and northern Shan, and Rakhine, causing delays or postponements of planned deliveries.

Needs, Response, Gaps and Challenges by Cluster

The information below is provided by each of the seven operating clusters and their sub-working groups in Myanmar. Information is self-reported by aid organizations to the relevant clusters on a monthly basis for inclusion in this update. Accordingly, this section is not necessarily reflective of all humanitarian interventions undertaken on the ground but rather those voluntarily reported by partners. All partners are encouraged to report their work via the relevant clusters to ensure good visibility of gaps and response. The ICCG's Information Sharing Protocol allows for this information to be shared in a non-identifiable manner. **Note: The clusters' input in this monthly report does not include the detailed response to Cyclone Mocha. Reports on the cyclone response have been published in the weekly situation reports (Sitreps) until the end of June, after which they will be integrated into OCHA's Monthly Humanitarian Updates.**

Education in Emergencies

Needs

- In Rakhine, there is an urgent need to establish an Education in Emergencies (EiE) response to support the 3,299 displaced children (1,573 girls, 1,656 boys) affected by the closure of displacement sites. For instance, 650 households from three displacement sites in Kyauktaw township were officially closed as of 31 March, and the children affected by this need EiE support. Furthermore, with the relocation comes the risk of landmines and other explosive ordnance in the new areas, emphasizing the high need for Mine Risk Education to empower children and communities to stay safe.
- In the Northwest, more than 5,900 people from Kale and Kanbalu townships in Sagaing and in Hakha township in Chin, have been forced to flee their homes due to ongoing armed clashes and airstrikes. The school-aged children among these displaced people need EiE support, including Temporary Learning Centers (TLC), school furniture, educational materials, and resources to support educators.
- In Kachin, 192 households have recently been displaced from Shwegu township. The Education Cluster is collaborating with parents and partners on the ground to address the educational needs of the displaced children.

Response

- During the first quarter of 2023, cluster partners reached more than 201,657 out of the 1.3 million targeted children in the 2023 HRP with education services and support.
- In April, education partners undertook the following responses:
 - In Rakhine, education partners provided literacy training to 692 adolescents (385 boys and 307 girls) in Sittwe IDP camps and in Maungdaw township. Capacity building activities for volunteer teachers were conducted, and inclusive learning opportunities were provided by training 22 volunteer teachers (10 male and 13 female) to offer coaching and support.
 - In Magway, educational support was provided to children through the distribution of 54,773 student kits, 17,226 hygiene kits, and reading materials, such as storybooks and guidebooks. Additionally, 42 volunteer teachers (9 male, 33 female) were provided with literacy promotion materials to enhance the literacy initiatives in the community in Saw township.
 - In Kachin, partners distributed 3,300 student kits and provided small educational grants (around 30 Lakh) to five basic education learning centers, along with budget allocations for school improvement plans in Chipwi and Waingmaw townships.
 - In southern Shan, educational learning materials were distributed to 5,132 displaced children (2,464 boys and 2,668 girls) in Taunggyi, Nyaungshwe, Pinlaung, Hsihseng, and Pekon townships. Furthermore, partners are actively renovating educational centers to improve the well-being and education of these children.

Gaps & Constraints

- Insufficient funding remains a significant gap in the EiE response in Myanmar, limiting the provision of services, especially in locations with displaced children like Rakhine and the Northwest.
- Language remains a substantial barrier to effective learning, particularly for Rohingya children in Rakhine and others displaced to locations where they are not familiar with the local language.
- Ongoing clashes in Saw township, Magway, are causing displacement and transportation difficulties, hindering cluster partners from delivering humanitarian assistance.
- In the Northeast, the following gaps and constraints were identified during the reporting period:

- Access continues to be the biggest constraint, especially for partners implementing projects in remote areas in the Northeast.
- Ongoing conflict and the imposition of martial law on some townships are hindering the transport of educational materials to project areas.

Food Security

Needs

- Food prices continue to rise. In May 2023, the nationwide basic food basket was nearly 6 per cent higher than one month prior, 25 per cent higher than six months prior, and 69 per cent higher than prices one year ago (WFP Market Monitoring).
- The prices of rice in most states and regions are increasing. Farmers reportedly have less rice this year, and there is high domestic demand, along with rising demand from China and India (Myantrade and WFP).
- In Rakhine, rice prices were up 10-20 per cent in most markets in May. Vegetable prices sparked sharply in May in Rakhine as well (Market Analysis Unit).

Response

- During the first quarter of 2023, partners reached more than 747,000 of the targeted 2.1 million people in the 2023 HRP with food, cash, or agriculture assistance across the country.
- Food Security Cluster partners provided approximately 456,000 beneficiaries with food, cash, and rice-plus-cash in Chin, Kachin, Magway, Rakhine, and Shan. Among these, about 66 per cent received cash or mixed rice-plus-cash modalities in locations where well-functioning markets are accessible.
- Food security partners have undertaken the following responses in April:
 - During an inter-agency distribution mission in Pinlaung township in southern Shan between 4 and 6 April, food assistance was provided to 4,000 out of the 6,000 IDPs who are sheltering in this township and other nearby townships. In late May, another inter-agency mission was conducted in Pinlaung township to distribute essential relief items to 700 displaced households (~2,500 IDPs) from three locations in Pekon township.
 - In Kayah, 251 households were provided cash assistance for food in April.
 - In Rakhine, cluster partners provided 4,000 households with farming inputs and multi-purpose cash in Ponnagyun, Pauktaw and Kyaukpyu townships in April. Cluster partners also provided income generating activities, including fishery, home garden, cash-for-work on WASH infrastructure.
 - Food Security Cluster partners provided livestock support, including animal feed and mineral salt, to 7,8000 households in Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyarwady in April.
 - In Ayeyarwady, the Cluster also supported six women's group in Bogale and Labutta townships in April through trainings on organizational and business management and the provision of monsoon paddy inputs.

Gaps & Constraints

- Support to the Food Security Cluster is still largely focused on food assistance. Support for livelihoods and agriculture is critically needed to ensure food assistance is impactful.
- As of the first quarter, only 10 per cent of the cluster's 2023 HRP target has been reached (54,000/533,000), at a time when the main planting season is about to start.

Health

Needs

- Nationwide, particularly in high intensity conflict-affected areas, there are still challenges in essential medicines and medical supplies, life-saving primary healthcare services, and referral support for affected and displaced people.
- In Kachin, 17,583 newly displaced people in eight townships are in urgent need of primary healthcare assistance. Implementing partners could not provide their regular health service activities to reach the crisis-affected areas because of safety and security concerns.
- In southern Shan, according to an observation that was conducted in April in sites for newly displaced people, some 614 households (2,785 IDPs) need food, family kits, essential medicines, medical supplies, healthcare services, and protection-specific humanitarian assistance.

Response

- In the first quarter of 2023, Health Cluster and partners reached 375,294 people, or roughly 16 per cent of the annual target for the 2023 HRP, including over 400 consultations for acute watery diarrhea in outbreak settings in Chin, southern Shan and Kayah.
- In Kachin, 2,379 people in need received essential primary healthcare services from six health partners in 51 locations (IDP camps, new displacement locations, return/resettlement sites, and villages/wards) of 7 townships in April.
- In northern Shan, 359 teleconsultations were provided through 4 mobile clinics in 19 IDP sites across 3 townships in April. In addition, in malaria-endemic townships, 2,300 malaria tests and treatments for positive cases were provided in malaria-endemic townships.
- In Kayin, 35 pregnant mothers received emergency obstetric care (EMOC) referral support, and 8 children received early childhood care (ECC) support in April.
- In Kayin, 420 people received primary healthcare support through 10 mobile clinic sessions. In addition, 50 hand sanitizers and 2 750 surgical masks were also distributed to community staff and volunteers as part of the ongoing COVID-19 mainstream activities.
- In Kayah, 4,259 IDPs in 8 IDP camps received MMK15,000 as multi-purpose cash assistance.
- In Sagaing, a review of anti-snake venom (ASV) needs was conducted in preparation for the monsoon season.

Gaps & Constraints

- Nationwide, the transportation of medicines and medical supplies are restricted due to administrative constraints. The mobile clinic activities, the transportation of essential medicines and medical supplies, and referral services are delayed, postponed, or stopped due to escalating armed conflicts in the most conflict-affected area and martial law applied zones in the Northwest and Southeast. Martial law applied in these areas have numerous checkpoints along the road, and the health-related commodities are restricted for transportation.
- In northern Shan, essential medicines are reportedly out-of-stock, particularly in displacement sites, because of transportation restrictions.
- Communications are also restricted nationwide due to intermittent shutdown of mobile networks particularly in the Southeast and Northwest which has resulted in the communication, and reporting delay and information gap among the health cluster members.
- In the Southeast and Northwest, mobile clinic activities, the transportation of essential medicines and medical supplies, and referral services are delayed, postponed or stopped due to escalating armed conflicts. This challenge is in addition to the lack of basic supplies, such as food and potable water, and having only a few implementing partners in areas with the most critical needs.

Nutrition

Needs

- A potential pipeline break in September for therapeutic nutrition supplies and micronutrients is forecasted if they do not receive additional funds and resolve import delays.
- A total of \$5.8 million is needed for ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and micronutrients, to avoid a projected gap in supplies in September. If financial support is not received urgently, around 7,500 children could die from malnutrition in Myanmar this year, out of nearly 40,000 severely affected.
- In Kayin, nutrition supplements and micronutrient tablets are in high demand for mothers and children, particularly in conflict-affected areas, according to partners.

Response

- During the first quarter of 2023, nutrition services and treatment were provided to approximately 172,173 (29 per cent) of the targeted 590,000 people across the country.
- In Rakhine, nutrition partners implemented the following responses in April and early May:
 - In northern Rakhine, double distributions of Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) assistance benefited 11,783 children (11,566 boys and 11,217 girls) aged 6-59 months and 3,753 pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
 - The sub-national Nutrition Cluster in Rakhine organized a "Breastmilk Substitute (BMS) Programming" session for one partner on Infant and Young Child Feeding Standard Operating Guidelines (IYCF-E SOG) with the aim of further enhancing nutrition interventions.
 - The sub-nation cluster will pilot a family mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening program in Rakhine with four partners to explore its effectiveness and anticipate challenges.

- In Kachin, six nutrition partners provided BSFP, micronutrient support, targeted supplementary feeding programs (TSFP), and IYCF counselling sessions, covering over 50 percent of the targeted townships and reaching 1,572 PLW and 115 children.
- In the Northwest, nutrition partners implemented the following responses in April:
 - Approximately 2,631 primary caregivers received the routine package of response through IYCF counselling.
 - Around 5,253 children received Vitamin A supplementation, more than 100 children were admitted to a TSFP program, and over 1,000 children and PLW were screened for malnutrition.
 - Five partners received training on IYCF and the integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints

- A service gap analysis conducted in Rakhine revealed that 80 percent of the new displacement sites (142 out of 178 in Rakhine, plus Paletwa in Chin) lack appropriate nutrition response services for children under five.
- In Rakhine, nutrition partners are facing severe funding shortages (less than 10 percent funded), which forces them to prioritize responses in four townships: Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U. Delayed travel authorisations continued to be an obstacle to providing timely responses.
- In Kachin, except for WFP-supported partners providing a BSFP, there are no partners available for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and other nutrition-specific services required in Mohnyin township.
- In Sagaing, there are no specialized nutrition service providers for various reasons, including insufficient capacity and resources as well as funding. This is particularly concerning as the lean and rainy seasons approach. The Nutrition Cluster is exploring various ways to address this issue by encouraging partners to expand interventions into areas of needs and collaborating with health partners operating in the targeted areas.
- In the Northwest, safety and security concerns continue to affect access to life-saving therapeutic nutrition services.

Protection

Needs

- Active conflict, including airstrikes and clashes, continue to cause civilian casualties, new displacement, and grave violations against children. Conflict is also leading to negative coping mechanisms, such as crime, early marriage and child labour in risky workplaces.
- There is a need for more extensive explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and awareness raising, along with ongoing psychosocial and livelihood support for landmine victims. During the first quarter of 2023, a total of 302 civilian casualties from landmines were reported nationwide.² This figure already represents 77 per cent of the total casualties reported in 2022 (390 reported).
- In Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi and eastern Bago, the main protection risks include civilian casualties from indiscriminate and targeted shelling and landmines, destruction of civilian property, and arbitrary arrests and detention.
- In northern Shan, more than 700 IDPs in Monekoe town of Muse township had to move to farmland in December 2022 after the three displacement sites were closed by the de facto authorities in January 2023. They have been unable to return to their places of origin as they were blocked at checkpoints and are currently in urgent need of shelter and latrines as well as protection, health and education services.

Response

- During the first quarter of 2023, protection partners provided protection assistance to more than 650,000 out of the 2.1 million people targeted for assistance in the 2023 HRP. Additionally, 146,000 received child protection services, nearly 163,000 received GBV services, and almost 105,000 people have been reached with mine action services, including EORE activities and victim assistance.
- Child protection kit distributions for children and adolescents continued in April 2023 in affected areas. The Child Protection partners continue to strengthen its capacity on disability inclusion and gender sensitive programming.
- To enhance localization for child protection partners, a training of trainers on anti-trafficking and safe migration was also provided.
- In Kayin, eastern Bago, Mon and Tanintharyi, the protection partners undertook the following responses in April 2023:

² UNICEF. [Myanmar Landmine/ERW Incidents Information](#), January – March 2023.

- Conducted four rapid protection assessments of IDPs' situations in Kayin and southern Shan and post-distribution monitoring among 63 individuals who received NFI assistance in 2022 and 2023 in southern Shan and Tanintharyi.
- Distributed NFIs to 295 IDP families in Hlaingbwe and Hpa-An townships in Kayin and approved the lists of 112 people with special needs, including 1 exceptional case submitted by partners for cash assistance.
- In Kayah and southern Shan, the Protection Cluster and its partners trained 12 aid workers on citizenship and civil documentation and conducted two rapid protection assessments in Loikaw township in Kayah.
- In Rakhine, cluster partners undertook the following response in April 2023:
 - The Child Protection partners produced a short guideline on emergency preparedness and response activities for its partners, in both Myanmar and English languages.
 - The Child Protection partners shared standardized key preparedness and response child protection messages and emergency mental health and psychosocial messages both in the English and Myanmar languages as well as guidance on rapid reunification with partners and family tracing and reunification for case management.

Gaps & Constraints

- In the Southeast, several challenges were prominent in April and May 2023:
 - There are limited effective communication methods to reach displaced people in remote areas, including limited access to mobile phones. This is particularly concerning during the monsoon season when affected populations need life-saving information.
 - Mental health and psychosocial support services remain scarce across the Southeast.
- In northern Shan, service providers have been unable to deliver the necessary health services to the 700 IDPs in Monekoe town in Muse township due to restrictions on humanitarian access.
- Limited-service providers in active conflict areas hamper the delivery of child protection humanitarian assistance, including psychosocial support services, negatively impacting children's well-being.

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

Needs

- In Rakhine, more than 3,000 households in AA-MAF displacement sites in Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Pauktaw and Sittwe townships still need shelter assistance.
- In Kachin, cluster partners identified newly displaced people in several townships in April and early May. These IDPs need shelter and NFI assistance as below.
 - More than 300 households were displaced around Kamaing town in Hpakant township on 21 April 2023 and are in need of shelter and NFIs assistance.
 - About 300 displaced people in Mohnyin township are in need of shelter and emergency relief items.
 - More than 100 households were displaced in three sites in Mansi township as of early May 2023. Food, emergency shelter materials, clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, dignity and hygiene kits, and health service are needed for these IDPs.
 - About 14,400 IDPs, who have been sheltering in various sites or in the forest in Shwegu township, need shelter and NFI assistance, since their arrival in various sites, including in the forest, in April 2023.
- In northern Shan, 15 families who were affected from three fire incidents in Kyaukme, Manton and Namhsan townships in April, need shelter and NFIs support.
- In Kayin, 46 newly displaced households in a displacement site in Myawaddy township need shelter materials, solar lamps, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, mats, and other essential relief items. Similarly, 45 newly displaced households in Hpa-an township needed essential relief items, including kitchen sets, mosquito nets and mats.

Response

- During the first quarter of 2023, nearly 353,000 people or 37 per cent of the 952,000 people targeted for assistance in 2023 were provided with Shelter/NFI and CCCM services across the country.
- Cluster partners have undertaken the following responses in April 2023:
 - In Rakhine, cluster partners provided shelter materials to 1,200 out of the 3,000 displaced in Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Pauktaw and Sittwe townships in April 2023.
 - In southern Chin, cluster partners are providing shelter materials for nearly 490 displaced households (~ 1,950 IDPs) in Paletwa township.
 - In Kachin, cluster partners undertook the following responses:
 - More than 40 displaced households in Mohnyin township received NFIs assistance.

- Nearly 100 displaced households in Hpakant township received shelter materials and NFIs.
- Kitchen sets, mats, COVID-19 preventive items were distributed to the 100 households who are sheltering in three displacement sites in Mansi township since early May 2023. Partners are also planning to install temporary tents for these newly displaced households in Mansi township.
- Partners provided tarpaulin sheets to some 45 households, whose houses were burnt down in Shwegu township in April.
- NFIs, family kits and COVID-19 preventive items were also provided to accessible 6 displacement sites in the township.
- In northern Shan, partners provided cash, food and essential NFIs to more than 1,200 IDPs. In addition, two households that were affected by shelling in Nawngkhio township in April received shelter materials.
- In Kayah, partners distributed 3,213 roofing sheets, 72 rolls of tarpaulin, and 43 rolls of binding wire in Demoso and Hpruso townships.
- Across the Southeast, cluster partners undertook the following responses:
 - Provision of shelter materials and emergency relief items to 530 displaced households (~2,170 IDPs) and cash assistance to 740 displaced households (~2,900 IDPs) in eastern Bago, Kayah, Kayin and Tanintharyi.
 - Cluster partners provided NFI assistance to 200 households (~790 IDPs) in Hlaingbwe township in Kayin.
 - Partners distributed NFIs to 1,200 households (4,188 IDPs) in Pinlaung township in southern Shan as part of an inter-agency distribution mission between 4 and 6 April.
 - Partners provided shelter and NFI assistance to more than 1,300 IDPs in Bilin township in Mon.

Gaps & Constraints

- In Rakhine, most of the activities, such as NFI and shelter material support to partners and shelter reconstruction, were suspended due to delays in TA approval. Regular NFI distribution and shelter reconstruction in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships were also delayed.
- Land issue remains a major challenge in the IDP Rohingya camps in Sittwe township. The IDPs are frequently demanded to pay the rental of land and are threatened by the landowners to destroy their structures if they do not pay.
- Newly imposed rule that needs Rohingya IDPs to have recommendation letter from the Camp Management Committee to pass through the checkpoints. For that, Rohingya IDPs are demanded MMK5,000 (approx. US\$2.4). Therefore, IDPs continue to be particularly vulnerable to extortion for access to service or livelihood.
- The ongoing closure of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP Camp and relocation of Rohingya and Kaman IDPs into a flood prone and poorly built relocation site in Kyaukpyu township has proceeded since April 2023.
- In Kachin, access to displacement sites, especially in Shwegu township, remain challenging.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- In the Northwest, WASH partners assessed 398 out of the existing 701 displacement sites. Fifty-one (51) per cent of the assessed sites still lack appropriate sanitation; and 100 per cent of them had hygiene gaps in March due to shortfalls in funding and access constraints (Cluster 3W analysis, March 2023).
- In Rakhine, 63 per cent of 193 AA-MAF displacement sites still lacked sufficient water; 37 per cent remain without appropriate sanitation; and 76 per cent still experienced hygiene gaps (Cluster 3W analysis, March 2023).
- In Kachin, the IDPs in Shwegu township urgently need water storage tanks, drinking water and water for domestic uses, hygiene items, additional six latrines and bathing spaces, according to partners' needs assessment.
- In southern and northern Shan, water for drinking and domestic uses, latrines and hygiene items remain the emergency needs for more than 10,300 IDPs in Hopong, Kunhing, Kyethi, Laihka, Lashio, Mongkaing, Mongmit, Mongpan and Nawngkhio townships.

Response

- During the first quarter of 2023, a total of 425,391 people (26 per cent), out of the targeted 1.6 million people received WASH services across the country.
- In Rakhine, the following responses were undertaken in April:
 - WASH partners organized 358 hygiene promotion sessions and provided critical WASH supplies in 114 out of the 193 AA-MAF displacement sites across 10 townships, reaching 50,749 IDPs in April.

These supplies included 2,734 hygiene kits, 2,978 sanitary pads for women and girls, more than 1,643 bars of soap, 368 jerrycans/water buckets, 1,057 water filters and 314 hygiene promotion sessions. Cluster partners provided nearly 1.4 million liters of water via water boating in Pauktaw township in late April, benefitting more than 12,800 IDPs in two Rohingya IDP camps.

- WASH partners also provided 81,000 liters of water for 1,559 IDPs in three AA-MAF displacement sites in Mrauk-U township, 428,000 liters of water for more than 2,000 IDPs in 18 AA-MAF displacement sites in Sittwe township, and more than 45.2 million liters of water for 10,213 IDPs in 11 AA-MAF displacement sites in Kyauktaw township in April.
- Regular monthly WASH responses continued for more than 129,000 Rohingya IDPs in camps in Kyaukpyu, Myebon, Pauktaw and Sittwe townships, as well as for more than, 91,500 people in 60 Rakhine villages in Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Mingya, Mrauk-U, Pauktaw and Sittwe townships.
- In Kachin, WASH partners distributed hygiene kits, COVID-19 preventive items to 800 IDPs in three villages in Shwegu township in April.
- In northern Shan, partners provided cash assistance, 193 emergency kits, including WASH items, for new IDPs sheltering in a monastery; dignity kits to 244 women and girls and 40 displaced families in four displacement sites in Nawngkhio township in April.
- In the Southeast, WASH partners provided the following response in April:
 - In southern Shan and Kayah, partners distributed WASH supplies, including 3,250 bars of soap, 2,040 buckets and 1,000 jerrycans, 5 water tanks (2,000 liter capacity), 152 dustbins, 2,678 hygiene kits and 16 school hygiene kits, 370 tarpaulin sheets and 280 boxes of water purification tablets in 8 IDP camps.
 - In addition, partners have also been providing cash for support in water trucking for more than 1,900 IDPs in 13 IDP camps in Demoso township in Kayah and in Taunggyi township in southern Shan. This assistance will continue until mid-June 2023.
 - WASH services and assistance were distributed in 33 villages in Hlaingbwe and Kawkareik townships and 1,000 hygiene kits in 8 villages in Hpapun township in Kayah.
 - Water purification tablets were distributed to about 200 displaced households, 1,000 water buckets to IDPs in Demoso and Hpruso townships in Kayah.
 - Water purification tablets were distributed to 30 displaced households, 840 water buckets and hygiene kits to about 1,500 displaced households, and soaps to 542 displaced households in southern Shan.
 - Hygiene kits were also distributed to 1,200 displaced households in Pinlaung township in southern Shan.

Gaps & Constraints

- Only 3.8 per cent of the total 2023 HRP WASH Cluster requirements have been funded. Shortage of supply, including consumables hygiene items, is the most reported gap. Particularly, there is a funding gap to support basic WASH facilities such as 14 water supply systems, 444 emergency/ family latrines and hygiene kits for about 2,500 people in the newly relocation sites and local integration sites in northern Shan. Similarly, there is a funding gap to support operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in protracted IDP camps in northern Shan.
- In Rakhine, the issues of fund transferring process between donors and cluster partners caused the delay of humanitarian response activities in targeted area of WASH Cluster partners.
- Humanitarian access remains limited to new displacement sites in Kyaukme, Mongmit, Muse and Nawngkhio townships in northern Shan, Pekon and Pinlaung townships in southern Shan and most of the townships Kayah.
- In the Northwest, limited access, receiving approval from local authorities, restrictions on transportation of supplies and ongoing conflict and insecurity remains major challenges for reaching the affected people.

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