

SOLOMON ISLANDS

 Tropical Cyclone Maila continues to generate significant humanitarian needs across Western and Choiseul provinces in the Solomon Islands, with ongoing displacement and sheltering in collective centres and host communities. Initial assessments have identified 161 communities affected in Western province with 31,000 in need of shelter support across both provinces. Humanitarian needs continue to evolve, while access constraints, geographic dispersion and logistical challenges contribute to significant information gaps in remote areas. Protection risks are increasing due to displacement and overcrowding and are further compounded by unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination, with flooding and erosion exposing ordnance and heightening hazards for affected communities and responders. The Emergency Relief Coordinator has allocated US\$2.5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support urgent life-saving assistance. ¹

CHINA

 On 18 May at 00:21 local time, a 5.2 magnitude earthquake at a depth of 10 km struck northern-central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south-eastern China, with the epicentre located approximately 24 km north-west of Liuzhou city. According to the authorities, the earthquake resulted in two fatalities, one missing person and the displacement of more than 7,000 people in Liuzhou. At least 13 buildings collapsed and transport disruptions were reported. The Office of the State Council Earthquake Relief and the Ministry of Emergency Management activated a Level-IV emergency response and deployed a working team to support local relief operations. Authorities also dispatched approximately 10,000 relief items, including tents, folding beds, summer quilts, towel blankets and folding tables and chairs to support emergency response and temporary resettlement operations. ²

INDIA

 On 13 May, severe thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rain, hail, lightning and strong winds affected Uttar Pradesh state in northern India, resulting in fatalities, injuries and widespread damage. According to media reports as of 15 May, at least 111 people were killed and 59 injured, with the highest number of fatalities recorded in Prayagraj district. The storms also damaged 227 houses, killed approximately 170 livestock and caused power outages across affected areas. In response, the Government of Uttar Pradesh launched relief and rescue operations, directed local authorities to undertake rapid damage assessments and announced compensation for affected families. ³



● OCHA presence

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MYANMAR

 Civilians in Myanmar continue to face compounded crises driven by ongoing conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and non-state armed groups, as well as severe weather impacts across multiple regions and states. In Magway Region, armed clashes in Salin Township since early May have displaced approximately 5,000 people from 15 villages, reportedly killing eight civilians, and damaging or destroying about 300 houses. In Mandalay Region, airstrikes and drone attacks in Ngazun Township on 7 May reportedly killed three civilians, injured four others, and forced an unverified number of people to flee. In Sagaing Region, military operations in Monywa and Paungbyin townships on 8 and 9 May reportedly killed nine civilians, including a child, and destroyed several houses. In Rakhine State, armed clashes in mid-May displaced approximately 3,000 people from several villages in Kyaukpyu Township to Ramree Township. In addition to the conflict, heavy rainfall and strong winds in late April reportedly destroyed more than 100 houses and several public structures, including schools and churches, in several townships in Chin State and Magway Region. ⁴

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)

 According to official DPRK state reporting, the country is experiencing a severe spring drought driven by persistent high-pressure systems, high temperatures and critically low precipitation, with early April rainfall (14.3 mm) remaining insufficient to ease conditions. Forecasts indicate continued rainfall deficits and sustain high temperatures, posing risks to food security. In response, the government has mobilised a coordinated multi-sectoral response, including water transport for irrigation, provision of agricultural inputs and logistics support, and measures to maximise irrigation through improved electricity supply. Local authorities, particularly in South and North Hwanghae provinces, are maintaining irrigation systems, managing reservoirs and sluice gates, and reducing water loss, while agricultural workers are implementing drought-resilient farming practices and expanding water access through well-digging and conservation measures. ⁵