

This more comprehensive product now replaces the daily Flash Updates that were previously issued by OCHA Myanmar on Cyclone Mocha. This Sit Rep is produced by OCHA in collaboration with the seven operating humanitarian clusters and their sub-working groups in Myanmar. The humanitarian response section is not necessarily reflective of all humanitarian interventions undertaken on the ground but rather those voluntarily reported by partners. The next Sit Rep will be issued on Wednesday, 7 June 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian response in cyclone-affected areas continues to expand, however much wider access is still needed to reach the 1.6 million people targeted as part of the Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal across Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Sagaing, and Kachin.
- More than 95,000 people in areas affected by the cyclone have received shelter and other relief items.
- Almost 267,000 people have received food assistance, and approximately 3,380 metric tons of rice and high-energy biscuits have been distributed to cyclone-affected people in Rakhine.
- Between 25 and 31 May 2023, health partners conducted more than 7,800 consultations in the most severely affected townships.
- With the scale-up in the response, the looming monsoon and a low-pressure area in the Bay of Bengal, the replenishment of humanitarian supplies from Yangon and overseas is becoming increasingly urgent.
- The swift approval of transport and importation requests, a detailed two-week distribution plan, and further travel authorizations (TAs) for the cyclone response are imperative to meet immediate shelter needs and prevent water-borne disease outbreaks.
- Generous funding is also vital to support the scaling up of humanitarian operations, facilitate procurement, transport, and distribution of supplies, and ensure the well-being of affected communities. As of 2 June, the Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal has received US\$4.6 million according to FTS.
- Simultaneously, local authorities have been working to support recovery through debris clearance and the restoration of power, water and telecommunication services in Rakhine. In parallel, other actors are also providing support to the recovery effort, including in rural areas.



A man and child carrying the ration food and high energy biscuits distributed by WFP in Rohingya village. Sittwe, Rakhine.
Photo: UNICEF/Naing Lin Soe/2023

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian response operations continue to expand through organizations with new and existing TAs across the cyclone-stricken regions of Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Sagaing, and Kachin, with shelter and food assistance particularly gathering pace. More than 95,240 people in areas affected by the cyclone have received shelter and other relief items. More than 266,500 people have received food assistance, and approximately 3,380 metric tons of rice and high-energy biscuits (33 per cent of the total plan) have been distributed to cyclone-affected people in Rakhine. In the Northwest, food distribution for 78,000 people in Magway is pending approval. Between 25 and 31 May 2023, health partners conducted more than 7,800 consultations in the most severely affected townships of Rakhine, the Northwest, and Kachin, ensuring access to essential healthcare services. However, this work is still only meeting a fraction of overall needs and wider access for distributions is desperately required. The clock is ticking with the monsoon looming and another low-pressure area being

closely monitored in the Bay of Bengal. Severe damage to agricultural land, loss of livestock and damage to the fishing fleet are also shaping as major food security issues over the weeks ahead.

Approval is pending for the transport of supplies from warehouses inside the country and from outside Myanmar. Approval is also pending for a two-week distribution and related travel authorization for Rakhine and Chin. Timely approval of these requests will allow partner organizations to provide safe shelter, address immediate needs, avert potential water-borne disease outbreaks, and mitigate against protection risks.

Local authorities have been working on recovery measures in priority areas, particularly in Sittwe and Rathedaung. Debris clearance from Sittwe's streets has improved access to areas that were previously blocked by fallen trees and collapsed electricity poles. Power is gradually being restored to most of the affected regions, and the repair of streetlights along Sittwe town's main thoroughfares has enhanced visibility and safety. Telecommunication services are also coming back online which is vital to engage with the cyclone affected communities as well as for effective coordination and timely response efforts among partners working across the various townships. Work has also been underway to repair schools and deliver water in Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, and Sittwe townships. A 14 member ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) was deployed to Rakhine to support assessments and response by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM). They have now wrapped up their work.

In parallel, other actors are also providing support to the recovery efforts, including in rural areas. They have also been measuring the impact in affected communities and delivering assistance to the extent of their resources and access. Civil society organizations, private donors and religious networks are working to support affected communities. Communities themselves have also swung into action, clearing debris from blocked roads, and providing shelter to those who have lost their homes.

Funding is critically needed to support the scale-up of humanitarian operations, facilitating urgent procurement, transport, and distribution of vital supplies to support affected communities. [According to Financial Tracking System \(FTS\)](#), as of 2 June, \$4.6 million in additional funds has been received for the \$333 million Cyclone Mocha [Flash Appeal](#), which seeks to support 1.6 million people affected by the cyclone in Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway, and Kachin.



Workers restoring electricity and telecommunication services, in Sittwe, Rakhine. Photo: Partner/2023

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education in Emergencies

Needs

- In Rakhine, the Northwest and Northeast, Cyclone Mocha has severely impacted education infrastructure, damaged schools and learning centres, as well as destroying learning materials.
- There is a need for well-being-oriented assistance, such as psychological support (PSS), especially for children, as anecdotal information from partners indicates that mental health challenges are arising from the cyclone.

Response

- In Magway, Education Cluster partners are distributing home-based learning materials to children in Seikphyu township.
- In Chin, 4,000 emergency school roofing sheets are being distributed in Hakha, Matupi, Thantlang, Tedim, and Tonzang townships. Half of the materials have been handed over to the State Education Department in Chin State, and the other half are being distributed through religious leaders.
- In Rakhine, initial observations have been conducted by Education Cluster partners in 18 different locations, including four camps and 14 villages in Sittwe, Minbya, Mrauk-U, and Ponnagyun townships, where education infrastructure has been damaged, in order to facilitate response planning.

- Awareness-raising sessions on inclusive education have been conducted for 26 community volunteers (16 males and 10 females) in Rakhine. Distribution of inclusive learning materials will also be carried out.

Gaps & Constraints

- In cyclone-impacted areas, excessive debris continues to be a significant problem, slowing the repair and reopening of schools. This issue is further exacerbated by flooding in certain areas and additional hazards such as unexploded ordnance (EO).
- In Rakhine, pending TAs and other approvals from the authorities is limiting the ability of education partners to provide immediate interventions before the start of the school year in June.
- There is an urgent need for resources and materials to support the speedy restoration of learning infrastructure. The provision of learning materials in affected locations is the main gap.

Food Security

Needs

- Market monitoring in Sittwe township indicates a decrease in prices for some commodities after an initial spike post-cyclone
- The cyclone has resulted in extensive crop damage, with saltwater intrusion affecting agricultural land, fishponds, and drinking water facilities. In the Rakhine and the Northwest, the agriculture and fishery sectors are badly hit, leading to significant losses of assets essential for livelihoods. This situation poses a long-term threat to food security. The loss of agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer) and livestock is a significant concern in Rakhine.

Response

- As of 31 May, WFP has assisted more than 266,500 people across Rakhine as part of the cyclone response. This includes 91,000 people newly affected by the cyclone, along with 175,500 regular WFP relief beneficiaries, mostly IDPs, who were also impacted. Other partners with access are providing cash-based assistance or livelihood interventions where possible. As of 30 May, a total of 3,380 metric tons (33 per cent of the planned total) of rice and high-energy biscuits have been distributed to cyclone-affected people in Rakhine.
- Monitoring of the low-pressure system in the Bay of Bengal is underway. Building on lessons learned from the Cyclone Mocha response, WFP is taking steps to minimize any potential losses, including planning for the use of concrete structures for food storage.

Gaps & Constraints

- Travel authorizations for several Food Security partners are still pending.
- WFP has applied for TA to reach an additional 78,000 people in Sinphyukyun town in Salin township in Magway.
- Negotiations are ongoing for WFP to assist 11,000 people in the northern part of Buthidaung township.
- The cyclone has caused substantial damage to many warehouses. Locally sourced materials for warehouse repairs are unavailable, compromising partners' ability to properly store supplies.
- While commodity prices have improved, they remain higher than pre-cyclone in most areas.
- Local CSOs are facing intense scrutiny at checkpoints, which limits their capacity to distribute aid.
- Telecommunication services in the Northwest are gradually being restored, but they are still unreliable. This unreliability is hampering communication with local partners for information about needs and responses.

Health

Needs

- Approximately 429,000 individuals affected by the cyclone urgently require essential healthcare services, including primary healthcare packages and timely responses to epidemic-prone diseases.
- In Rakhine, half of the township hospitals (8 out of 16) were damaged but remain operational. While electricity and water services are available, nine hospitals are heavily depending on generators, resulting in high fuel demand. Damaged roads and transport disruptions have limited physical access to healthcare facilities for affected people. Additionally, nine clinics in the Sittwe IDP camps were destroyed, and one was partially damaged.
- Field observations in the Northwest indicate a need to repair nine cyclone-affected rural health centres - eight in Chin and one in Magway. This situation is directly impacting on the delivery of health services in these areas.
- Cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), including among children, have been reported. There have been no instances of severe dehydration or deaths linked to diarrhoea in cyclone-affected areas. However, there is an urgent need to prevent potential outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases. The risk is elevated due to flooding, inadequate water and sanitation conditions, and displacement, which have worsened living conditions.

- Mobile clinics operating in Rakhine urgently need to replenish their stock of medicines, including analgesics, antibiotics, and emergency/trauma care supplies.
- Cash assistance is vital to support the replacement of medicines for chronic diseases, transportation, and medical referrals. Financial support will ensure continuity of care and access to essential healthcare services.

Response

- Health partners remain dedicated to assisting those most affected by Cyclone Mocha. Mobile and fixed clinics in accessible areas of Rakhine are actively expanding their response to meet the urgent needs of the affected population.
- Between 25 and 31 May 2023, health partners reported a total of 7,803 consultations in the most affected townships in Rakhine, the Northwest, and Kachin. These consultations included 406 emergency and surgical care consultations and one assisted delivery. The majority of these consultations (96 per cent) occurred in Rakhine, with 74 per cent involving female patients and 61 per cent involving children under 18-years.
- In Kachin, communities have reportedly restored the damaged clinic infrastructure in Waingmaw and Mansi townships.
- The Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) continues to operate in Rakhine and Kachin to verify outbreak reports and detect potential public health threats. Regular coordination with both health and non-health partners is being conducted to promptly identify, investigate, and respond to outbreaks. In parallel, ongoing awareness-raising efforts are providing vital information to the affected communities.

Gaps & Constraints

- The Health Cluster urgently requires \$23.1 million to provide essential healthcare services, including primary healthcare packages, complementary packages, and timely response to epidemic-prone diseases. These interventions aim to reach 429,000 affected people.
- Enhanced access is crucial to effectively extend health services, allocate resources, and carry out early warning and outbreak investigations. Health partners continue to face persistent challenges in accessing the most severely affected areas even three weeks after the cyclone.



Nutrition

Needs

- In Rakhine, the following nutrition needs and concerns were identified:
 - There is an urgent need for nutrition treatment support in Ponnagyun township as there is currently no nutrition treatment partner operating in this area. Before Cyclone Mocha, it was estimated that 10,044 people, including 5,861 children and 4,183 caregivers, needed nutrition services (2023 HRP). This includes 125 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 446 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
 - Urgent intervention is required to integrate Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services with nutrition treatment at centers across the state. Partners report that caregivers, particularly among Rohingya communities, have been facing significant post-cyclone mental health challenges. The provision of MHPSS services alongside nutrition treatment is crucial to address the holistic well-being of the affected population.
- With the expected increase in nutrition needs, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of partners through comprehensive training on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM). This action is critical considering the increasing demand for nutrition services among cyclone-affected communities. It will ensure effective management of acute malnutrition cases.

Response

- The Nutrition Cluster disseminated awareness-raising messages on Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF) and Unsolicited Donation of Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS).
- In Rakhine, nutrition partners undertook the following responses:
 - Five out of seven therapeutic treatment centres have resumed treatment in temporary spaces in Rohingya camps in Sittwe township.
 - Nutrition assistance was provided to 4,020 people, 3,255 children under 5, and 765 caregivers in priority townships.
 - From 23 to 26 May, 347 people, including 244 children and 133 caregivers, received nutrition curative and preventive services in Sittwe.
 - On 29 May, 1,824 people, including 1,481 children and 343 caregivers, in 8 priority townships received nutrition assistance. This included 174 caregivers who received breastfeeding and complementary counselling, 12 new SAM children, and 37 new MAM children.

- On 30 May, 1,849 people, including 1,560 children and 289 caregivers, in 8 priority townships received nutrition services. Additionally, a total of 144 SAM cases and 233 MAM cases were treated and followed up. Furthermore, approximately 154 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) also received micronutrient tablets.
- Nutrition partners are currently renovating 27 service points, including breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding supportive spaces, in 8 priority townships that were damaged by the cyclone.
- In the Northwest, all nutrition partners are continuing to implement their regular activities, which include Infant and Young Child Complementary Feeding, community awareness, community mobilization, outpatient therapeutic programs, the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), and the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) in their designated areas in Sagaing, Magway, and Chin.

Gaps & Constraints

- Due to bureaucratic delays and pending access approvals, the Nutrition Cluster has been unable to fully quantify Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) requirements.
- Continued strong advocacy is needed to obtain access approvals, allowing for the review and dissemination of guidance on breastmilk substitutes.
- The Nutrition Cluster is currently facing challenges in strengthening sub-national Nutrition Cluster coordination, particularly in the Southeast and Northeast regions, where there has been a significant loss of experienced staff.
- Blanket supplementary feeding, planned for 9,479 children under 5 and 4,172 caregivers in Rakhine, is currently on hold until the reconstruction of safe spaces is completed.
- In Pauktaw township in Rakhine, the Navy checkpoint is causing delays in the planned IDP responses.

Protection

Needs

General Protection

- In Rakhine:
 - There are growing protection concerns around the lack of safe shelter or affected people, post-cyclone hazards, unexploded ordnance (UXOs), loss of civil documentation, and other protection risks associated with limited access to humanitarian aid, information, basic services, and loss of income generation sources.
 - The lack of dignified living spaces due to overcrowding continues to pose a high risk of abuse and harassment, especially for women and girls. This is exacerbated by the inadequate provision of safe and accessible water and sanitation facilities. The lack of lighting and placement of latrines in isolated areas further increases the risks for women and children.
 - In the relocation site for families from Kyauk Ta Lone (KTL) Camp, the cyclone caused significant damage to almost all the latrines, making them unusable. As a result, families who have the means are constructing their own latrines, while those who cannot afford it are walking back to the KTL Camp, which poses safety risks for women and girls, particularly at night. Although the de facto authorities provide water at the relocation site, it is insufficient to meet the needs of the displaced people.
 - Due to the severe damage to their shelters and lack of shelter materials, seven families in the Die Gyi new AA-MAF displacement site, originally from Baung Dut village, returned to their villages of origin on 17 May.
 - Cases of suicide attempts are being reported, primarily among women and girls who were affected by the cyclone and are experiencing psychological distress after the storm.
- In the Northwest:
 - In Magway, civilians are facing reduced freedom of movement due to tightened travel restrictions in Saw, Pauk, and Pakokku townships. Checkpoints now conduct stricter inspections of tricycles and individuals passing through.

Child Protection

- In the weeks and months following the cyclone, child protection concerns are expected to increase due to prolonged crowded living conditions, anxiety, and lack of resources, including food, which can lead to negative coping mechanisms that affect children.
- Partners in both the Northwest and Rakhine have reported the following child protection concerns:
 - Physical and emotional abuse, including violence within homes and communities, as well as mental health and psychosocial distress among both caregivers and children. Scaling up case management is necessary to support children, along with providing support to caregivers to minimize risks.
 - Separated children are in highly vulnerable care arrangements, and alternative caregivers are reluctant to provide support due to the lack of basic services for their own families. Scaling up family tracing and reunification (FTR) is crucial, along with providing support to alternative caregivers.

- Safety issues, including violence and gender-based violence (GBV), have been reported due to the destruction of homes and WASH facilities, particularly in Sittwe and Mrauk-U, with a focus on the vulnerability of girls.
- In Sagaing, partners have highlighted the need for child protection kits and civil documentation for children.
- There is a need to scale up adolescent support through awareness sessions as adolescents are reportedly unable to participate in recreational activities due to obligations to support shelter reconstruction, as reported by partners in Mrauk-U and Kyauktaw.
- The rate of children being engaged in work is increasing as they support their families to meet basic needs.
- Dangers and injuries remain a concern, as noted by partners in Sittwe and Mrauk-U, due to the lack of safe spaces for children to play.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- Protective services and referral mechanisms for women and children, especially GBV survivors, are inadequate. Temporary shelters and safe spaces are required to provide medical care and psychosocial support to women and girls. GBV service delivery points were damaged during the cyclone, and partners are resuming service provision using temporary tarpaulins.
- There is a need for dignity kits for the most vulnerable women and girls in affected townships in Rakhine, especially among IDP.
- In Rakhine, inadequate water and sanitation facilities, including poorly-lit and isolated latrine locations, increase the risk of sexual abuse and harassment for women and adolescent girls.

Response

General Protection

- Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) activities continue in areas affected by Cyclone Mocha. Partners are delivering tailored safety messages through direct presentations to communities, distributing posters and other materials, conducting social media campaigns, and utilizing local radio channels. Safety trainings for aid workers involved in the cyclone response are being regularly delivered in the Northwest.
- As TAs and access remain challenging, the Cluster is engaging CSOs and camp/site-based staff and volunteers on the ground to explore all options for safely delivering critical protection assistance to cyclone-affected communities.
- Child protection partners in Magway are conducting awareness-raising sessions on positive parenting. Referrals for individual cases, including mine victims and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, continue to be directed to specialized organizations and agencies in the Northwest.
- In Rakhine, Protection Cluster members are sharing Communication with Communities (CwC) messages, both directly and remotely via phone calls, regarding EORE, post-cyclone hazards, the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and PSS.

Child Protection (*Note that figures may be inaccurate due to underreporting*)

- A total of 189 Child Friend Spaces (CFSs) have been established, with 85 in the Northwest and 104 in Rakhine. These spaces, both mobile and static, provide safe environments for children to engage in recreational activities and receive psychosocial support.
- A total of 123 help desks have been set up, with 76 in the Northwest and 47 in Rakhine. These help desks, often supported by community-based facilitators and volunteers, assist children and caregivers in rapid reunification efforts.
- Child Protection partners have provided psychosocial support to a total of 18,069 people, including children and caregivers. This includes 8,117 people in the Northwest and 9,952 people in Rakhine. Among them, there were 8,392 girls (3,724 in the Northwest, 4,668 in Rakhine), 8,043 boys (3,395 in the Northwest, 4,648 in Rakhine), and 1,634 caregivers (998 in the Northwest, 636 in Rakhine).
- Awareness-raising messages on child protection issues have reached a total of 16,716 people, with 13,746 in the Northwest and 2,971 in Rakhine.
- A total of 535 child protection kits have been distributed, with 422 in Rakhine and 113 in the Northwest.
- Child Protection case management and follow-up have been conducted for 962 children, with 364 in Rakhine and 598 in the Northwest.
- Child Protection partners continue to work on integrating child protection measures into other cluster activities, including ensuring child safeguarding during food distributions.

Gender-Based Violence

- In Rakhine, GBV partners are providing case management at Women and Girls Centers (WGC) in Say Tha Ma Gyi, Thet Kay Pyin, Phwe Yar Gone, Ket Yoke Kyat-1 and 2 camps. This includes raising awareness about GBV and conducting house-to-house information sharing on available services.

- Partners have temporarily renovated WGCs in Kyaupktaw and Mrauk-U townships using tarpaulins and have resumed GBV activities.
- A GBV partner is procuring tents to use for psychosocial activities and awareness sessions and is receiving nine tents from UNHCR for temporary safe spaces in IDP camps in Sittwe township. The partner is planning to distribute 6,568 dignity kits, of which 135 have been distributed in Ga Nan Tuang IDP camp in Ponnagyun.
- Partners are providing Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and PSS activities, and are conducting house-to-house visits in project locations in Rakhine.
- Another partner is planning the distribution of 17,000 dignity kits in 8 affected townships in Rakhine, after similar efforts that are already underway in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Rathedaung townships. The partner is also activating GBV and MHPSS mobile teams.
- In the Northwest, GBV partners are providing PSS to affected people in Katha, Tigyaing, Indaw, Wuntho, Khin-U and Shwebo townships of Sagaing, along with awareness-raising sessions on CP and GBV.
- Partners are conducting GBV awareness-raising sessions in three townships in Chin State and have plans to distribute dignity kits.
- In Chin State, GBV partners have distributed 320 dignity kits in Mindat township and are planning to distribute 180 dignity kits in Teetain township.
- In Kachin, GBV partners are providing PFA to 46 women and girls in Sha it Yang IDP camp in Magayang village, Waingmaw township.

Gaps & Constraints

- Accessing affected areas continues to be a persistent challenge in parts of Rakhine and the Northwest, as partners face significant restrictions and are encountering road and bridge damage caused by flooding.
- Limited access to electricity and telecommunication services, particularly in the Northwest, is hampering partners' ability to gather information about the cyclone's impact and gauge the full scale of humanitarian needs.
- There is a shortage of trained professionals, especially in the field of protection, to effectively identify and address protection issues and concerns.
- Urgent financial and human resources are needed for child protection efforts. Limited partner organizations are providing response services, and access challenges are further impeding the response. Insufficient funding is hindering the provision of a comprehensive response to those affected.
- There is a lack of contingency funding for local partners to promptly address immediate needs in a timely manner.

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

Needs

- According to the latest field observations, at least 43,468 houses were damaged in the Northwest and the Northeast.
- In the Northwest, more than 2,000 people in Chin, approximately 166,000 people in Sagaing, and nearly 37,500 people in Magway are in urgent need of shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance.
- In the Northeast, more than 360 shelters and kitchens in Kachin and 135 shelters in northern Shan were damaged.

Response

- Cluster partners have provided shelter materials and NFI kits to 95,240 people, as well as CCCM support in the cyclone-affected areas as below:
 - In Rakhine, partners provided shelter materials, NFI assistance, and support for site maintenance and safety activities to more than 19,000 affected families in Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships. In addition, shelter and NFI assistance is currently being planned for distribution to an additional 12,984 households.
 - In the Northwest, partners are pre-positioning NFI kits to 3,297 families and multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,840 families in the affected areas in Chin, Magway and Sagaing.
 - In Kachin, partners are working to provide roofing sheets to 18 families in IDP camps and a relocation site in Myitkyina and Tanai townships.
 - In northern Shan, partners are planning to provide emergency shelter kits to 129 affected families and multi-purpose cash assistance to 6 affected families.

Gaps and Constraints

- The Cluster's cyclone response remains severely underfunded given the magnitude of needs, with a funding gap of \$67.2 million.
- In the Northwest, pending access approvals are hindering partners' response in affected areas. While the transportation of assistance to various parts of the Northwest remains under strict control, humanitarian actors are also encountering challenges in providing cash assistance.

- In Kachin and northern Shan, there is a gap in reconstruction or repair of approximately 546 shelters, 19 kitchens, and 8 community halls.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- In Rakhine, water sources, latrines and WASH-related structures were damaged or destroyed, based on field observations:
 - Some 208 water ponds in 105 villages in Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships were flooded by saltwater, affecting 19,152 households (more than 100,000 people and IDPs).
 - Roofs and structures for nearly 200 wells in 46 villages in Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Munaung, Ponnagyun and Sittwe townships were damaged.
 - Two water-filtering buildings in two villages in Minbya township were damaged.
 - More than 2,800 latrines in protracted camps and displacement sites in 8 townships were damaged.
- To date, approximately 48,000 people in the Northwest require emergency WASH assistance, specifically safe drinking water, emergency latrines, and hygiene supplies. This includes 4,000 people in Chin, 24,000 people in Magway, and 20,000 people in Sagaing.

Response

- In Rakhine:
 - Dewatering services are being implemented in 107 ponds affected by saltwater storm surge that serve more than 41,500 people in 7 villages in Sittwe, 43 villages in Rathetaung, and 20 villages in Ponnagyun townships.
 - Water boating services continue to benefit more than 14,400 IDPs in Ah Nauk Ywe Camp and village, and Kyein Nyi Pyin Camp.
 - Emergency drinking water has been distributed to 828 Rakhine households in 7 AA-MAF displacement sites in Rathedaung township. Distribution of hygiene kits, water purification tablets, and ongoing renovation and reconstruction of damaged latrines are also underway.
 - Hygiene kits have been distributed to two villages in Sittwe township (475 kits), more than 13,700 people in Rathedaung township (2,488 kits, 311 boxes of water purification sachets), and 8 Rakhine villages and displacement sites in Mrauk-U and Myebon townships (257 kits).
- In the Northwest:
 - Transportation of 350 hygiene kits is in progress for distribution to cyclone-affected families in Matupi and Hakha townships in Chin.
 - Preparations are underway for providing emergency WASH assistance, including the construction of emergency latrines, to 2,600 cyclone-affected families in Salin township in Magway.
 - Preparations are also underway for providing hygiene items and tarpaulins for emergency latrines to 256 affected families in Gangaw, Myaing, Pauk, Saw, and Yesagyo townships in Magway.
 - Provision of hygiene supplies and renovation of water sources in Falam, Hakha, Matupi and Thantlang townships in Chin and Pauk township in Magway is also underway.

Gaps & Constraints

- Limited stocks and inflated market prices in Sittwe township in Rakhine are impeding the humanitarian response.
- Disrupted telecommunications and power outages following the cyclone continue to pose a major challenge for accessing and sharing information.
- Ongoing fighting, insecurity, and the presence of troops in the Northwest are restricting field observations and response efforts, particularly in Sagaing.

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