

This more comprehensive product now replaces the daily Flash Updates which were previously being issued by OCHA Myanmar on Cyclone Mocha. This Sit Rep is produced by OCHA in collaboration with the seven operating 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 or around 30 May 2023.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- With the monsoon looming, the humanitarian community is in a race against time to respond to a shelter, water, sanitation and food emergency in areas most heavily affected by Cyclone Mocha that smashed Myanmar on 14 May.
- Aid organizations have been delivering assistance where they have stocks and approval, but more supplies, wider access and increased funding are urgently needed to deliver an operation at-scale and meet needs across all communities.
- Based on discussions in Nay Pyi Taw, a detailed two-week distribution plan has been submitted for approval, along with transportation plans for the movement of stocks within Myanmar and from outside the country.
- The humanitarian community has launched a [Flash Appeal](#) seeking \$333 million to provide assistance to 1.6 million people affected by Cyclone Mocha. Immediate funding is crucial to support vulnerable populations in the hardest-hit zones across Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Sagaing, and Kachin.
- Shelter and other relief items are being distributed where access is possible with 7,700 households reached so far across 8 townships in Rakhine, while cash assistance for shelter repairs has been distributed in the Northwest.
- Distribution of drinking water and hygiene kits has also continued. More than 30,000 litres of drinking water have been distributed to affected villages and displacement camps and sites in Rakhine over the past few days, while more than 4,500 affected households in at least six townships in Chin and Magway are already being provided with hygiene kits. Increased cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have already been recorded.
- Immediate assistance is needed to provide food to vulnerable populations. So far since the cyclone, at least 107,000 people have been reached with food support by WFP across all communities in Rakhine alone. In Rakhine in total, more than 2,000 metric tons of rice and mixed food commodities and 111 metric tons of high energy biscuits have been distributed to food insecure people since the cyclone.
- Distributions have also been underway in the Northwest. The agriculture and fishery sectors have been badly hit, causing a severe loss of assets crucial for livelihoods and posing a longer-term threat to food security.
- Health services are being provided, but damaged infrastructure poses challenges. Many township hospital buildings, IDP camp clinics, and rural health centers have been impacted, Mobile health teams are operating where they can.
- Explosive ordnance (EO), loss of civil documentation, mental health, overcrowding, and separation of children from caregivers are significant protection issues. Partners are delivering EO safety messages, conducting reunifications, establishing child-friendly spaces, providing awareness-raising messages, and offering psychosocial support wherever possible. Continued efforts are needed to address these protection immediate safety and wellbeing concerns.



Women and children in a Rakhine displacement site at Wibiza Monastery which was heavily impacted by Cyclone Mocha. Sittwe, Rakhine. Credit: UNICEF/ Maung Nyan/2023

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

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Extremely Severe Cyclone Mocha made landfall in Myanmar's Rakhine state on 14 May packing winds of 250 kmph as it approached the coast, making it one of the strongest cyclones on record to hit the country. The cyclone has devastated coastal areas, leaving hundreds of thousands of already vulnerable people without a roof over their heads with the monsoon just weeks away. The cyclone also brought heavy damage as it advanced inland bringing strong wind, heavy rain and flooding across areas in Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin.

An estimated 7.9 million people experienced winds in excess of 90km/h, with 3.4 million facing destructive winds over 120 km/h. The strength of shelters and pre-existing vulnerabilities are emerging as the key determining factors in the severity of impact and needs. Barely a home has escaped damage in the state capital Sittwe and in Rathedaung where the impact of the cyclone was strongest. An estimated 85 per cent of the shelters in IDP camps and sites are thought to have been destroyed. Many of those most severely affected are now living in temporary sites, in monasteries or in the open. A massive debris clearance and rebuilding effort has been underway across the impact zone since the cyclone with local authorities working to gradually reconnect telecommunications and electricity services particularly in the state capital Sittwe. Schools have been heavily affected, and efforts are underway to have learning facilities available for the start of the school term in June. Health facilities have also been badly damaged.

In the Northwest, severe flooding affected more than 120,000 people across Chin, Sagaing, and Magway, with an estimated 150 villages and wards across 20 townships impacted. Infrastructure has been damaged and destroyed while floods have washed away animals, crops and personal belongings. Over 300 community learning centers were partially or totally damaged, with roofs ripped off and walls broken.

Cyclone Mocha also significantly impacted the agriculture and fishery sectors across all affected areas and communities, causing a severe loss of assets crucial for livelihoods. Furthermore, the cyclone exacerbated pre-existing humanitarian needs arising from years of conflict, displacement, statelessness, the COVID-19 pandemic, and economic instability. Post-cyclone, markets have reopened but with surging prices for basic shelter materials and food, straining the already impoverished population. Local communities have begun clearing debris and cleaning up, and telecommunications are gradually stabilizing.

Despite access issues, ongoing conflict, and communications difficulties, humanitarian partners with access have scaled-up their support, providing critical and lifesaving assistance to affected communities in Rakhine, Chin, Magway and Sagaing, as well as Kachin.

## FUNDING

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On May 23, the humanitarian community in Myanmar launched a [Flash Appeal](#), seeking \$333 million to provide assistance to 1.6 million people affected by the cyclone in Rakhine, Chin, Sagaing, Magway and Kachin. The appeal combines \$211 million in prioritized activities from the [2023 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan](#), which are being redirected to support the cyclone response in affected areas, with an additional \$122 million for new activities and support for those newly impacted by the disaster. Immediate funding is crucial to support vulnerable people in the impact zone across Rakhine, Chin, Magway, Sagaing, and Kachin. More than one million of those targeted for support are in hardest-hit Rakhine states. Donors are urged to give quickly and generously given the approaching monsoon. Equally important is ensuring predictable and unhindered access, enabling the swift delivery of critical and lifesaving supplies to affected communities. Humanitarians are currently using supplies in warehouses inside Myanmar but are awaiting approval for the importation of additional humanitarian stocks from outside the country.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

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### Education in Emergencies

#### Needs

- The Education Cluster requires \$28.6 million to meet the need for educational services among 502,000 people affected by the cyclone. This target includes 339,000 people who were already identified under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as an additional caseload of 163,000 people resulting from the impact of the cyclone.

- Educational infrastructure, including both formal and non-formal learning centers, has been severely damaged or destroyed due to Cyclone Mocha. More than 1,380 basic education schools across 17 townships in Rakhine are reported to have suffered significant damage, and nearly all Temporary Learning Spaces in IDP camps/sites have been destroyed with the start of the school term just days away.
- In the Northwest and Northeast, school facilities and materials were also severely damaged. There is an urgent need for infrastructure repairs and restoration to enable the resumption of learning, in line with the upcoming new school year.

### Response

- Cluster partners are conducting observational missions to evaluate the damage in the affected regions.
- In Rakhine, catch-up classes are being organized for children, with open learning materials provided.
- In the Northwest, efforts are concentrated on assessing damage to educational facilities and strategizing around options for the quick resumption of services.
- In Kachin and northern Shan, a collaborative effort between the Education Cluster and local partners is in progress to repair education infrastructure.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Accurately estimating overall requirements is challenging. Bureaucratic hurdles, such as lack of travel authorizations and necessary approvals from the authorities, limit access to some regions, are hindering the distribution of humanitarian aid.
- 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 EO.

## Food Security

### Needs

- The Food Security Cluster requires \$74.6 million to target one million people for the cyclone response; this includes some 360,000 displaced people and other extremely vulnerable populations who were already dependent on food assistance prior to Cyclone Mocha, nearly 10,000 people who require additional, expanded support, and an additional 500,000 people in the worst-affected areas who are at risk of acute food insecurity due to the cyclone and have limited access to jobs or other opportunities to earn an income.
- In Rakhine, food security partners have conducted field observations in 27 villages in Sittwe and 3 villages in Buthidaung township to gauge the impact of the cyclone and have identified significant needs for support.
- WFP alone estimates 8,500 metric tons of rice and \$1.5 million will be required to assist 800,000 vulnerable people, newly cyclone-affected people for the first month of the response. Ration composition and plans will be updated for future months.
- According to satellite-based findings, FAO estimates that nearly 327,000 ha of agricultural land have been potentially impacted at different levels of severity by the flooding. As of 16th of May, the most impacted cropland areas are found in Rakhine, Sagaing and Ayeyarwady. This is likely to impact the food security situation in Rakhine, which is already among the most food insecure parts of Myanmar.
- The Fisheries sector has also been hit hard. Coastal areas in Sittwe have been heavily impacted, with FAO estimating that at least half of all fishing equipment (and therefore 50% of production capacity) has been destroyed or damaged. Fishing is a main source of livelihood in Rakhine and fish are an essential component of protein in local diets. Increased turbidity in coastal and riverine water due to topsoil losses may possibly result in oxygen deprivation and subsequent fish population losses.
- In Kachin, the most affected areas include seven IDP camps, where communities are particularly vulnerable in terms of food security.

### Response

- In the first 10 days of the Cyclone Mocha emergency response, WFP reached more than 107,000 people in need of food support in Rakhine alone. These include nearly 50,000 people newly affected by the cyclone—half of which reside in 60 villages in northern Rakhine—as well as 57,000 regular relief beneficiaries who have been impacted by the cyclone.
- In Rakhine in total, more than 2,000 metric tons of rice and mixed food commodities and 111 metric tons of high energy biscuits have been distributed to food insecure people since the cyclone.
- In Sittwe, market analysis will be conducted in the coming weeks to determine the size of cash assistance that will be provided in addition to in-kind assistance. Market price rises since the storm will be an important consideration in this calculation.
- Regular supplies of rice are being sent from Yangon to Sittwe for distribution; about 7,000 metric tons will arrive in Sittwe in the coming days.
- In Kachin, humanitarian partners have provided initial food assistance to the affected population in Waingmaw and Mansi townships. Cash for food assistance was provided to 50 cyclone-affected households in 2 villages.

## Gaps & Constraints

- In northern Rakhine, 8,000 people in need of food assistance remain out of reach due to lack of travel authorization. They received two months' ration in April, but access to the communities as soon as possible is critical.
- Many warehouses were damaged by the cyclone. Materials for repairing the warehouses are not available locally, compromising the capacities of actors to properly stock programme items.
- Prices of commodities and other services have doubled or tripled in the most affected areas. Transportation contracts signed before the cyclone are being re-negotiated.
- Local CSOs are facing heavy scrutiny at checkpoints which is limiting their ability to distribute support.
- In the Northwest, telecommunication services are still unavailable, making it difficult to contact local partners for information on the full picture of the impact and new emerging needs.

## Health

### Needs

- The Health Cluster requires \$21.1 million to target 429,000 people with the delivery of primary healthcare service basic packages,<sup>1</sup> primary healthcare service complementary packages, and early detection and timely response to epidemic-prone diseases as part of its cyclone response efforts. This includes 252,000 people already identified as in need under the 2023 HRP, as well as an additional focus on 177,000 people affected by the cyclone. The Cluster will also support the recovery of health services including damaged/destroyed health facilities, driven by the needs of affected people. Medicines, medical supplies, health services, and cash assistance will also be provided to health facilities and people in need, to address shortages and the disrupted supply chain.
- According to initial field observations, about half of all township hospital buildings in the most affected areas in Rakhine were damaged but are fully functioning. In the IDP camps, nine clinics were destroyed, and one was partially damaged.
- In the Northwest, eight rural health centres in Chin and in one rural health centre in Magway were damaged, according to initial field reports.
- In Kachin, one camp clinic in Waingmaw township and one community clinic in Mansi township were partially damaged but are still functioning.

### Response

- Health partners are making efforts to provide health care services for cyclone affected people in Rakhine state. Partners are providing essential health care services, including sexual health, maternal and child health through mobile teams and joint rapid response teams in Sittwe, Ponnagyun, Kyuaktaw, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Ratheduang townships.
- Emergency patient referral support is ongoing in all townships of Rakhine.
- Between 19 and 24 May, 1,736 medical consultations were conducted in the most affected townships in Rakhine, the Northwest and Kachin. These included 933 consultants for emergency and surgical care and two assisted deliveries.
- The Health Cluster trained health partners in five affected states and regions on reporting for the Cyclone Mocha response on 23 May 2023.

## Gaps & Constraints

- Delays in approving access for health partners to operate in Rakhine have limited the health interventions across the state.
- In the Northwest, ongoing armed clashes, presence of checkpoints and roadblocks remains a major challenge for humanitarian access and response.

## Nutrition

### Needs

- The Nutrition Cluster requires \$12.7 million to prioritize the needs for nutrition services of 104,000 people affected by the cyclone. This target are all people who were already identified under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as needing support, but 41,000 of those people now require scaled-up or additional assistance because of the cyclone.
- According to field observations in Rakhine, six cases that need Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) support were identified.

<sup>1</sup> Including maternal, child and adolescent health; sexual and reproductive health (SRH); mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), particularly providing psychological first-aid; life-saving treatment for non-communicable and other diseases; and health-related gender-based violence (GBV) services

- Safe spaces to deliver nutrition curative and preventative services are urgently needed, especially for Sittwe and Kyauktaw townships. The cluster estimates that 30 temporary tents (20 in Sittwe and 10 in Kyauktaw) are required to allow partners and communities to deliver nutrition related services.

### Response

- The Nutrition Cluster disseminated the IYCF-E standard operating guidance (SOG) to its partners, particularly partners operating in areas affected by the Cyclone, and provided advice on implementing IYCF-E interventions.
- In Rakhine, Nutrition partners with access have conducted the following responses.
  - Two out of seven treatment centres in two Rohingya IDP camps and urban areas in Sittwe township were repaired. A total of 730 people, including children, received regular nutrition treatment and preventative services. This included breastfeeding counselling and micronutrient supplementation.
  - One out of seven treatment centres resumed operation in a Rohingya IDP camp in Sittwe township. About 20 malnourished children received nutrition treatment and consultation services.
  - More than 180 targeted areas were earmarked for ramped up nutrition support through a context specific response plan, while ground level discussions are underway to reduce duplication.
  - Partners provided nutrition assistance to 50 people in Ah Nauk Ywe IDP camp in Pauktaw township. In addition, messages around waterborne disease were disseminated in local languages among the IDPs to promote safety and precautionary measures as this can have a major impact on malnutrition.
- In the Northwest, field observations and coordination meetings are being held among nutrition partners for planning purposes. Some responses have started despite insecurity and access challenges on the ground.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Due to bureaucratic delays and lack of approval for access, the Nutrition Cluster has not been able to fully quantify IYCF requirements focusing on infant feeding kits to support the management of the non-breastfed children programme as per the IYCF-E SOG.
- Continued strong advocacy is needed for access approvals to enable review and dissemination of guidance on Breastmilk Substitutes.

## Protection

### Needs

- The Protection Cluster requires \$67.9 million to target 1.2 million people with assistance and services as part of the cyclone response. This includes 800,000 people already targeted by the Cluster under the 2023 HRP as well as 351,000 additional people made vulnerable by the cyclone.
- There is an increased risk of EO in conflict-affected rural areas where landmines may have shifted during flooding and landslides, and where people have been on the move to safer locations, creating a potential threat to populations and to relief and recovery efforts. Partners have reported that landmines and IEDs have been found within communities after the cyclone. Nearly half of the villages that have reported contamination with high confidence (evidence of landmines reported) are located within the cyclone's highest impact area, where winds exceeding 120kmph were recorded.
- In Rakhine, there are increasing protection risks that require urgent attention including threats to safety and security, sexual and gender-based, loss of civil documentation, looting, extortion, and robbery.
- There is a need for legal aid to support people who lost their documentations, such as citizenship cards, during the cyclone so that they can obtain new civil documentation. Applications for inclusion in the household list costs more than MMK 200,000 (US\$95). At present, legal partners are identifying the number of people affected to process their cases.
- Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), including psychological first Aid (PFA) and recreational activities, are urgently needed, particularly for children. There are signs of trauma among women and girls affected by the cyclone, and families are suffering psychological stress after the storm, according to field observations.
- In Sagaing, more than 50 IDPs have reportedly been bitten by snakes since the cyclone hit. Snakes, scorpions and other poisonous insects are frequently seen in dry zone areas in Magway and Sagaing and often interact more with humans as a result of movement due to flooding.
- People are facing overcrowded living conditions in displacement sites. In some cases, many families are sharing small living spaces which is undignified and increases the risks of sexual abuse and harassment, particularly against women and girls. Moreover, the lack of adequate safe and accessible water and sanitation facilities, including lack of lighting, and placement of latrines in dark and isolated areas is increasing risks for women and girls when accessing the facilities where these are still standing.
- Children have been separated from their caregivers, creating an urgent need to provide support for unaccompanied and separated children. To date, 31 cases have been recorded.

## Response

- Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) delivery continues in areas affected by the Cyclone Mocha. Partners are delivering tailored safety messages through direct presentations to communities, distribution of new posters and material, social media campaigns as well as using local radio channels, all in local languages.
- Communicating with Communities (CwC) activities, including continued messaging around mine risk, family reunification, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) continue to be distributed among affected people. A post-cyclone safety communication strategy is underway.
- Child Protection partners have undertaken the following activities:
  - Rapid reunifications of 31 children with their families through the establishment of “lost and caregiver help desks.”
  - In Rakhine, 68 mobile/temporary Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) have been established and 48 CFSs have been set up in the Northwest.
  - Standardized child protection awareness-raising messages were disseminated among cyclone-affected communities. Initial reports indicate more than 11,000 people have been reached across Rakhine and the Northwest,
  - Case Management actors have supported 788 children (194 in Rakhine and 594 in the Northwest) with child protection concerns and referred them to specialized treatment.
  - Psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to 520 children (270 girls, 250 boys) in Rakhine and 4,272 children and 350 caregivers in the Northwest. Capacity building of community volunteers was also conducted.
  - In Rakhine, 53 Child Protection kits have been distributed.
- GBV partners are undertaking the following responses in Rakhine:
  - The GBV referral system has been activities and three GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) integrated mobile teams are operating. Seven mobile teams have been activated by partners to provide PFA services.
  - GBV service provision and case management are being provided through 20 Women and Girls Friendly Spaces and 5 mobile teams. Referral pathways were updated to ensure the timely referral of high-risk cases.
  - Hotline services are operating in cyclone-affected townships and are processing protection-related issues and complaints.

## Gaps & Constraints

- There is a critical gap in the availability of services for GBV survivors, including trauma counselling, referral to specialized services, and access to medical care for GBV survivors, as many GBV centres and health clinic were destroyed or damaged or lack proper medical staff, particularly female doctors and female support staff.
- Access to affected areas is a constant challenge parts of both Rakhine and the Northwest, where partners face heavy restrictions and there has been destruction of roads and bridges due to floodwaters.
- Electricity and telecommunication services remain limited, particularly in the Northwest, preventing partners from accessing information on the impact of the cyclone and the scale of humanitarian needs.
- There is an insufficient number of trained professionals, particularly in protection areas, to identify protection issues and concerns and address them.
- Both financial and human resources are urgently needed for protection of children. Limited partners are providing response services and with the additional burden of access challenges, this is delaying the response. Funding is insufficient to ensure a quality response to those affected.
- There is also a lack of contingency funding to local partners to respond to immediate needs in a timely manner.
- Availability of kits is insufficient to support communities in a timely manner. There are ongoing procurement needs for Child Protection kits as well as supplies to operate Child Friendly Spaces.

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

### Needs

- The Shelter/NFIs/CCCM Cluster requires \$71.2 million to meet the needs of 657,000 people affected by the cyclone. This target includes 390,000 people who were already identified under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as well as an additional caseload of 267,000 people resulting from the impact of the cyclone.
- Based on initial field observations, the following immediate needs were identified:
  - In Rakhine, more than 200 pre-existing displacement sites and camps have been severely damaged and large quantities of shelter debris are posing additional risks to the IDPs, especially children and older persons.

- Across the Northwest, an estimated 1,338 houses were damaged in Magway, affecting 6,690 people; 2,581 houses were damaged in Chin, affecting 12,905 people; and 1,550 houses were damaged, affecting more than 52,200 people.
- In Kachin and northern Shan, nearly 500 shelters, 10 kitchens, 7 community halls, 2 schools, 2 monasteries and 1 clinic were damaged in IDP camps and villages in several affected townships.

### Response

- In Rakhine, cluster partners with access provided shelter materials and NFIs to 7,700 affected households in Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships. Cluster members are planning to provide shelter and NFI assistance to an additional 10,723 households in Rakhine in the coming days under existing access approvals.
- In the Northwest, in-kind and cash assistance is being provided in Chin, Magway and Sagaing. Multi-purpose cash assistance is also planned for affected people in Kani and Yinmarbin townships in Sagaing, and Pauk and Tilin townships in Magway.
- In Kachin and northern Shan, cluster members with access have undertaken the following responses:
  - Out of seven affected IDP camps in Kachin, partners started repairing shelter in five and are supporting one camp to repair on their own. In another camp, additional support is needed to repair damaged shelters and a community hall.
  - Distribution of emergency shelter kits to 130 affected families in 11 villages in northern Shan is required.

### Gaps & Constraints

- The cluster had received no new funding in 2023 before the cyclone hit, reducing its ability to pivot and meet additional needs generated by the cyclone within existing resources.
- In the Northwest, ongoing armed clashes, presence of checkpoints and roadblocks remains a major challenge for humanitarian access and response.
- In Kachin and northern Shan, there is a gap during the reporting period for about 56 shelters and 4 community halls that are in need of reconstruction/repair.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- The WASH Cluster requires \$53.1 million to prioritize the needs for WASH services of 549,000 people affected by the cyclone. These people were all already identified for assistance under the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), but 262,000 of them now require scaled-up or additional kinds of support as a result of the impact of the cyclone.
- 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 salt water, 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.
- In the Northwest, local partners reported the following needs:
  - In Chin, almost all affected houses and buildings were damaged or destroyed, affecting 724 households in 7 townships.
  - In Magway, strong winds, as well as flooding, caused a huge damage to houses, private and public facilities, agricultural land, and loss of livestock in many townships, affecting 4,836 households in 9 townships.

### Response

- In Rakhine, cluster partners with access distributed WASH and other emergency items to cyclone-affected households in both Rohingya IDP camps and Rakhine displacement sites in several townships as below using existing access permissions:
  - Essential relief items, including hygiene kits and tarpaulins were distributed to 427 households in Basara IDP camp and to 400 households in Phwe Yar Gone IDP camp in Sittwe township on 19 and 20 May.
  - About 15,000 hygiene kits, 1,800 water filters, 700 jerrycans and buckets were distributed in Rakhine IDPs in displacement sites in Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun and Sittwe townships. In addition, 183 hygiene kits and 140 dignity kits were distributed to affected people in Sittwe town.

- More than 10,000 liters of drinking water were provided to two villages in Sittwe township, one displacement site in Ponnagyun township, and 25 villages in Pauktaw and Ponnagyun townships. Water boating and trucking services were provided to 8 displacement sites in Kyauktaw township and 17 IDP camps and displacement sites in Sittwe township.
- More than 1,120 liters of drinking water, water purification tablets and oral rehydration salts (ORS) were distributed to affected households in 3 villages in Nga Pyi Kyun Island in Pauktaw township.
- More than 19,000 liters of water for domestic use were provided to 2 IDP camps in Sittwe township and 23,000 liters of drinking water were provided to about 600 households in Sittwe downtown.
- In addition, 3 hygiene promotion sessions were conducted in 3 IDP camps, reaching 100 people, in Sittwe township.
- In the Northwest, cluster partners are providing the following responses:
  - Provision of hygiene items to 1,500 households in 6 townships in Chin and Magway.
  - Nutrition and WASH emergency assistance to about 2,000 households in Salin township in Magway.
  - WASH assistances to about 1,000 households in Pauk, Pakokku and Seikphyu townships in Magway.

### Gaps & Constraints

- Limited stocks and increased market price in Rakhine are hindering the humanitarian response.
- Disrupted telecommunications and power outage following the cyclone remain a major challenge for information access and sharing. In the Northwest, ongoing fighting, insecurity and the presence of troops are restricting field observations, as well as response, particularly in Sagaing.

## GENERAL COORDINATION

Coordination meetings at various levels are being held to address immediate issues and needs across all sectors and with different constituencies within the humanitarian community. These meetings are playing a pivotal role in analyzing field observations from affected areas and informing response planning.

Humanitarians need three things to meet the needs of people affected by the cyclone: Firstly, increased supplies are needed to replenish stocks in the cyclone zone. This includes the movement of supplies within the country and importation of supplies from outside Myanmar. Several requests for importation are pending approval. Secondly, humanitarians need expanded access to affected communities. Based on discussions in Nay Pyi Taw, a detailed two-week distribution plan has been submitted for approval. The clock is ticking for these distributions to take place before the monsoon arrives. Thirdly, humanitarians need increased funding to support the scale-up of the operation and underwrite the urgent procurement, transport and distribution of supplies.

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