

*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.*

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The approval of the distribution and transportation plans for the Cyclone Mocha response in Rakhine and Chin remains pending. Significant conditions, imposed by the State Administration Council, remain in place for the replenishment of relief supplies from outside the country and some have not yet been approved.
- After humanitarian access was temporarily suspended in the cyclone-affected Rakhine state on 8 June, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) a.i released a statement on 12 June, urging the State Administration Council to urgently re-instate the initial approval that was granted and allow life-saving assistance to resume.
- Meanwhile, efforts are underway to engage with the de facto authorities at the Nay Pyi Taw and regional level to try and expand access to people in need. This included high-level engagement with Union ministers by the RC/HC a.i and UN agencies in Sittwe.
- Despite the humanitarian access restrictions, aid organizations have been delivering vital assistance to cyclone-affected communities where they have authorizations and supplies. More than 144,000 affected people have received shelter and other essential relief items in Rakhine and other areas since the cyclone. However, only a fraction of damaged and destroyed shelters have reportedly been repaired, leaving thousands of people without a proper roof over their heads during the monsoon season and exposing them to overcrowding and lack of privacy in the few shelters that remain functional.
- Food assistance has reached almost 380,000 affected people in Rakhine alone.
- Nearly 12,500 people in Rakhine, the Northwest, and Kachin have received healthcare. Nutrition assistance has reached more than 7,000 children under 5 and more than 1,500 caregivers in 8 priority townships in Rakhine.
- Some 70 contaminated ponds in Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, and Sittwe townships were successfully de-watered.
- More than 300 child-friendly spaces were rebuilt in Rakhine and the Northwest, and more than 34,000 children and caregivers received psychosocial support and psychological first aid services.
- Continued financial support for the [US\\$333 million Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal](#) is required to ensure timely procurement of vital supplies to address the needs of affected communities. According to the [Financial Tracking Service](#), as of 16 June, only \$21.7 million in additional funds has been received.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

One month on from Cyclone Mocha, the unexpected retraction of initial approval for cyclone distribution and transportation plans and the temporary suspension of existing travel authorizations (TAs) for humanitarian organizations in Rakhine by the de facto authorities, has impacted the humanitarian response across the state. This sudden decision has exacerbated the already dire living conditions of the cyclone-affected population as heavy rains and flooding from the monsoon season continue to impact areas already severely affected by the cyclone.

After humanitarian access was temporarily suspended in the cyclone-affected Rakhine state on 8 June, the RC/HC a.i released a statement on 12 June, urging the State Administration Council to urgently re-instate the initial approval that was granted and allow life-saving assistance to resume. The RC/HC a.i. and his delegation also met with the Union Ministers in Sittwe on 15 June and held extensive discussions on possible modalities of support to cyclone affected people in accordance with humanitarian principles, and about the importation of supplies into Myanmar. At the request of the de facto authorities, UN agencies in Sittwe also met with the relevant state officials and Union Ministers on 13 June. Engagement is expected to continue.

Despite the access limitations and the temporary suspension of regular activities for a week from 8 June, humanitarian organizations have reached an increasing number of people in need since the cyclone where they have authorizations and supplies. Shelter and relief items have been provided to more than 144,000 people in Rakhine and other areas, while food assistance has reached nearly 380,000 people in Rakhine alone. Healthcare services were provided to nearly 12,500 people in Rakhine, the Northwest, and Kachin, and nutrition assistance reached more than 7,000 children under 5 and more than 1,500 caregivers in 8 priority townships in Rakhine. Additionally, 70 contaminated ponds in Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, and Sittwe townships were successfully de-watered, and more than 300 child-friendly spaces (CFSs) were rebuilt in Rakhine and the Northwest. Psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological first aid (PFA) services were provided to more than 34,000 children and caregivers.

Humanitarian actors are hoping to continue to explore various avenues to scale-up their operations beyond their existing regular activities. Cyclone impacted communities have been calling for such a scale-up to supplement the ongoing efforts by the local authorities, private donors and civil society organizations. The centralization of decision making on TAs for the cyclone response, however, has now put that expansion on hold. Engagement at the Nay Pyi Taw and regional level will continue, with the aim to identify modalities for predictable and timely access to cyclone-affected areas in Rakhine and Chin to address the immediate and longer-term needs of the affected communities.

Scaled-up financial support is also urgently required to facilitate the timely procurement of vital supplies. According to the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#), as of 16 June, US\$21.7 million in additional funds has been received against the [\\$333 million Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal](#).

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Education in Emergencies

#### Needs

- In Rakhine, there remains a pressing need for the reconstruction of 18 schools and 50 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) in hard-to-reach areas in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. These educational facilities were damaged or destroyed due to the cyclone. It is urgent to ensure children have access to education as the school year has already begun.
- In Chin, there is reported need to reconstruct 20 schools in Mindat (2), Matupi (13), Falam (2), and Tedim (3) townships that were damaged due to the cyclone.
- In Kachin, educational materials are needed for cyclone-affected students in Sha It Yang, Maga Yang, and Pajau camps in Waingmaw township to ensure they have resources to learn during the 2023-2024 academic year.

#### Response

- In Rakhine:
  - Partners restored 15 TLCs that were destroyed in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships and established 3 TLCs with tarpaulin sheets for 3,350 students in Sittwe and Minbya townships.
  - Partners implemented an open learning program to support primary students attending school across Sittwe, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, and Minbya townships.
  - A partner provided Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in Emergency Settings to 21 children and 10 caregivers in Sittwe township and has identified and referred 2 children with specific needs for rehabilitation assistance.
- In Chin, the Chin State Education Department, with support from partners, has launched a plan to provide 2,186 Emergency Learning Package (ELP) kits and 2,400 roofing sheets to public schools in Tedim, Falam, Matupi, and Paletwa townships. In Hakha township, partners plan to distribute 2,000 ELP kits and 2,000 roofing sheets to community-run schools.
- In Kachin, in response to the damage caused by the cyclone, partners started repairing two primary schools in Sha It Yang, Waingmaw township. Plans include repairs to the schools' infrastructure as well as improving their water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities.

#### Gaps & Constraints

- In cyclone-impacted areas, excessive debris continues to be a problem that is slowing the repair and reopening of schools. This issue is further exacerbated by flooding in certain areas and additional hazards such as explosive ordnance (EO).

- In Rakhine, access constraints are limiting the ability of education partners to provide immediate interventions while the school year has begun. Permission for partners to construct 46 TLSs and 13 non-formal education centers in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships, is still pending.
- Funding gaps and lack of materials have impeded the construction and operation of TLSs, exacerbating the challenges in providing education services.

## Food Security

### Needs

- Farmers in cyclone-affected areas in Rakhine and the Northwest are facing ongoing losses of crops, seeds, and viable farmland, due to the ongoing presence of floodwater.
- The agricultural and fishery sectors in Rakhine and the Northwest have suffered enormous losses, with more than half of production capability lost in Sittwe, impacting essential assets for livelihoods. This loss will pose a long-term threat to food security as the loss of fisheries equipment, seeds, fertilizer, and livestock impacts the food production industry and household survival capacity.

### Response

- Since the cyclone, WFP has provided food assistance to a total of 377,100 affected people in Rakhine alone.
- To date, 5,171 metric tons of rice and high-energy biscuits (50 per cent of the planned quantity for the first month) have been dispatched from Yangon to provide food assistance to the affected communities in Rakhine.
- WFP plans to resume cash-based transfer distributions to its regular beneficiaries in Rakhine and is hoping to expand support to new cyclone-affected beneficiaries especially in central Rakhine, pending approval.
- In Rakhine, one partner has implemented a cash-for-work program in 40 villages across Kyauktaw, Rathedaung, and Ponnagyun townships. This partner also initiated an emergency distribution of paddy seeds to 1,000 households residing in 10 affected villages in Rathedaung township, which aims to fill the gap in seeds lost in the cyclone and enable paddy production during the coming agricultural season.
- FAO is planning to support the rehabilitation of irrigation and infrastructure damaged by the cyclone using a cash-for-work scheme, along with the provision of conditional cash for new boats, small engines, and fishing nets targeting small scale fishers, pending approval.
- In Kachin, one partner provided multi-purpose cash assistance to ten IDP households whose shelters were damaged by the cyclone.

### Gaps & Constraints

- WFP is ready to assist 11,000 people in the northern part of Buthidaung township, pending approval.
- Telecommunication services in the Northwest are gradually being restored but remain unreliable. This is hampering communication with local partners for planning and response purposes.

## Health

### Needs

- Approximately 429,000 people affected by the cyclone still require essential healthcare services, including primary healthcare packages and timely responses to epidemic-prone diseases. The need for medical care and medicines remains a high priority in affected villages, towns and IDP camps. Activities of health partners partially resumed on 15 June, following a temporary suspension of their activities on 8 June.
- According to the latest field observations, over 800 health facilities have reportedly been damaged by Cyclone Mocha.
- Between 14 May and 24 June, a total of 161 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported, and a total of 163 cases of Influenza-like illness (ILI) were reported in 10 cyclone-affected townships of Rakhine, including the IDP camps. While the trend of AWD has been decreasing over the last three weeks, ILI cases are still fluctuating.

### Response

- Since the cyclone, health partners have provided healthcare services to nearly 12,500 people in Rakhine, the Northwest, and Kachin.
- Health partners continue monitoring cases of AWD and other high-epidemic diseases, such as dengue and measles, and reporting them through the Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS), which is operating in Rakhine and Kachin.

## Gaps & Constraints

- Mobile clinic operations, which were temporarily suspended on 8 June, partly resumed on 15 June.
- Health Cluster partners urgently require access to effectively provide essential healthcare services and carry out early warning and outbreak investigations to reach 429,000 people hardest hit by Cyclone Mocha.

## Nutrition

### Needs

- Nutrition partners report that despite the release of nutrition supplies by customs in the aftermath of the cyclone, there is still a risk of a potential pipeline break for therapeutic nutrition supplies and micronutrients.
- There is still a pressing need for increased funding for local procurement of micronutrients to address the nutritional needs of women and children. This proactive approach aims to prevent a prolonged shortage of these essential nutrients, which are crucial for safeguarding people's health and wellbeing.
- In Rakhine, there is an urgent need for more than \$100,000 in funds to reconstruct the 4 nutrition centres in the Sittwe IDP camps that were destroyed by the cyclone. These centres are crucial for treating malnutrition of children and breastfeeding mothers. Currently, some 937 children under 5 and 2,204 pregnant and lactating women are enrolled in the malnutrition treatment program and rely on these centres for support.
- In Rakhine, a significant amount of funding will also be needed to repair 18 out of the 41 safe breastfeeding spaces that were damaged. These spaces are crucial for conducting nutrition-related activities, such as group education, individual counselling, cooking demonstrations, and nutritional blanket blended food distributions.
- In Rakhine, based on recent site observations at the Integrated Nutrition Center temporary space in the Thet Kae Pyin camp in Sittwe, some of the following concerns were identified:
  - The area was found to be unsanitary and wet, making it unsuitable for children to play during the waiting hours. To address this issue, sandbag barriers will be placed as a preventive measure.
  - The current salter scales for weighing children have markings that are hardly visible. These will be replaced.
  - The waiting time for medical consultations is currently long due to limited capacity of the team. Efforts are being made to work with the available staff to attend to patients in a timely manner.

### Response

- In Rakhine, nutrition partners have resumed core nutrition response programmes in 12 out of the 14 treatment centres in the Sittwe and Pauktaw camps. To maximize coverage, 5 out of 12 functioning centres are operating with temporary treatment shelters.
- To date, 8,912 affected people, including 7,384 children under 5 and 1,528 caregivers, in 8 priority townships in Rakhine have received nutrition assistance. Of the total, 189 children (85 boys and 104 girls) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) received treatment; 200 children (99 boys and 101 girls) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) received treatment, and 34 malnourished caregivers received appropriate nutrition treatment. Additionally, 911 caregivers received individual counselling about breastfeeding and complementary feeding.

## Gaps & Constraints

- The Nutrition Cluster is particularly concerned about a disruption in the supply of preventive micronutrient supplements in areas where the prevalence of anaemia was already a significant public health issue prior to the cyclone.
- In Rakhine, Nutrition partners in Pauktaw township are still facing an acute shortage of transportation, which has hindered the continuation of nutrition group messaging and counselling sessions in 24 villages. However, partners have been identifying alternatives where possible, including by providing tele-consultations to some of the affected villages where mobile phone access is available.
- Access remains a major challenge for implementing nutrition responses, including permissions for organizations to carry out essential nutrition curative and preventive services for vulnerable malnourished children and their caregivers.

## Protection

### Needs

#### General Protection

- The risk of EO/landmines in cyclone-affected areas remain a major protection concern. Two EO/landmine incidents were reported in Shwebo and Wetlet townships in Sagaing following the cyclone, and in Magway, a young woman was reportedly killed by an EO while collecting recycling in Pakokku township.
- In Rakhine:
  - There are growing protection concerns including, but not limited to, the lack of shelter, post-cyclone hazards, loss of civil documentation, suicide/attempted suicide and other protection risks associated with lack of access to humanitarian aid and basic services, loss of income generation sources, and a lack of access to information.
  - There has been increased petty crime including theft, robbery and burglary in Rakhine, particularly in Minbya, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun townships, according to partners. Crimes may further increase due to the loss of livelihoods and the delay in humanitarian assistance because of access challenges.
  - Re-fencing of the water ponds in all IDP camps in Rakhine must be prioritized to prevent drowning, especially of children.
- In the Northwest:
  - MHPSS needs remain high given the challenging environments with insecurity or stability. Some affected people are grappling with psychological trauma and distress stemming from concerns regarding limited assistance, uncertainty, instability with armed clashes in certain areas, further complicating the cyclone recovery process.

### Child Protection

- Children and caregivers continue to experience psychosocial distress, anxiety and stress as a result of the cyclone, requiring targeted PSS.
- The lack of access to CFSs or school leads to dangers and injuries as children play in water and debris without supervision. As the situation is prolonged, additional risks such as trafficking, exploitation and abuse will likely increase.
- Partners have reported an increase in child labour across affected areas to contribute to household income, particularly in light of the lack of food for households in some locations. This is likely to continue to rise.
- Safety issues, including gender-based violence (GBV) risks, among children have been reported due to inadequate WASH facilities, including reports of children going to the forest due to lack of latrines.
- The cyclone has impacted households' overall income and weakened the general protection structures for children at home and in their communities. Increased child marriage cases have been reported in the past month during observation visit in Chin and Sagaing due to parents and caregivers' preoccupation with making ends meet, their inability to provide a proper care or parenting, and children being out of school.
- An emerging child protection risk is unsafe migration. In Chin, children between the ages of 16 and 18 from Thantlang township are reportedly migrating to Malaysia. Partners in Rakhine have reported people, including children, who are travelling abroad following the cyclone, particularly to Thailand and Malaysia due to further displacement and limited resources.
- There is an ongoing need for Child Protection kits, particularly due to lack of clothing.

### Gender-Based Violence

- There is still a need for dignity kits and sanitary and menstrual hygiene items for at least 217,000 women and girls in the 12 cyclone affected townships of Rakhine.
- The massive destruction of shelters, water and sanitation, and healthcare facilities have negatively affected women and girls in the cyclone-affected areas, as access to healthcare services is the first entry point for lifesaving emergency services. Additionally, 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.
- Protective services and referral mechanisms for women and children, especially GBV survivors, are inadequate. Around 16 women's spaces have been damaged in Rakhine. Temporary shelters and safe spaces are required to provide medical care and PSS to women and girls.
- In the Northwest, reports of domestic violence, including violence by partners, and disputes in families have increased following the cyclone, particularly in Chin. There is a need for awareness raising messages among cyclone-affected people who are still sheltering in overcrowded shelters.

### Response

#### General Protection

- Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and awareness raising activities have continued in areas affected by the cyclone. Partners have continued delivering tailored safety messages through direct presentations to

communities, distributing posters and other materials, conducting social media campaigns, and utilizing local radio channels.

- In Rakhine, the community hotline and outreach mechanisms of some protection agencies were re-established, enabling affected communities to request support and provide feedback and complaints.

### Child Protection

- Partners continue to reconstruct or establish CFSs in affected areas and displacement locations. Thus far, 309 CFSs were re-established in Rakhine (208) and in the Northwest (101).
- PSS and PFA services are ongoing as an essential component of the Child Protection cyclone response. To date, partners have reached 34,352 people (15,511 girls, 16,039 boys, 19 children with disabilities and 2802 caregivers, including 4 with a disability) in Rakhine and the Northwest.
- Engagement with community mechanisms is central to the response, including awareness raising and a strengthening of community child protection mechanisms. To date, information sharing and awareness raising on child protection messages have reached 31,566 affected people (13,768 in the Northwest and 17,798 in Rakhine).
- At least 22 positive parenting sessions have also been undertaken by partners to mitigate negative coping mechanisms inside the house.
- Child Protection case management continues to be a priority, with 2,249 (1,754 in the Northwest and 495 Rakhine) children reached to date, including 2 children with a disability. Alternative care, as part of case management, is also ongoing where unaccompanied and separated children are identified.
- Child and caregiver help desks have been supporting rapid reunification and provision of other information. To date, there are 76 help desks in the Northwest and 141 help desks in Rakhine.
- Child Protection Kits are still being procured and disseminated, including some 469 in the Northwest and 887 in Rakhine.
- Partners have started adolescent programming and, though underreported, at least 72 children have been reached in Rakhine (29 girls and 43 boys, including 1 child with a disability).
- Some small-scale awareness sessions on GBV and safe migration have been held among the cyclone-affected communities.

### Gender-Based Violence

- Partners continued conducting awareness-raising sessions, door-to-door visits, and disseminating GBV and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)-related messages among affected communities.
- In Rakhine:
  - A total of 2,230 dignity kits were distributed in the past week in Myebon, Sittwe, and Maungdaw townships. Partners plan to distribute around 7,300 dignity kits in the upcoming week.
  - Ten women and girls' centers have been renovated in Sittwe. Women's empowerment interventions, including vocational training in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw, and Ponnagyun, have resumed operation.
  - GBV service provision, including case management, PFA, and PSS was provided at 34 women and girls centers in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw, Buthidaung, Myebon, Minbya Ponnagyun, Maungdaw and Mrauk-U townships.
  - Three GBV and MHPSS integrated mobile teams were activated in 20 villages in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Sittwe townships.
- In the Northwest:
  - In Magway, cash assistance was provided to approximately 30 pregnant women in 6 villages in Pauk, Myaing and Gangaw townships. There is a plan to distribute the amount of MMK34,000 (~US \$16) per person in the coming days in Pakokku and Gangaw townships, targeting 540 individuals. A partner also provided PSS with cash to six GBV survivors from Kyun Hla township in Sagaing.
  - GBV, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and MHPSS awareness sessions are ongoing in 12 townships in Sagaing and Magway regions. In Chin, MHPSS sessions and activities were provided to GBV survivors in 12 camps in Hakha, Falam, Thantlang and Matupi townships.
  - Some 35 dignity kits were distributed to women and girls and 52 clean delivery kits (CDKs) were distributed to pregnant women in Ye Shin, Lay Chia, Kuak Ku and Nat Chuang villages in Kale township, Sagaing. Moreover, 680 CDKs will be distributed in 20 villages in Gangaw township in Magway and Taze township in Sagaing.

### Gaps & Constraints

- In the Northwest, partners are utilizing various modalities to continue their operations. For instance, some programming, like GBV counselling, are done remotely via phone.
- There is a shortage of trained professionals, especially in the field of protection, to effectively identify and address protection issues and concerns.

- There are limited GBV service providers in the Northwest. To address this matter, GBV partners are collaborating with other humanitarian actors to integrate GBV awareness activities into their humanitarian programming.
- 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, more than 158,000 shelters were reportedly damaged or destroyed across affected states and regions, including 149,000 in Rakhine, more than 9,230 in the Northwest, and more than 500 in the Northeast.
- The transportation of high-demand shelter items into Rakhine remains a priority due to limited stocks and inflated market prices in the state.
- In Rakhine, according to partners, there is still a need to reconstruct about 150 houses in Ahtet Si Maung Rakhine village in Mrauk-U township that were destroyed due to the cyclone.
- In Kachin, 104 damaged shelters are still in need of response.

### Response

- Cluster partners have provided shelter materials, NFI kits and CCCM support around 144,000 people based on the existing access approvals, as below:
  - In Rakhine, partners provided shelter materials and NFI assistance for site maintenance and safety activities to more than 28,694 affected families in Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships. In addition, the provision of shelter and NFI assistance is being planned for an additional 27,535 families in Rakhine.
  - In Magway, partners are planning distribution of NFI kits to 74 affected families.
  - In Chin, cash assistance was provided to 126 families to repair or reconstruct their houses which were damaged or destroyed by the strong winds.
  - In the Northeast, almost 70 per cent of the total needs in Kachin and northern Shan are either covered or will be addressed by the villagers themselves. In Kachin and northern Shan, cash-assistance was provided to reconstruct or renovate damaged or destroyed houses.

### Gaps and Constraints

- The Cluster's cyclone response remains severely underfunded given the magnitude of needs and existing limited resources. 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.
- In Rakhine, only a fraction of damaged or destroyed shelters have reportedly been fixed so far.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs

- In Rakhine, WASH needs remain high in both Rakhine displacement sites and Rohingya IDP camps, as well as villages. A total of 38 out of 108 ponds in Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships remain contaminated by saline water and need de-watering services.
- In the Northwest, approximately 48,000 cyclone-affected people need humanitarian assistance, including WASH supplies and services.

### Response

- In Rakhine, cluster partners provided WASH and other emergency relief items to households in several townships in Rakhine as below:
  - To date, partners have dewatered 70 out of 108 ponds in Ponnagyun, Rathedaung and Sittwe townships.
  - Emergency delivery of water by boat from Sittwe to Pauktaw townships continues to meet the daily needs of more than 14,400 Rohingya IDPs in Ah Nauk Ywe and Kyein Ni Pyin camps and villages.
  - More than 400 hygiene kits were distributed to 2,065 Rakhine IDPs in Ohn Ye Paw displacement site in Sittwe township in early June.
- In the Northwest, partners have been providing WASH assistance as below:

- Nearly 800 hygiene kits were distributed to more than 3,900 cyclone-affected people in Hakha, Matupi and Thantlang townships in Chin. Multi-purpose cash assistance was also provided to the IDPs affected by the cyclone in these three townships.
- In Sagaing, cash assistance was provided to more than 660 cyclone-affected families in 6 locations in Pale and Yinmarbin townships.
- Partners are procuring roughly 2,600 hygiene kits in Salin township to provide to affected people there.
- In Kachin, partners provided WASH assistance as below:
  - More than 80 hygiene kits were distributed to 340 IDPs in Mansi township.
  - Renovation and reconstruction of more than 100 damaged latrines in 7 IDP camps is ongoing in Momauk and Waingmaw townships, which will benefit more than 8,600 IDPs.
  - Partners are procuring materials for the construction of WASH facilities in Sha It Yang and Maga Yang IDP camps in Waingmaw township.

### Gaps & Constraints

- In the Northwest, ongoing fighting, insecurity and the presence of troops, along with access approvals, remain major challenges for WASH response, particularly in Sagaing.
- In Kachin, the transfer of funds between donors and WASH Cluster partners is delayed, causing challenges for WASH partners' humanitarian responses in the targeted areas.

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