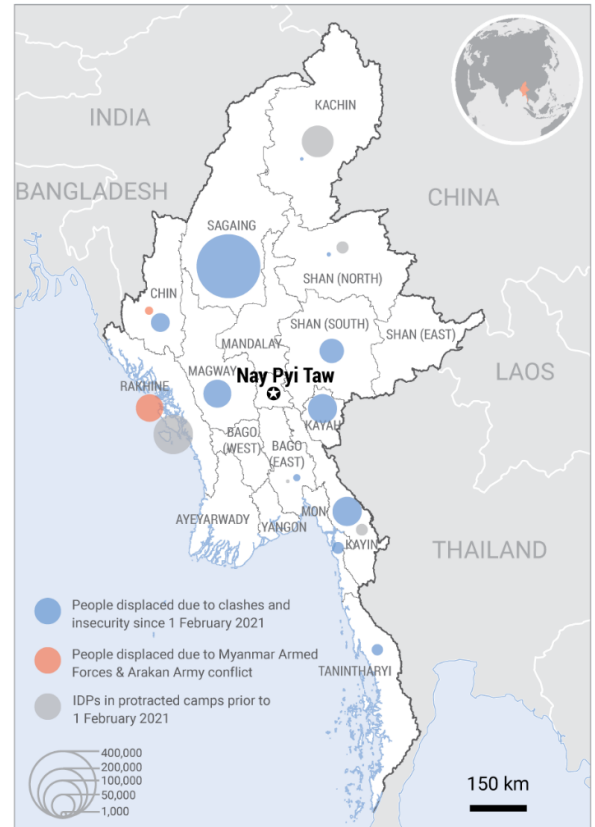


This regular update, covering humanitarian developments up to 21 June, is produced by OCHA Myanmar in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UN agencies. The next humanitarian update will be issued in July 2022.

HIGHLIGHTS & KEY MESSAGES

- The number of displaced men, women and children in Myanmar remains above one million. This includes nearly 760,000 people displaced by the conflict and insecurity since the military takeover in February last year.
- The monsoon season continues to cause heavy rain and flooding. In June in Kachin State, 600 people were relocated to higher grounds due to flooding. Responses by the de facto authorities and humanitarian partners are underway in high-risk areas.
- Humanitarians continue providing critical life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people despite access challenges and limited funding. Concerted advocacy efforts have led to new, but modest access in the country's southeast. Expanded access in hard-to-reach areas across the southeast and the northwest (Chin, Sagaing and Magway) is still much needed.
- Inflation in commodity prices, including food, fuel, shelter materials and NFIs, remains a major concern to partners in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable people. Myanmar is particularly vulnerable to price hikes given its heavy dependence on importation of products.
- More than four million children—half of the school-aged children in Myanmar—have not accessed education for two full academic years.
- The limited availability of staff, health facilities and supplies are contributing to the worsening of maternal and child health outcomes and poor emergency health care. The monsoon season will increase the spread of communicable diseases, which requires urgent action and expansion of basic primary health care and preventive measures.
- Approximately 71,600 internally displaced people (IDPs) in MAF-AA displacement sites in Rakhine State lack treatment programs for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. This is a critical gap given levels of malnutrition in IDP communities in Rakhine State.
- The funding situation for 2022 remains dire with the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) only 11 per cent funded six months into the year. This leaves a gap of US\$740m (FTS), negatively affecting the breadth and quality of assistance delivered by humanitarians.



KEY FIGURES*

1M

People internally displaced across Myanmar

758K

People currently displaced by clashes and insecurity since February 2021

346K

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

18K

Civilian properties estimated burnt or destroyed since February 2021.¹

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

¹ OCHA's data on Sagaing/Magway/Chin (up to 6 June 2022), Progressive Karenni People Force on Kayah (up to 1 June 2022), Data for Myanmar in remaining states (up to 31 May 2022)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

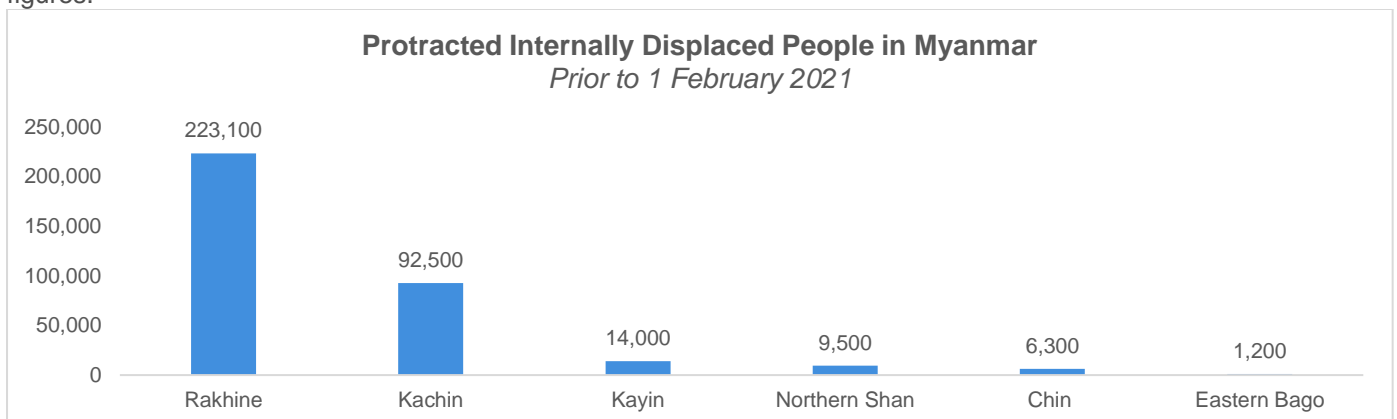
Fighting has escalated across multiple states and regions in Myanmar, particularly in the southeast and northwest during the reporting period, with no signs of abating. Nearly, 2,000 civilians were killed during hostilities and other fatal incidents, including landmines and explosive remnant of war (ERWs) since the military takeover². The number of IDPs has also continued to increase despite some reported returns. According to UN figures, the estimated number of IDPs since the military takeover has passed 758,000, including more than 250,000 children³ bringing the total number of IDP across the country to over 1,100,000⁴. Over 40,000 people remain in neighbouring countries since the takeover⁵. More than 18,058 civilian properties, including houses, churches, monasteries, and schools are estimated to have been destroyed during hostilities, although figures are difficult to verify⁶. The level of destruction of civilian properties, particularly homes, combined with the seemingly never-ending fighting will very likely prolong the displacement of the IDPs and would further deteriorate their already fragile living conditions.

The current volatile security situation and its associated restrictions, such as bureaucratic processes, systematic blocks on access approvals, continue to hamper humanitarian access and delay the delivery of assistance. People's suffering across the country will be prolonged. Despite these obstacles, humanitarian partners, including local partners, continue to stay and deliver critical and life-saving assistance to address both pre-existing and new emerging needs of the most affected people, including IDPs and host community, wherever possible. These include responses to temporary evacuated people who are affected by this year's monsoon season. In parallel, recent concerted advocacy efforts to gain principled access have borne fruits in the past two months and partners managed to reach areas previously not fully accessible in Kayah, reaching tens of thousands of people with shelter, NFI, hygiene and food assistance. A multi-sector needs identification mission of the displaced population from Kayah to southern Shan was also possible. This will be followed by a multi-sectoral distribution at the end of June/early July. It is hoped that these openings could be a step towards broader access in hard-to-reach areas across the southeast. Despite these modest improvements, overall access to conflict areas remains a challenge especially in areas outside the control of the State Administration Council (SAC). Humanitarian access to the northwest also remains heavily restricted although some support is reaching people at a modest scale.

On top of access constraints, funding remains critical to provide the breadth and quality of humanitarian assistance. Six months into 2022, the Humanitarian Response Plan is only 11 per cent funded, leaving a gap of US\$740m (FTS). The ability of humanitarian partners to save more lives and reduce suffering throughout the remainder of the year will be dependent on increased funding, improved access approvals, application of creative, flexible funding and response modalities, as well as the removal or easing of the bottlenecks such as visa delays and banking restrictions.

OVER A DECADE OF PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT STILL UNRESOLVED

With the military takeover in February 2021 and a severe COVID-19 third wave in the same year, the pre-existing needs among already vulnerable groups have deepened including stateless Rohingya people and people living in protracted displacement, predominantly in the country's southwest and northeast⁷. At present, there are more than 346,000 people living in protracted displacement, largely in Kachin and Rakhine states, according to the UN latest figures.



² Conference room paper of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, 14 June 2022

³ Ibid.

⁴ UN figures as of 20 June 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ OCHA's data on Sagaing/Magway/Chin (up to 6 June 2022), Progressive Karenni People Force on Kayah (up to 1 June 2022), Data for Myanmar in remaining states (up to 31 May 2022)

⁷ Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2022

Protracted IDPs in Rakhine State

Rakhine State hosts the highest number of protracted IDPs, with more than 223,000 IDPs, mainly in central Rakhine. Of these protracted IDPs, over 150,000 are stateless Rohingya people displaced since the 2012 clashes.

These IDPs in Rakhine State continue to heavily rely on humanitarian assistance and their needs remain high, as the root cause of their displacement remains unaddressed, including their freedom of movement and access to basic services. For the past 10 years, humanitarian partners have been providing food, health, nutrition, shelter and NFIs, water and sanitation, education, and protection services, including GBV and child protection. Camp coordination and management services for Rohingya IDPs are also part of humanitarian interventions. In addition to the restrictions imposed on the humanitarian actors and the challenging operational context, funding limitations have impacted the ability of partners to deliver effective assistance, in particular, for shelter partners. Shelters were built with the assumption that displacements were of a temporary nature. According to Shelter/CCCM Cluster data, there are over 2,200 shelters (8 to 10 rooms each) in 21 Rohingya IDP camps in central Rakhine State. Over 500 require renovation or reconstruction this year. These needs are underscored by the number of complaints from the IDPs to humanitarian partners during the first quarter of 2022: 2,661 out of 6,100 complaints in this period were related to shelter issues.

Access to education remains a challenge for Rohingya IDP students, as most Rohingya children still do not have access to public schools and are reliant on humanitarian services in camps and villages.⁸ Education partners are providing primary education services for free, but many parents are not able to afford the fees to enable their children to continue with middle and high school. Moreover, Rohingya IDPs lack livelihoods opportunities; this, compounded with restrictions on freedom of movement, only entrenches their reliance on assistance at a time when funding for assistance is declining. Meanwhile, the de facto authorities are proceeding with closing the Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp, while sustainable solutions must be found for those displaced, in line with established international standards.

The resilience and positive coping strategies for IDPs who have been living in protracted displacement will diminish further over time, given the inadequate safeguards around fundamental rights (civil documentation, HLP), reduced self-reliance and recovery opportunities, potentially resulting in attempts to seek less than ideal solutions such as premature returns or perilous migration avenues.

ROHINGYA PEOPLE CRISIS

In Rakhine State and other parts of the country, approximately 470,000 non-displaced stateless Rohingya people (of whom 33 per cent are women, 19 per cent are girls and 18 per cent are boys) continue to face challenges in accessing civil and citizenship documentation and basic services. Of them, there are 150,000 IDP Rohingya people who live in IDP camps in Rakhine State. In addition, nearly 890,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar are living at the Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar region - which have grown to become the largest and most densely populated camps in the world. Approximately 75 per cent of refugees living in the Cox's Bazar region arrived in September 2017. They joined more than 200,000 Rohingya people who had fled Myanmar in previous years.

Rohingya people remain disproportionately affected by discriminatory policies and practices around civil documentation and citizenship, as well as freedom of movement – both of which restrict access to livelihoods and basic services, including health and education. Their unresolved legal status, related discriminatory policies and prejudiced or negative perceptions further place them at heightened risk of intimidation, harassment, forced labour, abuse, and negative coping mechanisms. Rohingya non-displaced stateless populations have faced the same challenges as Rohingya IDPs, although they have more livelihoods opportunities than the IDPs.

Protracted IDPs in Kachin State

In Kachin State, nearly 92,500 displaced persons live in 116 IDP camps in government-controlled areas (GCA) and in 18 camps and 1 boarding house in non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs). These camps are located in Bhamo, Chipwi, Hpakant, Injangyang, Mansi, Mohnyin, Mogaung, Momauk, Myitkyina, Sumprabum, Shwegu, Tanai and Waingmaw townships. International humanitarian partners had access to both NGCAs and GCAs; however, since 2016, travel authorizations (TAs) have repeatedly been denied to NGCAs. Since then, local humanitarian organizations are providing the majority of assistance in NGCAs, despite increasing access constraints.

⁸ Ibid.

Since their displacement in 2011, these IDPs have been living in very difficult conditions and continue to face many challenges. More than a decade of displacement means that shelters are old and in need of repair, replacement, and reconstruction, many IDPs reported, particularly in remote areas where they are exposed to severe weather conditions.

Humanitarian partners have been repairing old shelters of IDPs, where access is possible, but these shelter interventions have been limited due to funding shortfalls over the years. Furthermore, according to the WASH Cluster, approximately 57,000 IDPs in both GCAs and NGCAs located in Injyangyang, Momauk, Sumprabum, Tanai and Waingmaw townships are in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene support and services. WFP has been distributing cash for food on a monthly basis to IDPs in GCAs since January 2016 while local organizations are distributing cash and in-kind food assistance to IDPs in NGCAs. However, food insecurity remains a gap for those residing in NGCAs due to access constraints, resulting in delayed distributions. Gaps in education interventions is another critical issue among protracted IDPs in Kachin State. Parents reported that they could not afford to pay tuition fees and that learning opportunities were severely restricted during the COVID pandemic. IDP students have not attended public schools for the past two years due to the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020. All public schools were closed in GCAs during the pandemic and only grades nine and ten were open in Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) schools in NGCAs during the pandemic. Some students are currently enrolled in KIO schools in NGCAs; however, these are not recognized by the de facto authorities.

Small scale voluntary returns, resettlements, and local integration into neighbouring villages and host communities have taken place, even amidst the military takeover. According to the UN, nearly 5,300 displaced households (more than 27,000 people) from protracted IDP camps have returned, resettled, or locally integrated. However, return and relocation options have remained elusive for most of the displaced people due to the insecurity and ongoing armed conflict. Landmine contamination as well as lack of livelihoods and education opportunities in the villages of origin are among the prominent concerns for returnees. IDPs who have returned, resettled, or locally integrated raised the need for agriculture/farmland support, including the provision of micro-finance or unconditional cash grants to start businesses. Many are also facing food insecurity because of the ongoing fighting that negatively impacts cultivation activities. Farms will likely be less productive than in previous years and it is likely that the next planting season will be reduced due to a lack of seeds from the current harvest. To respond to these concerns, both local and international partners are implementing livelihood programmes, cash assistance, and distribution of food packages. However, many partners are facing funding limitations. Some have already had to postpone their livelihood programming. Partners also provide support in education, protection, and WASH based on the needs and gaps at the returned villages and/or resettlement sites.

The escalation of conflict has presented serious setbacks to the modest return solutions being explored for protracted IDPs in Kachin, northern Shan and Kayah. Although IDPs in Kachin had remained hopeful in the early days of the military takeover, plans for self-initiated returns and relocations, those organized by local civil society and faith-based organizations, and/or EAOs had dwindled as conflict intensified. Despite the challenges, small numbers of IDPs living in protracted sites may still be hoping to pursue longer-term solutions, some through returns, and others through resettling in urban or peri-urban areas⁹.

To sum it up, IDPs living in protracted situations are in urgent need of more durable solutions, including sustainable shelter. The sustained attention of the international community remains paramount to finding solutions to the protracted displacement.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES CONTINUE AMID ESCALATED FIGHTING

Conflict continues unabated in multiple states and regions across the country with surging displacement and growing humanitarian needs particularly in the northwest and the southeast. The use of heavy weapons, including aerial strikes and artillery fires, continues to claim lives and pose risks to the safety and security of civilian populations, while raids, random searches and arrests have raised humanitarian and human rights concerns.

In northwest Myanmar, ongoing armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and various People's Defence Forces (PDFs), including Chinland Defence Force (CDF), were reported in many townships throughout Chin State, Magway and Sagaing regions. In Chin and Magway, fighting was concentrated along main transregional roads since early May. Sagaing has witnessed the most intense fighting within the northwest, with ongoing armed clashes in Kale, Kanbalu, Kani, Katha, Khin-U, Mingin, Myaung, Pale, Taze, Tigyaing, Wetlet, Ye-U and Yinmarbin townships for the past few months. Some of the displacement sites were reportedly targeted and more than 80 individual houses in Kale township were burnt down, while approximately 16 villages across Sagaing Region were severely affected by arson attacks during late May, according to local partners.

⁹ Ibid.

Consequently, as of 20 June 2022, 504, 800 people remain internally displaced across the northwest since the military takeover and an estimated 40,300 people have sought refuge across the border into India. In addition, at least 16,681 houses and other civilian properties, including churches and monasteries, have reportedly been destroyed since the military takeover. Despite the dire humanitarian situation of the affected people, including IDPs, the de facto authorities continued to control and limit the transportation of rice, medicine, and fuel, as well as access of humanitarian actors throughout northwest Myanmar, particularly in Sagaing, where the telecommunication lines, including internet services, have been shut down in most townships since mid-September 2021.

In southeast Myanmar, fighting between the MAF and ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) as well as local PDFs continue in almost all states and regions. Ongoing clashes have escalated in Demoso and Hpruso in Kayah State; Nyaungshwe, Pekon and Pinlaung in southern Shan; Hpapun, Kawkareik, Kyainseikgyi and Myawaddy in Kayin State; Bilin, Thanbyuzayat and Thaton in Mon State; and Dawei, Palaw and Tanintharyi townships in Tanintharyi Region since mid-May. Heavy use of airstrikes and artillery fires were reported in Kayah, southern Shan and Kayin states. The number of IDPs continued to fluctuate due to new displacements and returns. The highest number of population movement occurred in Mon State, where 3,000 people in Thaton township and 6,000 people in Thanbyuzayat township were displaced, while some 11,000 IDPs have returned to their places of origin in Bilin township. As of 20 June, 244,500 people remain internally displaced across the southeast since the military takeover. Approximately 150 people, who fled towards Tak Province in Thailand, have returned to their villages of origin in Kyainseikgyi township of Kayin State in early June.

Over the past months, humanitarian actors, including local partners, have continued providing critical life-saving assistance to affected people, including IDPs, host communities and returnees, where possible in the country's southeast and northwest. However, this support is still falling well short of the overall growing needs as partners continued to face restrictions in reaching affected communities especially in Pekon, rural Loikaw, Demoso and Hpruso townships. Concerted advocacy efforts have been made since the beginning of 2022 to gain humanitarian principled access to hard-to-reach areas. These efforts bore some fruits in late April, when UNHCR and WFP were granted access to Kayah State, mainly to Loikaw and its vicinity and Demoso. To date, UNHCR has distributed core relief items to 53,000 people, including IDPs and returnees, and WFP has been distributing relief food assistance to up to 80,000 IDPs as well as fortified nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years of age to help offset the risks of malnutrition among them.

CASE STUDY¹⁰



Daw Mu Lay (pseudonym name) lives in a village between Loikaw and Demoso townships in Kayah State. In the aftermath of the military takeover in 2021, Demoso township has witness heavy fighting. One day in May 2021, Daw Mu Lay and other residents were forced to flee as gunfire rang out. Youths from the village had to carry her as she is paralysed. Daw Mu Lay, together with the other residents, had to hide in the forest near their village for three days before arriving to a nearby village, where they sought safety. “I was worried when I had to leave my

village. I am not in good health. I began to think that I could die on the road at any time. I was also worried that I might be separated from my family while fleeing our village”, she said.

Daw Mu Lay and her family sheltered at a relative's home for several months. Life became more difficult as food supplies and humanitarian assistance became increasingly limited. The cold weather has also severely affected her health. As the security situation in the area continued to deteriorate, Daw Mu Lay and her family fled once again and sought safety in Loikaw town. Their journey was very difficult and risky as they family had to avoid armed clashes as well as landmines on the way. On one occasion, Daw Mu Lay's family members had to carry her and run through a paddy field when fighting suddenly ensued.

In Loikaw town, Daw Mu Lay and her family were eventually sheltered in a collective centre, where they received core relief items such as mosquito nets, blankets, kitchen sets that was distributed by UNHCR in April 2022. “Thank you for the assistance. The items are very useful for us as we could not take enough personal belongings when we fled our home. Now, I use mosquito net and blanket. The blanket is particularly useful for me,” shared Daw Mu Lay.

¹⁰ This case study was contributed by UNHCR.

Furthermore, an inter-agency mission to several IDP sites in six townships (Hsiseng, Kalaw, Nyaungshwe, Pindaya, Pinlaung and Taunggyi) in southern Shan, took place in May to conduct a rapid multi-sector needs analysis. More than 90 per cent of the visited IDPs have been displaced from Kayah State. Initial findings indicate that food insecurity is a major concern in Kayah State, with concerns of food shortages reaching IDP sites across Loikaw, Demoso and Hpruso. A protection concern is the contamination of agricultural land with landmines, which has disrupted seasonal farming activities of both residents and IDPs. Most of the visited IDPs reported that their homes in their villages of origin were either destroyed or burnt. Given the ongoing fighting across the southeast and no sign of possible calm at present, their returns are unlikely any time soon. A multi-sectoral inter-agency distribution is scheduled for the end of June/beginning of July to respond to the needs identified.

The humanitarian response remains constrained across most parts of the southeast. Most of the affected communities across the southeast remain difficult to reach. It is hoped that these modest openings in the past few weeks would be a step towards broader access in hard-to-reach areas across the southeast. Nevertheless, challenges remain for accessing IDP sites in areas, especially in areas outside of the control of the SAC. Humanitarian partners will continue with their advocacy efforts with the relevant stakeholders to gain humanitarian and principled access to people in these areas, including Pekon township.

MONSOON SEASON IN MYANMAR, IMPACT AND RESPONSES

Since the beginning of the monsoon season, heavy winds and rains have continued and gradually increased the water level of the Ayeyarwady River, resulting in flooding in several townships across Kachin State. The flooding has submerged shelters, destroyed food stocks and vehicles, and triggered several landslides in the area. Furthermore, several hundreds of people were temporary evacuated.



Flooding in Khar Shay IDP camp, Myitkyina township, Kachin State, 18 May 2022 Source: IRC

On 17 June, continuous rainfall in Kachin State caused a gradual increase in the river water levels, with reports of flooding in some areas of Kachin State. The Director of Department of Disaster Management (DDM) in Mohnyin township confirmed that 200 households were affected by the flooding in the urban areas. As of 17 June, the Ayeyarwady River water level in Bhamo, Myitkyina and Shwegu towns had nearly reached a danger point and is expected to spill over if the rain continued, according to de facto Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH). In response, the DDM coordinated with inter-governmental departments and moved affected families to safer grounds. The DDM, in close coordination with partners on the ground, provided flood awareness sessions to the communities.

On 21 June, an OCHA team visited three temporary evacuation sites in three monasteries in Bhamo town, where more than 600 people have been sheltering since 17 June after they were evacuated due to the overflow of the Ayeyarwady River. The affected people had received Myanmar kyats 2,100 (approx. US\$1) per head, rice, instant noodle, cooking oil, hygiene kits and family kits from a partner and the de factor authorities. A rapid needs assessment by humanitarian partners that was conducted right after the incident, indicated that the displaced people need non-food items (NFIs), including mosquito nets and mattresses. The displaced people are expected to return home in the coming days when the river water level recedes. According to the de facto DDM, 394 households comprising 1,654 people have been

displaced to nine evacuation sites in Bhamo township and 31 households comprising 139 people to five evacuation sites in Shwegu township due to the flooding since the beginning of the monsoon season. OCHA has been coordinating the necessary responses among humanitarian partners on the ground to address the gaps in the current evacuation sites in Bhamo and Shwegu townships and to preposition supplies, especially NFIs for any other major flood emergency.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE HIGHLIGHTS

Humanitarian Access: The ongoing armed conflict across the country have created a restrictive operational space for humanitarian actors, limiting their ability to reach the most vulnerable people, in particular in hard-to-reach areas, and implement their humanitarian interventions. Among the restrictions posed are checkpoints and roadblocks. Furthermore, increasingly slow and complex bureaucratic processes, including delays and denials of Travel Authorizations (TAs), the volatile security situation and increased scrutiny of humanitarian supplies and personnel have further hampered the timely delivery of critical assistance to rising numbers of people in need. Humanitarian workers continue to partner with local civil society organisations and community-based organisations to sustain life-saving responses in isolated areas. Recently, humanitarian partners have succeeded in accessing new areas in the country's southeast, which were not accessible in the past, to identify the needs of affected people, including IDPs and host communities, and to deliver assistance. Humanitarian partners plan to deliver additional assistance in these areas based on the identified needs in the coming weeks. This positive development is welcomed, and it is hoped that it expands access to other hard-to-reach areas, including in the southeast and northwest. Provision of safe, unconditional, and predictable humanitarian access to all people in need is imperative to ensure assistance can reach those most in need. Furthermore, the humanitarian community requires increased funding to bring in additional resources and improved access to scale up efforts to address the unmet and escalating needs in 2022.

Funding situation: The funding situation for 2022 is now dire with the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) only 11 per cent funded, six months into the year, leaving a gap of US\$740m (FTS). All clusters are seriously underfunded, threatening their ability to respond to the growing needs and gaps in response.

<u>Field cluster/sector</u> [▲]	<u>Current requirements US\$</u>	<u>Funding US\$</u>	<u>Coverage %</u>
Coordination and Support Services	8,000,000	2,623,551	32.8%
Education	91,000,000	1,117,129	1.2%
Food Security	286,000,000	8,587,305	3.0%
Health	79,000,000	10,089,365	12.8%
Not reported	0	20,548,387	0.0%
Nutrition	60,687,648	1,094,750	1.8%
Protection	115,800,000	5,401,616	4.7%
Shelter / NFI / CCCM	50,000,000	3,697,624	7.4%
WASH	135,210,384	5,638,047	4.2%
Multiple Field clusters (shared)		27,972,813	

Funding constraints are now affecting the breadth and quality of assistance delivered by humanitarians and partners will soon have to make tough decisions about their plans and operations in the second half of the year. Given the considerably wider scale of assistance planned in 2022, increased resources are urgently required to support a meaningful package of support to people in need. Without these additional funds, humanitarian partners will have to prioritize low-cost life-saving and critical activities that do not offer the required depth of relief or contribute to people's overall well-being, dignified living standards, or chance of finding durable solutions. The consequences of underfunding in 2022 will be grave, including worsening malnutrition and an increase in the adoption of negative coping strategies. donors are urged to give generously in solidarity with the people of Myanmar to prevent suffering and a loss of hard-fought development gains.

Education in Emergencies

Needs

- More than four million children—half of the school-aged children in Myanmar—have not accessed education for two full academic years. This situation places children at much higher risk of negative coping mechanisms such as child labor, trafficking, and early marriage.
- As the new academic year 2022/2023 opens, school re-openings and student enrollment trends vary per state/region. Most formal schools in Chin, Magway and Sagaing remain largely closed due to either infrastructural damage or occupation for non-educational purposes. For this reason more children are seeking alternative education services under the non-formal education pathway like community learning centers. Teaching and learning materials such as textbooks and stationery across education levels remain a high need, especially in Kachin and the southeast.
- The lack of sufficient numbers of teachers remains a big gap both in formal schools and non-formal education streams. Educators are not only few compared to the need, but they also largely lack the competencies to support effective teaching and learning experiences. Monthly incentives for educators adjusted to the soaring inflation are highly needed, as the lack of (adequate) incentives has greatly contributed to the high levels of teacher/educator turnover.
- The lack of school transfer certificates for IDP children is limiting their opportunities for enrollment in formal education, especially in southern Shan, where they are not able to access their areas of origin due to ongoing conflict. Submitting such certificates to the education authorities would allow IDP children to continue with their education in new schools near their new locations.
- Challenges facing especially Rohingya students in Rakhine State in a bid to access post-primary level education continue to exist. A large number of the Rohingya students have been denied the opportunity to enroll at Sittwe University in Rakhine State even when they fulfill all requirements because they lack the resources to relocate to Sittwe. Continued advocacy is needed to address this systemic exclusion.

Response

- During the first quarter of 2022, Cluster partners reached more than 28,500 children (two per cent of the total target) with education services and support. Half of them were girls and more than 5,000 were children who are internally displaced. This is far short of the HRP 2022 target; however, this number is likely under-reported by tens of thousands as some local partners have not yet reported on activities in newer and more difficult to access locations, such as Kayah State and Sagaing Region.
- The Education Cluster is currently assisting partners to carry out harmonized consultations with communities to understand from parents their children's education needs in preparation for the next academic year.
- Three full-time dedicated Education Cluster sub-national coordinators have been employed to take up coordination to enable more engagement and participation with local education partners. The three hubs are northwest, northeast and southeast Myanmar.
- In southeast Myanmar, the Education Cluster has been taking stock of education activities and mapping out partners' capacity in support of the ICCG's multi-sectoral response to the needs identified in the recent rapid assessment.
- In Rakhine State, the Cluster is collaborating on preparedness activities, including emergency stocks profiling.
- Cluster partners across various states have distributed different learning inputs such as furniture, learning kits and teachers' kits from early childcare development (ECCD) to post-primary in preparation for academic year commencement.
- Integration of psychosocial support in Education in Emergencies (EiE) programming, especially in Kayin State, has commenced; this will provide children with requisite competencies to positively cope with the challenging situation and increase their ability to learn.
- The Education Cluster is preparing a multi-year resilience program for education, to be funded by Education Cannot Wait (ECW). A representative committee is working on prioritization and targeting for this program.

Gaps & Constraints

- A new wave of attacks on the education sector has emerged during the school re-opening season, with two teachers kidnapped and a ransom demanded for their release in Rakhine State, while in Kachin State, an explosion was reported at a public high school and school was burned down. The timing and nature of these attacks all impact the resumption of learning for children.
- Reports of confiscation of education materials planned for distribution constitute another constraint for education partners. Two incidents were reported in Sagaing Region in June 2022.
- There is insufficient coverage by education partners in many parts of Sagaing and Magway regions, which would impede the provision of education activities in these areas.

- The current situation has prevented many educators from receiving trainings during the summer holidays, a time of the year that is usually used to enhance their professional skills and learning knowledge. This will have an ongoing detrimental impact on the quality of education for some of the most crisis-affected areas.

Food Security

Needs

- Food needs are dramatically increasing among IDPs, particularly in Mon State in the southeast, as well as in the northwest where there is limited humanitarian access. Partners have difficulties expanding their geographical coverage in the northwest and the ongoing conflict situation adds further challenges in accessing vulnerable groups.
- Prices are skyrocketing for fuel, cooking oil, and fertilizer, as well as livestock feed and products as a result of the Ukraine crisis. Myanmar is particularly vulnerable to price hikes given its heavy dependence on importation of these products, as well as Indonesia's temporary ban on the export of palm oil. These factors are impacting significantly on food security as products become increasingly unaffordable and unavailable. For food distributions, the average transfer value for a food basket increased from \$7.36/person/month in 2021 to \$8.59/person/month in 2022.
- The unavailability and unaffordability of fertilizers is resulting in drops in agricultural yields, which will in turn contribute to increases in food prices. Given the rise in fertilizer prices it will be critical for Myanmar farmers to receive support related to agricultural inputs. However, transporting chemical fertilizers is sensitive in Myanmar. As Myanmar farmers are less dependent on fertilizers compared to neighbouring countries, the drop in yields should be limited (compared to neighbouring countries).

Response

- The Food Security Cluster has reached 2.2 million people with assistance so far in 2022. This includes almost 1.6 million people in Yangon, 346,000 in Rakhine, 112,000 in Kachin, 49,000 in Kayah, 49,000 in Kayin, 31,000 in Mon, 16,000 in northern Shan, 15,000 in Chin, 6,000 in eastern Bago, 5,000 in southern Shan, 400 in Tanintharyi, and 300 people in eastern Shan. Three-quarters (75 per cent) of people thus far have been from the host or local community; one quarter (15 per cent) of those assisted were IDPs.
- The majority of people reached have been in urban areas or areas where humanitarians had a substantial footprint before the military takeover. Eighty-seven per cent of people reached in the first quarter originated from Yangon or Rakhine and the Cluster is working with partners and donors to expand reach into other conflict-affected and under-served parts of the country.
- Cash assistance continues to play a key role in the Cluster's response despite the banking challenges. The most common cash transfer values were between \$40 and \$70 per month per household; nearly half (47 per cent) of the households assisted received transfers in this range, while 46 per cent of assisted households received less than \$40/month. This highlights the need for standardization of assistance, given that the Minimum Expenditure Basket for food is \$52/household/month.

Gaps & Constraints

- Expanded information and data gathering has become a key issue for the Food Security Cluster to properly track the evolution of food (in)security in-country and elaborate evidence-based response strategies. There is a need to utilize a wider range of data collection approaches so that the Cluster can access proxy information in hard-to-reach areas (e.g satellite imagery on agricultural damage and planting) and thus bridge some part of the data gap. Triangulating datasets, especially between the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and FAO-WFP, as well as other clusters will improve the broader understanding of the humanitarian assistance provided, including the depth, coverage, and overlap of support, among other dimensions.

Health

Needs

- The limited availability of staff, health facilities including mobile clinics, technical capacity and supplies is contributing to the worsening of maternal and child health outcomes, as well as poor emergency health care, including for pregnant women. This will result in increased untreated illness, increased infant, child, and maternal mortality and an increase in avoidable deaths overall. Routine immunization is currently only at 30 per cent nationwide. This gap translates into around 25,000 avoidable deaths – not least among infants and children.
- Communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases put whole communities at risk, leaving the country and the region at risk and undermining gains made over the last decade in tackling these threats. The upcoming monsoon season will increase the spread of communicable diseases. There is a need for urgent action and expansion of basic primary health care and preventive measures.

Response

- In Rakhine State, 150 dignity kits and 20 clean delivery kits were distributed in Maha Muni displacement site in Mrauk-U township to people affected by a fire on 9 May.
- In Kachin, more than 6,000 people received primary health care services in 14 townships. A virtual tabletop exercise was completed to revise the Kachin Health Cluster contingency plan for the monsoon season.
- In Chin State, seven inter-agency emergency health kits to serve basic health care, 43,000 sachets of oral rehydration salts (ORS) for the treatment of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and other illnesses, 21,500 tablets of Zinc to overcome dietary deficiencies, and 10,500 tablets of Amoxicillin antibiotics, were delivered to local partners in May. Further deliveries of this nature are urgently needed across the region following months of intense conflict and civil disobedience actions that have interrupted the flow of lifesaving supplies and services.
- In Kayin, more than 3,000 people received basic health care services in May. In addition, 30 first aid kits and 24 interagency emergency health kits were distributed to 39 clinics to provide essential health care to displaced and non-displaced vulnerable people in Hpa-pun township, a heavily conflict-affected area. Such kits are urgently needed given the scale of nearby displacement.
- In Sagaing, a total of 265 volunteers were trained in May on management of diarrhoea and pneumonia cases – a critical element of the health response given surges in displacement in this region.

Gaps & Constraints

- Importation of international medical supplies is still very challenging due to issues around tax exemption clearance by the de facto authorities. This is resulting in gaps of essential supplies, which cannot be distributed where and when they are most needed. Local procurement of some types of supplies is not possible due to a lack of availability, as well as quality concerns.
- In Kayah, the groundwork for oxygen plant construction has been delayed due to increased security concerns. Transportation of needed health supplies has also become an increasing challenge due to roadblocks and military checkpoints.

Nutrition

Needs

- According to partners, an estimated 62 per cent of the 170 AA-MAF displacement sites (71,560 IDPs) do not have treatment program for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and 50 per cent do not have preventative activities such as distribution of micronutrient supplementation due to lack of access and limited funding. This is a critical gap given levels of malnutrition in IDP communities in Rakhine State. Close coordination with the State Health Department is planned, including assessment of the gaps, to respond to the needs accordingly.
- In Kachin State, there is a need to increase pre-positioned supplies of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF), wheat soya blend (WSB+/ super-cereal) and high energy biscuits (HEB) to meet the increasing needs of displaced communities in hard-to-reach areas.
- In Mon State, emergency supplies are needed for about 50,000 displaced people and their host communities around Lay Kay village in Bilin township and Thaton township in early May.
- In Kayin State, there is an increase in cases of diarrhea, pneumonia and suspected malaria at the IDP site at Lay Kay Kaw area in Myawaddy township and urgent needs of medical supplies.

Response

- In Rakhine State, essential nutrition supplies (RUTF-18 CARs, MNT-27 PACs, child MUAC tape- 20 PACs) were provided to a national partner to integrate treatment and preventative care through mobile clinics at an IDP camp, 2 displacement sites and 21 villages in Ann and Kyaukpyu townships in May.
- In Kachin State, in the absence of comprehensive screening and data collection, the Nutrition Cluster mobilized partners to share estimates of malnutrition cases in their target areas for on-sharing with WFP for the provision of RUSF and other supplementary food requirements. RUTF for treatment of SAM will be requested from UNICEF through existing agreements with partners.
- In Mon State, UNICEF is providing a collective response through the distribution of Health, CP and WASH emergency supplies to 24,879 IDPs and host communities in Bilin and Thaton townships through the Karen Women Organization (KWO), which has started distributing health and CP supplies recently. WFP, in collaboration with KWO, has committed to provide 3 metric tons of RUSF for these affected population, and is checking the transport route for these supplies.
- To respond to the increasing cases of diarrhea, pneumonia and suspected malaria in Myawaddy Lay Kay Kaw area, UNICEF has agreed with Myanmar Medical Association (MMA) to support emergency medical supplies (ORS, Zin Tablets and Amoxicillin Tablets) to support 5 MMA clinics in July to cover 12,563 affected people.
- In Kayin State, UNICEF has agreed to support emergency supplies (Health, CP and WASH) to 1,079 IDPs in Kha Lel-Ta Khun Taing villages in Kyainseikgyi township through Mi Organization in July.

Gaps & Constraints

- In the central and northern parts of Rakhine State, travel authorization remains a major challenge for nutrition service access to displacement sites and IDP camps in hard-to-reach villages.
- In Kachin State, the start of the monsoon season has brought heavy rains, reducing access to some response locations in challenging terrain. The Nutrition Cluster is working to mobilize partners to protect delivery pipelines during the monsoon.

Protection

Needs

- In southeast Myanmar, the following needs were identified as a priority:
- Based on observations and communities' information, UNHCR and partners identified protection needs as a priority in Kayin State, along with shelter, health care, food and water
- In May, arbitrary arrests of 166 individuals were reported, along with forced labor, in southeast Myanmar. However, these incidents are under-reported, and the actual figures are likely higher.
- IDPs in southeast Myanmar expressed fear of indiscriminate shelling and shooting, intimidation by security forces as well as reduced social safety and limited access to humanitarian assistance. Some IDPs are staying in the jungle or unsafe locations where they are exposed to further protection risks.
- In Kayin, UNFPA and partners conducted a safety audit of displaced women and girls from Kayah in Thandaungyi township and found many of them felt insecure because shelters did not provide sufficient privacy and the site was close to a military base.
- In southern Kachin State, a significant number of protracted IDP communities continue to have plans to return or resettle. This will require appropriate support under the transitional solutions framework.
- In northwest Myanmar, more than 98,000 new IDPs were recorded over the course of May; humanitarian needs are increasing yet there are a limited number of protection partners present. This is attributed to limited access and funding.
- In Rakhine State, the following needs were identified:
- While relatively short-lived, both Rakhine and Rohingya communities in Kyauktaw township reported that they are deeply concerned about the AA-MAF fighting that occurred in Paletwa township in May because they fear it is a sign of the immediate resumption of the larger-scale conflict.
- Residents of the Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp, which is slated for closure, remain concerned about their futures and the proposed relocation site. The Rohingya community continues to access the market in Kyauktaw township and Kyauktaw town. However, the Rohingya people are still restricted from travelling to Yangon or other regions. The requirement for people to have an identification document (Citizenship Scrutiny Card/ Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Card) for travel has affected medical transfers and other transport.
- Departures by Rohingya people to nearby countries including Malaysia, continue to be reported amid ongoing oppression of these communities and their increasingly desperate financial situation in the face of rising prices. At least two boats that were reportedly carrying 150 Rohingya people capsized in Patheingyi and Gwa townships on 18 and 21 May, respectively. An estimated 20 people or more have died, 40 are missing, and those who survived have been detained.
- Displaced families in Kyauktaw are reportedly being pressured by the United League of Arakan/Arakan Army (ULA/AA) appointed village leaders to return home, citing agricultural labor needs in their village of origin. Similarly, families in one Myebon displacement site are being pressured to return by members of the host community.
- In southern Shan, partners identified significant gender-based violence (GBV) risks, including poor or no lighting along the way to and around the toilets, bathing areas and public spaces, no gender-segregated bathing areas or toilets, no proper covering or partition for some bathing areas and latrines, and long distances to water points, toilets, and firewood collection areas in the visited displacement sites in southern Shan, (Joint Field Assessment, 16-21 May 2022).
- The prolonged absence from formal education has put children at increased risk of recruitment, smuggling, trafficking, child labor, child abuse, child marriage, and unwanted pregnancies.
- In northern Shan, forced recruitment, extortion and land mines continue to pose risks to IDPs and local communities. In 2022, there have been reports of increasing forced recruitment by armed groups, including of boys and girls. Affected communities are afraid of retaliation and further harm if they report such incidents.
- There is a need to scale up awareness raising on explosive ordnance risk education (EORE), Child Protection/Convention on the Rights of the Child (CPCRC), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and child-friendly spaces (CFS) activities and roll out face-to-face case management services.
- Landmine and explosive ordnance (EO) contamination continue to be a major impediment to safe and voluntary returns for over 180,000 people in central and northern Rakhine. A recent household intentions

survey¹¹ on returns for IDPs displaced during the AA-MAF conflict found that among 1,960 households, “demining of nearby farms and forests” was the most reported need for people to feel ready to return, representing 38 per cent of all primary considerations. While EORE has proven to be effective in preventing accidents and improving the capacity of communities to live with EO contamination, mine clearance and land release will ultimately be critical for finding a durable solution to the displacement crisis in Rakhine.

- Devastating harm caused by landmines and other explosive weapons is being reported daily. On top of deaths and injuries, the use of these weapons is a cause for long-term psychological, physical, and financial harm, destroying livelihoods and vital infrastructure such as health care facilities. Landmine and other EO victims continue to lack access to basic services and fear reporting incidents. There is a lack of livelihoods support to victims and other persons with disabilities, and victims report being food insecure. Development actors need to do more to support the longer-term rehabilitation of victims and children.
- According to UNICEF, the number of casualties (100) from landmine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) countrywide in the first quarter of 2022 was equal to 35 per cent of the whole year of 2021 (284) indicating an upward trend. Shan State shouldered 67 per cent of the total casualties, followed by Kachin (12 per cent) and Rakhine (8 per cent), and Kayin, Mon and Tanintharyi (13 per cent). Children represent 37 per cent of all casualties. Analysis of the incidents shows that a lack of risk awareness is a critical factor. EORE is therefore vital for the prevention of accidents.
- Landmine and explosive ordnance awareness and safety messaging among humanitarian responders remains very low and threatens the lives of humanitarian staff and their delivery of critical aid. Humanitarians are at risk and are not sufficiently aware of what they should do if they encounter a UXO or find themselves in a mined area. Preparations are underway to deliver a series of safety briefings and awareness sessions to CBO and NGO staff and a Guide on Safety Messages for humanitarians is being developed.

Response

- Child Protection partners distributed 1,368 child protection kits in Kayin state and supported four children in Thailand to be reunited with families in Myanmar.
- PSEA community posters have been disseminated to partners for wider distribution in the southeast in areas where partners are responding. PSEA outreach activities were conducted in 15 locations in Hlaingbwe township, Kayin State.
- Multiple capacity building trainings on child protection, GBV, EORE, MHPSS/MRM were conducted for 134 staff of partner agencies, especially frontline workers in the southeast of Myanmar. Awareness raising sessions on MHPSS, EORE/MRE, life skills for children, prevention of family separation, and parental education were conducted in Hpa-An township, Kayin State and Thaton township, Mon State.
- The Protection Cluster in central Rakhine, along with UNHCR, is planning to roll out the first phase of a monitoring framework pilot exercise in Kyauk Ta Lone camp. The pilot aims to better assess progress towards freedom of movement and access to livelihoods, health and education for all camps, including those slated for closure.
- GBV prevention and response interventions are ongoing, including case management, hotlines/helplines, psychosocial support, legal support, and safe houses. More in-person service provision and community-level activities are also being carried out. GBV referral pathways were updated for northern Shan and Kayin and shared with respective GBV WG members to improve the understanding of GBV service availability. Fourteen child protection actors in Chin State were trained in basic GBV and referral pathways. This is part of a planned Child Protection-GBV collaboration, aimed at facilitating the integration of GBV interventions in Child Protection programs.
- In the first quarter of 2022, the Child Protection sector reached more than 35 per cent of its HRP target (1,668 children) in terms of children receiving individual case management services. This success is due to the expansion of case management services across the country and the flexible methodology being used to provide case management (both in person and remotely). From January to the beginning of June 2022, more than 50,000 children have received MHPSS support across the country.
- During the first quarter of 2022, MA AoR members reached more than 150,000 people with EORE messages, including 69,000 children and more than 81,000 adults.
- HALO's EORE sessions reached more than 7,800 people in May. Despite continued access challenges, the HALO Trust continued its EORE Training of Trainers (ToT) delivery through two local partners in northern Shan and Kachin, as well as EORE delivery in Shan, Kachin and Kayin, including awareness messaging for school children and IDPs. Risk education sessions were also delivered to staff members and partners of INGOs and CSOs, both in person and online.

¹¹ UNHCR, March 2022

- The Mine Advisory Group (MAG) is working to adapt to changes in the context in northwest Myanmar and scale up assistance provision. This involves a combination of in-person implementation by one of the three MAG teams, strengthening local partnerships and volunteer relationships to ensure ongoing access despite conflict and phone/internet issues. MAG is currently delivering four projects in Chin State (including Paletwa) through a consortium with INGOs and local NGOs. Despite access constraints, teams have been delivering MRE, collecting baseline surveys, and delivering safety and awareness sessions to CSOs, CBOs, NNGOs and INGOs as requested.
- Recognizing the high need in Sagaing and Magway regions, MAG has trained volunteers in Saw township, who are collecting information on contamination via phone calls. Volunteers for in-person MRE sessions are ready, but training is on hold due to ongoing conflict. MAG is currently confirming funding to support teams and partners in these areas and is actively pursuing donor support to provide technical assistance through local CSOs and other community groups.
- The Mine Action Coordinator and partners of the AoR are working to raise awareness nationally, regionally and internationally about the direct, indirect and often long-term impact of explosive weapons and advocate for scaled-up funding.

Gaps & Constraints

- There is a gap in legal support for GBV survivors. In some places legal aid partners are operating hotlines to address access constraints and limited coverage; however, the need for in-person support remains critical.
- In Kayah, IDPs are living along the Kayah State-Thailand border (on the Myanmar side). GBV partners have highlighted the need to support IDPs in these border areas, especially at Daw Nakhu camp at the Shadaw-Thai border. However, there are only a small number of GBV partners operating in this area, which limited reach.

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

Needs

- In Shan State, there is a need to improve the condition of the shelters being used by IDPs staying in monasteries to ensure appropriate privacy is available (Cluster Report, April, May 2022).
- In Kachin and Shan states, there is a gap of more than 7,900 units in all IDP camps that need shelters intervention with an estimated cost of \$5 to \$6 million). The total need is more than 10,000 units; however, shelter partners are already planning to address 2,205 units during 2022 (Shelter Cluster Analysis).
- In Kachin, the following needs were identified:
 - More than 500 households in Mogaung, Waingmaw, Mansi townships need to relocate to new sites as the land tenure for three locations has expired. These households are also in need of shelter, WASH and food assistance.
 - Electricity is only available for 3 hours at night in Tanai township; IDPs must use generators for basic household needs, which is not affordable due to rising fuel prices
- In Rakhine State, the following needs were identified:
 - A total of 249 longhouses remains in urgent need of reconstruction in Sittwe and Pauktaw IDP camps. Despite recent funding commitments, a \$2.1 million funding gap to repair these structures remains.
 - In AA-MAF displacement sites, 3,100 households remain in need of shelter assistance in the form of full shelter kits. There is a minimum \$500,000 funding gap.
 - With the monsoon now underway, there is a need for maintenance work for public infrastructure, such as roads, culverts, and bridges in Rohingya camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships.
- In southeast and northwest Myanmar needs include:
 - More than 900 displaced households in Kayin and from Demoso, Hpruso, Pekhon and Moe Byae in Kayah need shelter kits; around 11,000 people have been recently displaced from Bilin township and will need shelter assistance to protect themselves from the monsoon rains.
 - In Sagaing, 627 houses from 39 villages were reportedly burnt down in the first week of June and the affected families need urgent emergency shelter assistance. Since 1 Feb 2021, more than 13,000 houses are estimated to have been burnt down the region leaving an enormous shelter deficit that will have long-term implications for return.
 - In Kayin state, more than 400 IDPs from Kawkareik, Thandaungyi, and Myawaddy township have recently returned to their places of origin. They reported that they preferred to receive cash assistance to buy NFIs locally instead of in-kind distribution.
 - Cash-based interventions are recommended in northwest Myanmar to support affected people to buy food, shelter materials, medicine and clothing. Private banks are returning to function in many places and cash is becoming a viable response modality once more.

Response

- In southeast Myanmar:
 - In Mon and Tanintharyi states, IRC provided NFI kits to 575 households, including IDP families. PUI has also been distributing hygiene kits since February.
 - In Mon State, IOM distributed 1,000 mosquito nets to IDPs through a local implementation partner.
 - In Kayah State, UNHCR provided standard core relief items to about 53,000 IDPs and 29,000 returnees in Loikaw and its vicinity since late April as part of a modest new access opening to this area. Care International also distributed tarpaulins and rope.
- In southern Shan State, UNHCR provided standard core relief items to 6,386 households comprised of more than 26,000 people.
- In Sagaing Region, cluster partners in Kachin and northern Shan states distributed NFIs to more than 100 newly displaced households in Katha township.
- In Rakhine State:
 - Partners distributed 3,250 NFI kits containing core household items to approximately 17,800 IDPs in Rohingya camps in Pauktaw township. This brings NFI coverage to 45 per cent of the 2022 target for the protracted Rohingya camps.
 - Partners constructed 47 longhouse shelters in Rohingya and Kaman camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships, providing safe housing ahead of the rainy season for more than 370 households (approximately 2,100 people).
 - Mega-tarps were provided on an emergency basis for three longhouses in critical condition in Basara camp in Sittwe township, ensuring that 24 households (approximately 130 people) are better protected from the weather elements.
 - In Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp, which is slated for closure by the de facto authorities, 191 households (approximately 1,000 people) were provided with tarpaulins and rope to help improve their shelter situation. The de facto authorities have halted longhouse reconstruction in this site meaning emergency solutions are the only available option for people staying here.
 - 714 households in AA-MAF displacement sites in Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun townships received full emergency shelter kits to be used to reinforce makeshift shelters in the sites. An additional 708 IDP households in Kyauktaw and Mrauk U townships received tarpaulins and rope – this included 262 IDP households in the Maharmuni displacement site who also received NFI kits as a part of an emergency response to a significant fire there in May.

Gaps & Constraints

- Inflation has become a major concern to cluster partners in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.
- In Mon State, the lack of shelter materials is creating a severe problem for IDP relocation, amid health-related concerns related to overcrowding (diarrhea and malaria).
- In Rakhine, persistent lack of physical camp-level presence of decision makers from other sectors is creating challenges. Land issues remain unsolved in the camps with a lack of space for a growing population. While some clusters have been able to find ad hoc solutions, a broader guarantee of land security and rent-free humanitarian infrastructure in camps needs to be secured from the de facto authorities and those claiming land ownership.
- The Kyauk Ta Lone camp relocation process in Kyaukpyu township continues, despite concerns that the relocation site is unsuitable for residential as it is flood prone and already partially flooded ahead of the monsoon season. Advocacy at the union level should continue to ensure that any camp closure is done in line with minimum standards and the wishes of IDPs, and that the closure results in either durable solutions or takes tangible, progressive steps towards them.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- In Rakhine State, more than 1,000 people from the Mahamuni displacement site in Kyauktaw township are in need of WASH assistance, as their houses burned down in a fire on 9 May.
- In Kachin State, an estimated 35 per cent of the 135 IDP camps have no water treatment-filtration system. The IDPs in these camps are in need of water treatment solutions such as ceramic water filters for individual households. IDPs in Kachin State also requested installation of electric or solar lighting around latrines due to protection concerns (WASH Cluster Monitoring Visit, May 2022).
- In Shan State, there were 61,800 IDPs in 11 townships who needed WASH services in May. In general, over 80 per cent of the population have received the basic hygiene items, however more than 40 per cent of IDPs still need basic WASH infrastructure facilities. The WASH Cluster continues coordinating with partners to address urgent gaps and provide assistance, including emergency latrines, safe water, basic hygiene and WASH items and hygiene promotion activities.

- In southern Myanmar, more than 2,000 IDPs in Kha Lel-Ta Khun Taing village in Kyainseikgyi township are hiding in hilly jungle areas. These IDPs are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, including WASH support, but are living in difficult-to-access locations.

Response

- In Rakhine State, cluster partners provided emergency WASH assistance to 262 households comprised of 1,073 people from Maha Muni displacement site in Kyauktaw township.
- In Kachin State, cluster partners supported cash grants to camp committees in 49 IDP camps in Bhamo, Chipwi, Mansi, Mogaung, Mohnyin, Momauk, Myitkyina, Puta-O, Shwegu, Sumprabum, Tanai and Waingmaw townships for supporting 9,544 households (~49,657 people) from Bhamo area with water supply and infrastructure maintenance, including handwashing stations. Kachin WASH Cluster partners also constructed two temporary latrines and two bathrooms in the Katha IDP camp at the border of Sagaing Region, benefiting eight households of 57 IDPs.
- A partner is constructing a Gravity-Fed Water Supply System (GFS) for about 220 households comprised of 1,100 displaced people hosted in 4 villages in areas outside SAC control in Kachin State.
- In southern Shan, cluster partners participated in the inter-agency rapid needs assessment at 20 temporary displacement sites in Hsiseng, Kalaw, Pekon, Pinlaung and Taunggyi townships.

Gaps & Constraints

- In Rakhine State, land issues continue to present a significant challenge for WASH infrastructure with the charging of land rental fees by those claiming to own the land, particularly in IDP camps in Sittwe township.
- Many WASH-related activities, including new infrastructure construction, have been pending since the 2021 military takeover due to disruptions in bank transfers, as well as a lack of funding more generally.

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