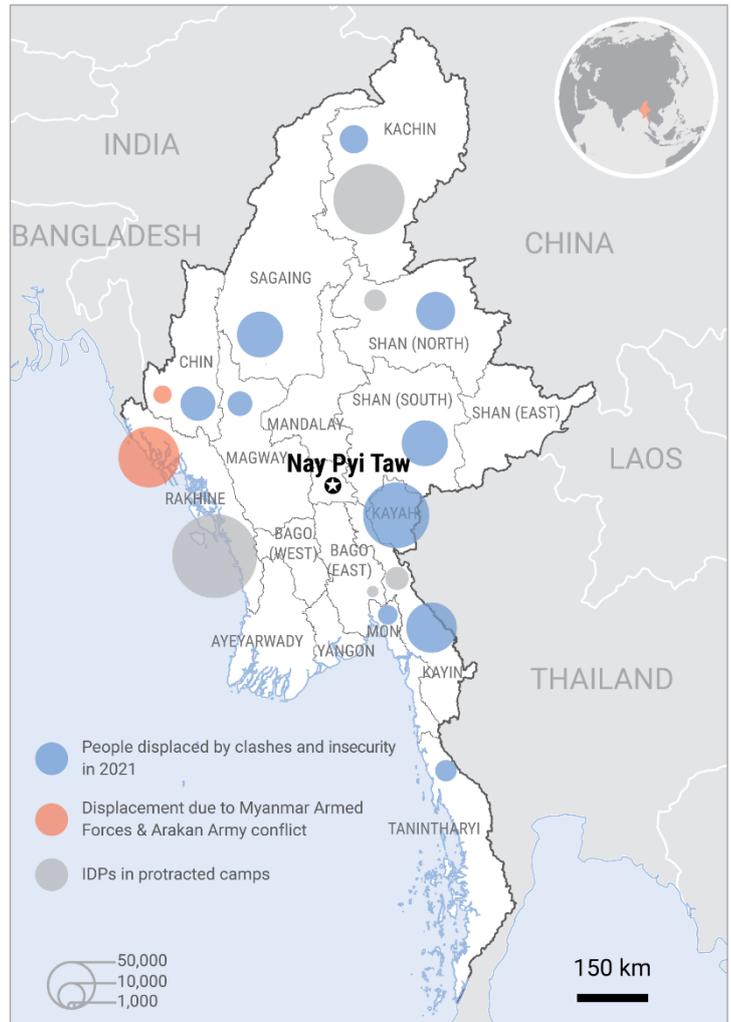


This regular update, covering humanitarian developments from 1 November to 6 December, is produced by OCHA Myanmar in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UNHCR. The next update will be issued in early January 2022.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The humanitarian situation across Myanmar remains volatile, with reported armed clashes continuing between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and ethnic armed organisations (EAOs) and/or local People’s Defence Forces (PDFs), as well as between EAOs in several states and regions.
- As of 6 December, an estimated 284,700 people remained internally displaced across Myanmar due to clashes and insecurity since 1 February. This is in addition to the 370,000 people living in protracted displacement.
- Escalated clashes in northwestern Myanmar resulted in a surge in civilian displacement, particularly in Sagaing Region, while more houses in Thantlang Town, Chin State, were burnt or destroyed.
- The overall number of internally displaced people across southeastern Myanmar is on the rise due to ongoing clashes in Kayah, Kayin, southern Shan, Mon and Tanintharyi.
- Civilians in northern and southern Shan continue to suffer from insecurity and hostilities as a result of continued conflict between the MAF and EAOs and/or between EAOs.
- Improved access is critical for the urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people. Humanitarian organisations are particularly concerned about a number of townships in conflict areas where food is running low and are proactively advocating for access to rural areas of Mindat Township in Chin State where people are becoming desperate.
- As of 8 December, 57 per cent (US\$223.7 million) of the \$385.7 million requested under the [Humanitarian Response Plan](#) and under the [Interim Emergency Response Plan](#) has been received, according to OCHA’s [FTS](#).



### KEY FIGURES\*

## 284K

people currently displaced across Myanmar by clashes and insecurity since February 2021

## 173K

people currently displaced in southeastern Myanmar by insecurity and clashes since February 2021

## 93K

people currently displaced in Chin State, Magway and Sagaing regions by clashes and insecurity since May 2021

## 18K

people currently displaced in Shan since January 2021 and in Kachin since March 2021 due to clashes and insecurity

\*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.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### **GROWING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

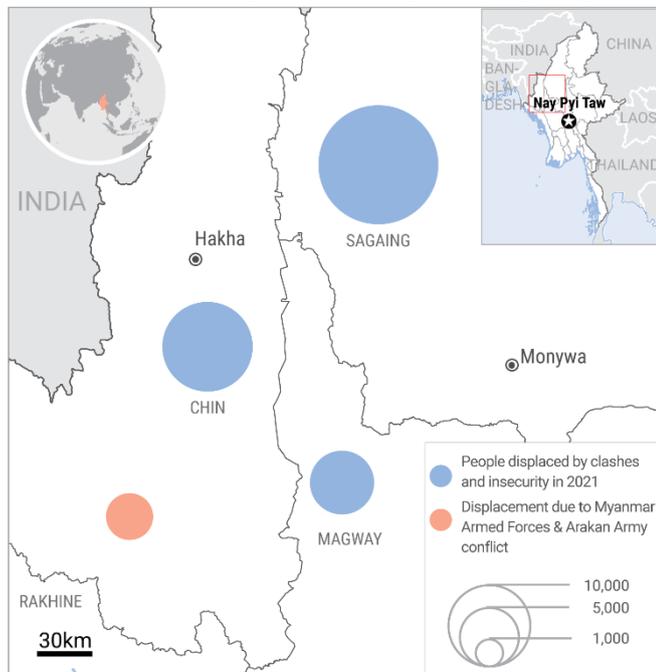
The humanitarian situation across Myanmar remains volatile, with armed clashes continuing between the MAF and EAOs and/or local PDFs, as well as between EAOs. Relentless clashes have continued in conflict areas of Kachin, Kayin, Mon and Shan states, as well as in other new areas in Chin, Kayah, Magway, Sagaing and Tanintharyi. Since 1 February, this resulted in hundreds of thousands of civilians being displaced, fatalities and the destruction of civilian property across the country. According to the latest UNHCR figures, as of 6 December, an estimated 284,700 people are currently internally displaced due to clashes and insecurity since 1 February. In addition, about 370,000 people remain displaced due to earlier conflict before 2021. This includes 106,700 people in protracted displacement camps (since 2011) in Kachin and northern Shan states; 144,000, mostly Rohingya people, in camps in Rakhine State (since 2012); and 82,200 people displaced due to conflict between the Arakan Army (AA)-MAF from early 2019 and late 2020.

Across the country, three million people need assistance and protection services in 2021. This includes one million people previously identified in the original [2021 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) and another two million people identified in the [Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan \(June-December\)](#) in the wake of 1 February 2021. As of 8 December, a total of US\$223.7 million has been received or 57 per cent of the requested \$385.7 million required to meet humanitarian needs.

Humanitarian needs in Myanmar are growing. Heading into 2022, humanitarian needs are projected to further escalate due to the compounding impact from the military takeover, COVID-19, and the economic crisis. In recognition of the depth and spread of needs, a broader national scope of analysis has been used for next year's humanitarian planning, identifying 14.4 million people in humanitarian need across the country – the sixth highest figure in the world. A total of 6.2 million people has been prioritised for urgent assistance in 2022 for which humanitarian organisations require \$826 million. More details of humanitarian needs and response planning for 2022 can be found in the [Global Humanitarian Overview](#).

### **CIVILIAN DISPLACEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST INCLUDING A SURGE IN SAGAING**

The overall security situation in Myanmar's northwest remains alarming, with continued armed clashes between the MAF and local PDFs and/or Chinland Defence Force (CDF) reported across Chin State, Sagaing and Magway regions in November. Heavy deployment of air strikes and artillery fire was reported, resulting in an increase of both internal and cross-border displacement. Sporadic fighting and use of landmines were reported in multiple locations across



many townships. Moreover, road closures from Magway and Sagaing into Chin State were observed during November. Civilians across the northwest continue to bear the brunt of hostilities and insecurity, with thousands displaced and homes and properties destroyed or burnt down. About 93,200 people are currently displaced in 16 townships in Chin, Magway and Sagaing due to the ongoing hostilities and insecurity since May 2021.

The largest displaced population in the region is in Sagaing where about 51,200 people are currently displaced in 7 townships – Pinlebu, Kale, Taze, Ye-U, Kyunhla, Mingin and Kani. This includes approximately 26,100 people newly displaced in Pinlebu, Taze, Ye-U and Kyunhla townships as a result of recent clashes and about 15,000 people remaining in the displacement sites in Kale, Mingin and Kani townships due to the deployment of MAF troops in their villages since 22 November. In Kale Township, households in Tar Han Ward in Kale downtown area were searched, household materials in Inn Kyun Village were destroyed and about ten houses in Chin Saing Village were burnt down. In addition, about 2,500 people in several villages in Pale Township were temporarily displaced to a nearby forest and

safer locations between 15 and 18 November.

In early November, 5,000 people were displaced in Chin State – particularly in Matupi, Paletwa and Thantlang townships; intermittent clashes were also reported in Hakha, Matupi, Mindat, Paletwa, Tidem and Thantlang townships.

Currently, about 30,200 people are displaced in five townships in Chin State. Some have reportedly crossed the border into India, in addition to the 15,000 people who had already been recorded as leaving since February 2021. In addition, 6,300 people, who were displaced by the earlier AA-MAF conflict, remain in Paletwa Township. More than 180 houses in Thantlang Town in Chin State were burnt down between 24 and 28 November, bringing the total of burnt or destroyed houses to 386 since 18 September 2021.

Magway Region continued to witness similar intermittent clashes and high tension, particularly in Gangaw, Saw and Tilin townships since the late October. Some eight houses in two villages in Gangaw Township were reportedly destroyed on 18 and 21 November. About 11,800 people remained displaced in Magway Region's 3 townships due to hostilities and insecurity since mid-May.

Shortages of food, fuel and medical supplies are among the most concerning needs reported by displaced people and their hosts in the northwest, particularly in Chin State. Humanitarians are particularly concerned about food and other shortages in Mindat in Chin State where there has been intense conflict, significant displacement and where humanitarian access has been denied outside urban areas. The humanitarian community has developed a plan outlining the assistance it would immediately be able to provide to up to 26,000 people in Mindat Township if access was permitted, and is advocating at all levels for the necessary travel authorisations to be urgently granted.

### **INCREASE IN CIVILIAN DISPLACEMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST**

Intense armed conflict is continuing unabated in south-eastern Myanmar since early November. Clashes have been reported between the MAF and EAOs and/or local PDFs. Reports of significant MAF reinforcements arriving were also reported across Kayah, Kayin, Mon, southern Shan and Tanintharyi. There have been reports of random bombardment of villages along the Demoso-Loikaw road in Kayah State since mid-November, which forced civilians to flee for their safety. A clinic run by a Catholic church, which provides health care services to local communities and displaced people in Loikaw Town in Kayah, was forced to shut down, after it was raided on 22 November and 17 of its medical staff were temporarily detained.

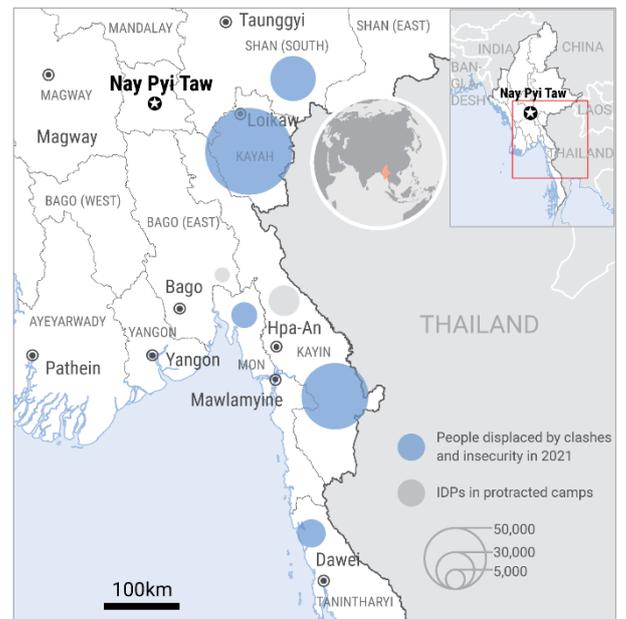
The exact number of new IDPs and their whereabouts remain unconfirmed at the time of reporting due to access challenges and for security reasons. However, the verified data over the month indicates that there has been a surge in displacement in Mon and southern Shan, as well as Tanintharyi Region, despite a slight decrease in IDP numbers in Kayah and Kayin compared to previous month.

Population movements in southern Shan and Kayah remained fluid throughout November with a cyclical pattern of displacement and returns (from Pekon Township in southern Shan and neighbouring areas in Kayah) within a short period of time in Pekon Township. Meanwhile, an estimated 2,400 people were displaced within Kyaikto Township in Mon State after fleeing their homes, including some secondary displacement. About 2,000 people from Palaw, Thayetchaung and Dawei townships in Tanintharyi Region were reportedly displaced locally within the same townships of origin due to insecurity and hostilities.

Despite some returns, there continued to be an overall increase in the number of IDPs across the southeast during November. As of 6 December, UNHCR estimates that 173,800 people remained internally displaced across south-eastern Myanmar. This includes 85,000 people in Kayah, 22,900 people in southern Shan, 49,500 people in Kayin, 7,400 people in Mon, and 9,000 people in Tanintharyi Region. This is an overall increase of 8,200 IDPs when compared to end of October.

### **ONGOING CONFLICT IN SHAN CONTINUES TO CAUSE CIVILIAN SUFFERING**

Civilians in northern and southern Shan State continue to suffer as a result of insecurity and ongoing clashes between the MAF and EAOs and/or between EAOs. There were reports of armed clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army, the alliance of the Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army, and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army in several townships across northern Shan since the beginning of November. Similarly, frequent clashes between the MAF and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), between MAF and allied forces



of the MNDA and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), as well as between MAF and the AA have also been reported in Kutkai, Lashio and Muse townships throughout November. Moreover, fighting between the MAF and the local PDF was reported for the first time near Nawng Kar Village in Hseni Township on 9 November.

Despite no large-scale displacement being recorded in November, there was a small number of people temporarily displaced as well as some returns and relocations in several townships, particularly in Hsipaw and Kyaukme. Clashes temporarily displaced more than 600 people from Moe Tay and Sun Long villages to two monasteries in Hsipaw Township between 7 and 12 November. In mid-November, about 1,740 people, who were displaced and have been staying in a monastery and a communal hall in Kyaukme Township since August, were relocated to 3 displacement sites and several host families in the same township. They were relocated due to fear of mortar shelling and insecurity. Several cases of small-scale displacement (less than 50 people) were also reported in Kyaukme and Muse townships in northern Shan while more than 200 people in Mongkaing Township in southern Shan returned home. Due to armed clashes and insecurity since early 2021, there have been 47,250 people internally displaced across 17 townships in Shan State (29,038 in the north and 18,212 in the south). About 14,570 of them remain displaced in nine townships as of 29 November.

### **THOUSANDS REMAIN DISPLACED IN KACHIN DUE TO INSECURITY**

The security situation in Kachin State remains fragile with sporadic armed clashes between the MAF and the KIA in several townships (Hpakant, Injayang and Mohnyin townships) although the intensity of the clashes has reduced compared to previous months. Fighting between the MAF and an alliance of the KIA and PDF fighters was also reported in Katha Township in Sagaing Region, near the border with Kachin State. An intensification of fighting was reported in Hpakant Township in mid-November when aerial strikes and artillery shelling were used followed by a series of clashes. Some locals from Hka Pawng and Dawai villages in Mohnyin Township and Moethar Village in Katha Township fled to nearby forests due to bombardment; however, the number of displaced people remains unverified due to telecommunication interruptions, as well as security and access challenges. About 3,650 IDPs in 4 townships - Bhamo, Momauk, Myitkyina and Waingmaw – remain unable to return home due to ongoing insecurity that had displaced more than 15,500 people across nine townships in Kachin State since March 2021.

In further evidence of the ongoing dangers faced by civilians in Kachin, five people, including a child, were killed and seven others were injured by unidentified gunmen who opened fire on people sitting in a busy local teashop in Hopin Town, Mohnyin Township, on 7 November. There have also been reports of almost daily explosions in urban areas across several townships in Kachin, including around government infrastructure, schools and educational buildings in Hpakant and Myitkyina townships, with reported civilian casualties.

### **DISPLACEMENT IN YANGON AND MANDALAY**

Many thousands of people from 20 wards and nine villages have been displaced under a large-scale eviction operation in informal settlements in several townships, including Hlaingtharya and Dagon Seikan, in Yangon Region and Mandalay City. The eviction started in late October and the displaced families are now thought to be spreading out to different locations, mostly with relatives within the same township in Yangon or back to their areas of origin. People living in the locations affected by the evictions have been ordered to move out before 30 November. Humanitarian organisations are monitoring the situation and are working to verify the needs of those who have been displaced.

## **HUMANITARIAN ACCESS**

### **IMPROVED ACCESS AND INCREASED FUNDING CRITICAL FOR SCALING UP HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE:**

In the face of escalating needs, a more ambitious programme of activities is planned for 2022 reaching 6.2 million people. This will only be possible with increased funding and improved access. The level of needs is escalating in conflict-affected areas, particularly in those with limited presence of humanitarian responders. Complex bureaucratic processes, the deteriorating security situation and COVID-19 related movement restrictions have combined to make humanitarian access more difficult. Delays and denials of Travel Authorisations (TAs) as well as increased scrutiny of humanitarian supplies and personnel are hindering operations and prolonging suffering. Logistics issues around road blockages and access to cash supplies are also adding a further layer of complexity. Unmet needs in 2020 and 2021 are having a direct impact on the escalating needs projected for 2022.

The humanitarian community requires simplified, quicker access procedures to ensure vulnerable people receive life-saving and needs-based assistance in accordance with the internationally recognised humanitarian principles.

## **HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE HIGHLIGHTS**

## Protection

- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance, including case management, psychosocial support and safehouses for survivors in various conflict-affected areas. Prevention and community engagement activities are gradually resuming while observing the COVID-19 preventive measures. However, the GBV response continued to be hindered by TA denials or delays and COVID-19 related restrictions in various parts of the country, particularly Rakhine and areas controlled by non-state actors in Kachin.
- Sub-national GBV working groups are strengthening collaboration and coordination with other clusters, including food security and education in emergencies (EiE), to ensure timely referral services for GBV survivors in Rakhine, northern Shan and Kayah. In Rakhine, GBV partners coordinated with WFP on GBV survivor referrals for food assistance considering the survivor's safety, security and confidentiality. The GBV Working Group/UNFPA organised a series of trainings on GBV concepts, referrals, GBV case management, basic mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), remote safety audits, clinical management of rape/GBV health response for those from non-protection sectors.
- GBV partners reached vulnerable women and girls with relief items as part of the emergency response in Shan and Kayah in November. About 3,180 dignity kits, 26 clean delivery kits and 390 hygiene kits were distributed to newly displaced people, including migrant workers, in Hsipaw, Kyaukme, Mongkaing and Pekon townships in Shan as well as Demoso and Loikaw townships in Kayah. Partners faced challenges in transporting and distributing the kits in these areas due to active armed clashes and insecurity. In Rakhine, GBV partners joined with food security actors in launching a dignity kit post-distribution survey in four townships using the Kobo tool. The findings will be used to customise dignity kits for adolescent girls and to update the information package that accompanies the kits.
- Nationwide, a total of 705 children and 734 adolescents in detention received legal aid services and other humanitarian assistance, such as psychosocial support since 1 February. In Rakhine, children in three new displacement sites in Myebon Township received 720 toys and stationery supplies. In addition, a training on psychological first aid was conducted for new Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) community volunteers and partners, as well as those from non-protection sectors, to enhance community and camp-based responses. In northern Shan, partners provided a CPiE and COVID-19 response in new displacement sites in Hsipaw and Kyaukme townships in November as part of events to mark World Children's Day: nine civil society organizations (CSOs) were supported to organise fun activities in temporary displacement sites on 20 November.
- The partners continued to deliver Explosive Ordnance and Risk Education (EORE) interventions, including trainings of trainers and awareness raising sessions in Rakhine, northern Shan and the southeast. Sub-national Mine Action (MA) AOR groups met to strengthen coordination with other clusters in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine. In addition, meetings of the Victim Assistance Working Group will resume. New national-level Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Mine Action AOR have been circulated. ToRs for Rakhine and other sub-national MA AOR groups are being developed. A 2022 Strategic Plan for Humanitarian Mine Action is being prepared by the MA AoR members. The partners continue to report casualties due to landmines and explosive ordnance through the International Mine Action Standard Victim Information form as well as through other messaging applications. It is agreed that advocacy for the banning landmines and other explosive ordnance is critical. During November, implementations continued to face challenges related to access and security.

## Health

- Cluster partners continue to deliver critical assistance and healthcare services in Chin, Kachin, Rakhine and northern Shan, as well as Magway and Sagaing regions amid a severely limited access situation.
- In Rakhine, planned physical rehabilitation activities have been re-programmed so they can be conducted through camp-based staff, with virtual support from physiotherapists due to delays in securing Tas. A total of 1,240 people, including 930 pregnant women and children under five years, were reached with primary health care services through local humanitarian responders in 7 townships.
- In Chin, cluster partners handed over 3 Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) and 30 first aid kits to local partners who are operating on the ground. These kits are meant to treat 3,000 people with common illnesses and traumatic injuries in Mindat Township. However, it has not been possible to deliver the kits to Mindat due to severe

access constraints. Furthermore, heavy scrutiny and logistics issues caused delays in transporting an additional 7 IEHKs to cover 7,000 people in the same township.

- In northern Shan, the partners provided primary health care services to underserved communities despite travel restrictions and armed conflict. The ongoing services have supported more than 10,260 people, including 1,330 pregnant women and children under 5 years in 7 townships between October and November.
- In Kayin, partners provided 10,000 IDPs in Hpapun Township with a total of 100 Pregnancy/Lactation Kits, 75 Newborn Care Kits, and 800 kits for children under 5 through the local humanitarian responders. Furthermore, five IEHK were delivered to an ethnic health organisation Kawkareik Township to ensure 5,000 people receive primary health care services. Additionally, partners are running mobile health clinics for IDPs and host communities, as well as vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas in Hlaingbwe, Hpapun and Kawkareik townships. Working with ethnic health organisations, partners are attempting to provide medical supplies for the emergency health response. In Hlaingbwe in particular, mobile clinics are addressing mal-nutrition in children under five years and among pregnant and lactating women.

#### COVID-19 response

- In Rakhine, partners continued with their efforts to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak by supporting services delivered in health facilities, place of detention and IDP camps. This support includes provision of consumable medical supplies, including syringes, needles, bandages, cotton wool, sutures, etc., as well as medicines, body bags, oxygen concentrators, information, education and communication (IEC) materials and cash assistance. This support has reached 24,100 people as of November. In addition, COVID-19 preventive gear was distributed to more than 19,000 vulnerable and displaced people in Sittwe and Ponnagyun townships between October and November. The partners also supported 60 women tailors to produce 45,000 cloth masks in November, which have already been distributed to people in need. Separately, with support from the LIFT Fund, four CSOs distributed hygiene kits and preventive items – test kits, oximeters, thermometers, hand-held speakers, personal protective equipment (PPE), IEC materials, basin sets and sewing equipment to produce masks – to 20,000 people, including displaced families in Maungdaw and Minbya townships. They also conducted awareness-raising sessions in 30 targeted villages and IDP camps in Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun and Sittwe townships.
- In Kachin, health partners in Myitkyina have treated close to 290 COVID-19 patients. COVID-19 related medicines, equipment and medical supplies were provided to 11 treatment centres in Bhamo, Mohyin, Momauk and Shwegu townships. Meanwhile, the partners continue to cooperate with local humanitarian responders in non-government-controlled areas to provide preventative items and nutrition support to patients and volunteers.
- In northern Shan, partners provided preventative items, including hand sanitiser, examination gloves, non-contact thermometers, surgical masks and oxygen concentrators to ethnic health organisations.
- In Kayin, partners constructed a fever clinic for screening of patients in a displacement camp in Myaing Gyi Ngu with funding support from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund. About 20 patients from Thandaunggyi Township and 60 patients from Kawkareik and Myawaddy townships received monthly nutritional support.
- In both northern Shan and Kayin, partners provided PPE (level 1 and 2) to 100 healthcare providers in 7 townships of Wa Region and to 200 health care providers in the health facilities in Hpapun and Kawkareik townships that are run by ethnic health organisations.

#### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- In central Rakhine, partners improved access to clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene items for 51,070 people in 110 displacement sites across eight townships during November. Partners are responding to WASH needs in new displacement sites in Kyauktaw and Sittwe townships, providing 6,000 hygiene kits and 63,000 water purification sachets. In addition, the cluster conducted World Toilet Day events in camps and new displacement sites, and supported trainings on “Kitchen Waste Composting, Container Gardening and Vermi-composting” for partner agencies to mitigate solid waste management challenges. However, much of the Cluster’s response efforts were impacted by the persistent TA issue and the cash crisis.
- In Chin State, Magway and Sagaing regions, WASH partners continue to respond to the needs of displaced people and those affected by conflict despite challenges related to access, insecurity and limited availability of supplies due to price rises. In November, partners reached 5,840 people in 9 displacement sites in Paletwa Township with

essential WASH support. They delivered 15 water purification devices to IDP camps in Hakha and Thanltang townships. The Cluster handed over 1,000 hygiene kits, 5,000 soap bars, 10 boxes of water purification tablets, and 300 buckets to local humanitarian responders for displaced people in Falam, Hakha and Thanltang townships. Another round of distributions of hygiene and dignity kits, community water purifiers and COVID-19 prevention IEC materials is planned for an estimated 2,500 people in Mindat Township in Chin State as well as Saw and Kyaukhtu townships in Magway Region. WASH partners are also conducting multi-sector rapid need assessments in Falam, Hakha, Mindat and Thanltang townships in Chin and Saw Township in Magway Region.

- In Kachin, partners continue to implement COVID-19 related emergency WASH activities in 80 IDP camps and 14 host communities in Bhamo, Injyangyang, Mansi, Momauk, Putao, Tanai and Waingmaw townships. These activities reached 31,260 people with WASH emergency assistance. In addition, responders reached 3,990 people who were newly displaced to 37 locations, particularly in the southeast of Bhamo District.
- In northern Shan, WASH actors reached displaced people in Hsipaw and Kyaukme townships with emergency WASH support, including four emergency latrines, two deep tube wells, 12 communal bathing spaces, basic hygiene and dignity items for 2,940 people, 40 handwashing stations, 1,300 soap bars, 30 child potties, 20 waste bins, six community life straw water filters and other COVID-19 preventive items. WASH partners participated in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee – GBV training. They also participated in the virtual 8th WASH in Schools International Learning Exchange Program event. Partners distributed 1,020 emergency hygiene kits and 100 water buckets for families who remain displaced in 5 townships in southern Shan. Partners conducted World Toilet Day events in 30 project villages in Lashio Township while observing COVID-19 guidelines.
- In the southeast, the Cluster continues to work closely with non-government organisations to continue providing humanitarian assistance despite escalating armed clashes. Partners are working on obtaining the approval from the local authorities and state level authorities to start coordinating the provision of hygiene kits and a sustainable response to WASH needs to the communities in Hlaingbwe and Kawkareik townships.

## Education in Emergencies

- As of 1 November, schools re-opened in all but 46 townships where stay-at-home orders continue to be in force. Anecdotal evidence suggests significant variations in enrollment and attendance by geographical location. Areas where there are active armed clashes were the least likely to have significant portions of children attending school.
- Since October, explosions, as well as the presence of armed personnel within school premises have been increasingly reported.
- Education Cluster partners distributed learning materials to more than 10,000 children in Rakhine, Shan, and Mon states in November.
- The Education Cluster is developing a multi-year strategy to be finalised by mid-February 2022. The Strategy will build on the existing one-year Provisional EiE Strategy and will align with the 2022 HRP as well as development partner frameworks.
- The cluster continues to work with local partners in delivering critical assistance. However, access issues, including COVID-19 restrictions, insecurity and delays/denials of TAs remain a key challenge.

## Shelter, Non-Food Items, Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- Since October, partners reached about 520 displaced people in Kyauktaw and Mrauk-U townships with shelter kits and another 1,570 in Pauktaw and Sittwe townships with mosquito nets. Meanwhile, emergency shelter items were provided to 1,790 displaced people living in makeshift shelters in the Rohingya and Kaman camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships, with a plan to provide a further assistance to cover 10,300 displaced people in both townships by the end of 2021. The cluster Information Management Team completed a comprehensive Shelter, NFI, CCCM Cluster Interactive Dashboard, which will merge information to support the operational response to people in the Rohingya and Kaman camps, as well as those displacement sites due to the AA-MAF armed conflict.
- Some transitional shelters continue to be constructed in the relocation sites in Kachin and northern Shan. In Kachin, emergency shelters are under construction to relocate people who are newly displaced in Bhamo and Waingmaw townships. Repair and renovation work in camps resumed, despite having capacity to deliver a reduced

number of new shelter units due to increased material costs. Cluster partners distributed corrugated galvanised iron sheets for makeshift shelter construction in the new displacement sites. The CCCM Cluster partners continue to ensure operations continue in Kachin and northern Shan despite the cash liquidity crisis. As per findings from the latest data collection in October, more than 7,000 IDPs have received COVID-19 vaccinations. The next round of data collection is ongoing. Partners remain ready to provide support for displaced people in non-government-controlled areas, where COVID-19 restrictions have been imposed, amid access challenges.

## Food Security

- In Rakhine, Chin, Kachin and Shan, a total of 333,000 vulnerable and displaced people received food and cash assistance in November.
- In Rakhine, cluster partners provided vulnerable people with agricultural inputs, animal feed, livestock, and cash for running small businesses to sustain their livelihoods. In Pauktaw Township, cash for work activities and vocational training was conducted to enhance livelihood opportunities for about 350 people.
- In Chin, the cluster has completed food distribution for November, reaching 11,300 displaced people and host communities. They also supported more than 580 people with cash, while local partners continued to implement food security activities for displaced people in Mindat Township, as well as Saw and Yaw townships in Magway Region. More than 25,000 people in 3 townships in Magway received agricultural inputs.
- In Kachin, the partners distributed food and cash, reaching 50,000 displaced people. Partners conducted vocational training and provided income generation assistance to more than 20 people, while identifying about 70 people for the next round of assistance. In addition, partners distributed paddy seeds and hermetic bags to 5,320 farmers, as well as multi-purpose cash assistance to 14,470 people.
- In the southeast, partners supported vulnerable people, including smallholder farmers through food security and livelihoods interventions. They distributed food, cash, fertiliser and seeds, and conducted financial and business trainings.
- In urban and peri-urban areas of Yangon Region, the cluster and partners continued to distribute cash and food to vulnerable families, including people living with HIV, workers, pregnant and lactating women in November. The cluster distributed food to about 231,650 people in Shwepyithar, 201,350 people in Dagon Seikkan and 229,150 people in North Okkalapa townships. In addition, partners reached 2,920 vulnerable families in Hlaingtharya Township with cash for food assistance.
- To date in 2021, WFP has delivered food assistance to 2.42 million people in Myanmar. From these, 1.58 million people were reached as part of the urban food response in Yangon and Mandalay.

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