I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

• According to official Government statistics dated 18 June, over 52,200 people have been displaced and are accommodated in 66 camps/villages. Unofficial estimates indicated that 80,000 to 90,000 people have been affected.

• The Government has requested the RC/HC and humanitarian partners to support its response efforts. Humanitarian assistance delivery is ongoing. It includes food, medical, water and sanitation interventions. Food distribution that reached some 82,000 people as of 19 June.

• The situation in Rakhine State has somewhat eased, although sporadic incidents continue to be reported.

II. Situation Overview

The disturbances and security situation in Rakhine has calmed to a greater degree in recent days. Partners reported that in Sittwe, Government offices, banks, most shops and markets have reopened. The public boat service between Sittwe and Maungdaw resumed on 18 June. However, some isolated incidents have been reported in Sittwe, Maundgaw, Bithudaung and Rathedaung. On 19 June, clashes between two groups in four villages in Rathedaung reportedly resulted in two deaths, several injuries and torching of some houses. On the same day, a school and some 40 houses were also reportedly burned in a village north of Buthidaung.

On 6 June, the Government formed a Commission of Inquiry, led by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs to investigate the incidents that have occurred in Rakhine State since 28 May. On 18 June, two men were sentenced to death by Kyaukphyu District Court on charges of the rape and murder of an ethnic Rakhine woman. The originating murder case reportedly triggered communal violence across Rakhine State. The curfew imposed on six townships on 8 June is still in place. Local authorities maintain control of the situation across Rakhine State in collaboration with the military and the Myanmar Police Force. Authorities have urged people and the media to work together to restore peace, security and the rule of law across Rakhine State.
The Government officially recorded some 52,281 people displaced in 66 temporary relief camps/locations in six townships (see map). Unofficial estimates of affected people currently range between 80,000 and 90,000 individuals. Across Rakhine State, as of 18 June, the Government also recorded loss of lives and livelihoods, and widespread damage to property, including the burning of over 2,000 houses. The Government indicated that these are initial estimates that will need to be revised as more information becomes available. Partners reported that some IDPs have started returning to their places of origin in Buthidaung.

There have been reports of vulnerable people, including women, children and wounded individuals, fleeing to Bangladesh. The exact number cannot be independently verified at this stage.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

The Government has been providing assistance including food, shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and medical supplies to IDPs. It highlighted that urgent needs remain in the food, health, shelter, NFIs and WASH sectors. The Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Border Affairs and the army have mobilized food and cash donations. Private donors have provided the equivalent of over US$3 million in cash and in-kind donations, such as food and NFIs.

In response to a Government request to the RC/HC and humanitarian partners to support its relief efforts, the RC/HC informed the Government of the readiness of the UN and partners to assist, provided that safety and security of staff is assured. Humanitarian partners started providing assistance immediately, starting 12 June.

As the security situation is improving across the region, some UN/NGO staff are being redeployed, and relief supplies are being dispatched to respond to affected people’s needs. This includes some 140 Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS volunteers to support search-and-rescue operations and medical activities. Inter-agency teams are on standby to carry out a rapid needs assessment in collaboration with the Government. They are awaiting approval to travel. These assessments aim to better clarify the extent of humanitarian needs in all affected areas of Rakhine State.

Food

- The emergency food distributions that started on 12 June in Sittwe have been extended to cover camps in Rathedaung, Maungdaw, Pauktaw and Buthidaung.
- As of 19 June, WFP teams distributed 300 metric tons of mixed food commodities to some 82,000 affected people, which are being identified in collaboration with the government and the communities. WFP teams provided a seven-day food ration in Sittwe and a 10-day ration in other locations.
- Food delivery to several IDP locations continues to be hampered by poor road conditions and heavy rains. Some camps in remote areas are only reachable by small trucks.
- As of 20 June, WFP has about 2,800 metric tons of food in four warehouses in the region, ready to be distributed to affected people. A new WFP team will be deployed on 20 June to continue food distribution in Rakhine State.

Health

- Myanmar Medical Association (MMA) and township health authorities, with support from UNFPA and UNICEF, continue to provide health-care services to IDPs in Rathedaung, Sittwe and Buthidaung
through their mobile clinics. UNFPA will support the teams with additional medical supplies and kits in the coming days to strengthen their ability to respond to affected people’s health needs.

- According to MRCS, a few cases of diarrhoea, dengue fever and measles were observed in Thaw Taw and Thet Kae Pyin camps in Sittwe. UNICEF provided the Rakhine Department of Health with 5,000 packets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) for distribution in IDP camps. On 18 June, UNICEF dispatched 60 Integrated Emergency Health Kits to Rakhine. MRCS volunteers in Sittwe, Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships will continue to provide medical care to affected people.
- The two in-patient nutrition centres in Buthidaung and Maungdaw, operated by ACF, continue to care for approximately 30 patients between the two centres. No new patients are being accepted at this time.

Shelter and NFIs

- Between 8 and 21 June, UNHCR distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 900 families (3,850 people) in Maungdaw, in collaboration with MRCS, and to 200 households (800 people) in Buthidaung. Through the Department of Health and local partners, UNICEF distributed 100 tarpaulin sheets in affected areas since the beginning of instability.
- MRSC has dispatched 700 family kits, 1,800 kitchen sets, 4,100 jerry cans and hundreds of tarpaulin sheets to the area for distribution. UNICEF is mobilizing additional 2,380 tarpaulins, with 4,400 ropes, which will arrive in Rakhine in the coming days for distribution. UNHCR is organizing distribution of additional NFIs stocks available in Maungdaw including plastic sheets, kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets and other items and is dispatching additional assistance for some 2,000 families to Rakhine.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Water, sanitation and hygiene issues are of a concern, as most IDP camps do not have adequate WASH facilities. The situation is further compounded by monsoon rains, which caused unsanitary conditions in camps.
- To date, UNICEF, through the Department of Health, has distributed four drums of bleaching powder in the IDP camps. On 18 and 19 June, UNICEF dispatched 15 additional drums of bleaching powder, 10,100 bars of soap, 2,200 buckets, 13,740 bottles of WaterGuard, and 1,500 pipes and pans to the area for distribution in IDP camps.
- Some 142 temporary latrines will be constructed in IDP camps in Sittwe in the coming days.

IV. Coordination

- OCHA has organized a number of coordination meetings over the past week and is taking stock of relief aid and staff contacts in Rakhine. OCHA has deployed a senior Field Coordination Officer in Sittwe to establish contact with local authorities and coordinate relief efforts.
- OCHA and UNHCR are working with UN agencies and national and international NGOs to ensure a coordinated response to the humanitarian effort.

V. Contact

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