

This independent update, covering humanitarian developments up to 27 November, is produced by OCHA Myanmar under its global mandate, in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UN agencies. Response figures are based on self-reporting by organizations to clusters.

HIGHLIGHTS & KEY MESSAGES

- The humanitarian crisis in Myanmar continues to deteriorate, with escalating protection issues and mounting civilian casualties caused by persistent conflict.
- Twelve of the country's 15 states and regions are impacted by the fighting, following the intensification in conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and various armed groups since October 2023.
- People have been forced to flee their homes in record numbers with rampant armed clashes, shelling, airstrikes, and military operations, with 3.4 million people now internally displaced countrywide.
- Parties to the conflict must guarantee unimpeded humanitarian access and eliminate bureaucratic obstructions to people receiving life-saving aid.
- Humanitarian partners reached nearly 3 million people with assistance in the first three quarters of 2024, but severe underfunding prevented them from delivering with the depth, frequency and quality of assistance that was planned.
- Approaching the end of the year, the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) is only 34 per cent funded, drastically affecting the capacity of humanitarian partners to deliver life-saving aid to people prioritized for urgent assistance.



A 52-year-old displaced woman in Rakhine fled her village following conflict earlier this year that killed at least 40 people and destroyed her home in her village. She now has no income and survives with humanitarian assistance from NGOs and the UN. With continued violence, she does not know how she can return home to her village. Photo: Partner

KEY FIGURES

18.6M

People in need

5.3M

People targeted

3M

People reached by the end of the third quarter of 2024

34% FUNDED

The 2024 HNRP has received \$334M against the \$994M appeal.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

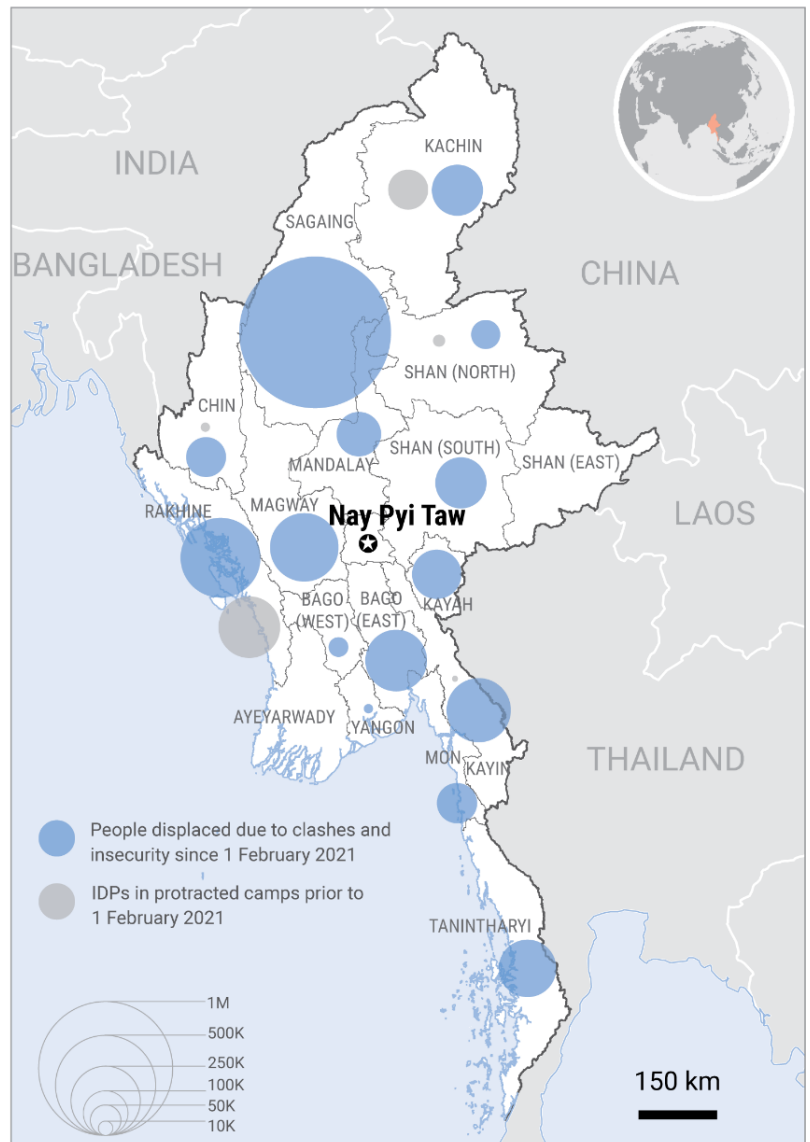
Myanmar humanitarian crisis deepens amid escalating conflict

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar is marked by persistent conflict, disease outbreaks, widespread internal displacement, and severe repercussions from recent flooding. Following an escalation in conflict that began in late October 2023, fighting between the MAF and various armed groups has continued across multiple states and regions, driving further displacement and civilian casualties. Countrywide, 3.4 million people are estimated to be internally displaced. Many displaced people remain in temporary shelters or informal camps, where they face severe shortages of food, clean water, and healthcare. Despite many challenges including access restrictions and severe underfunding, humanitarian partners continue to assist vulnerable people with various response modalities wherever possible.

Critical assistance reached 3 million people in first 3 quarters of 2024

Between 1 January and 30 September, humanitarian clusters in Myanmar have reached nearly 3 million people (56 per cent of the HNRP target) with critical assistance despite challenging conditions. The people assisted includes internally displaced persons (IDPs), IDP returnees, non-displaced stateless people (including Rohingya), and other crisis-affected people with humanitarian needs.

Local and international humanitarian partners have shown resilience and commitment by scaling up efforts to address deepening needs over the past nine months. Despite multiple constraints, partners scaled up responses in the worst-hit areas: Rakhine (55 per cent of the target), the Northwest (Chin, Magway, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw, and Sagaing – 53 per cent), Northeast (Kachin and northern Shan – 92 per cent), and the Southeast (Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, eastern/southern Shan, and Tanintharyi – 53 per cent). The Q3 reach in the Northwest (1.1 million people) is double the full-year reach from 2023 (536,000), reflecting intensified efforts in this area. Aligned with global practice, the humanitarian community continues to engage with all parties to the conflict to facilitate access for the delivery of assistance to population in need and to advocate for their protection. The humanitarian response’s geographical coverage is aligned with the prioritization of the most vulnerable groups. The most significant growth in reach was among IDPs, with the number of people reached increasing steadily each quarter to approximately 1.7 million people by Q3, up from the 810,000 at the same time last year.



Key achievements by cluster as of 30 September 2024:

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	WOMEN	% CHILDREN, ADULTS, ELDERLY (<18yrs, 18-59yrs, 60+yrs)	FUNDING REQUIRED (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED (US\$) ¹
 EDUCATION	4.5M	1.4M 	39% 537K	54%	88% 12% 0%	94M 	8% 7.9M
 FOOD SECURITY	12.9M	2.3M 	72% 1.6M	52%	33% 56% 11%	289M 	20% 58.4M
 HEALTH	12.1M	2.7M 	16% 448K	64%	28% 62% 10%	130M 	23% 29.5M
 NUTRITION	2.2M	0.6M 	43% 263K	62%	73% 27% 0%	58M 	12% 7M
 PROTECTION	12.2M	3M 	51% 1.5M	52%	32% 57% 11%	161M 	28% 44.6M
 General	10.4M	2.8M 	18% 503K	52%	32% 57% 11%		
 Child Protection	8M	2.0M 	27% 538K	52%	32% 57% 11%		
 Gender Based Violence	8.8M	1.6M 	10% 160K	52%	32% 57% 11%		
 Mine Action	5.6M	2.0M 	15% 303K	52%	32% 57% 11%		
 SHELTER/NFI/CCCM	4.3M	1.3M 	76% 1M	52%	32% 57% 11%	149M 	21% 31.9M
 WASH	5.6M	1.7M 	76% 1.3M	52%	37% 55% 8%	106M 	28% 29.3M
 COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES						7M 	39% 2.7M
 CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED							67.1M
TOTAL	18.6M	5.3M	56% 3M	53%	39% 52% 9%	994M	28% 279M

More than one year of conflict in Rakhine

Rakhine faces severe humanitarian challenges amid an intensifying year-long conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and the Arakan Army (AA), resulting in widespread displacement and severely limited access to essential services. The persistent conflict, which resumed on 13 November 2023, has driven an estimated 362,000 people out of their homes in Rakhine and neighboring Paletwa Township in southern Chin, bringing the total number of IDPs in Rakhine to nearly 570,000.

Clashes have been intensifying in several townships in the south and Maungdaw Township in the north over the past weeks. In Ann Township, an estimated 1,000 people from rural areas have been displaced since 21 October and nearly 260 houses were also burnt. Intense fighting is approaching Ann Town, driving many residents to flee to safer areas. In Toungup Township, fighting has escalated since the end of October, displacing an estimated 20,000 people from urban areas, while tens of thousands of people are still unable to leave the town amid fighting and increased restrictions at checkpoints. In Maungdaw Township, aerial bombardments displaced thousands of people, reportedly killed four displaced people, injured two civilians, and destroyed or burned thousands of empty houses in a village during the first week of November. The security situation in Sittwe Township remains fragile, with artillery shelling and airstrikes at the border areas with Ponnagyun Township. Since mid-October, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases have been resurfacing in Sittwe Township, with new AWD cases reported in some Rohingya villages with patients admitted to Thet Kay Pyin Station Hospital.

Since renewed fighting began, the importation of food, medicine, and other commodities into Sittwe has been severely restricted, leading to shortages of basic food and essential medicines, particularly affecting patients with chronic diseases and vulnerable people. Access restrictions continue to hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid, with the State Administration Council (SAC) travel authorizations (TA) granted only intermittently and limited to Sittwe Township. Banking limitations persist, further straining the capacity of local humanitarian actors to provide timely assistance.

Alarming humanitarian situation in northwestern and southeastern Myanmar

Northwestern Myanmar has seen continued escalation in conflict since the 2021 military takeover, with almost 1.7 million people displaced in that region alone – nearly half of the countrywide caseload. Civilians continue to pay the heavy price of ongoing conflict, especially due to military operations and intensified airstrikes, amid clashes between the MAF and various armed groups in Chin, Magway, Mandalay, and Sagaing. In late October, approximately 20,000 people fled their homes due to clashes and military operations in Budalin Township in Sagaing and Chauk Township in Magway. There have been widespread reports of dozens of civilian casualties and hundreds of houses burnt down in Budalin and several townships in Sagaing during military operations since around mid-October. Shortages of food, shelter, WASH, and educational support for displaced communities have been reported. This includes approximately 1,500 displaced people, including 800 children, who are at risk of food insecurity in Kale Township in Sagaing. In Mandalay, there has been increasing AWD cases, with initial reports of fatalities in Patheingyi Township since late October. This exacerbates the humanitarian situation in Mandalay that was already severely affected by flooding in September.

In the Southeast, which hosts nearly 1 million IDPs, the humanitarian situation continues to be challenging with persisting conflict in almost all states and regions, many of which are still reeling from the impacts of severe monsoon flooding. During the second half of October, clashes displaced more than 6,000 people in western Bago and Tanintharyi, leaving many without sufficient food, shelter and healthcare. Shelling, airstrikes, and drone attacks in several townships in Bago and Kayin resulted in the deaths of 10 civilians and injured 35 more, including children, in October.

Protracted humanitarian needs in the Northeast

In the Northeast, escalating conflict between the MAF and ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) since October 2023 displaced an estimated 200,000 people. While most have returned or relocated, approximately 76,000 people remain displaced, with 34,000 sheltered in protracted camps and 42,000 hosted by communities in Kachin and northern Shan. The number of displaced people in protracted camps has surged by nearly 30 per cent over the past year, reflecting the protracted humanitarian needs.

The recent closure of the China-Myanmar border gates in Kachin and northern Shan has further strained the humanitarian response by restricting the flow of essential goods, elevating costs, and reducing the effectiveness of cash-based assistance. In northern Shan, the worsening security situation due to increased airstrikes has led to civilian casualties and destruction of public infrastructure across multiple townships, despite diminished ground fighting. In Kachin, humanitarian communications and coordination remain severely restricted with almost no telecommunication services functioning across the state since late July. The persistent closure of the main trade route from central Myanmar to Myitkyina, the capital of Kachin, continues to cause a significant increase in the prices of basic food items and other essential commodities.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Humanitarian Access

The humanitarian community continues to experience access constraints across Myanmar, mainly due to ongoing military operations, administrative restrictions including TA refusals, violence against humanitarian personnel and their physical environment, and natural hazards. Ongoing armed clashes between the MAF and various armed groups in 12 out of 15 regions and states has resulted in significant delays in scheduled humanitarian activities including the provision of basic food, health, and WASH services to people in need. Aid agencies have also been forced to postpone or delay activities due to unexpected road closures associated with armed hostilities in several areas, primarily in the Northeast and Northwest. Bureaucratic impediments, including TA refusals, and heightened scrutiny at checkpoints, especially in Rakhine and Sagaing, have resulted in significant delays in aid delivery. Continued violence and threats against humanitarian workers, assets, and facilities have severely disrupted operations, with reports emerging from Rakhine of a local medical practitioner being killed by a party to the conflict, allegedly for providing medical services to their adversaries. Additionally, a local aid worker in Magway was detained. In Rakhine, humanitarian organizations have been forced to reschedule programmes in several townships following a surge in forced conscription by an EAO, which has disrupted planned distributions to several thousand beneficiaries. Furthermore, access constraints arising from natural hazards and telecommunication difficulties have led to significant delays in the delivery of critical, life-saving assistance.

Needs, Response, Gaps and Challenges by Cluster

The progress updates below are provided by each of the seven operating clusters and their sub-working groups/areas of responsibility in Myanmar. Information is self-reported by aid organizations to the relevant clusters on a quarterly basis for inclusion in this update. Accordingly, this section is not necessarily reflective of all humanitarian interventions undertaken on the ground but rather those voluntarily shared by partners with their cluster. All partners are encouraged to share updates on their progress via the relevant clusters to ensure good visibility of gaps and response and support resource mobilization. The Inter-cluster Coordination Group (ICCG)'s Information Sharing Protocol allows for this information to be shared in a non-identifiable manner.

Education in Emergencies

Needs

- Nationwide, more than 4.5 million people need education support in 2024 (including students, teachers and parents), 12 per cent of whom are IDPs. Nearly 1.4 million people have been targeted for assistance in 2024 but this is dependent on the receipt of sufficient funding and expanded access to conflict-affected areas.
- In Rakhine, ongoing conflict and displacement have disrupted formal education, resulting in urgent education needs. Learning spaces and materials, monthly incentives for teachers, and psychosocial support are critically needed in many townships. Basic education support is needed for nearly 100 newly displaced students in downtown Sittwe, monthly incentives are needed for more than 60 teachers, and teaching and learning materials are needed for more than 600 students in IDP camps in Sittwe Township.
- In the Southeast, flooding has damaged educational facilities, exacerbating barriers to school attendance. Many students now require new learning spaces and materials to continue their education safely.
- In the Northwest and northern Shan, resources are needed for displaced students. This includes learning and teaching materials in Mandalay Region and northern Shan. While some communities have initiated self-help learning spaces, these efforts are severely constrained by a lack of resources.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster had provided education support to nearly 537,000 people nationwide, representing 39 per cent of the HNRP target, up from 22 per cent at the end of quarter two.
- Cluster partners have made significant strides in improving access to education for displaced and vulnerable children across various regions. In Rakhine, more than 19,000 students in Rohingya IDP camps are enrolled in temporary learning centres for the current academic year. In Chin, educational support was extended to 5,000 students, including the distribution of mother tongue language books and textbooks for more than 50 schools.
- To enhance teaching capacity, more than 800 teachers and nearly 200 early childhood education (ECE) facilitators received monthly incentives in Rakhine and Chin.
- Partners provided recreational support to nearly 4,800 students and ECE support to more than 1,200 children in schools in Kachin.
- The Cluster conducted child safeguarding and environmental awareness sessions, including mine risk education, in Sittwe Town in Rakhine, reaching 40 community members. Psychosocial support was provided to 120 students in Mon. School safety teams, comprising nearly 1,100 members, were established in Rakhine.

Gaps & Constraints

- Quarter three monitoring reports reveal there are still more than 862,000 children prioritized for assistance in 2024 who have not been reached with any kind of support due to severe underfunding and access restrictions. Without an urgent injection of more resources and expansion of access for education responders, children risk falling further behind in their education, suffering long-term developmental consequences, and losing hope for a stable future.
- Checkpoints significantly restrict transporting education materials. Inflation has increased the cost of educational materials, making some items unaffordable. The collapsed banking system and high withdrawal fees from private agencies complicate cash assistance efforts for conflict-affected children, creating additional barriers to financial support for educational purposes.
- Limited internet access and communication disruptions hinder timely communications and coordination of response efforts.

Food Security

Needs

- According to the 2024 HNRP, emergency food assistance is needed for 12.9 million people nationwide. However, a recent food security analysis completed in September indicated that 15.2 million people across

Myanmar are food insecure, representing 26 per cent of the total population. This includes IDPs, returnees, stateless people, and host community members.

- Severe flooding in September has caused widespread damage, submerging 25 per cent of Myanmar's total arable land, destroying and damaging crops, resulting in significant livelihood losses for affected communities and a severe impact on annual yields. More than one in three farmers reported significant losses in agricultural assets, particularly stored seeds and fertilizers. Livestock has also been significantly impacted, with high losses in poultry and feed across several regions.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster had reached more than 1.6 million people with food assistance (72 per cent of the HNRP target). This includes emergency food assistance to more than 1.1 million displaced people and nearly 339,000 vulnerable people in host communities, and life-saving agriculture and livelihood assistance to close to 144,000 people.
- Food assistance made up 91 per cent of the response with a focus on monthly and immediate needs, including those of vulnerable flood-affected people, and emergency livelihood assistance made up 9 per cent of the response. Funding constraints and critical access challenges are major barriers to achieving effective livelihoods support, limiting both the reach and impact of these programmes.
- The provision of crop, vegetable and seed kits was the largest livelihood activity, followed by the distribution of livestock kits and livelihood cash assistance.

Gaps & Constraints

- Significant gaps remain due to access challenges, funding shortfalls, banking issues, inflation, registration issues of organizations, and supply chain disruptions. The increasing number of IDPs and flood-affected populations have further strained available resources.
- Without additional resources, partners may need to adjust assistance modalities, potentially reducing the quantity and frequency of distributions to the affected people. Recent floods have exacerbated these issues, particularly affecting food production and local economies, leading to widespread food shortages and limited livelihood access.
- The rising cost of the basic food basket, which has increased by 7.3 per cent since June 2024, continues to impact the effectiveness of assistance.
- Market operations are only partially functional due to supply shortages in many townships, with limited imports from neighbouring countries due to ongoing conflict. Monsoon rice production is estimated to be 5 per cent below average due to flood damage.



Health

Needs

- Nationwide, 12.1 million people need health support, including 1 million IDPs. Among these, 2.7 million people have been targeted for assistance in 2024.
- In the Northeast, the unstable security situation has led to the suspension of regular immunization programmes in many areas across Kachin and northern Shan states, heightening the risk of vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks, especially among children in IDP camps. Reproductive health services are urgently needed due to a lack of availability in many affected areas. There is also a critical need for community-based volunteers and training initiatives to expand access to healthcare services.
- In the Northwest and Southeast, recent flooding has created an urgent need for emergency healthcare, communicable disease surveillance, and outbreak response activities.
- In the Southeast, more than 200 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), including fatalities, have been reported in Mon State. Fishermen and migrants are primarily affected. Poor sanitation and hygiene practices, and limited access to safe drinking water are increasing health risks.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster reached nearly 448,000 people with essential health services, representing 16 per cent of the HNRP target. This includes more than 120,000 people in Rakhine and southern Chin, close to 115,000 people in the Southeast, nearly 114,000 people in the Northeast, and almost 99,000 people in the Northwest.
- More than 548,000 people have benefited from multiple interventions, including health promotion and awareness activities for nearly 152,000 people and essential medicines and medical supplies for close to 10,000 people.

- In Rakhine, a shipment was arranged to deliver humanitarian supplies from Yangon to Sittwe, which included medical supplies and items from the cluster partners. There is an ongoing response for AWD/cholera cases in IDP camps.

Gaps & Constraints

- Restrictions on the transportation of medicines and medical supplies have resulted in shortages in most of the affected areas.
- Increased security risks, especially outside major cities, have limited access and caused shortages of human resources and technical personnel.
- In the Northeast, telecommunication blackouts have further disrupted real-time communications, coordination and response efforts.
- In the Northwest and Southeast, many health partners do not have funding for flood response.

Nutrition

Needs

- Nationwide, 2.2 million people require nutrition support in 2024. Of these, more than 615,000 people are targeted for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among children and women.
- The demand for specialized nutrition supplies remains urgent, particularly for ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF). The Nutrition Cluster urgently requires 2,000 cartons of RUTF to address an expected 2,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the fourth quarter of 2024, with 1,000 cartons specifically needed for 1,000 SAM cases in Rakhine.
- Despite these burgeoning needs, only 20 per cent of the required funding for nutrition assistance in the 2024 HNRP has been received. Funding shortfalls jeopardize the provision of life-saving services and undermine partners' ability to reach vulnerable populations.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Nutrition Cluster reached nearly 263,500 people (41 per cent of the HNRP target) with treatment and various preventive services, including malnutrition screening, blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) support, and the distribution of essential micronutrient powders.
- More than 2,200 children received treatment for SAM (12 per cent of the close to 17,900 children targeted). More than 5,800 children received services for moderate acute malnutrition (9 per cent of the targeted 66,400 children). The BSFP reached more than 82,000 children and women (20 per cent of the 359,600 targeted).
- In collaboration with the WASH Cluster, the Nutrition Cluster enabled early detection of comorbidities of AWD and acute malnutrition, providing timely care to affected children.

Gaps & Constraints

- Limited funding, access challenges, insecurity, logistical constraints, and unreliable internet and mobile communications have severely limited essential nutrition services and supplies for affected populations.
- Suspension of response in key affected areas (including Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Magway, Rakhine, Sagaing and northern Shan) has disrupted vital services for many targeted populations.
- The Cluster continues to face constraints in implementing gold-standard assessment methodologies, such as Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions surveys, which are essential for accurately gauging the prevalence of acute malnutrition, measuring response progress, and helping to advocate for more resources.
- Ongoing shortages of therapeutic nutrition supplies threaten the continuity of programmes across the country, further exacerbating the nutrition crisis.
- Immediate action to mobilize resources and undertake coordinated responses is critically needed to mitigate the impacts of the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

Protection

Needs

- Nationwide, 12.2 million people are in need of protection assistance, including 3.4 million IDPs. Among them, 3 million have been targeted for protection assistance in 2024.
- Urgent protection needs persist for conflict-affected populations. These include critical services such as legal aid, child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) case management, mine risk education, victim assistance, and support for older people and persons with disabilities, as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

- Many civilians are trapped in conflict zones, with restricted movement and limited access to humanitarian assistance and essential services. Rising inflation worsens their ability to meet basic needs, forcing families to resort to negative coping strategies such as reducing food intake, taking on debt, or engaging in risky activities. These challenges threaten both their immediate survival and long-term resilience.
- In the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster recorded that nearly 33,800 civilians (32 per cent children) experienced violations, including indiscriminate attacks, extortion, harassment, killings, landmine injuries, arbitrary detention, torture, destruction of property and the continued use of human shields.
- Children face significant risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse as a result of conflict, forced recruitment, displacement, family separation, and limited access to education, nutrition, and healthcare. Grave violations such as killings, recruitment into armed groups, and sexual violence continue, while critical child protection needs are hindered by funding shortages. GBV remains underreported, adding to heightened anxiety and stress levels for both children and adults, creating an urgent need for MHPSS for children and their caregivers. Addressing these issues is essential to mitigate the risks of negative coping mechanisms.
- In Rakhine, escalating conflict and movement restrictions are increasing protection needs, particularly impacting vulnerable groups including children, women, older persons, and those with chronic illnesses. Many Rohingya, including children, are fleeing through irregular routes, at risk of exploitation and extortion by traffickers, with no access to legal aid. Immediate cash assistance is needed for the most vulnerable households to mitigate these protection risks and meet their basic needs.
- In the Southeast, civilians face severe risks from indiscriminate attacks, airstrikes, landmine incidents, injuries, killings, arbitrary arrests and destruction of property amid intensified fighting across multiple townships. This has led to critical shortages of food and medicine. GBV also remains widespread but underreported. Heavy rains and flooding have impacted thousands of individuals including IDPs, with assessments indicating urgent needs for food, livelihood support, shelter/NFI, healthcare, and cash assistance.
- In the Northwest, ongoing conflict and human rights violations have left civilians increasingly vulnerable to airstrikes, armed clashes, drone attacks, shelling, raids, arson, arbitrary detentions, and landmine incidents. Recent flooding in Magway, Mandalay, and Sagaing has exacerbated the humanitarian situation, with many IDPs facing secondary displacement, as instability and natural hazards have repeatedly uprooted communities.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster provided protection assistance to more than 1.5 million people across the country, reaching 51 per cent of the 2024 HNRP target.
- In the Northeast, nearly 3,000 people received specialized protection support.
- In Rakhine, partners delivered protection services and assistance to about 14,000 people in IDP camps and villages, including through remote support.
- In the Southeast, more than 25,000 conflict-affected people received dignity kits, case management service, child protection assistance, legal aid, MHPSS support, explosive ordnance risk education and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse awareness training, and other support.
- In response to both flooding and conflict, children and caregivers received MHPSS, which for children has been expanded with new materials available for implementing partners. New [case management guidance](#) has been developed to support partners.
- The Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) has developed a [strategy](#) for 2024-2025, outlining geographic needs and strategic focus to support life-saving child protection services in the country.
- The CP AoR supported flood preparedness and response by refining child protection messages, creating a guidance note for post-flood activities, facilitating the rapid reunification of separated children, distributing child protection kits, and establishing inclusive mobile child-friendly spaces. In Rakhine, the CP AoR has further prioritized adolescent programming in its reporting, recognizing the unique needs of adolescents. In the Southeast, the child protection minimum standards training was rolled out.
- GBV partners conducted safety audits in eastern Bago, Mon and Tanintharyi, with in-person and virtual training sessions on various topics including GBV prevention, case management, and Gender in Humanitarian Action.

Gaps & Constraints

- While protection needs have surged due to rising displacement, partner availability remains limited, with constrained access and funding.
- Funding shortfalls continue to undermine the delivery of essential protection services nationwide. More than 1.4 million people prioritized for assistance in 2024 have yet to be reached with any kind of protection support due to severe underfunding and access restrictions. Without urgent financial support and expanded access, protection partners may be forced to deprioritize certain areas and more expensive but critical activities, including case management and support to persons with specific needs. This deprioritization would increase vulnerability and risks among people in need.

- Access constraints and ongoing conflict pose major challenges for the Protection Cluster. These constraints have resulted in underreporting of human rights abuses due to a lack of credible and verified information, leading to a continued cycle of suffering among conflict-affected populations. Recent flooding, road erosion and damaged bridges have exacerbated the access situation.
- Limited or no phone or internet access has hindered remote monitoring of protection needs among affected communities, resulting in underreporting of human rights abuses and violations. Communication challenges have disrupted the delivery of essential services, particularly GBV and child protection services, making it difficult to provide adequate support to survivors.
- In Rakhine, ongoing conflict has severely restricted humanitarian access, particularly outside of Sittwe Township. Limits on transporting essential items like medicine and sanitary supplies, have further exacerbated the suffering of vulnerable populations, including women, girls, and older people.
- In the Southeast, the GBV response remains insufficient, with shortages of dignity kits especially in eastern Bago and Tanintharyi due to insecurity that causes delays in transport. Fighting in Kawkaik Township in Kayin hinders timely GBV service, while curfews in Taungoo Township in eastern Bago limit survivors' access to emergency obstetric care. Flooding in Kayin State has disrupted GBV awareness activities and delayed the delivery of dignity kits.
- In the Northeast, there is a major gap in MHPSS services for conflict-affected IDPs and communities, with only a few agencies able to provide support. Access challenges, lack of resources and funding shortfalls persist. In Kachin, urgent funding is needed to expand child protection services, including case management.

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

Needs

- Nationwide, 4.3 million people are in need of Shelter/NFI and CCCM support, with 1.3 million people prioritized for assistance in 2024.
- Conflict, heavy rain and flooding in various parts of Myanmar affected at least 40 formal and informal settlement sites between July and September.
- Due to flooding, the humanitarian scope has extended to several host communities that had never been displaced.
- In the Northwest and Southeast, floodwaters and landslides have increased humanitarian needs for thousands of people, including for emergency shelter and NFIs.
- In the Northeast, numerous new displacement sites require basic assistance. Access restrictions to many areas have limited timely response efforts.
- In Rakhine, displacement continues across the state and newly displaced families are seeking assistance with shelter and basic needs. In Sittwe Township, more than 1,200 long shelters for displaced families need renovation.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster reached more than 1 million people (76 per cent of the HNRP target) with emergency life-saving shelter and NFI support on a one-time basis. This includes nearly 300,000 people reached in the third quarter.
- In the Northeast, cluster partners reached more than 18,700 people in Kachin and Shan. This includes more than 6,200 people with shelter assistance, nearly 13,600 people with emergency NFIs, 83 IDP leaders with CCCM training sessions, and almost 300 people from formal camps with camp running costs.
- In the Southeast, partners reached more than 103,700 people in Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, southern Shan and Tanintharyi. This includes more than 7,300 people with emergency shelter assistance, more than 53,400 people with NFIs, and nearly 45,800 people with CCCM support.
- In the Northwest, partners reached more than 68,500 people in Chin, Magway and Sagaing. This includes more than 12,800 people with emergency shelter, nearly 50,700 people with NFIs, and nearly 10,600 people with CCCM assistance.
- In Rakhine, partners reached more than 180,300 people, including almost 9,700 people with shelter assistance, nearly 13,100 people with NFIs, and more than 91,300 people with CCCM assistance.

Gaps & Constraints

- Only 24 per cent of the required funds for 2024 have been received, hindering response efforts. Cluster interventions have been limited to one-time assistance.
- In the Northeast, access restrictions make it challenging to respond to emergency needs. Limited stocks in key locations also hamper timely assistance.
- In the Southeast, road blockages, checkpoints, telecommunications and cash withdrawal issues are challenging response efforts.

- In the Northwest, major constraints include unstable market prices for NFIs, significant security concerns, limited or unavailable banking services, electricity blackouts, access and movement restrictions.
- In Rakhine, access restrictions remain challenging across the state. The supply chains for NFIs and construction materials are interrupted as many local shops are closed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs

- Nationwide, 5.6 million people are in need of WASH support, including 3.4 million IDPs. A total of 1.7 million people has been targeted for assistance in 2024.
- In the third quarter of 2024, humanitarian needs across Myanmar remained severe due to conflict, displacement, and natural hazards, compounded by significant shortfalls in essential WASH services.
- A funding gap has left nearly 261,000 people without access to safe drinking water, meeting only 77 per cent of the target across the country. Needs remain high with more than 541,000 people without safe sanitation, nearly 615,000 people without essential hygiene items and health messaging, more than 85,000 people without WASH services, and more than 157,000 people without dignified services.
- Rakhine has faced continued displacement, alongside severe water shortages and widespread damage to sanitation facilities.

Response

- By the end of the third quarter of 2024, the Cluster reached nearly 1.3 million people with essential WASH support (77 per cent of HNRP target). Essential WASH assistance has been provided with hygiene needs reaching 63 per cent of the target, excreta disposal systems reaching 46 per cent, consultations on WASH needs with 45 per cent of vulnerable groups, and WASH support in schools and safe spaces at 7 per cent of the target.
- In the Northwest, WASH flood response efforts reached more than 74,000 people. This includes the distribution of almost 13,000 water purification sachets, water trucking for more than 9,000 people, and the distribution of hygiene kits to more than 20,000 households.
- In Rakhine, WASH partners dewatered ponds, rehabilitated water systems, and provided hygiene kits, benefiting over 20,000 people. Activities specific to AWD included household sanitation and water quality monitoring.
- In the Southeast, the Cluster responded by distributing hygiene kits, water purification supplies, and emergency shelter materials in eastern Bago, Kayin, Mon, and Tanintharyi.

Gaps & Constraints

- Insufficient funding, access constraints, and ongoing conflict remain major challenges. Many hard-to-reach areas and conflict zones have been underserved. Ongoing security risks, including attacks against aid workers, have hindered WASH service delivery.
- Funding shortfalls have left health facilities and schools critically under-resourced, with more than 85,000 people and more than 118,000 children lacking adequate WASH services.
- In Rakhine, sanitation gaps are extreme, with only one latrine for approximately 130 people in some IDP camps. 49 per cent of sanitation facilities remain non-functional.

For further information, please contact:

Sajjad Mohammad Sajid, Head of Office, sajid@un.org

Christina Powell, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, powell4@un.org, +95 9797007866 (Phone), +34 644 39 3247 (Signal)

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