

The conflict in Kachin and northern Shan has displaced an estimated 100,000 people.

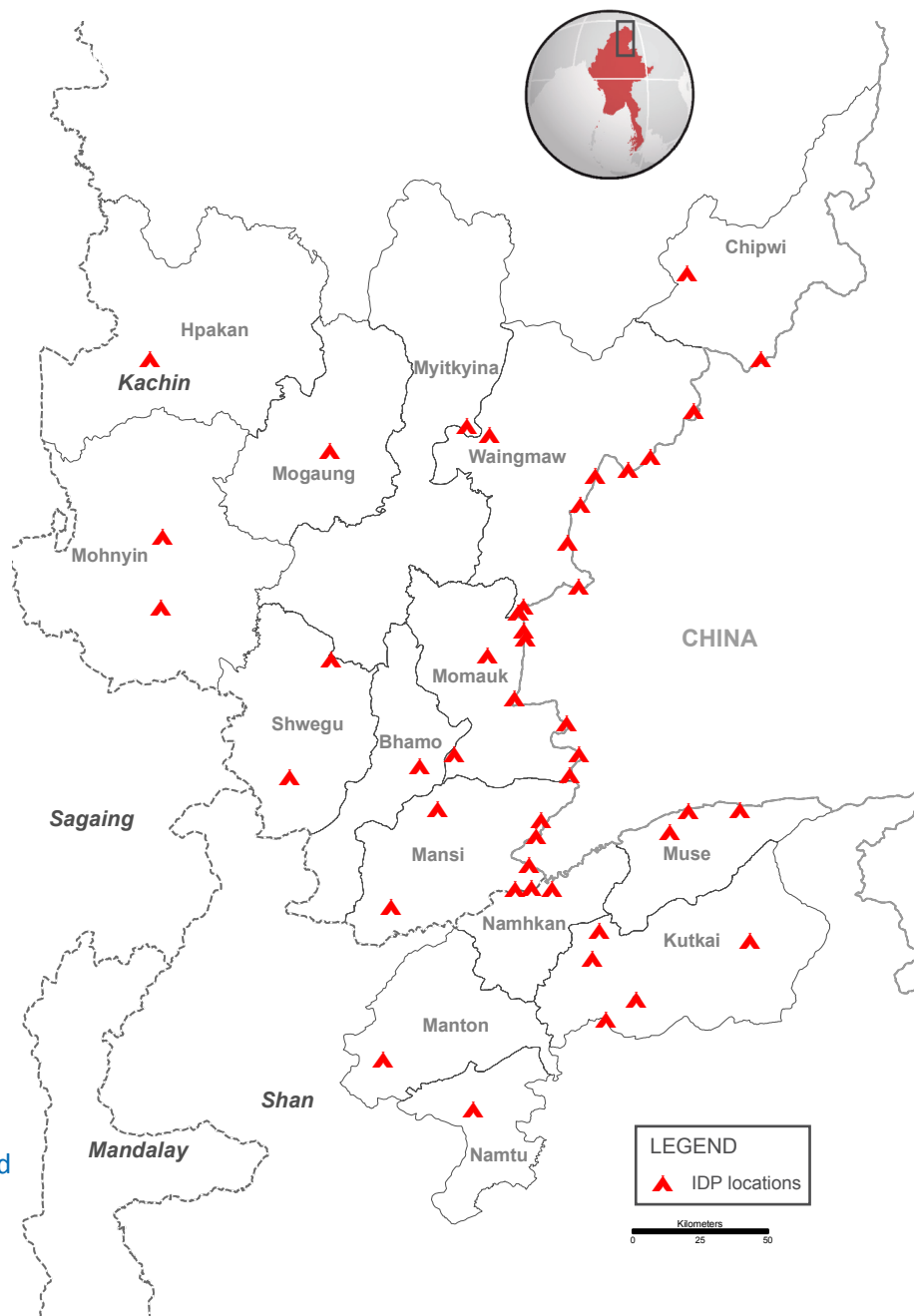
Many have been displaced for up to two years, triggering renewed and additional needs for provision of basic services, livelihood and protection. There have not been significant returns and many obstacles remain including the security situation and landmines. The most urgent needs in displaced communities include education, health care, renovation of shelter, replacement of NFIs and WASH facilities.

The Government, UN and NGOs have been providing assistance since the beginning of the conflict. In June, a 10-truck relief convoy provided food, household kits, inter-agency emergency health kits, and hygiene and sanitation materials to over 4,800 IDPs in Maija Yang and Lwegel.

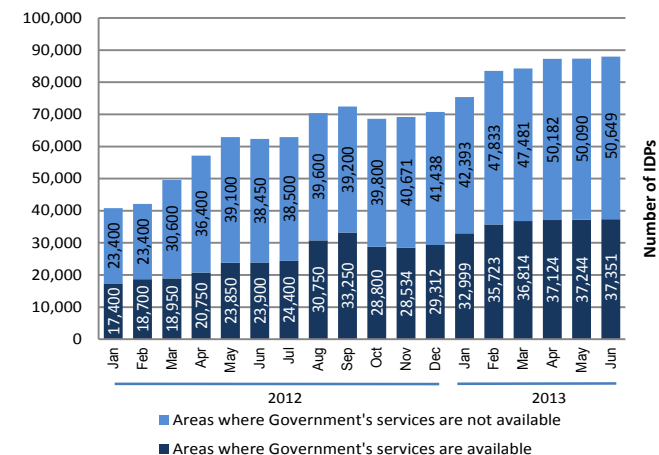
From December 2011 to June 2013, a total of 11 cross-line missions were conducted to border areas, covering only approximately 20 per cent (some 10,000 IDPs) of the total caseload in areas beyond Government control. Full and sustained access to all displaced locations is essential to provide life-saving assistance to people in need

Approximately **100,000** people remain displaced in Kachin and northern Shan States and are in need of humanitarian assistance.

UN humanitarian assistance has reached over **40,000** people in the affected locations in two years.

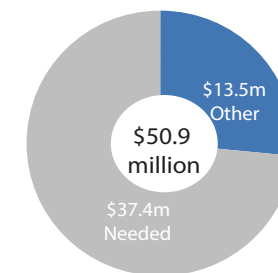


IDP Figures 2012/2013



Funding

The March to December 2013 plan requests \$50.9 million to provide assistance (camp coordination and camp management, education, food, health, livelihoods, NFIs, nutrition, protection, shelter, WASH) to some 100,000 IDPs and 20,000 individuals hosting IDPs across Kachin. As of June 2013, only \$13.5 million (26.5 per cent) have been received.



KACHIN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING UPDATE