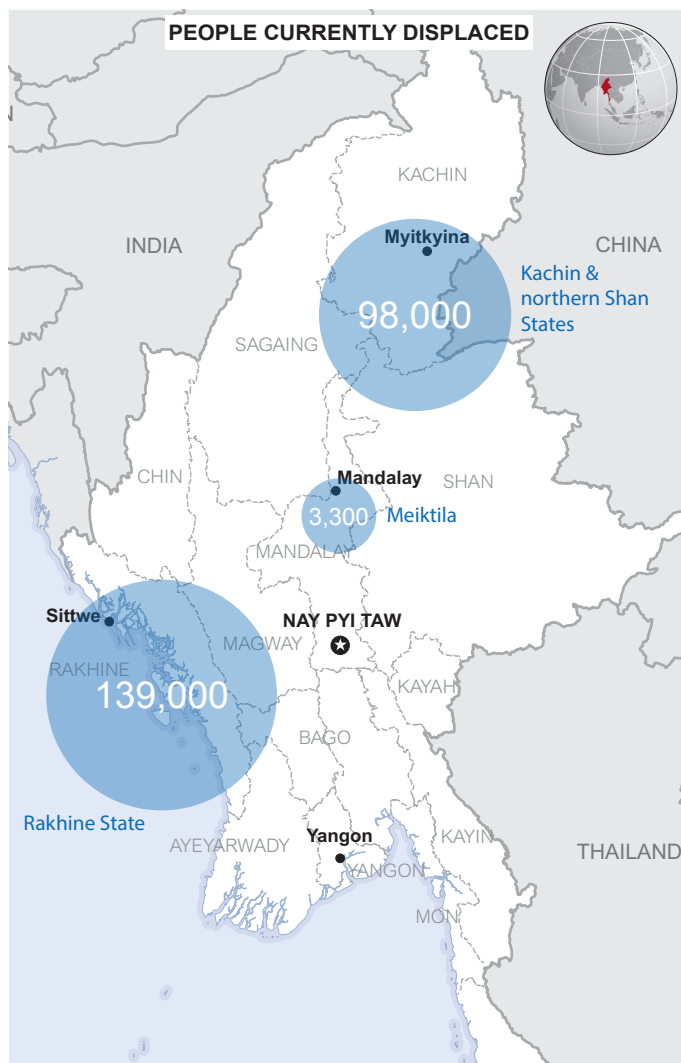


Since 2011, more than **240,000 people** in total have been displaced in Myanmar, primarily in Rakhine and Kachin states. In south eastern Myanmar, a large number of people remain displaced following many years of armed conflict. Emergency preparedness is a major challenge as Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in the Asia-Pacific region.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

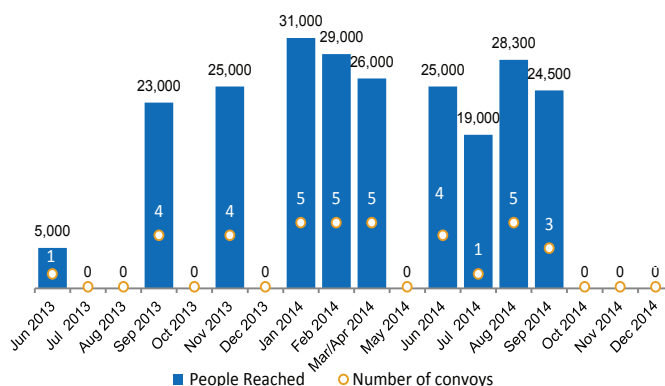
KACHIN AND NORTHERN SHAN STATES



98,000
IDPs

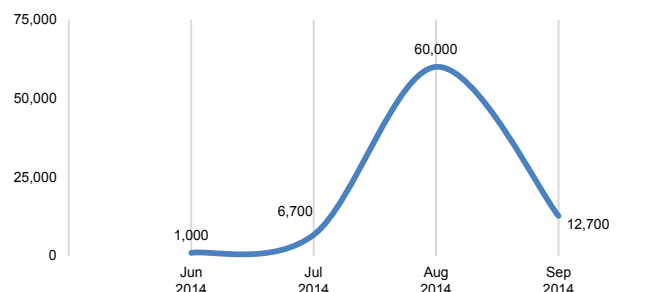
In Kachin and northern Shan states over 98,000 people remain displaced as a result of the conflict that erupted in June 2011. Some 50 per cent of them are staying in areas beyond Government control. Those displaced receive assistance from local NGOs, with some support from international humanitarian organizations that are able to travel to these areas for limited period of time in convoys authorized by the Myanmar Government. These cross-line missions have not taken place since September.

IDPs reached by cross-line convoys in areas beyond Government control



NATURAL DISASTERS

Tens of thousands of people were affected by seasonal floods, landslides and other natural disasters during the rainy season from June to September 2014.

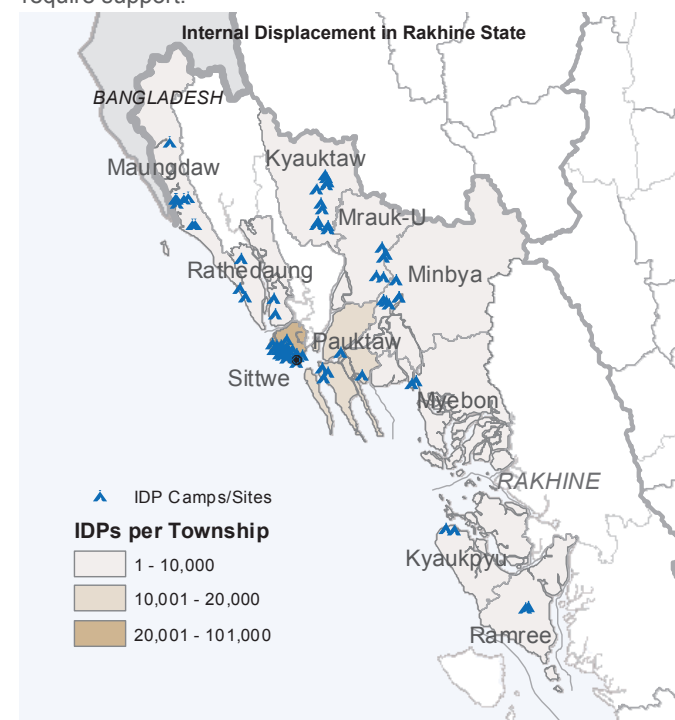


RAKHINE STATE



139,000
IDPs

Over 139,000 people remain displaced in Rakhine State since outbreaks of inter-communal violence in 2012. Many local communities in Rakhine are also severely affected by continued inter-communal tensions and require support.



HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IN 2014

As of 31 December 2014, the 2014 Strategic Response Plan for Myanmar has received US\$113 million, of the \$192 million required to provide assistance to some 421,000 people covered by the plan. Another \$52 million has been provided to humanitarian programmes in Myanmar, but not all of this was for activities covered by the 2014 appeal.

