

Since 2011, more than 247,000 people have been displaced in Myanmar, primarily in Rakhine and Kachin states. In the south eastern part of Myanmar, a large number of people remain displaced following many years of armed conflict. Emergency preparedness is a big challenge as Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

## 1 Rakhine State

In Rakhine, 140,000 people have been displaced since outbreaks of inter-communal violence in 2012. The suspension of MSF-Holland's activities and the disruption of aid operations following the attacks on the premises of UN agencies and INGOs in March 2014, have seriously affected access to vital healthcare and other basic services for displaced people and vulnerable communities.

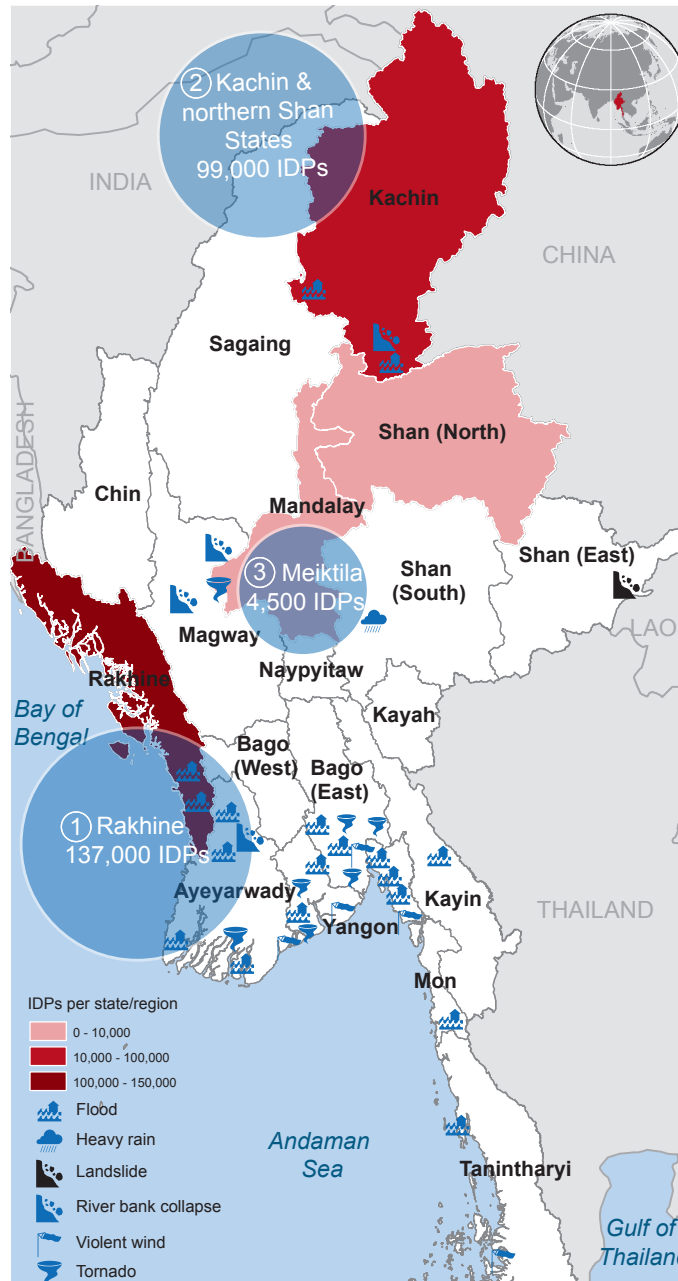
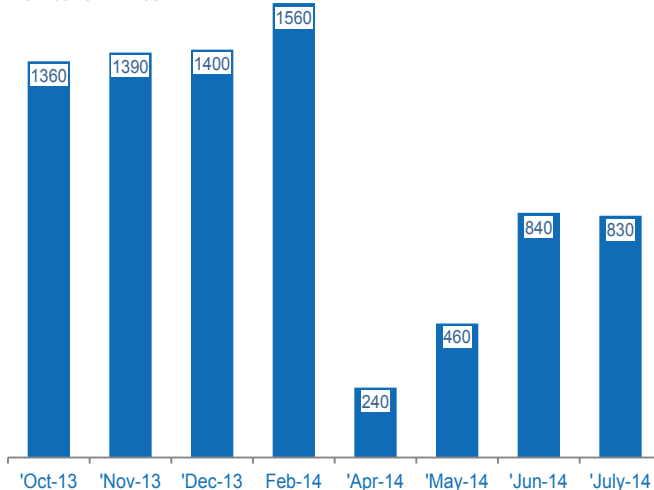
### People targeted for humanitarian assistance

- 137,000 IDPs
- 70,000 food Insecure people
- 50,000 people in isolated villages
- 50,000 people in surrounding villages and host families

### Weekly Health Clinics in Rakhine State

Source: WHO

Number of Clinics



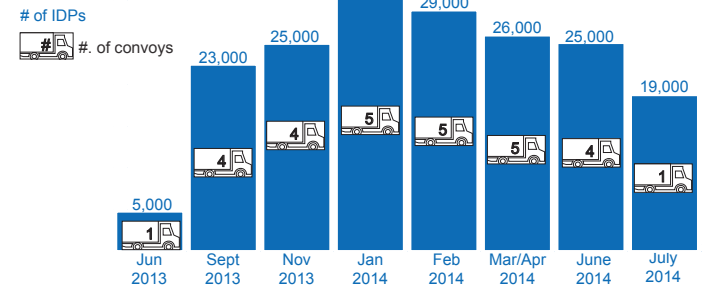
## 2 Kachin and northern Shan

In Kachin and northern Shan, close to 100,000 people remain displaced as a result of the fighting that erupted in June 2011. Over 50 per cent of them are staying in areas beyond Government control where they receive assistance from local NGOs, with some support from international organizations that are able to travel to these areas for limited periods in cross-line convoys authorized by the Government.

### People targeted for humanitarian assistance

- 99,000 IDPs
- 20,000 people in host communities

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



## 3 Meiktila, Mandalay Region

4,500 IDPs

In Mandalay region, some 4,500 people remain displaced following the inter-communal violence that erupted in March 2013. The Government expects resettlement to be completed by the end of 2014.

## 4 Natural Disasters

In July 2014, heavy seasonal rains, landslides and strong winds throughout the country, in particular in the lower parts of Myanmar, caused damage, flooding, landslides, or the collapse of riverbanks in several regions. According to the Myanmar Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) the most affected states/regions are Ayeyarwady, Bago, Kayin, Kachin, Magway, Rakhine, Shan, Tanintharyi and Yangon.