

## OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar is characterized by a range of issues, including unresolved armed conflict, continued inter-communal tensions, and restrictive policies and practices affecting some people. There are over 1 million people in need of ongoing humanitarian assistance. This includes 460,000 people who were severely affected by the devastating floods in July/August 2015, who will require ongoing support, particularly in the food security sector for about 6 months.

## KACHIN AND SHAN

It is over four years since conflict restarted in Kachin and northern Shan States and around 100,000 people remain displaced. Renewed clashes during 2015 have resulted in new displacement. The prolonged nature of displacement in Kachin and northern Shan requires continuous assistance, as temporary shelters, sanitation and other facilities require renovation or replacement, and people need access to sustainable livelihoods and vocational opportunities. Civilians in conflict-affected areas also face serious protection concerns that need to be addressed. In early October 2015, conflict erupted in southern Shan State displacing around 6,000 people from Kyethi and Monghsu Townships. Up to 4,000 of these people remain displaced.

## RAKHINE

In Rakhine State, about 140,000 IDPs remain displaced following outbreaks of inter-communal violence in 2012. Many other people in the state remain vulnerable due to ongoing inter-communal tensions. Housing and other facilities in camps were constructed as a temporary measure and many require maintenance or repairs. Continued provision of food, education and nutrition support, as well as protection services is also required in the camps. Many Muslims continue to face ongoing restrictions on their freedom of movement, affecting their access to basic services. Rakhine was one of the worst-hit parts of Myanmar during the floods in 2015 that affected all communities. The damage to crops and people's livelihoods will be felt by communities well into 2016.

