Across Myanmar, 3 million people are currently targeted for life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services. This includes 1 million people previously identified in the original Humanitarian Response Plan and a further 2 million people identified since 1 February. The humanitarian situation in the country is deteriorating due to armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and local People’s Defence Forces (PDFs) and/or Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), as well as between the EAOs across several states and regions. More than 234,600 people are internally displaced due to clashes and insecurity since 1 February 2021 in Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon and Shan states, and in Magway, Sagaing and Tanintharyi regions. Some have also fled into neighbouring countries. In addition, about 370,000 people remain displaced due to conflict before 2021.

In Kachin State, the security situation remains fragile. More than 15,500 people have been newly displaced due to clashes and insecurity since March; about 4,000 people remain displaced in 4 townships. In addition, more than 97,100 people who have been displaced since 2011 remain in protracted camps.

In Shan State, the conflicts between the MAF and EAOs and between EAOs continue unabated. More than 47,000 people have been displaced by conflict and insecurity across Shan since early 2021. Of those, about 15,500 people remain displaced in 9 townships. In addition, more than 9,600 people displaced since 2012 remain in protracted camps.

In Rakhine State, the security situation is highly volatile. An estimated 72,750 people displaced by the AA-MAF conflict in 2019 are currently hosted in 168 sites and host communities. In addition, some 144,000 mostly Rohingya people remain in camps established since 2012.