

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


25,000

Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021


980,000

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2020


296,000

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021


666,000

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 December 2021

TIMELINE IN KEY EVENTS

1 February
Military takeover



5 March
First reports of new arrivals to India



24 April
ASEAN Leaders' Meeting in Jakarta agrees to Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar



27 March
First reports of new arrivals to Thailand



27 April
Reports of more arrivals to Thailand

By 1 June
100,000 estimated new displacements within Kayah state



By 15 June
Internal displacement in Myanmar since February reaches 200,000



12 July
USD 109 million Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published



By end-July
Severe flooding affects large parts of Myanmar



1 December

HIGHLIGHTS

Displacement since 1 February reached a new high with 295,700 persons internally displaced in Myanmar as result of the continued deterioration of security situation and intense fighting in the North-West and the South-East. Over 2,500 individuals fled the flare-up in fighting between the military and the Karen National Liberation Army close to the border into Tak province in Thailand on 16 and 17 December.

In North-West of Myanmar, 1,600 people were newly displaced in Kanpetlet Township due to clashes between the Chinland Defense Forces and the Tatmadaw in Chin State, while Tatmadaw airstrikes in Taze Township in the neighbouring Sagaing Region displaced over 10,000 people. Displacement in the South-East remains fluid with a few returns reported in some areas, mostly in Shan (South) State, as well as in Bago (East), Kayah State, and Tanintharyi Region, while in Kayah State, the increased presence of security forces and clashes caused fresh displacement in Demoso Township. The majority - some 60 per cent - of the displacement continues to take place in the South-East and Shan State (South), but the North West now accounts for some one third of the displacement.

In South-East Myanmar, the situation remains tense due to increased military presence and clashes between the Tatmadaw, ethnic armed organizations and the People's Defence Force, with increasing reports of forced displacement, as well as killings, arbitrary arrests and detention of civilians, explosions, landmine incidents and destruction of private properties across the region. Residents displaced in Kayah State are in urgent need of food, medicine, warm clothes and blankets as they endure cold winter weather, particularly children and the elderly. More than 80,000 people have sought shelter in forests in Kayah State.

The situation remains similarly tense in Kachin and Shan (North) states, with security checks, arrests, explosions and increased presence of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) as well as the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA). Security situation continues to limit movements and hinder access to basic services, including education.

In the North-West, tensions between local civil forces and the Myanmar Armed Forces remain high with continued reports of killings of civilians and the burning of more than 530 houses and religious sites in Chin State's Thantlang Township. Shortages of food, as well as fuel and medical supplies, remain a concern for the displaced and the host communities.

In **Thailand**, over 2,500 individuals sought safety in Mae Sot district from raids and clashes in Lay Kay Kaw area in Myanmar mid-December. The refugees, two-thirds of whom are women and children, were evacuated farther from the border and sheltered in a school identified as a holding area and located less than 10km from Mae Sot, Tak province. More individuals are expected to cross the border in the next days.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR continues protection capacity training. In Kayah State, UNHCR conducted six protection monitoring missions and distributed tarpaulins in six locations through partners. In addition, 2,165 winterization kits have been transported to Loikaw township, where through its partner, UNHCR also conducted menstrual hygiene awareness in Sinsakhan IDP settlement. In Kayah State, two water supply projects were completed for the benefit of 3,575 people in Myawaddy Township.

In **Kachin State**, UNHCR carried out interviews to monitor IDP's solutions intentions in Myitkyina and Waingmaw townships.

In **Shan (North) State**, UNHCR conducted missions to Kyaukme, Kutkai, Muse, and Namhkam, to monitor IDP sites and carried out security assessments.

Myanmar Continued

In **Rakhine State**, to mark the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, UNHCR facilitated focus groups discussions engaging women from Rohingya and Rakhine communities and distributed 740 sanitary kits. In central Rakhine, UNHCR monitored installation of solar streetlights and shelter and drainage reconstruction, and participated in an information sharing session on human trafficking. Some 40 partner staff were trained to carry out return intentions survey in AA-MAF conflict impacted displacement sites, while UNHCR supported 85 households in two displacement sites in Kyauktaw Township with shelter items. Altogether 253 Rohingya and Kaman households residing in makeshift shelters in the Sittwe and Pauktaw Townships were supported with NFIs, while distributions are ongoing to reach an additional 1,507 households. Ten temporary shelters providing safe shelter for 80 Rohingya families were completed in Baw Du Pha 2 camp in Sittwe Township, whereas 427 households received NFI kits and 86 households with specific needs received winterization kits in other Rohingya IDP camps. In northern Rakhine, almost 4,000 IDPs (922 households) and other affected population were provided with COVID-19 related prevention items and/or NFI support in Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships.

Thailand

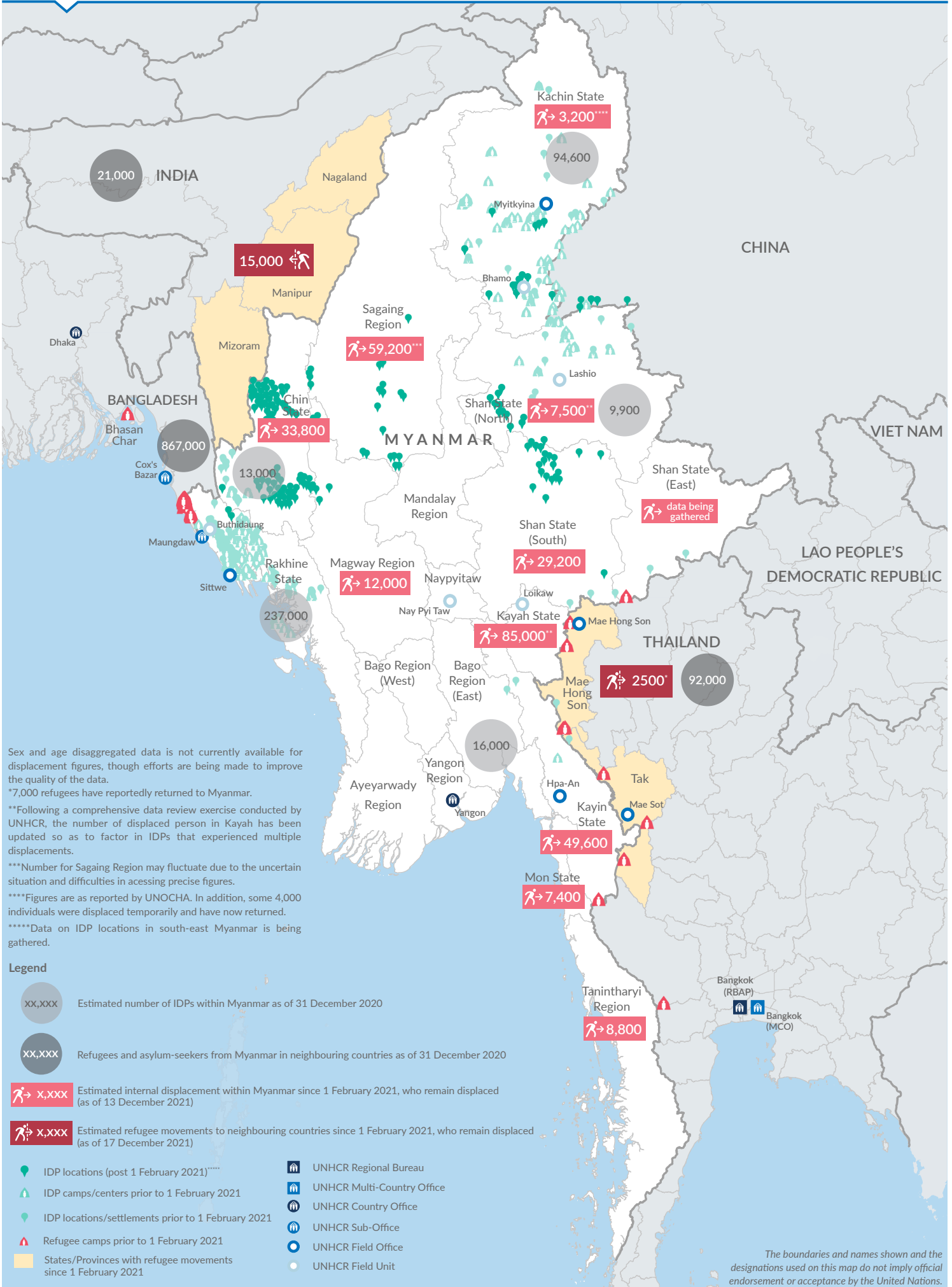
The Thai authorities are leading the humanitarian response to the situation on the Thai-Myanmar border. UNHCR is ready to support the authorities to assess the protection needs of new arrivals and, together with humanitarian partners, provide relief assistance to complement government-led efforts. Since June 2021, inter-agency partners have conducted 11 site assessment at the Thai Myanmar border to evaluate structures available to receive large or small groups and have assessed shelter, water, and sanitation as the main needs in all holding areas in case of influx. Given the volatility of the situation, the Inter Sector Working Group will maintain preparedness activities in 2022 to supplement the Thai government's capacity to respond to the needs of arrivals.

India

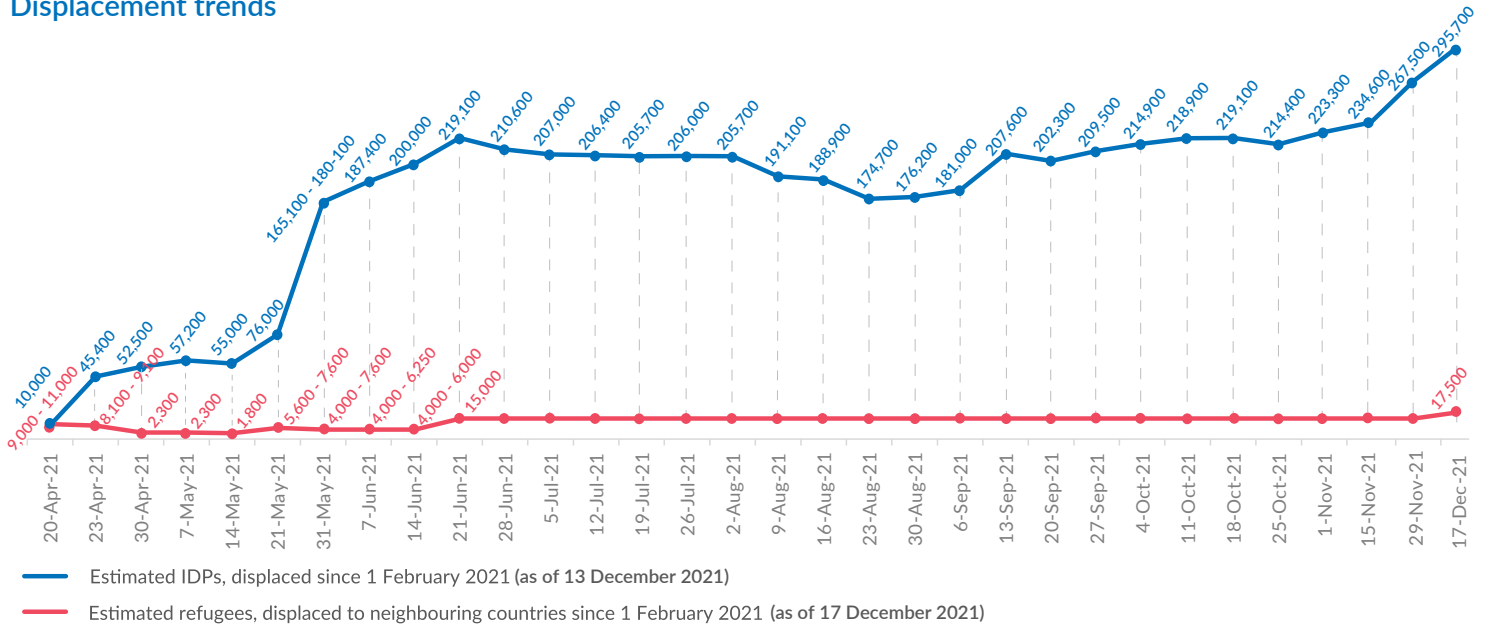
UNHCR India continues to assist Myanmar nationals as part of its COVID19 response. The number of requests for registration for assistance from Myanmar nationals in Delhi has increased. Since coup, 1500 has arrived in Delhi and has requested registration as of December 2021. Local populations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Mizoram and Manipur are running out of funds, limiting their ability to host Myanmar nationals entirely on their own. The situation of unaccompanied and separated children in Manipur remains a source of concern for the host community, with CBOs providing limited assistance.



Sanitary kits were distributed to Rakhine and Rohingya women in Rakhine State as part of 16 Days of Activism activity. @UNHCR



Displacement trends



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