

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **48,000**

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

 **503,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021

 **873,000**

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 28 February 2022

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1 February 2021
Military takeover

5 March
First reports of new arrivals to India

27 March
First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

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

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

15 December
New displacements to Thailand following clashes in south-east Myanmar

1 March 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

As of 28 February 2022, the number of people internally displaced in Myanmar since the military takeover in 2021 have crossed the half-million mark, reaching some 503,000, up from 451,000 the previous week. These include 230,800 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South-East Myanmar – 93,800 in Kayah State, 56,300 in Shan State (South-all towns except Kyethi, Laihka and Mongkaing), 68,900 in Kayin State, 7,500 in Mon State, 3,500 in Tanintharyi Region and 800 in Bago Region and 6,600 in Shan State (North). In addition, there are 171,000 IDPs in Sagaing Region, 42,300 in Magway Region and 33,200 in Chin State.

In the South-East, return movements of internally displaced persons to their areas of origin continue to be reported from Shan State (South) to Kayah State. IDPs have been obliged to return due to the lack of shelter, food, water and winter items in displacement areas. Given the ongoing armed conflict, it is anticipated that returnees might be displaced again. Conflict has intensified in Demoso and Loikaw townships, Kayah State, resulting in civilian casualties and reportedly some 100 properties set on fire. Access and movement restrictions are limiting UNHCR and its partners' ability to respond to the dire needs of displaced populations, especially for food and healthcare.

In the North-East, armed clashes have displaced some 1,000 people in Mamauk Township, Kachin State.

In the North-West, the security situation remains volatile due to an escalation of armed conflict and increased presence of armed forces. Harvesting and other livelihood activities have been seriously disrupted, leaving IDPs with an urgent need for food, healthcare, and other basic services. Increased displacement was observed in Chin State.

In Rakhine State, the stateless population continues to face restrictions on freedom of movement, impeding their ability to seek medical care and further entrenching their segregation. Similarly, a number of displaced persons in Sittwe and Pauktaw IDP camps continue to suffer from outbreaks of acute water diarrhoea (AWD) due to inadequate access to health facilities. They in turn rely on traditional healers.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR continues to coordinate the distribution of emergency aid with partners in Shan State (South). During the reporting period, UNHCR and partners have reached some 500 IDPs in Kan Kyaing and Nyaungshwe with tarpaulins and mats, bringing the total number assisted to more than 13,000 IDPs in Shan State (South).

In **Rakhine State**, UNHCR and partners distributed kitchen sets, winterization kits and surgical masks to some 3,000 IDPs living in Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships. Furthermore, UNHCR distributed some 38,600 surgical masks, 1,900 pairs of gloves in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships to support the COVID-19 prevention and response in the area.

In **Kachin State**, following the displacement of some 1,000 people in Mamauk Township, UNHCR supported a joint rapid assessment with partners to identify the main needs of the displaced population. While return movements have been observed, UNHCR and partners will assist remaining IDPs with non-food items.

Thailand

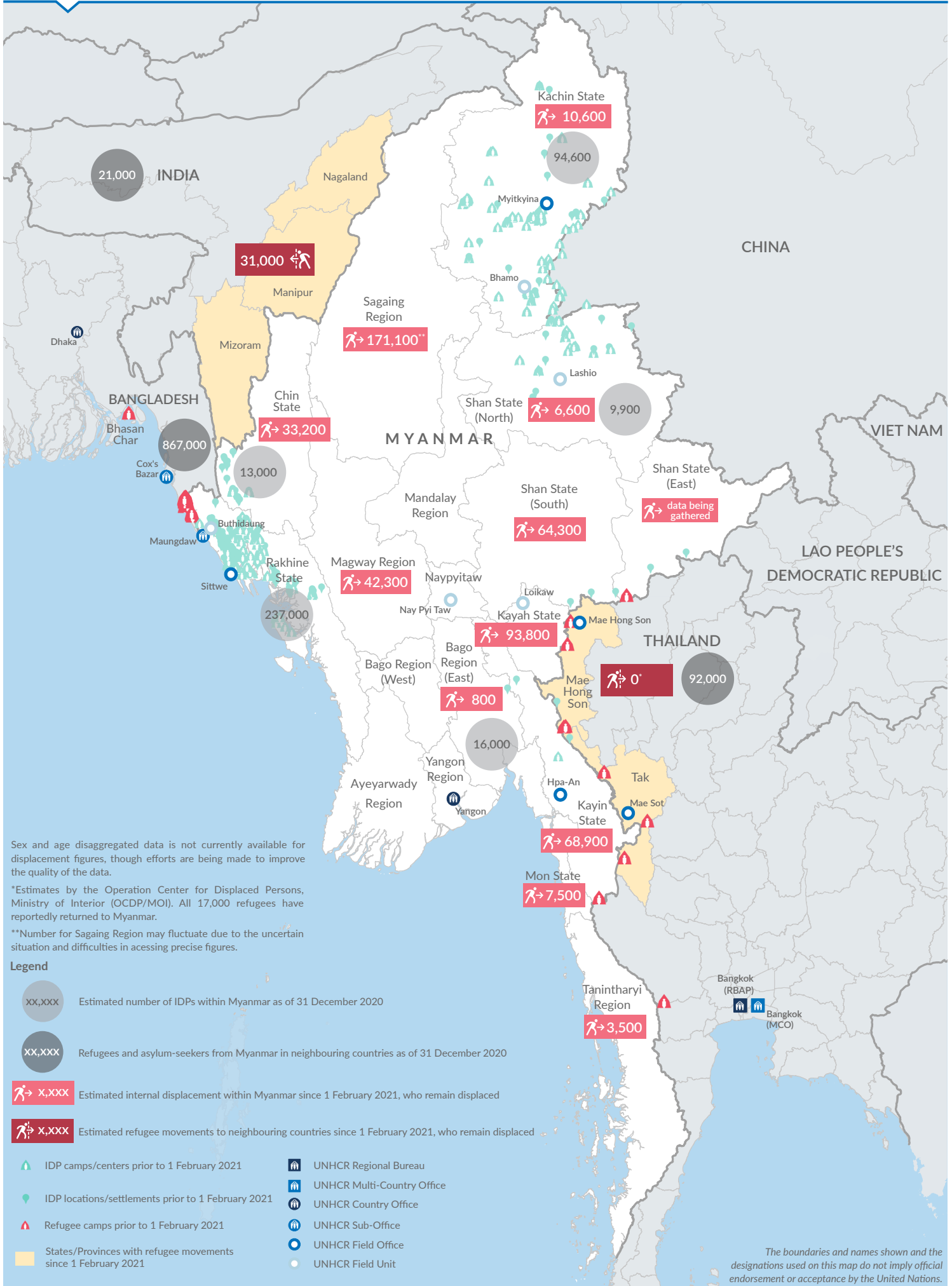
In Thailand, The Border Consortium - Food and Shelter Sector lead - is performing a case study of the emergency response in the Temporary Safety Areas (TSA) to arrivals in December 2021 to inform the emergency logistics plan and adaptation of shelter materials. The health sector response framework has also been re-evaluated in light of challenges met during the latest influx to include local service providers such as community-based organizations and hospitals in response planning. These actors had access to refugees but limited expertise or logistical capacity when it came to the management of severely chronic cases and/or cases in need of long-term treatment, such as cancer.

India

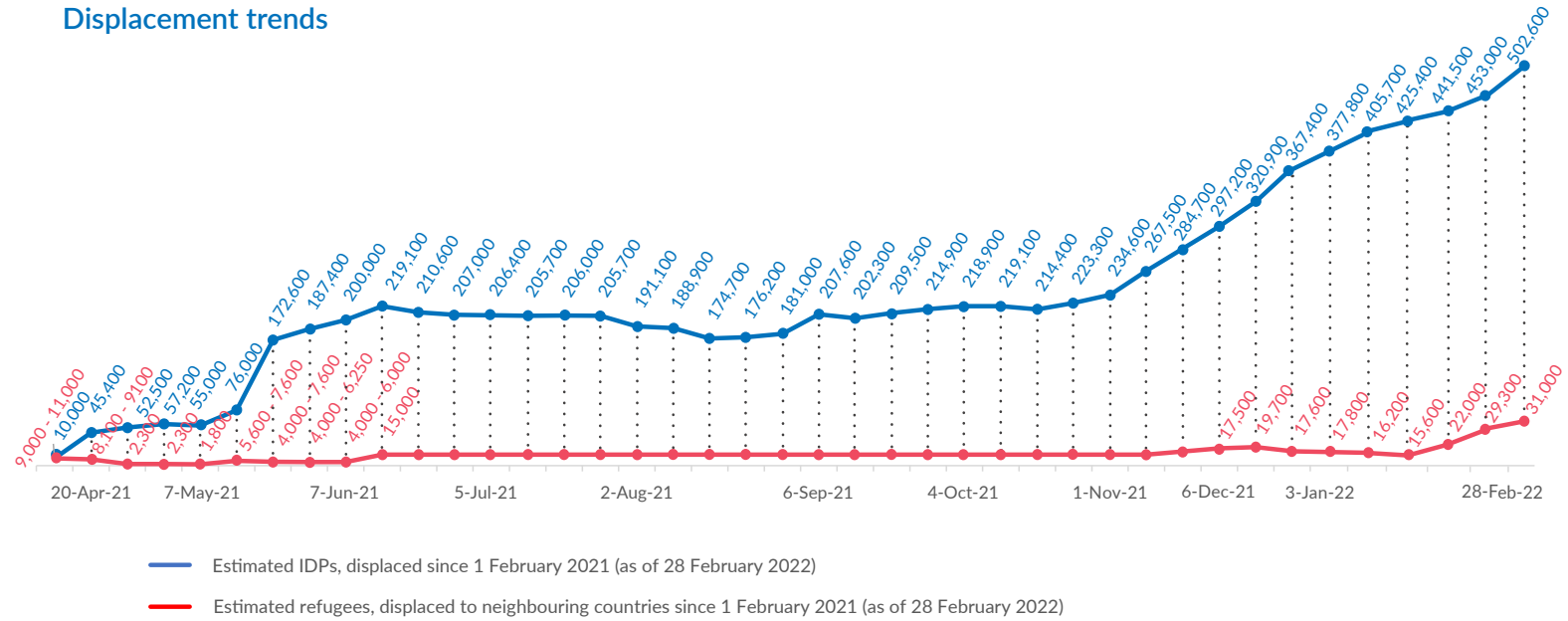
Through triangulation of information, it is estimated that around 31,000 have fled Myanmar to seek safety and protection in India and are presently in the northeastern border states, with some 15,000 of them having arrived just in the past two months. Host communities and CBOs are aiding the new arrivals with immediate lifesaving assistance, and children of those who fled are being integrated into the local education system, with some set to sit for exams this month. Remote protection training on GBV case counselling was provided for local response providers.



Distribution of non-food items to displaced families in Shan State. © UNHCR



Displacement trends



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