

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


62,000

Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021


1,055,000

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2021


769,000

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021


1,116,000

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 4 July 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



6 July 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

Armed clashes across Myanmar continued to trigger displacement and affect civilians. As of 4 July, an estimated 1,116,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were reported, including some 769,000 people who have been displaced within Myanmar since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, ongoing fighting continued to undermine the safety and security of civilians with sporadic clashes reported in Chin State and Magway and Sagaing regions.

In the South-East, armed clashes generated some displacement largely due to the deteriorating security situation in Mon State, Bago (East) and Tanintharyi regions. Humanitarian access remained challenging although new displacement and IDP returns to areas of origin continues to be monitored. In protracted situations, many IDPs face acute food and supply shortages, which have been exacerbated by a shortage of essential goods and services in the host community.

In Kachin and Shan (North), IDPs' limited access to financial services continued to undermine their capacity to engage in sustainable livelihoods. Access to education was another challenge, particularly in Kachin and Shan (North) as a result of school closures in response to COVID-19 and security-related measures. Other challenges facing children and adolescents include forced recruitment and child marriage.

In Rakhine State, simmering tensions spilled over into clashes in Chin State's Paletwa Township on 27 June. The abduction of two teachers in Maungdaw (North) also heightened existing anxieties within communities. The evolving situation stands to impact the already limited freedom of movement for the Rohingya communities, further impeding access to services and social cohesion.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (CRIs) to 14,000 people in Kayin and Kayah States and Bago (East) Region. 850 people in Kayah State and Shan State (North) received corrugated galvanized iron sheets to help them construct transitional shelters. In response to several landmine related incidents in Kayah State, UNHCR, in collaboration with UNICEF, distributed 750 mine risk education leaflets to IDPs.

In **Rakhine State**, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 6,300 people living in Rohingya IDP camps and IDP sites. Following heavy rains and strong winds, 19,750 people living in camps and sites received emergency shelter assistance. The distribution of shelter-related materials is also planned for some 5,000 people in displacement sites.

As part of COVID-19 prevention and response measures, UNHCR and partners provided personal protective equipment to 3,400 people. In **Rakhine State (North)**, humanitarian access continues to be restricted, particularly for some 1,400 families currently residing in IDP sites.

In the **North-West**, preparations for a multi-sectoral needs assessment by UNHCR and partners are already underway in Magway Region. This exercise is intended to promote responsive humanitarian assistance for all affected populations.

In **Kachin and Shan (North)**, UNHCR and partners provided 270 corrugated galvanized iron sheets to support the maintenance of existing shelters and reconstruction of shelters burned down in a recent fire. In addition, 3,275 IDPs living in 10 displacement sites in Shan State (North) received solar lamps. In order to better understand the diverse needs and protection

Myanmar cont'd

risks and capacities of women, men, girls and boys, several community resilience-building workshops were held in villages across Shan State (North). These workshops were attended by 221 IDPs, IDP returnees and host community members and are part of ongoing efforts to empower communities. Action plans are currently being rolled out to identify and respond to the most pressing needs.

Thailand

Since 29 June, clashes in Mywaddy sparked new displacement into Thailand's Pho Pra and Umphang districts with some 1,429 new arrivals reported by authorities. Although 802 refugees currently remain in four Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Tak Province, some partners were able to gain enough access to distribute much-needed assistance via local authorities. This included the distribution of non-food items such as mats, mosquito nets, tarpaulins and plastic sheets by UNHCR and partners, which complemented the delivery of food assistance by the local community and community-based groups. However, more tarpaulins are needed to upgrade and waterproof the existing shelters new arrivals currently reside in. Two reading corners and child-friendly spaces set up by Save the Children – with the support of the local community in Pho Pra – were also temporarily closed following recent airstrikes in Kayin State, which lies along the Thai-Myanmar border.

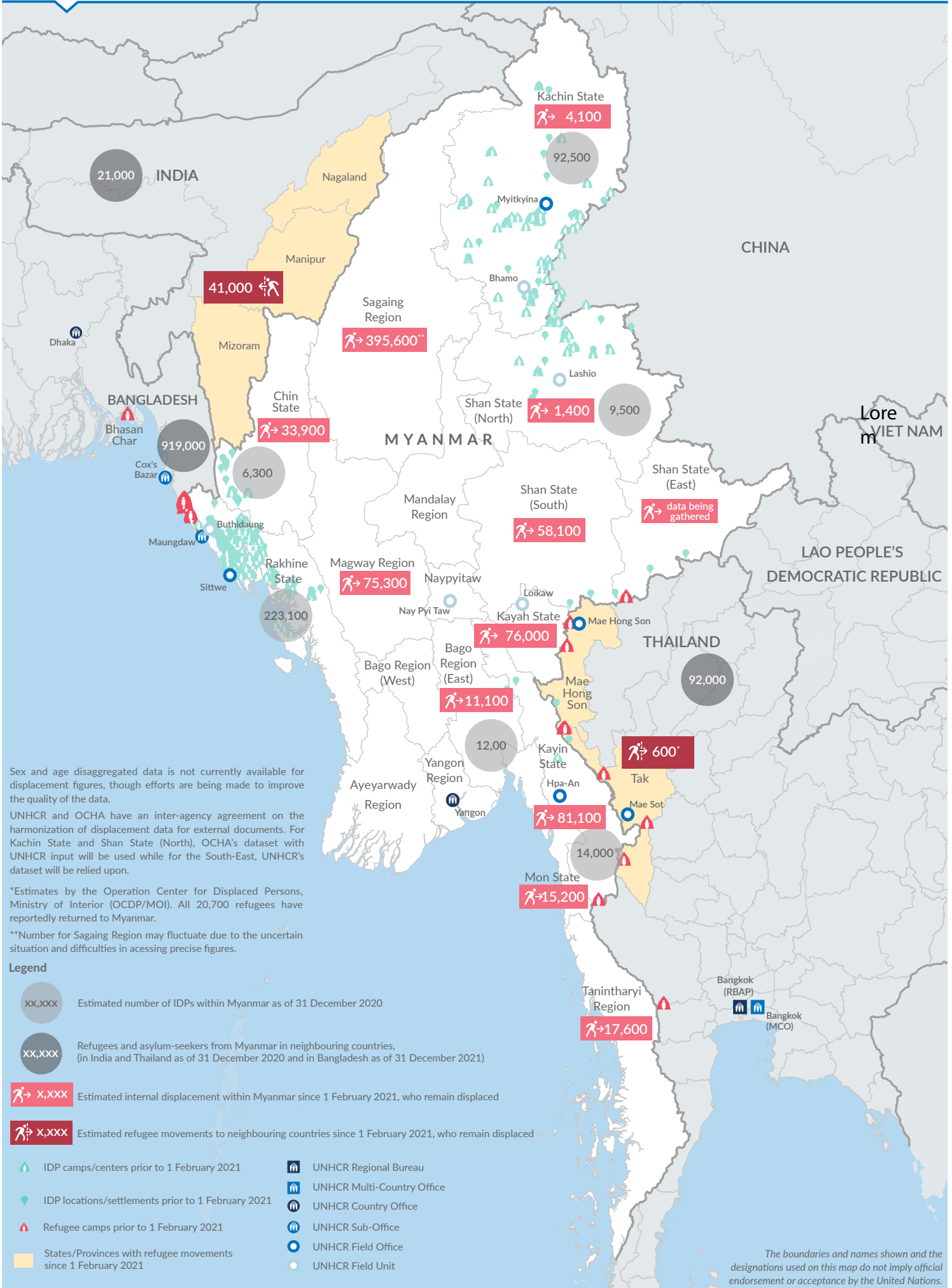
India

As of 1 July, the total number of people who fled from Myanmar to India stood at 41,000, including an estimated 726 new arrivals in June. Over 76 per cent sought shelter in Mizoram and 13 per cent in Manipur. In addition, 99 per cent (3,993) out of 4,007 individuals who approached UNHCR's office in New Delhi were registered, including 373 unaccompanied and separated children, for whom best interest assessments were initiated.

There was an uptick in cross-border movement in June following armed clashes in the north-west regions of Myanmar. Floods in the neighbouring state of Assam – where relief goods are procured and transported – also hampered aid distribution by local community-based organizations. With the start of the monsoon season in June, there is an urgent need for semi-permanent shelters in Mizoram and Manipur. Other needs across various new arrival settlements include WASH, food, health, NFIs and livelihood assistance.



UNHCR and its partners are providing relief items to internally displaced and host community families in Kayah State, Myanmar © UNHCR



Sex and age disaggregated data is not currently available for displacement figures, though efforts are being made to improve the quality of the data.

UNHCR and OCHA have an inter-agency agreement on the harmonization of displacement data for external documents. For Kachin State and Shan State (North), OCHA's dataset with UNHCR input will be used while for the South-East, UNHCR's dataset will be relied upon.

*Estimates by the Operation Center for Displaced Persons, Ministry of Interior (OCDP/MOI). All 20,700 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar.

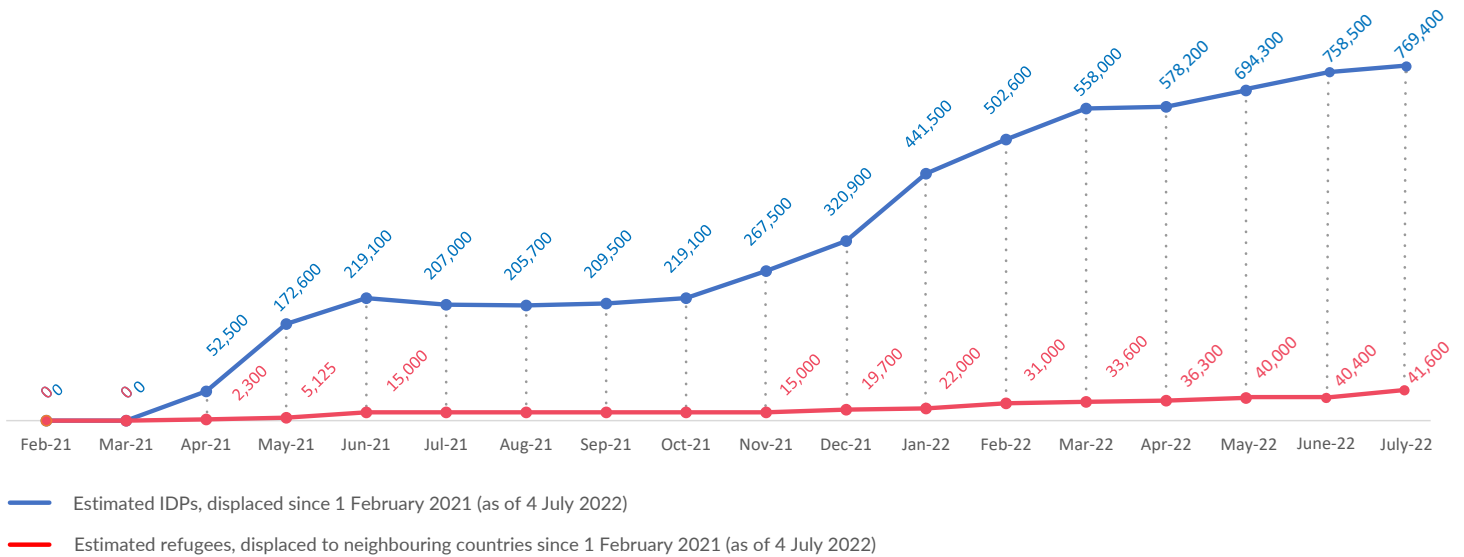
**Number for Sagaing Region may fluctuate due to the uncertain situation and difficulties in accessing precise figures.

Legend

- xx,xxx Estimated number of IDPs within Myanmar as of 31 December 2020
- xx,xxx Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries, (in India and Thailand as of 31 December 2020 and in Bangladesh as of 31 December 2021)
- ↗ x,xxx Estimated internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced
- ↘ x,xxx Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced
- ▲ IDP camps/centers prior to 1 February 2021
- IDP locations/settlements prior to 1 February 2021
- ▲ Refugee camps prior to 1 February 2021
- States/Provinces with refugee movements since 1 February 2021
- 🏠 UNHCR Regional Bureau
- 🏠 UNHCR Multi-Country Office
- 🏠 UNHCR Country Office
- 🏠 UNHCR Sub-Office
- 🏠 UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Displacement trends



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