

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


72,000

Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021


1,086,000

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 30 June 2022


1,143,000

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021*
 Source: UN in Myanmar


1,473,000

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 5 December 2022*
 Source: UN in Myanmar

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

5 Dec 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, there were an estimated 1,473,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) within Myanmar during the reporting period, including 1,143,000 people who have been newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, the security situation remains volatile across Chin State and Sagaing and Magway Regions. Displacement due to active armed clashes, arson and airstrikes continue. Humanitarian access has been challenging, particularly in Sagaing Region where the needs are most acute. Conflict is expected to escalate in the winter months, leaving civilians increasingly at risk of attacks.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, clashes, indiscriminate shelling and landmine explosions were reported. Food shortages and limited humanitarian support due to movement restrictions have affected communities, particularly in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Myebon, Kyauktaw and Pauktaw. The situation in Rakhine State has been generally calm albeit tense following the announcement of an informal ceasefire agreement between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA) in late November. Since then, returns by displaced families to their places of origin have begun taking place. While humanitarian access remains challenging, the opening of waterways and roads has enabled the movement of much-needed goods, resulting in a decrease in the cost of basic commodities.

In Kachin and Shan (North), humanitarian access across Kachin and Shan (North) States is limited, particularly in active conflict areas. Movement restrictions continue to be reported due to the heightened risk of forced recruitment, robbery, physical assault and arbitrary arrest particularly in the evenings.

In the South-East, the security situation is precarious and has affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Indiscriminate shelling, arrests and destruction of civilian property continues. Insufficient access to food, water, healthcare and core relief items (CRIs) are among the main concerns cited by IDP families.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In Kachin and Shan (North) States, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 22,000 IDPs, including 500 newly displaced people residing in host communities in Myitkyina and Muse Townships. Some 110 shelters benefiting 500 people were also renovated in camps located in Bhamo, Myitkyina and Waingmaw Townships, Kachin State and Kutkai and Namtu Townships, Shan State (North). As part of UNHCR's COVID-19 response, some 400 face masks were distributed in IDP camps in Kachin State.

In Rakhine State, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets and buckets to 2,800 people living in 24 different sites and provided emergency shelter assistance to 3,000 people.

In the South-East, UNHCR and partners also distributed CRIs comprising mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic buckets, kitchen sets, plastic tarpaulins and solar lamps to

Myanmar cont'd

4,685 IDPs in Bago Region (East) and Kayin State. In Kayah and Shan (South) States, UNHCR and partners distributed corrugated galvanized iron sheets and plastic tarpaulins to 7,500 IDPs. In Kayin State, over 30,000 personal protective equipment was distributed as part of UNHCR's COVID-19 response.

In the North-West, UNHCR continues to advocate for expanded access to reach people in areas experiencing large-scale displacements. While movement restrictions continue to delay the delivery of humanitarian assistance, UNHCR is engaging with local partners to respond to critical needs.

Thailand

In November, the Royal Thai Government did not officially record any new arrivals from Myanmar and did not open any Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) along the Thai-Myanmar border. However, local partners estimate over 5,000 Myanmar individuals currently reside outside TSAs in Tak Province, where safety and security remain one of the key protection concerns. Due to limited humanitarian access, most partners rely on local community-based organizations to carry out basic monitoring and deliver much-needed assistance.

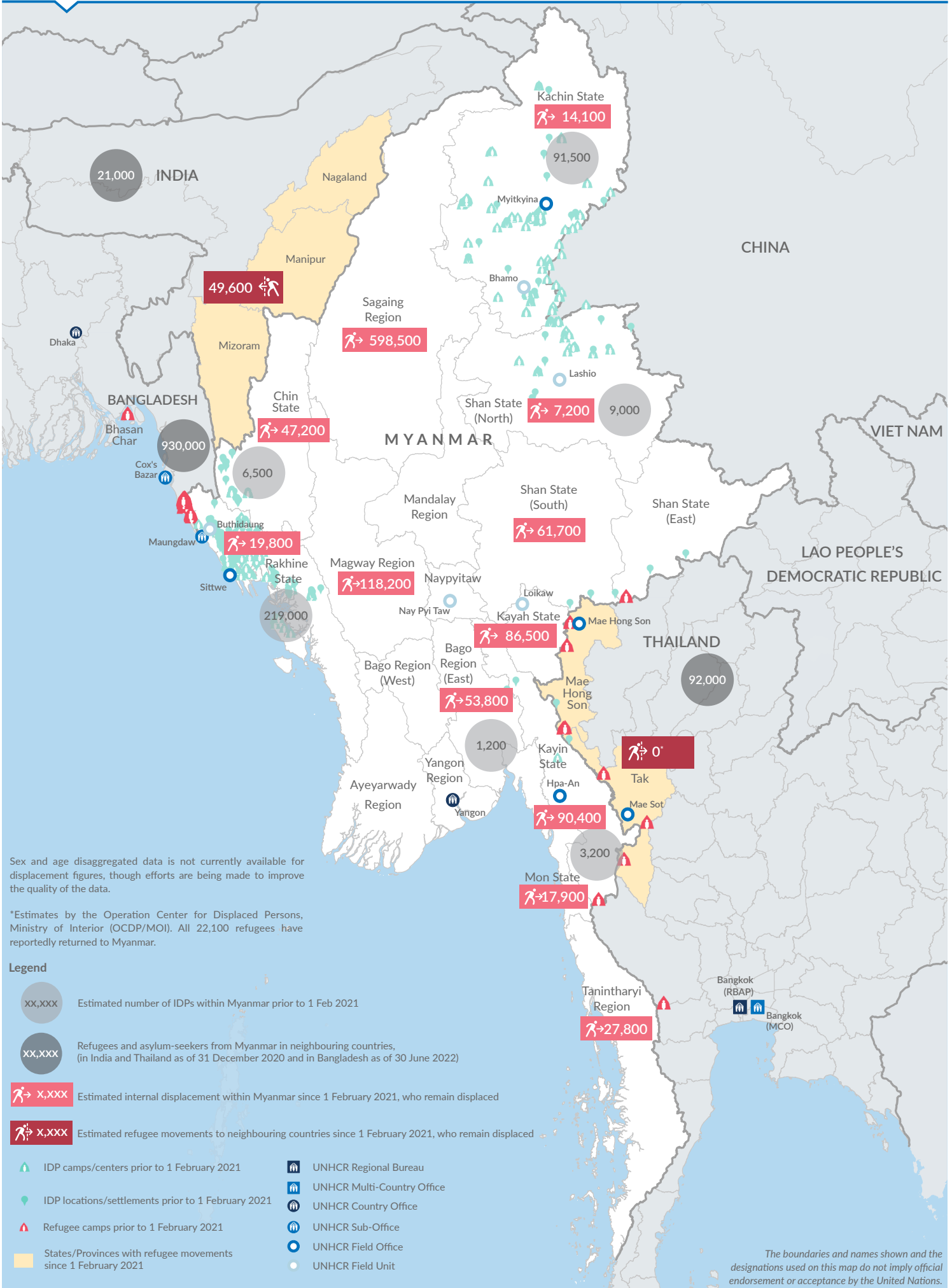
India

The total number of people of who fled from Myanmar and are presently in India stands at approximately 49,600 individuals. Most reside in Mizoram, but over 4,600 individuals have approached UNHCR in Delhi for registration and refugee status determination since February 2021. More arrivals into India are anticipated due to the intensifying conflict on the other side of the border in Chin State and Sagaing Region.

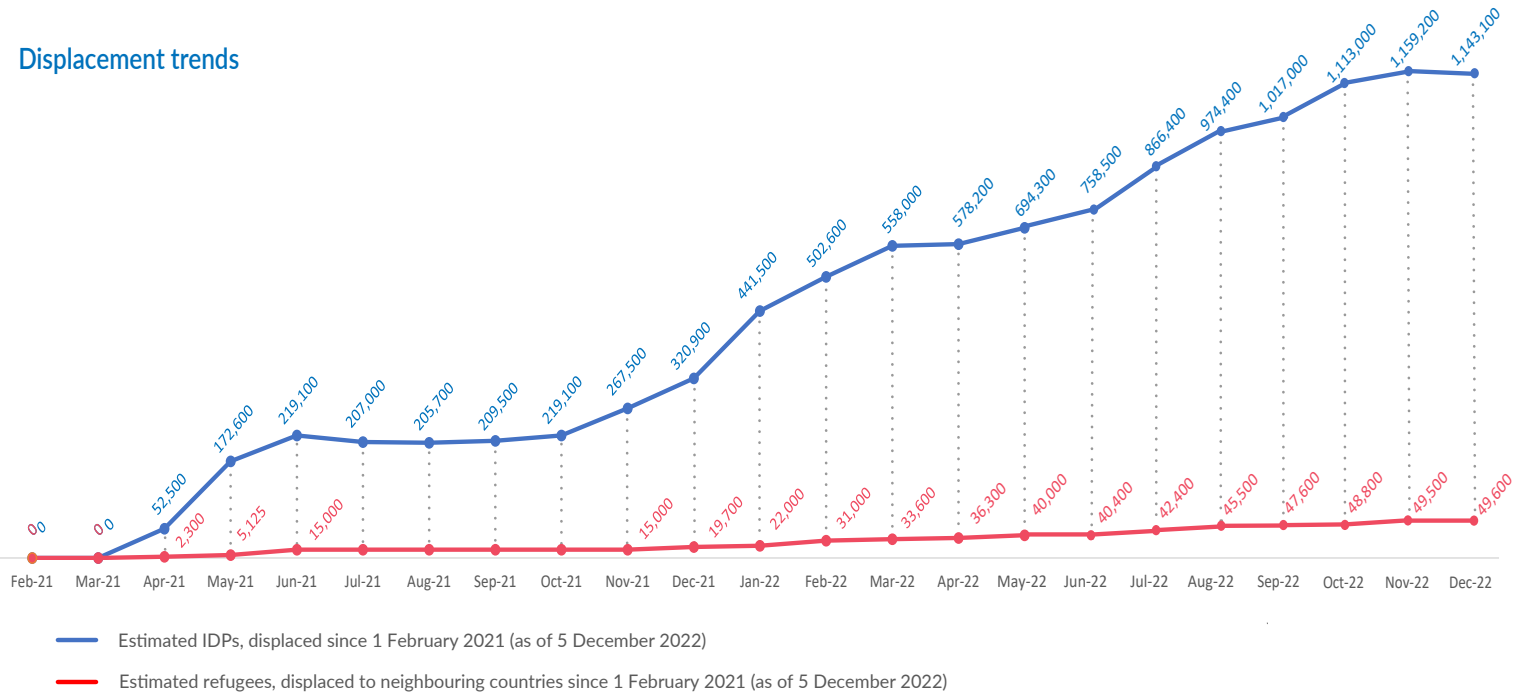
With the onset of winter, local organizations are providing mattresses, warm clothes and blankets to vulnerable families, including host communities. Distribution of food and core relief items are underway and health and water, sanitation and hygiene services have been scaled up to support seasonal illnesses. However, more funding is needed to bolster the assistance provided to host communities and livelihood support in order to reduce dependency and build resilience. The primary urgent needs cited by CBOs and communities are many and include pre-positioning food, CRIs, medicine and WASH items, to support the continuing influx of new arrivals cross into India.



Marip Kai is serving lunch next to her shelter which has just been repaired in Waingmaw Township, Kachin State. Further shelter repair and maintenance are prioritized by UNHCR and partners ©UNHCR/Dumhpau Hkunring



Displacement trends



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