

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **22,000**

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

 **235,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021

 **605,000**

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 15 November 2021

TIMELINE IN KEY EVENTS

1 February
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 November

HIGHLIGHTS

The number of newly-displaced IDPs across Myanmar increased to 234,600. Fighting intensified in the South-East, particularly in Mon, Kayin and Shan (South) states, causing increased displacement. Conflict between the Tatmadaw and The People's Defence Forces (PDF) escalated in Tanintharyi, and increased displacement was observed especially in Palaw, Thayetchaung, Yebyu and Dawei townships, in urgent need of food and basic health care. Increased displacement was also recorded in the North-West, particularly in Chin State also forcing about 1,400 people to flee to neighbouring Saw Township in Magway Region. The death toll from COVID-19 has climbed above 50 at IDP camps in Kayah State's Demoso Township and in Shan (South) State's Pekon Township amid high infection rates in areas affected by heavy fighting.

In South-East Myanmar, the security situation has deteriorated due to clashes between the Tatmadaw, ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and the People's Defence Force (PDF) reported across all states and regions. Reports also indicate alleged killings, explosions and landmine incidents, as well as arbitrary arrests and detention. Displaced populations in the SE continue to experience significant challenges in accessing basic needs and services, in particular food, healthcare, and shelter materials.

In Shan State (South), clashes in Pekon Township displaced some 2,700 people while a smaller number was also displaced to Taunggyi Township. Shortages of medicines, warm clothes, and food supply remain as challenges. In Shan State (North), armed clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS), Shan State Progress Party (SSPP) and Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) near Hu Sun village tract in Kyaukme Township caused villagers to flee to Kyaukme town. Clashes between the RCSS and SSPP near Sun Long village tract also caused villagers to seek safety at a monastery in Hsipaw township.

Situation has been worsening throughout Chin State, Sagaing and Magway regions. Chin State remains the epicentre for the violence with Tigyaing Township in Sagaing Region currently witnessing some of the most intense clashes and more incidents such as the burning of private properties, including religious sites, being reported. Thousands of civilians displaced from Thantlang have taken refuge in villages along the India-Myanmar border, with others from Thantlang and other border townships reportedly crossing into India's Mizoram State. Most IDPs and host communities across Chin State are facing shortages of food, fuel and medical supplies. Conflict also continues to worsen in Magway Region and Sagaing Region.

In Rakhine State, challenges in accessing services continue to be reported while some return movements have been observed from areas of displacement by AA-MAF conflict, with so far 20% of those originally displaced having returned to their places of origin.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR completed the construction of a primary school and a water supply system in Kyainseikgyi Township in Kayin State. Support was provided through a partner to 30 children including IDP returnees to obtain birth certificate. Training and protection monitoring continued.

In **Shan State (South)**, UNHCR carried out two rapid protection assessments in two locations in Pekhon Township.

In **Shan State (North)**, UNHCR distributed 711 winter NFI kits to IDPs relocating from Hu Sun and Pang Long village tracts to Kyaukme town.

Myanmar contd.

In **Rakhine State**, shelter and NFI distributions activities have started along with post-distribution monitoring. In Sittwe, 22 longhouses were reconstructed in IDP camps. UNHCR released 1,713 NFI kits and 2,275 NFI kits to be distributed by its partners in Rohingya camps. 158 household received NFIs in a displacement site in Kyauktaw Township. Since 16 October, UNHCR and partners have reached over 7,000 IDPs and other affected community members with COVID-19-related and/or NFI support in Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships in northern Rakhine.

Thailand

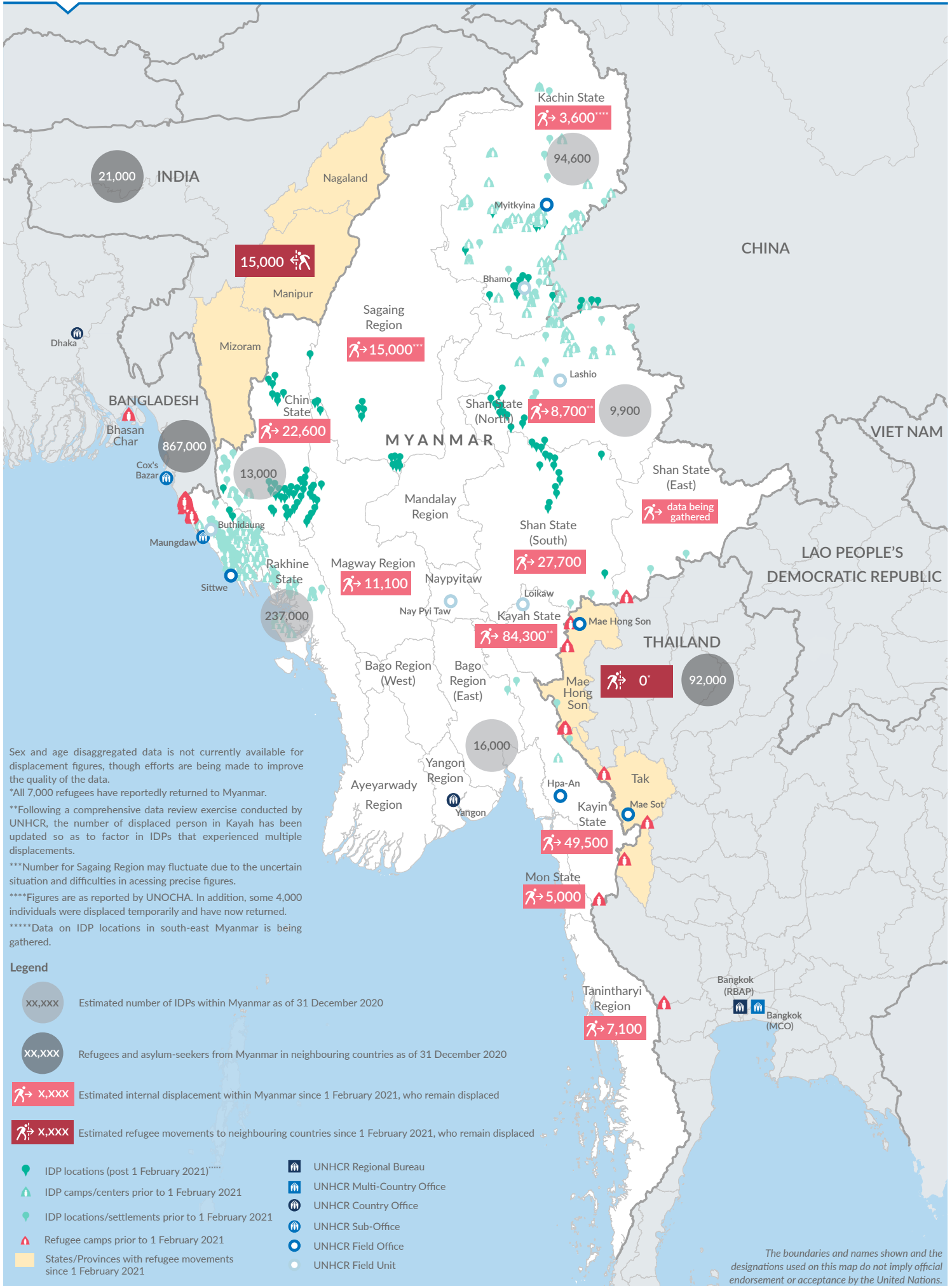
In Thailand, partners and stakeholders in various sectors at national and local levels have received training notably in psychological first aid, nutrition, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as gender-based violence. Members of inter-sector working group also participated in emergency simulation workshop which gave an opportunity for partners to test current level of preparedness and identify remaining gaps.

India

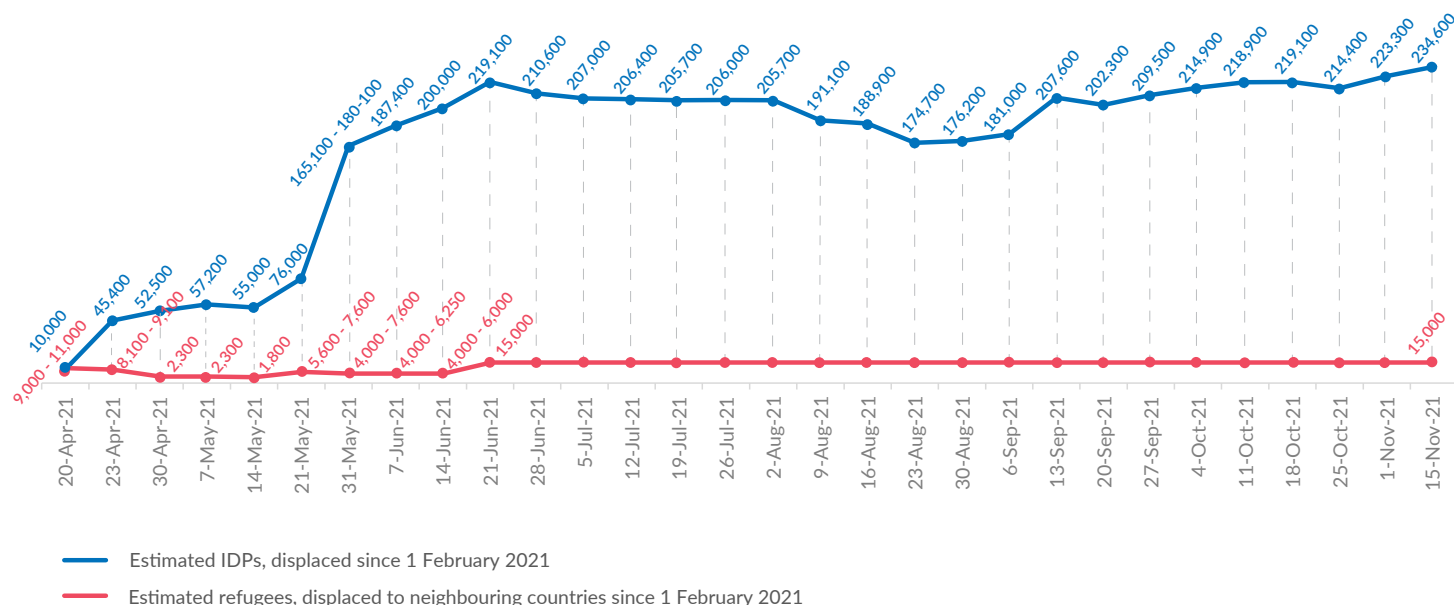
Despite their limited resources, civil society and frontline workers continue to provide food, shelter and other life-saving assistance to Myanmar new arrivals in the Indian states of Mizoram and Manipur. Reportedly, following recent clashes in Myanmar, an additional 100 individuals have crossed into Manipur and Mizoram during the reporting period. Since the start of the crisis, some 990 new arrivals have approached UNHCR's office in Delhi for assistance, and thus far 680 have been registered and provided with documentation.



Youth in Rakhine State learn how to process banana crisps to improve their livelihoods. Due to lack of job opportunities, girls and women are mostly jobless apart from doing house chores. This project aims to benefit girls and young women who would be able to take up a business like banana chips production without societal resistance. Also, men and boys can be involved in marketing and selling the products. Photo taken by a local partner.



Displacement trends



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