

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **73,000**

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

 **1,254,000**

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

 **1,584,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 30 January 2023

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1 February 2021

Military takeover

March 2021

First reports of new arrivals to India

March 2021

First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

April 2021

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

June 2021

100,000 estimated new displacements within Kayah State

July 2021

USD 109 million Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published

July 2021

Severe flooding affects large parts of Myanmar

January 2022

USD 826 million Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched

September 2022

Estimated total number of IDPs in Myanmar reaches 1 million

November 2022

ASEAN Leaders' review implementation of the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar

December 2022

Estimated refugee movements to India and Thailand since Feb 2021 reaches 72,000

December 2022

426,000 people in need reached by UNHCR with CRI/shelter support in 2022

January 2023

Indonesia's foreign minister assumes the role as ASEAN's Special Envoy on Myanmar

1 February 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, an estimated 1,584,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country as of 30 January 2023, including 1,254,000 people newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, conflict continued to intensify across Chin State and Sagaing and Magway Regions following a reported increase in air strikes, landmine incidents, arbitrary arrests and the destruction of properties. Indiscriminate fire in Chin and Sagaing resulted in new displacements and cross-border movements between Myanmar and India. IDPs and host communities are also experiencing shortages of food and other basic necessities due to movement restrictions.

In the South-East, conflict in various parts of the region impeded access to education, healthcare, and livelihoods. An uptick in airstrikes, indiscriminate shelling and explosions close to town centres in multiple States and Regions, including Kayin State, Mon State, Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions, was reported. IDPs remained concerned about their reduced access to food and basic commodities, particularly in Kayah and Shan (South) States and Tanintharyi Region.

In Kachin and Shan (North), frequent airstrikes, shelling and explosive remnants are putting civilian lives at risk. Arbitrary arrests, forced labour and the destruction and theft of civilian properties was also reported.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, the informal November 2022 ceasefire between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Tatmadaw continues to hold although remains fragile amid fears conflict will resume at the end of the cultivation season. Communities are vigilant and limiting their movement in case the ceasefire unravels. The humanitarian response in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Minbya and Myebon is focused on life-saving support (food and healthcare) following the introduction of new restrictions on UN agencies and INGOs by the de facto authorities in mid-September 2022.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In Kachin and Shan (North) States, IDPs pursued avenues that allow them to rebuild their lives despite the limited prospects for lasting solutions after the events of February 2021. In this regard, UNHCR and partners completed a pilot programme providing small grants for various community-led projects in six solutions sites in Bhamo Township, Kachin State. These grants act as 'seed money' and are designed to encourage communities to use their own resources and assets to improve their environment. Through these grants, the communities were able to facilitate road rehabilitation work, expand access to clean water supplies, and support community halls. In addition, UNHCR and partners distributed various core relief items (CRIs), including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and buckets to 1,169 IDPs (270 families). As part of the COVID-19 response, over 7,000 face masks were also distributed in IDP camps in Kachin State.

Myanmar cont'd

In Rakhine State, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 4,670 people (1,117 families) in Rakhine State (Central) and 4,336 people (1,451 families) in Rakhine State (North). In Rakhine State (Central), UNHCR and partners provided corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roofing sheets to promote durable shelter solutions via the construction of 39 longhouses benefiting 1,716 people (312 families). In addition, 2,842 people (617 families) in Rakhine State and 1,628 (370 families) in Rakhine State (Central) received emergency shelter support. Some 26,000 face masks were also distributed to IDPs and partners as part of the ongoing COVID-19 response in Rakhine State (North).

In the South-East, UNHCR and partners distributed various CRIs, including winter clothes, mosquito nets, blankets, plastic buckets, kitchen sets and plastic tarpaulins to 14,275 IDPs (3,837 families) in Kayah, Kayin and Shan (South) States and Bago (East) Region. In addition, 300 families were supported with pilot cash assistance in Taunggyi, Shan State (South) to enable them to meet their most pressing needs.

In the North-West, UNHCR's partner distributed winterization items such as winter jackets to 608 people (174 families) in Pakokku Township, Magway Region.

Thailand

The Royal Thai Army reported 215 new arrivals from Myanmar crossed into Thailand following an attack in Payathonzu Township on 23 January. This group was sheltered in one Temporary Safety Area (TSA) in Nong Lu subdistrict, Sankhlaburi district in Kanchanaburi province, before eventually returning to Myanmar on 31 January. Prior to their return, the Thai Red Cross Society and Sankhlaburi Hospital provided healthcare assistance while the International Rescue Committee (IRC) covered medical costs. The Border Consortium provided lunch boxes and dry food once the TSA kitchens were set up. In addition, IRC and Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees provided various CRIs to these new arrivals, including blankets, mosquito nets, and mats.

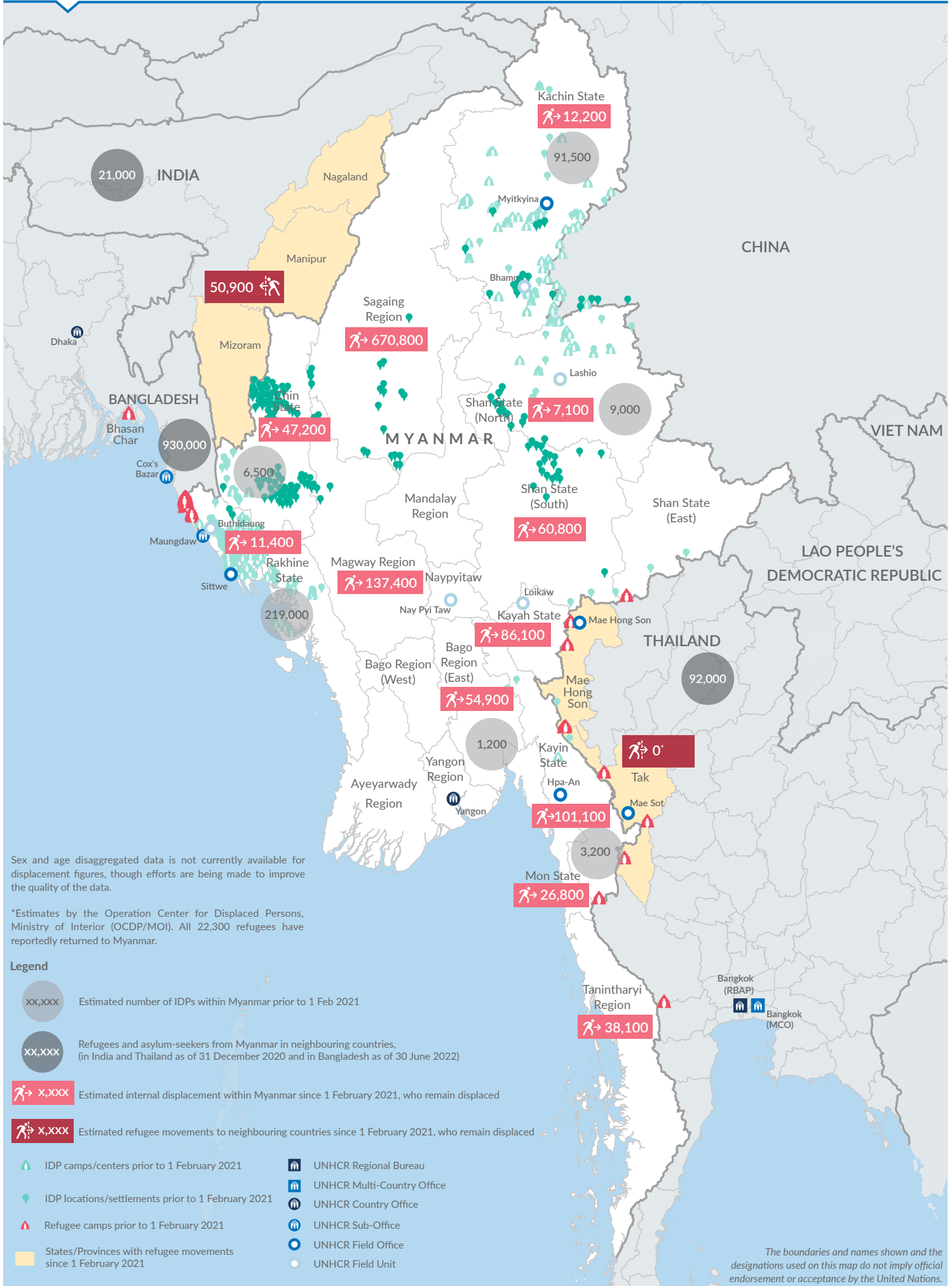
India

The total number of people of who fled from Myanmar and are presently in India stands at approximately 50,900 individuals. Of this figure, 38,900 reside in Mizoram while an estimated 7,300 are in Manipur. Since February 2021, 4,700 individuals approached UNHCR in Delhi for registration and refugee status determination. More arrivals into India are anticipated due to the intensifying conflict on the other side of the border in Myanmar's Chin State and Sagaing Region.

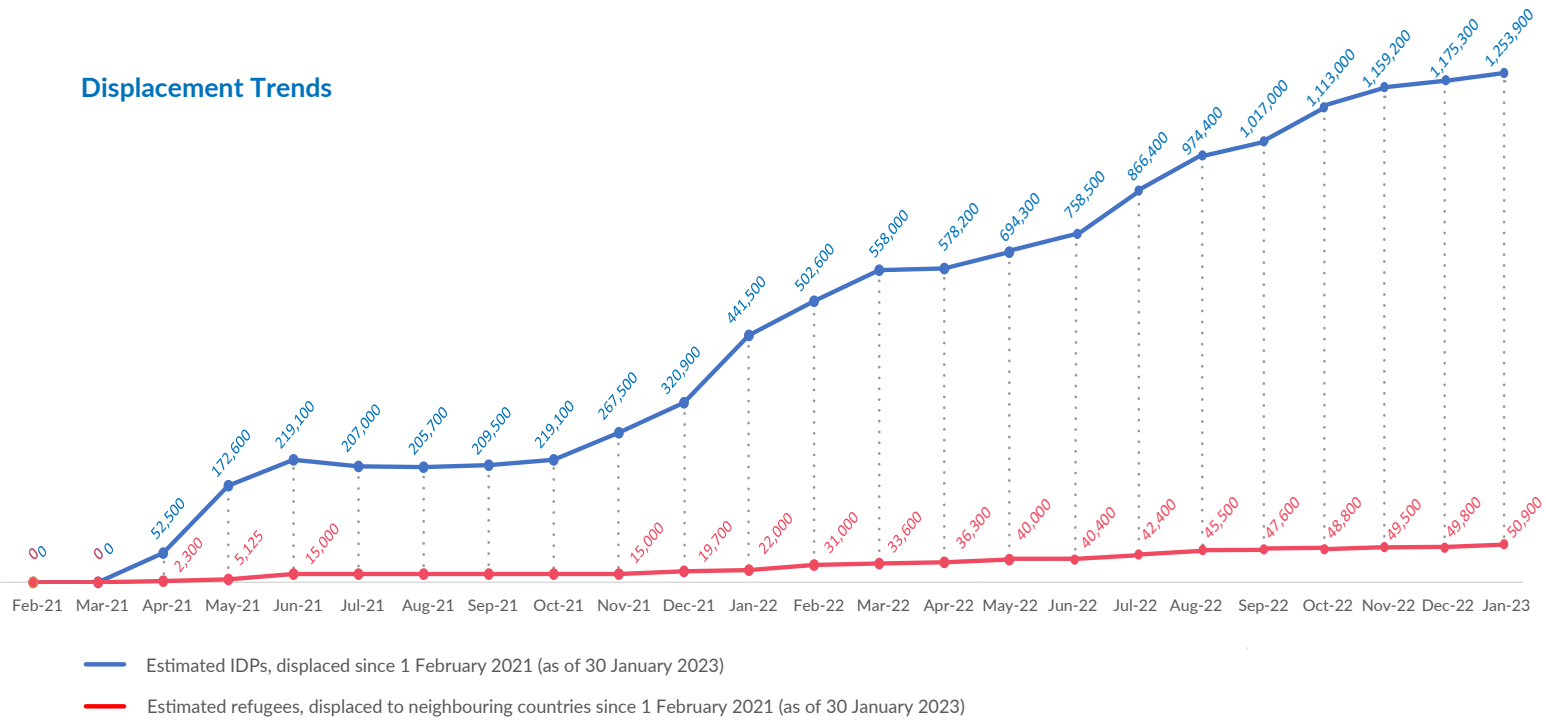
Due to funding shortages, local community based organizations (CBOs) and humanitarian organizations are providing limited assistance such as food and CRIs to vulnerable new arrivals and host communities and supporting legal sensitization drives. The needs on the ground are growing and more support is needed to scale up food assistance, health and WASH interventions, and CRI provisions during the harsh winter season.



UNHCR and its partners are distributing winterization kits, comprising warm clothing and blankets to IDPs in Kayah State © UNHCR/ Hkun Ring



Displacement Trends



UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by the following donors, who have contributed to our Myanmar situation response as well as those that contribute to UNHCR programmes with globally unearmarked funds and broadly earmarked funds for the Asia-Pacific region:

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