

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **88,300**

Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

 **1,118,000**

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2022

 **1,499,000**

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

 **1,827,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 May 2023

Source: UN in Myanmar

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



Jan 2022
USD 826 million Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched



November 2022
ASEAN Leaders' review implementation of the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar



September 2022

Estimated total number of IDPs in Myanmar reaches 1 million



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



December 2022

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



January 2023
USD 764 million Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched



January 2023

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



1 May 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, an estimated 1,827,000 people were reported internally displaced within Myanmar as of 1 May, including 1,499,000 people newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, the situation remains highly volatile, notably in Magway and Sagaing Regions. The use of heavy weapons, airstrikes, and widespread torching of homes and villages continue to cause civilian injury, casualties, and large-scale displacement. Landmine incidents were reported, impeding movement and livelihoods. Frequent telecommunication and internet disruptions across multiple locations posed additional operational barriers and weakened communication between affected communities and humanitarian actors.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, the informal November 2022 ceasefire between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Tatmadaw remains. Heavy access constraints contributed to escalating needs and impacted humanitarian organizations' ability to conduct needs assessments and deliver assistance. Plans to close sites hosting internally displaced people (IDPs) affected by the AA/Tatmadaw conflict have been reported – a move which could impact their safety and access to basic services. The relocation of IDPs in Kyauk Ta Lone camp in Kyaukphyu Township, continues to raise concerns because of the flood risks and limited access to services in the relocation site.

In the South-East, heavy fighting, airstrikes, forced recruitment and access restrictions across all States and Regions, particularly in Myawaddy Township, Kayin State, near the Thailand-Myanmar border, were reported. Recurrent cycles of displacements within the affected area as well as to Thailand continued.

In Kachin and Shan (North), frequent airstrikes, indiscriminate shelling of villages, and arson attacks put civilians at risk. Humanitarian operations also faced barriers reaching IDPs due to limited access and safety concerns.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In Kachin State, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (CRIs), including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and buckets, to some 8,800 IDPs (1,900 families). In Shan State (North), corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets were provided to 240 IDPs to enable communities to live in safe and dignified conditions.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, despite access restrictions, UNHCR and partners provided CRIs to some 3,500 people (700 families) in Rakhine State (Central) and 600 people (110 families) in Rakhine State (North). Items included kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, heavy duty plastic buckets, portable solar lamps, mosquito nets and sleeping mats. In Rakhine State (North), UNHCR and its partners provided 2,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) to support preparedness and response to COVID-19.

In the South-East, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets and solar lamps to 5,400 people (1,000 families) in Kayin and Kayah States. In addition, 50 people (12 families) received emergency shelter assistance such as tarpaulin, bamboo poles and nylon ropes in Bago Region (East).

In the North-West, UNHCR donated over 60,000 face masks to support the health response

Myanmar cont'd

in Pakokku town, Magway Region. UNHCR continues to advocate for expanded access to reach people in need.

Thailand

Between 5 and 12 April, over 12,000 refugees from Myanmar were recorded by the Royal Thai Government (RTG). This group was sheltered in 15 Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Mae Sot and Mae Ramat in Tak province although most reportedly returned to Myanmar by 12 April. Further south, 380 refugees were reported as new arrivals in Ranong province on 16 April, before returning the following day. At the request of authorities, UNHCR and partners provided new arrivals with food, water, medical care, shelter and CRLs. UNHCR has also procured and pre-positioned additional CRLs in case of any future influx.

India

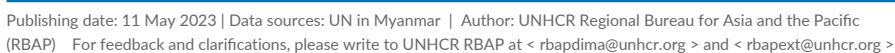
Over 600 new arrivals crossed into India because of the conflict in Chin State and Sagaing Region, according to estimates by organizations in Manipur and Mizoram States. This brings the total number of arrivals from Myanmar to India following the events of 1 February 2021 to approximately 53,500. State government and community-based organizations (CBOs) estimate that over 40,150 individuals currently reside in Mizoram while 8,250 individuals are in Manipur. To date, some 5,092 individuals have approached UNHCR in New Delhi for registration since February 2021.

Local CBOs and host communities reported a shortage of water across informal settlements in Mizoram and Manipur. Humanitarian agencies and local CBOs continue to advocate with the district and state administrations for water supply to be scaled up. Food, water and health assistance remain the most urgent needs and more resources are needed in view of the increasing number of new arrivals.

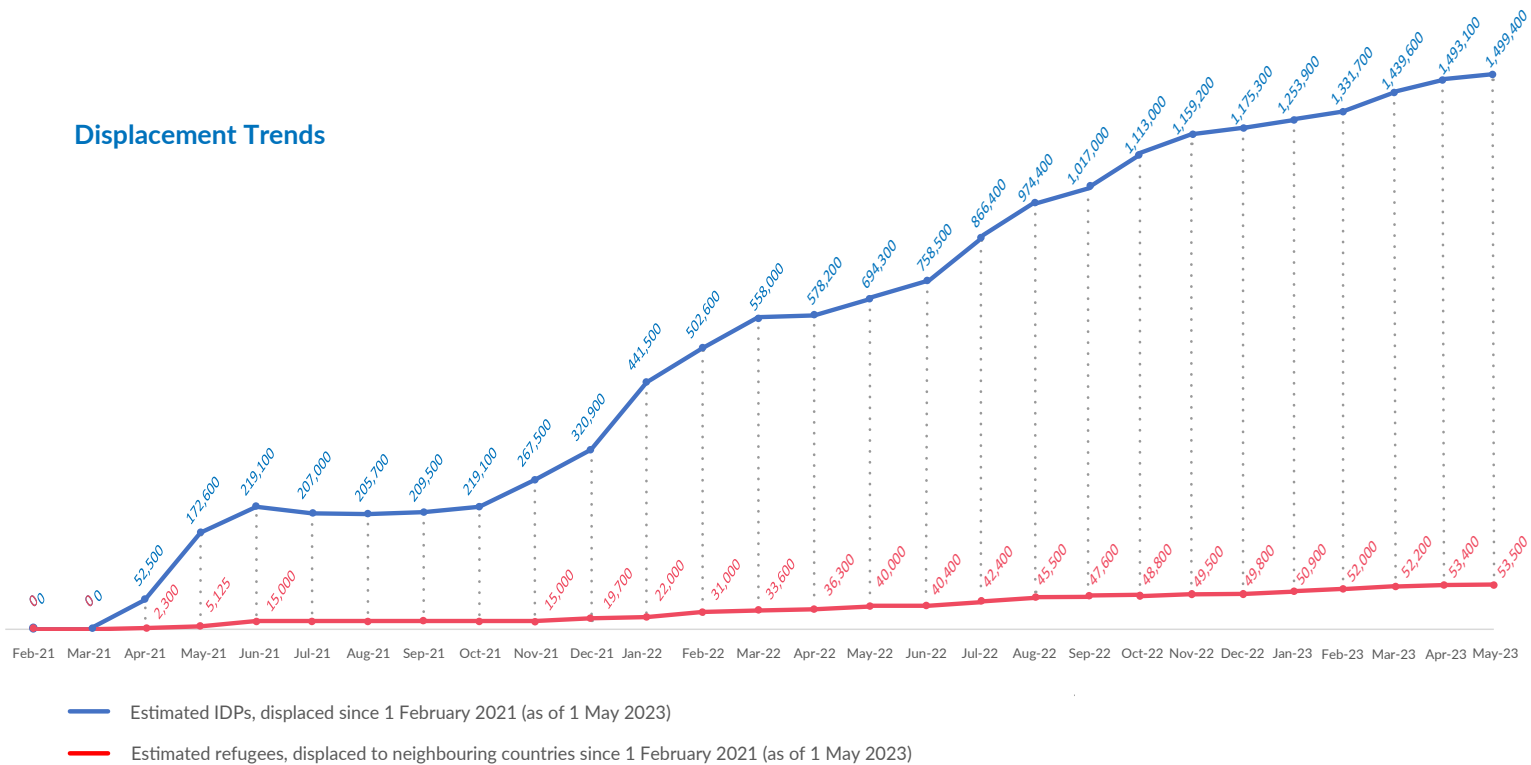
At least 60 people were killed and 35,000 displaced after violent clashes erupted in Manipur on 3 May according to official state reports. While there were no reports of individuals from Myanmar being directly impacted by the ongoing conflict, mobile internet services were suspended state-wide and a curfew put in place across several districts.



UNHCR and partners are addressing the needs of IDPs in Myanmar. Marip Kai is standing in front of her shelter which was recently repaired in Kachin State. © UNHCR/Dumhpau Hkunring



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:

Sweden | Norway | Denmark | Netherlands | Germany | Switzerland | Belgium | Ireland | Australia | United States of America | Private donors Australia

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