

PEOPLE IN NEED

1M
People identified at the start of 2021

3M

2M
People newly identified after 1 February

PEOPLE CURRENTLY DISPLACED

370K
People internally displaced due to conflict before 2021

234K
People newly internally displaced by insecurity since February 2021

470K
Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine

249K
IDP returnees and locally integrated people across Myanmar

1.7M
Other vulnerable people, mostly in urban and peri-urban areas

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE 2021

3M People targeted

\$385M Required

\$195M (51%) Received

COUNTRYWIDE



Across Myanmar, 3 million people are currently targeted for life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services. This includes 1 million people previously identified in the original Humanitarian Response Plan and a further 2 million people identified since 1 February.



The humanitarian situation in the country is deteriorating due to armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and local People's Defence Forces (PDFs) and/or Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), as well as between the EAOs across several states and regions.



More than 234,600 people are internally displaced due to clashes and insecurity since 1 February 2021 in Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Mon and Shan states, and in Magway, Sagaing and Tanintharyi regions. Some have also fled into neighbouring countries. In addition, about 370,000 people remain displaced due to conflict before 2021.

DISPLACEMENT IN THE SOUTH-EAST



South-eastern Myanmar continues to see insecurity and hostilities. Armed clashes have been reported between the MAF and EAOs and/or local PDFs in Kayah, Kayin and Mon states, as well as Tanintharyi Region in November. Civilian casualties and damage to civilian property were also reported due to shelling.



There was a significant increase of about 14,600 in the total number of newly displaced people between the last week of October and the first week of November in the south-east, while accounting for IDP returns. Communities in Pekon Township of southern Shan saw the greatest displacement.



UNHCR estimates that as of 15 November, 166,700 people remained internally displaced across the south-east since 1 February. This includes 84,300 people in Kayah, 20,800 people in southern Shan, 49,500 people in Kayin, 5,000 people in Mon and 7,100 people in Tanintharyi.

DISPLACEMENT IN CHIN, SAGAING AND MAGWAY



Intense conflict in north-western Myanmar is continuing, with ongoing clashes between the MAF and various PDFs in Chin State, Magway and Sagaing regions. More than 12,000 newly displaced people were recorded between 25 October and 8 November across the north-west.



In Chin State, 5,200 people were newly displaced, while more than 220 houses have reportedly been burned down as of 10 November. Some have reportedly crossed the border into India, in addition to the 15,000 who had already been recorded as crossing since February. In Chin, close to 23,600 people are currently internally displaced in 6 townships due to clashes since mid-May, including 3,700 people around Mindat where food is becoming scarce. A further 6,300 people, displaced by the earlier Arakan Army-MAF conflict, remain in Paletwa Township.



Some 8,200 people were newly displaced in Kale Township in Sagaing and about 2,100 people were newly displaced in Gangaw Township in Magway. About 26,000 people remained displaced in both regions, despite small-scale IDP returns.

DISPLACEMENT IN KACHIN, SHAN AND RAKHINE



In Kachin State, the security situation remains fragile. More than 15,500 people have been newly displaced due to clashes and insecurity since March; about 4,000 people remain displaced in 4 townships. In addition, more than 97,100 people who have been displaced since 2011 remain in protracted camps.



In Shan State, the conflicts between the MAF and EAOs and between EAOs continue unabated. More than 47,000 people have been displaced by conflict and insecurity across Shan since early 2021. Of those, about 15,500 people remain displaced in 9 townships. In addition, more than 9,600 people displaced since 2012 remain in protracted camps.



In Rakhine State, the security situation is highly volatile. An estimated 72,750 people displaced by the AA-MAF conflict in 2019 are currently hosted in 168 sites and host communities. In addition, some 144,000 mostly Rohingya people remain in camps established since 2012.

