

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

295K
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

CASUALTIES

1.3K
Unarmed people killed since February 2021

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE 2021

3M **\$385M** **\$223M** (58%)

People targeted Required Received

COUNTRYWIDE



The overall situation across the country is deteriorating since the February military takeover. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of hostilities and insecurity, with hundreds of thousands displaced and homes, churches and property destroyed or burnt down.



As of 8 December, more than 1,300 unarmed individuals, including dozens of children, have been killed across Myanmar since 1 February.



As of 13 December, there are an estimated 295,700 IDPs who have fled their homes since 1 February. Some people have also fled into neighboring countries. In addition, about 370,000 people remain in protracted displacement due to conflict before 2021.



Three million people across Myanmar need humanitarian assistance in 2021. To date, only US\$223.7 million (58%) of the \$385.7 million required has been received.

SOUTHEAST



Armed clashes continued in southeastern Myanmar between the MAF and Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs) and/or local People's Defence Forces (PDFs). The MAF has also been deploying reinforcements, particularly in Kayah, Kayin and southern Shan states and Tanintharyi Region.



In early December, more than 850 people were displaced in Hpruso township from Hpruso, Demoso and Loikaw townships in Kayah State. Further displacement is expected in Hpapun Township, Kayin State, due to escalating clashes.



As of 13 December, there are 173,000 who remained displaced after fleeing their homes across the southeast since 1 February (UNHCR). This includes 85,000 people in Kayah; 22,200 people in southern Shan; 49,600 people in Kayin; 7,400 people in Mon; and 8,800 people in Tanintharyi.

NORTHWEST



More than 100,000 people remain displaced in northwestern Myanmar, mainly in Sagaing (59K), Chin (40K), and Magway (12K) due to ongoing armed clashes since May 2021. IDPs and other affected people have critical needs including food, fuel and medical assistance, among other gaps. Humanitarians are particularly concerned about a lack of access to people in need across the northwest, especially in rural Mindat Township which has become isolated.



In Sagaing Region, there are unverified reports that 11 people, including five children, in Salingyi Township were shot and burnt by the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) on 7 December in apparent retaliation for recent militia attacks.



More than 1,200 houses and other public structures, including churches, have been burnt down in northwest Myanmar since February 2021. These include 639 in Chin State, 390 in Sagaing, and 203 in Magway regions.

KACHIN, SHAN AND RAKHINE



In Kachin, the security situation remains fragile due to continued armed clashes. More than 100,000 people remain displaced. About 3,600 people remain in 4 townships after being displaced since March 2021 and more than 97,200 people remain in protracted displacement as a result of prior conflict since 2011.



In Shan State, IDPs movements remained fluid with a cyclical pattern of displacement and returns due to conflict between the MAF and EAOs and between EAOs. About 14,600 people remain displaced in 9 townships since early 2021. In addition, close to 9,700 people displaced since 2012, remain in protracted camps.



In Rakhine State, the security situation remains highly volatile. About 75,870 IDPs from the earlier Arakan Army-MAF conflict, are currently hosted in 167 sites and host communities. In addition, some 144,000, mostly Rohingya people, have remained in camps since 2012.

