

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

 **223,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021

 **593,000**

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

1 November

HIGHLIGHTS

Of the total 593,000 internally displaced people in Myanmar, more than 223,000 have been displaced by armed conflict and unrest since 1 February 2021 - a record high - while numbers of refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries remain at some 22,000. The overall number of those displaced since 1 February - the majority of whom remain in South East Myanmar and Shan State (South) - decreased slightly as some IDPs returned to areas where fighting has temporarily subsided. However, in general, an increasing conflict across the country prompted further displacement, including around 10,000 people in Shan State (South) fleeing artillery strikes in Pekhon Township, and over 2,000 people in Kayah State amidst clashes between the Tatmadaw and Karen National Union.

Tensions remain high in Shan State (North), including in Muse Township where previous displacement was reported due to armed clashes, while new displacement was reported in Hseni and Kyaukme townships in late October. In Chin State, where more than 1,000 people have been displaced throughout Falam Township amid an escalation of conflict and a deteriorating humanitarian situation, the number of IDPs decreased with returns in Falam, Mindat, and Hakha townships while the security forces continue their advance across the State from Sagaing Region. The beginning of major escalation in Sagaing Region late last week has displaced over 3,000 people of whom most having gone into hiding, while reportedly burning more than 160 houses, two churches and a Save the Children office in Thantlang Town in Chin State on 29 October.

With rise in commodity prices and challenges in accessing local markets due to insecurity, combined with electricity cuts and communications disruptions, IDPs and other vulnerable communities notably in South-East Myanmar and Rakhine State continue to face significant challenges to meet their basic needs and services, especially healthcare. Food security remains the main concern for IDPs in Kachin and Shan States, along widespread insecurity and risk of land mines, while security concerns have disrupted harvesting and other livelihoods activities in the North-West, leaving IDPs with an urgent need for food and basic services. The North-West in the past week has seen violence concentrated in Thantlang, with clearance operations by the MAF resulting in destruction of property and subsequent mass displacement. The COVID-19 pandemic also continues to spread among IDPs despite COVID-19 positive rates declining nationally, with more than a hundred active cases in Hpruso township in Kayah State and many more thought to have been infected. There have been reports of Rohingya being apprehended while traveling within Myanmar, for example a boat was reportedly intercepted in Rakhine State's Ponnagyun Township.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR distributed NFIs to over 50 newly arrived IDPs in the Hpapun District, Kayah State, and carried out protection capacity training for partners, including on Communication with Communities, protection monitoring, identification of specific needs, child protection and Gender-Based Violence.

In **Kachin State**, NFI were distributed to some 2,500 IDPs in Waingmaw Township while UNHCR also trained and held consultations with IDP and host community leaders on planning for further response. UNHCR through its partners distributed COVID-19 prevention items benefiting over 20,000 IDPs in 59 camps in Kachin State and approximately 2,800 IDPs in 11 camps and 2 community sites in Shan State (North).

Myanmar contd.

In **Rakhine State**, UNHCR and its partners completed the construction of nine shelters in IDP camps in Sittwe where the camp management committees were trained on integrated Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), with shelter kits delivered to two IDP sites in Kyauktaw and 11 sites in Mrauk-Uover. 800 households in Sin Tet Maw IDP camp received NFI items, while another 400 households in Khaung Doke Khar camp were reached with NFIs such as synthetic blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, women's sanitary kits and solar lamps through a partner.

Thailand

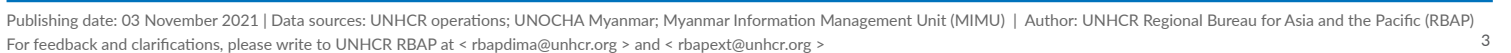
In Thailand, as part of holistic multi-sectoral preparedness efforts in support of government response to a possible influx, 1,200 Home Based Learning Kits and NFI kits for 7,200 individuals have been pre-positioned, including infant and female dignity kits, with relevant guidance developed. Partners and stakeholders in various sectors at national and local levels have also received training notably in contingency planning, education in emergencies, psycho-social support, protection mainstreaming, and child protection.

India

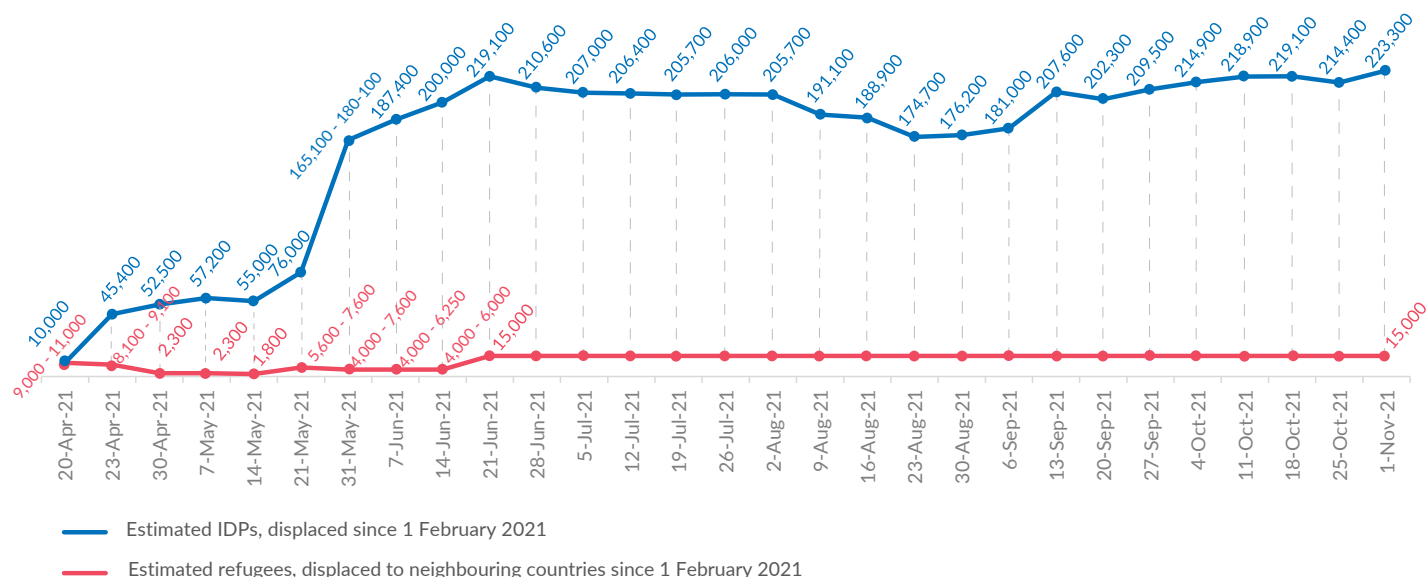
The latest wave of violence across the border in Myanmar has seen new arrivals crossing into the Indian states of Manipur and Mizoram; the number may increase in the coming days. In terms of the humanitarian situation, there is an urgent need for food and shelter, winterization support and education/recreational kits for children, which is only partially met so far as the civil society and the host community resources become depleted as the crisis wears on.



UNHCR staff carries out displacement conditions monitoring at an IDPs displacement site as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management lead in Rakhine State @UNHCR



Displacement trends



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