

## 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

 **268,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021

 **638,000**

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 December 2021

## TIMELINE IN KEY EVENTS

1 February  
Military takeover

5 March  
First reports of new arrivals to India

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

27 March  
First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

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 December

## HIGHLIGHTS

In the second half of November, intense armed conflict continued in the North-West and the South-East driving further displacement, with a continued deterioration of the security situation and considerable impact on civilians in Chin State and Sagaing and Magway regions. Approximately 267,500 people have now been displaced internally in Myanmar since the military takeover on 1 February 2021, representing almost 20 percent increase since the beginning of November. While new displacement is reported in most regions with small scale returns, the increase in displacement figures is largely due to the availability of additional data, particularly from Sagaing Region.

In South-East Myanmar, the situation remains tense due to clashes between the Tatmadaw, ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and the People's Defence Force (PDF), with reports of killings of civilians, arbitrary arrests, explosions and landmine incidents. Displaced populations continue to face significant challenges in accessing basic needs and services, in particular food, healthcare, shelter materials and winter clothing. In the North-West, Chin State's Thantlang remains the epicentre of violence with reports of burning of some 300 houses and religious sites. Shortages of food, as well as fuel and medical supplies remain a concern for the displaced and the host communities.

Situation in Rakhine State remains tense with fighting having sparked in the northern part of Maungdaw Township. Communities continue to face socio-economic difficulties owing to the rise in commodity prices and the impact of COVID-19 prevention measures. While return movements have increased from areas of displacement by AA-MAF conflict, the vast majority remain in displacement.

Despite declining COVID-19 positivity rates, the overall pandemic situation remains of concern across the country, particularly given the limited response capacity and poor health infrastructure.

## RESPONSE

### Myanmar

UNHCR continues to strengthen protection capacity in the **South-East**, with mental health and psychosocial support training to partners and community leaders delivered in Kayah State, and community-based risk reduction and protection training conducted for the community in Kayin State in Myawaddy Township. In the same township, two small scale water system projects were completed. COVID-19 awareness raising sessions have also been conducted in Myawaddy and Kyainseikgyi townships, with PPE items distributed. In **Kachin State**, focal points for recently displaced IDP sites in Waingmaw Township were trained in CCCM/Protection.

In **Shan (North) State**, UNHCR distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 1,200 IDPs and assessed the needs of new IDP arrivals in Kyaukme town while more than 130 households were reached with critical NFIs and over 150 families with PPEs in Mindat town, Chin State in the **North-West**.

In **Rakhine State**, 260 longhouse constructions have been completed in the Rohingya and Kaman camps. As the protection cluster lead, UNHCR along with UNOCHA, undertook a mission to Minbya displacement sites and a village of origin in central Rakhine to monitor the current returns dynamics and conditions. Focus group discussions on civil documentation and birth registration in Rohingya IDP camps, Rakhine displacement sites, and Rohingya villages to develop a baseline for civil registration programming in 2022 continued.

## Thailand

Given the continuing volatile situation in Myanmar, the Inter-Sector Working Group in Thailand has extended the duration of the preparedness and response plan until the end of the year. While some funding and operational gaps remain, humanitarian agencies are now positioned to support the efforts of a Government-led response should they be afforded access to the individuals, and continue to engage the authorities to promote safeguards against any actions that could lead to refoulement.

## India

As we enter the ninth month of the crisis since people from Myanmar began crossing into India, local capacities to deliver humanitarian response in the border states of Manipur and Mizoram are becoming exhausted. Local actors on the ground continue to support new arrivals with food rations and seasonal response, while also working to mobilize funds in light of increasingly limited resources. According to community-based organizations which are providing support to new arrivals at the border, the most urgent needs include shelter, food, and winterization support.



*Mission to a Minbya displacement site to monitor and better understand returns dynamics in central Rakhine State. @UNHCR*



**Regional displacement map, as of 29 November 2021**

**Legend**

- XX,XXX Estimated number of IDPs within Myanmar as of 31 December 2020
- XX,XXX Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2020
- X,XXX Estimated internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced
- X,XXX Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced
- IDP locations (post 1 February 2021)\*\*\*\*
- IDP camps/centers prior to 1 February 2021
- IDP locations/settlements prior to 1 February 2021
- Refugee camps prior to 1 February 2021
- States/Provinces with refugee movements since 1 February 2021
- UNHCR Regional Bureau
- UNHCR Multi-Country Office
- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit

**Displacement Data (as of 29 November 2021):**

Location	Internal Displacement (IDPs)	Refugees/Asylum-seekers
Kachin State	3,600****	94,600
Shan State (North)	7,900**	9,900
Shan State (South)	29,600	0*
Kayah State	84,700**	49,500
Mon State	7,400	9,000
Shan State (East)	data being gathered	92,000
Chin State	23,300	13,000
Rakhine State	237,000	867,000
Magway Region	11,400	16,000
Sagaing Region	41,100***	15,000
India	21,000	

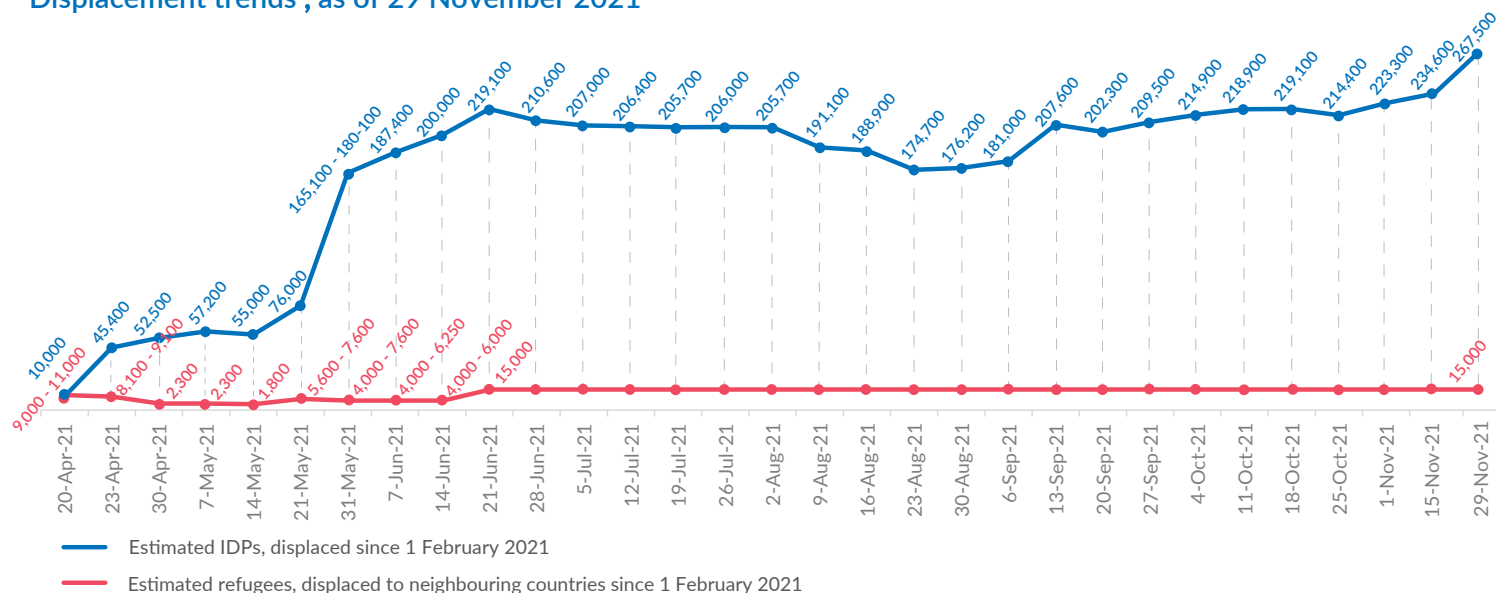
**Notes:**

- Sex and age disaggregated data is not currently available for displacement figures, though efforts are being made to improve the quality of the data.
- \*All 7,000 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar.
- \*\*Following a comprehensive data review exercise conducted by UNHCR, the number of displaced person in Kayah has been updated so as to factor in IDPs that experienced multiple displacements.
- \*\*\*Number for Sagaing Region may fluctuate due to the uncertain situation and difficulties in accessing precise figures.
- \*\*\*\*Figures are as reported by UNOCHA. In addition, some 4,000 individuals were displaced temporarily and have now returned.
- \*\*\*\*\*Data on IDP locations in south-east Myanmar is being gathered.

**Geographical Labels:** INDIA, BANGLADESH, MYANMAR, CHINA, VIET NAM, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, THAILAND, Kachin State, Sagaing Region, Chin State, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Mandalay Region, Shan State (North), Shan State (South), Shan State (East), Kayah State, Bago Region (West), Bago Region (East), Yangon Region, Ayeyarwady Region, Rakhine State, Mon State, Tanintharyi Region, Hpa-An, Tak, Mae Sot, Mae Hong Son, Loikaw, Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon, Sittwe, Butthidaung, Maungdaw, Cox's Bazar, Bhasan Char, Dhaka, Bangkok (RBAP), Bangkok (MCO).

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Displacement trends , as of 29 November 2021



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