KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

- **46,000** 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
- **453,000** Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021
- **823,000** Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 14 February 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

As of 14 February 2022, internal displacement figures in Myanmar reached a new high of 453,000 since 1 February 2021. These include 226,400 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South-East Myanmar – 91,900 in Kayah State, 51,800 in Shan State (South-all towns except Kyethi, Laihka and Mongkaing), 71,800 in Kayin State, 7,500 in Mon State, 2,600 in Taninhtaryi Region and 800 in Bago Region and 6,900 in Shan State (North). In addition, there are 146,500 IDPs in Sagaing Region, 34,000 in Chin State and 21,400 in Magway Region.

In the South-East, smaller-scale displacement continues while returns of internally displaced persons to their place of origin have been reported from Shan State (South) to Kayah State in areas where fewer clashes occurred in the past few weeks. IDPs have also been prompted to return due to the lack of shelter, food, water and winter items in displacement areas. During the first week of February, for the first time since the beginning of the year, some 400 individuals have been newly displaced within Kyaiiko Township, Mon State. The cause of displacement is linked to the intensification of clashes in Hpaupun Township, Kayin State and northern Mon State. Amidst the surge in COVID-19 cases across the country, IDPs have also reportedly been infected, including in Loikaw, Kayah State.

In the North-West, armed clashes continue to displace families. There was a significant increase in displacement in the Sagaing Region in comparison to previous weeks with some 10,000 persons newly displaced. Many IDPs are in need of shelter, though displacement remains fluid, with civilians often displaced to nearby mountains or forests for short periods of time. Homes continue to be destroyed throughout the region, hindering return and exacerbating shelter and protection needs.

In Rakhine State, curfews were observed in some townships such as Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Mrauk-U, Minbya, and Kyautaw. Acute water diarrhoea (AWD) – affecting mostly children – continues to be reported in IDP camps, villages, and displacement sites. Timely treatment is hampered by inadequate health care and WASH facilities, movement constraints, systemic discrimination, segregation and hence reliance on traditional healers.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the South-East, UNHCR continues to coordinate distribution of emergency aid with partners in Shan State (South). During the reporting period, UNHCR and partners have reached some 2,600 IDPs in Pin Laung, Naung Ta Yar and Ti Kyit in Pin Laung townships. Some 10,000 IDPs have so far been assisted since January 2022 in 67 different locations. Following rapid needs assessments conducted in Loikaw and Hshnseng townships, UNHCR identified persons with specific needs such as unaccompanied and separated children and older people with medical needs. However, lack of adequate services continues to be a challenge. In Hlaingbwe Township, Kayin State, UNHCR distributed non-food items to some 4,800 IDPs living in four IDP sites. As part of its COVID-19 response, UNHCR distributed 200 beddings to a quarantine centre of a hospital in Kayin State.

In Rakhine State, UNHCR and partners distributed some 2,300 non-food items kits to IDPs living in OTG-S IDP camp. Furthermore, UNHCR and partners distributed some 2,000 face masks in Kyautkalone IDP camp.

In Kachin State, UNHCR and partners provided cash assistance to meet the most pressing needs of displaced and injured civilians as a result of the fighting in Putao and Hpakant townships. In addition, UNHCR supported community treatment centres with 10 oxygen concentrators for the treatment of COVID-19 patients among IDPs and the host community.
In Waingmaw Township, UNHCR and partners distributed non-food items and tarpaulins for makeshift shelters to some 100 individuals who had spontaneously returned from Sha-it Yang camp in January. Following assessments carried out by UNHCR and partners, the main needs are for protection, shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihoods opportunities.

Thailand

Inter-agency preparedness and response priorities have been re-assessed based on lessons learned from previous influxes. Sectors will prioritize building the capacity of local partners to deliver assistance and protection given their access to refugees in reception areas, while UNHCR and partners have actively engaged with the Thai authorities to promote practical ways to increase the protection space for refugees.

India

Due to increasing displacement inside Myanmar, various sources indicate that the total number of refugees in India has risen to 29,315, leading to a pressing need for additional support to manage the response for persons of concern and host communities. Authorities and CBOs in the affected states in India continue to provide humanitarian assistance including access to basic health services, COVID-19 vaccination as well as ensuring access to education. The Mizoram government has announced that it is preparing to issue identification documents for persons from Myanmar who have sought shelter in the state.

Distribution of non-food items in Kayin State, Myanmar © UNHCR
Sex and age disaggregated data is not currently available for displacement figures, though efforts are being made to improve the quality of the data.

*Estimates by the Operation Center for Displaced Persons, Ministry of Interior (OCDP/MOI). All 17,000 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar.

**Number for Sagaing Region may fluctuate due to the uncertain situation and difficulties in accessing precise figures.

Legend

- XXXXX Estimated number of IDPs within Myanmar as of 31 December 2020
- XXXXX Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2020
- XXXXX Estimated internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced (as of 14 February 2022)
- XXXXX Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced (as of 14 February 2022)

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

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

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