

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **53,000**

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

 **561,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021

 **908,000**

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 4 April 2022

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1 February 2021
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

15 December
New displacements to Thailand following clashes in south-east Myanmar

6 April 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

The security situation remained tense across Myanmar with armed clashes which continued to trigger displacement. As of 4 April 2022, there were an estimated 907,500 Internally Displaced persons (IDPs) across Myanmar including 560,900 newly displaced since 1 February 2021. These include 234,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South-East Myanmar and 227,300 IDPs in the North-West.

In the South-East, intensified armed clashes continued with incidents reported in Kayin State's Hpapun, Kawkareik, Myawaddy and Kyainseikgyi townships, Mon State's Kyaikhto Township and Bago Region's Shwegyin Township. In Myawaddy Township, Kayin State, some 1,700 IDPs who were already displaced in IDP sites or living in villages on the riverbanks that borders Thailand have arrived in Tak border villages after they fled clashes which began at the end of March 2022. In Kayin State, some 1,500 IDPs have returned to their place of origin in Kawkareik Township due to fewer armed clashes over the past weeks. Clashes have however intensified in Southern Kawkareik, resulting in new displacements. Clashes intensified in Kayin, Mon and Kaya States and in Tanintharyi Region. There were reports of the killing of civilians during airstrikes and shelling. In Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region, some 1,000 IDPs living in displacements sites are in urgent need of food assistance. In the South-East, the majority of IDPs are located in Kayah State (92,600), Kayin State (74,000), Shan State South (50,600), as well as in Mon State (7,600), Tanintharyi Region (8,900) Bago Region (900).

In Rakhine State, return movements of IDPs from Ann Township to their areas of origin increased significantly with over 300 families returning during the reporting period. The decision to return is triggered by a combination of factors including livelihood opportunities.

In the North-West, armed clashes continue to displace families. The number of IDPs crossed the 300,000 mark this month. In Chin State, around 1,500 new displacements were reported in Kanpetlet Township due to fear of clashes. Displacement numbers are expected to further increase as security operations and armed clashes continue. In the North-West, clashes have resulted in 227,300 IDPs in Sagaing Region, 45,000 in Magway Region and 36,300 in Chin State.

In Kachin and Shan (North) states, the security situation remained tense and fighting continued in multiple townships. In urban areas such as Hpakant and Myitkyina, explosive devices continue to feature heavily in armed conflict incidents reported, while in more rural areas, such as Mohnyin, Mansi, Putao, and Waingmaw, clashes, including the use of artillery and airstrikes, have continued. In Shan State (North), clashes decreased compared to February 2022, while fighting in northeastern Shan State (Muse) has continued. There was also less new displacement in both Kachin and Shan (North) states in March compared to February 2022. Some IDPs displaced in February from Putao Township to Myitkyina Town also returned to their villages with the facilitation of local community leaders.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR and partners distributed non-food items to 154 individuals living in an IDP camp in Taunggyi Township. According to a recent needs assessment, the main needs of new IDPs are non-food items. UNHCR and its partners continued to conduct protection monitoring across the South East to collect information on displacement movements, protection concerns as well as to identify community needs and persons with specific needs. Finally, UNHCR's partners conducted assessments in Kayin to identify people with specific needs and provided them with cash assistance but also referred them to vital assistance such as health care, legal justice and psychosocial support. As part of its COVID- 19 response,

In **Rakhine State**, UNHCR and partners distributed emergency shelter kits to some 1,000 IDPs in Ponnar Kyun, Myebon and Sittwe townships. In Rakhine (North) State, UNHCR and partners distributed some 350 kitchen sets, 400 winterization kits, 500 sleeping mats, 160 tarpaulins, 60 hand sanitizers, and over 4,200 surgical masks to IDPs living in downtown areas of Buthidaung and Rathedaung. Furthermore, UNHCR distributed some 6,000 surgical masks and 300 pairs of gloves in Maungdaw Township to support the COVID-19 prevention and response in the area. In Rakhine (Central), the UNHCR-led Protection Cluster is working to provide objective information that will enable IDPs to make informed decisions with regard to voluntary return.

In **Kachin State**, UNHCR and partners distributed non-food items to support some 155 IDP families who have returned to Putao town after living for two months in the forest. During the reporting period, UNHCR also rolled out a new Protection and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) training package for local community leaders and other stakeholders to improve local communities' capacity to prepare for and respond to new emergencies.

In **Shan State (North)**, some 190 families have been displaced following armed clashes in Namtu town. UNHCR and partners started distributing non-food items including blankets, mats and mosquito nets to the displaced families. Moreover, UNHCR distributed solar lamps to some 70 IDP families at Mong Wee camp in Namhkam Township.

Thailand

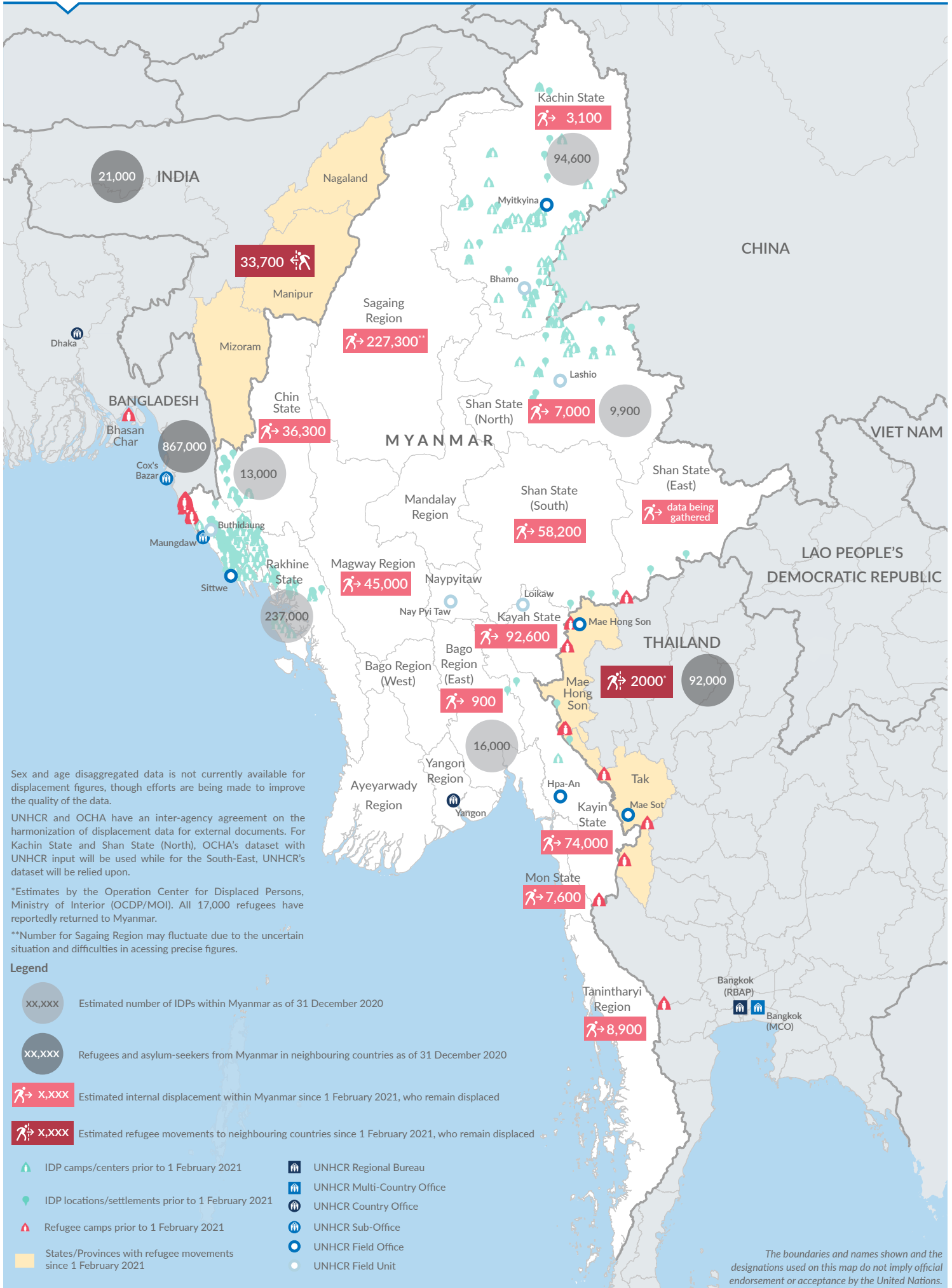
Since 17 March, over 2,300 individuals from Myanmar have fled the upsurge of violence in Kayah State into Phop Phra and Umphang Districts in Tak Province, Thailand. The Royal Thai Government continues to record new arrivals although some refugees have already returned to Myanmar. As of 6 April, 1,980 individuals are reported to remain in Thailand for the most part sheltered in five Temporary Safety Areas placed under the jurisdiction of the Royal Thai Army. The Inter-agency Working Group is coordinating support to the response with medication, first aid, hygiene and dignity kits, drinking water, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats and blankets having been provided for distribution to the refugees. The current assistance is however insufficient, and the lack of access to the sites renders comprehensive needs assessment and response difficult.

India

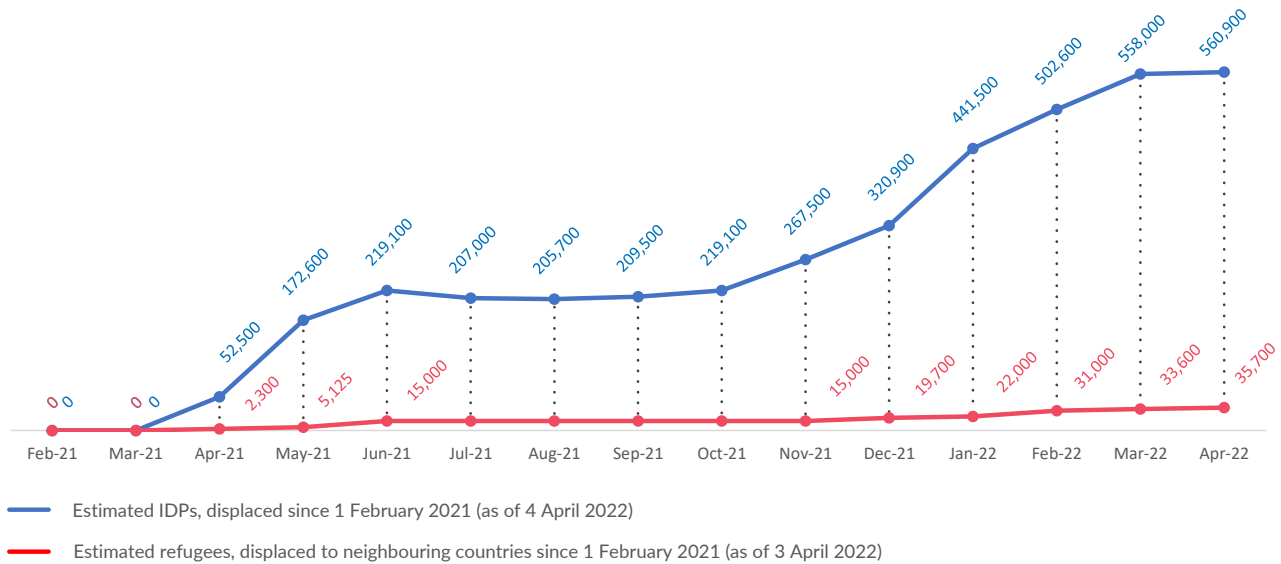
Through triangulation of information, it is estimated that over 33,700 Myanmar nationals have arrived in India to seek safety and protection, with 16,900 of them having arrived this year alone. Host communities and CBOs continue to face resource constraints in responding to humanitarian needs. UNHCR's partner SPHERE, in collaboration with UNFPA, conducted intensive mental health training for staff members of the GBV government-led one-stop crisis centres and CBOs in Mizoram and Manipur. Consultations were also held by SPHERE with government stakeholders and local CBOs in the two states to strengthen the child protection response. UNHCR partner Action Aid is completing its last round of food and NFI distribution targeting 3500 vulnerable households. In Delhi, 2,819 individuals have approached UNHCR's office for registration, of which 254 are unaccompanied minors and separated children. Best Interest Assessments have been initiated for the children and they are being provided support by UNHCR partner in Delhi, BOSCO.



An internally displaced family receive blankets, mats and other non-food items in Kachin State, Myanmar. © UNHCR



Displacement trends



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