

## 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

## 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



15 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 Tanintharyi 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 Kyaikto Township, Mon State. The cause of displacement is linked to the intensification of clashes in Hpapun 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 Hsihseng 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 20 bedding sets 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 Kyauktalone 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

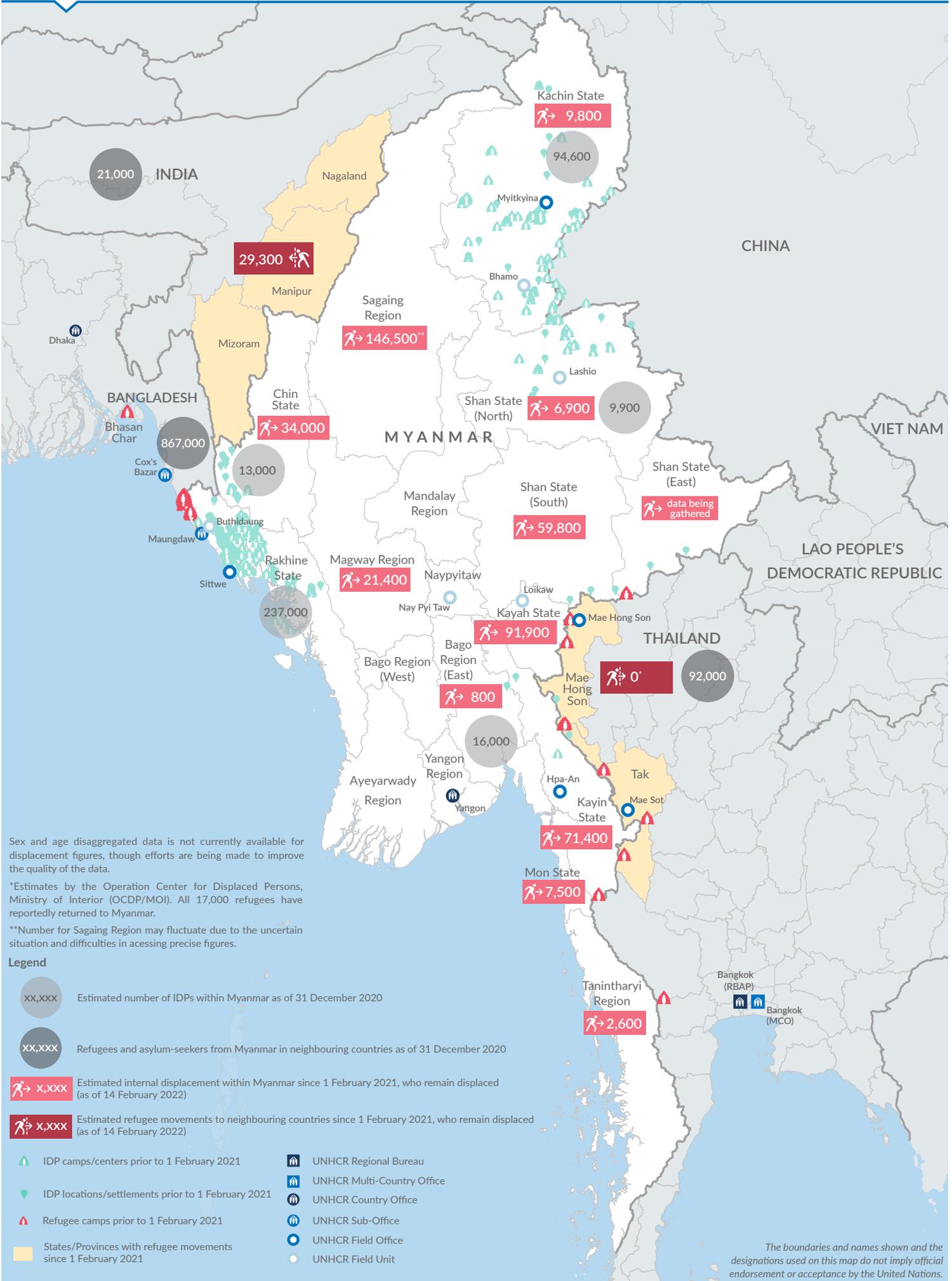
Inter-agency preparedness and response priorities have been re-assessed based on lessons learned from previous influxes. Sectors will prioritize building the capacity of local partners to deliver assistance and protection given their access to refugees in reception areas, while UNHCR and partners have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

### India

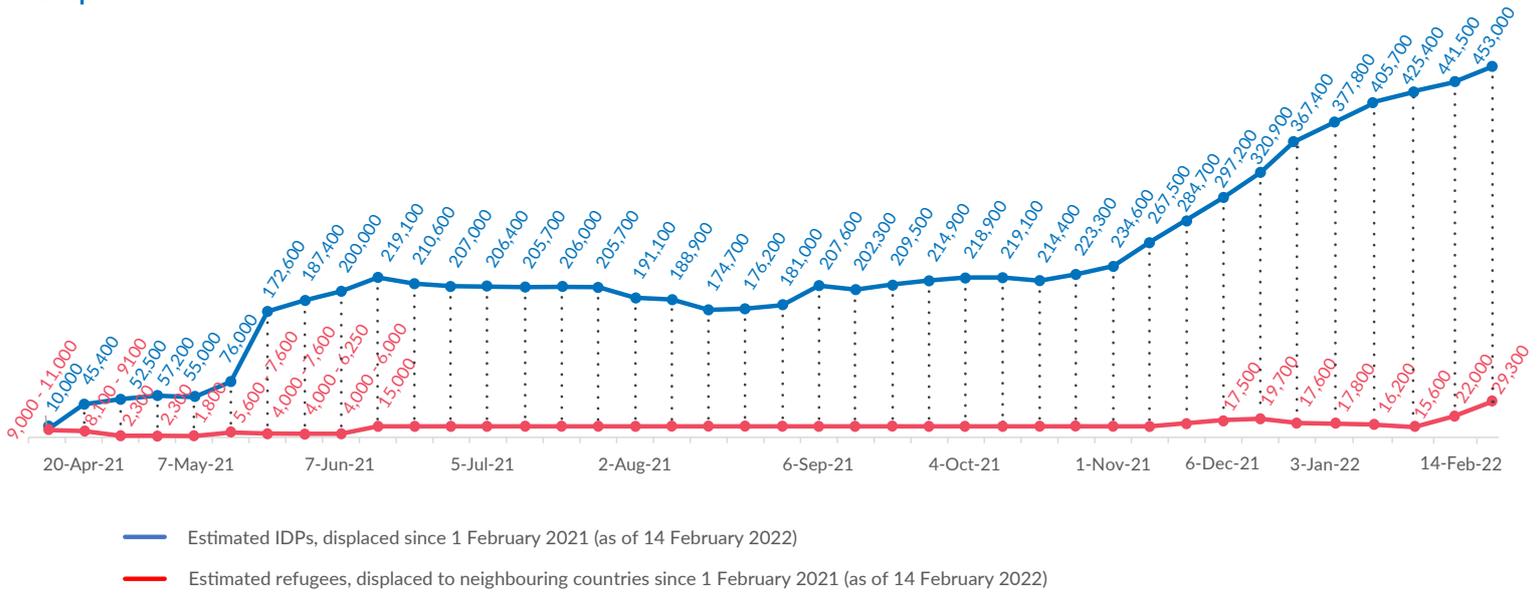
Due to increasing displacement inside Myanmar, various sources indicate that the total number of refugees in India has risen to 29,315, leading to a pressing need for additional support to manage the response for persons of concern and host communities. Authorities and CBOs in the affected states in 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*



## Displacement trends



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