KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

- **88,300**
  Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

- **1,118,000**
  Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2022

- **1,499,000**
  Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021

- **1,827,000**
  Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 May 2023

**TIMELINE**

**1 February 2021**
- Military takeover

**March 2021**
- First reports of new arrivals to India
- First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

**April 2021**
- ASEAN Leaders’ Meeting in Jakarta agrees to Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar

**July 2021**
- USD 109 million Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published

**Jan 2022**
- USD 826 million Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched

**November 2022**
- ASEAN Leaders’ review implementation of the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar

**December 2022**
- 426,000 people in need reached by UNHCR with CR/shelter support in 2022

**January 2023**
- USD 764 million Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched

**1 May 2023**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

According to the UN, an estimated 1,827,000 people were reported internally displaced within Myanmar as of 1 May, including 1,499,000 people newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, the situation remains highly volatile, notably in Magway and Sagaing Regions. The use of heavy weapons, airstrikes, and widespread torching of homes and villages continue to cause civilian injury, casualties, and large-scale displacement. Landmine incidents were reported, impeding movement and livelihoods. Frequent telecommunication and internet disruptions across multiple locations posed additional operational barriers and weakened communication between affected communities and humanitarian actors.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, the informal November 2022 ceasefire between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Tatmadaw remains. Heavy access constraints contributed to escalating needs and impacted humanitarian organizations’ ability to conduct needs assessments and deliver assistance. Plans to close sites hosting internally displaced people (IDPs) affected by the AA/Tatmadaw conflict have been reported – a move which could impact their safety and access to basic services. The relocation of IDPs in Kyauk Ta Lone camp in Kayuakphyu Township, continues to raise concerns because of the flood risks and limited access to services in the relocation site.

In the South-East, heavy fighting, airstrikes, forced recruitment and access restrictions across all States and Regions, particularly in Myawaddy Township, Kayin State, near the Thailand-Myanmar border, were reported. Recurrent cycles of displacements within the affected area as well as to Thailand continued.

In Kachin and Shan (North), frequent airstrikes, indiscriminate shelling of villages, and arson attacks put civilians at risk. Humanitarian operations also faced barriers reaching IDPs due to limited access and safety concerns.

**RESPONSE**

**Myanmar**

In Kachin State, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (CRIs), including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and buckets, to some 8,800 IDPs (1,900 families). In Shan State (North), corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets were provided to 240 IDPs to enable communities to live in safe and dignified conditions.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, despite access restrictions, UNHCR and partners provided CRIs to some 3,500 people (700 families) in Rakhine State (Central) and 600 people (110 families) in Rakhine State (North). Items included kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, heavy duty plastic buckets, portable solar lamps, mosquito nets and sleeping mats. In Rakhine State (North), UNHCR and its partners provided 2,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) to support preparedness and response to COVID-19.

In the South-East, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs, including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets and solar lamps to 5,400 people (1,000 families) in Kayin and Kayah States. In addition, 50 people (12 families) received emergency shelter assistance such as tarpaulin, bamboo poles and nylon ropes in Bago Region (East).

In the North-West, UNHCR donated over 60,000 face masks to support the health response.
Myanmar cont’d

in Pakokku town, Magway Region. UNHCR continues to advocate for expanded access to reach people in need.

Thailand

Between 5 and 12 April, over 12,000 refugees from Myanmar were recorded by the Royal Thai Government (RTG). This group was sheltered in 15 Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Mae Sot and Mae Ramat in Tak province although most reportedly returned to Myanmar by 12 April. Further south, 380 refugees were reported as new arrivals in Ranong province on 16 April, before returning the following day. At the request of authorities, UNHCR and partners provided new arrivals with food, water, medical care, shelter and CRIs. UNHCR has also procured and pre-positioned additional CRIs in case of any future influx.

India

Over 600 new arrivals crossed into India because of the conflict in Chin State and Sagaing Region, according to estimates by organizations in Manipur and Mizoram States. This brings the total number of arrivals from Myanmar to India following the events of 1 February 2021 to approximately 53,500. State government and community-based organizations (CBOs) estimate that over 40,150 individuals currently reside in Mizoram while 8,250 individuals are in Manipur. To date, some 5,092 individuals have approached UNHCR in New Delhi for registration since February 2021.

Local CBOs and host communities reported a shortage of water across informal settlements in Mizoram and Manipur. Humanitarian agencies and local CBOs continue to advocate with the district and state administrations for water supply to be scaled up. Food, water and health assistance remain the most urgent needs and more resources are needed in view of the increasing number of new arrivals.

At least 60 people were killed and 35,000 displaced after violent clashes erupted in Manipur on 3 May according to official state reports. While there were no reports of individuals from Myanmar being directly impacted by the ongoing conflict, mobile internet services were suspended state-wide and a curfew put in place across several districts.

UNHCR and partners are addressing the needs of IDPs in Myanmar. Marip Kai is standing in front of her shelter which was recently repaired in Kachin State. © UNHCR/Dumphau Hkunring
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), Thailand. All 34,800 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar.

**Legend**

- Estimated number of IDPs within Myanmar prior to 1 Feb 2021
- Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries, (in India and Thailand as of 31 December 2020 and in Bangladesh as of 30 June 2022)
- Estimated internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced
- Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021, who remain displaced

For feedback and clarifications, please write to UNHCR RBAP at <rbapdima@unhcr.org> and <rbapext@unhcr.org>
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