## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

**94,000**
**Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021**

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

**1,537,500**
**Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021**
*Source: UN in Myanmar*

**1,865,500**
**Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 3 July 2023**
*Source: UN in Myanmar*

## TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

**1 February 2021**
Military takeover

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

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

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

**June 2021**
100,000 estimated new displacements within Kayah State

**July 2021**
$109 M Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published

**July 2021**
Severe flooding affects large parts of Myanmar

**January 2022**
$826 M Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched

**September 2022**
Estimated total number of IDPs in Myanmar reaches 1 million

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

**December 2022**
Estimated refugee movements to India and Thailand since Feb 2021 reaches 72,000

**December 2022**
UNHCR reaches 426,000 people with CRI and shelter support in 2022

**January 2023**
Indonesia's foreign minister assumes the role as ASEAN's Special Envoy on Myanmar

**January 2023**
$764 M Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan launched

**March 2023**
$876 M Joint Response Plan launched

**May 2023**
Cyclone Mocha hits coastal areas of Myanmar and Bangladesh

**May 2023**
Inter-Agency Flash Appeals launched for Myanmar ($333 M) and Bangladesh ($42 M)

**July 2023**

## HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, an estimated 1,865,500 internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country, including 1,537,500 displaced after 1 February 2021.

**In the North-West**, the situation remains volatile with 26 Townships under martial law. Airstrikes, explosive ordnance, and road blockages continue to impact the humanitarian response and drive large-scale and secondary displacement. Frequent pendular movements were also reported between displacement sites and villages of origin in parts of Magway and Sagaing Regions.

**In Rakhine and Chin (South) States**, access restrictions continue to impact protection and other life-saving assistance such as food, clean water, and safe shelter. As access remains unpredictable, efforts continue at the national and regional levels to extend assistance to people affected by Cyclone Mocha. However, the limited availability, high cost, and increased demand of key commodities is impacting recovery efforts. Loss of agricultural land and livestock also continue to be reported across Townships. Cases of water and mosquito-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and dengue fever have been recorded in cyclone-affected Townships in Rakhine, including IDP camps. The relocation site in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp, Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State (Central), remained flooded. Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are in poor condition and pose serious protection risks for women and girls who have to leave the site to access functioning latrines. UNHCR continues to advocate for safe, voluntary, dignified, sustainable returns in the event of any IDP camp closure.

**In the South-East,** martial law orders remain in place in 10 Townships amid ongoing clashes. Deadly airstrikes, landmines, shelling, and arson attacks were reported in townships in Kayin, Kayah, Mon and Shan (South) States and Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions. Movement restrictions, the closure and/or destruction of roads, and security checkpoints, are impacting communities' access to essential goods and services. Children and youth are reportedly targets for arrest and forced recruitment, as they are increasingly on the move in the region. In addition, reports of gender-based violence are also on the rise.

**In Kachin and Shan (North),** clashes continued to persist with increased reports of arrests, forced recruitment, destruction and burning of civilian property, indiscriminate shelling, and killings. IDPs are unable to return due to the presence of armed actors, destroyed and inhabitable homes, and security fears. Despite the insecurity, IDPs have expressed an interest in pursuing community-led voluntary returns.

## RESPONSE

### Myanmar

**In Kachin State and Shan State (North)**, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (CRIs), including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, buckets, jerry cans, and kitchen sets to some 981 people (216 families). In addition, 440 people (89 families) received shelter support to promote living in safety and dignity. UNHCR and partners have ensured equitable access to services for more than 90,000 IDPs via camp coordination and camp management thereby contributing to their overall protection.

Publishing date: 18 July 2023 | Author: UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP)
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## Myanmar cont'd

**In Rakhine State (Central),** travel authorizations for the month of June were formally and temporarily reinstated for regular activities such as shelter reconstruction and CRI distributions. UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to more than 53,000 people (10,000 families). Moreover, emergency shelter assistance was provided to 83,000 people (17,000 families). Materials included plastic tarpaulins, *myaw* posts (jungle wood), timber, bamboo poles, ropes and nails. UNHCR continues to address legal and systemic issues related to statelessness, civil documentation and birth registration through monitoring, case referrals and awareness raising on procedures while also developing strategies in tandem for affected communities.

**In the South-East**, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 5,600 people (1,800 families) in Kayah, Kayin and Shan (South) States. Items included blankets, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mats, mosquito nets, solar lamps and plastic tarpaulins. In Kayah and Shan State (South), 6,250 people (1,640 families) received emergency shelter materials such as corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, plastic tarpaulins and nails. In Kayah and Shan (South) States, 152 people with specific needs (older people, people with disabilities, children, people with serious medical conditions, and female-headed households) were identified and supported with multipurpose cash assistance. UNHCR also conducted a workshop on access to civil documentation, targeting 21 staff from four local partner organizations.

With the looming monsoon season, efforts are underway to transport additional emergency shelter supplies and rapidly replenish local stockpiles.

## Thailand

During the reporting period, 4,892 refugee arrivals were recorded and sheltered in four Temporary Safety Areas in Mae Hong Son Province, according to the Royal Thai Government following heavy armed clashes across multiple locations in Mese Township, Kayah State. The Thai Red Cross Society is currently coordinating the delivery of humanitarian assistance while other partners provide basic services such as food, shelter, WASH, and health support. Upon authorities' request, UNHCR delivered various CRIs in June, including 700 mosquito nets, 675 sleeping mats, 558 blankets, 144 bottles of washing up liquid, 110 garbage bags, 70 sponges, 51 kitchen sets, 50 plastic tarpaulins and 10 solar lamps to this group.

## India

Close to 200 new arrivals crossed into India due to the ongoing conflict in Myanmar's North-West region, according to estimates by community-based organisations (CBOs) 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 54,400. State governments and CBOs estimate that over 40,600 individuals currently reside in Mizoram and 8,450 individuals in Manipur. As of 1 July, 5,232 individuals have approached UNHCR in New Delhi for registration since February 2021.

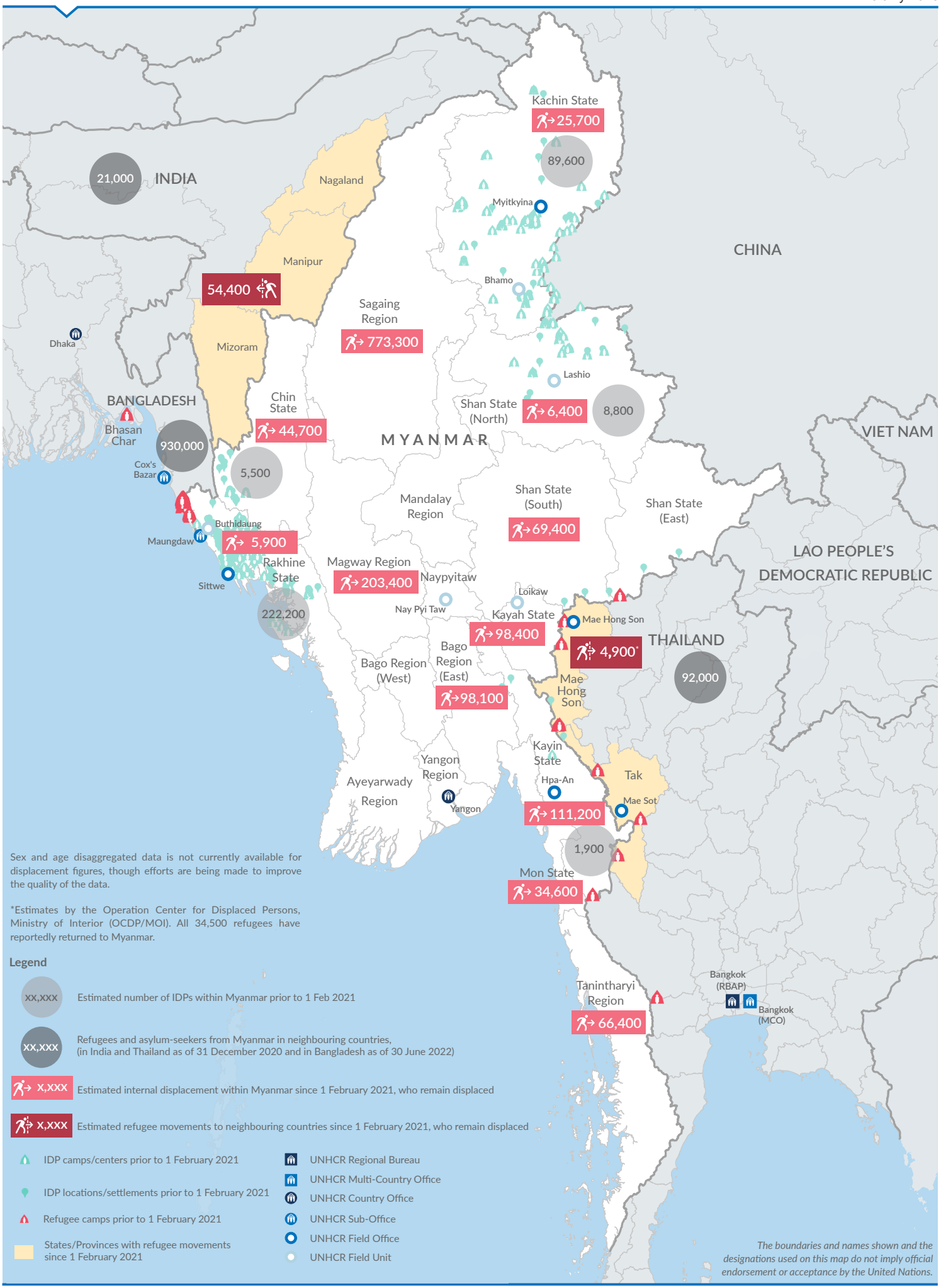
Following the re-escalation of violence in Manipur in June, curfew restrictions remain in place with internet services suspended across the state. More than 100 families have reportedly returned to Myanmar in the past two months and some others have relocated to safer locations within the state.

Against this unpredictable backdrop, humanitarian agencies and CBOs continue to operate with assistance prioritised for internally displaced populations. According to the Department of Education of the State Government of Mizoram, 2,687 children of Myanmar arrivals are currently enrolled in government schools in Champhai district as of mid-June. Humanitarian agencies are supporting both new arrivals and host community students via the provision of education kits, recreational kits, and child-friendly learning spaces. Humanitarian agencies and CBOs are also linking children who have dropped out of school due to long commuting distance or to support their families to complementary classes to facilitate their adjustment to the new curriculum and ensure continued access to education. With food, water and health assistance remaining the most urgent needs in Mizoram and Manipur, more resources are needed in view of the increasing number of new arrivals.

*An internally displaced family receiving core relief items in Kayah State © UNHCR Yin Yin Myint*

# MYANMAR EMERGENCY - REGIONAL OVERVIEW MAP

as of 3 July 2023




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 34,500 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar.

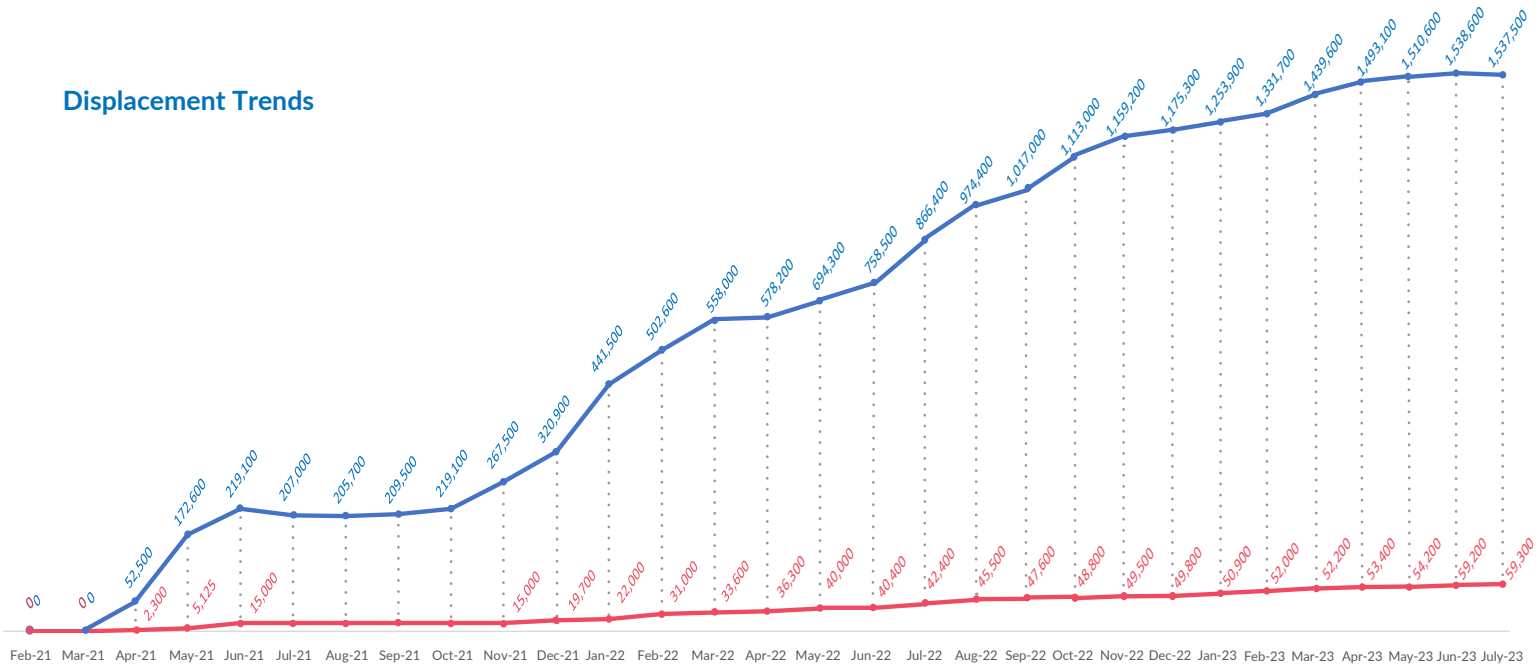
**Legend**

- XX,XXX — Estimated number of IDPs within Myanmar prior to 1 Feb 2021
- XX,XXX — 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)
- 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 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.*

Publishing date: 18 July 2023 | Data sources: UN in Myanmar | Author: UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP) For feedback and clarifications, please write to UNHCR RBAP at < rbapdima@unhcr.org > and < rbapext@unhcr.org >

## Displacement Trends




Estimated IDPs, displaced since 1 February 2021 (as of 3 July 2023)

Estimated refugees, displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (as of 3 July 2023)

**UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by the following donors, who have contributed to our Myanmar situation response as well as those that contribute to UNHCR programmes with globally unearmarked funds and broadly earmarked funds for the Asia-Pacific region:**

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UNHCR Thailand Operation page ; UNHCR India Operation page