

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **60,000**

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

 **691,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021

 **1,038,000**

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 30 May 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

1 June 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

Armed clashes across Myanmar continued to trigger displacement and affect civilians. As of 30 May 2022, there were an estimated 1,037,800 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Myanmar including 691,200 newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, armed clashes continued in Chin, Magway, and Sagaing and indiscriminate attacks against civilians resulting in deaths and casualties were reported, as well as burnings of homes and villages, house searches, arbitrary arrests, and detention. IDPs and host communities continue to face shortage of food and goods in the North-West, due to restrictions on access, movement and transport. Sagaing Region in particular has seen a rapid increase in the number of displaced people.

In the South-East, intensified armed clashes continued with incidents reported in Kayin, Mon, Kayah, and Shan (South) States and Bago-East and Tanintharyi regions. Populations affected by conflict find themselves unable to seek safety and services with many displaced in jungles or hard to reach areas. Reports of arrests, casualties, and destruction/looting of property continue as well as movement restrictions due to security checks and roadblocks.

In Kachin and Shan (North), tensions mounted in key contested areas with conflict erupting in existing and new areas. Affected communities express concern about escalating conflict as IDPs limit their movement to avoid possible arrest and mistreatment in militarized areas. Movement restrictions continue impacting access to basic services and livelihood opportunities of IDPs. In Shan (North), forced recruitment – including of children – continued being reported. IDPs have sought solutions where opportunities presented themselves but face the risk of landmines and require support to rebuild homes and access healthcare, education and livelihoods.

In Rakhine State, tensions have increased, and fear of resumption of the conflict, restrictions on freedom of movement and extortion (when travelling or accessing services) impact all communities – especially the Rohingya population. There are also concerns that with a possible resumption of the conflict, specific communities could be targeted for their perceived or imputed association with different parties to the conflict.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the **South-East**, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (e.g. mats, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, jerry cans) to over 23,500 people in Loikaw, Kayah State. In addition, 9,300 IDPs received core relief items in Shan State (South). As part of COVID-19 prevention and response, local partners distributed two oxygen concentrators and 50 booklets of WHO Home-based Care guide for COVID-19 patients to a hospital in Kayin State.

In **Rakhine State**, UNHCR and partners are in the process of distributing relief items to over 40,000 people living in Rohingya IDP camps. Shelter reconstruction is ongoing in some Rohingya IDP camps. In Kyauk Ta Lone Rohingya IDP camp, five longhouses have been completed and will accommodate up to 220 individuals. Megatarp distributions to ensure waterproofing for some 16,000 people living in damaged longhouses will take place in the coming weeks while 6,400 people living in makeshift received shelter assistance. Several shelters were damaged by heavy rains in camps, including Kyauk Ta Lone camp. UNHCR responded to the urgent needs by providing emergency shelters to 24 affected families. In Kyauktaw, over 260 shelters were burned down after a fire broke out in Mahamuni displacement site hosting IDPs. As the lead for the combined CCCM/shelter/NFI Cluster, UNHCR has been working with its partners to coordinate the response and distribute relief

Myanmar cont'd

items to the affected families, and has directly distributed emergency shelter assistance and core relief items to the affected families. Despite the challenges associated with security concerns in Rakhine State (North), UNHCR distributed core relief items including mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats and tarpaulins to 530 individuals.

In the **North-West**, UNHCR and partners provided core relief items to some 200 recently displaced individuals living in Katha Township, Sagaing (North) Region.

In **Kachin State**, UNHCR distributed oxygen concentrators to several hospitals to support the COVID-19 prevention and response. In Lashio Town, Shan State (North), UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items to some 250 people who had been displaced due to the fear of forced recruitment in their place of origin. The protection team also visited four displacement sites in Muse and Kutkai townships to conduct protection monitoring. Corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets from partner's warehouse in Muse were released to support communal kitchen roofing repair prior to the monsoon. Plans are underway to distribute relief items to 43 families recently displaced in Tangyan.



Families in Loikaw town receive core relief items as part of UNHCR's second round of distributions in Kayah State. © UNHCR

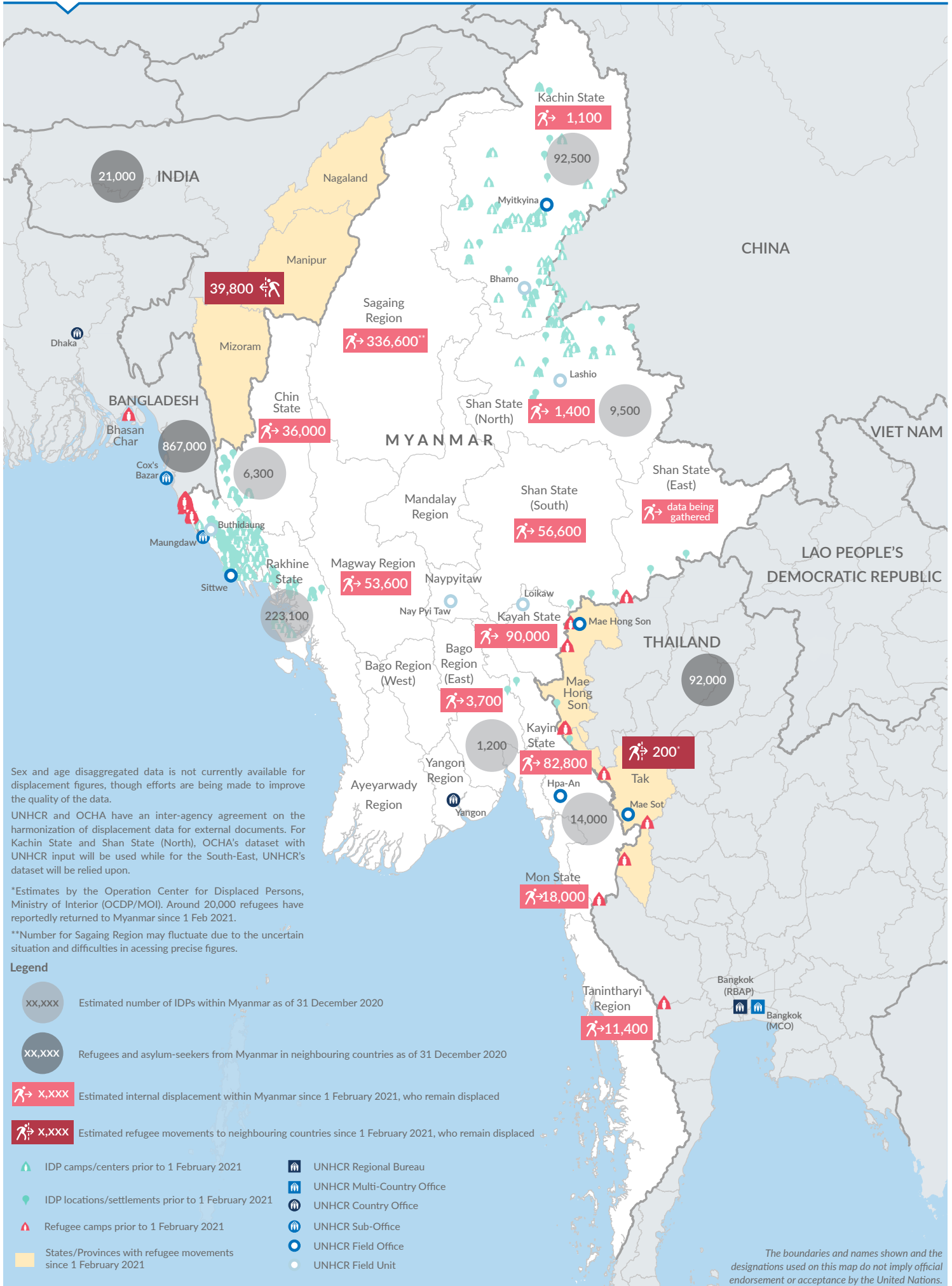
Thailand

As of 31 May, 246 of the some 3,000 refugees reported to have fled the upsurge of violence in Kayah State into Thailand since 17 March remain in two Temporary Safety Areas placed under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. Humanitarian needs are extensive, especially given the heavy rains and flooding in the area over the past two weeks. Refugees are suffering from the effects of contaminated drinking water, and the sanitation facilities are insufficient in number given the lack of permission to build latrines. The refugees also face a shortage of general medicine, first aid kits and waste management. The Inter-agency Working Group continues to support the response with the provision of food, non-food items and medication, shifting away from standardized NFIs kits to a distribution informed by the needs and the season. UNHCR has not been granted direct access to the refugees and distributions are conducted by the authorities.

India

The total number of persons who fled Myanmar to India and remain in India as of 1 June is 39,790. Over 79 per cent have sought shelter in Mizoram State and 11 per cent in Manipur State; 580 children among the new arrivals are currently enrolled in government schools in Mizoram. Of the 3,540 individuals who have approached the UNHCR's office in Delhi for registration, 324 are unaccompanied and separated children; Best Interest Assessments have been initiated for them.

The monsoons have begun in Manipur and Mizoram, and local community-based organizations are reporting difficulties in the distribution of aid due to flooding and poor road conditions disrupting supply routes. New arrivals have been living in makeshift tents and are finding it difficult to survive in harsh weather conditions. The tarpaulin sheets they use for shelter have been destroyed, temporary tents require urgent rehabilitation and local CBOs are not able to replace shelter items quickly enough due to the transport issues caused by the weather.



Displacement trends



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Related links: [UNHCR Myanmar Situation page](#) ; [UNHCR Myanmar Operation page](#)

¹ UNHCR and OCHA have an inter-agency agreement on the harmonization of displacement data for external documents. For Kachin State and Shan State (North), OCHA's dataset with UNHCR input will be used while for the South-East, UNHCR's dataset will be relied upon.