

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


**84,400**

Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021


**1,086,000**

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 30 June 2022


**1,477,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021

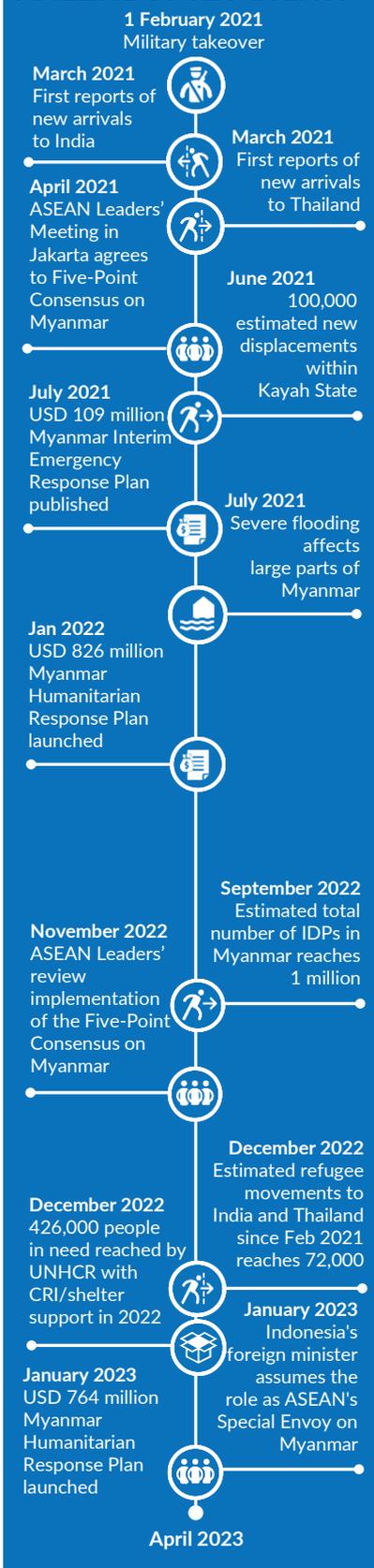
Source: UN in Myanmar


**1,805,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 10 April 2023

Source: UN in Myanmar

## TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS



## HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, an estimated 1,805,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country as of 10 April 2023, including 1,477,000 people newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

**In the North-West**, the situation remains extremely volatile, particularly in Magway and Sagaing Regions following the declaration of Martial Law in 26 Townships. This elevated civilians' risk of arbitrary arrest and detention and sparked an uptick in the number of clashes, checkpoints and destruction of properties.

**In the South-East**, indiscriminate and targeted shelling, airstrikes, clashes and destruction of properties was reported in Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions and Kayin, Kayah, Mon and Shan (South) States. Landmines and explosive remnants of war posed serious protection risks to civilians, especially women and children, and limited IDPs' access to farmland for livelihoods and areas of origin.

**In Kachin and Shan (North)**, civilian safety also deteriorated. Conflict in areas of IDP returns or planned returns heightened the security risks and reduced livelihoods opportunities for returnees and IDPs. In Shan State (North), protection risks such as forced recruitment continue to be reported.

**In Rakhine and Chin (South) States**, the informal November 2022 ceasefire between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Tatmadaw continues to hold. In Rakhine State (Central), concerns over IDPs who returned to areas with security and protection risks persists. Stringent restrictions on the Rohingya population's freedom of movement, access to medical assistance, education and other basic services remain in place. Fears over IDP camp closures and safety in areas of relocation or return continue to be raised by IDPs.

## RESPONSE

### Myanmar

**In the South-East**, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (CRIs) to 8,000 people (3,800 families) in Kayin and Kayah States and Bago Region (East). Additionally, seven quick impact projects (QIPs) aimed at improving access to services and fostering stable conditions in the longer-term were completed in Shan State (South) and Kayah State. These included the distribution of water tanks and construction of a school. As part of its COVID-19 response, UNHCR and partners distributed some 190,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) to IDPs in Kayah, Kayin and Shan (South) States.

**In Rakhine State**, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to some 12,500 people (2,100 families) in Rakhine State (Central) and 864 people (404 families) in Rakhine State (North). Items included kitchen sets, blankets, jerry cans, heavy duty plastic buckets, portable solar lamps, mosquito nets and sleeping mats. UNHCR and partners also provided transitional shelter assistance to some 1,500 people (280 families). In parallel, UNHCR continues to work with partners to foster greater social cohesion between Rohingya and other communities via QIPs to mitigate the potential for future intercommunal violence. In Rakhine State (North), UNHCR

## Myanmar cont'd

and partners also distributed more than 3,400 PPE to displaced and non-displaced communities.

**In Kachin State and Sagaing Region (North)**, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to some 7,800 IDPs (1,500 families). Items included mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and buckets. In Shan State (North), corrugated galvanized iron sheets were provided to 370 IDPs to support shelter renovations.

**In the North-West**, UNHCR strengthened the capacities of local and community partners supporting conflict-affected communities. In Mandalay, UNHCR held a three-day protection workshop targeting 13 representatives from local partner organizations.

## Thailand

Since 5 April, 9,230 new arrivals from Myanmar were recorded by the Royal Thai Government (RTG). This group was sheltered in 13 Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Mae Sot and Mae Ramat in Tak province although most have reportedly returned. As of 10 April, some 961 refugees remain in three TSAs according to the RTG, which is leading the current humanitarian response to the situation along the Thai-Myanmar border in line with existing standard operating procedures. At the request of the authorities, UNHCR and partners provided food, water, medical care, shelter and CRIs to new arrivals.

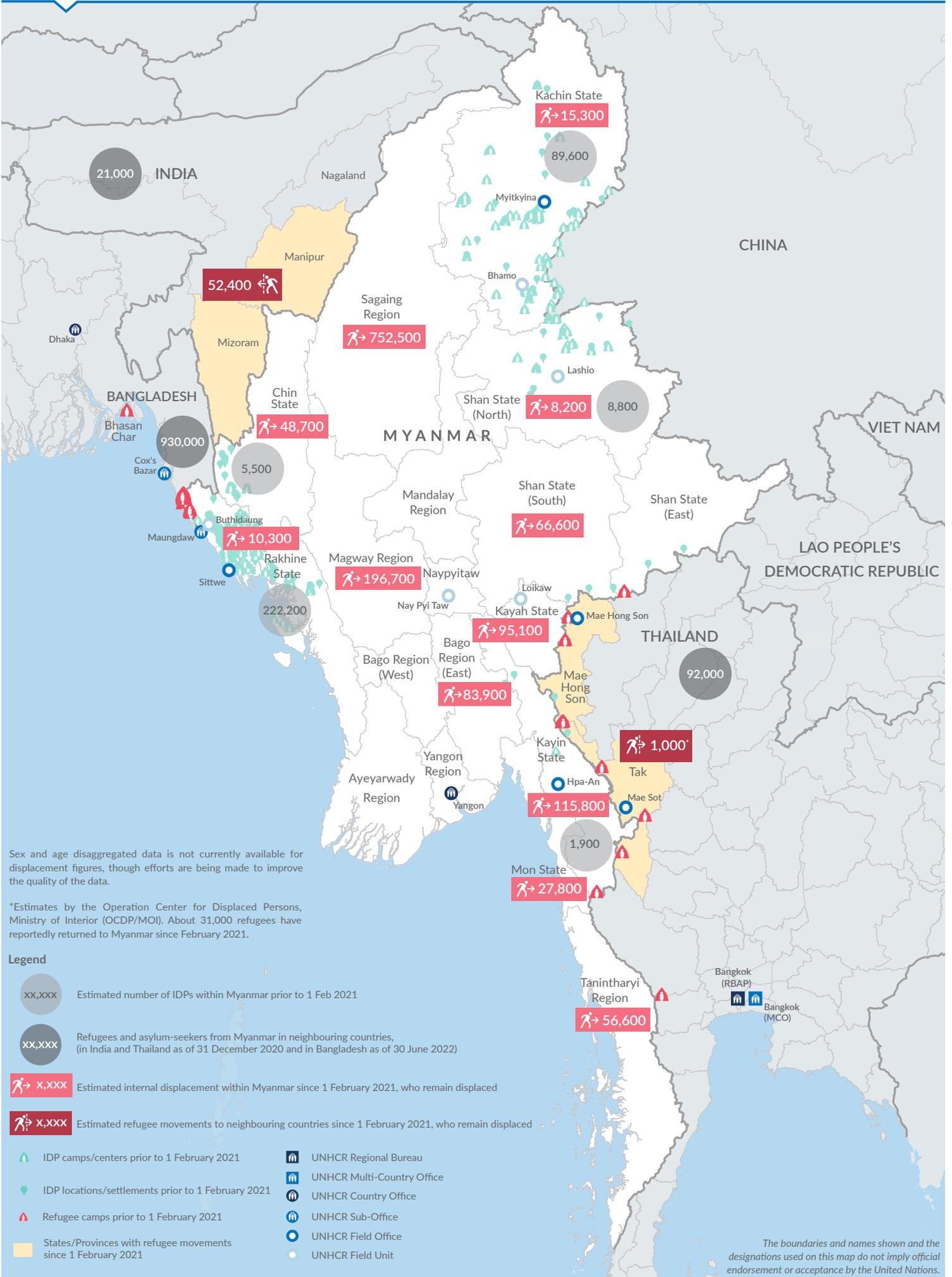
## India

As conflict ensues in the Chin State and Sagaing Region of Myanmar, there were reportedly some 950 new arrivals into India according to estimates by organizations in Manipur and Mizoram States. As of 31 March 2023, approximately 52,350 individuals have fled Myanmar and currently remain in India. Of this figure, over 4,900 people approached UNHCR in New Delhi for registration and refugee status determination. Community-based organizations estimate there are over 39,600 individuals in Mizoram and close to 7,800 new arrivals in Manipur.

Authorities in Manipur announced plans to establish temporary accommodation in Tengnuopal and Chandel districts for new arrivals. A sub-committee has also been set up to extend temporary accommodation in two other districts – Churachandpur and Kamjong – both of which collectively shelter more than 2,500 arrivals, according to estimates by civil society organisations. Myanmar arrivals welcomed the decision to establish temporary accommodation although their reaction is mixed since many arrivals have been staying in their current accommodation for over a year and prefer to continue doing so.



UNHCR and partners distributing CRIs in Rakhine State (North) © UNHCR



Sex and age disaggregated data is not currently available for displacement figures, though efforts are being made to improve the quality of the data.

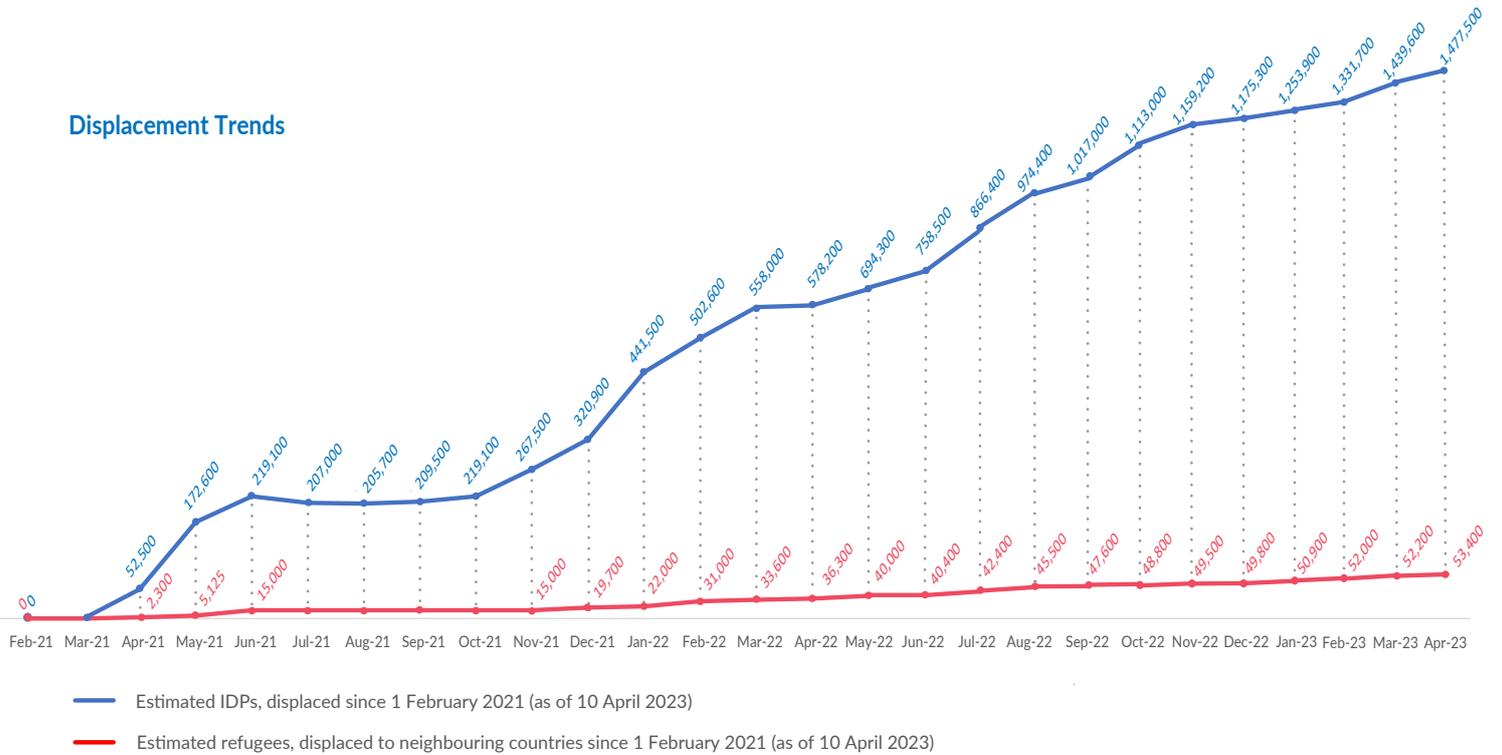
\*Estimates by the Operation Center for Displaced Persons, Ministry of Interior (OCDP/MOI). About 31,000 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar since February 2021.

**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.

## Displacement Trends



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 the UNHCR programmes with globally unearmarked funds and broadly earmarked funds for the Asia-Pacific region:

**Sweden | Norway | Denmark | Netherlands | Germany | Switzerland | Belgium and Ireland | United States of America | Australia | Private donors Australia**

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