

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


**22,000**

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

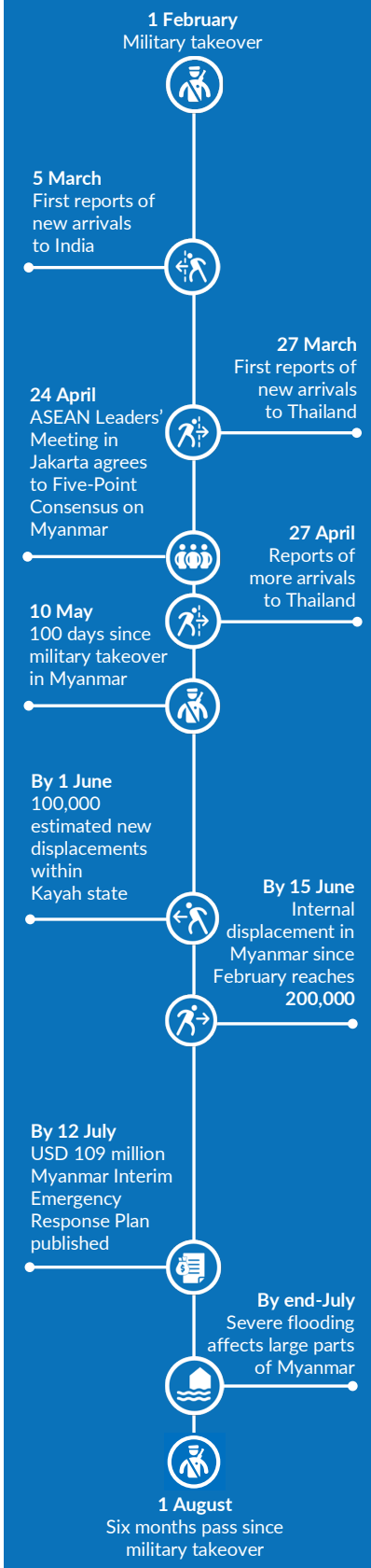

**206,000**

Estimated total internal displacement within Myanmar since 1 February 2021


**370,000**

Estimated internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 31 December 2020

## TIMELINE IN KEY EVENTS



## HIGHLIGHTS

- The security situation across the country continues to be volatile and fluid, including in south-east Myanmar, Kachin/Shan (North), and Chin States. Some 206,000 people have been displaced internally in Myanmar as of end July, due to armed conflict and unrest since 1 February 2021. This includes some 170,000 IDPs in Southeast Myanmar and Shan (South). This total number of IDPs has remained steady since the last update.
- The situation of internally displaced people within Myanmar has been compounded by the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic. Myanmar has reported record numbers of cases and deaths and is experiencing its most severe wave of infections so far. As a result, access restrictions have been introduced in many areas with, in some cases, IDPs and other communities going into self-imposed lockdowns.
- The humanitarian situation in Myanmar has been further exacerbated by heavy floods, particularly in the south-east of the country, at the end of July.
- There have been no significant movements of refugees in the reporting period, including into India and Thailand. Some 7,000 refugees crossed into Thailand in March and April, almost all of whom subsequently returned but remain displaced in Myanmar.
- There have been reports of groups continuing to gather in border areas on the Myanmar side close to Thailand, including opposite Thailand's Mae Sariang, Khun Yuam and Mueng districts. The groups have not yet demonstrated an intention to cross.
- There are also continued reports of arrests, which have though decreased in July compared to June, of Myanmar nationals attempting to enter Thailand irregularly in the Kanchanaburi/Ratchaburi area. Thai authorities consider them "illegal migrant workers" for whom there is no systematic identification of people in need of international protection.

## RESPONSE

- South-east Myanmar has been severely hit by floods in the reporting period and UNHCR is urgently exploring options with partners for emergency support.
- In Kayah State, the Kayah Protection Network is concluding a community level Rapid Protection Assessment of the estimated 5,000 IDPs displaced from Loilem Lay, following a training and a mapping exercise. Humanitarian needs include medicine, food and latrines.
- In Kayin State, in Myaing Gyi Ngu IDP camp, roofing thatches provided by UNHCR were distributed. This was undertaken to support IDPs whose shelters were damaged during heavy rains reported a couple weeks earlier.
- In Kachin State, UNHCR has been strengthening its partnership with local communities and faith groups in Kachin State to support new IDPs, as highlighted through a recently published UNHCR [webstory](#).
- In Rakhine State, more than two thousand households were impacted by heavy rains and flooding as well as COVID-19 related restrictions, which hampered the ability to undertake missions and deliver humanitarian assistance. To support COVID-19 precautionary measures, UNHCR distributed 10,000 clothes masks, 29,325 soap bars to 9,733 individuals from 2,390 households at 15 displacement sites in Kyauktaw Township.
- In Thailand, humanitarian agencies have taken several key preparedness actions to ensure that complementary activities are delivered in a timely and coordinated manner. To support protection mainstreaming across sectors, UNHCR has developed a training program for humanitarian actors and a 5-Action strategy for Sector Leads.
- In India, lifesaving help for Myanmar's new arrivals in Manipur and Mizoram is being extended by the civil society and local communities. The situation of COVID-19 has adversely affected the host community and new arrivals from Myanmar's situation. The onset of monsoon rains risks worsening the already difficult situation of the new arrivals.

