

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

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KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **75,400**

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

 **1,376,000**

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

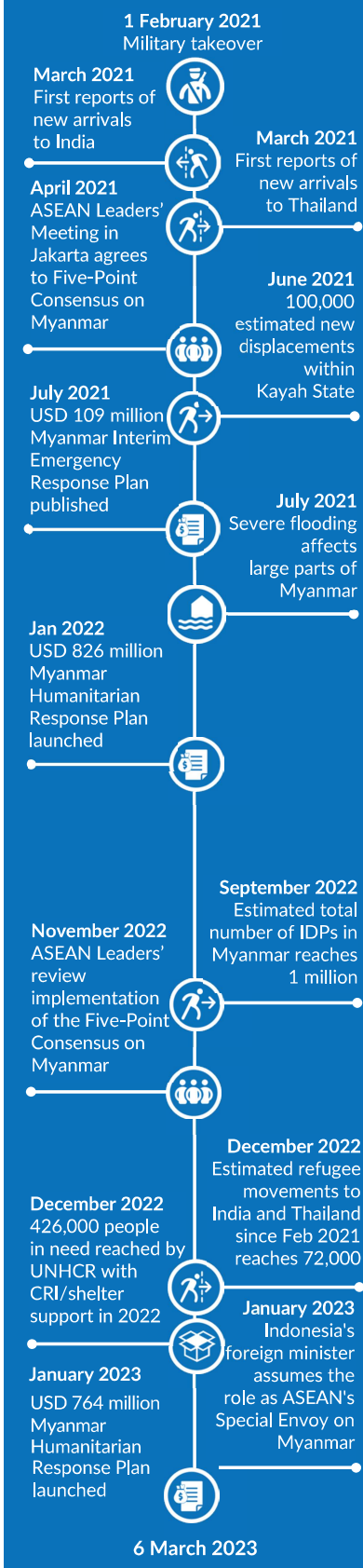
Source: UN in Myanmar

 **1,704,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 6 March 2023

Source: UN in Myanmar

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS



HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, an estimated 1,704,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country as of 6 March 2023, including 1,376,000 people newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

Risk of arrest and detention significantly increased during the reporting period after *de facto* authorities extended the country's state of emergency for another six-months and imposed martial law in 47 Townships across the country on 2 February.

In the North-West, the situation was highly volatile, notably in Magway and Sagaing Regions, where frequent airstrikes, arson attacks and landmine incidents sparked new displacements within Myanmar and to neighboring India. Telecommunications, including internet services, remained unstable and hampered humanitarian access and assistance to people in need.

In the South-East, heavy fighting, shelling, landmine incidents and roadblocks were reported in multiple states and regions, including near town centers and IDP sites. The forced return of displaced people in Palaw Township, Tanintharyi Region, was reported following the declaration of martial law. School-aged children's access to education has also been affected by this heightened insecurity.

In Kachin and Shan (North), civilian injuries and casualties continue to be reported following an increase in landmines and other explosive remnants. An uptick in robberies and kidnapping for ransom incidents has also been reported.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, the informal November 2022 ceasefire between the Arakan Army (AA) and Tatmadaw is holding. Humanitarian access has improved although remains limited in its geographic scope. Landmines and explosive remnants continue to pose serious protection risks coupled with reports of forced recruitment amid competing power dynamics in areas controlled by parties to the conflict. There was an increase in irregular movement and trafficking as people – notably Rohingya – undertook dangerous sea and land journeys in search of protection, family reunification and livelihoods opportunities in other countries. In parallel, IDPs continued to raise concerns about the impending IDP camp closures and safety risks in areas of relocation or return.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In Kachin and Shan (North) States, UNHCR and partners distributed core relief items (CRIs) to 1,570 IDPs (339 families). Items included mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets and buckets. In Shan State (North), 250 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets were provided to 25 IDPs to renovate their shelters.

In Rakhine State, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 19,687 people (4,859 families) in Rakhine State (Central) and 872 people (418 families) in Rakhine State (North). In Rakhine State (Central), 3,531 people (642 families) received shelter assistance to support the construction of longhouses. In Rakhine State (North), some 2,124 pieces of personal protective equipment (PPE) were distributed as part of UNHCR's COVID-19 response.

In the South-East, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs (blankets, buckets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, solar lamps and winter clothes) to 16,253 IDPs (4,473 families) in Kayah and Shan (South) States. As part of UNHCR's shelter assistance, 3,042 people (869

Myanmar cont'd

families) were provided with CGI roofing sheets in Shan State (South). In Bago Region (East), UNHCR distributed 270 desks and benches to a public school in Htantabin Township, which will benefit 1,300 students, including 700 IDPs.

In the North-West, UNHCR's partner distributed CRIs to 2,700 people (595 families) in Pakokku and Seikphyu Townships, Magway Region. UNHCR continues to donate PPE to support the health response in Magway Region.

Thailand

The situation along the Thai–Myanmar border remains fluid marked by cyclical movements. Some 1,676 refugees have reportedly crossed into Thailand since 31 January although most have returned to Myanmar. To date, 178 refugees remain in two Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Tak Province. UNHCR provided 100 blankets, 35 mosquito nets and 35 tarpaulins to TSAs. The Border Consortium complimented this support with food assistance across all locations while the International Rescue Committee continues to cover transportation and referral costs to local hospitals.

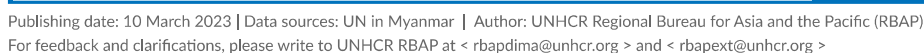
India

As of 28 February, the total number of people who fled Myanmar and currently remain in India stands at approximately 51,400 individuals. Of this figure, over 4,836 individuals have approached UNHCR in Delhi for registration and refugee status determination since February 2021. 39,200 of new arrivals reside in the border state of Mizoram and 7,350 in Manipur. Due to escalating conflict in Myanmar, close to 500 new arrivals in India were reported in February. More arrivals are anticipated due to the volatile situation in Chin and Sagaing regions which border Mizoram and Manipur States. In Manipur, new immigration controls and a foreigner detention centre have been launched.

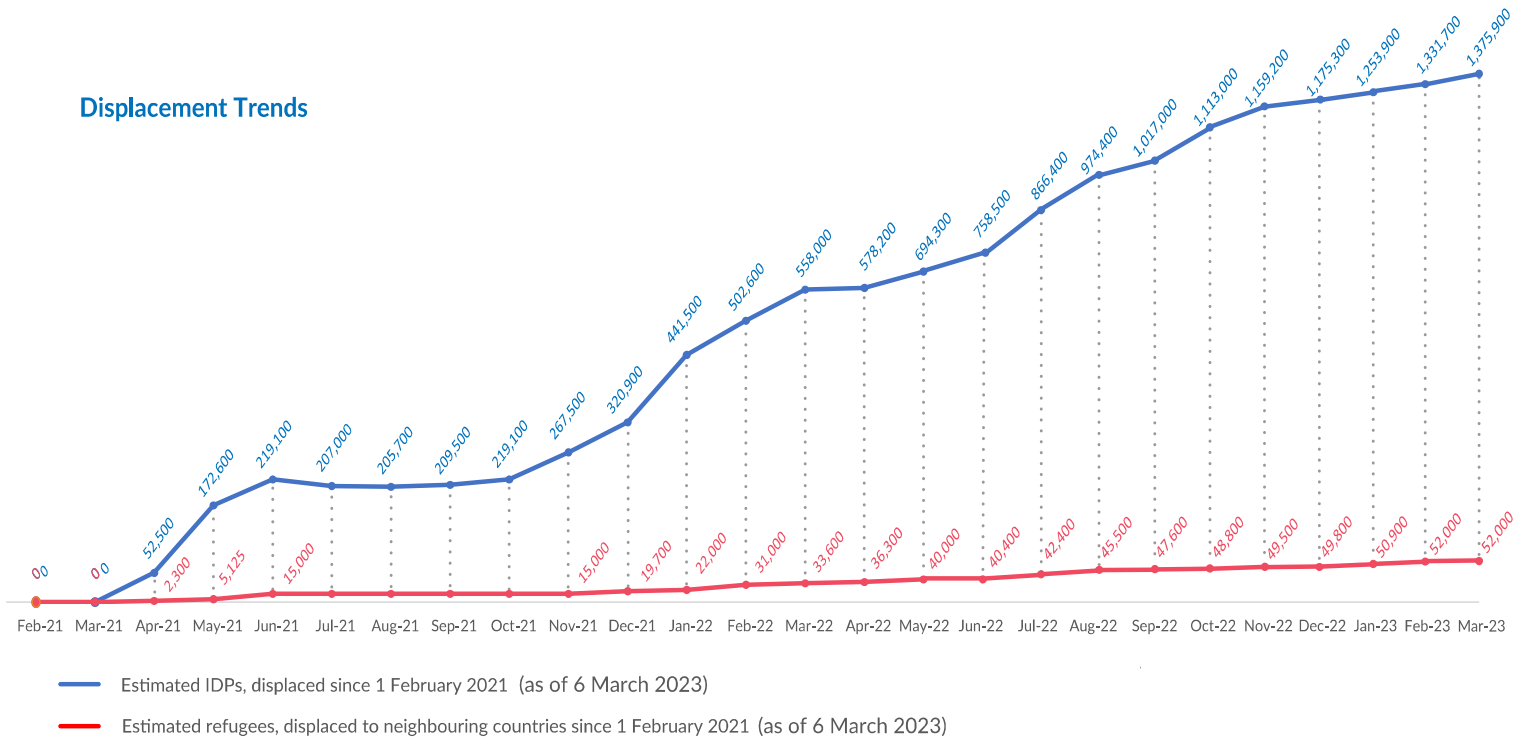
Food, water and health assistance are the most urgent needs in Manipur and Mizoram. Local community-based organizations and NGOs continue to prioritize assistance in these three areas although additional resources are required to scale up interventions in view of the increasing number of new arrivals.



Ar Sar Mi, 70, sits next to her shelter constructed by UNHCR and its partners in an internally displaced people camp in Myanmar's northeastern Kachin State. © UNHCR/Hkun Ring



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

Sweden | Norway | Denmark | Netherlands | Germany | Switzerland | Belgium and Ireland

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