

SITUATION OVERVIEW

GROWING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

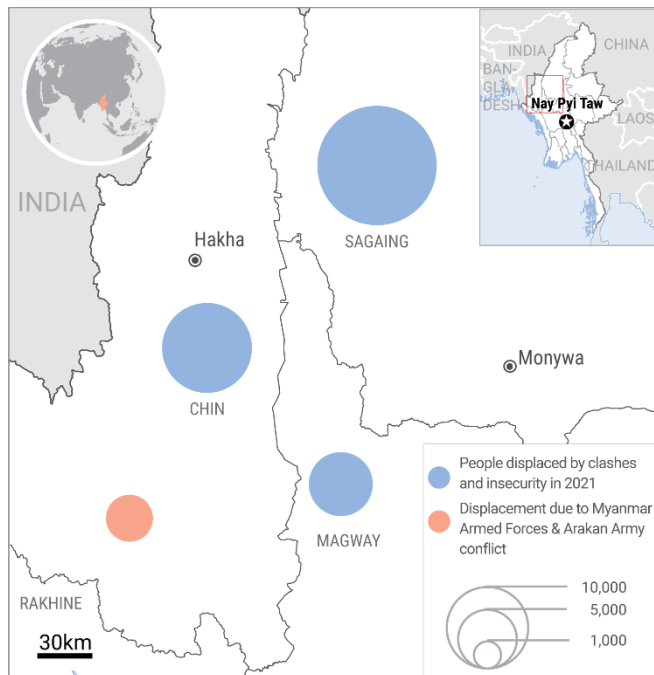
The humanitarian situation across Myanmar remains volatile, with armed clashes continuing between the MAF and EAOs and/or local PDFs, as well as between EAOs. Relentless clashes have continued in conflict areas of Kachin, Kayin, Mon and Shan states, as well as in other new areas in Chin, Kayah, Magway, Sagaing and Tanintharyi. Since 1 February, this resulted in hundreds of thousands of civilians being displaced, fatalities and the destruction of civilian property across the country. According to the latest UNHCR figures, as of 6 December, an estimated 284,700 people are currently internally displaced due to clashes and insecurity since 1 February. In addition, about 370,000 people remain displaced due to earlier conflict before 2021. This includes 106,700 people in protracted displacement camps (since 2011) in Kachin and northern Shan states; 144,000, mostly Rohingya people, in camps in Rakhine State (since 2012); and 82,200 people displaced due to conflict between the Arakan Army (AA)-MAF from early 2019 and late 2020.

Across the country, three million people need assistance and protection services in 2021. This includes one million people previously identified in the original [2021 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) and another two million people identified in the [Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan \(June-December\)](#) in the wake of 1 February 2021. As of 8 December, a total of US\$223.7 million has been received or 57 per cent of the requested \$385.7 million required to meet humanitarian needs.

Humanitarian needs in Myanmar are growing. Heading into 2022, humanitarian needs are projected to further escalate due to the compounding impact from the military takeover, COVID-19, and the economic crisis. In recognition of the depth and spread of needs, a broader national scope of analysis has been used for next year's humanitarian planning, identifying 14.4 million people in humanitarian need across the country – the sixth highest figure in the world. A total of 6.2 million people has been prioritised for urgent assistance in 2022 for which humanitarian organisations require \$826 million. More details of humanitarian needs and response planning for 2022 can be found in the [Global Humanitarian Overview](#).

CIVILIAN DISPLACEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST INCLUDING A SURGE IN SAGAING

The overall security situation in Myanmar's northwest remains alarming, with continued armed clashes between the MAF and local PDFs and/or Chinland Defence Force (CDF) reported across Chin State, Sagaing and Magway regions in November. Heavy deployment of air strikes and artillery fire was reported, resulting in an increase of both internal and cross-border displacement. Sporadic fighting and use of landmines were reported in multiple locations across



many townships. Moreover, road closures from Magway and Sagaing into Chin State were observed during November. Civilians across the northwest continue to bear the brunt of hostilities and insecurity, with thousands displaced and homes and properties destroyed or burnt down. About 93,200 people are currently displaced in 16 townships in Chin, Magway and Sagaing due to the ongoing hostilities and insecurity since May 2021.

The largest displaced population in the region is in Sagaing where about 51,200 people are currently displaced in 7 townships – Pinlebu, Kale, Taze, Ye-U, Kyunhla, Mingin and Kani. This includes approximately 26,100 people newly displaced in Pinlebu, Taze, Ye-U and Kyunhla townships as a result of recent clashes and about 15,000 people remaining in the displacement sites in Kale, Mingin and Kani townships due to the deployment of MAF troops in their villages since 22 November. In Kale Township, households in Tar Han Ward in Kale downtown area were searched, household materials in Inn Kyun Village were destroyed and about ten houses in Chin Saing Village were burnt down. In addition, about 2,500 people in several villages in Pale Township were temporarily displaced to a nearby forest and

safer locations between 15 and 18 November.

In early November, 5,000 people were displaced in Chin State – particularly in Matupi, Paletwa and Thantlang townships; intermittent clashes were also reported in Hakha, Matupi, Mindat, Paletwa, Tidem and Thantlang townships.