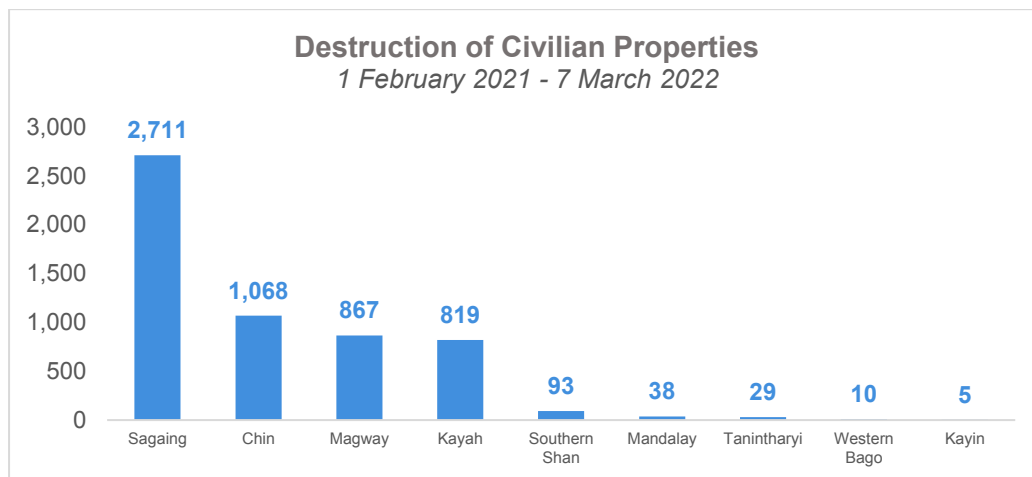


SITUATION OVERVIEW

The security and humanitarian situations remained tense across Myanmar during the reporting period. Armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs), and People's Defense Forces (PDFs) have continued unabated in multiple states and regions, with heavy weapons, including airstrikes and artillery fire in various locations, resulting in casualties among the civilian population, destruction of properties and further displacement.

Civilians have been injured and killed by shelling, gunfire, landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Since the military takeover, at least 1,600 people, including over 100 children, have been killed, and thousands injured or maimed according to OHCHR.² Landmines and other ERW and UXO are an increasing concern as growing numbers of displaced people move through conflict areas. In 2021, 88 civilians, including 19 women and 19 children, were killed and another 196 people, including 33 women and 55 children, were injured from landmines and ERW, according to UNICEF.³ Shan State recorded the highest (38 per cent) of the total casualties, followed by Rakhine (17 per cent) and Kachin (18 per cent) states. Children represented 27 per cent of casualties from landmine and ERW incidents countrywide. In the past year, many families have been forced to flee their homes and villages, often more than once, for safety with a surge in displacement in January, February and early March 2022.

Across Myanmar, as of 14 March 2022, 889,900 people remain displaced. This includes 519,500 people displaced by conflict and insecurity since 1 February. The majority of IDPs are women and girls. The fighting has also caused unprecedented destruction of civilian properties, including houses, across the country. As of 7 March 2022, more than 5,640 houses, churches, monasteries, schools, and markets had been either burnt down or destroyed across Myanmar, mainly in Chin and Kayah states and Sagaing and Magway regions.⁴



Source: OCHA data, Karenni Human Rights Group, Data for Myanmar

Prices for basic commodities have significantly increased compared to December 2021, building off an already high-level post-takeover, largely due to increased fuel costs, deteriorating exchange rates, transport and import restrictions, and supply disruptions caused by insecurity, adding an additional burden on families. Between February 2021 and February 2022, the prices of basic food items increased by nearly 30 per cent across Myanmar.⁵ Nearly half the population (46 per cent) is estimated to be living in poverty in 2022 according to UNDP.⁶ COVID-19 continues to add additional suffering and complexity with a fourth wave still impacting the country, although case numbers have started to subside in early March. Women are carrying an unequal economic burden from both the pandemic and the political situation as households struggle to make ends meet. Reports from the World Bank and International Labour Organization (ILO) show that the socio-economic impact of the crisis has disproportionately affected women and girls. According to the ILO, 580,000 women were estimated to have lost their employment within the first six months of 2021.

To address this unprecedented situation, humanitarian actors in Myanmar have prepared a [Humanitarian Response Plan for 2022](#), requesting US\$826 million to reach 6.2 million people in need of life-saving humanitarian support. Fifty-

² OHCHR, Myanmar UN report and press release, 15 March 2022

³ UNICEF, Landmines/ERW Incidents Information, 2021

⁴ OCHA's data on Sagaing/Magway/Chin (up to 28 Feb 2022), Karenni Human Rights Group (KHRG) on Kayah (up to 28 Feb 2022), [Data for Myanmar](#) in remaining states (up to 7 March 2022)

⁵ WFP Myanmar February 2022 Market Price Update. Price trends based on basic food basket

⁶ UNDP, [Impact of the twin crises on human welfare in Myanmar](#), November 2021.