

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **71,000**

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

 **1,113,000**

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

 **1,443,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 November 2022* Source: UN in Myanmar

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1 February 2021
Military takeover

5 March
First reports of new arrivals to India

24 April
ASEAN Leaders' Meeting in Jakarta agrees to Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar

By 1 June
100,000 estimated new displacements within Kayah State

12 July
USD 109 million Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published

15 December
New displacements to Thailand following clashes in south-east Myanmar

27 March
First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

27 April
Reports of more arrivals to Thailand

By 15 June
Internal displacement in Myanmar since February reaches 200,000

By end-July
Severe flooding affects large parts of Myanmar

1 Nov 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

The security situation in Myanmar continued to deteriorate, resulting in new displacements during the reporting period. According to the UN, an estimated 1,443,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country as of 1 November 2022, including 1,113,000 people who have been newly displaced since 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, heavy armed clashes, air strikes and explosions were reported, as well as the destruction of civilian infrastructure. The transportation of medicine and food remains restricted, particularly in Sagaing Region, where the needs are most acute.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, fighting continues and has resulted in the displacement of some 16,700 people since August 2022, according to the latest UN figures. Movement restrictions and blocked roads and supply chains to Rakhine State (North), as well as restrictions on humanitarian access – limited to life-saving activities such as food and medical support – have seriously impacted the availability and price of basic commodities in local markets.

In Kachin and Shan (North), tensions were high following a 23 October air strike in Hpakant Township, Kachin State, where serious fatalities were reported. The price of various goods such as medicine and food has surged due to strict transportation restrictions. In Shan State (North), the escalating conflict has led to forced recruitment and extortion.

In the South-East, air strikes and shelling persisted with security checks and roadblocks remaining the main barrier to movement. Humanitarian access is increasingly restricted, notably in Kayah and Kayin State, as food and medicine shortages continue to be reported by displaced families. In Tanintharyi Region, some 2,900 displaced people close to Tanintharyi town returned to their villages of origin after the security situation reportedly improved.

RESPONSE

In Rakhine State, UNHCR continued to provide emergency support, where possible, despite reduced humanitarian access following the introduction of new restrictions on international humanitarian organizations on 15 September in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Minbya, and Myebon Townships by the de facto authorities. In Rakhine State (Central), UNHCR and partners delivered shelter assistance to some 4,700 IDPs and distributed core relief items (CRIs), including mosquito nets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins and buckets, to 900 IDPs. In Rakhine State (North), UNHCR and partners continue to explore all available opportunities to assist newly displaced people.

In Kachin and Shan (North), UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 16,900 IDPs and provided shelter assistance to 2,800 IDPs. As part of its COVID-19 response, some 2,000 people in Kachin State also received personal protective equipment (PPE).

In the South-East, UNHCR and partners also distributed CRIs, including mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, plastic buckets, kitchen sets and solar lamps to 3,385 IDPs in Shan (South) and Kayin States. In Shan State (South), UNHCR and partners distributed corrugated galvanized iron sheets to support shelter construction for some 480 IDPs. As part of a community-based project, UNHCR and partners installed solar panels in a village in Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region, benefitting around 260 people.

Myanmar cont'd

In Kayin State, over 35,000 PPE was distributed as part of UNHCR's COVID-19 response.

In the North-West, UNHCR is prioritizing – access permitting – the delivery of CRIs and implementation of quick impact projects on water, sanitation and hygiene in Magway and Sagaing Regions. UNHCR continues to advocate for expanded access to reach people in areas experiencing large-scale displacements.

Thailand

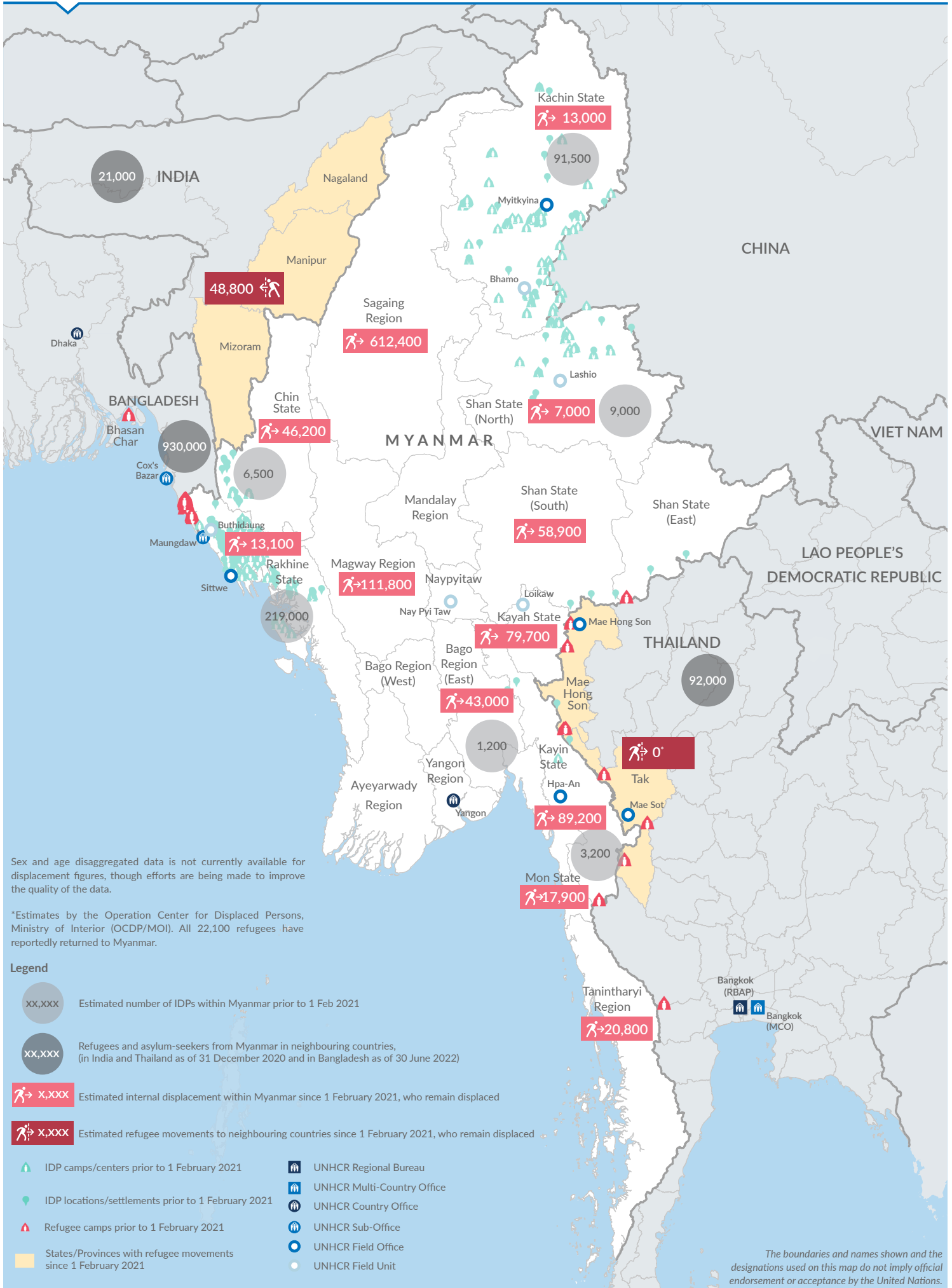
The Royal Thai Army reported that no refugees are currently sheltered in the temporary safety areas (TSA) along the Thai-Myanmar border. As of 2 November, an estimated 5,361 individuals reside outside TSAs in Phop and Umphang districts. Humanitarian actors do not have direct access to these individuals and the delivery of assistance continues to be managed by authorities. In October, health partners provided a Training of Trainers workshop on mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) to community based organizations (CBOs) to enable the delivery of psychological first aid training. Health partners also plan to develop a MHPSS Guideline for the Thai-Myanmar border to identify existing response gaps and coordinate resource sharing, bolster referral pathways for network members, and institute a border-based MHPSS alliance to facilitate capacity building and strategic networking.

India

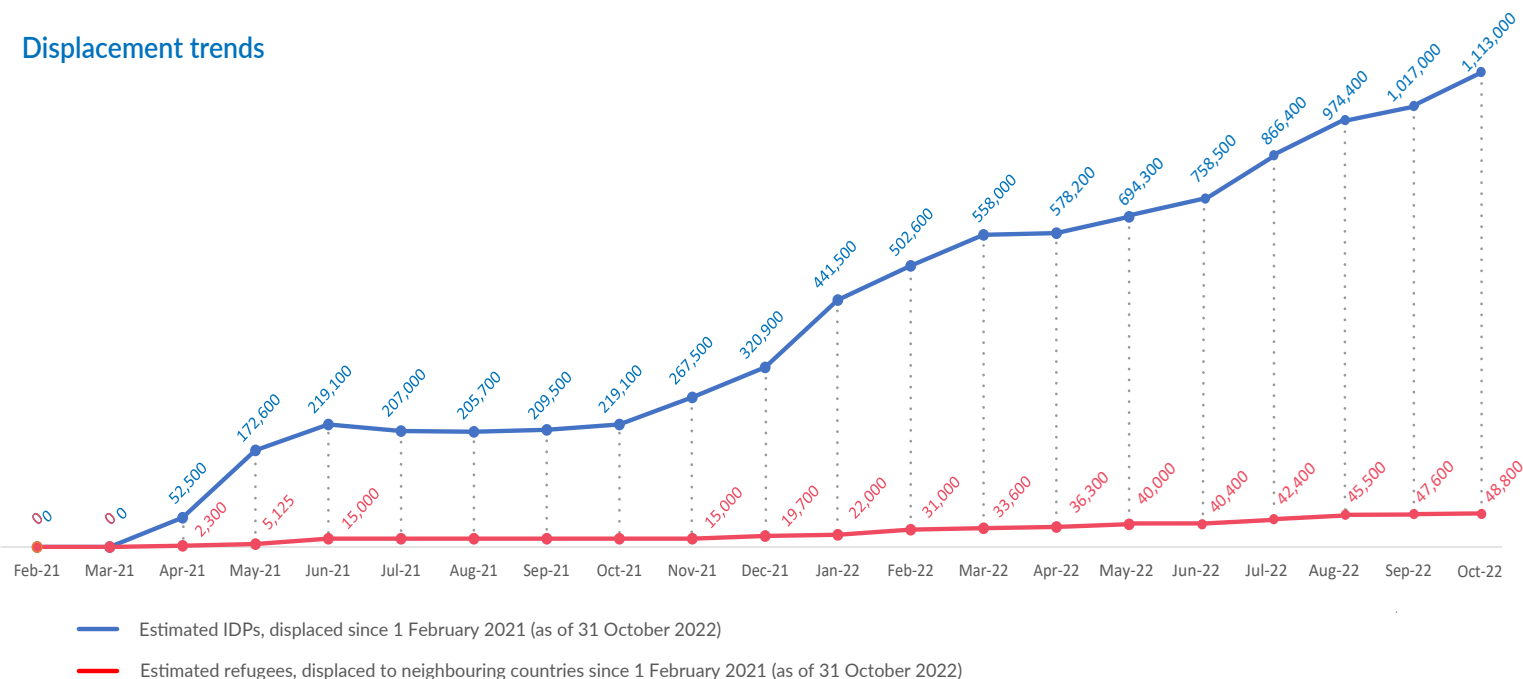
As of 31 October, the total number of people who fled Myanmar and currently remain in India stands at approximately 48,800 individuals – of whom over 4,600 have approached UNHCR in Delhi for registration and refugee status determination since February 2021. Most arrivals reside in the border state of Mizoram although more are expected to continue crossing into India due to the escalating conflict inside Myanmar. Humanitarian assistance is ongoing in Manipur and Mizoram with local CBOs providing food and CRIs to the most vulnerable new arrivals from Myanmar, as well as the host communities supporting them. WASH facilities are being upgraded to support affected communities in both locations to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases. New arrivals have access to governmental health services, including COVID-19 vaccinations and medicines. The needs cited by CBOs and communities are many and include food assistance, CRIs and WASH support.



Distribution of core relief items to internally displaced people in Kachin State, Myanmar © UNHCR



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:

[Belgium](#) | [Private donors Canada](#) | [Denmark](#) | [France](#) | [Germany](#) | [Ireland](#) | [Italy](#) | [Japan](#) | [Netherlands](#) | [Norway](#) | [Private donors Australia](#) | [Private donors Germany](#) | [Private donors Italy](#) | [Private donors Japan](#) | [Private donors Republic of Korea](#) | [Private donors Spain](#) | [Private donors Sweden](#) | [Private donors USA](#) | [Sweden](#) | [Switzerland](#) | [United Kingdom](#) | [United States of America](#)

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