

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **69,000**

Estimated refugee movements to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

 **1,055,000**

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2021

 **982,000**

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

 **1,312,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 6 September 2022

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1 February 2021
Military takeover

5 March
First reports of new arrivals to India

27 March
First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

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

27 April
Reports of more arrivals to Thailand

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

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

12 July
USD 109 million Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published

By end-July
Severe flooding affects large parts of Myanmar

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

6 Sept 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

The security situation in Myanmar continued to deteriorate during the reporting period, resulting in an uptick in displacement. As of 6 September 2022, there were an estimated 1,312,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country, including 982,000 people who have been newly displaced within the country since 1 February 2021.

In the South-East, indiscriminate shelling, armed clashes and landmines continued to affect civilians. Security checks, curfews, roadblocks and arbitrary arrests have also negatively impacted people's freedom of movement. Displaced families remain particularly vulnerable and exposed to numerous risks due to a shortage of appropriate shelter. A lack of food and essential medicines are concerns in Kayah and Kayin States and Bago (East) Region. Despite ongoing response efforts, access constraints have seriously hampered humanitarian interventions.

In Rakhine State (Central) and Chin State (South), rising tensions and armed clashes caused new displacement. Internally displaced families in Paletwa, Chin State, are in urgent need of assistance although efforts are ongoing to ascertain displacement in all areas affected by conflict. Increased arrests and checkpoints on roads and waterways have been reported and are impacting communities' security and freedom of movement. Tighter restrictions on the transportation of goods and freedom of movement have also been noted in villages in Maungdaw, Rakhine State (North), which face a shortage of food, medicines and other essential items.

In the North-West, the situation is increasingly volatile. Active armed clashes and security operations in various townships in Sagaing and Magway Regions continue to trigger displacement with most displaced communities living in informal displacement sites. Increased checkpoints have also been reported. With the price of fuel and other commodities rising, many are at risk of becoming more isolated due to access challenges.

In Kachin and Shan (North), tensions were high in many townships due to armed clashes. In urban areas such as Hpakant and Myitkyina, explosive devices featured heavily in armed conflict incidents. Drug trade, robberies, thefts and burglaries are also reportedly on the rise in urban areas.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the South-East, some 1,700 internally displaced people benefited from core relief items (CRIs), including kitchen sets, mosquito nets, sanitary kits, tarpaulins and jerry cans in Kayah State and Tanintharyi Region. In addition, UNHCR and partners distributed corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and roofing nails to some 460 IDPs whose homes were burned down in attacks in Mon State.

In Rakhine State, UNHCR is pre-positioning contingency stocks in Mrauk-U District in response to renewed conflict. UNHCR also deployed an emergency team and distributed CRIs to some 3,000 IDPs in Mrauk-U Township. Shelter assistance is underway and shelter reconstruction is ongoing in Rohingya camps and Rakhine displacement sites. To date, 6,200 people received shelter support in Rakhine State (Central).

Myanmar cont'd

In Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State (North), 337 displaced people from several locations also received CRIs.

In the North-West, UNHCR planned for field missions to Sagaing and Magway Regions and an assessment covering three sites was finalized in Kyauktu, Magway Region. Having identified the many and urgent needs of displaced families, which include food, shelter, CRIs, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), UNHCR is preparing to deliver urgent assistance to the most vulnerable while also carrying out needs assessments in other areas.

In Kachin and Shan (North), UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 6,000 IDPs and provided shelter assistance to 1,430 people. In Shan State (North), UNHCR distributed plastic mats and mosquito nets to 132 displaced households affected by conflict in Nawngkhio Township. As part of its COVID-19 response, UNHCR distributed over 14,300 face masks to children living in camps.

Thailand

According to the Royal Thai Government, all the 244 individuals who crossed into Thailand between 29 July and 13 August reportedly returned to Myanmar once fighting subsided, leading to the closure of the Temporary Safety Area (TSA) on 13 August. Although the exact number of individuals residing outside TSAs is not known, local sources – village chiefs and community-based organizations (CBOs) – and partners reported that some 4,000 refugees reside outside TSAs in Tak Province.

In August, the Education sector conducted a child protection risk assessment for refugee children outside TSAs. The sector continues to operate a reading corner and a child-friendly space in Pho Pra District for refugee children outside TSAs. The NFI sector provided 80 dignity and hygiene kits through village leaders to refugees. The Health sector upgraded houses intended to better accommodate the needs of referred patients in Chiang Mai, Mae Sariang and Mae Hong Song. Accessibility for people with disabilities was improved and each house was restocked with medical furniture and supplies. In addition, more human resources were allocated, including clinical doctors, health emergency coordinators and interpreters to support referrals and bolster the health response.

India

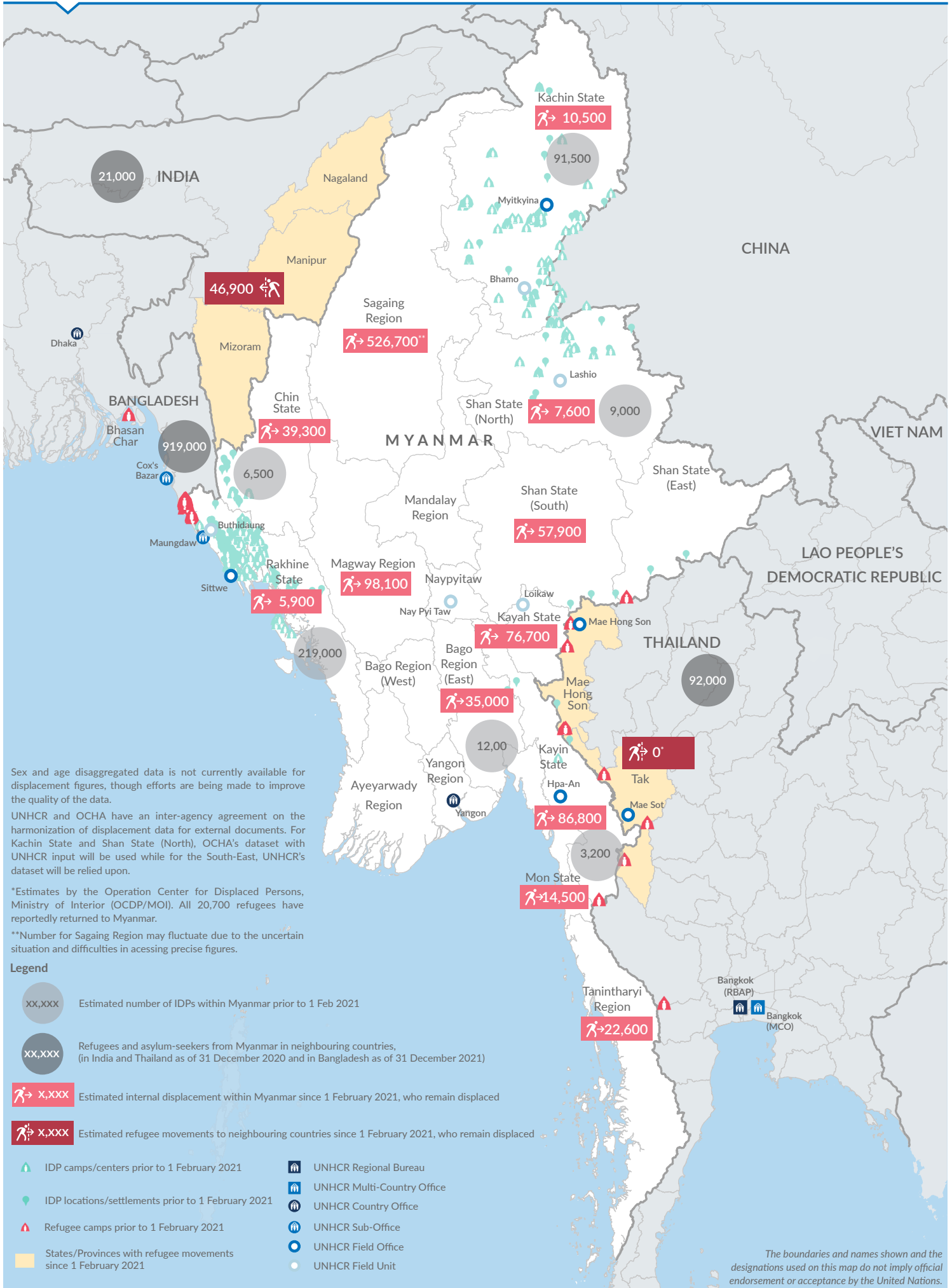
As of 5 September, the estimated total number of people who fled from Myanmar and currently remain in India stands at approximately 47,000 individuals. This includes an estimated 4,900 new arrivals reported to have crossed into India in August due to increased violence in Myanmar over the past few weeks despite heavy rains and high river water levels. Over 78 per cent of those who entered India are currently in Mizoram, 12 per cent in Manipur and 10 per cent have moved to Delhi (around 4,100 individuals). Local CBOs forecast that more people are expected to cross into the country should fighting continue in Myanmar.

New arrivals continue to have access to governmental health services, including COVID-19 vaccination and medicines. In response to an increase in dengue fever, local partners and CBOs in Manipur scaled up awareness-raising and response to vector-borne diseases. Clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, food and shelter continue to be major gaps for both new arrivals and host communities. UNHCR partners are ramping up the response in these areas.

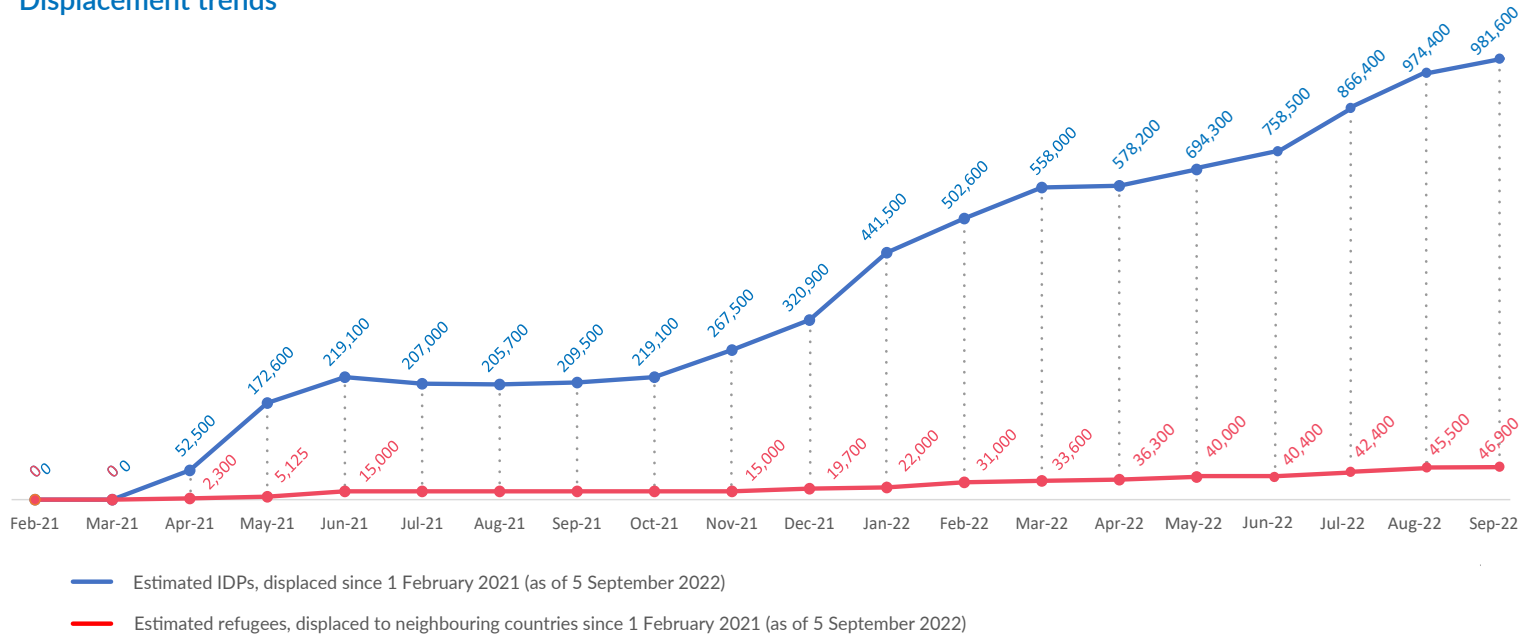
Four child-friendly spaces in Mizoram and one in Manipur were established by partners to support child protection interventions. Partners continue to operate nine tuition centres in Manipur, reaching almost 700 new arrival and host community children.



Standard core relief items being distributed to recently internally displaced families in Rakhine State © 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:

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

¹ UNHCR and OCHA have an inter-agency agreement on the harmonization of displacement data for external documents. For Kachin State and Shan State (North), OCHA's dataset with UNHCR input will be used while for the South-East, UNHCR's dataset will be relied upon.