

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


**70,000**

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


**1,019,000**

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

Source: UN in Myanmar


**1,349,000**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 3 October 2022\*

Source: UN in Myanmar

## 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



3 Oct 2022

## HIGHLIGHTS

The security situation in Myanmar continued to deteriorate during the reporting period, resulting in new displacements. As of 3 October 2022, there were an estimated 1,349,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country, including 1,019,000 people who have been newly displaced within the country since 1 February 2021.

**In Rakhine and Chin (South) States**, the security situation has progressively worsened with increased clashes reported in northern Maungdaw, northern Rathedaung, southern Buthidaung and Kyauktaw, Minbya and Paletwa Townships. Since August 2022, some 18,417 have been newly displaced due to conflict, according to the latest UN figures. Several incidents, arbitrary arrests and detentions have also been reported. Increased checkpoints on roads and waterways continue to impact communities' security and freedom of movement. Stricter restrictions on the transportation of goods in villages in Maungdaw, Rakhine State (North), were also reported, resulting in shortages of food, medicine and other essential items. Non-displaced communities, notably the Rohingya, face further movement restrictions and barriers to assistance, including access to life-saving healthcare and livelihoods. On 15 September, de facto authorities issued instructions calling for humanitarian actors and service providers to suspend activities in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Minbya and Myebon. This recent development is likely to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities caused by the increased security and limited freedom of movement.

**In the South-East**, armed clashes continued to generate displacement, largely due to the deterioration of the security situation in Mon, Kayah and Kayin States and Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions. A lack of food and essential medicine remain a concern in Kayah State. Security checks and roadblocks continue to impact freedom of movement.

**In the North-West**, the situation remains volatile. The use of artillery fire, aerial attacks and landmines continue to pose risks to civilian safety in Chin State, Magway and Sagaing Regions. The movement of people and transportation of various goods, including food, medicine and fuel, across main roads has also been affected due to the presence of security checkpoints, active armed conflict and landmines. The price of fuel and other basic commodities have also risen as many people become more isolated because of the limited freedom of movement caused by the heightened insecurity.

**In Kachin and Shan (North)**, tensions were high. Theft, robbery, extortion, indiscriminate attacks, including explosions in public areas or buildings, pose risks to displaced populations and host communities.

## RESPONSE

### Myanmar

**In Rakhine State**, UNHCR maintains pre-positioned contingency stocks of core relief items (CRIs) in Mrauk U, Myebon, Kyauktaw Townships, in Rakhine State (Central) and in Maungdaw, Rathedaung and Buthidaung Townships in Rakhine State (North). Following access restrictions, which have affected six townships since 15 September, UNHCR is exploring all available opportunities to assist newly displaced people. UNHCR and partners are following the situation closely, where feasible, through engagement with community members, local partners, and media monitoring to better inform our advocacy and humanitarian response. In addition, shelter reconstruction is ongoing in camps located in Sittwe, where some 1,320 IDPs have moved into transitional shelters. In Rakhine State (North), over 130,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) was distributed to people in need as part of UNHCR's COVID-19 response.

## Myanmar cont'd

**In the North-West**, UNHCR made some progress in obtaining access to the Magway and Sagaing Regions to conduct needs assessments. In Sagaing Region, UNHCR carried out assessments in Shwebo and Sagaing Townships, having already conducted needs assessments in Kyaukhtu Township in Magway Region. Access permitting, UNHCR is also preparing to deliver humanitarian assistance in Sagaing and Magway Regions.

**In Kachin and Shan (North)**, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 3,800 IDPs in Kachin State and 2,144 IDPs in Shan State (North). 1,743 IDPs also benefited from shelter assistance in Kachin and Shan (North) States. As part of its COVID-19 response, UNHCR also distributed PPE to some 6,600 people in Kachin State.

**In the South-East**, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 6,666 IDP returnees from Demoso and IDPs currently living in Loikaw, Kayah State. Over 3,030 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and roofing nails were also distributed in the same locations. In Thayetchaung Township, Tanintharyi Region, UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 125 IDPs.

## Thailand

In September, the Royal Thai Government reported that some 210 refugees crossed into Pho Pra District, Thailand. This group was sheltered in the Muen Rue Chai Temporary Safety Area (TSA) in Phop Phra district, which was closed when all remaining refugees returned to Myanmar on 30 September. However, the security situation in return areas, including Lay Kay Kaw new city, Mae Htaw Tha Lay, Falu Lay and Min Letpan villages, remained volatile. A new TSA was established in Maw Ker Thai monastery, Wah Lay sub-district, Phop Phra following the arrival of some 203 refugees who fled clashes around Myawwaddy town in the last week of September. UNHCR plans to distribute blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets to this group.

Based on local sources, an estimated 5,000 refugees are accommodated outside TSAs in Tak Province, including over 4,000 in Pho Pra and 1,244 Umphang District. Currently, humanitarian actors do not have direct access to this group and the delivery of assistance is managed by authorities. In September, partners provided various supplies such as dignity, hygiene and first aid kits.

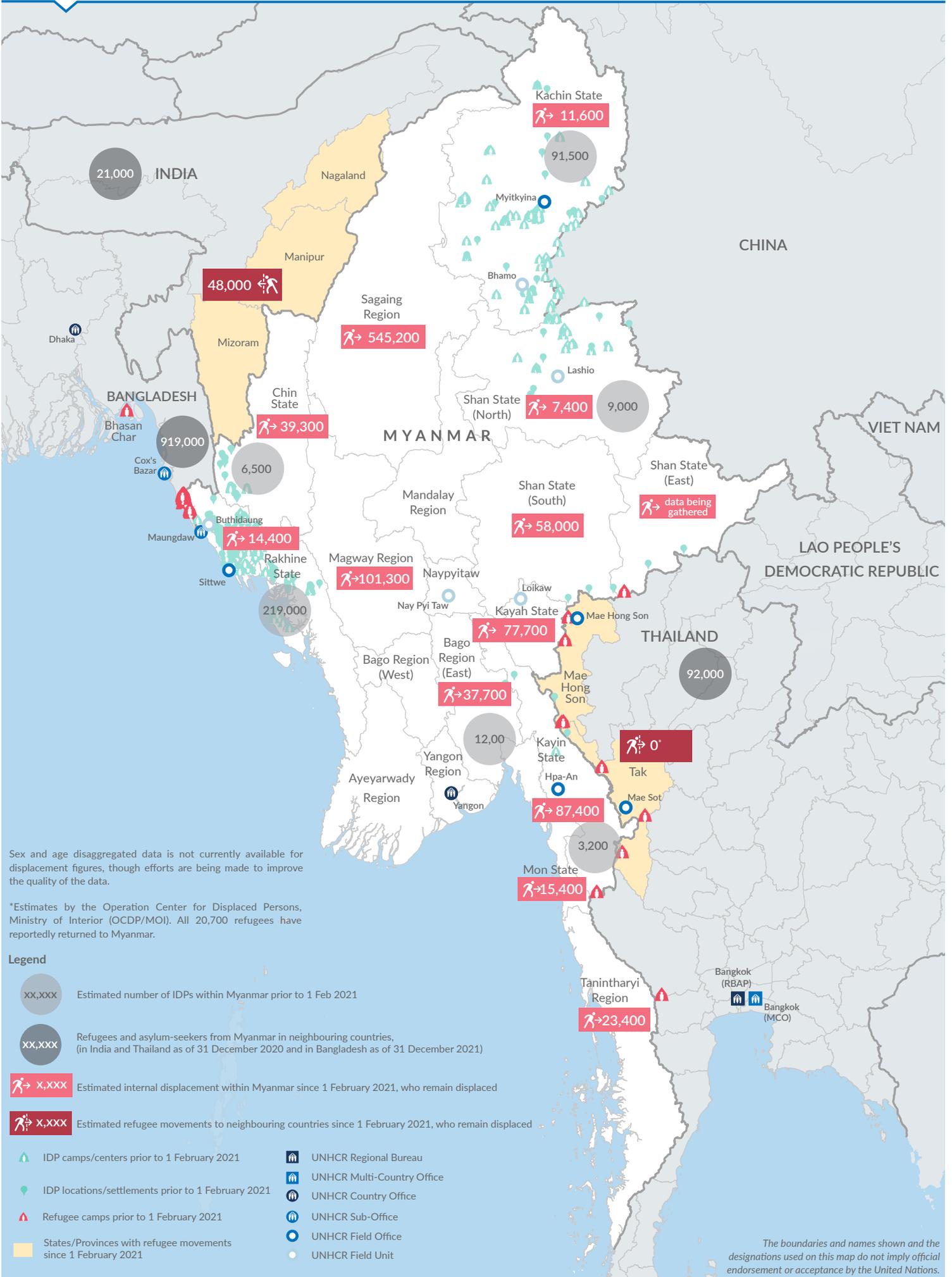
Partner organizations continue to build the capacity of local volunteers and community-based organizations. In September, the WASH sector held a workshop on different water supply systems and how to improve service delivery in the event of an influx. The Health sector is currently conducting a participatory assessment exercise for local partners in preparation for a capacity building workshop on basic healthcare services, mental health and psycho-social support and counselling, targeting health volunteers who are supporting the response to new arrivals in Tak and Mae Hong Son.

## India

As of 1 October, the estimated total number of people who fled from Myanmar and currently remain in India stands at approximately 48,000 individuals, of which some 1,800 fled in the past weeks. Most reside in Mizoram although more people are expected to continue crossing into India due to the intensifying conflict. Humanitarian assistance to support COVID-19 recovery and seasonal shocks such as the recent monsoon rains continues via the provision of food and CRIs to the most vulnerable new arrivals from Myanmar and nearby host communities. COVID-19 testing and mobile medical services, including immunisation and pre- and post-natal care, continue to be carried out by state health authorities. WASH facilities are also undergoing extensive renovations to support affected communities in Manipur and Mizoram. The Mizoram Education Ministry has also stated that nearly 6,200 children from Myanmar are now enrolled in government-run and private schools in Mizoram cumulatively as of the reporting period.



*UNHCR is pre-positioning relief items in its warehouses to swiftly respond to various emergency situations in Myanmar © UNHCR*



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## 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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