

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

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KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **99,500**

Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

 **1,118,000**

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2022

 **1,599,200**

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

 **1,927,200**

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 31 July 2023

Source: UN in Myanmar

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS



HIGHLIGHTS

According to the UN, an estimated 1,927,200 internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country, including 1,599,200 displaced after 1 February 2021.

In the North-West, displacements continued following frequent airstrikes and arson attacks. Some 48,000 cyclone-affected people still require humanitarian assistance with urgent repairs needed on over 9,000 damaged or destroyed shelters. In Chin, Magway and Sagaing, humanitarian access became increasingly difficult due to the escalating conflict.

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, 150,000 shelters remained in poor condition in Rakhine State after Cyclone Mocha. Explosive remnants of war and debris as well as saltwater contamination and poor drainage and sanitation are immediate challenges that have elevated the risk of malaria and waterborne illnesses such as dengue and acute watery diarrhea in several Townships.

In Kachin and Shan (North), persistent clashes saw many people flee their homes in search of safety within Kayah State or across the Thai border, leaving many at heightened risk of indiscriminate attacks and shelling, arbitrary arrest and abduction. Access to basic services, including healthcare and education, was extremely limited for new IDPs. Food security was another significant concern with access to livelihood areas reduced due to movement restrictions imposed by armed actors, concerns that farmland had been contaminated with unexploded ordnance as well as fears of forced recruitment.

In the South-East, clashes, airstrikes and indiscriminate and targeted shelling were reported in Kayah, Kayin, Mon and Shan (South) States and Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions. The destruction of civilian infrastructure in villages and IDP sites, including homes, hospitals, schools, and places of worship, continued to be pervasive. The alleged use of civilians as human shields in Kayin and Mon States and Tanintharyi Region have also been reported.

RESPONSE

Myanmar

In the South-East, 13,100 people (2,980 families) benefited from various core relief items (CRIs), including kitchen sets, buckets, mosquito nets, sanitary kits, sleeping mats, plastic tarpaulins, solar lamps and jerry cans in Kayah, Kayin, Mon and Shan (South) States and Tanintharyi Region. In addition, UNHCR and partners provided emergency shelter assistance such as plastic tarpaulins, roofing sheets and nails to 2,200 people (480 families) in Kayah and Kayin States.

In Kachin and Shan (North), UNHCR and partners distributed CRIs to 1,980 people (400 families) and provided emergency shelter assistance to 270 people (50 families). To promote dignified and sustainable shelter solutions, UNHCR constructed more effective and sustainable shelter solutions, benefitting 155 individuals (30 families).

In Rakhine and Chin (South) States, UNHCR and partners provided 30,000 people (5,465 families) with CRIs in Rakhine State (Central) and 4,200 people (1,045 families) in Rakhine State (North). Emergency shelter materials were also distributed to 37,800 people (7,300 families) while 2,300 people (240 families) moved into transitional shelters (longhouses) reconstructed by UNHCR and partners.

Myanmar cont'd

In the North-West, despite access challenges, efforts to deliver CRIs and provide shelter assistance to affected communities continued with UNHCR partners distributing shelter materials to some 280 people (75 families) at a relocation site in Magway Region.

Thailand

As of 31 July, 8,983 refugees were sheltered in five Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs), according to reports by the Royal Thai Government. This includes 4,258 individuals in Mae Sariang District, 3,886 in Mueang District and 839 in Khun Yuam District in Mae Hong Son Province. On 12 July, 3,771 new arrivals in Nai Soi TSA in Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province, were displaced from the Daw Noh Ku IDP site in Myanmar's Kayah State. Upon authorities' request, UNHCR and humanitarian partners provided essential services, including food, shelter and CRIs, water, sanitation and health (WASH), and health support. Humanitarian access remains limited with most assistance delivered to donation points for distribution by authorities. The WASH sector was, however, granted partial access to set up facilities inside the TSAs with the support of refugee volunteers. In all locations, The Border Consortium continues to provide food and shelter while IRC provide WASH assistance in Khun Yuam and Muang districts and Malteser International in Mae Sariang District. UNHCR delivered 828 blankets, 500 plastic sheets, 175 sleeping mats and 50 mosquito nets to Nai Soi TSA and 500 plastic sheets and 108 blankets to Sao Hin TSA during the reporting period.

India

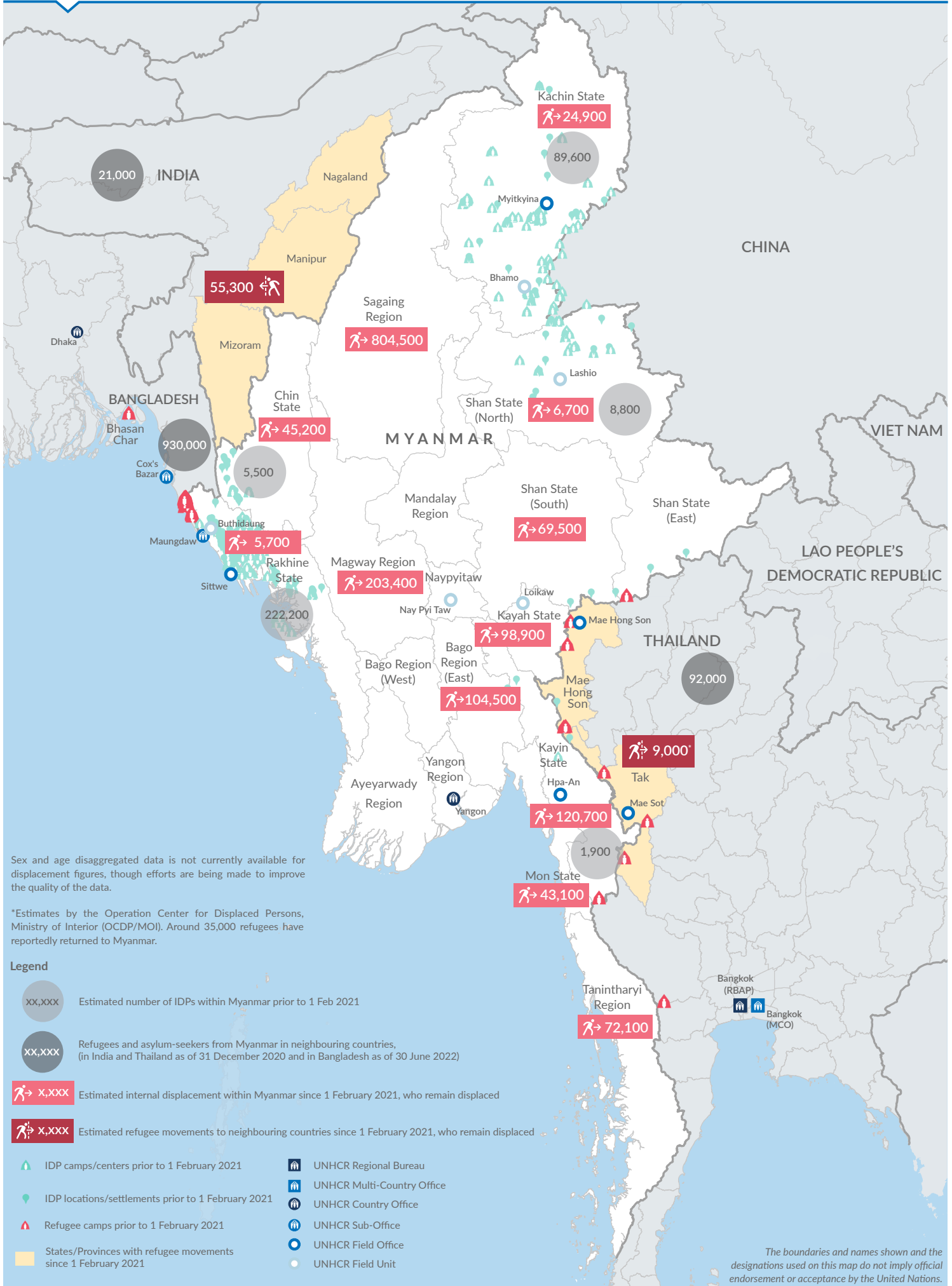
As per estimates by community-based organizations (CBOs) in Manipur and Mizoram, approximately 850 new arrivals fled into India in July 2023 due to the ongoing conflict in Myanmar. This brings the total number of arrivals from Myanmar to India following the events of 1 February 2021 to an estimated 55,250. New arrivals continue to be supported by host communities, local NGOs and CBOs.

According to Mizoram's Department of Education, 5,268 children of Myanmar arrivals are enrolled in government and private schools although accessing educational material and government-sponsored schemes such as free books and uniforms remained a challenge. CBOs and NGOs reported language as one of the major barriers to accessing education and the need for additional language and complementary classes to facilitate their transition to the new curriculum. Currently, Myanmar arrivals in Manipur do not have access to government schools and instead rely on informal learning spaces. However, education activities were suspended for host communities and new arrivals in most locations due to the volatile security situation.

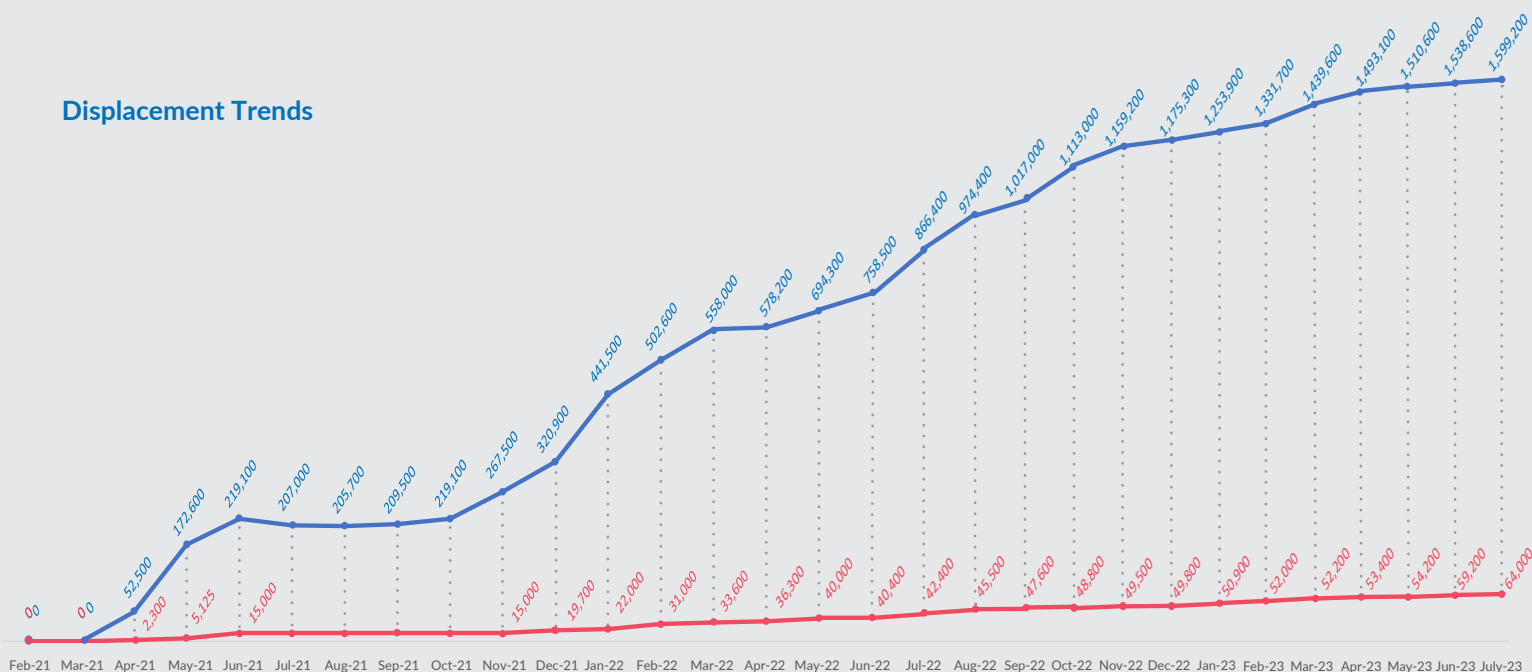
Due to the monsoon rains, water sources such as rivers and streams have become polluted in Manipur and Mizoram. This, along with water stagnation, has led to an increase in cases of malaria. Cases of scrub typhus, dysentery and stomach aches are also being reported across the two states. CBOs and NGOs are reportedly mapping the most affected areas and mobilizing assistance with the district to provide onsite health services to host communities and displaced alike in areas where support is not readily available. This includes the urgent provision of medicine and mosquito nets and enhanced access to clean drinking water.



UNHCR and partners provided shelter materials and CRIs to over 7,000 displaced people affected by conflict in Myawaddy and Kyainseikgyi Townships, Kayin State in July. © Myanmar Red Cross Society



Displacement Trends



— Estimated IDPs, displaced since 1 February 2021 (as of 31 July 2023)

— Estimated refugees, displaced to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021 (as of 31 July 2023)

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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