

Myanmar

October 2021

The volatile situation in Myanmar following the 01 February 2021 coup has **resulted in increased displacement** both within the country and across borders, including into Thailand

Humanitarian actors stand ready to **support the Royal Thai Government (RTG) 's efforts** to receive Myanmar refugees fleeing at this time to ensure that they receive the protection they need

Agencies continue to take several **key preparedness actions** to ensure that complementary activities are delivered in a timely and coordinated manner

KEY INDICATORS – OCTOBER 2021

155,000*

Displaced people in South-East Myanmar as of 11 October (Tanintharyi Region, Kayah, Shan, Kayin and Mon States)

LATEST SITUATION OVERVIEW ON THE THAI-MYANMAR BORDER

According to reports, tensions have increased significantly over the past weeks, with higher numbers of clashes reported. The situation continues to be volatile, and it is anticipated that fighting may intensify at the end of the rainy season. In Kayah State, there are more arrivals in IDP camps. The new arrivals are from various places, including Loikaw, Demoso, Hpruso and Shadaw. The 1,590 civilians residing in Daw No Khu receive assistance from NGOs/CSOs, but provision of assistance is complicated by access issues. There are shortages of food as well as healthcare, medical staff and medicines. Through September, 267 clashes occurred between KNLA and the Tatmadaw in six KNU brigade areas. Indeed since June, there has been shelling of artillery and gunfire by Myanmar military and BGF across Brigades 1-7 on a daily basis. Myanmar military and BGF have also used villagers as human shields to protect them during their military operation, including planting landmines in the areas nearby the villages. In Brigade 5, the military has established a base in Loikaw where the KNLA attacked a convoy meant to deliver to a Tatmadaw base. In Brigade 6 area, clashes were reported between KNLA and Tatmadaw. The latter is trying to set up a camp near Brigade 6, which KNU currently controls. In Tanintharyi Region, fighting between Tatmadaw and local defence forces broke out in Taungpyaw Village, Thayet Chaung Township, resulting in forced evacuation from four villages in early October.

As of 11 October, the military council troops are stationed in Taungpyaw Village, with some shelling reportedly taking place. As a result, nearby villages have also been evacuated. As of 11 October 2021, 218,900 persons remained internally displaced in Myanmar. Small scale returns were recorded in Yebyu Township, Tanintharyi Region, following stabilisation of the area. Increased displacement was observed in Shan State (South) due to arm clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) and Shan State Progress Party (SSPP) in Mongkaing Township. Restrictions around the borders have been reduced and are expected to be reduced further, possibly leading to an increase in numbers trying to get into Thailand.



Humanitarian Agency Preparedness Activities

The members of each sector responding to the Myanmar Situation have pre-positioned and planned humanitarian assistance based on the possible influx scenario of **4,000 new arrivals per month over six months**



PROTECTION

- In October, the sector finalises Referral Pathways (RPs) for Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection; the RPs are one-pagers that list contact of relevant focal points which can provide adequate protection services. In addition, during the third week of October, the sector will give several trainings (1) on people with specific needs and protection of women and children, which also includes GBV and PSEA, (2) on basic protection principles for CBOs/CSOs and (3) on emergency coordination and preparedness, particularly from a protection angle.



EDUCATION

- As of October, partners have met preparedness, response objectives and priorities. In addition, various tools have been developed and translated into local languages. Together with the Technical Working Group, partners have finalised minimum standards for parental education and positive parenting. The tool includes simple instructions for facilitators and local partners on engaging and organising sessions with parents and caregivers. Also, minimum standards for temporary learning spaces, a tool based on international experience and adapted to the local context, will be finalised late October.



HEALTH

- Health sector agencies have been focusing on Mental-Health & Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) preparedness for influx. Partners successfully conducted an online training, "Mental health: training of trainers" on clinical management of acute and general psychiatric and alcohol/other substance-related conditions on 28 and 29 September. Partners will give training on Psychosocial First Aid followed by subsequent training on counselling and cognitive behavioural therapy.



WATER AND SANITATION

- The sector has completed standardisation of hygiene kits and latrine designs with consideration for affordability to everyone. The latrines have been designed for all locations, considering ease of installation, acceptance, and response time in each area. In addition, the sector will convene a Technical working Group to design water supply systems considering the type and nature of water sources and collection points (direct pumping/pipeline/borehole with water infiltration). Also, partners plan to provide training on water supplies, hygiene promotion, sanitation work, and latrine design to all WASH partners.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The Border Consortium (TBC) supports and works collaboratively with the Border Emergency Relief Team (BERT) – a network of local CSOs – and other local partners to provide essential food for refugees in sites proximal to the border. TBC is prepositioning essential food ration items, cooking fuel and fuel-efficient stoves for potential holding areas, and specific food for the nutrition of children and pregnant/breastfeeding women. In October, TBC has capacitated Kanchanaburi with an Emergency Response Officer and there are now four emergency response officers working along the border.



SHELTER

- Access to sufficient bamboo remains a gap, a challenge exacerbated during the rainy season. As a result, the sector continues to preposition bamboo with special attention to treating warehouses with insecticide to limit damages to stored bamboo.

NFI

NON-FOOD ITEMS

- COERR completed prepositioning of NFIs for Extremely Vulnerable individuals in Mae Hong Son during the first week of October. UNHCR has procured 5,000 Kitchen sets scheduled to be delivered during the second week of November. Due to reduced funding, ADRA does not have capacity to provide hygiene kits in Tak region. UNHCR is exploring solution to fill the gap. Despite some prepositioned items, NFIs stock will run out quickly if 4,000 people arrive per month.

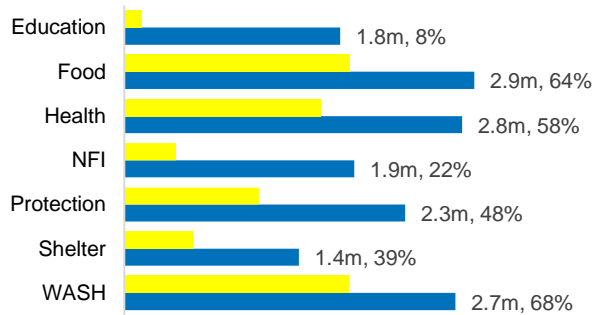


FUNDING UPDATE PER SECTOR

In October 2021, COERR received emergency relief funding of USD 125,000 to preposition NFIs in Mae Hong Son.

*Funding shown on the table includes only funding earmarked specifically to activities included in the appeal; does not reflect funding that some partners have received at broader levels (country, subregional, regional)

Requirement by Sector* | In millions \$



* Provisional distribution that may be adjusted
Myanmar Situation Refugee Preparedness and Response Plan, June - November 2021

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