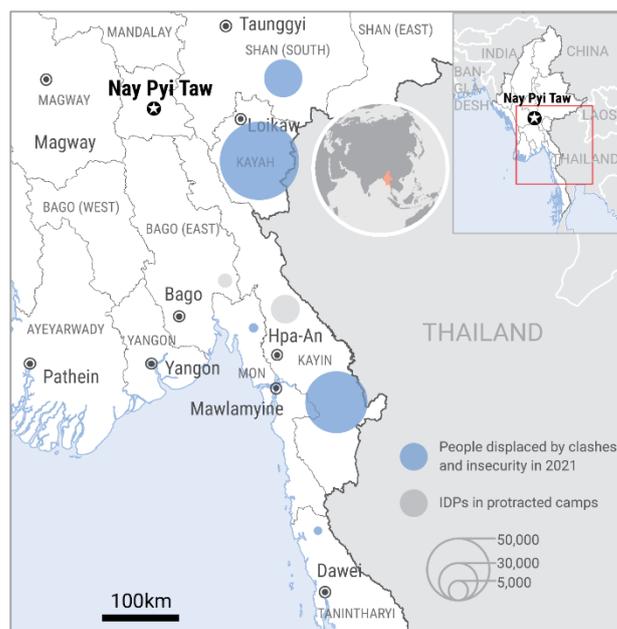


and 22 September. They also ran mobile clinics in five displacement sites in Mindat Town, where they provided primary health care to both displaced people and host communities. At the same time, a number of UN agencies and INGOs submitted Travel Authorisation (TA) applications to access Mindat and other townships in Chin State, which are still pending. As of 13 September, an estimated 12,000 people remained displaced in Chin and neighbouring Magway Region due to clashes and insecurity since mid-May. This displacement is in addition to the nearly 10,000 people displaced in Paletwa (southern Chin) since March 2019 due to the earlier clashes between the MAF and the Arakan Army (AA). According to UNHCR, some 15,000 people have crossed the border into Mizoram State in north-eastern India since the beginning of 2021.

NEW DISPLACEMENT IN KAYAH IN THE SOUTHEAST: The security situation in south-eastern Myanmar continued to deteriorate throughout September, particularly in Kayah State and the bordering townships of southern Shan, with armed clashes reported between the MAF and the allied forces of the Karenni Army with the Karenni Nationalities Defense Force. Since September, several townships in the two states – Bawlake, Demoso, Hpruso, Loikaw and Pekon – have seen an escalation of clashes, deployment of more troops and random shootings. Around 22,000 people from several villages were newly displaced due to the continued conflict in and around Kayah State, while some 18,000 people who had been displaced earlier returned to their places of origin during the reporting period. One civilian was killed and four others were injured due to indiscriminate firing in Nan Hpe Village in Bawlake Township. A Catholic church and an unverified number of houses in San Pya Chauk Maing Village Tract in Demoso Township were damaged and burnt by heavy artillery fire around 7 September. According to public sources, more than 240 houses and 5 churches were damaged and around 80 civilians were killed during the hostilities in the two states between 1 February and 31 August.



Displacement was also documented in other parts of south-eastern Myanmar as a result of armed clashes between the MAF and the Karen National Liberation Army in Kayin State, increased deployment of troops and security concerns in Tanintharyi Region. As of 20 September, UNHCR estimates that 142,000 people remained internally displaced across south-eastern Myanmar; this includes 80,200 in Kayah, 10,900 in southern Shan State, 48,900 in Kayin, 1,100 in Mon states and 900 in Tanintharyi Region.

FLUID POPULATION MOVEMENT IN SHAN STATE: The security situation in both northern and southern Shan State remains volatile, with armed clashes and hostilities reported between rival ethnic armed organisations (EAOs), as well as between EAOs and the MAF across several townships. The conflict continued to result in new displacement across several townships in September, albeit at a lower rate compared to previous months – more than 5,000 were displaced in August and around 4,450 in July. Since September, there have been close to 2,900 IDPs across Shan State; some 2,755 IDPs in Monkaing Township in the south and more than 100 IDPs in Kyaukme Township in the north. This was due to clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) and the Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army (SSPP/SSA) and between the RCSS/SSA and the allied forces of the SSPP/SSA with the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA). Clashes and other security incidents between the MAF and EAOs were reported in Lashio and Muse townships in northern Shan.

Since the beginning of 2021, about 34,000 people have been displaced in 16 townships across Shan State (22,144 in the north and 11,767 in the south) due to armed clashes and insecurity since the beginning of 2021. While there have been returns, 13,379 IDPs remain hosted in temporary sites in 6 townships - Hsipaw, Kyaukme and Muse in the north and in Laikha, Mongkaing and Mongpan in the south. Humanitarian partners are attempting to reach displaced civilians with assistance and protection services, despite access, security and other operational constraints.

INCREASING INCIDENTS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY ACROSS KACHIN STATE: The overall security situation in Kachin State remains concerning. Despite the decrease in the scale of armed conflict between the MAF and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) over the reporting period, there has been an increase in safety and security incidents across Kachin State that have hampered movement of civilians and humanitarian workers. Staff members