

Currently, about 30,200 people are displaced in five townships in Chin State. Some have reportedly crossed the border into India, in addition to the 15,000 people who had already been recorded as leaving since February 2021. In addition, 6,300 people, who were displaced by the earlier AA-MAF conflict, remain in Paletwa Township. More than 180 houses in Thantlang Town in Chin State were burnt down between 24 and 28 November, bringing the total of burnt or destroyed houses to 386 since 18 September 2021.

Magway Region continued to witness similar intermittent clashes and high tension, particularly in Gangaw, Saw and Tilin townships since the late October. Some eight houses in two villages in Gangaw Township were reportedly destroyed on 18 and 21 November. About 11,800 people remained displaced in Magway Region's 3 townships due to hostilities and insecurity since mid-May.

Shortages of food, fuel and medical supplies are among the most concerning needs reported by displaced people and their hosts in the northwest, particularly in Chin State. Humanitarians are particularly concerned about food and other shortages in Mindat in Chin State where there has been intense conflict, significant displacement and where humanitarian access has been denied outside urban areas. The humanitarian community has developed a plan outlining the assistance it would immediately be able to provide to up to 26,000 people in Mindat Township if access was permitted, and is advocating at all levels for the necessary travel authorisations to be urgently granted.

### **INCREASE IN CIVILIAN DISPLACEMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST**

Intense armed conflict is continuing unabated in south-eastern Myanmar since early November. Clashes have been reported between the MAF and EAOs and/or local PDFs. Reports of significant MAF reinforcements arriving were also reported across Kayah, Kayin, Mon, southern Shan and Tanintharyi. There have been reports of random bombardment of villages along the Demoso-Loikaw road in Kayah State since mid-November, which forced civilians to flee for their safety. A clinic run by a Catholic church, which provides health care services to local communities and displaced people in Loikaw Town in Kayah, was forced to shut down, after it was raided on 22 November and 17 of its medical staff were temporarily detained.

The exact number of new IDPs and their whereabouts remain unconfirmed at the time of reporting due to access challenges and for security reasons. However, the verified data over the month indicates that there has been a surge in displacement in Mon and southern Shan, as well as Tanintharyi Region, despite a slight decrease in IDP numbers in Kayah and Kayin compared to previous month.

Population movements in southern Shan and Kayah remained fluid throughout November with a cyclical pattern of displacement and returns (from Pekon Township in southern Shan and neighbouring areas in Kayah) within a short period of time in Pekon Township. Meanwhile, an estimated 2,400 people were displaced within Kyaikto Township in Mon State after fleeing their homes, including some secondary displacement. About 2,000 people from Palaw, Thayetchaung and Dawei townships in Tanintharyi Region were reportedly displaced locally within the same townships of origin due to insecurity and hostilities.

Despite some returns, there continued to be an overall increase in the number of IDPs across the southeast during November. As of 6 December, UNHCR estimates that 173,800 people remained internally displaced across south-eastern Myanmar. This includes 85,000 people in Kayah, 22,900 people in southern Shan, 49,500 people in Kayin, 7,400 people in Mon, and 9,000 people in Tanintharyi Region. This is an overall increase of 8,200 IDPs when compared to end of October.

### **ONGOING CONFLICT IN SHAN CONTINUES TO CAUSE CIVILIAN SUFFERING**

Civilians in northern and southern Shan State continue to suffer as a result of insecurity and ongoing clashes between the MAF and EAOs and/or between EAOs. There were reports of armed clashes between the Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army, the alliance of the Shan State Progress Party/Shan State Army, and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army in several townships across northern Shan since the beginning of November. Similarly, frequent clashes between the MAF and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), between MAF and allied forces

