

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

113,700

Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

1,139,500

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 December 2023

2,717,500

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

3,006,500

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 29 April 2024

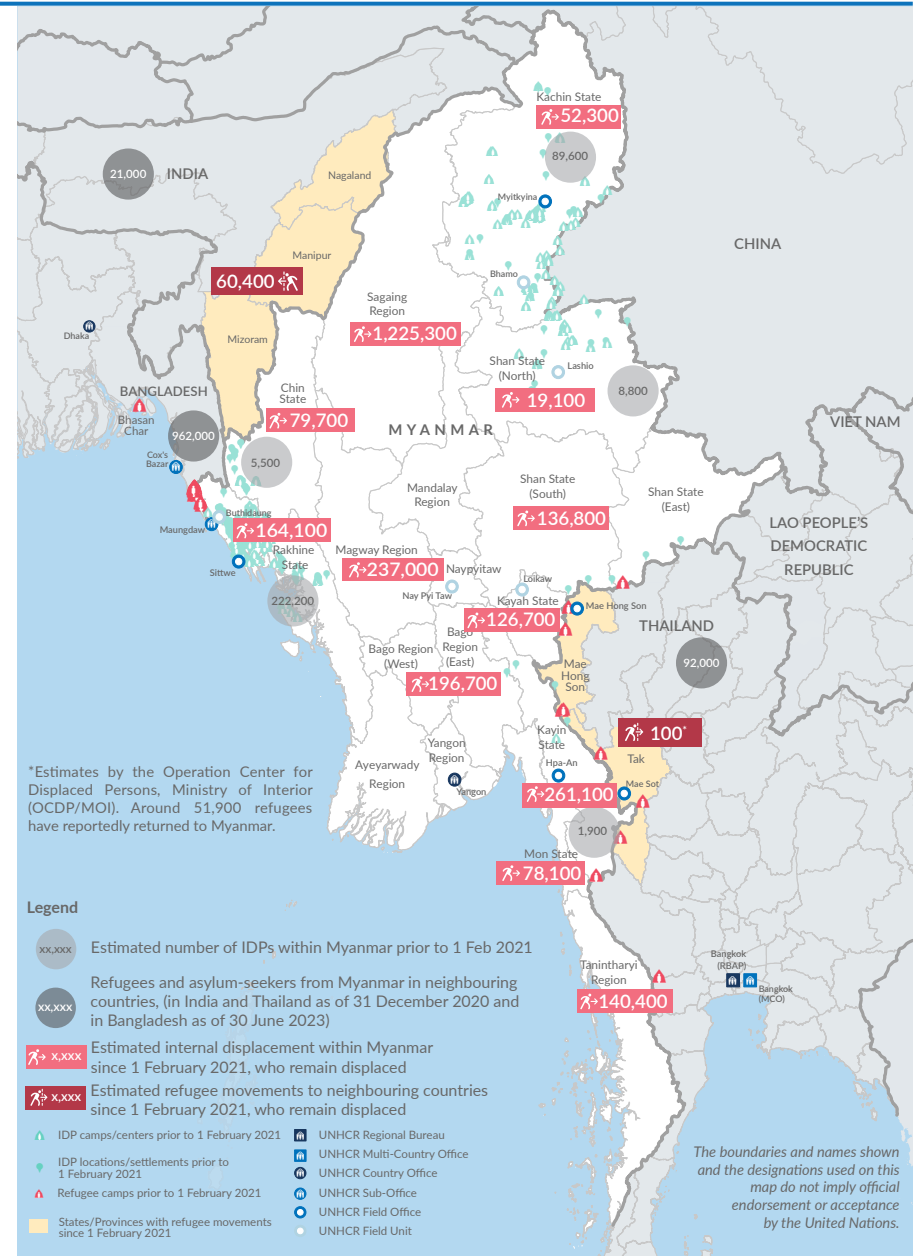
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

Internal displacement in Myanmar has reached a record high. Over three million people have been forced to flee their homes in just six months – a sharp increase of 50 per cent. Chin, Magway and Sagaing regions in North-West Myanmar host the highest number of those displaced at nearly 1.5 million people. Frequent airstrikes, armed clashes, civilian property destruction and arrests continue to exact a heavy toll, resulting in civilian casualties, injuries, and further forced displacement. The security landscape in Rakhine State has deteriorated drastically amid ongoing armed conflict. Humanitarian access for all UN agencies and INGOs has been mostly restricted since early November 2023 when fighting resumed. Armed clashes in Kayin State have also severely impacted civilians, causing a surge in new displacement within Myanmar and across the border into Thailand. The security situation in southern Kachin State, including urban areas, has also worsened significantly, leading displaced families living in protracted camps to relocate to safer locations in rural areas. UNHCR and partners are exploring ways to adapt to the volatile situation and provide critical assistance where possible despite access constraints.

In Thailand, fighting near the 2nd Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge in Mae Sot District and around Myawaddy Town in Myanmar's Kayin State, resulted in some 3,000 refugees crossing into Thailand in two waves. Between 2 and 5 April, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) reported that close to 80 refugees were received in Nong Luang Temporary Safety Area (TSA) in Umphang District in Tak Province and remained there as of 1 May. Between 19 and 22 April, the RTG reported that close to 3,000 Myanmar refugees crossed into Mae Sot and were sheltered in TSAs. However, by 23 April, authorities reported that this group had returned to Myanmar. At the request of the RTG, UNHCR and humanitarian partners provided food and core-relief items (CRIs) to provincial authorities. UNHCR did not have access to the TSAs, and as such, protection assessments were not possible. UNHCR and partners are advocating with authorities for protection actors to gain access to the TSAs.

Since February 2021, approximately 60,400 individuals from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection in India. Out of this population, 6,213 individuals are in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. As the monsoon season approaches, the humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur are escalating, requiring more assistance such as mosquito nets and health facilities/services. Although humanitarian agencies and state governments are mobilizing the necessary support, there is a pressing need for additional resources to sufficiently address the needs of the Myanmar arrivals.



TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

1 February 2021 Military takeover

March 2021
First reports of new arrivals to India



March 2021
First reports of new arrivals to Thailand

July 2021
\$109M Myanmar Interim Emergency Response Plan published



January 2022
\$826M Myanmar HRP launched



September 2022
Estimated total number of IDPs in Myanmar reaches 1 million



December 2022
Estimated refugee movements to India & Thailand since Feb. 2021 reaches 72,000



January 2023
\$764M Myanmar HRP launched



May 2023
Cyclone Mocha hits coastal areas of Myanmar and Bangladesh



May 2023
Inter-Agency Flash appeals launched Myanmar (\$333M) & Bangladesh (\$42M)



October 2023
Armed conflict erupted across the country, displacing thousands



December 2023
\$994M Myanmar HRP launched



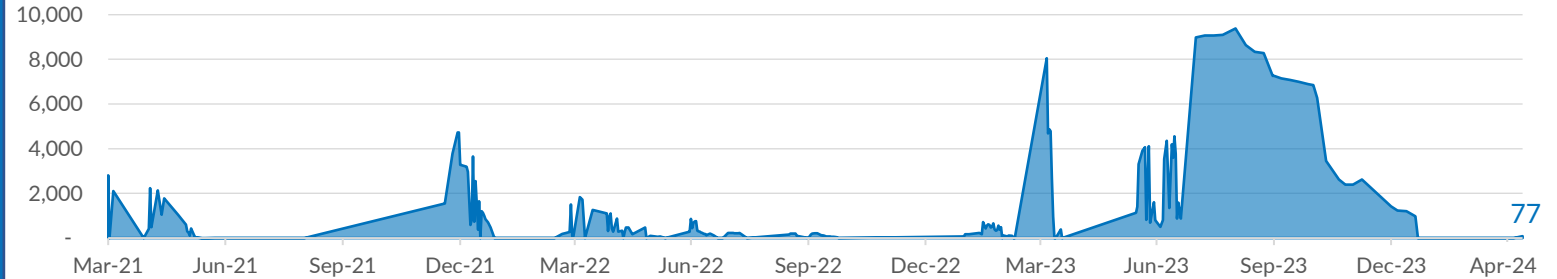
March 2024
\$852.4M JRP launched



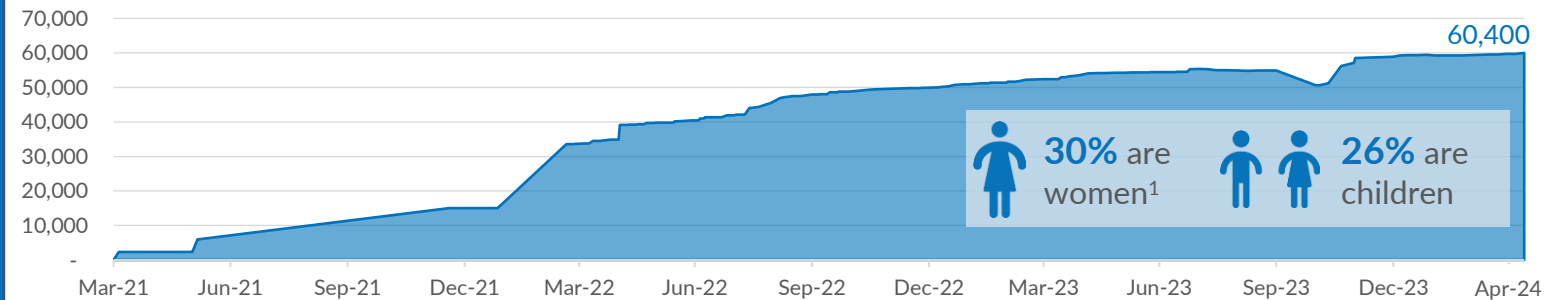
May 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

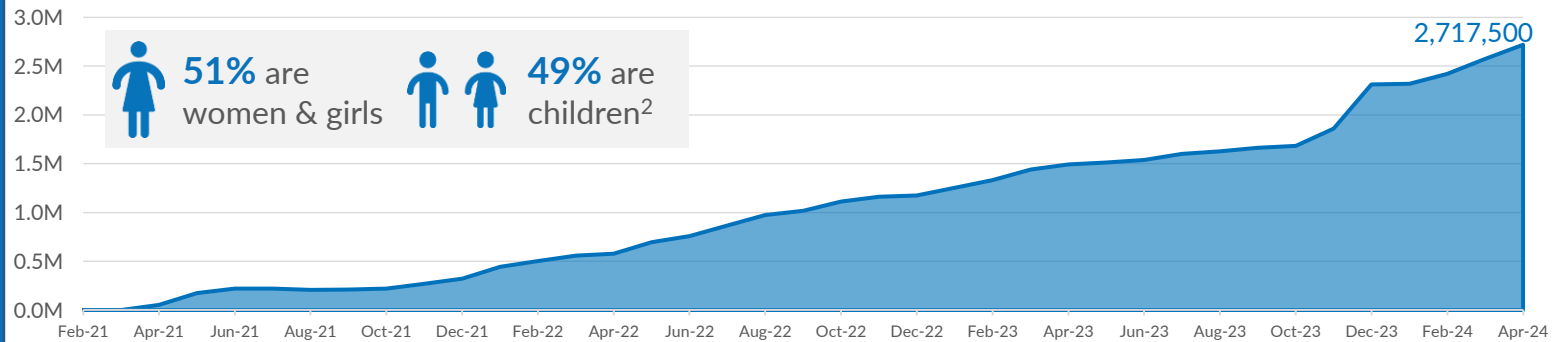


New Arrivals to India










¹ Age and gender disaggregation is only available for 10% of the new arrivals who approached UNHCR in New Delhi

Forced displacement within Myanmar



² Age disaggregation is only available for 24% of the overall IDP figure.

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE
<p>Core Relief Items (CRIs)</p> 	<p>The demand for CRI support continues to escalate, driven by growing insecurity and displacement.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 16,269 people (3,718 families) with CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.</p> <p>In Thailand, the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees distributed 80 blankets, 30 tarpaulins and some ultra-high temperature milk to the 77 refugees received in Nong Luang TSA and who currently remain there as of 1 May. On 4 April, IRC provided 92 sets of female underwear, 18 packs of sanitary napkins, and 40 sarongs. Save the Children distributed 60 emergency kits for children, 45 for women and 182 for babies. UNHCR delivered 30 sleeping mats and 30 mosquito nets. Based on rapid needs assessments, TSA refugees still need food support, hygiene supplies and clean drinking water.</p> <p>Thailand's Field-Inter Sector Working Group members supported the response to the 3,000 new arrivals in Rujira TSA via the provision of 1,000 sleeping mats, 500 blankets, 2,200 garbage bags, 400 N95 masks, 300 stainless steel plates, 300 spoons, two gallons of dishwashing liquid, 48 sponges, 3,000 paper plates, and a plastic spoon each.</p>
<p>Shelter</p> 	<p>In Myanmar, many IDPs are living in terrible conditions, often in informal sites in the jungle, where they lack adequate shelter and cannot easily access basic services. UNHCR and partners are providing shelter support to ensure minimum humanitarian standards are covered to safeguard individuals from harsh weather conditions and enhance personal security and dignity.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 1,155 people (258 families) with shelter assistance. Items distributed included corrugated galvanized iron sheets and plastic tarpaulins.</p>
<p>WASH</p> 	<p>Scaling up WASH initiatives in Thailand is critical to ensuring refugees' immediate survival and dignity and preventing disease outbreaks in the TSAs.</p>	<p>In Thailand, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) installed 20 mobile latrines in Mae Sot.</p>
<p>Food</p> 	<p>In Thailand, UNHCR works with partners to ensure displaced populations can access adequate nutrient-rich foods and basic services to prevent malnutrition and reduce undernutrition.</p>	<p>In Thailand, the Border Consortium (TBC) provided 6,900 ready-to-eat food boxes to TSA refugees in Mae Sot.</p>
<p>Health</p> 	<p>In Thailand, addressing the health and wellbeing of refugees is a priority.</p>	<p>In Thailand, health partners provided first aid kits to the Mae Sot Public Health Office to support the medical referral system to Thai hospitals.</p>

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE
<p>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</p> 	<p>While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality, MPCA offers people the flexibility to choose how to cover their needs in a dignified manner, where implementation is feasible.</p>	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners provided MPCA to 2,522 people to cover their most pressing needs. Additionally, cash assistance was provided to 109 people with specific needs, including those with serious medical conditions, single head of households and women at risk.</p>
<p>Community-based projects (CBPs)</p> 	<p>Despite the deteriorating security situation, UNHCR prioritises the implementation of CBPs in Myanmar. These projects respond to the needs expressed by local communities. UNHCR ensures communities take ownership by identifying, designing, and implementing projects. Additionally, communities receive training on how to maintain these projects.</p>	<p>In Myanmar's Kachin State, UNHCR and partners completed five CBPs benefiting some 2,165 people. Projects initiated and implemented by IDP youth ranged from enhancing drainage and water pumping systems to improve hygiene and mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases and a camp entrance gate renovation.</p>

The total requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2024 amount to **\$415.6 million**. By the end of April, funding for the situation had reached **21%**.

UNHCR is grateful for the support of the following donors who have contributed to our Myanmar situation response with earmarked and softly earmarked funding:

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