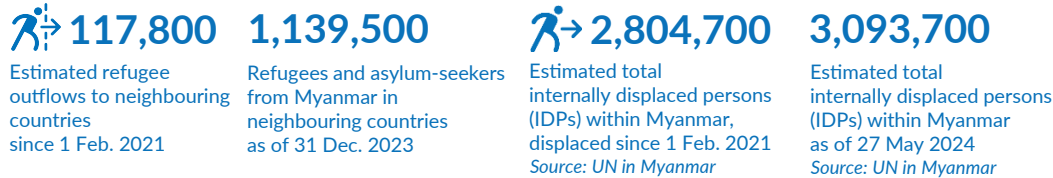


KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

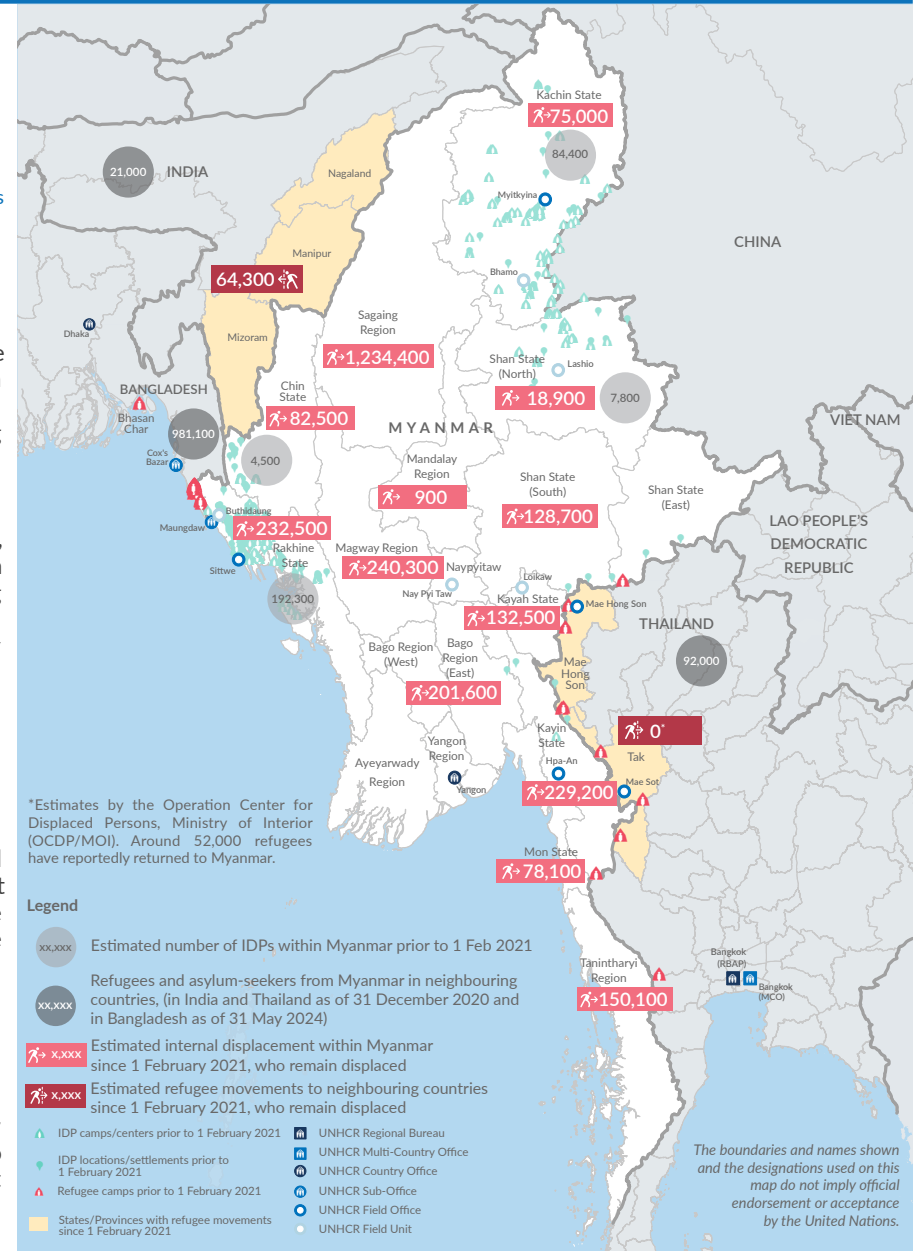


OVERVIEW

Widespread conflict and violence in Myanmar continued to drive displacement and exacerbate needs across multiple states and regions. In May, some 153,400 IDPs were newly displaced, with most living in terrible conditions, lacking adequate shelter, and in need of access to basic services. The humanitarian situation in Rakhine State has been dire, marked by a spike in fighting, underlying inter-communal tensions and heavily restricted access to affected areas. The overall security situation also deteriorated across Chin, Magway, and Sagaing states, Bago Region (East), Tanintharyi Region, Kayah State and Shan State (South), with intense fighting reported. In Kachin State, armed clashes continued, particularly in Waingmaw, Momuak, and Mansi townships. In Kayin State, IDPs returning to their places of origin were exposed to landmine risks. The monsoon season has also compounded the hardships faced by communities, with heavy rain and strong winds causing severe damage, including to IDP shelters, across several townships in Chin, Magway, Sagaing, and Shan states. UNHCR, along with protection partners, is actively engaging with all stakeholders to advocate for the protection of civilians and displaced people, ensuring their access to assistance, and securing their freedom of movement.

In Thailand, as of 1 June, no refugees remain in the Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs). The 77 refugees who had been sheltered in Nong Luang TSA in Umphang District returned to Myanmar on 30 May after spending some two months there. In May, over 180 refugees sought temporary refuge in the Poeng Kloeng TSA in Umphang District due to an escalation in fighting. UNHCR was granted access to the TSA although the refugees returned to Myanmar just before the planned assessment mission could take place, leading to the site's closure. Although UNHCR could not monitor the voluntariness of returns, sources cited various reasons for return. This included the cessation of fighting in their villages, encouragement from village leaders to return, and the desire to prepare their land before the start of the rainy season.

Since February 2021, approximately 64,300 people from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection in India, with some 6,800 registered with UNHCR in New Delhi. Intensified fighting in Chin and Sagaing regions in May reportedly led to new arrivals crossing into Mizoram. On 12 May, the Chief Minister of Manipur reported the deportation of around 360 of the 5,800 identified "illegal migrants" from Myanmar in Kamjong District and the biometric data of over 5,100 migrants was reportedly collected for future deportation. Special teams were established to monitor and manage arrivals in five border districts. In late May, Cyclone Remal caused significant damage in Mizoram and Manipur, exacerbating the humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur with food, shelter, WASH and health identified as the most critical needs.



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



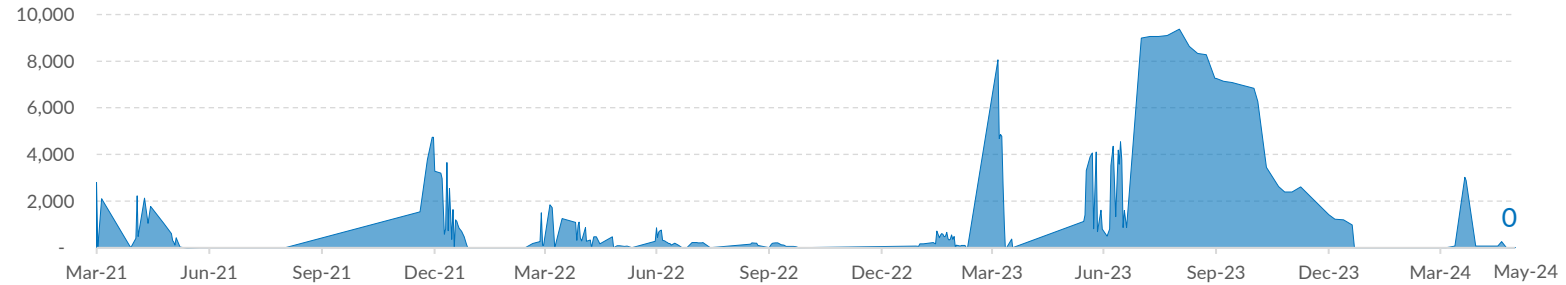
March 2024
\$852.4M JRP launched



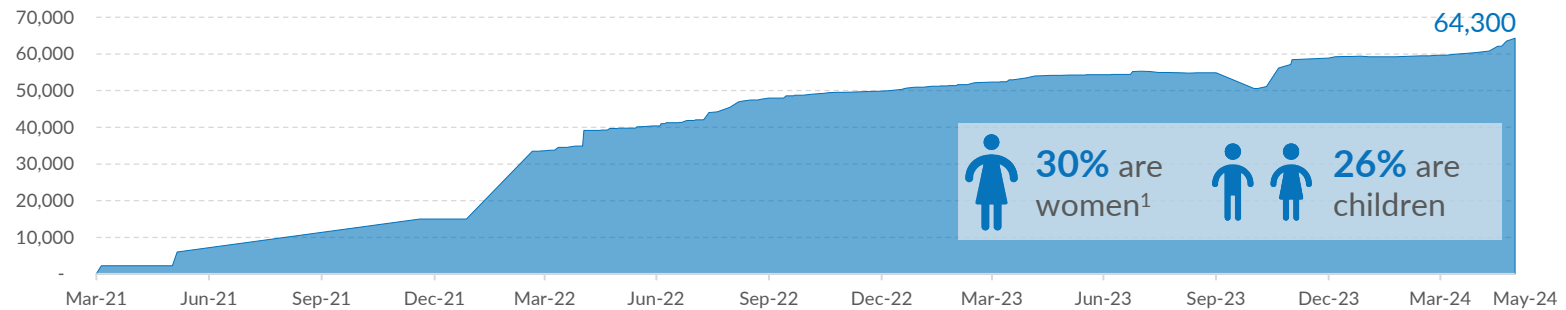
June 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

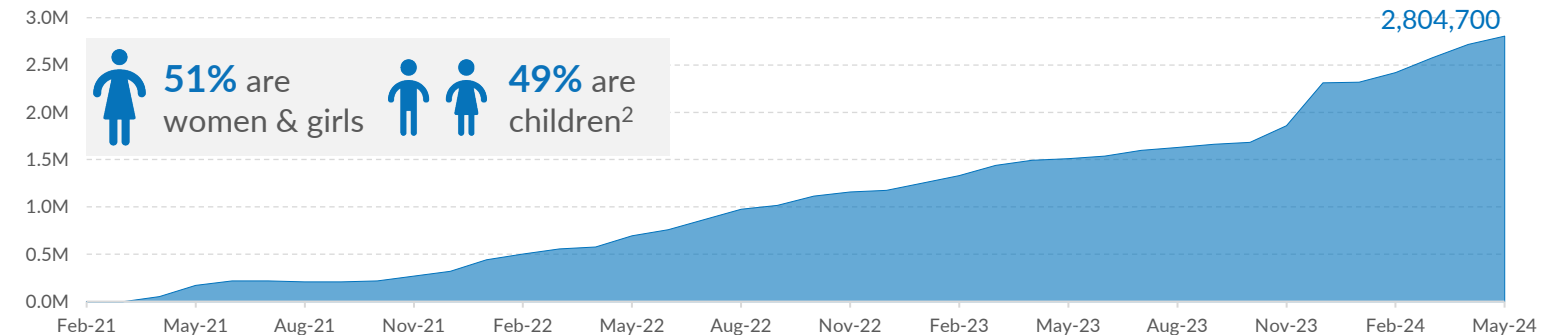


New Arrivals to India







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

Forced displacement within Myanmar (since 1 Feb 2021)



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 in Myanmar continues to grow due to increasing insecurity and displacement.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 98,898 people (22,999 families) with various CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets. Prior to the closure of Nong Luang TSA in Thailand, UNHCR conducted a needs assessment and distributed 25 tarpaulins and 30 sleeping mats.</p>
<p>Shelter</p> 	<p>In Myanmar, many IDPs live in dire conditions in informal sites in the jungle, often lacking adequate shelter and access to basic services. The needs for the monsoon season are particularly immense.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 1,868 people (434 families) with shelter support. This assistance included shelter reconstruction and renovation.</p> <p>UNHCR and partners are providing shelter support to ensure that minimum humanitarian standards are met, safeguarding people from harsh weather conditions and enhancing their personal security, sufficiency, and dignity</p>
<p>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</p> 	<p>While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality where implementation is feasible in Myanmar, MPCA offers people affected by the crisis the flexibility to choose how to cover their needs in a dignified manner.</p>	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners provided MPCA to 1,063 people to cover their most pressing needs. Cash assistance was provided to 125 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>Against a dynamic security situation, UNHCR prioritises the implementation of CBPs in Myanmar. These projects address the needs expressed by local communities, who are involved in identifying, designing, and implementing these initiatives. UNHCR trains communities on how to maintain these projects thereby ensuring their sustainability.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar continued to implement and monitor the progress of CBPs in Shan (South), Kayin and Kachin states despite delays. These include projects such as road and drainage system renovation work and the reconstruction on a community centre.</p>

UNHCR's total requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2024 amount to **\$415.6 million**. By the end of June, funding for the situation had reached **28%**.

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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With the support of donors who contributed to our Myanmar situation response with unearmarked funding:

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For the latest funding update, please see [here](#). For more information on the Myanmar situation, please see the [2023 Global Report](#) and [Operational Data Portal](#).