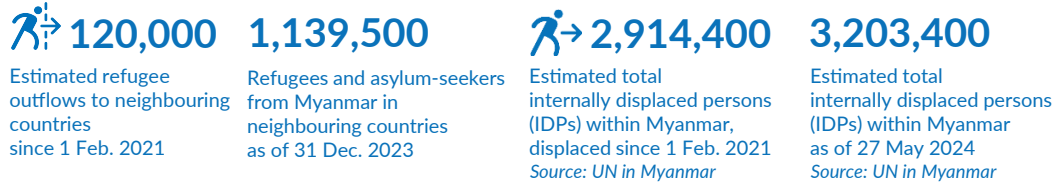


KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

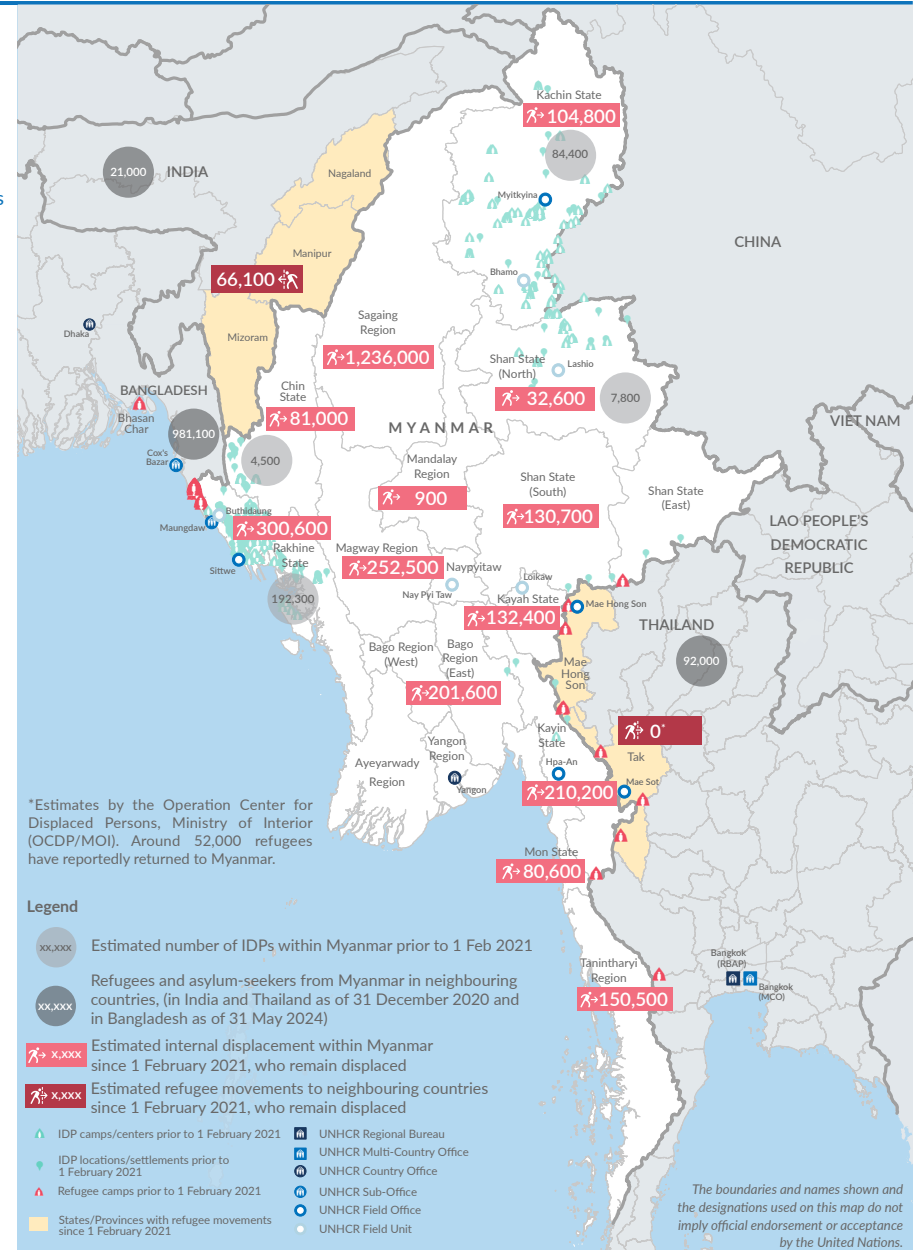


OVERVIEW

Violence and displacement continue to ripple across Myanmar. Over 1.6 million people have been displaced since the escalation of fighting in October 2023, forcing some to seek safety in neighbouring countries. The situation in Rakhine State remains deeply concerning, with access restrictions driving up the cost of basic items and exacerbating hardships. In Rakhine State (North), the seizure of food and other goods, along with the destruction of WFP and ICRC warehouses, undermined the delivery of assistance to those in need. In Kachin State, conflict approached within 6 km of the capital, Myitkyina. Similarly, in Lashio, the capital of Shan State (North), fighting displaced thousands of people, mostly to the south. Shan State (South) experienced increased fighting near its border with Kayah State, causing more people to flee to safer areas like Nyangshwe Township. In Pekon Township, Shan State (South), diarrhea outbreaks at a displacement site were reported with cases likely to increase into the monsoon season. The State Administration Council continues to restrict the use of virtual private networks on smartphones, leading to phone inspections and extortion in Yangon, Mandalay, Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Magway regions.

In Thailand, as of 1 July, no refugees remain in the Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs).

Since February 2021, about 66,100 people from Myanmar's north-west region have sought protection in India, with 7,150 people registering with UNHCR in New Delhi. On 11 June, Manipur's Chief Minister announced the phased deportation of nearly 40 Myanmar nationals via the Moreh check post. The State government reportedly deported 38 "illegal immigrants" on 2 May, bringing the total to 76 deportations so far. UNHCR continues to raise its concerns to Indian authorities over these developments with respect to the principle of non-refoulement in view of the volatile security situation in Myanmar. On 18 June, India's Permanent Mission in Geneva expressed concerns about Myanmar nationals crossing into India's northeastern states and related transnational crimes. He also reiterated India's support for ASEAN's efforts and the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus. On 26 June, India's External Affairs Minister met senior Myanmar leaders, stressing the impact of Myanmar's instability on India's borders and India's commitment to engaging all stakeholders. India's Home Minister assured Mizoram's Chief Minister that the government would provide humanitarian assistance to Myanmar arrivals in the state. The humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur are growing as more people continue to seek refuge in the two states. Humanitarian agencies and state governments have appealed for more resources to meet arrivals' needs, which include food, shelter, WASH and health.



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



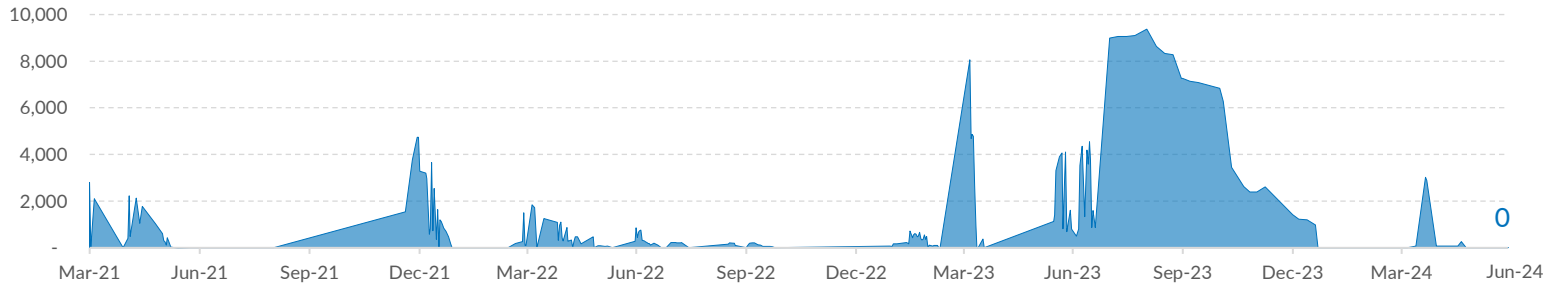
March 2024
\$852.4M JRP launched



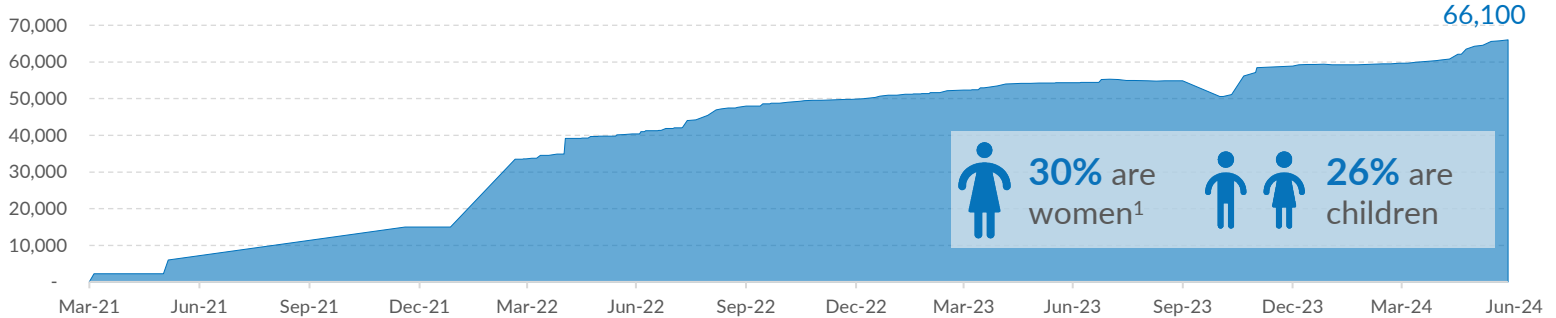
June 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

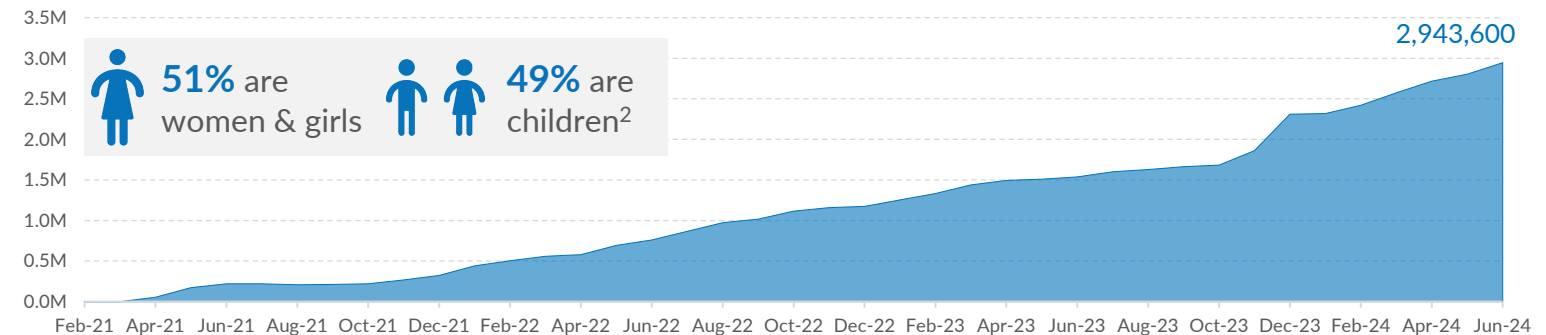


New Arrivals to India







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>As fighting approaches various urban areas in Myanmar, new displacement is increasing. Consequently, assistance addressing the basic needs for the newly displaced is likely to grow.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 63,199 people (15,044 families) with CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.</p>
<p>Shelter</p> 	<p>In Myanmar, many IDPs are living in terrible conditions, lacking adequate shelter often in informal sites in the jungle where they cannot easily access basic services. The needs for the monsoon season are immense with diarrhea outbreaks reported in parts of the country.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 32,891 people (6,594 families) with shelter assistance which includes shelter reconstruction and renovation.</p> <p>UNHCR and partners are providing shelter support to ensure minimum humanitarian standards are covered, safeguarding people from harsh weather conditions and enhancing personal security, self-sufficiency, and dignity.</p>
<p>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</p> 	<p>While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality in Myanmar, MPCA offer people affected by the crisis 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 8,232 people to cover their urgent needs. Cash assistance was also provided to 405 people with specific needs households, 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, which respond to the needs expressed by local communities. UNHCR ensures communities take ownership by identifying, designing, and implementing projects. Communities are also trained on how to maintain these projects thereby promoting its longevity.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar completed community resilience building and community-based protection projects in Kachin and Shan (North) States. These projects included renovating a gravel road, constructing two latrines, building a communal hall, and repairing school and teacher accommodation, benefitting 930 people.</p> <p>In addition, UNHCR and partners completed seven CBPs in Kayin and Shan (South) States. The projects included agricultural and livestock training and the provision of agricultural seeds and tools, benefitting some 412 people.</p>

UNHCR's requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2024 amount to **\$415.6 million**. In early July, 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: [Australia](#) | [China](#) | [European Union](#) | [France](#) | [Ireland](#) | [Japan](#) | [Japan for UNHCR](#) | [Korea](#) | [Norway](#) | [Sweden](#) | [Switzerland](#) | [United Kingdom](#) | [USA](#) | [UN CERF](#) | [Australia for UNHCR](#) | [Education Cannot Wait](#) | [UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe](#)

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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](#).