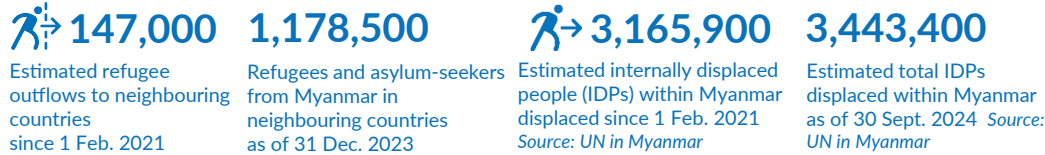


KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES



OVERVIEW

Following the military takeover in February 2021, vulnerabilities across Myanmar have deepened, exacerbated by the escalation in fighting since October 2023, which has worsened the humanitarian crisis. Indiscriminate attacks on civilians and prolonged conflict are likely to cause further displacement, with incidents reported across the country affecting civilians, IDPs, aid workers and their families.

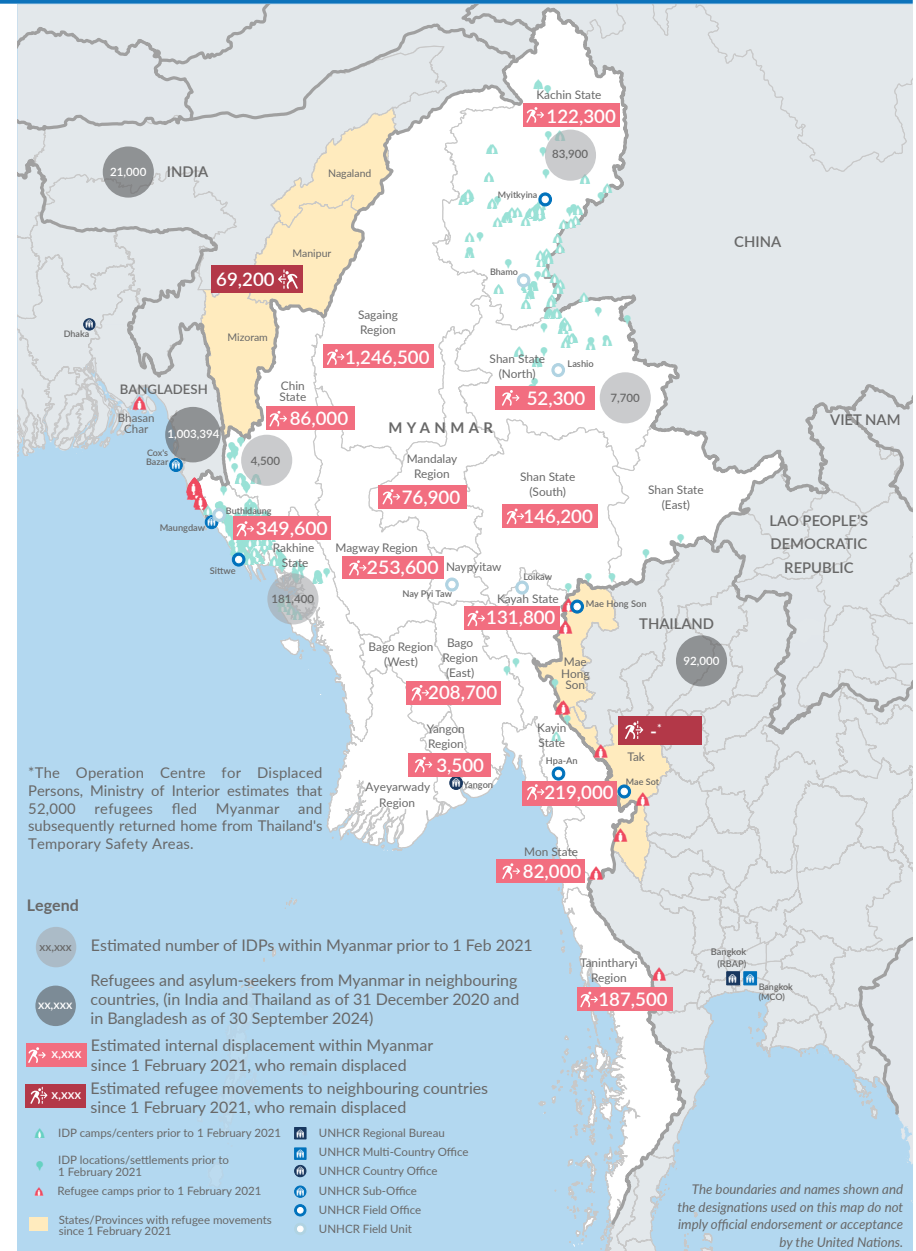
On 9 September, Typhoon Yagi made landfall, bringing heavy rains and widespread flooding that affected nearly one million people across 70 townships, including Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory, Bago, Magway, and Mandalay regions, as well as Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan states (East and South). Heavy rains also destroyed livelihoods and infrastructure such as health facilities, schools, and critical roads and bridges. Although access challenges due to inaccessible roads has made it difficult to verify numbers, according to OCHA, around 360 deaths have been reported with 100 people still unaccounted for. UNHCR is monitoring the situation, actively participating in inter-agency rapid needs assessments and working closely with humanitarian partners on data verification and protection-based responses. So far, UNHCR and partners have supported over 7,000 flood-affected people (about 1,650 families) with core relief items and shelter materials in Shan State (South), with more assistance underway.

In the North-East, clashes continued while the North-West, severely impacted by floods, also experienced armed clashes, shelling, improvised explosive device attacks, and airstrikes. These incidents resulted in civilian casualties, property damage, and displacement. In Rakhine State (Central), clashes have been reported, forcing people to seek safety and shelter within townships or relocate to Yangon. In Maungdaw Township, airstrikes hit near the UNHCR compound, causing damage and destroying a WFP warehouse. In Rakhine State (North), the situation remains unchanged, with continued airstrikes. In the South-East, recurrent clashes resulted in civilian casualties, displacement, and property damage.

According to the Royal Thai Government, over 52,000 refugees crossed into Thailand seeking protection since February 2021. Most have since returned to Myanmar and no new arrivals have been reported since June 2024.

In India, approximately 69,200 people from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection since February 2021, with 7,944 registering with UNHCR. On 1 September, violence escalated in Manipur's Imphal West-Kang-pokpi border area, resulting in two deaths and several injuries in the host community. Amid renewed violence and student protests, a total curfew was imposed in Imphal West, Imphal East, and Thoubal districts alongside a five-day suspension on mobile internet services. Although essential services were exempt, the curfew reportedly hindered aid delivery to recent Myanmar arrivals. India's Union Home Minister announced a roadmap to address the situation in Manipur.

The Armed Forces Special Powers Act was extended for six more months in most parts of Manipur, effective 1 October, due to ongoing insecurity. Critical humanitarian needs, including food, healthcare and other essential services, remain for Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur, requiring increased support and resources for humanitarian agencies and local authorities.



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



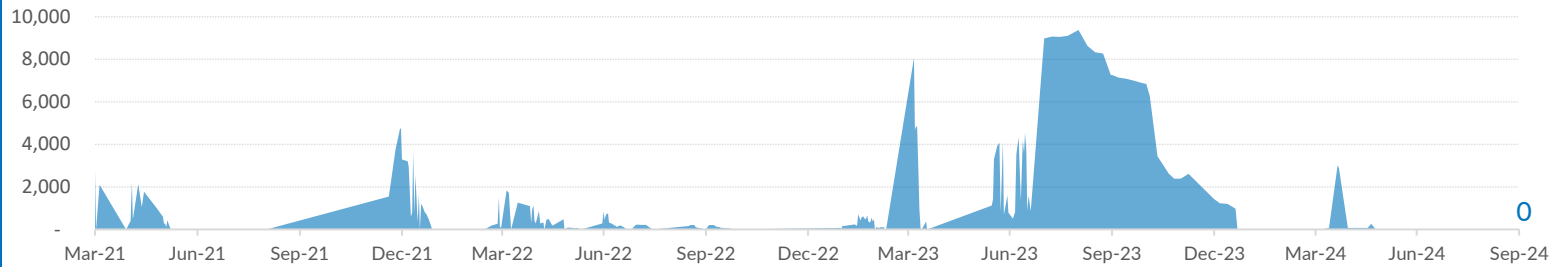
December 2023
\$994M Myanmar HRP launched



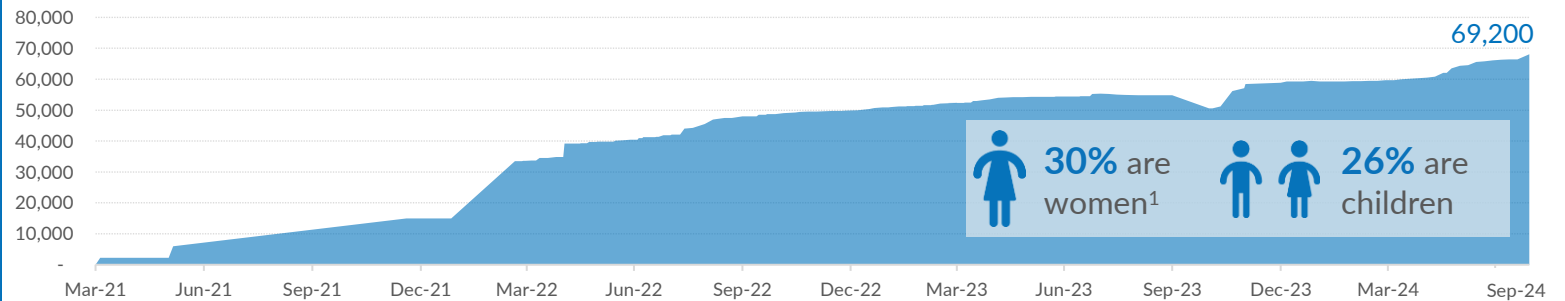
30 September 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

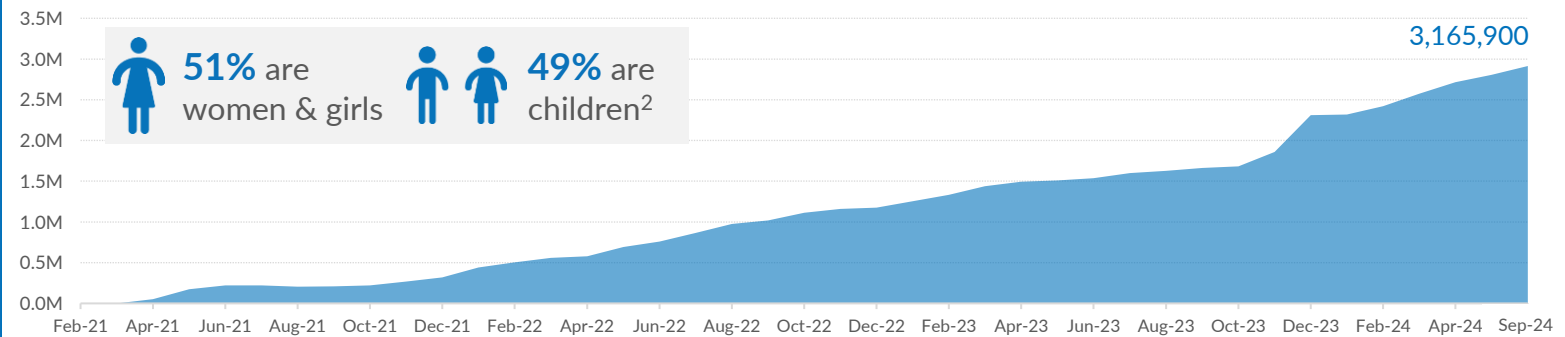


New Arrivals to India







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
Core Relief Items (CRIs) 	The need for CRI support in Myanmar continues to rise significantly due to increasing insecurity, floods and new displacements.	UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 27,230 people (6,230 families) with CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.
Shelter 	In Myanmar , many IDPs are living in terrible conditions and lack adequate shelter with many often residing in informal sites in the jungle with limited access to basic services.	UNHCR and partners are providing shelter support to ensure minimum humanitarian standards are covered, safeguarding individuals from harsh weather conditions and enhancing personal security, self-sufficiency, and dignity. UNHCR and partners in Myanmar provided shelter assistance to 3,910 people (800 families). This support included shelter reconstruction and renovation.
Multi-purpose assistance 	While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality in Myanmar , multi-purpose assistance offers people affected by the crisis the flexibility to choose how to cover their needs in a dignified manner, where implementation is feasible.	In Myanmar , UNHCR and partners provided multi-purpose assistance to 6,620 people to cover urgent needs. In addition, assistance was also provided to 200 people with specific needs, including those with serious medical conditions, single-headed households and women at risk.
Community-based projects (CBPs) 	Despite the deteriorating security situation, UNHCR prioritises the implementation of CBPs in Myanmar , which respond to the needs identified by local communities. UNHCR ensures communities take ownership by designing and implementing projects. Communities are also trained on how to maintain these projects thereby promoting its longevity.	UNHCR and partners in Myanmar completed 24 community-based projects, benefitting 13,690 people. Projects ranged from community-based protection projects, such as road renovations, to youth service projects, including the repair of communal hall, maintenance of camp pre-school, and improvement to the water supply, among others.

UNHCR's financial requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2024 amount to **\$415.6 million**. By September, funding for the situation had reached **43%**.

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

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

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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](#).