KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

- **120,000**
  - Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 Feb. 2021

- **1,139,500**
  - Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 Dec. 2023

- **2,914,400**
  - Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 Feb. 2021

- **3,203,400**
  - Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 27 May 2024

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.

**UNHCR REGIONAL BUREAU FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC (RBAP)**

**MYANMAR EMERGENCY UPDATE**

as of 1 July 2024
**FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS**

**New Arrivals to Thailand**

- March 2021: First reports of new arrivals to Thailand
- December 2022: Estimated refugee movements to India & Thailand since Feb. 2021 reaches 72,000

**New Arrivals to India**

- January 2022: $826M Myanmar HRP launched
- February 2021: Military takeover
- March 2021: First reports of new arrivals to India
- March 2021: First reports of new arrivals to Thailand
- December 2022: Estimated total number of IDPs in Myanmar reaches 1 million
- January 2023: $764M Myanmar HRP launched
- March 2023: Cyclone Mocha hits coastal areas of Myanmar and Bangladesh

**Forced displacement within Myanmar (since 1 Feb 2021)**

- January 2022: $826M Myanmar HRP launched
- December 2022: $994M Myanmar HRP launched
- March 2023: $994M Myanmar HRP launched
- May 2023: Inter-Agency Flash appeals launched
- May 2023: $764M Myanmar HRP launched

**Key Events**

- January 2022: $826M Myanmar HRP launched
- May 2023: Cyclone Mocha hits coastal areas of Myanmar and Bangladesh
- October 2023: Armed conflict erupted across the country, displacing thousands

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

2 Age disaggregation is only available for 24% of the overall IDP figure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>NEEDS/PRIORITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Relief Items (CRIs)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 32,891 people (6,594 families) with shelter assistance which includes shelter reconstruction and renovation.</td>
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<td>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-based projects (CBPs)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Australia | Belgium | Denmark | France | Ireland | Republic of Korea | Netherlands | Norway | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Private donors Italy | Private donors Republic of Korea | España con ACNUR | Japan for UNHCR

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](#).