KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

109,600
Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

1,132,800
Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 30 June 2023

2,574,500
Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021
Source: UN in Myanmar

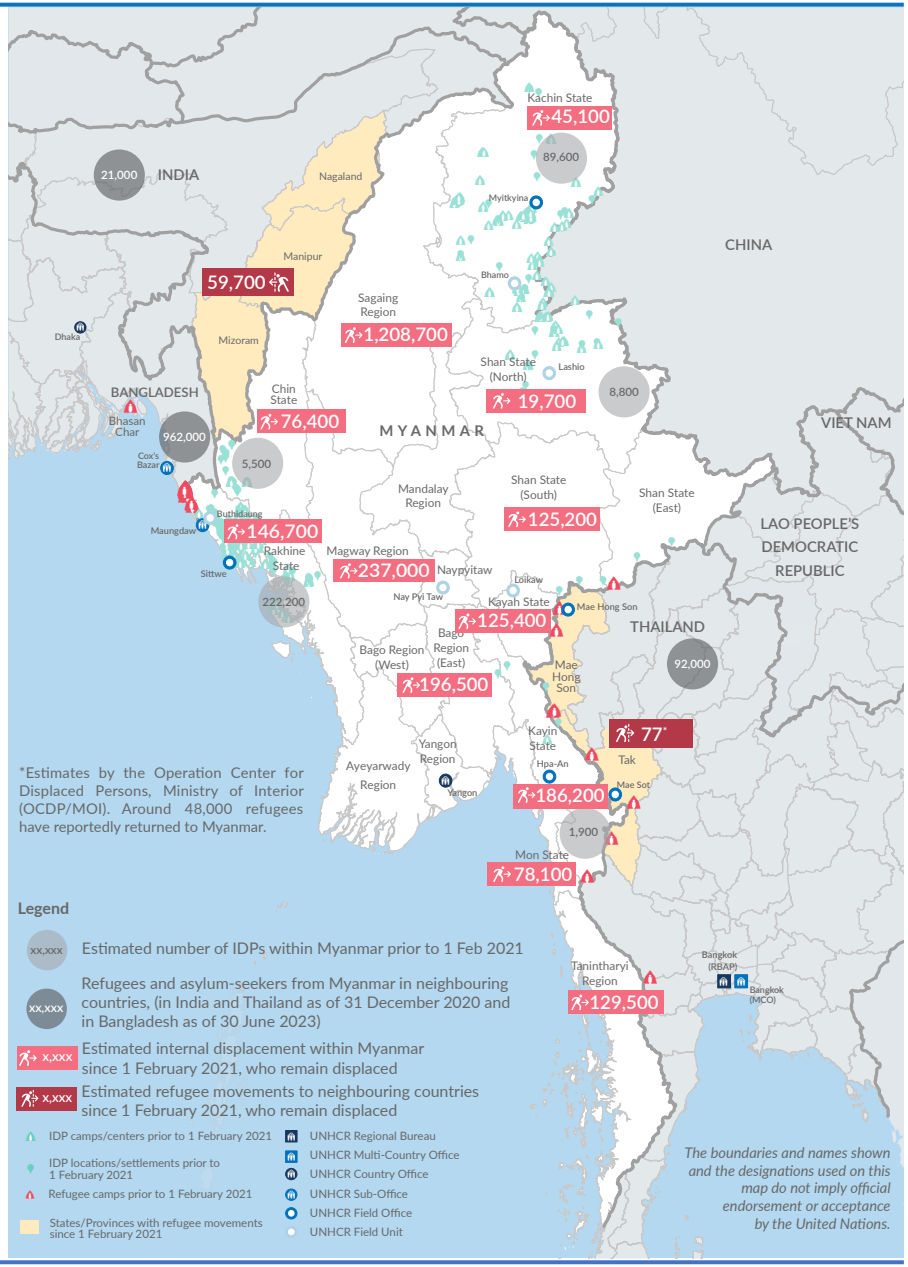
2,863,500
Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 April 2024
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

In **Myanmar**, the expansion of fighting across the country continued amid reports of aerial bombardment and indiscriminate shelling. In the North-East, conflict intensified in Bhamo, Kachin State, which heightened the risks local communities and humanitarian actors face although measures were put in place to continue assisting displaced people and host communities. While fighting continued in the central and northern parts of Rakhine State, forced recruitment remained a major protection concern, particularly for the Rohingya. In the South-East, clashes, airstrikes, and indiscriminate and targeted shelling persisted. As a result, communities faced challenges accessing medical treatment due to the closure of access roads and health care facilities. In the North-West, the overall security situation worsened across Chin, Magway, and Sagaing due to airstrikes, shelling, drone attacks, widespread arson and raids on civilian targets, including homes, schools, health clinics and hospitals, places of worship, villages, and IDP sites.

In **Thailand**, following the resumption of heavy fighting near Myawaddy town on 27 March, 163 Myanmar refugees crossed temporarily into Thailand before returning to Myanmar the same day, according to the Tak Border Command Centre. The subsequent day, 74 Myanmar refugees were received in one Temporary Safety Area in Nong Luang, in Umphang District, according to the Royal Thai Government. As of 1 April, this group remained there. Despite UNHCR lacking access to carry out border monitoring, it continues to advocate against non-refoulement and for Thai authorities to grant those fleeing violence in Myanmar access to safety.

In **India**, approximately 59,700 individuals from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection since February 2021. Out of this population, some 5,800 individuals are in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. On 16 March, the Chairperson of Manipur Human Rights Commission visited two state-established temporary refugee camps in the Kamjong district of Manipur. According to authorities, more than 2,000 Myanmar arrivals from the San, Burmese and Kuki-Chin ethnicity currently reside in these two camps. The humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur continue to grow since state authorities and humanitarian agencies do not have adequate resources. Access to some locations in Manipur is challenging due to the security situation and mobility restrictions. Food, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene remain 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

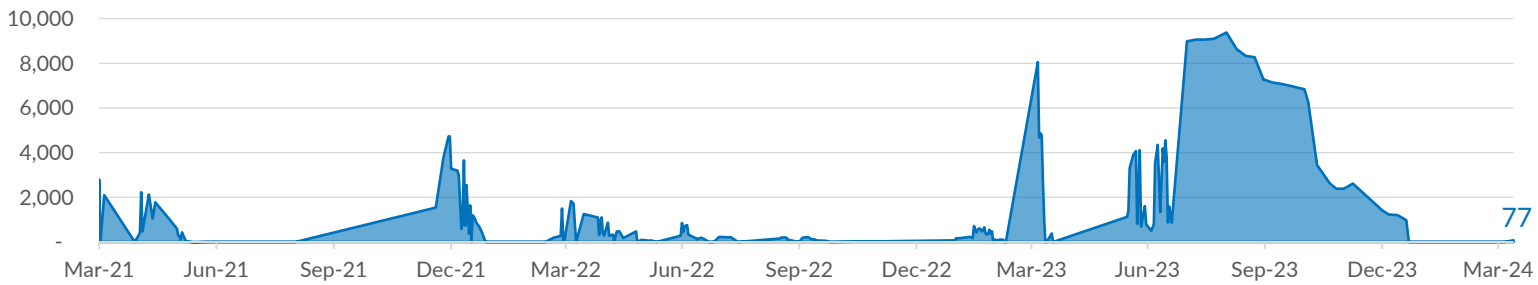
December 2023 $994M Myanmar HRP launched

March 2024 $852.4M JRP launched

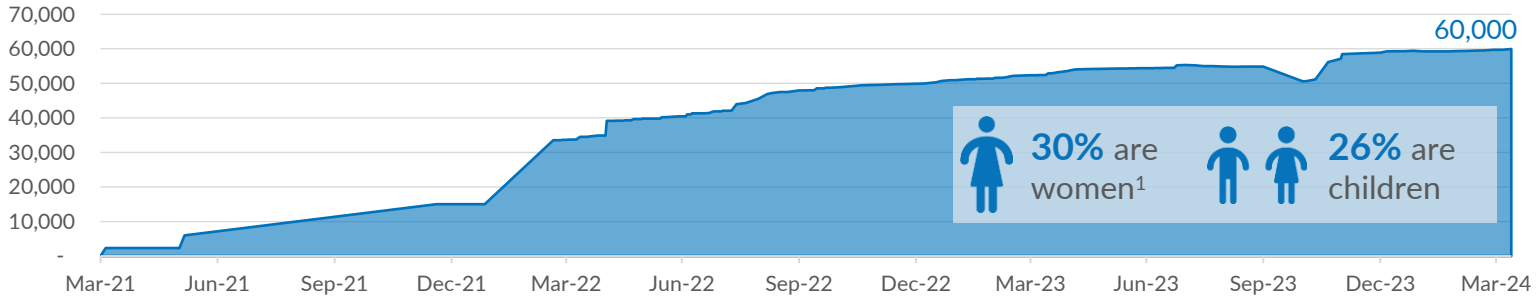
April 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

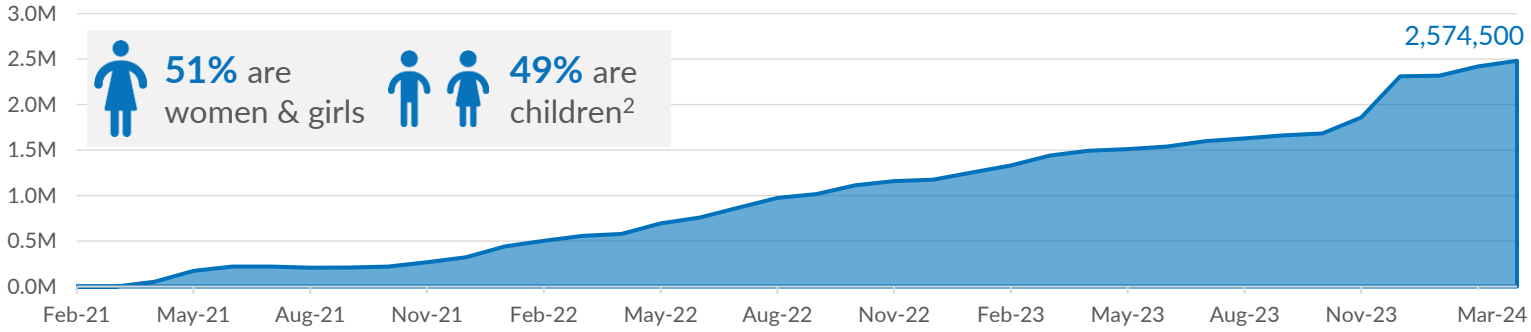


New Arrivals to India



[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
Core Relief Items (CRIs)	Where security and access permits, UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** continue to prioritize the provision of CRIs as a life-saving activity.	UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** reached 29,309 people (5,993 families) with CRIs. Despite access constraints, UNHCR and partners have been exploring ways to adapt to the volatile situation and meet urgent needs on the ground.
Shelter	In **Myanmar**, many IDPs are living in terrible conditions without proper shelter often in informal sites in the jungle where they 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, self-sufficiency and dignity.	**UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 17,156 people (2,911 families) with shelter assistance.**
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)	While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality in **Myanmar**, MPCA 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 delivered cash assistance to 126 people with specific needs. Additionally, nine individuals received MPCA to cover their most pressing needs.
Community-based projects (CBPs)	UNHCR prioritises the implementation of CBPs in **Myanmar**. These projects respond to the needs expressed by local communities. UNHCR ensures that communities are taking ownership in terms of identifying, designing, implementing projects, and receive training on how to maintain the project.	The majority of CBPs in **Myanmar** have either put on hold or cancelled due to security challenges.
Health	**Scaling up preparedness via awareness raising to strengthen the public health response to prevent and manage disease outbreaks and malnutrition in coordination with local authorities and partners in Thailand is a critical priority.**	Mae Tao Clinic and IRC provided basic health training to border community volunteers **in Thailand** aimed at enhancing their capacity to respond and coordinate the response to potential large-scale influxes with NGOs and public health authorities. In Tak Province, IRC, IOM and the Shoklo Malaria Research Unit marked World Tuberculosis Day by screening a movie called "Under the Mask" for 229 border community volunteers to raise awareness of malaria prevention and treatment and dispel stigma and misinformation surrounding the disease.

UNHCR is grateful for the support of the following who have contributed to our Myanmar situation response:

Australia | China | European Union | Ireland | Japan | Korea | Sweden | United Kingdom | USA | UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe | UN CERF |

For the latest funding update, please see here