In Myanmar, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate following the intensification of hostilities throughout January across the North-West, North-East, South-East and Rakhine State. Incidents of arson, airstrikes, shelling and attacks on civilian infrastructure saw large numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs) experience secondary displacement as well as some small-scale movements across the borders into neighbouring countries. Onward movements by land and sea increased significantly in 2023. Amid heightened insecurity and instability in Myanmar, humanitarian actors are exploring ways to adapt to access constraints to respond to surging displacement and deliver urgent assistance to those in need.

In Thailand, the Mae Hong Son Border Command Center reported that 1,419 refugees residing in Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Mae Hong Son Province had returned to Myanmar. Nai Soi TSA was closed on 21 January and there are currently no refugees residing there.

In India, approximately 59,200 individuals from Myanmar’s North-West region have sought protection since February 2021. Out of this population, 5,637 individuals are in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. There was an escalation of violence in Manipur State during the reporting period with incidents of insecurity reported in Thoubal, Bishnupur, Imphal West and Tengnoupal districts. The situation remains particularly volatile in Moreh, Tengnoupal District, which hosts most of the Myanmar arrivals in the State. The district administrations, community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations continue to provide limited humanitarian support with food, shelter, core-relief items (CRIs) and health identified as the immediate needs.

OVERVIEW

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 30 June 2023

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection since 1 February 2021

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 February 2021

Source: UN in Myanmar

Source: UN in Myanmar

*Estimates by the Operation Center for Displaced Persons, Ministry of Interior (OCDP/MOI). Around 48,000 refugees have reportedly returned to Myanmar.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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For feedback and clarifications, please write to UNHCR RBAP at <rbapdima@unhcr.org> and <rbapest@unhcr.org> To learn more, visit the Myanmar Situation Operational Data Portal.
0.5M
1.0M
1.5M
2.0M
2.5M
20,000
30,000
40,000
50,000
60,000
70,000


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### SECTOR

| **Core Relief Items (CRIs)** | **UNHCR Myanmar** is prioritizing the provision of CRIs to address the rising needs generated by the escalation of conflict since the end of October 2023. |
| **NEEDS/PRIORITIES** | **In Thailand,** distributing CRIs to address refugees' immediate needs prior to their return to Myanmar was a critical priority. |
| **RESPONSE** | **UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 18,322 people (4,045 families) with CRIs in Rakhine (Central), Rakhine (North), Kachin, Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayin and Mon States:** |
| | • Rakhine State (Central): 1,153 people (250 families) |
| | • Rakhine State (North): 2,915 people (420 families) |
| | • Kachin and Shan (North) States: 3,222 people (647 families) |
| | • South-East: Shan (South), Kayin and Mon States: 11,032 people (2,728 families) |
| | Despite the increased challenges in delivery – including security concerns and movement restrictions – UNHCR and partners continue to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities where possible. |
| **PARTNERS** | **UNHCR continues to engage local partners, civil society and faith based organizations in Myanmar working across the country in hard-to-reach areas to assess needs and provide support where feasible.** |

### Shelter

In **Myanmar,** many IDPs continue to live in challenging conditions without adequate shelter, often in informal sites in the jungle where they cannot easily access basic services. UNHCR and partners are providing shelter support so that forcibly displaced and stateless communities can live in safety and dignity.

In **Thailand,** making it safe, effective and patient oriented prior to their return was a critical priority.

### Health

Ensuring refugees residing in **Thailand’s Nai Soi TSA** had access to quality healthcare services that was safe, effective and patient oriented prior to their return was a critical priority.

In **Thailand,** the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided health assistance via primary healthcare consultations. Seven emergency life-threatening cases were referred to a clinic in Ban Ma Na Soi while two cases were referred to Mae Hong Son Hospital. All cases have fully recovered.

**IRCS.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>NEEDS/PRIORITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>In Thailand, the response focused on sustainable solutions to ensure refugees' access to clean drinking water prior to their return to Myanmar.</td>
<td>Prior to the closure of Nai Soi TSA, IRC and Malteser International set up seven water distribution points – each with a 500-liter water tank – and installed another 20 units, each with 2,000-liter capacity. In addition, 58 temporary toilets and a waste collection station were set up.</td>
<td>IRC and Malteser International.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</td>
<td>While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality for the humanitarian response in Myanmar, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) offers people affected by the crisis greater flexibility to choose how to cover their needs in a dignified manner, where implementation is feasible.</td>
<td>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners delivered cash assistance to 265 people with specific needs in Kachin and Shan (North) States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-based projects (CBPs)</td>
<td>UNHCR continues to prioritize the implementation of community-based projects (CBPs) in Myanmar, where security conditions permit, to respond to the needs expressed by local communities. UNHCR ensures communities take ownership in terms of identifying, designing, and implementing projects, and receive training on how to maintain the project.</td>
<td>Due to security challenges, some CBPs have either been put on hold or cancelled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by the following donors, who have contributed to our Myanmar situation response:

**Australia | European Union | China | Ireland | Republic of Korea | UN CERF**

For the latest funding update, please see [here](#).