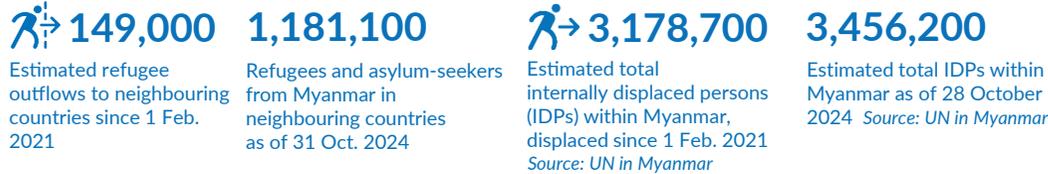


KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES



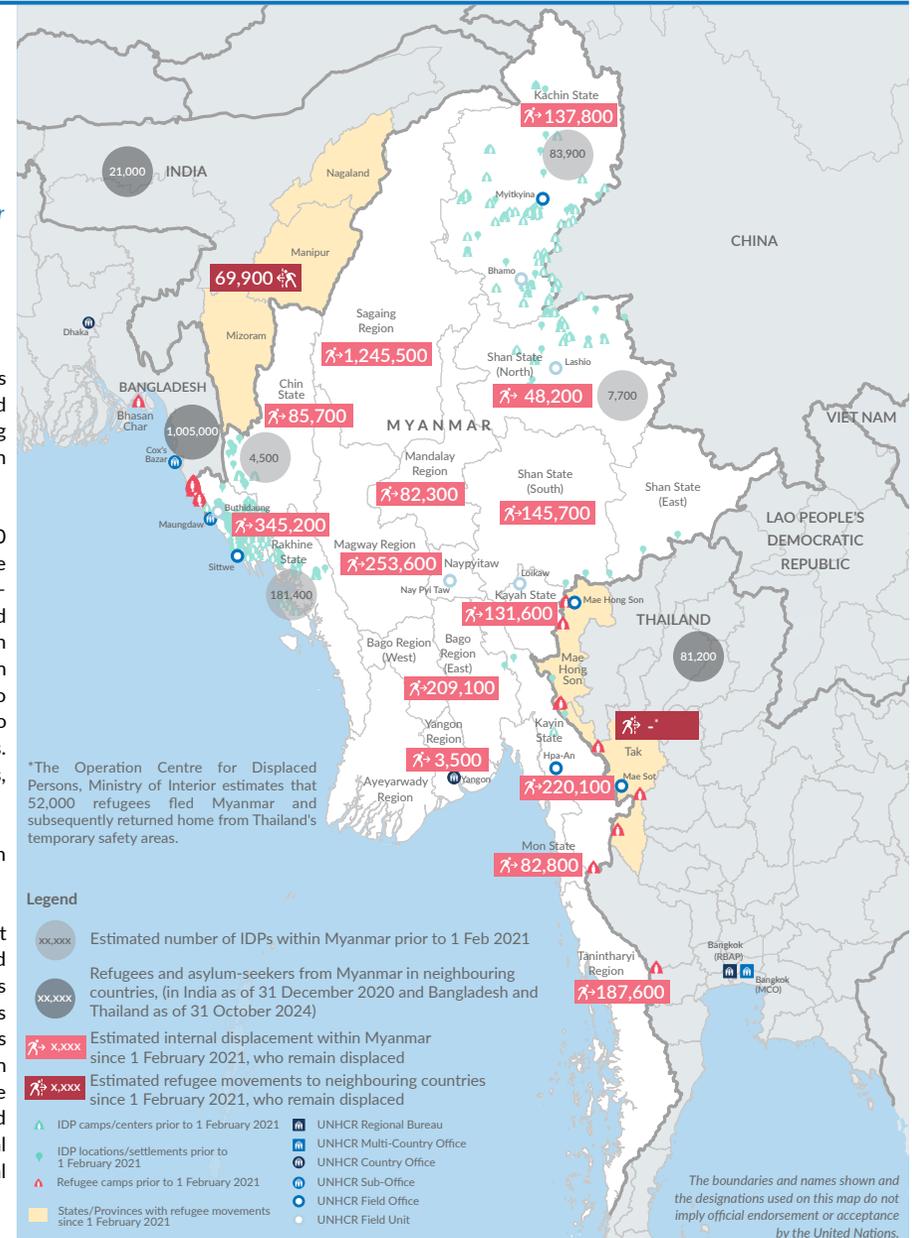
OVERVIEW

Since the military takeover in February 2021, the political and security landscape in Myanmar has plunged millions into a deepening humanitarian crisis. This month marks one year since the escalation of conflict that has spread across multiple regions. Civilians continue to face serious protection risks, including conscription, human rights violations and insufficient resources to meet basic needs. Ongoing territorial conflicts have disrupted key access roads, restricting freedom of movement, impeding supply routes and driving up commodity prices, further exacerbating humanitarian needs.

More than a month after torrential monsoon rains and landslides triggered by Typhoon Yagi affected around 70 townships across 11 states and regions, an estimated 1.1 million people are still grappling with the aftermath. The catastrophic floods that followed have caused widespread damage, destroying houses and critical infrastructures – water sources, schools, roads and community facilities – and flooded crops and washed away livestock. The states and regions most affected include Nay Pyi Taw, Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, and eastern and southern Shan states. This disaster has added another layer of complexity and vulnerability to an already precarious situation marked by conflict. Access remains challenging in some areas with roads and bridges in need of urgent repairs to facilitate the delivery of urgent, life-saving assistance. Many families are without shelter and access to services, having lost basic household items such as kitchen utensils, bedding and other essentials. UNHCR is actively responding to the most urgent needs, working alongside partners and other UN Agencies, particularly in the north-west and south-east of the country.

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.

Since February 2021, close to 70,000 people from Myanmar’s North-West region have sought protection in India. Out of this population, 8,241 are registered with UNHCR. During the reporting period, the Indian Army Chief reaffirmed India’s commitment to sheltering displaced people from Myanmar and providing essential aid. This statement follows recent clashes in the Ukhrul district, which resulted in six casualties, underscoring the challenges border communities and newly arrived Myanmar refugees face. Reports suggest an increase in new arrivals from Myanmar to border villages in Manipur’s Tengnoupal and Chandel districts. Humanitarian agencies reported improvement in the security situation in Manipur’s border districts although strict curfews remain in effect in some locations. While essential services were operational, heavy rainfall significantly disrupted economic activities, leaving both host communities and displaced people without livelihoods. Newly arrived populations face acute shortages of food, medical care and essential commodities. Recognizing the impact on communities in the region, local authorities have called for additional government resources for the response.



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



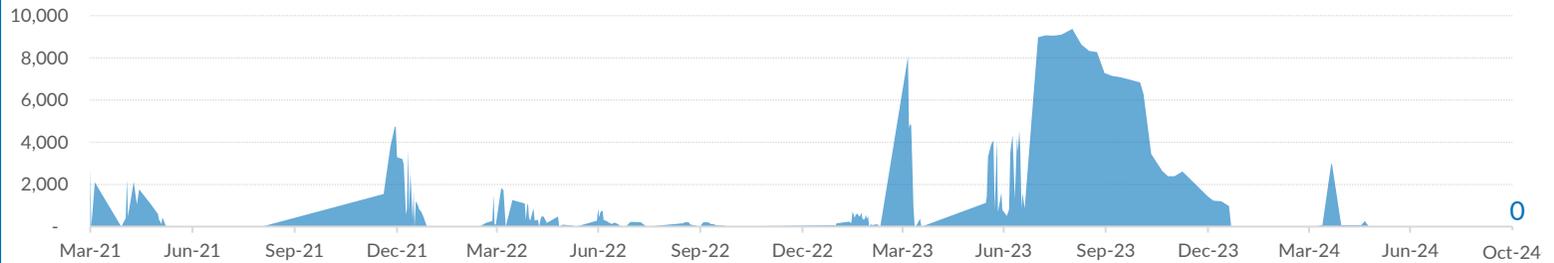
September 2024
Typhoon Yagi causes severe flooding and landslides



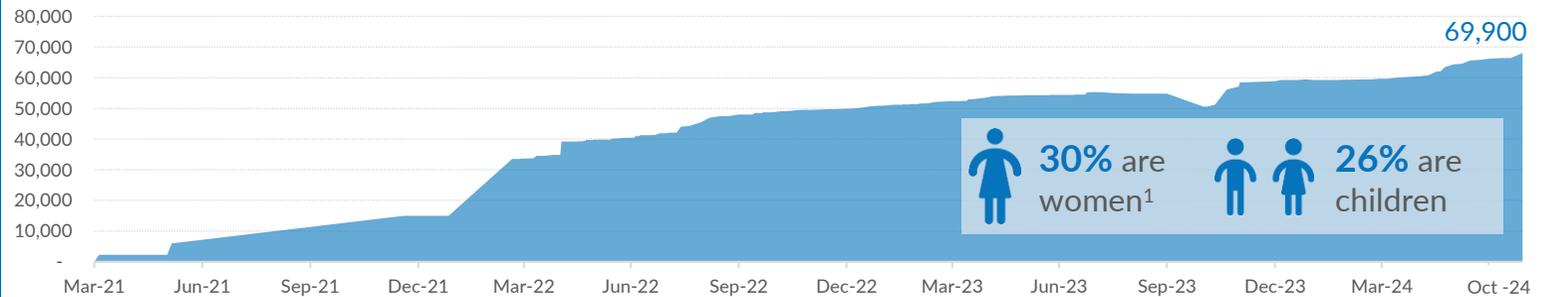
October 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

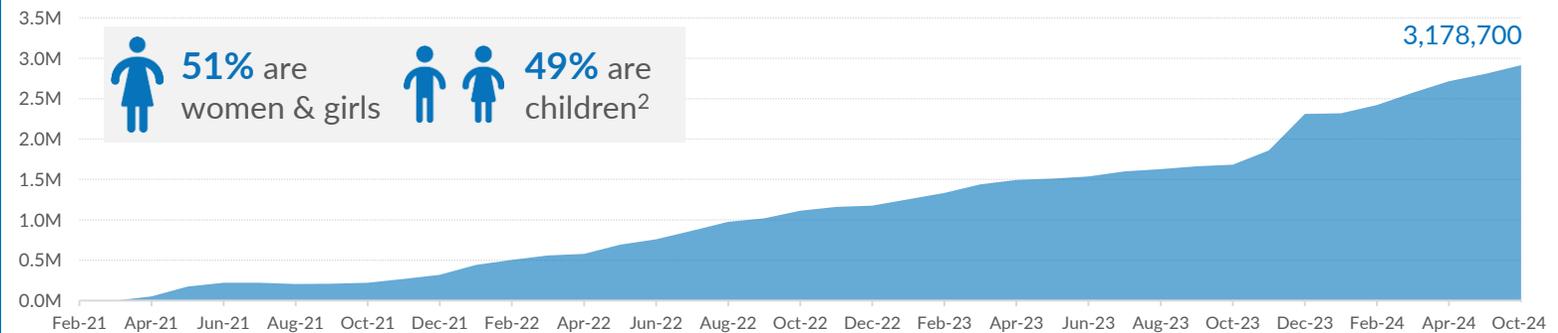


New Arrivals to India



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>The need for CRI support in Myanmar continues to rise significantly due to mounting insecurity, floods and new displacements.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 42,806 people (10,313 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 challenging conditions, worsened by the recent flooding that impacted 70 townships across 11 states and regions. Many lack adequate shelter and often reside in informal sites in the jungle with limited access to basic services.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners continue to provide shelter support to ensure minimum humanitarian standards are met, allowing IDPs and other people in need to be protected from harsh weather conditions and to enhance personal security, self-sufficiency, and dignity.</p> <p>In October, UNHCR and partners in Myanmar provided shelter assistance to 23,780 people (approximately 4,750 families). This support included shelter reconstruction and renovation.</p>
<p>Multi-purpose assistance</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners provided multi-purpose assistance to 4,980 people to cover urgent needs. In addition, assistance was also provided to 510 people with specific needs, including those with serious medical conditions, single-headed households, older people and women at risk.</p>
<p>Community-based projects (CBPs)</p> 	<p>Despite the deteriorating security situation, UNHCR prioritizes the implementation of CBPs in Myanmar, which respond to the needs identified by local communities. UNHCR encourages communities to take ownership by designing and implementing projects. Communities are also trained on how to maintain these projects thereby promoting long-term sustainability.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar completed 30 community based projects, benefiting some 14,000 people. The projects ranged from road renovations to youth service projects such as the rehabilitation of communal halls, maintenance of camp pre-schools, and enhancing the water supply.</p>

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

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

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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](#), [2025 Global Appeal](#) and [Operational Data Portal](#).