KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

145,700
Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 Feb. 2021

1,156,300
Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 30 June 2024

3,083,600
Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar, displaced since 1 Feb. 2021
Source: UN in Myanmar

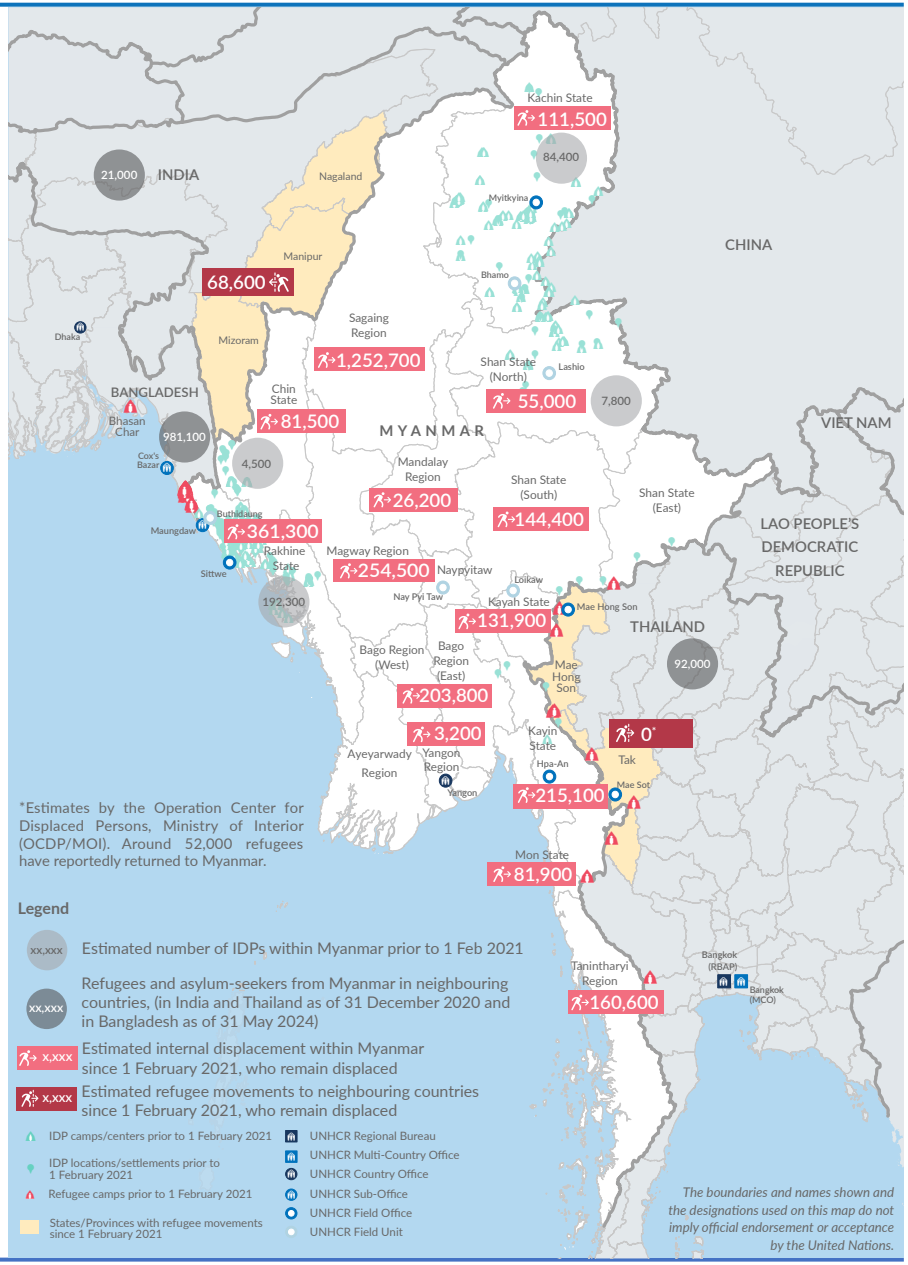
3,361,100
Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 2 September 2024
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

In **Myanmar**, humanitarian needs are rising as escalating conflict continues to drive displacement and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. Since fighting escalated in October 2023, an estimated 1.8 million people have been displaced by widespread violence. In the North-East, fighting remained intense, particularly in Kachin State (South) which saw frequent airstrikes, ground troop movements, and artillery fire. In the North-West, increased air attacks in Mindat and Kanpetlet townships in southern Chin State displaced about 90% of Mindat's residents to lowland areas in Magway Region. In Rakhine State (Central), nearly 50 people were killed by airstrikes, artillery shelling and landmine explosions while arbitrary arrests, detentions, and extortion were reported in Rakhine State (North). In early August, an estimated 20,000 people moved from Maungdaw downtown to the coastal area due to clashes. In addition, at least 60 to 100 people were killed in the coastal area as a result of artillery and drone attacks. In the South-East, severe flooding in parts of Kayin and Shan State (South) affected both IDP and host communities, leaving around 200 IDPs in villages along the Shan/Kayah border in dire need of assistance. UNHCR has responded by distributing hygiene kits and tarpaulins to those affected by conflict and flooding in these areas.

According to the Royal Thai Government, over 52,000 refugees have crossed into **Thailand** seeking protection from fighting since the military takeover in Myanmar in February 2021, with all reportedly returning to Myanmar. No new arrivals from Myanmar were officially reported during the period.

Since February 2021, approximately 68,600 individuals from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection in **India**. Out of this population, 7,718 people registered with UNHCR in New Delhi. On 3 August, the Chief Minister of Manipur stated that 10,000 "illegal immigrants", primarily from Myanmar, had been identified over the past five years. About 85 have reportedly been deported, and 143 remain in detention centres. The largest group, nearly 6,200 people, was reported in Kamjong District along the India-Myanmar border. To address reports of "illegal immigration" in Manipur, state authorities formed a 12-member 'House Committee' and increased checks, patrols, and monitoring of unofficial entry routes and border areas. On 7 August, restrictions were enforced near India's borders with Bangladesh and Myanmar in Mizoram's Lawngtlai District due to unrest in Bangladesh. On 19 August, Champhai District imposed a two-month restriction amid an investigation into alleged nut smuggling, which will likely impact cross-border movement from Myanmar. Since late July, residents in western Myanmar have reported severe food, fuel and medicine shortages following the closure of some India-Myanmar border crossings. Heavy monsoons continue to cause flooding, landslides, infrastructure damage, and outbreaks of malaria, typhoid, and diarrhoea in areas where Myanmar arrivals reside. Food, health, basic medicines, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) remain urgent needs among Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur. Humanitarian agencies and state governments require more resources to ensure the provision of life-saving assistance for Myanmar arrivals.



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For feedback and clarifications, please write to UNHCR RBAP at < rbapdima@unhcr.org > and < rbapext@unhcr.org > To learn more, visit the Myanmar Situation Operational Data Portal.

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

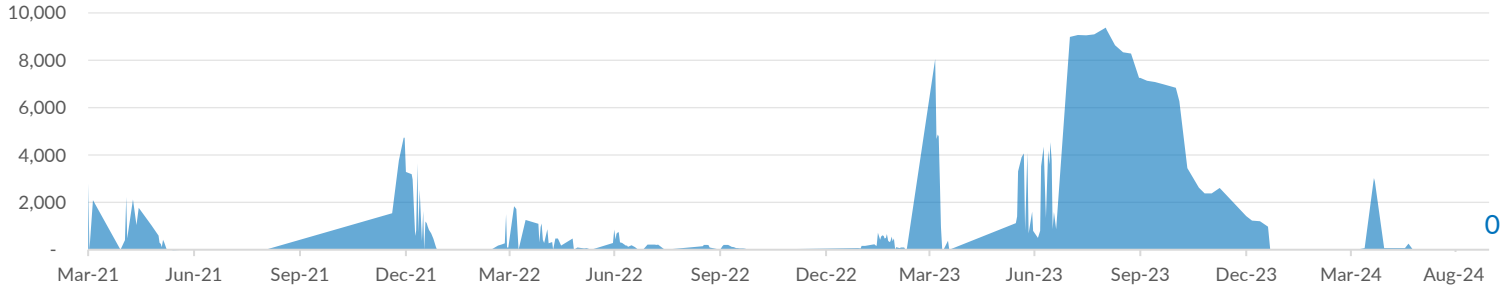
December 2023 $994M Myanmar HRP launched

March 2024 $852.4M JRP launched

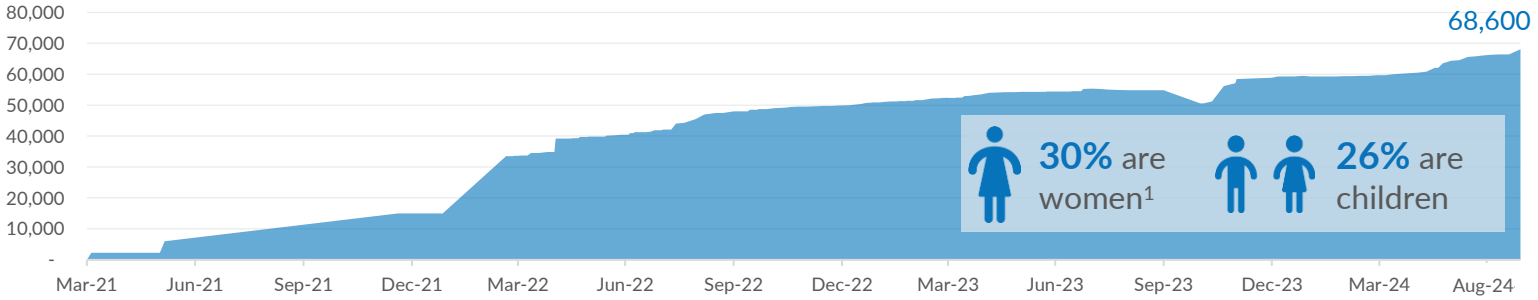
August 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

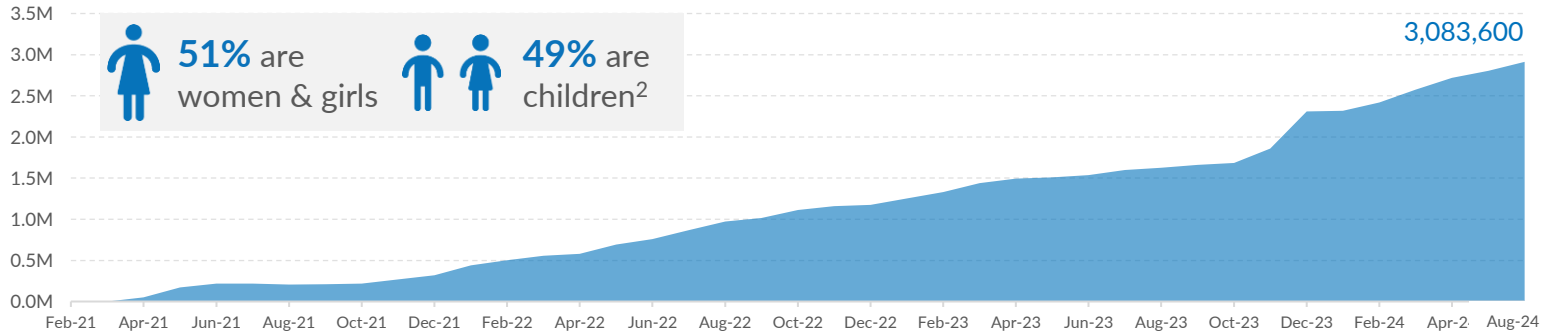


New Arrivals to India



[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.*

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SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE
Core Relief Items (CRIs)	The need for CRI support in **Myanmar** continues to rise significantly due to increasing insecurity and new displacements.	UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** reached 11,600 people (2,368 families) with CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.
Shelter	In **Myanmar**, IDPs live in terrible conditions and lack adequate shelter with many often residing in informal sites with limited access to basic services.	UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** 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. During the reporting period, 6,302 people (1,180 families) received shelter assistance. This support included shelter reconstruction and renovation.
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)	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 2,390 people to cover urgent needs. 164 people with specific needs, including those with serious medical conditions, single-headed households and women at risk, also received assistance.
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 five community-based projects, benefitting 2,547 people. The projects ranged from community-based protection projects such as gravel road renovations to dug well renovations and tree planting.

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 | Canada| China | European Union | France | Ireland | Japan | Korea | Norway | Saudi Arabia | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | United States | UN CERF | Australia for UNHCR | Australia for UNHCR | Japan for UNHCR | Education Cannot Wait | UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe

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

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.