

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

104,100

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

1,858,600

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

2,164,800

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 27 November 2023

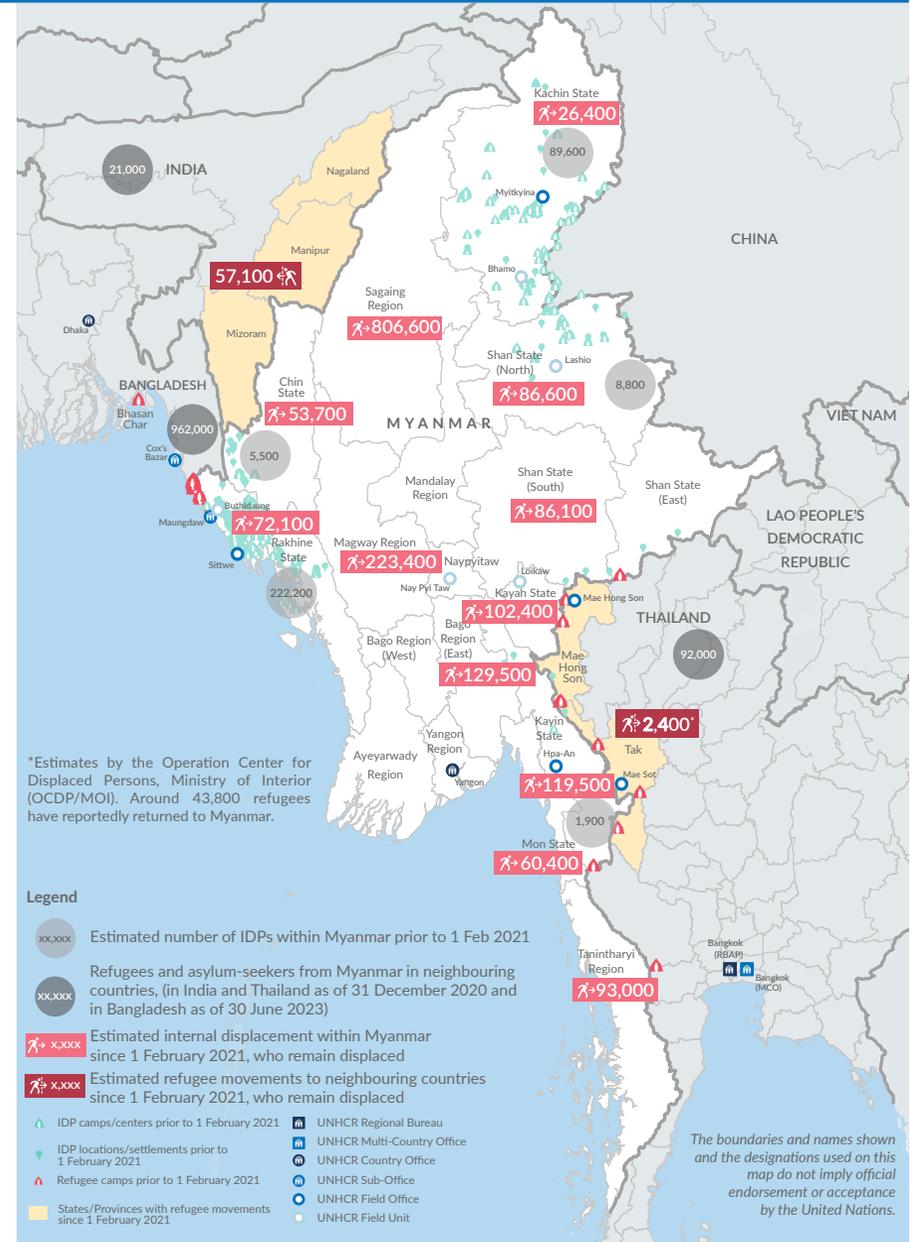
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

In **Myanmar**, the humanitarian situation deteriorated following a significant escalation in violence across the country. According to the UN, the number of displaced people inside the country now exceeds 2.1 million. In many parts of Myanmar, a shortage of various goods and supplies across multiple states and regions has been reported as vital roads and supply routes remain blocked. Many people remain cut-off from communications, which has impeded access to services and heightened protection risks and vulnerabilities. UNHCR and partners are continuing to deliver life-saving assistance to displaced and affected communities where possible despite the challenges posed by the ongoing clashes and movement restrictions.

In **Thailand**, the Royal Thai Government reported that over 2,300 refugees were sheltered in three Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) in Mae Hong Son province as of 30 November. Some 4,400 people returned to Myanmar in November following the closure of the TSAs. However, another 1,000 refugees who returned to Myanmar on 10 November came back to Thailand on 16 November after the resurgence of conflict in Kayah State. There are currently no new arrivals in Mae Hong Son TSAs. Sao Hin TSA in Mae Sariang District closed on 16 November as did Mae Ki TSA in Khum Yuam District on 25 November although Nai Soi TSA remains open.

In **India**, approximately 57,100 individuals from Myanmar's North-West region are reported to have sought safety in India since February 2021. Out of this population, some 5,500 individuals are in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. Over 6,000 individuals are estimated to have made their way to India following the recent escalation in conflict in Myanmar since late October. Since then, more than 5,000 Myanmar nationals have reportedly arrived in Mizoram and nearly 1,300 in Manipur. District administrations, NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs) provided immediate humanitarian support such as food, water, and shelter. New arrivals are staying in cramped conditions in community halls, schools as well as with host families who are unable to support arrivals for long. Currently, the district administrations, CBOs and NGOs are providing food, shelter, core-relief items (CRIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health support although resources remain limited, and more funding is needed to scale up this assistance as well winterization support to new arrivals.



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



November 2023

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS (SINCE FEBRUARY 2021)

New Arrivals to Thailand

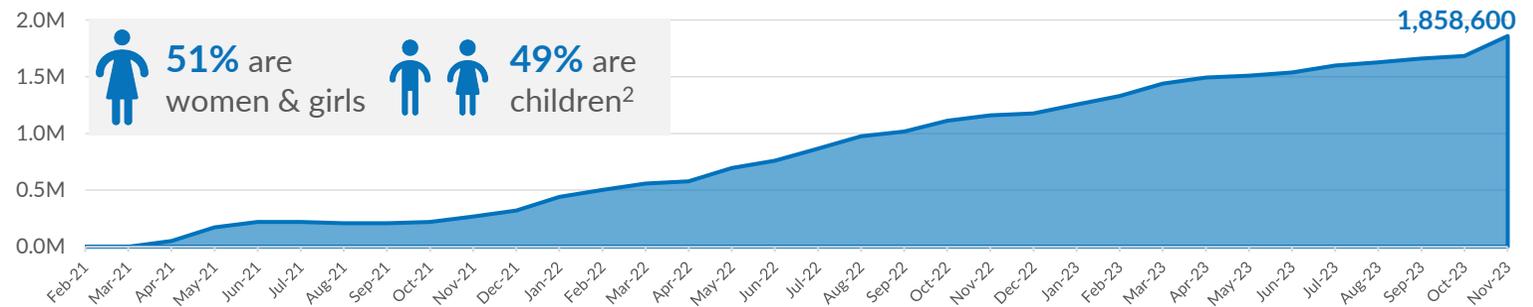


New Arrivals to India



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	PARTNERS
<p>Core Relief Items (CRIs)</p> 	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR is prioritizing the provision of CRIs to address the rising needs generated by the recent escalation of conflict.</p> <p>Distributing and replenishing essential items to displaced households in Thailand who have often left behind their livelihood, possessions and sources of income remains an urgent need.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 60,530 people (12,362 families) with CRIs in Rakhine (Central), Rakhine (North), Kachin, Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhine State (Central): 31,558 people (6,517 families) • Rakhine State (North): 7,741 people (1,178 families) • Kachin and Shan (North) States: 17,001 people (3,714 families) • South-East: Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States: 4,230 people (953 families) <p>In Thailand, the CRI sector replenished and pre-positioned various items in preparation for a potential new influx. Since cooking is not allowed in the Nai Soi TSA, hot meals were distributed to refugees. In other TSAs, refugees received five key items (rice, cooking oil, tin fish salt, and yellow beans) and other fresh produce.</p>	<p>UNHCR continues to engage local partners, civil society and faith-based organizations across Myanmar who work across the country in hard-to-reach areas to assess needs and provide support where feasible.</p> <p>In Thailand, The Border Consortium.</p>
<p>Shelter</p> 	<p>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, ensuring forcibly displaced and stateless communities are living in safe and dignified conditions.</p> <p>Ensuring access to adequate shelter in Thailand as a way of restoring personal security, self-sufficiency and dignity remains a key priority.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 6,833 people (1,347 families) with emergency and/or transitional shelter support in Rakhine (Central), Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhine State (Central): 4,604 people (894 families) • South-East: Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States: 2,229 people (453 families) <p>In Thailand, the shelter sector distributed new roofing materials to the 1,017 refugees returning to Nai Soi TSA.</p>	<p>In Thailand, The Border Consortium.</p>
<p>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</p> 	<p>While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality for the humanitarian response, direct MPCA is the preferred modality of forcibly displaced and stateless people, where implementation is feasible. In Myanmar, UNHCR provides one-time MPCA to enable affected people to meet basic needs, and mitigate protection risks, while providing a minimum level of dignity in emergency.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, UNHCR and partners in Myanmar provided MPCA to 2,836 people in Shan State (South) and Sagaing Region as well as cash assistance to 471 persons with specific needs in Kachin, Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayin, Kayah States, Bago (East) and Sagaing Regions.</p>	

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<p>Community-based Projects</p> 	<p>UNHCR is prioritising the implementation of quick impact and community-based projects 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.</p>	<p>In Myanmar's Rakhine State (Central): UNHCR and partners completed two community-based projects, including cleaning campaigns and volunteering activities with the participation of community members from various ethnic groups and host communities. Each project benefitted around 20 participants.</p> <p>In Myanmar's Kachin and Shan (North) States: UNHCR and partners completed 12 projects including six youth service projects, four community resilience building projects and two community-based protection projects, benefiting some 3,501 people. Projects ranged from income generating to road improvement, communal hall repairing, shelter floor and roof repairs as well as the renovation of a bridge within the camp.</p> <p>In Myanmar's South-East (Shan State (South) and Tanintharyi Region): UNHCR and partners completed five community-based projects benefiting some 2,700 people. Projects ranged from the construction of a water tank, latrines, electricity supply generator, solar streetlights and the renovation of a playground. While projects initiated over the past weeks were completed in November, most of the current and ongoing CBPs have either been put on hold or cancelled following the intensification of conflict since late October.</p>	
<p>Health</p> 	<p>Supporting access to healthcare and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to improve the health and wellbeing of refugees is a critical need in Thailand.</p>	<p>In Thailand, Humanity & Inclusion, with UNHCR support, provided mental health and psychosocial support, including psychological first aid and MHPSS, Humanity Inclusion continued to deliver rehabilitation services for disabled refugees such as physiotherapy.</p> <p>In addition, the health sector provided medicine and medical supplies to the TSAs' temporary clinics, family planning, primary healthcare consultations, and referrals to local Thai hospitals. In all TSAs, medical monitoring shows that most consultation cases are for acute respiratory infections, gastrointestinal symptoms and natal care.</p>	<p>Humanity & Inclusion.</p>
<p>WASH</p> 	<p>Scaling up WASH initiatives in Thailand to ensure equitable access, promote dignity and prevent disease outbreaks as well as advance sustainable solutions via capacity building, infrastructure and refugee-led hygiene promotion activities remains a priority.</p>	<p>In Thailand, various hygiene items were distributed by the WASH sector, including detergent, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and mosquito repellents. In addition, 1,381 first aid kits, 26 dignity kits, and 705 long-lasting insecticidal nets were distributed to the refugees in Mae Hong Son.</p>	<p>IRC.</p>

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

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