

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

➔ 109,000

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

➔ 2,350,700

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

➔ 2,656,900

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 5 February 2024

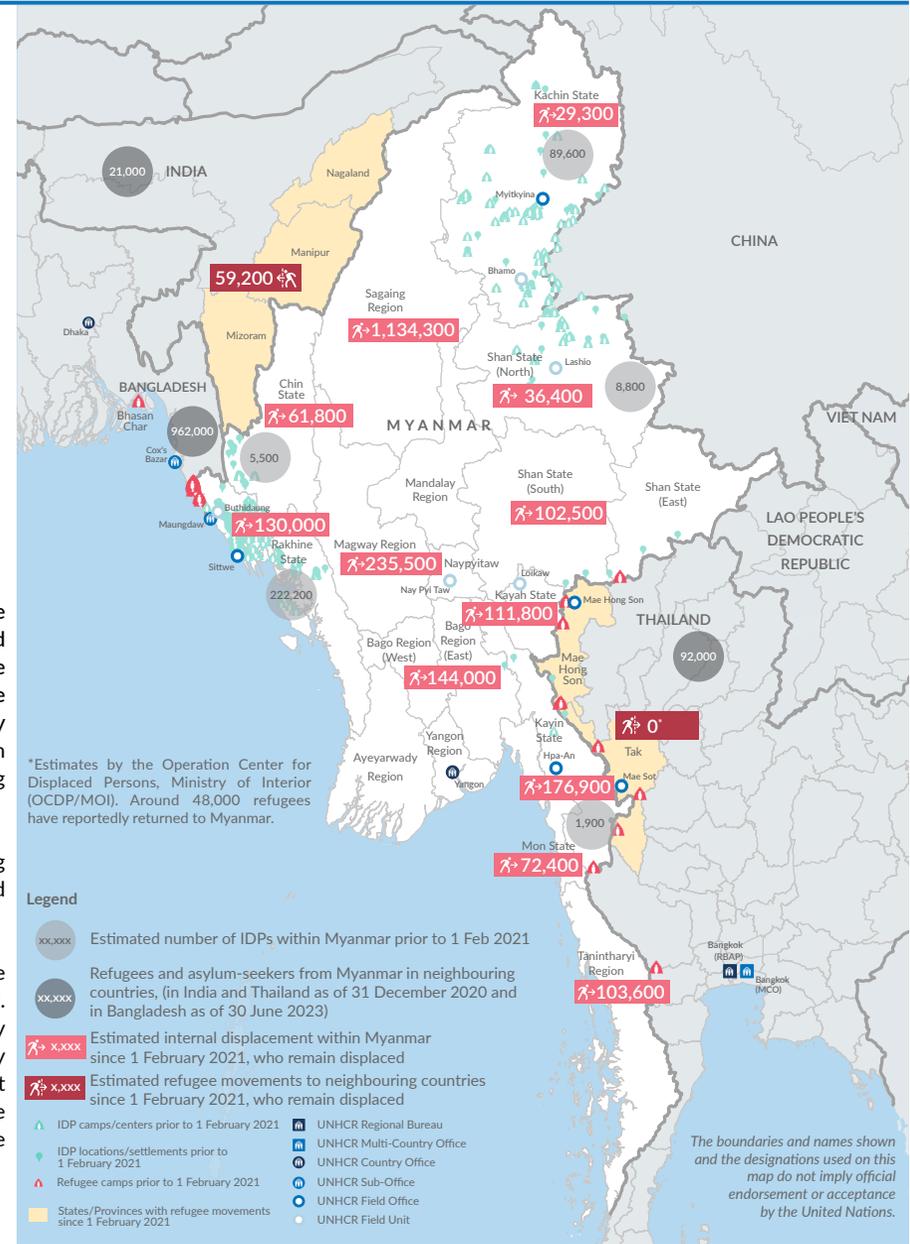
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

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 Tengnuopal districts. The situation remains particularly volatile in Moreh, Tengnuopal 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.



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



January 2022
\$826M Myanmar HRP launched



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



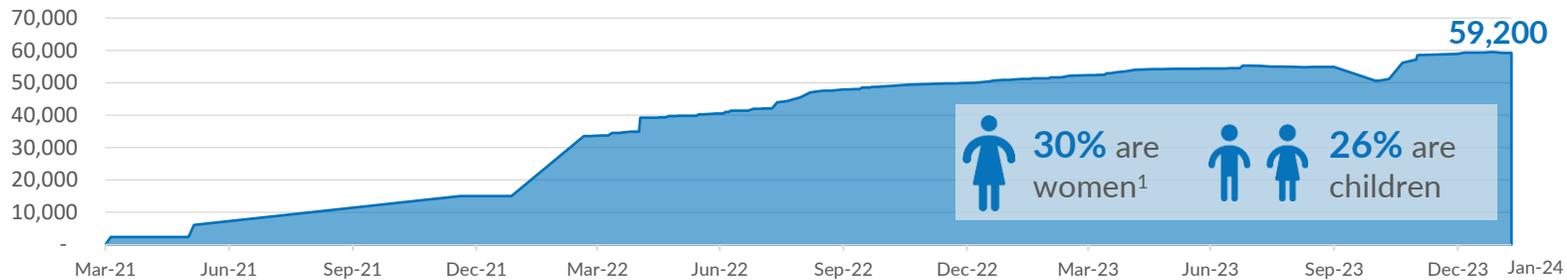
February 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

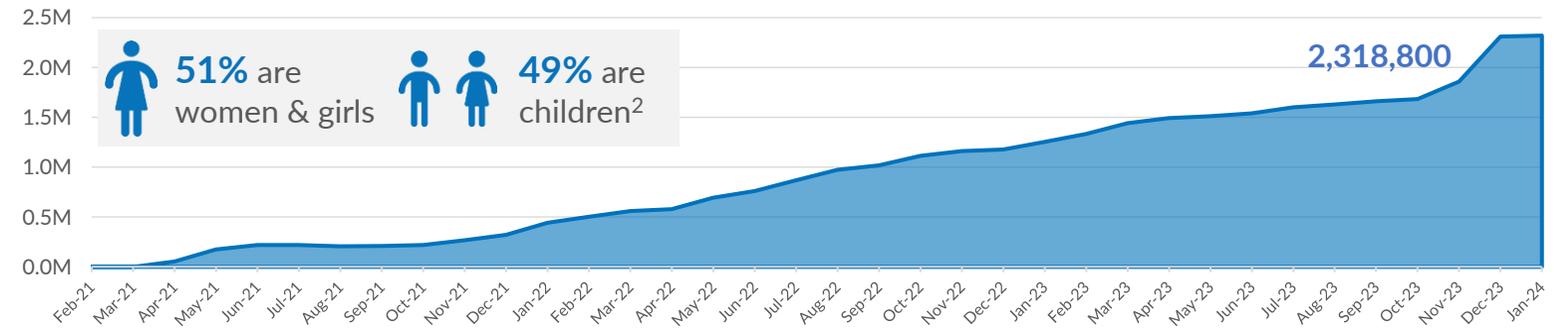


New Arrivals to India



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	PARTNERS
<p>Core Relief Items (CRIs)</p> 	<p>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.</p> <p>In Thailand, distributing CRIs to address refugees' immediate needs prior to their return to Myanmar was a critical priority.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>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.</p> <p>Prior to the closure of Thailand's Nai Soi TSA, UNHCR distributed various CRIs, including 360 blankets, 300 mats, 300 mosquito nets, 100 solar lamps, 20 tents, 20 portable mattresses, and 20 pillows to the 1,232 refugees.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Shelter</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar were able to reach only 6,893 people (1,427 families) due to access limitations affecting the provision of emergency and/or transitional shelter support in Rakhine (Central), Kachin, Shan (North) and Kayah States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhine State (Central): 330 people (68 families) • Kachin and Shan (North) States: 6,441 people (1,331 families) • South-East: Kayah State: 122 people (28 families) 	
<p>Health</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>IRC.</p>

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE	PARTNERS
<p>WASH</p> 	<p>In Thailand, the response focused on sustainable solutions to ensure refugees' access to clean drinking water prior to their return to Myanmar.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>IRC and Malteser International.</p>
<p>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners delivered cash assistance to 265 people with specific needs in Kachin and Shan (North) States.</p>	
<p>Community-based projects (CBPs)</p> 	<p>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.</p>	<p>Due to security challenges, some CBPs have either been put on hold or cancelled.</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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