

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES


121,700

Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries from Myanmar since 1 Feb. 2021

1,139,500

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 Dec. 2023


2,981,400

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

3,270,400

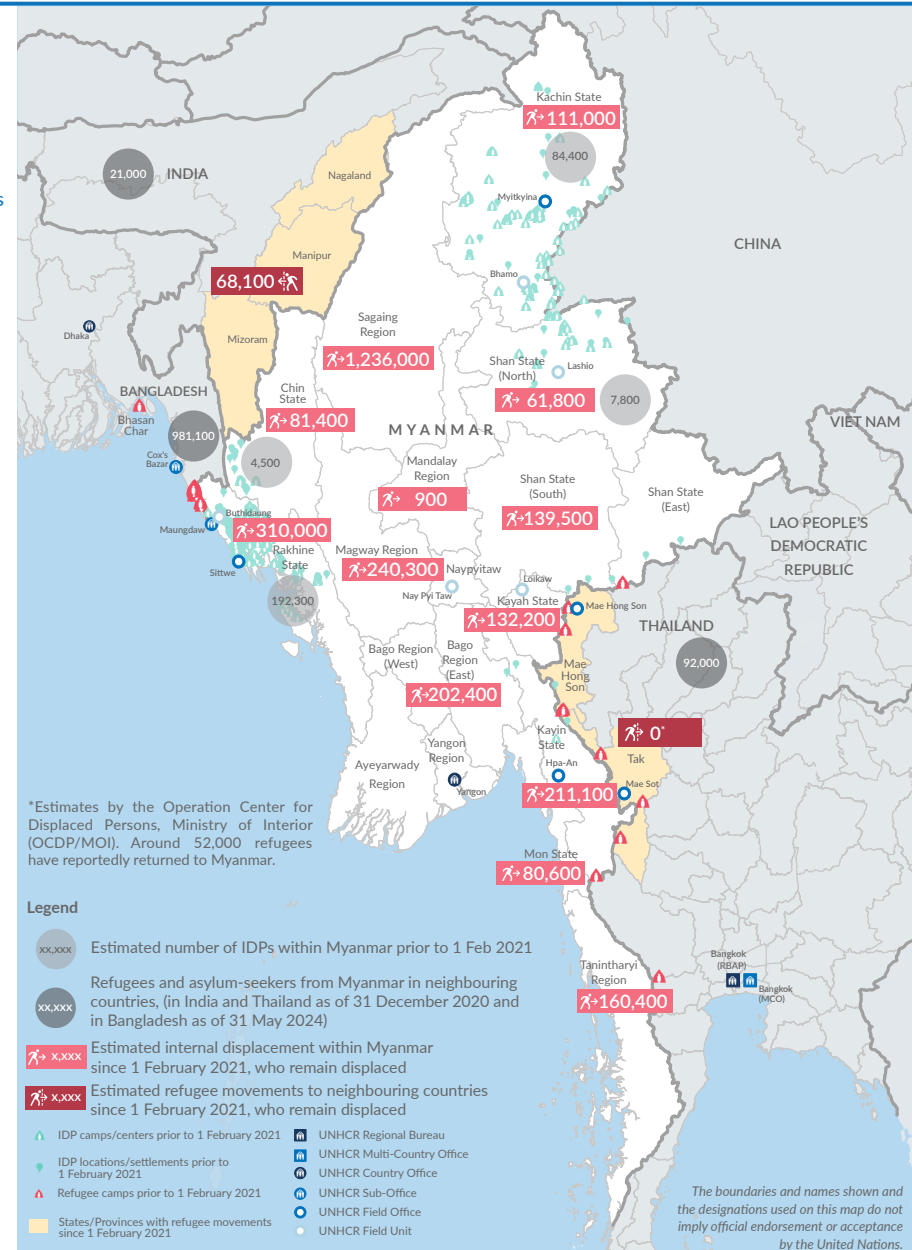
Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 29 July 2024
 Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

In **Myanmar**, ongoing fighting across the country continued, leaving over 1.7 million people displaced since the escalation of conflict in October 2023. The security situation remains precarious in various regions. In Kachin State, the intensification of armed violence, particularly in the south, has created a volatile environment. The North-West is similarly tense, with continuous airstrikes, raids, arson, indiscriminate shelling and landmine incidents triggering new displacements in the Magway, Sagaing and Mandalay regions. In Rakhine State (Central), the conflict has escalated further, alongside reports of arbitrary arrests of hundreds of civilians. The security situation continued to deteriorate in Rakhine State (North) with numerous clashes reported. In the South-East, continuous hostilities, including airstrikes and indiscriminate shelling, have resulted in civilian casualties and significant property damage. Heavy rains and floods have exacerbated the situation, causing severe damage in Rakhine State and the North-West and the South-East regions. UNHCR and partners are actively exploring ways to adapt to the volatile situation and access constraints to respond to the rising displacement and urgent and unmet needs.

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

Since February 2021, approximately 68,100 people from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection in India. Out of this population, 7,481 people are in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. July saw over 1,500 people from Myanmar's Falam Town in Chin State arrive in Mizoram's Champhai District. Community-based organizations are conducting a population count. The uptick in new arrivals is primarily due to warnings of a potential attack on Falam Town. During the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Foreign Ministers' Retreat in Delhi on 11-12 July, India's External Affairs Minister met with counterparts from Thailand and Myanmar to discuss border stability, population movements and humanitarian assistance. On 26 July, India's National Security Advisor visited Myanmar, where he delivered India's statement at the BIMSTEC meeting, emphasizing cooperation on counterterrorism, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and organized crime. He also reportedly met his counterpart from Myanmar and conveyed India's concerns about the impact of violence and instability in Myanmar on India's border. The humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals in Mizoram and Manipur continue to rise, with urgent needs in areas of food, health and WASH. Humanitarian agencies and state governments require more resources to provide life-saving assistance to the new arrivals. Separately, on 23 July, the Government of India approved nearly \$580,000 to provide food for displaced people in Mizoram following a request by the State government. This aid is intended to support around 45,000 people affected by natural disasters and social and political disturbances.



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

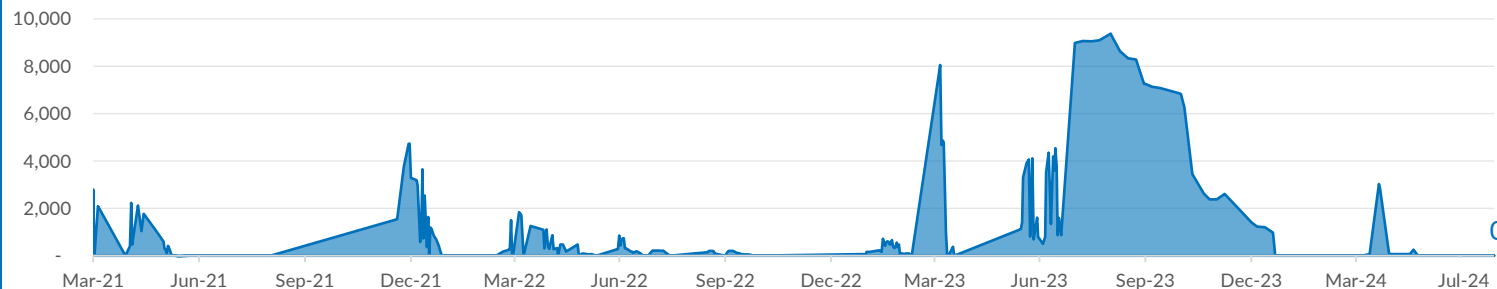
December 2023
\$994M Myanmar
HRP launched

March 2024
\$852.4M JRP
launched

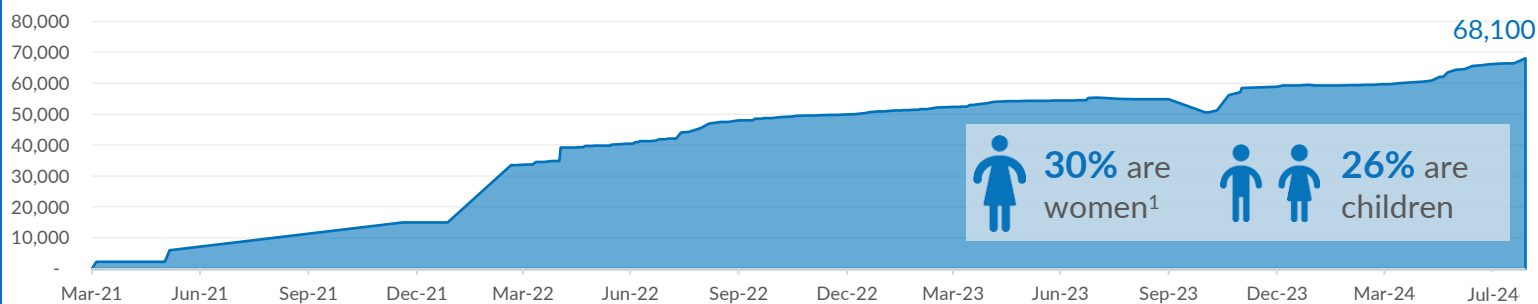
August 2024

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

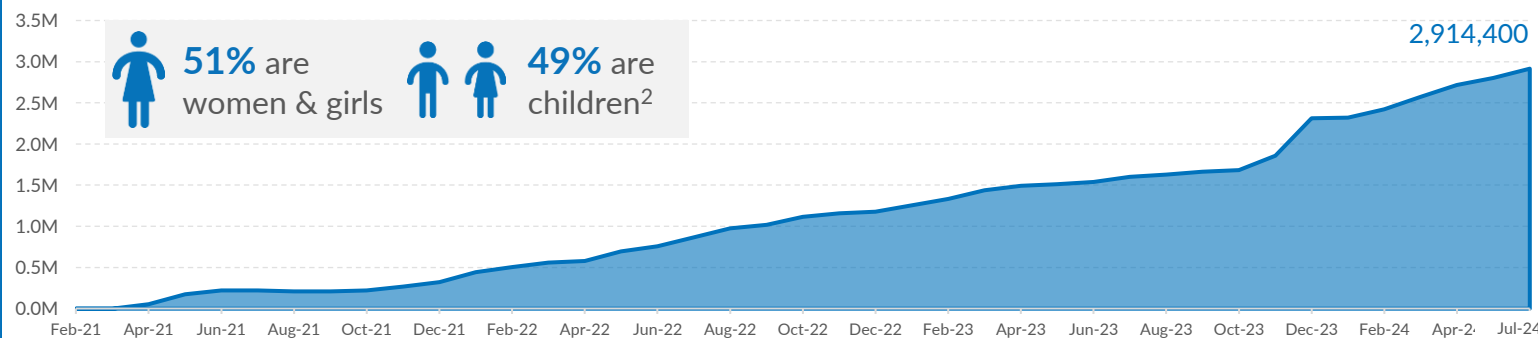


New Arrivals to India







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.

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE
Core Relief Items (CRIs) 	The needs for CRI support continue to rise significantly in Myanmar , driven by growing insecurity and related new displacements.	UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 22,721 people (5,229 families) with CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.
Shelter 	In Myanmar , many IDPs are living in terrible conditions, lacking adequate shelter often in informal sites in the jungle where they cannot easily access basic services.	UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 6,989 people (1,678 families) with shelter assistance, which includes reconstruction and renovation of shelters. UNHCR and partners 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.
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) 	While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality in Myanmar , MPCA 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 MPCA to 8,853 people to cover their urgent needs. Cash assistance was also provided to 182 people with specific needs, including those with serious medical conditions, single-headed households and women at risk while cash for shelter was provided to 1,193 people.
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 completed 17 CBPs in Myanmar , benefitting 1,024 people. The projects ranged from social cohesion and peaceful coexistence initiatives, such as volunteering activities at a centre for the elderly, cleaning campaigns, caregiving workshops for volunteers, to renovating tube wells, constructing latrines, and installing water pumps, pipelines, and solar streetlights.

UNHCR's requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2024 amount to \$415.6 million. By end July, funding for the situation had reached 39%. 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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With the support of donors who contributed to our Myanmar situation response with unearmarked funds:

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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](#) and [Operational Data Portal](#).