

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

96,600

Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 February 2021

1,683,000

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

1,132,800

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 30 June 2023

1,989,200

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 30 October 2023

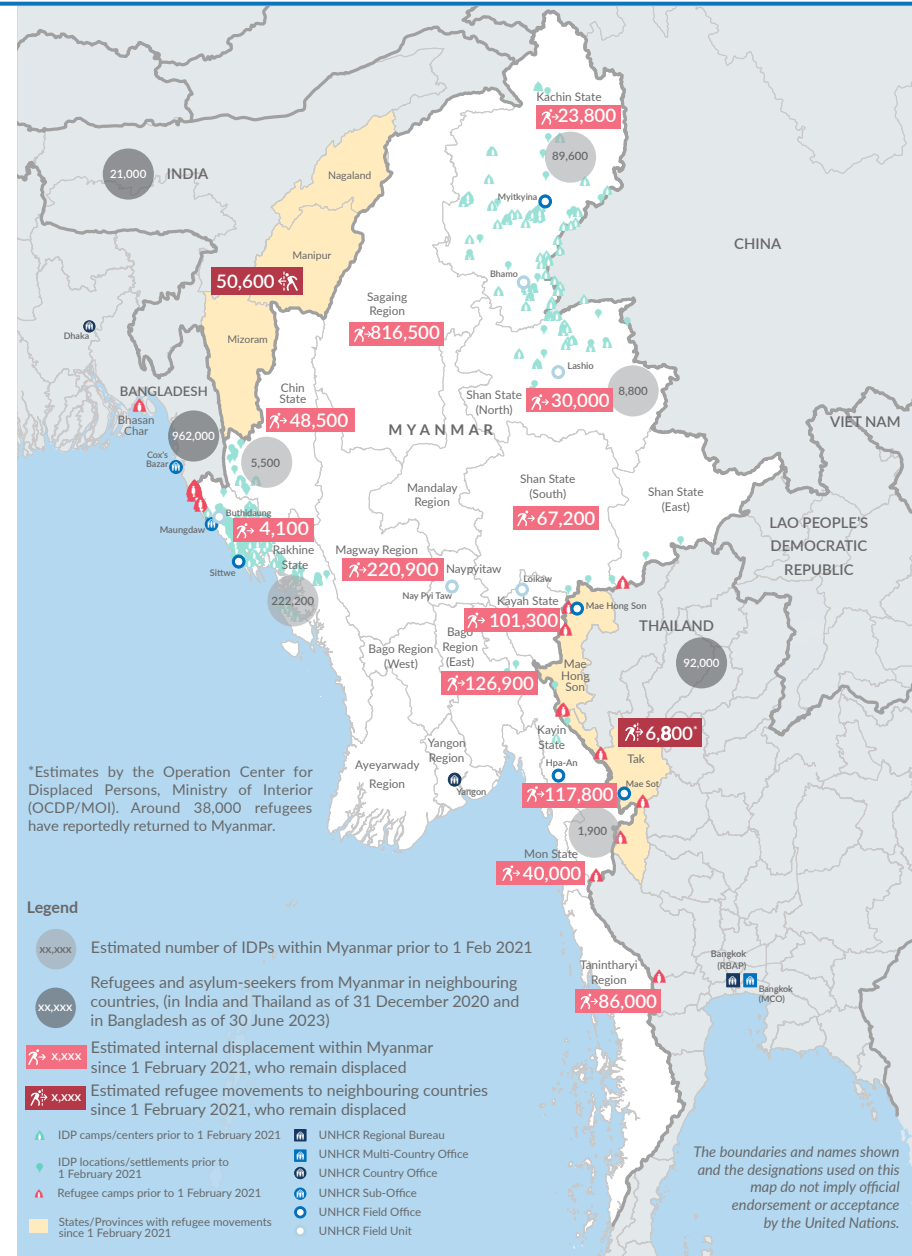
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

In **Myanmar**, the humanitarian situation deteriorated significantly after people across North-West, North-East, South-East and Rakhine States were newly forcibly displaced due to intensified fighting which erupted on 26 October. IDPs fled to existing and new displacement areas, including along Myanmar's international borders. Martial Law was imposed on additional townships in multiple states. Key transport routes in various townships became restricted, impacting civilian movement and the delivery of humanitarian aid. Most IDPs and other conflict-affected communities have been unable to access basic services, assistance and protection with humanitarian organisations facing access restrictions due to renewed conflict and insecurity as well as bureaucratic and administrative challenges.

In **Thailand**, the Royal Thai Government reported that 6,800 refugees were sheltered in five Temporary Safety Areas (TSAs) across three districts in Mae Hong Son Province as of 31 October 2023. Some 429 people returned to Myanmar during the reporting period. The Royal Thai Army oversees the TSAs and humanitarian access to these remains limited.

In **India**, approximately 50,600 individuals from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection since February 2021. Out of this population, 5,479 individuals were in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. Over 120 individuals reportedly returned to Myanmar from Manipur due to the security situation in the state. In late October, community-based organisations (CBOs) reported some new arrivals from Myanmar fleeing armed clashes. Access to healthcare remains restricted due to curfew and security issues in Manipur. Many government facilities in areas affected by unrest are currently dysfunctional. As a result, the local population and Myanmar arrivals rely on the already over-stretched CBOs and NGOs, which have limited resources. To support Myanmar arrivals' education needs in Manipur, informal learning spaces run by host communities and Myanmar arrivals have partially or completely waived off school fees for the most vulnerable children in Kamjong and Churachandpur districts. CBOs have reported food as the most urgent need in both Mizoram and Manipur although the situation is particularly alarming in Manipur's Kamjong District. More support is needed to address their nutritional needs to reduce the risk of malnutrition.



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

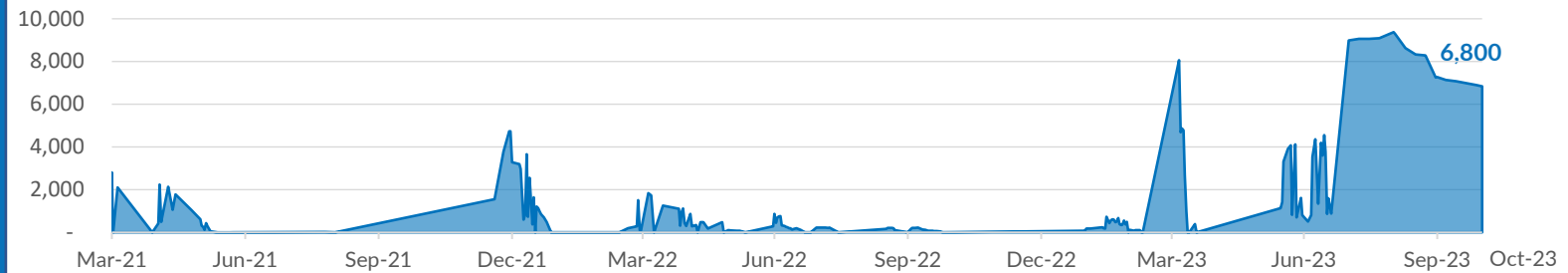
May 2023
Inter-Agency Flash appeals launched Myanmar (\$333M) & Bangladesh (\$42M)

October 2023
Armed conflict erupted across the country, displacing thousands

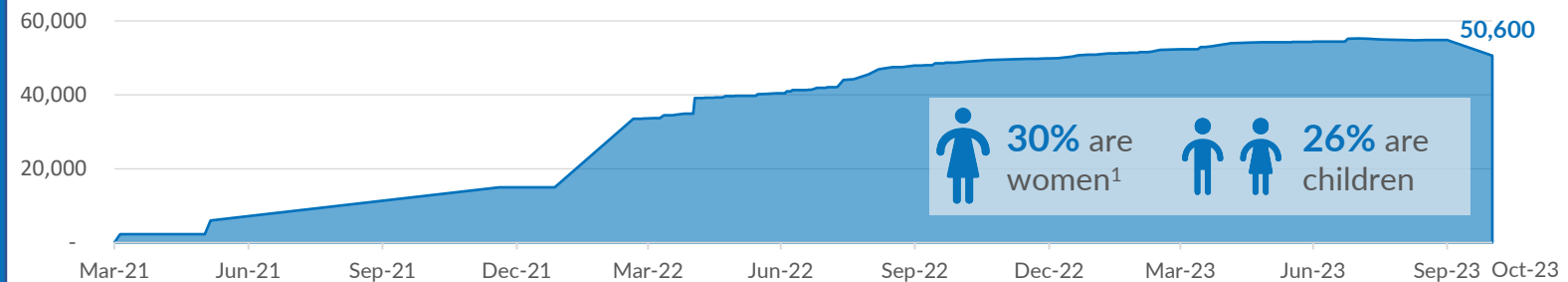
October 2023

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS (SINCE FEBRUARY 2021)

New Arrivals to Thailand

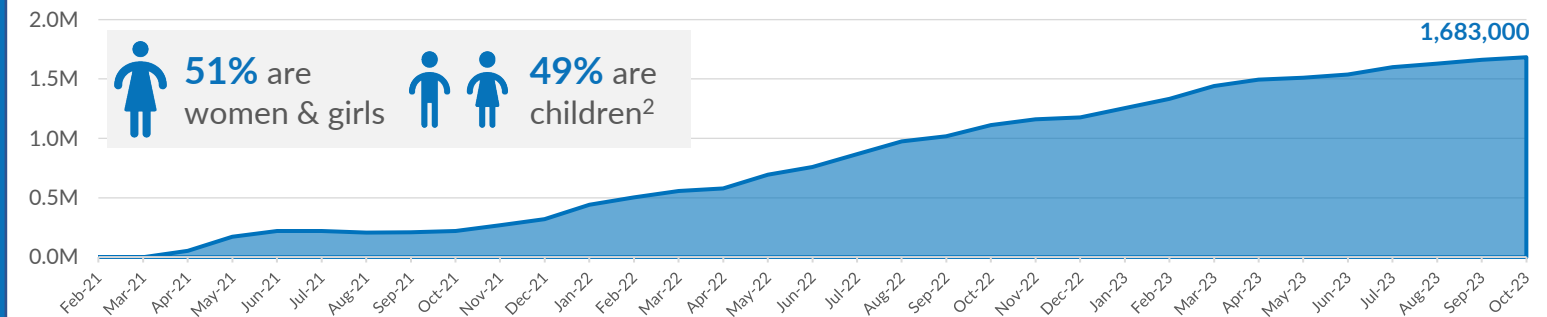


New Arrivals to India









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
Core Relief Items (CRIs) 	<p>In Myanmar, civilians are fleeing their homes with few of their belongings at record levels largely due to fears over airstrikes and attacks. UNHCR Myanmar continues to prioritize the provision of CRIs to forcibly displaced people as a life-saving activity.</p>	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners reached 21,763 people (3,895 families) with CRIs in Rakhine (North), Kachin, Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rakhine State (North): 14,255 people (2,286 families) Kachin and Shan (North) States: 1,747 people (416 families) South-East: Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States: 5,761 people (1,193 families) 	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR continues to engage local partners, civil society and faith-based organizations who work across the country in hard-to-reach areas to assess needs and provide support where feasible.</p>
Shelter 	<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 so that forcibly displaced communities can live in safe and dignified conditions.</p>	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR and partners reached 9,208 people (2,160 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): 7,036 people (1,723 families) South-East: Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States: 2,172 people (437 families) 	
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) 	<p>While CRIs remain the most common form of assistance, 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 their basic needs, mitigate protection risks and provide a minimum level of dignity in emergencies.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar provided MPCA to 39 people in Rakhine State (Central) and Sagaing Region as well as cash assistance to 1,187 people with specific needs in Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin, Kachin and Chin States and Bago (East), Magway and Sagaing Regions. Additionally, cash for shelter was provided to 73 IDPs in Chin, Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin States and Bago (East), Magway and Sagaing Regions.</p>	
Community-based projects 	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR is scaling up quick impact and community-based projects that respond to the needs expressed by local communities. UNHCR ensures that communities take ownership in terms of identifying, designing and implementing these projects, and also receive training on how to maintain them to ensure their longevity.</p>	<p>In Myanmar's Kachin and Shan (North) States, UNHCR and partners completed 11 community-based projects benefiting some 3,900 people. Projects ranged from the installation of solar streetlights, road renovation works, enhancing sanitation and hygiene as well as a child friendly space.</p>	

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE	PARTNERS
Protection 	<p>In Thailand, enhancing support to people living with disabilities to ensure they have access to vital services and assistance remains a priority.</p>	<p>In Myanmar's South-East (Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States), UNHCR and partners completed 14 community-based projects benefiting some 10,250 people. Projects ranged from the construction of a school library, village hall, water tank and kindergarten.</p> <p>In Thailand, Humanity & Inclusion carried out disability assessments to better understand the needs and develop targeted responses. 74 people forced to flee living in Sao Hin and Nai Soi TSA were assessed with 61 people identified to be living with disabilities. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanity & Inclusion assisted 50 people in October in Sao Hin and Nai Soi TSAs with tailored services and referrals for further assistance. • Humanity & Inclusion provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 12 people with identified refugees also participating in MHPSS activities by IRC. • Humanity & Inclusion carried out awareness raising sessions on explosive ordnance risk education and conflict preparedness and protection, reaching 96 refugees living in Nai Soi TSA. 6,000 informational leaflets on these topics were distributed. 	<p>Humanity & Inclusion with UNHCR supporting advocacy efforts to expand access and available services to people with disabilities.</p>
Food 	<p>In Thailand, scaling up food assistance for refugees is an urgent priority since refugees are not allowed to cook in the TSAs and rely entirely on humanitarian assistance.</p>	<p>In Thailand, The Border Consortium provided food assistance to the TSAs while WEAVE provided some fresh produce. The Border Consortium and IRC also distributed therapeutic food to 50 malnourished children in Nai Soi TSA.</p>	<p>IRC, The Border Consortium and WEAVE.</p>

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Health 	In Thailand , bolstering health services for refugees is a critical need.	<p>In Thailand, IRC distributed several medicines and medical supplies, including first aid kits and COVID-19 and malaria rapid diagnostic test kits, and supported medical referral expenses such as treatment and transportation fees. IRC also provided women of a reproductive age with family planning services.</p> <p>In addition, IRC's Emergency Response Team provided refugees counselling services, transportation assistance and referrals to other organizations for additional support.</p>	IRC, Malteser International, Doctor Without Borders (MSF).
WASH 	In Thailand , reducing the risk of waterborne diseases among the displaced population via improved access to clean drinking water is a priority.	<p>In Thailand, WASH partners provided safe drinking water, WASH materials, hygiene kits, installed temporary toilets and water supply system for drinking and personal use as well as excreta disposal and vector control.</p> <p>For cooking and drinking purposes, two gravity water systems were set up to secure regular water supply to the populations in Mae Ki and Nai Soi TSA. For solid waste management, a waste disposal pit was constructed and ensured the continuous supply of garbage bags.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the influx, 187 temporary latrines have been constructed. In October, an additional three portable toilet units were installed for people with special needs. In Mae Ki and Nai Soi TSA, 13 volunteers helped ensure the continuity of WASH services and waste management to mitigate the risk of a disease outbreak.</p>	IRC and Malteser International.

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

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