

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

 **125,500<sup>1</sup>** **1,182,500**

Estimated refugee outflows to neighbouring countries since 1 Feb. 2021

Refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighbouring countries as of 31 Dec. 2024

 **3,243,200** **3,520,700**

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

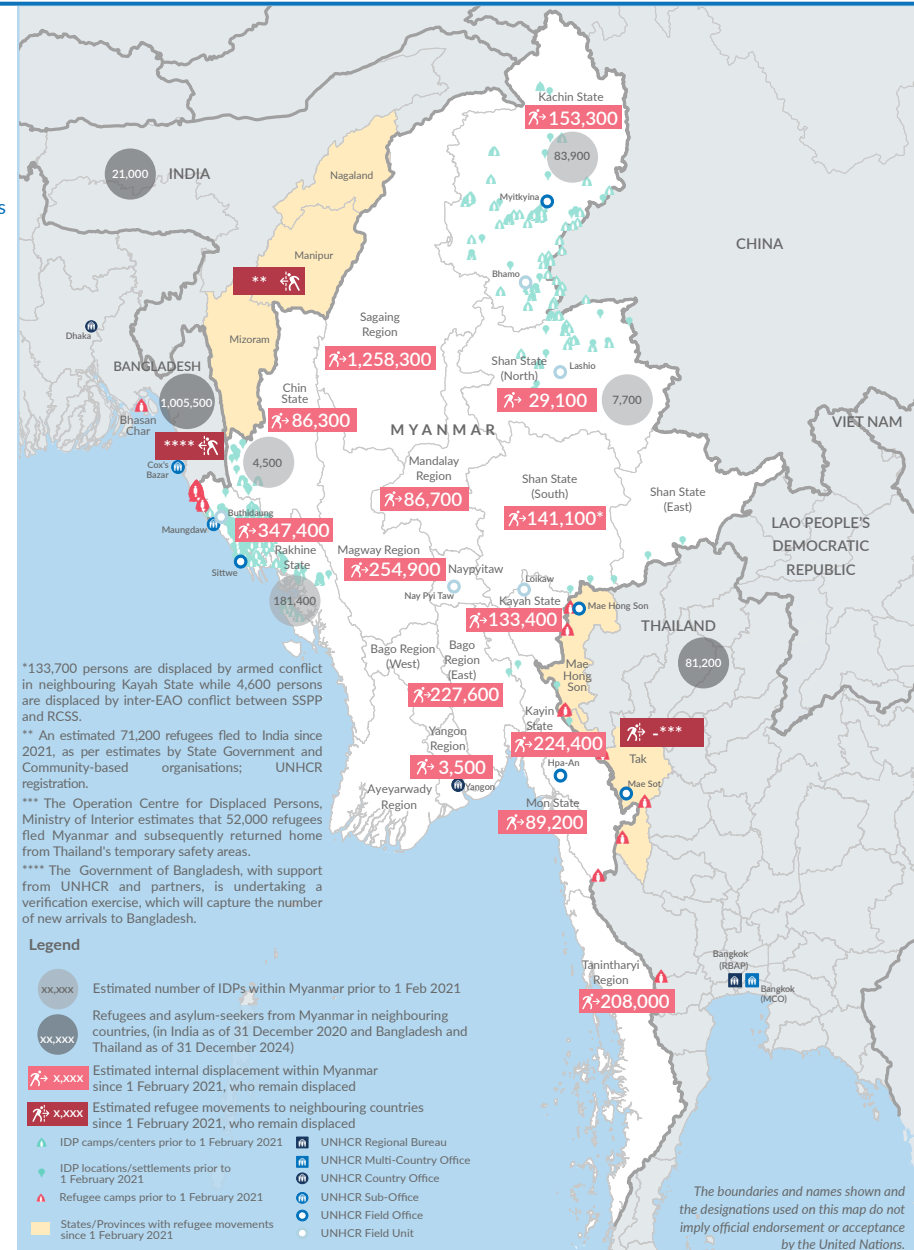
Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 31 Dec. 2024  
Source: UN in Myanmar

## OVERVIEW

Throughout 2024, Myanmar experienced intense and widespread conflict, pushing the number of people internally displaced beyond the 3.5 million mark and exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation. In December, significant developments occurred, with ethnic armed organizations seizing strategic townships – many in border areas, such as in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan State (North). The situation remained particularly volatile in the South-East, which became the second region after the North-West to surpass the milestone of leaving over 1 million people displaced. The conflict continued to be shaped by frequent airstrikes, indiscriminate shelling, landmines, improvised explosive devices, and clashes in urban areas. These methods of warfare have inflicted severe harm on children, women, and elderly people caught in the crossfire. Despite continued calls for a cessation of hostilities, the situation showed little improvement. In this complex environment, UNHCR and its partners continued to focus on lifesaving interventions, delivering critical humanitarian assistance while exploring ways to adapt and optimize aid for affected populations.

According to the Royal Thai Government, over 52,000 refugees have crossed into **Thailand** seeking protection since February 2021 and have subsequently returned from the temporary safety areas.

Since February 2021, approximately 71,200 people from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection in **India**, with 9,302 of them registered with UNHCR in Delhi. India has reportedly intensified efforts to fence its 1,643 km border with Myanmar, aiming to complete the project within the next decade. This initiative faced strong opposition from communities, particularly due to the termination of the Free Movement Regime (FMR). In place of the FMR, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) introduced a new border pass system to regulate cross-border movement for residents living within 10 km of the Myanmar-Manipur border. The system, based on proof of identity and residence, permits Myanmar nationals and Manipur residents to cross the border for specific purposes, such as visiting relatives, tourism, business, or medical needs. The MHA also reinstated the Protected Area Regime in Manipur, Nagaland, and Mizoram, requiring foreign nationals, including those from Myanmar, to obtain Protected Area Permits before entry. Citing heightened security concerns in border areas, the MHA has also mandated all foreign visitors to register with the Foreigners Registration Officer within 24 hours of arrival. However, the Mizoram Government has urged the MHA to review this decision because of its implications on tourism, cross-border movements, and trade, particularly for new arrivals from Myanmar. Addressing the pressing requirements for food, shelter, health and winterization supplies in Manipur and Mizoram remain essential. The limited resources available to humanitarian organizations and local authorities continues to place significant pressure on the relevant actors and host communities to provide critical lifesaving support.



<sup>1</sup> The Government of Bangladesh, with support from UNHCR and partners, is undertaking a verification exercise, which will capture the number of new arrivals to Bangladesh.

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

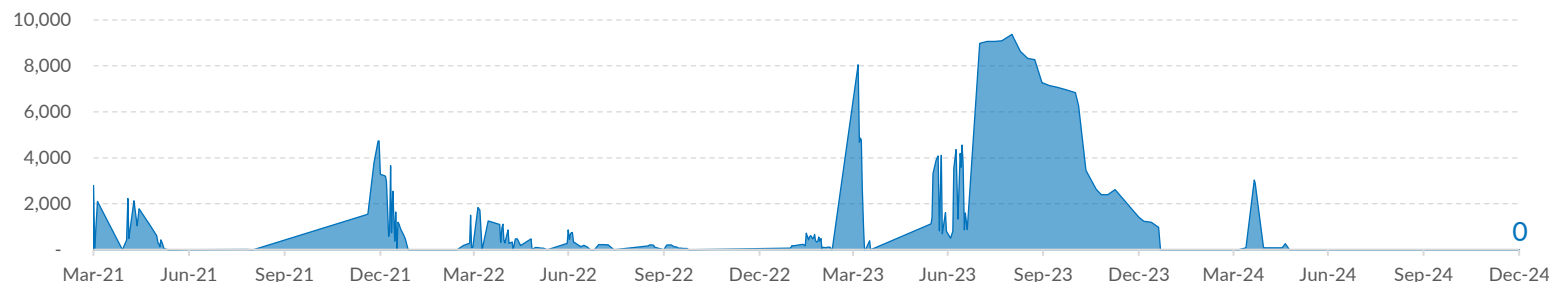
December 2023  
\$994M Myanmar  
HRP launched

September 2024  
Typhoon Yagi  
Causes severe  
flooding and  
landslides

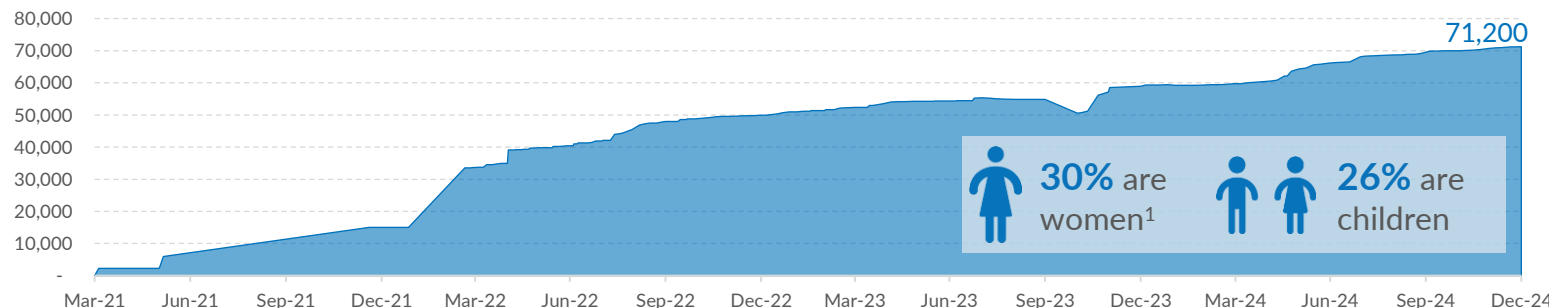
December 2024

## FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

### New Arrivals to Thailand

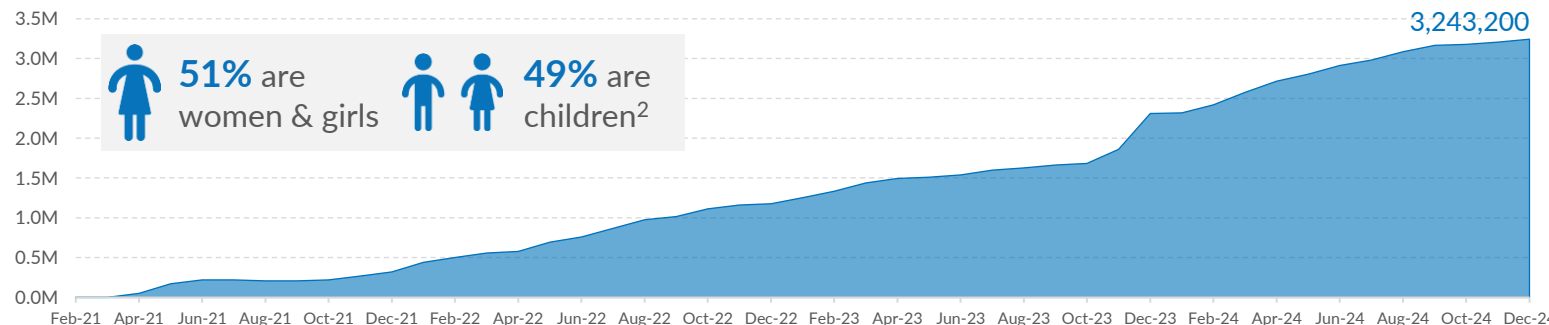


### New Arrivals to India







<sup>1</sup> 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)



<sup>2</sup> Age disaggregation is only available for 24% of the overall IDP figure.

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE
<b>Core Relief Items (CRIs)</b> 	The need for CRI support in <b>Myanmar</b> continues to rise significantly due to increasing insecurity and new displacements.	UNHCR and partners in <b>Myanmar</b> distributed CRIs to 19,110 people (4,022 families), including blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.
<b>Shelter</b> 	In <b>Myanmar</b> , many IDPs live in harsh conditions, worsened by the flooding in the latter half of the year and increased fighting across the country. Many lack adequate shelter, often residing in informal sites in the jungle with limited access to basic services.	UNHCR and partners continue to provide shelter support to ensure minimum humanitarian standards are met. This allows IDPs and other people in need to be protected from harsh weather conditions and enhances personal security, self-sufficiency, and dignity.  In December, UNHCR and partners in <b>Myanmar</b> provided shelter assistance to 4,957 people (991 families). This support included shelter reconstruction and renovation.
<b>Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA)</b> 	While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality in <b>Myanmar</b> , 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 <b>Myanmar</b> , UNHCR and partners provided multi-purpose assistance to 24,300 people to cover urgent needs.
<b>Community-based projects (CBPs)</b> 	Despite the deteriorating security situation, UNHCR prioritizes 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 their longevity.	UNHCR and partners in <b>Myanmar</b> completed 55 community-based projects, benefitting 50,058 people. The projects ranged from community-based protection projects, such as road renovations, to youth service projects, including the repair of communal halls, maintenance of camp pre-schools, and improvement to the water supply, among others.

UNHCR's financial requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2024 amount to **\$415.6 million**. By November, funding for the situation had reached **44%**.

UNHCR is grateful for the support of the following donors who have contributed to the Myanmar situation response with earmarked, softly earmarked and unearmarked funding:

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For the latest funding update, please see [here](#). For more information on the Myanmar situation, please see the [2025 Global Appeal](#), [2023 Global Report](#) and [Operational Data Portal](#).