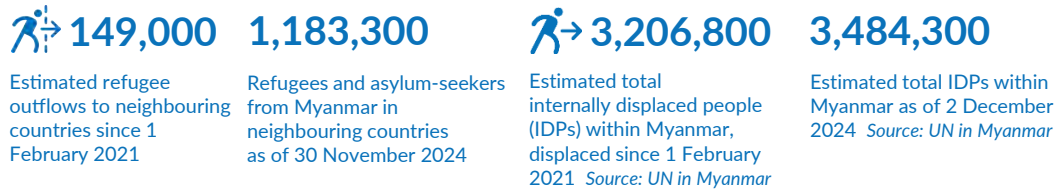


**Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale**

<b>Bilagsnr.:</b>	<b>848</b>
Land:	Myanmar
Kilde:	UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Titel:	Update on the displacement within the country and to neighbouring countries
Udgivet:	20. december 2024
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	3. juli 2025

## KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

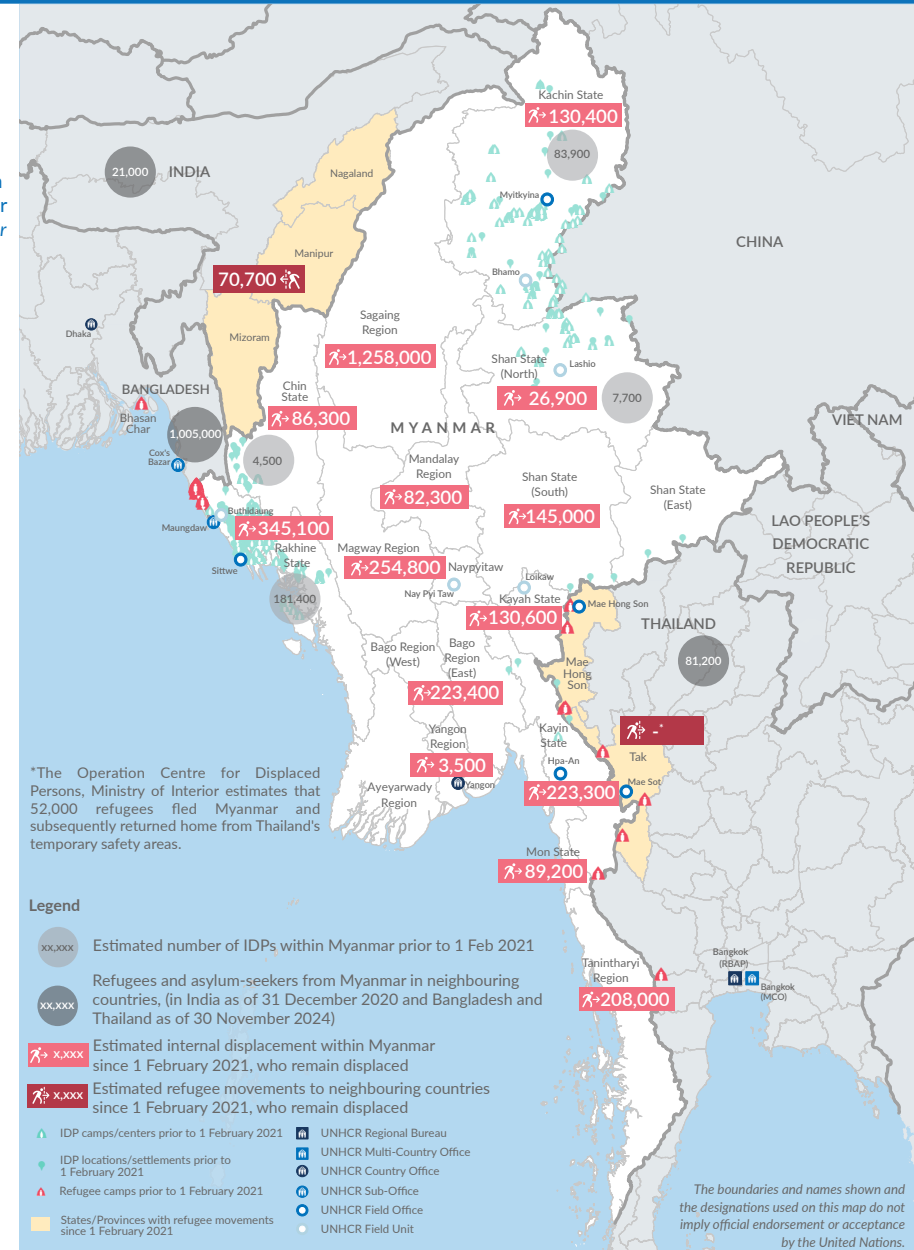


## OVERVIEW

Widespread conflict continues to drive new displacement across **Myanmar**, exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, and significantly increase humanitarian needs. By early December 2024, some 3.4 million people were displaced. The security environment remains fraught with frequent protection incidents and human rights violations severely affecting civilians' lives. The humanitarian situation is dire, with heightened needs in many parts of the country. Access to basic services has become seriously limited due to shifts in territorial control and challenges along main access roads, which have impacted freedom of movement, disrupted supply chains and inflated the price of basic goods and commodities. UNHCR and partners are exploring ways to adapt to the volatile situation on the ground to respond to the rising displacement and to address the most urgent needs.

According to the Royal Thai Government, over 52,000 refugees have crossed into **Thailand** seeking protection since February 2021. Most have since returned to Myanmar and no new arrivals have been reported since June 2024.

Since February 2021, approximately 70,700 people from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection in **India**, with 8,826 of them registered with UNHCR. In response to the escalated violence in Manipur, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced enhanced security measures in November, deploying additional security units, introducing indefinite curfews and suspending mobile internet services in nine districts which host Myanmar arrivals. UNHCR is aware of reports that authorities in Kamjong and Ukhrul districts of Manipur have instructed nearly 6,000 people from Myanmar's Sagaing region to return by 10 December 2024, with an extension until March 2025 for families with school-going children. However, no official order has been issued yet. In Mizoram, the State government announced plans to relocate all displaced people from Myanmar, Bangladesh and Manipur taking shelter in different parts of the State to a centralised location reportedly for purposes of administration and humanitarian aid delivery. No further development, including the issuance of official orders, has been observed yet. In Manipur and Mizoram, food, medical care and winterization materials remain critical needs. Movement restrictions and internet suspensions in Manipur have further disrupted daily life, humanitarian operations and aid distribution. The situation has been compounded by the limited resources available to humanitarian agencies and local authorities, which are straining efforts to sustain life-saving assistance.



## 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

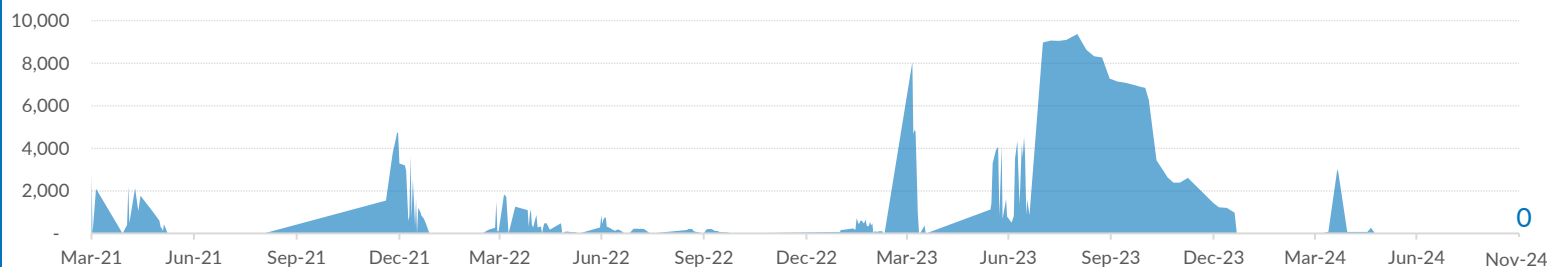
December 2023  
\$994M Myanmar HRP launched

September 2024  
Typhoon Yagi causes severe flooding and landslides

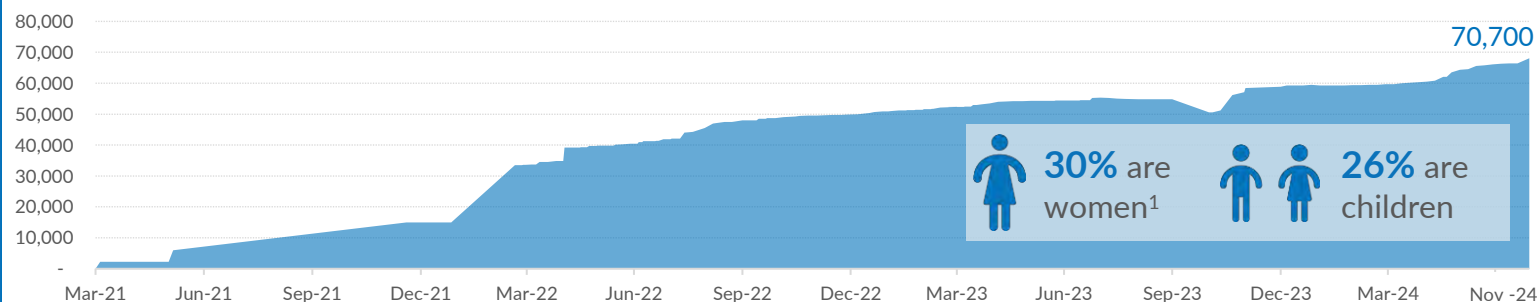
November 2024

## FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

### New Arrivals to Thailand

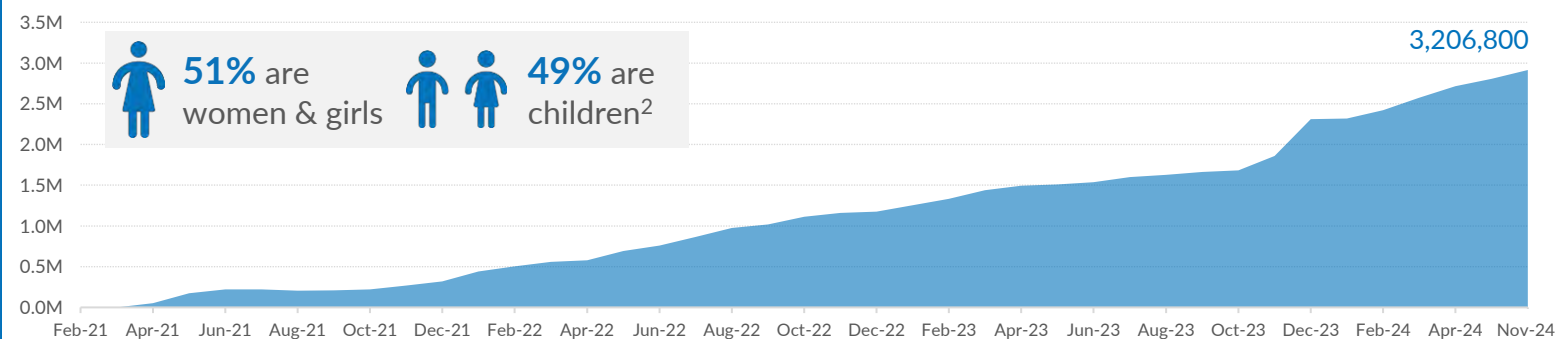


### New Arrivals to India







<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, floods and new displacements.	UNHCR and partners in <b>Myanmar</b> reached 11,798 people (2,914 families) with CRIs, which included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and buckets.
<b>Shelter</b> 	In <b>Myanmar</b> , many IDPs are living in challenging conditions, worsened by the recent flooding that impacted 70 townships in 11 States and Regions 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, allowing IDPs and other people in need to be protected from harsh weather conditions and to enhance personal security, self-sufficiency, and dignity.  UNHCR and partners in <b>Myanmar</b> provided shelter assistance to 4,842 people (approximately 1,500 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 9,118 people to cover urgent needs. In addition, assistance was also provided to 485 people with specific needs, including those with serious medical conditions, single-headed households, older people and women at risk.
<b>Community-based projects (CBPs)</b> 	Despite the deteriorating security situation, UNHCR prioritises the implementation of CBPs in <b>Myanmar</b> , 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 to promote its longevity.	UNHCR and partners in <b>Myanmar</b> completed 36 CBPs, benefitting some 21,660 people. The projects ranged from community-based protection projects, such as road renovations, to youth service projects, including the repair of a communal hall, maintenance of an IDP camp pre-school, and improvements to the water supply, among others.

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

UNHCR is grateful for the support of the following donors who have contributed to our 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](#).