

KEY DISPLACEMENT FIGURES

➔ 108,700

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

➔ 2,318,800

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

Source: UN in Myanmar

➔ 2,625,000

Estimated total internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Myanmar as of 1 January 2024

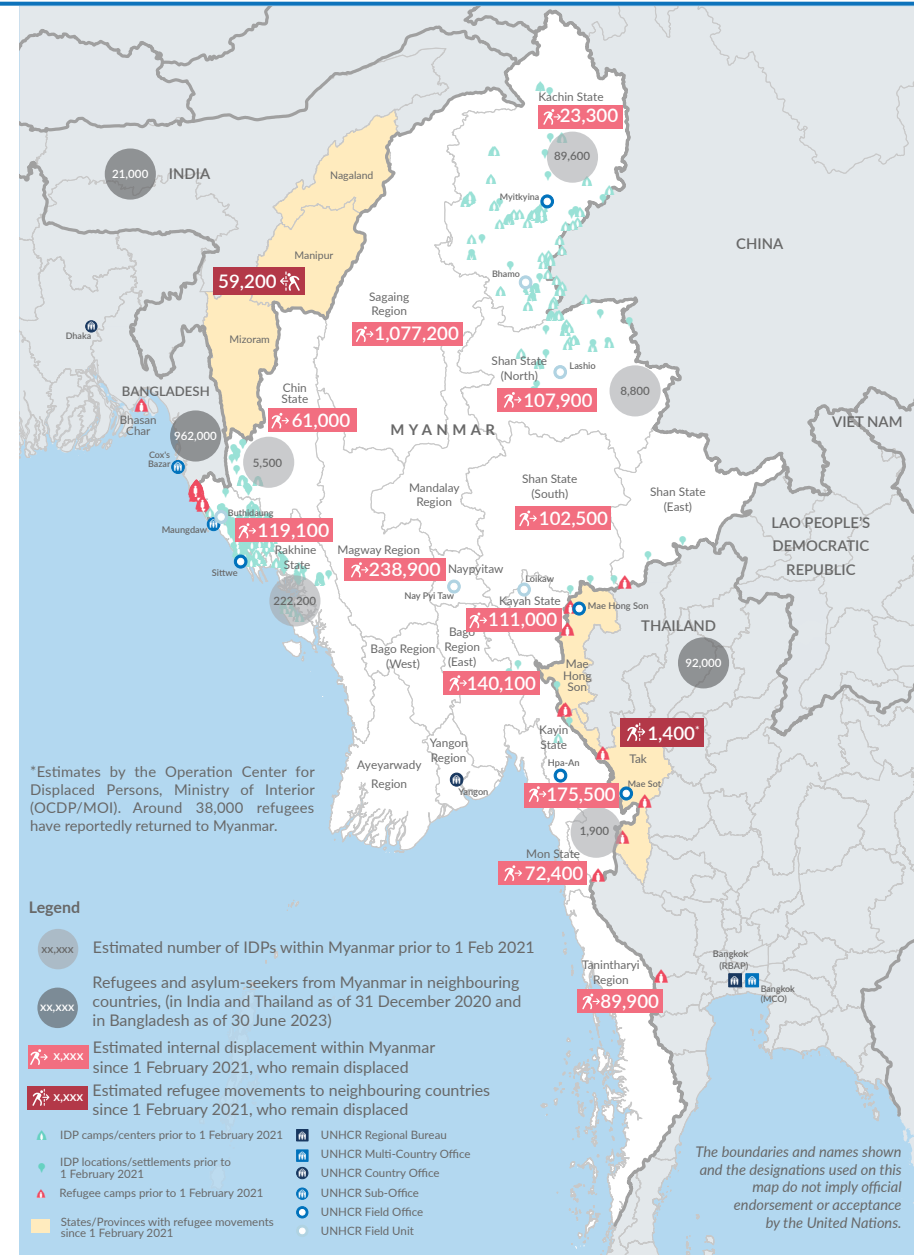
Source: UN in Myanmar

OVERVIEW

In **Myanmar**, the humanitarian situation remained precarious following the escalation of violence since 26 October 2023 with armed clashes, artillery shelling, and indiscriminate shooting reported in about two thirds of the country. According to the UN, the number of displaced people inside Myanmar now exceeds 2.6 million. Almost 800,000 people have been newly displaced since late-October, out of whom 164,000 have either returned to their places of origin or fled for a second time across the North-West, North-East, South-East and Rakhine State. Deepening violence, rising poverty levels, and deteriorating living conditions are having a devastating impact on people's lives. The situation has also been further compounded by the closure of roads and waterways, movement restrictions and telecommunication challenges, all of which are undermining humanitarian actors' engagement with affected communities and limiting people's access to critical services. UNHCR and partners are exploring ways to adapt to the volatile situation and respond to the urgent needs on the ground.

In **Thailand**, some 1,400 refugees were sheltered in two Temporary Safety Areas (TSA) in Mae Hong Son Province (170 in Mae Sariang District and 1,249 in Mueang District), according to the Mae Hong Son Border Command Centre. In December, 968 refugees residing in different TSAs returned to Myanmar. Kyaw Pla Kee TSA in Mae Sariang was also closed during the reporting period.

In **India**, around 59,200 individuals from Myanmar's North-West region have sought protection since February 2021. Out of this population, some 5,500 individuals are in New Delhi and have registered with UNHCR. Since November 2023, more than 6,500 people have arrived in the Champhai and Siaha districts of Mizoram and 2,000 people in Manipur's Kamjong District. New arrivals are currently living in cramped conditions in community halls, schools as well as with host families whose resources are already over-stretched. District administrations, NGOs and community-based organizations are providing critical humanitarian support. Food, water, core-relief items (CRIs), and shelter are the most immediate needs although resources are limited.



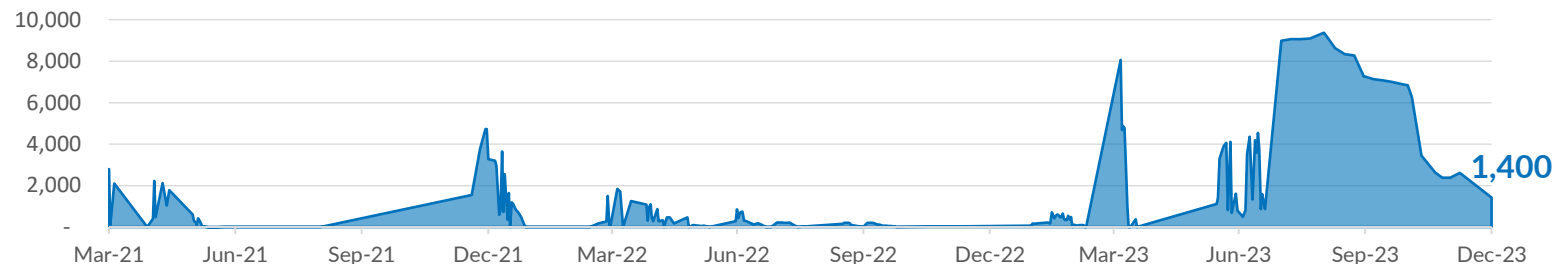
TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS



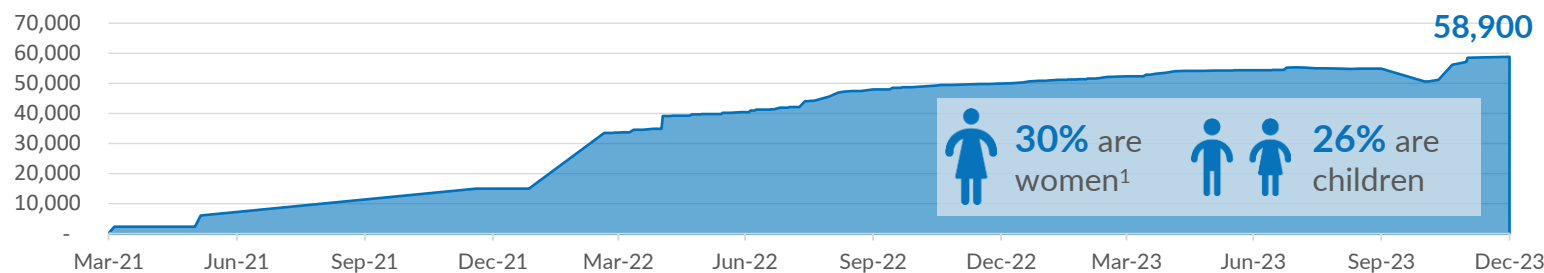
December 2023

FORCED DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

New Arrivals to Thailand

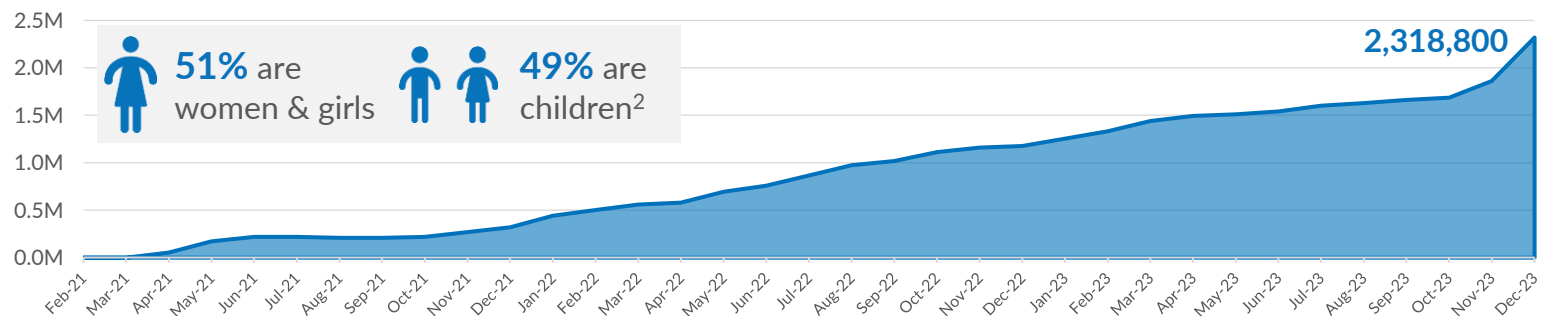


New Arrivals to India











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
Core Relief Items (CRIs) 	<p>In Myanmar, UNHCR is prioritizing the provision of CRIs to address the mounting needs generated by the recent uptick in armed conflict.</p> <p>In Thailand, scaling up access to CRIs to address the needs of new arrivals in Mae Hon Son fleeing insecurity in Myanmar is an urgent priority.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partners in Myanmar reached 52,661 people (13,656 families) with CRIs in Rakhine (Central), Rakhine (North), Kachin, Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States and Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-East: Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States and Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions: 36,523 people (9,631 families) • Kachin and Shan (North) States: 12,731 people (3,489 families) • Rakhine State (North): 3,049 people (420 families) • Rakhine State (Central): 358 people (116 families) <p>Despite the increasing challenges, UNHCR and partners are providing humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities where possible.</p> <p>In Thailand, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributed close to 250 blankets and some 300 mosquito nets to refugees in Nai Soi TSA. To support preparedness and response efforts, plans are underway to replenish and pre-position CRIs by January 2024 to potentially cover the needs of 10,000 new arrivals.</p>	<p>UNHCR continues to engage local partners, civil society and faith-based organizations across Myanmar working across the country in hard-to-reach areas to assess needs and provide support where feasible.</p> <p>In Thailand, IRC.</p>
Shelter 	<p>In Myanmar, many IDPs are living in terrible conditions without proper shelter and 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 reached 4,577 people (928 families) with emergency and/or transitional shelter support in Kachin and Shan (North) States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kachin and Shan (North) States: 4,577 people (928 families) 	
Health 	<p>Supporting access to healthcare and mental health and psychosocial support to improve the health and well-being of refugees is a critical need in Thailand.</p>	<p>In Thailand, IRC carried out medical consultations for people residing in the two TSAs. Cases were referred accordingly to family planning services, the local clinic, or national hospital. The health response also included the Expanded Programme on Immunization (which ensures all children receive the required vaccine doses) as well as the distribution of first aid kits.</p>	<p>IRC.</p>

SECTOR	NEEDS/PRIORITIES	RESPONSE	PARTNERS
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) 	Scaling up initiatives in Thailand to ensure equitable access to WASH infrastructure and services, prevent disease outbreaks and advance sustainable solutions via capacity building, improved infrastructure and refugee-led hygiene promotion activities are priorities.	In Thailand , the WASH sector improved access to clean drinking water via the installation of close to 20 water tanks (each with a 2,000 litre capacity) and some PVC pipes for the water supply system. Waste management was also improved via the construction of a waste collection station and distribution of garbage bags to refugees.	IRC.
Protection 	In Thailand , the provision of targeted assistance for people with specific needs (PSNs) with acute vulnerabilities and protection risks on an individual basis (where possible) needs to be enhanced	In Thailand , PSNs were identified in the TSAs and provided assistive devices such as prostheses.	Humanity & Inclusion.
Education 	In Thailand , strengthening quality, inclusive learning opportunities is a priority.	In Thailand , reading corners have been set up in the TSAs to support learning. This was complemented by the distribution of educational material to volunteer teachers.	Save the Children.
Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) 	While CRIs remain the most common distribution modality in Myanmar , direct MPCA is the preferred modality of forcibly displaced and stateless people, where implementation is feasible. Currently, UNHCR provides one-time MPCA to enable affected people to meet their basic needs and mitigate protection risks while providing a minimum level of dignity in emergencies.	In Myanmar , UNHCR and partners delivered MPCA to 12,716 people and cash assistance to 643 people with specific needs in Kachin, Shan (North), Shan (South), Kayah, Kayin and Mon States and Bago (East) and Tanintharyi Regions.	
Community-based projects (CBPs) 	UNHCR is prioritising the implementation of CBPs in Myanmar to address the needs expressed by local communities. UNHCR encourages communities to take ownership by identifying, designing and implementing such projects. UNHCR also teaches communities how to maintain them.	In Myanmar's South-East (Shan State (South)), UNHCR and partners finished constructing a school library benefiting some 100 students. However, due to the dynamic security situation, most of the current and ongoing CBPs have either been put on hold or cancelled.	

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

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