

## KEY FIGURES\*



**5.15 million**  
Forcibly displaced within  
Myanmar situation as of  
end-August 2025

**1.57 million**  
Refugees and Asylum-  
Seekers from Myanmar  
as of end-August 2025

**3.58 million**  
Internally Displaced  
Persons (IDPs) in  
Myanmar as of end-August  
2025



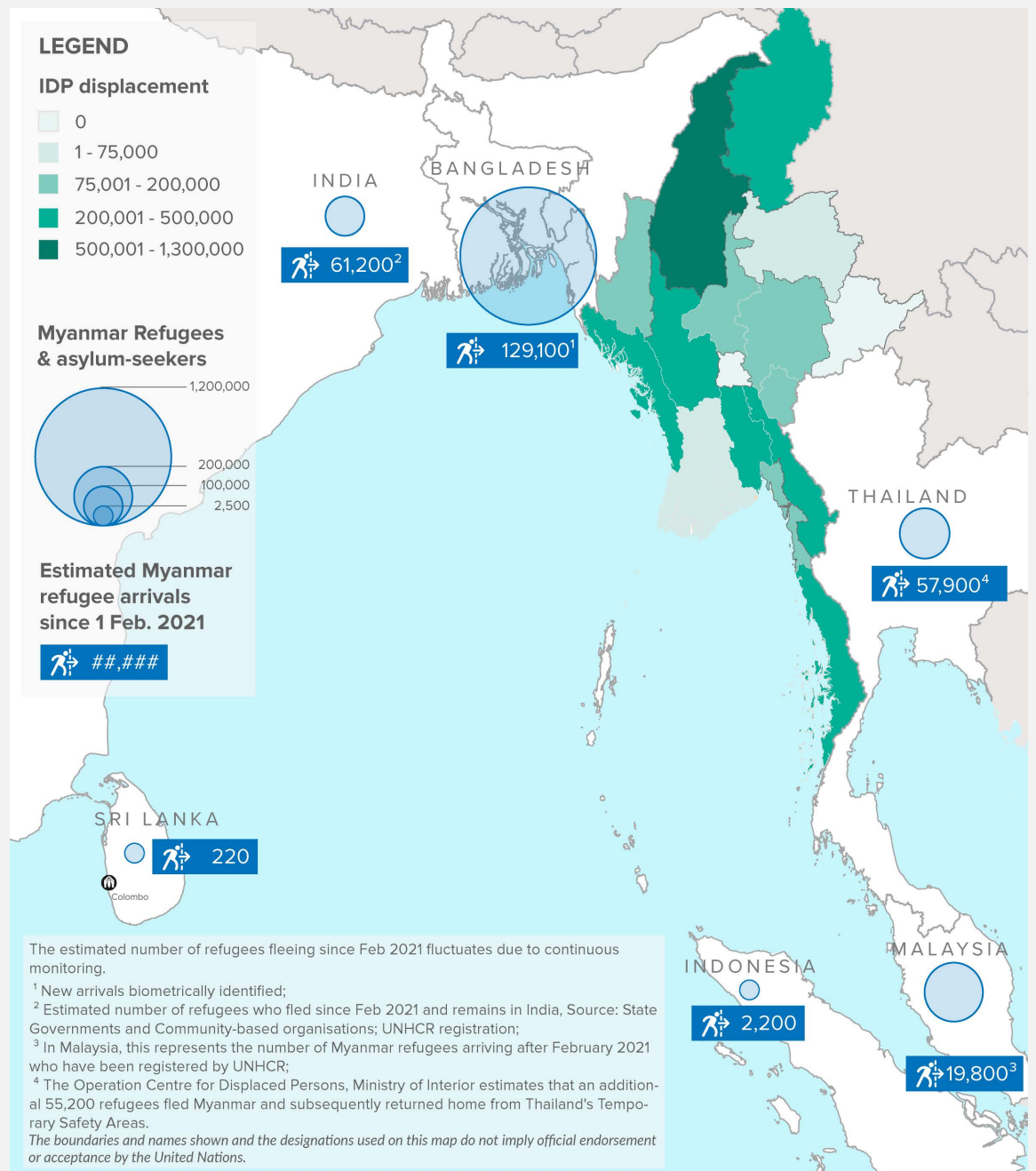
**1.76 million**  
Rohingya Stateless  
within the Myanmar  
situation

## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

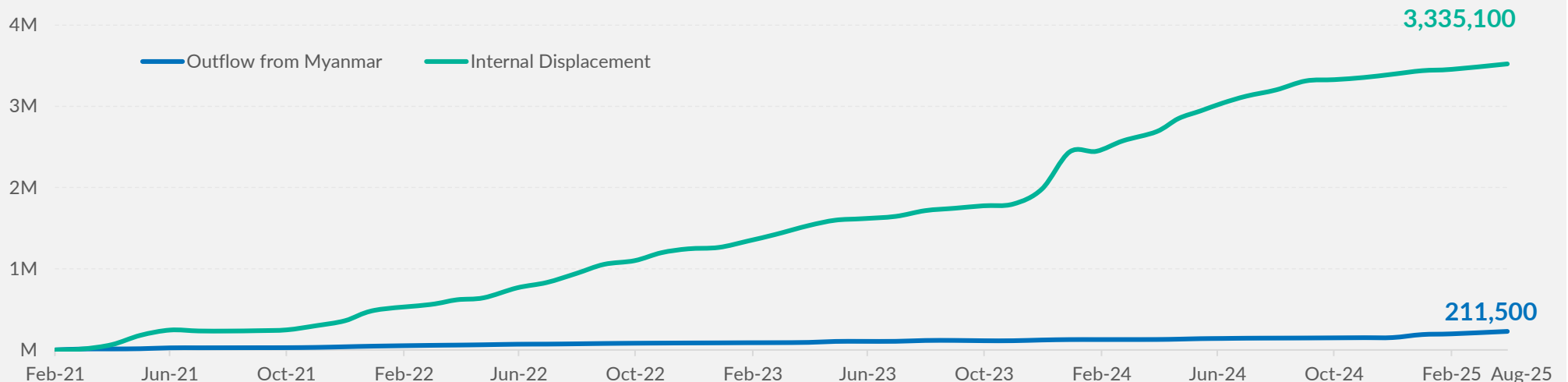
Widespread violence, human rights violations, localized inter-communal tensions, and discrimination continue to drive the humanitarian and protection crisis in Myanmar. As of end-August 2025, an estimated 3.5 million people remain internally displaced across the country. Monsoon flooding affected many areas, including IDP camps, further deepening the hardships faced by displaced and local communities, particularly in areas where humanitarian access is heavily limited. Humanitarian actors continue to face access constraints due to ongoing armed conflict and movement restrictions. The tense political climate leading up to the elections planned for the end of the year is adding more uncertainty for affected communities and humanitarian operations.

In Bangladesh, the humanitarian response for Rohingya refugees remains under severe strain. In July, a reprioritized [2025 Joint Response Plan](#) was launched, calling for funding to be allocated to urgent Priority 1 needs – humanitarian activities budgeted at the absolute minimum required to save lives through basic assistance and services, including food, liquefied petroleum gas and soap. However, funding remains far from sufficient; and without additional support, critical gaps are imminent. These shortfalls come as Rohingya and other residents of conflict-affected Rakhine State in Myanmar continue to flee violence and persecution although Bangladesh's closed-border policy restricts safe access to asylum. New arrivals have nonetheless approached UNHCR to be biometrically identified, ensuring access to life-saving humanitarian assistance. From 1 January to 21 August, nearly 129,100 people (33,900 families) were biometrically identified and assisted.

Against this backdrop, the Government of Bangladesh convened a Stakeholders' Dialogue in Cox's Bazar on 24-25 August, bringing together the Chief Adviser, senior United Nations officials, including UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, as well as donors, humanitarian agencies, Rohingya community leaders and activists, and political representatives to discuss sustainable solutions and funding. This was the first such forum in years to include Rohingya from both the camps and diaspora, who collectively underscored the conditions for their voluntary, safe and sustainable return to Myanmar. Refugees called for peace, the restoration of citizenship and rights, the return of land and properties, justice and accountability.



## FORCED DISPLACEMENT SINCE 1 FEBRUARY 2021



\* Includes displacements before and after February 2021.

For the latest figures and updates on UNHCR's broader response in Myanmar, as well as the regional response, visit the [Myanmar page](#) and [Myanmar Situation page](#) on UNHCR's Operational Data Portal. For any queries, please contact: [RBAPEXT@unhcr.org](mailto:RBAPEXT@unhcr.org)

In **India**, the Government extended President's rule in Manipur for an additional six months starting 13 August 2025, citing continued ethnic violence and administrative challenges. This extension underscores the fragile security environment in the State. Over 260 people have lost their lives since violence broke out in 2023 and thousands remain displaced. In parallel, efforts to secure the India-Myanmar border are progressing, with around 401 km of the 1,643 km border already fenced to manage cross-border movement. Biometric enrolment of new arrivals from Myanmar is also underway, beginning in Manipur and now also expanding in Mizoram.

In **Malaysia**, the protection landscape remains complex. Ongoing immigration enforcement operations continue to place refugees and asylum-seekers at risk of arrest, detention and deportation. According to parliamentary statistics, people from Myanmar account for 41% of the 18,000 people in immigration detention. In response, UNHCR is strengthening operational capacities and fostering strategic partnerships to promote a comprehensive rights-based approach to refugee protection, which highlights the importance of regional engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogue in promoting solutions. This includes supporting the development of a government-led national asylum framework aligned with international standards. In July, Malaysia hosted the [ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting](#), where member states expressed deep concern over the conflict in Myanmar and reaffirmed their collective commitment to supporting peace and stability in the country. Building on this engagement, the Malaysian Foreign Minister is scheduled to lead a ministerial delegation to Myanmar on 19 September, joined by counterparts from Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The delegation will seek greater clarity on Myanmar's electoral process, with its findings to be presented to ASEAN leaders at the October summit.

In **Indonesia**, more than 3,770 Rohingya refugees arrived by boat between 2023 and 2025, primarily in Aceh, North Sumatera, and Riau provinces. Riau currently hosts the largest number of Rohingya refugees in the country, with over 1,300 people residing on informal land near the Immigration Detention Centre or rented housing.

In **Thailand**, the Royal Thai Government [adopted a resolution](#) granting long-staying refugees from Myanmar the right to work legally. Some 81,000 refugees, many born in temporary shelters along the Thai-Myanmar border, have relied on humanitarian aid for decades. This policy shift enables refugees to support themselves, contribute to local economies, and foster national growth. Building on Thailand's 50-year refugee-hosting legacy, UNHCR will continue to advocate for broader inclusion and stands ready to support implementation through strategic partnerships, which promote a sustainable, rights-based solution that could set a regional benchmark..

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT\*



**1.4 million**  
received  
protection services



**856,700** assisted  
with core relief items  
(CRIs)



**55,000** received  
cash assistance



**186,900** supported to obtain civil status,  
identity or legal status documentation



**45,700** received  
legal assistance



**167,300** supported with mental  
health & psychosocial support



**5,380**  
resettlement submissions

\*UNHCR's response from Jan-July 2025 in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand.

## UNHCR RESPONSE

By late-August, UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** had supported over 357,300 people in need with core relief items (CRIs), nearly 59,300 people with shelter assistance and 38,400 people received with multi-purpose assistance to cover urgent needs in conflict-affected areas. UNHCR and partners continue to respond to the needs of those affected by the March 2025 earthquake, having assessed the needs of over 220,900 people since the end of March. In addition, some 14,400 people (3,151 families) benefited from shelter support to repair damaged homes or construct temporary shelters. Across all [earthquake-affected regions](#), UNHCR has provided CRIs, basic shelter materials and multi-purpose assistance to almost 146,500 people. This includes items such as blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, plastic tarpaulins, kitchen sets, solar lamps, shelter kits.

In **Bangladesh**, two major nutrition campaigns were carried out in mid-July, reaching thousands of children across Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, reinforcing essential life-saving services for the most vulnerable. In Cox's Bazar, over 34,200 children aged 6–59 months received Vitamin A capsules, achieving full coverage. On Bhasan Char, more than 3,190 children aged 24–59 months received deworming tablets, reaching 90% coverage, with effective coverage exceeding 100% when accounting for children treated in the previous three months. Alongside these campaigns, the Nutrition Sector held a strategic workshop to define priorities for 2026 priorities. The discussions highlighted the need to adapt programming to available resources, including consolidating services at fewer facilities and deprioritizing activities such as cooking demonstrations, growth monitoring, and psychosocial support. Building on these efforts to strengthen service delivery and protection, UNHCR launched the pilot phase of the 2025 training initiative for the Armed Police Battalion (APBn), focusing on refugee protection and community outreach in July. The programme reached 162 people from each of the three APBn battalions. This two-day workshop sought to strengthen operational collaboration between UNHCR and APBn by fostering dialogue on refugee protection principles and addressing security-related challenges within the camps. Jointly facilitated by UNHCR and IOM, with active participation from APBn and RRRC representatives, the workshop reflects a coordinated, inter-agency approach. Beyond operational collaboration, the initiative promotes understanding of protection standards and community-centred approaches, highlighting UNHCR's advocacy for the rights, safety and dignity of refugees in all aspects of camp management.



In **Malaysia**, UNHCR delivered a dedicated briefing to a joint session of the Parliament Special Select Committee (PSSC) on International Relations and International Trade on Human Rights and Institutional Reform on 14 August. UNHCR provided an overview of the ongoing conflict in Myanmar, its broader regional implications and its strategic priorities in Malaysia, including improving refugee access to protection and durable solutions, strengthening partnerships, and supporting a government-led national asylum framework. This first ever joint session demonstrates inter-committee collaboration on refugee protection and marks a significant step in advancing refugee protection at the policy level. Complementing these policy efforts, a nationwide campaign led by the Ministry of Health from 4 August to 12 October 2025 is targeting nearly 20,000 UNHCR-registered children aged 6 to 59 months for life-saving measles-rubella vaccinations. A dedicated district health team supported by refugee doctors from Myanmar is administering vaccinations at the UNHCR refugee centre, strengthening both health protection and community engagement. Building on community-level initiatives, approximately 1,800 refugee and asylum-seeking children participated in the month-long Dignity Cup 2025 tournament alongside Malaysian students. Funded by Barcelona Football Club through ACNUR, the tournament promotes social cohesion and inclusion. For the first time, Malaysian community teams joined the competition, reinforcing inter-cultural understanding and the programme's role in fostering social integration.

In **Indonesia**, UNHCR continued to conduct registration, biometric data collection, and issue documentation for all refugees and asylum-seekers. It also facilitated care arrangements for the large number of unaccompanied children and supported functioning referral systems. Ongoing training was provided for refugees and those working in and around the sites on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, violence against women and girls, fraud, and other related concerns. UNHCR also worked with local authorities to enhance security at hosting sites while also engaging with local communities to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. In addition, UNHCR continued to provide basic assistance through cash support and help fill critical gaps in shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene services.

## KEY PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS ISSUES

In **Myanmar**, protection incidents remain widely reported, including indiscriminate attacks, forced recruitment, extortion and recruitment by smugglers and traffickers. Persistent conflict in many parts of the country has compounded already challenging living conditions for IDPs, returnees, stateless people and host communities, with severe restrictions on access to services and freedom of movement. Heavy rains created additional challenges, including landslides that put communities' safety at risk. Children, women, and elderly people remain particularly at risk, especially in earthquake-affected areas where existing vulnerabilities are high.

In **Bangladesh**, refugee elections were held in the camps in August to select community representatives, marking an effort to organize leadership structures among the Rohingya population. UNHCR was not involved in the process, which saw an "eligible electorate" of close to 3,700 pre-selected community members chosen on their "social standing" participate to select 500 members for a "Congress of Counselors". From this group, 46 people formed a "Central Executive Committee" and five people (four men, one woman) were selected as presidents, expected to serve on rotational six-month terms. While the elections represent a step toward structured community leadership, concerns have been raised about inclusivity and representation. Some community members expressed hope that the process could lead to more unified leadership, while others noted the limitations of a pre-selected electorate. In previous years, the UN and humanitarian partners supported camp-level representation of Rohingya, ensuring diversity and gender balance, including through the election of camp committees in several locations. UNHCR is committed to supporting credible and accountable representation of the Rohingya through an inclusive process.

In **Malaysia**, UNHCR held a community outreach session with refugee community leaders in response to concerns about ongoing law enforcement activities that have led to the arrest and detention of both registered and undocumented people. The session provided an overview of Malaysia's legal framework and outlined UNHCR's efforts to prevent the arrest, detention and deportation of refugees and asylum-seekers through targeted interventions and advocacy. A key factor driving increased arrests and detentions is the lack of documentation. Despite resource and staffing constraints, UNHCR is making progress toward its 2025 registration targets, supported by critical process improvements that have enhanced registration efficiency, reinforcing documentation as a vital protection mechanism for refugees in Malaysia.

In **Indonesia**, the absence of designated locations to receive disembarked Myanmar refugees remained a key challenge. In the absence of designated hosting sites where refugees could be relocated upon landing, coastal communities have often been reluctant to allow disembarkation, concerned that refugees might remain for extended periods. As a result, refugees have been frequently accommodated in multiple informal and temporary locations, complicating the delivery of protection and assistance and limiting the efficient use of staff and resources. Risks related to trafficking also persisted, as refugees who disembarked could be exposed to networks facilitating irregular onward movement through Indonesia to Malaysia for financial gain. While many Rohingya requested assistance to reach Malaysia, others may have been moved under coercion or in circumstances that pose extreme protection risks. Strengthened security measures and active efforts by authorities to identify and prosecute traffickers are critical to mitigating these risks.

## Rohingya Youth Lead Celebrations for International Youth Day 2025

Rohingya refugees in the camps came together to celebrate International Youth Day 2025 on 12 August with a series of activities organized and led by youth group members. The celebrations showcased the energy, talent, and leadership of young refugees through music performances and interactive discussions designed to inspire, share ideas, and strengthen community unity.

Marking this year's theme, "Youth Driving Change for Peace and Prosperity," participants highlighted the vital role of refugee youth in shaping more resilient and inclusive communities. One young refugee participant reflected: "We may live inside the camp, but our dreams are bigger than the barbed wire fence around us. Let's take steps together today to turn our dreams into reality."



Rohingya refugee youth showcase their talent and leadership during International Youth Day 2025 celebrations in Cox's Bazar. © BRAC/ Kazi Asmaul Hosna

In **India**, armed clashes in late-June were reported in Khawmawi, Chin state, Myanmar, triggering the movement of over 6,500 people to Champhai District in Mizoram. Local community-based organizations and the district administration provided immediate shelter support, while humanitarian agencies prioritized life-saving assistance. Following the reported withdrawal of fighters from areas along the India–Myanmar border, approximately 3,500 people from Zokhawthar, Rihkhawdar, and surrounding locations returned to Khawmawi and nearby villages in Myanmar’s Chin State.

## COORDINATION

In **Myanmar**, UNHCR works with a range of actors, including UN agencies, and partners, and has expanded partnerships with local actors to broaden its geographical coverage and support a more scaled and sustainable response. UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster, as well as the Shelter/Non-Food Items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster and is an active member of the UN Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Cooperation Partners Group. During the March 2025 earthquake, effective coordination proved critical in enabling the rapid delivery of life-saving assistance and expanding the response to reach more people swiftly.

In **Bangladesh**, the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and Joint Response Plan (JRP) are the primary frameworks for the humanitarian response for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. In Dhaka, the SEG co-chairs UNHCR, IOM and the Resident Coordinator provide strategic direction and oversight, and SEG members include UN and I/NGO partners. In Cox’s Bazar, the ISCG, a hybrid mechanism reporting to the SEG co-chairs, provides overall coordination of the response, liaising with the Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, local government authorities and more than 150 response partners. In July, the UN Resident Coordinator shared a proposal to revert to the refugee coordination model in July with the Government, following some consultations within the United Nations Rohingya Response – the UN system’s collective humanitarian effort to support and coordinate the response to the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh.

In **India**, UNHCR works in close coordination with the Government, UN agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to share regular analysis of the evolving situation in the north-east, including the humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals and the resources required to respond effectively. In collaboration with partners, UNHCR has updated the contingency plan on the humanitarian response to Myanmar arrivals in north-east India in relation to the Myanmar situation, drawing on arrival trends in Manipur and Mizoram since the military takeover in Myanmar in February 2021.

UNHCR works with local authorities, NGOs and community-based organizations in **Malaysia** to deliver services, coordinate refugee responses and identify vulnerable people requiring urgent assistance. UNHCR strengthens partnerships with UN agencies and private sector to fill gaps resulting from resource constraints while working together to advance advocacy priorities (such as refugees’ inclusion in national systems and access to territory, asylum, and justice, as well as UNHCR’s access to immigration detention) with federal ministries, parliamentarians, state authorities, law enforcement, human rights actors, the Inter-Agency Preparedness Coordination Group, the Malaysian Bar, diplomatic community, and civil society. UNHCR engages the judiciary, develops capacity-building activities on refugee protection for magistrates and judges, and collaborates with the Government on similar initiatives on registration and refugee status determination. UNHCR also coordinates with resettlement countries and IOM on third-country solutions.

UNHCR supports authorities in **Indonesia** by leading and coordinating inter-agency preparedness and response at the local, provincial, and national levels, in close coordination with IOM and other humanitarian partners. UNHCR continues to lead coordination efforts and provide protection and cash assistance in refugee-hosting sites in Aceh and North Sumatra, while supporting protection activities in Riau Province. Key areas of work include sustained engagement with authorities, coastal communities, NGOs and other stakeholders to ensure refugees are rescued, allowed to disembark and granted access to safety and assistance.

UNHCR’s partnerships with national, local and international stakeholders in **Thailand** have been instrumental in driving progress. Through collaboration with the Royal Thai Government, UN agencies, humanitarian agencies, civil society and community-based organizations, UNHCR has enhanced the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people, and advocated for access to territory, non-refoulement and humanitarian access for people fleeing violence and persecution in Myanmar. These partnerships have facilitated greater coordination, resource mobilization, and capacity-building efforts, ultimately improving the reach and effectiveness of UNHCR’s response. Coordination structures have been strengthened through regular protection working group and inter-sectoral working group meetings in Kanchanaburi, Mae Hong Son and Tak provinces. More recently, a district-level workshop on humanitarian response coordination was held in June in Tha Song Yang in Tak Province, which brought together military and civilian authorities to review and improve cross-sectoral responses to recent influxes. Similar workshops are planned for other border districts later this year.

## FUNDING SITUATION

UNHCR’s requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2025 amount to **\$383.1 million**. By end August, funding for the situation had reached **40%**.

UNHCR is grateful for the generosity of donors who have stepped forward with earmarked contributions as well as those providing flexible funding globally ensuring life-saving assistance reaches those most in need:

Australia | Belgium | Canada | China | Denmark | European Union | France | Germany | Ireland | Japan | Luxembourg | Republic of Korea | Luxembourg | Malaysia | Netherlands (Kingdom of the) | Norway | Sweden | Switzerland | United Kingdom | United States of America | UN CERF | UN Joint Programme

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