

KEY FIGURES



5.6 million

Forcibly displaced within Myanmar situation as of end-July 2026

1.6 million

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers from Myanmar as of end-July 2026

4 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Myanmar as of end-July 2026



1.85 million

Rohingya Stateless within the Myanmar situation

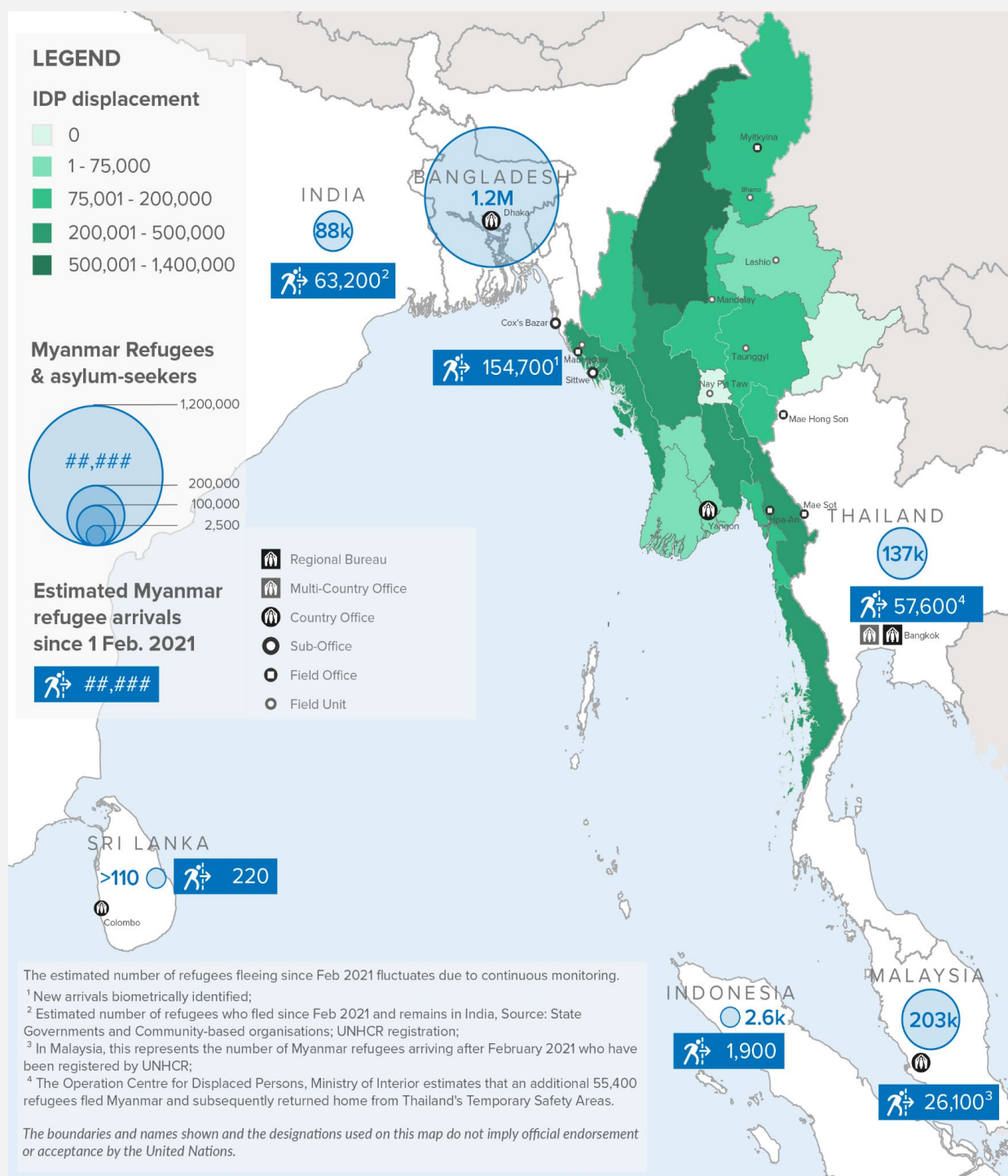
OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar remained critical, as conflict and monsoon flooding continued to drive displacement and humanitarian needs. By end-July, an estimated 4 million people were internally displaced, facing heightened protection risks and limited access to essential services. Flooding in Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, and Mon States displaced thousands while escalating conflict in Magway displaced approximately 192,000 people since May 2026. Humanitarian partners continue to assist affected communities, but limited funding, access constraints, and insufficient relief stocks have hampered response efforts.

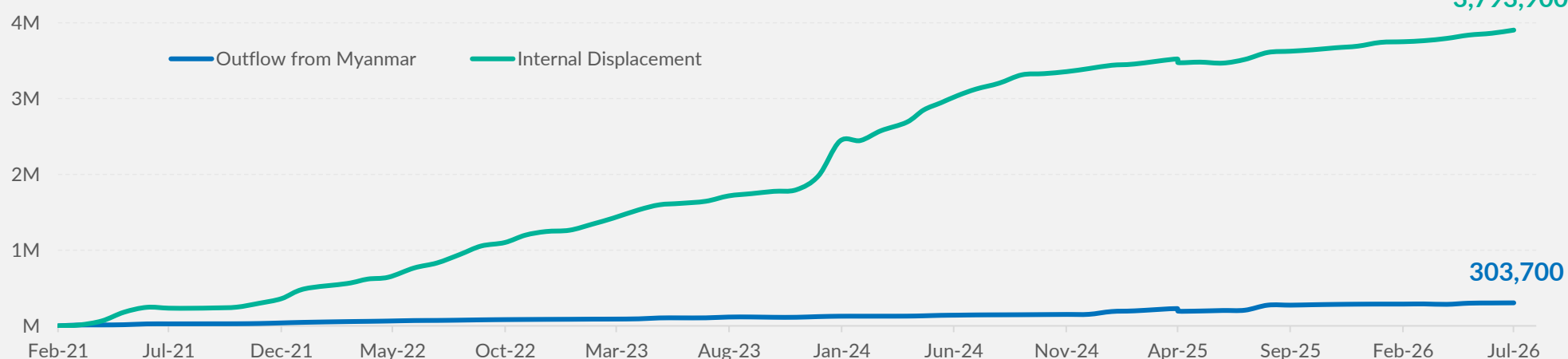
In Bangladesh, the monsoon season brought heavy rains, flooding and landslides across 33 Cox's Bazar camps in June and July, resulting in 15 deaths, 19 injuries and damage to more than 5,000 shelters. Around 13,000 people were relocated to safer areas, placing additional pressure on limited space and emergency preparedness capacity in the camps. Funding constraints further limited preparedness efforts while the availability of land remained a key constraint. UNHCR continued to advocate with Government counterparts for additional land. Meanwhile, inflation linked to the Middle East crisis continued to drive up fuel and energy costs with liquefied petroleum gas prices rising by 29% since January. The combined pressures increased the risks facing refugees and could further strain the humanitarian response ahead of the next phase of the monsoon season.

The situation for Myanmar refugees and asylum-seekers in India remained shaped by heightened security considerations, administrative measures, alongside Government assistance.

In Malaysia, increased public and policy attention to refugee issues since June coincided with increased public discussion, misinformation, disinformation and negative narratives affecting refugee communities, particularly Rohingya refugees. Much of the recent discussion has centered on the new Government-led refugee registration system, the Dokumen Pendaftaran Pelarian (DPP), as well as broader questions around documentation, screening and future asylum arrangements. More than 201,000 people from Myanmar were registered with UNHCR in Malaysia as of end-July, representing around 90% of the country's registered refugee and asylum-seeker population.



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

Against this backdrop, UNHCR continued to engage constructively with authorities, donors, partners and digital platform stakeholders to support informed dialogue, address harmful online content and promote protection-sensitive approaches that help mitigate risks and support social cohesion.

In **Indonesia**, UNHCR continued to coordinate the humanitarian response in all Rohingya hosting locations, including registration and documentation for all refugees and asylum-seekers, response to protection incidents and support for those with heightened vulnerabilities. In June, Rohingya refugees residing at the former Immigration Office in Lhokseumawe, Aceh, relocated to a privately owned settlement. The move marked a shift from the former temporary site towards more inclusive living arrangements, with refugees now residing in shelters constructed with support from partners.

Fighting along the Thailand-Myanmar border opposite **Thailand's** Tak Province intensified during the reporting period, contributing to heightened security concerns in the border areas. Despite the volatility, no large-scale refugee influxes into Thailand were recorded. At the same time, Thailand continued to advance refugee inclusion initiatives, including the issuance of ID cards to protracted refugees from Myanmar, as part of the Government's roadmap to transition from camp-based assistance to greater self-reliance and inclusion in national systems.

UNHCR RESPONSE

In **Myanmar**, UNHCR and partners delivered life-saving assistance to around 113,800 people (24,010 families). This included shelter support for over 51,500 people (10,594 families), multi-purpose assistance for approximately 36,300 people (8,855 families) and targeted support for 1,900 people with specific needs. In Magway region, more than 6,100 people affected by conflict and displacement received core relief items, shelter and multi-purpose assistance. Protection and legal awareness activities helped communities access information on their rights, available services and complaints and feedback mechanisms while support for civil documentation – including birth registration, citizenship documentation and household registration – helped people obtain essential documentation and access assistance. UNHCR and partners also strengthened community-led initiatives and feedback and response mechanisms to help communities better prepare for emergencies.

In **Bangladesh**, UNHCR and partners advanced integrated site development works, including shelter, WASH and supporting infrastructure under the Community-Based Safe Shelter initiative while preparing for the phased relocation of refugees living in high-risk areas. Around 380 safer shelters were completed in Camp4-Extension, enabling the first relocation of over 30 at-risk households. However, significant needs remain: the 2025 Inter-Sector Needs Assessment estimates that around 14,400 camp households are exposed to flood risks and 34,400 to landslide risks and require relocation to safer areas. Alongside efforts to improve physical safety, UNHCR and Konexio also continued to support refugees to build pathways towards digital livelihoods. Around 180 refugee learners across three ICT centres received digital skills training using updated models reflecting market needs and employability outcomes. Partners also continued exploring sustainable solutions to enable refugees to receive payments from freelancing platforms, as limited access to formal payment services remains a key barrier to earn income online.

In **Malaysia**, UNHCR strengthened coordination and advocacy with partners to address emerging protection risks linked to hate speech, documentation, detention and housing insecurity. On 25 June, UNHCR convened the fifth Protection Coordination Group Meeting with more than 20 representatives from NGOs, UN agencies and the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM), focusing on joint risk mitigation, protection advocacy, the DPP and engagement towards a national asylum framework. UNHCR subsequently contributed to SUHAKAM's refugee dialogue with government, civil society, academia, policymakers and refugee community representatives on 21 July, which focused on protection challenges, anti-refugee narratives, social cohesion and the need for coordinated, sustainable responses. UNHCR also contributed to a SUHAKAM-convened South-East Asia National Human Rights Institutions Forum on refugees and trafficking in persons, sharing perspectives on regional protection dynamics, mixed movements, the Bali Process and the Route-Based Approach, as well as promoting stronger information sharing, cross-border referrals, joint advocacy and capacity-building.

In **Indonesia**, UNHCR – together with partner Yayasan Kemanusiaan Madani Indonesia and other NGOs – supported refugee self-reliance through livelihood activities in Aceh and Pekanbaru, including small-scale farming, chicken-raising and tailoring. UNHCR also provided farming tools and seeds to refugees in Lhokseumawe and, together with IOM, supported access to education through tuition assistance. UNHCR further strengthened protection and referral mechanisms, organizing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence sensitisation sessions for refugees, government and NGO partners and working with stakeholders to renew child protection and gender-based violence referral pathways. UNHCR also supported a joint birth and death registration exercise with the Pekanbaru Civil Registration Office, including for Rohingya children born in Pekanbaru.

In **Thailand**, UNHCR continued to support Thailand's refugee inclusion agenda through close engagement with the Royal Thai Government, UN agencies, civil society organizations, development actors and private-sector partners. In June, Thailand officially launched the issuance of government-issued ID cards for refugees from temporary shelters along the Thailand-Myanmar border, in the presence of the UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations. The cards provide legal status in Thailand and are expected to facilitate greater access to employment, banking, telecommunications and healthcare. UNHCR also supported implementation of the right-to-work policy through information sessions, employer engagement and job fairs, while working with authorities to address labour protection concerns. For the first time, camp-based refugees were selected for DAFI scholarships, expanding access to higher education opportunities. Protection interventions included support for child protection and gender-based violence cases, access to justice, state compensation mechanisms and strengthening child protection referral pathways.

KEY PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS ISSUES

Protection risks remained high across **Myanmar** due to ongoing conflict, airstrikes, shelling, forced recruitment, extortion and arbitrary detention. Conflict-affected populations, including IDPs, stateless people and returnees also faced family separation, explosive hazards and movement restrictions, alongside challenges accessing essential services, livelihoods, education and humanitarian assistance. Protection risks intensified in Magway amid escalating conflict and displacement. Maritime movements remained a major concern with nearly 5,800 Rohingya departing by sea between January and July and 820 reported dead or missing. Two further incidents off Myanmar's coast in July involving more than 500 Rohingya underscored the severe risks along these routes.

The Bangladesh-Myanmar border remains officially closed with nearly 2,300 people reportedly unable to enter Bangladesh since the start of the year, bringing the reported total to around 14,880 since 2024. The figures are likely to understate the scale of the issue, as many incidents may go unreported. UNHCR continued to monitor access and advocate for protection for people arriving from Myanmar. Meanwhile, around 13,200 newly arrived people were biometrically identified through a joint exercise with the Government of Bangladesh, bringing the total identified since its launch to 154,700 people (40,600 families). This represents 12.9% of the current population. As the exercise does not provide individual refugee identity documents – unlike regular refugee registration – UNHCR continued to advocate for full registration, which has been suspended since May 2022.

In **India**, district administrations across Mizoram's 11 districts are nearing completion of biometric enrolment, targeting more than 31,200 people from Myanmar and Bangladesh. According to the State Home Department, around 29,000 Myanmar nationals have been biometrically enrolled to date. The exercise was reportedly completed in seven districts with enrolment pending in the remaining four. Meanwhile, several district administrations begun distributing free rice to refugees and displaced people.

In **Malaysia**, housing insecurity and local tensions resulted in 47 Rohingya families in Kuala Muda, Penang, leaving their homes in late July. Following mediation involving local residents, refugee representatives and local authorities, around 118 affected people travelled to Kuala Lumpur, where they were referred to relevant authorities for verification and documentation. NGOs and refugee-led networks helped provide alternative accommodation and temporary shelter while UNHCR engaged with state and federal authorities as well as other stakeholders to encourage dialogue, support peaceful solutions and help minimize the humanitarian impact on affected families. The incident highlighted the vulnerability of refugee communities to sudden loss of housing and the importance of early, coordinated, community-based responses that address immediate humanitarian needs and support social cohesion. These concerns come amid recent public statements on possible returns to Myanmar, which have also generated concern among refugee communities and protection actors. UNHCR continued to underline that any return must be voluntary, individually assessed, safe, dignified and sustainable, with safeguards against refoulement and due consideration of conditions in Myanmar.

In **Indonesia**, refugees in Aceh and Pekanbaru continued to pursue self-reliance and access to essential services but remained reliant on informal and community-based solutions. In Lhokseumawe, refugees reported finding informal employment locally while access to a nearby boarding school was expected to open for school-age children in August. In Pekanbaru and Aceh, UNHCR and partners supported livelihoods, including small-scale farming, chicken-raising and tailoring. Around 60 school-age refugee children in the two locations were starting or planning to attend public and private schools, with tuition support from UNHCR and IOM. In Pekanbaru, refugees also independently registered their children at nearby schools while self-organised refugee teachers continued to provide informal classes at temporary sites. In July, UNHCR and the Pekanbaru Civil Registration Office also organised a joint birth and death registration exercise, including for Rohingya children born in Pekanbaru.

As efforts to promote refugee self-reliance expanded in **Thailand**, refugees increasingly pursued legal employment opportunities outside the camps, bringing new protection challenges into focus. These included child protection risks related to alternative care arrangements as well as labour exploitation, unsafe working conditions, and harmful recruitment practices. Cross-border spillover incidents in June and July also highlighted the continued impact of conflict in Myanmar on communities in Thailand. Together, these developments underscored the importance of maintaining a strong focus on protection and safeguarding vulnerable groups as the response evolves towards greater refugee self-reliance.

ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY, ONE REFUGEE'S JOURNEY INSPIRES HOPE FOR A GENERATION

Abdul Hafez's journey began in a small village in Rakhine State. In 2017, violence and conflict forced his family to flee their home and seek safety in neighbouring Bangladesh.

Now 18, Abdul has spent nearly half his life in the refugee camps of Cox's Bazar, where efforts to expand educational opportunities can help young Rohingya refugees realize their aspirations and contribute positively to their communities. On 4 August 2026, those dreams took flight.

As Abdul arrived at Ninoy Aquino International Airport in Manila, he stepped into a new chapter as the 28th Complementary Pathways (CPath) scholar. Soon, he will begin his studies at Saint Louis University (SLU) in Baguio City, carrying with him not only his own aspirations, but also the hopes of countless young refugees who continue to face barriers to education. [Read more](#)



COORDINATION

In **Myanmar**, UNHCR strengthened response capacity through partnerships with 16 national and nine international partners, expanding access to humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas and advancing localization efforts. As lead agency for the Protection Cluster and Shelter, Land and Site Coordination Cluster, UNHCR coordinated joint assessments, response planning, information sharing, and preparedness activities to support a coherent and effective humanitarian response. In the North-West, a joint inter-agency assessment in Mandalay region identified priority needs among displacement-affected communities and returnees. In Rakhine, disaster risk reduction simulation exercises conducted in nine IDP camps strengthened emergency preparedness, response capacity and coordination mechanisms. Through active engagement with the UN Country Team, Humanitarian Country Team and other inter-agency coordination mechanisms, UNHCR and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office continued to strengthen the centrality of protection across the humanitarian response, including through the Senior Protection Champions Group.

In **Bangladesh**, UNHCR leads the coordination of the Rohingya refugee response, working closely with the UN Resident Coordinator, UN and NGO partners through the streamlined Rohingya Coordination Team (RCT). Introduced in January 2026 following endorsement by the Government of Bangladesh, the RCT brings Dhaka- and Cox's Bazar-based decision-makers closer together and supports the development of the Joint Response Plan amid reduced resources. An inter-agency Rohingya Coordination Platform provides secretariat, cross-cutting and sector coordination support for more than 150 UN agencies and NGOs involved in the response.

In **India**, UNHCR works with the Government of India, UN agencies, and other relevant stakeholders in addressing the needs of Myanmar arrivals in the north-east. UNHCR also updated its contingency plan for humanitarian response based on trends in arrivals in Manipur and Mizoram since 2021.



COORDINATION

In **Malaysia**, UNHCR co-organized a 21 July coordination meeting with a refugee support group, bringing together around 25 Rohingya community representatives. Participants raised concerns related to hate speech, xenophobia, enforcement activities, evictions, loss of livelihoods and barriers affecting women, children and other at-risk groups.

In **Thailand**, Thailand's refugee response continued to be guided by strong collaboration between the Royal Thai Government, UN agencies, civil society organizations, refugee leadership structures, and development partners. Coordination during the reporting period focused on refugee ID card issuance, implementation of legal employment pathways, access to education, child protection, and preparedness along the Thailand-Myanmar border. In June, 22 partners launched the [Towards Sustainable Solutions for Refugees in Thailand \(2026-2030\)](#) joint appeal, establishing a shared framework to advance refugee inclusion, legal identity, access to services, economic and financial inclusion, and protection-sensitive transition planning. The appeal seeks USD 101 million over five years, with a current funding gap of USD 64 million.

In 2026, UNHCR appealed for **USD 328.5 million** to support the response to the Myanmar situation. By end-July, funding levels had reached only **39%**.

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:

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