

KEY FIGURES*



5 million

Forcibly displaced within Myanmar situation as of end-June 2025

1.5 million

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers from Myanmar as of end-June 2025

3.5 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Myanmar as of end-June 2025



1.76 million

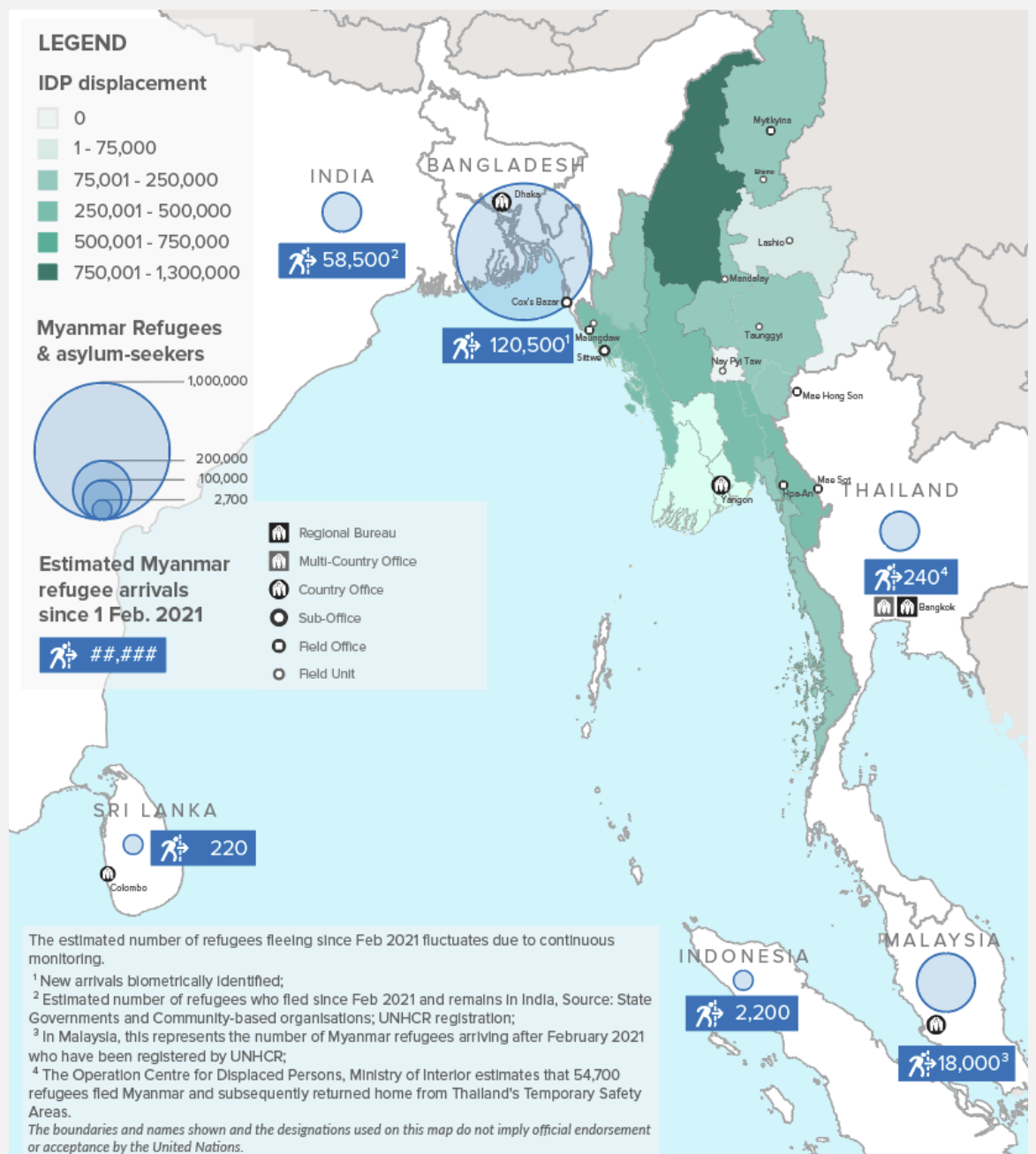
Rohingya Stateless within the Myanmar situation

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

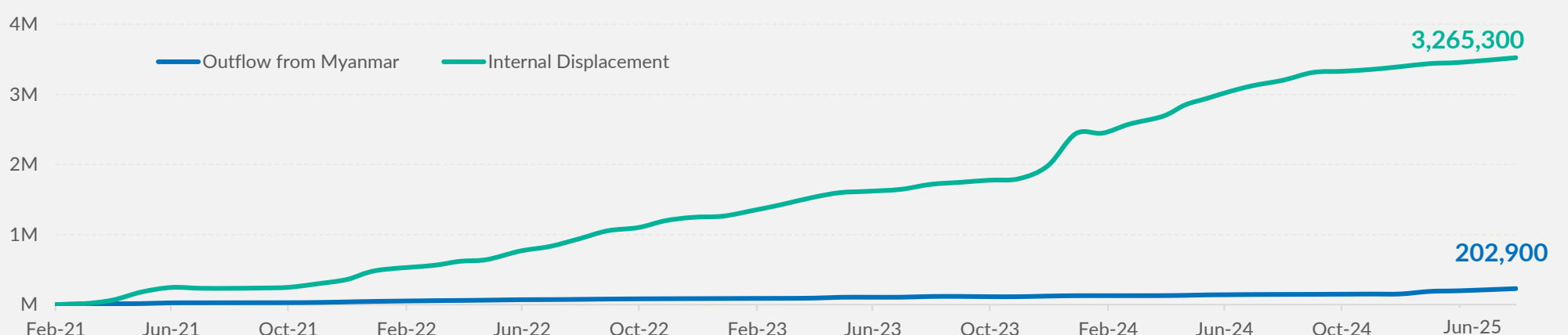
The humanitarian and protection crisis in Myanmar has worsened despite ceasefires that were announced in the aftermath of the earthquake. Widespread violence, human rights violations, localized inter-communal tensions, and discrimination continues to drive displacement. Many people affected by the March earthquake face the challenge of rebuilding their lives amid extensive infrastructure damage. Humanitarian and development efforts are ongoing, but while the initial surge of attention helped mobilise resources, additional funding is urgently needed to sustain and scale up the response.

In Bangladesh, the humanitarian situation remained challenging as the Rohingya refugee crisis approaches its eighth year, with over one million refugees in the country. By mid-year, the [2025 Joint Response Plan](#) was critically underfunded, with less than 20% of the required \$934.5 million received to assist 1.48 million people, including Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host communities. A [Prioritized Joint Response Plan](#) was recently launched to support an essential minimum package of humanitarian assistance and services. This is complemented by a [Flash Appeal](#), which seeks an additional \$84 million to respond to the needs of some 150,000 new arrivals fleeing renewed fighting and persecution in Myanmar. Funding shortfalls across all sectors have forced UNHCR and partners to reduce crucial services and limit disaster risk reduction activities. The impact of these gaps was evident in June, when early rains and strong winds triggered landslides that damaged some 1,400 shelters in the Cox's Bazar camps – underscoring both the vulnerability of the environment and the urgent need for more durable shelters and sustained funding. Meanwhile, those fleeing conflict-affected Rakhine State in Myanmar continued to face challenges accessing safety due to Bangladesh's closed-border policy. Biometric identification of new arrivals, which was approved by Bangladesh in December 2024, was completed in late-June, with some 120,500 refugees registered and granted access to basic life-saving assistance.

In India, over 160,000 people were affected by floods and rain-related incidents across the north-east, between May and June 2025, with more than 35,200 houses and public infrastructure damaged. Mizoram alone accounted for nearly 80% of the 675 instances of landslides, landslips and mudslides reported in the region. Refugees from Myanmar were among those impacted, further exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.



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

Malaysia continues to navigate a complex protection environment, where immigration enforcement measures place refugees and asylum-seekers at heightened risk of arrest, detention and deportation. In this context, UNHCR has been actively strengthening its operational responses and building strategic partnerships to promote a more coherent and rights-based approach to refugee protection, including through ongoing collaboration with stakeholders to support the development of a national asylum system. In a positive step, Malaysia participated for the first time in the [Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways](#) – an annual multilateral forum in Geneva that brings together UNHCR, UN Member States, the private sector, academia, NGOs and refugees to discuss and advance resettlement policies – with India and Thailand also in attendance. This milestone reflects Malaysia’s growing interest in exploring durable solutions for refugees and learning from the experiences of other host countries.

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**, UNHCR continues to work closely with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to pursue sustainable responses for the protracted refugee situation. In June, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNHCR co-hosted a seminar on the impact of declining foreign aid on displaced people. Discussions focused on advancing refugee self-reliance along the Thai-Myanmar border and strengthening inclusion in urban areas. UNHCR advocated for a transition from encampment to self-reliance, with broad consensus on the need for a nationally-led roadmap. Key donors attending the seminar expressed strong support for this more sustainable approach. During the same month, the UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations Raouf Mazou [visited Thailand](#), including Mae Sot, Mae La camp – the largest of nine Temporary Shelters – and a Temporary Designated Area (TDA) for new arrivals along the Thai-Myanmar border fleeing conflict in Myanmar. He met with the RTG, advocating for an end to the encampment policy, the extension of work rights and public service access, and access to territory for those fleeing conflict.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT*



1.4 million
received
protection services



838,100 assisted
with core relief items
(CRIs)



46,500 received
cash assistance



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



45,300 received
legal assistance



141,300 supported with mental
health & psychosocial support



5,380
resettlement submissions

*UNHCR’s response from Jan-Jun 2025 in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand.

UNHCR RESPONSE

In May and June 2025, UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** supported over 78,000 people in need with core relief items (CRIs), nearly 19,900 people with shelter assistance and 13,600 people with some multi-purpose assistance to cover urgent needs. The earthquake added another layer of complexity, particularly in conflict-affected areas, where UNHCR has limited operational presence. Nonetheless, UNHCR was able to quickly mobilize and deliver life-saving assistance. By the end of June, UNHCR and partners had assessed the needs of over 128,000 people impacted by the earthquake, enabling timely and appropriate assistance. In addition, around 11,800 people received shelter support to repair damaged homes or construct temporary shelters. Across all earthquake-affected areas, nearly 90,800 people received essential assistance, including CRIs and multi-purpose assistance. This included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, plastic tarpaulins, kitchen sets, solar lamps, and shelter kits.

The dry season ended in **Bangladesh** with significant rainfall in late-May replenishing natural water sources such as canals and reservoirs. Following a field assessment of water availability, Government authorities, UNHCR as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector partners jointly decided to phase out emergency water trucking. Water trucking officially ended on 29 May, with standard supply operations resuming the following day, providing 20 litres per person per day. Over the 80-day intervention, some 66,000 cubic metres of water were delivered, ensuring uninterrupted access to safe water for camp residents until natural sources recovered. However, funding constraints led UNICEF to terminate around 1,200 host teaching volunteer positions in June. The Government of Bangladesh recommended the closure of all UN- and partner-operated learning centres and facilities in the Cox’s Bazar camps and on Bhasan Char from 3 to 28 June, coinciding with the 10-day Eid public holiday. Classes for grades 5–11 reopened in late-June, while the resumption of lower grades in UNICEF-supported schools remains pending new funding. Despite these challenges, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Community Development Centre and Bard College, continues to provide English-based education to over 7,500 students, including about 3,500 girls, in the registered camps of Nayapara and Kutupalong, following the Pearson Curriculum. This programme ensures continued learning opportunities for refugee children, supporting their long-term skills development despite disruptions to the broader education response.

In **Malaysia**, efforts to promote social cohesion continued to gain momentum through collaborative, community-driven initiatives. On 28 June 2025, over 200 Myanmar refugees and local Malaysians came together for a condominium clean-up event in Kuala Lumpur to coincide with World Refugee Day. Co-organized by UNHCR and community representatives, the event aimed to improve shared spaces and foster mutual understanding, contributing to a noticeable shift in attitudes and a renewed sense of shared responsibility. Building on this momentum, UNHCR and Kuala Lumpur City Hall are jointly developing a proposal for the [Mayors Migration Council's Global Cities Fund](#). The proposal includes initiatives such as a refugee social worker training programme, a transit shelter, and a multi-stakeholder coordination platform – marking the first formal collaboration of its kind to advance sustainable, city-level inclusion of refugees in Malaysia. In addition, UNHCR convened the inaugural Protection Coordination Group (PCG) meeting, bringing together a diverse range of actors engaged in refugee protection in Malaysia. The PCG serves as a dedicated platform for joint planning, information sharing and the alignment of protection priorities across sectors. It also aims to bolster coordinated advocacy and messaging on key protection issues, enhancing the collective impact of partners' efforts and promoting a more consistent, collaborative approach to refugee protection across the country.

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 related concerns. UNHCR is also working 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 is providing basic assistance through cash support and helping fill critical gaps in shelter and WASH services.

Following armed conflict in Kayin State in May and June, civilians fled toward the **Thai** border. In response, Thai authorities promptly established four Temporary Designated Areas (TDAs) in Tha Song Yang District and another four TDAs in Phop Phra District. Marking a shift from recent years, UNHCR gained access to new arrivals in the TDAs during this influx and, at the request of authorities, has been able to provide CRIs to those displaced. To date, around 2,600 people have fled across the border into Thailand in 2025, typically staying between one and 10 days in official reception sites before returning to Myanmar. However, as the conflict continues to escalate, more arrivals are anticipated, and authorities have requested that UNHCR remain ready to support those newly displaced.

KEY PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS ISSUES

In **Myanmar**, armed clashes, landmines, airstrikes, and other forms of violence continue to shape population displacement trends. Protection incidents remain widely reported, including indiscriminate attacks, forced recruitment, extortion and recruitment by smugglers and traffickers. With conflict persisting in many parts of the country, challenging living conditions for IDPs, returnees, stateless people and host communities were compounded by severe restrictions on access to services and movement. Risky boat movements by Rohingya attempting to flee Rakhine State (North) and leave Bangladesh increased ahead of the monsoon season – often resulting in interception, arrest and detention.

In **Bangladesh**, the border with Myanmar remained officially closed. Between January and June, 845 people were reportedly denied entry to, or removed from, Bangladesh, compared to around 1,650 in the first two months of 2025, with many incidents likely going unreported. Nevertheless, some arrivals continued, particularly via land crossings. Although the Government of Bangladesh suspended formal refugee registration in May 2022, it authorised UNHCR to carry out a partial biometric identification of new arrivals. This exercise concluded on 22 June, with 120,548 people (31,377 families) identified. While this process does not result in individual refugee identity documents, it enables new arrivals to access assistance on par with other refugees in the camps.

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. Without designated hosting sites where refugees could be relocated upon landing, coastal communities were often hesitant to allow disembarkation, concerned that refugees may remain for extended periods. As a result, refugees were frequently accommodated in multiple informal and temporary locations, complicating the provision 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.

In **Thailand**, Rohingya continued to travel through the country in search of safety. In 2025, an estimated 200 were reportedly apprehended by Thai authorities. Many are believed to have been deported before UNHCR could assess their international protection needs. Once apprehended, Rohingya may face prolonged detention and remain at serious risk of exploitation and deportation. UNHCR's access to Rohingya in Thai custody has become increasingly limited, while declining resources have constrained the ability of UNHCR, humanitarian partners and relevant Thai agencies to provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including women and children at risk.

SPOTLIGHT ON BANGLADESH: HYGIENE SUPPORT IN COX'S BAZAR

Every month, Shawakat Ara visits a distribution points in one of the camps in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar where she lives with her young daughter to collect bath and laundry soap for the family. She receives four pieces of soap per month – two for bathing and two for laundry. Living in an environment where the earth-covered pathways leading to her shelter turn to rivers of mud in monsoon season, she often runs out before the end of the month. "This amount is not enough for me," the 27-year-old mother said. "Since I have a small child, I have to wash her clothes often and need to buy more soap from outside."

Soap is crucial for refugee families to maintain hygiene and protect their health in densely populated camps. “If soap distribution stopped, we would have a lot of problems,” Shawakat said. “We would need to buy everything. And if we don't have money, we won't be able to, and many diseases will spread.” Access to basic hygiene items like soap is a vital yet often overlooked necessity that safeguards the health and dignity of displaced families. Continued support and funding are urgently needed to ensure these essential supplies reach those who depend on them, preventing disease outbreaks and helping families like Shawakat's live with greater safety and dignity.



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 **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 regularly updates 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 collaborations 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 June, funding for the situation had reached **37%**.

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

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

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