

KEY FIGURES



5.19 million
Forcibly displaced within Myanmar situation as of end-October 2025

1.59 million
Refugees and Asylum-Seekers from Myanmar as of end-October 2025

3.6 million
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Myanmar as of end-October 2025



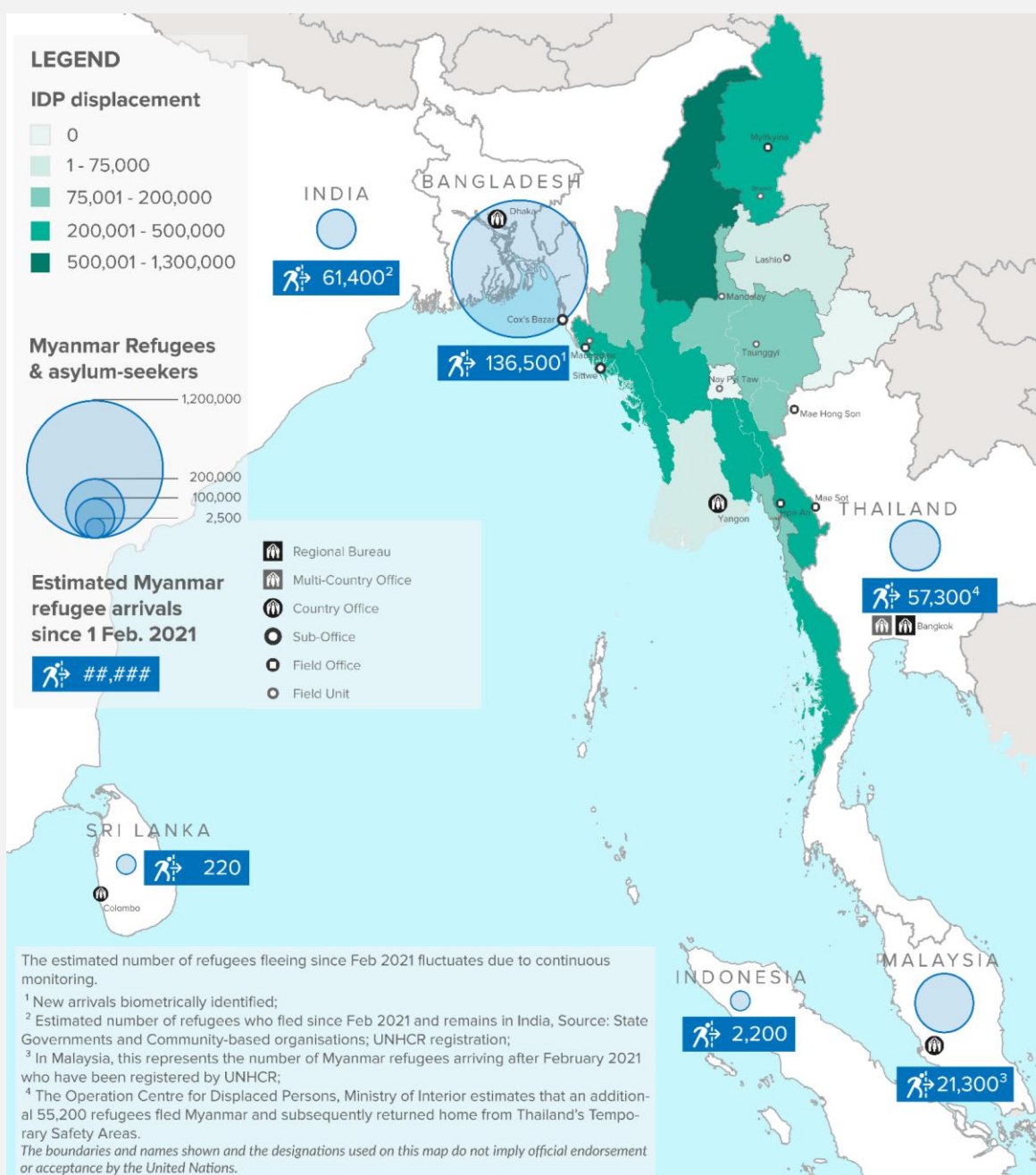
1.84 million
Rohingya Stateless within the Myanmar situation

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

In **Myanmar**, widespread violence, human rights violations, and entrenched discrimination continue to drive the humanitarian and protection crisis. Against this backdrop, the State Security and Peace Commission has reportedly increased security measures as preparations begin for the first phase of national elections. By end-October 2025, an estimated 3.6 million people remain internally displaced across the country. Access for humanitarian actors remains constrained due to ongoing armed conflict, road blockages and movement restrictions. The restricted transportation of essential items, including medicine, continues to limit the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need. Despite these challenges, UNHCR and partners continue to respond to the most urgent needs of forcibly displaced and stateless people in the country.

In **Bangladesh**, humanitarian needs for Rohingya refugees and host communities remain high, with critical gaps threatening the well-being and safety of tens of thousands. While the [2025 Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis](#) has received some funding, significant needs remain. Priority 1 gaps include soap and menstrual hygiene items, teacher stipends, cleaner cooking gas and emergency support for new arrivals. Without additional funding, these shortfalls could lead to reductions in assistance, potentially resulting in fewer children attending school, increased child marriage, declining health and nutritional outcomes and a rise in dangerous boat journeys. Between January and October 2025, UNHCR has been able to biometrically identify and assist more than 136,000 (36,000) families) among new arrivals. Humanitarian actors are continuing to respond to the most pressing needs of those affected.

In **Malaysia**, UNHCR, in close collaboration with the Government, continues to advance refugee registration and protection, reflecting growing national ownership of the process. By end-October, nearly 190,000 people from Myanmar had been registered with UNHCR Malaysia, including more than 20,000 new arrivals, comprising 38% post-2021 arrivals, 13% pre-2021 arrivals, and 49% new births. To meet high demand, UNHCR applies a blended registration strategy that balances protection priorities with operational considerations, focusing on people with acute vulnerabilities, serious protection risks, or long-pending cases to ensure equitable and transparent access.



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

Alongside registration, UNHCR is strengthening legal and advocacy efforts and deepening multi-stakeholder partnerships to support dialogue on refugee protection and Malaysia's transition toward a national asylum system, including engagement with senior civil servants and capacity-building for enforcement officers. Reflecting this growing ownership, the Government has allocated 10 million Malaysian Ringgit (approximately USD 2.5 million) in its 2026 budget to implement the Refugee Registration Document Programme. Legal protections have also been strengthened through the Legal Aid and Public Defence Bill 2025, which guarantees inclusive access to legal aid and legal companion services for all children, regardless of nationality, including refugee children, and extends the possibility of legal aid for adult refugees subject to the Minister of Law and Institutional Reform's discretion.

In **Indonesia**, more than 4,200 Rohingya refugees arrived by boat between 1 January 2023 and 31 October 2025, primarily in Aceh, North Sumatra, 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.

Thailand's refugee response is undergoing a transformative shift. The rollout of the [26 August Cabinet Resolution](#) granting refugees in Temporary Shelters the right to work has opened new pathways for self-reliance. Over 5,000 refugees are in the process of transitioning to formal employment since implementation started on 1 October. This is an encouraging start that signals the potential for broader inclusion. However, as momentum builds, the need for stronger coordination across ministries, provinces, civil society, and the private sector increases, requiring coordinated efforts to support a streamlined, safe, and scalable implementation. UNHCR is actively supporting this government-led initiative through technical expertise, facilitating protection and advocacy efforts, and convening UN and NGO partners to align support with national systems.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT*



1.5 million
received
protection services



991,900 assisted
with core relief items
(CRIs)



124,800
received cash
assistance



332,200 supported to obtain civil status,
identity or legal status documentation



45,700 received
legal assistance



242,100 supported with mental
health & psychosocial support



7,400
resettlement submissions

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

UNHCR RESPONSE

By end-October, UNHCR and partners in **Myanmar** supported nearly 420,000 people in need with core relief items (CRIs) and more than 60,000 people with shelter assistance. Around 110,000 people also received multi-purpose assistance to cover urgent needs in conflict-affected areas. Following the March 2025 earthquake, the needs of over 310,000 people have been assessed and some 23,100 people (5,170 families), benefited from shelter support to repair damaged homes or construct temporary shelters. Overall, UNHCR has provided essential assistance, including CRIs, basic shelter items and multi-purpose assistance, to almost 190,200 people across all earthquake-affected regions. UNHCR and partners have also initiated group mental health and psychosocial support activities for newly displaced people in IDP camps in Kachin.

In **Bangladesh**, fire preparedness and response measures were strengthened in the camps ahead of the dry season (December to March). Ninety 10,000-litre water tanks were installed and community volunteers received training in firefighting and emergency response. Sirens to alert camp residents and emergency lighting to support nighttime fire responses were also installed. During the 2024-25 fire season, nearly 380 fire incidents were recorded across all 33 camps, affecting over 10,000 people (2,100 households), including close to 195 incidents in UNHCR-managed camps. This represents an increase from the 310 incidents recorded during the 2023-24 season, which affected around 4,300 people (1,000 households). In addition, UNHCR and partners enhanced community engagement on Bhasan Char through a range of inclusive, community-led initiatives addressing locally identified needs. Initiatives included clothing assistance for at-risk people, volleyball matches and cultural programmes promoting peaceful coexistence, infrastructure improvements such as room partitions, garden fencing, bookshelf installation, as well as the distribution of various items, including mattresses, pillows, prayer mats and prayer beads.

In **Malaysia**, UNHCR has stepped up advocacy for including refugees in national health programmes following funding shortfalls that affected partners' capacity to deliver essential services. As part of a nationwide measles-rubella vaccination campaign for children under five, UNHCR and the Ministry of Health ran a two-month drive at the UNHCR Refugee Centre, reaching 1,870 children. Since the August 2025 launch of the Refugee Medical Insurance (REMEDI) sponsorship programme, community groups and Allianz Insurance have held close to 30 enrolment events, registering over 4,200 refugees toward a target of 10,000 by December, while also aiming to sponsor 500 vulnerable people by year-end in coordination with NGOs. Complementing these health initiatives, financial inclusion is advancing through the Touch 'n Go digital e-wallet, launched in February, which has registered around 32,000 refugees, representing 80% of the 2025 target. UNHCR is also engaging the Malaysia Communications and Multimedia Commission to recognise UNHCR documents as valid proof of identity for SIM card registration. Efforts to enhance livelihoods and employment opportunities are also progressing, including a kick-off meeting for the Train-To-Hire Framework held from 17 to 19 September with IOM, Malaysia's Ministry of Home Affairs and Australia's Department of Home Affairs.

In **Indonesia**, UNHCR continues to coordinate the humanitarian response in all Rohingya hosting locations. UNHCR maintained registration and documentation for all refugees and asylum seekers and continues to respond to protection incidents and to people with heightened vulnerabilities. UNHCR is engaging with local authorities and host communities to enhance security and social cohesion at all hosting sites and to seek cooperation in the event of new arrivals. In addition, UNHCR is also providing basic assistance through monthly cash support to help fill critical service and sectoral gaps when needed.

In **Thailand**, Mae La camp marked a milestone as the first group of refugees departed for formal employment under Thailand's new Cabinet Resolution. The send off was emotional, with community members cheering as 20 refugees boarded buses to Prachin Buri Province. One refugee, now working in construction, returned to the camp with his employer to share his experience, inspiring others to sign up, helping build trust in the process. Employers are beginning to adopt inclusive practices, such as ATM-accessible salary cards, and are requesting clearer guidance to support the recruitment of refugee workers.

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE ON ROHINGYA MUSLIMS AND OTHER MINORITIES IN MYANMAR

On 30 September, the High-level Conference on the Situation of Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar convened at the UN General Assembly in New York, with Member States, civil society and refugee representatives. Discussions focused on three objectives: funding humanitarian aid; creating conditions for the safe, voluntary and dignified return of displaced Rohingya; and supporting an inclusive peace process that recognizes their rights. [Read the UNHCR High Commissioner's statement.](#)

KEY PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS ISSUES

In **Myanmar**, armed clashes, artillery shelling, airstrikes, and other forms of violence expanded during the reporting period, resulting in the destruction of properties and significant risks to civilian safety and security. Protection incidents remain widely reported, including indiscriminate attacks, forced recruitment, extortion and arbitrary detention. Rohingya from Rakhine continue to flee to Bangladesh and Malaysia mirroring earlier movements often facilitated by brokers. Some IDP returns were reported in Kayah, Kachin, Shan, Tanintharyi and Rakhine while Rohingya refugees returning to Buthidaung and Maungdaw face risks of detention and imprisonment. With conflict persisting in many parts of the country, already challenging living conditions for IDPs, returnees, stateless people and host communities were further compounded by severe restrictions on access to services and movement.

In **Bangladesh**, UNHCR and partners strengthened safety and protection by completing data collection for the gender-based violence safety audit across all 33 camps in September. UNHCR coordinated the exercise in the 16 UNHCR-managed camps, in collaboration with ACTED and IOM, and facilitated partner engagement at the camp level. The Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sector, together with the Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Sector, are jointly analyzing and validating the data. Findings from the audit will help strengthen protection programming and enhance service delivery.

In **Malaysia**, the protection landscape remains challenging, with increasing immigration enforcement operations placing refugees and asylum-seekers at risk of arrest, detention and deportation. According to Home Ministry statistics, authorities have conducted 9,500 immigration raids nationwide, resulting in the arrest of more than 35,000 people for various immigration-related offences. Data presented to Parliament in August 2025 indicate there are nearly 18,000 people in immigration detention facilities, of whom 41.6% (around 7,450) are from Myanmar, including 10.4% children. Between January and October, UNHCR interventions facilitated the release of around 820 people from detention, the majority of whom are Rohingya, highlighting the ongoing need for protection-focused engagement and solutions.

In **Indonesia**, opportunities for refugees in Aceh to participate in small scale economic empowerment and educational projects continue to develop. Activities include fishing and farming (chilis and peanuts), adult classes on conducting small economic transactions and understanding the Indonesian currency, and literacy and numeracy classes for children. Many of these activities are organized by the refugee community or local organizations.

In **Thailand**, the evolving protection landscape brings both opportunities and risks. As refugees begin formal employment outside camps, concerns have emerged about family separation, access to critical services, and potential exploitation. UNHCR and partners are working with the Royal Thai Government to advocate for and support strategies on Government-issued documentation, expanded access to national services – including healthcare, education, and financial systems – family mobility options, and stronger oversight mechanisms. Community-based protection and ensuring refugees are informed about their rights and employment options remain key priorities.

ROHINGYA YOUTH LEAD CELEBRATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY 2025

In October, a kite festival in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar brought together around 100 women and youth from the camps to promote women's empowerment and bolster social cohesion across different communities. Women actively led preparations, including making decorations and flying kites, demonstrating their growing role in the community.

Representatives from UNHCR and partner BRAC highlighted the importance of psychosocial well-being and community engagement. "It reminded me of my childhood," said participant Abeda Khatun. Community group facilitator Asmaul Hosna added: "We face many challenges here, but moments like this remind us that joy and hope still lives within our community. We wanted to create something that would bring peace and happiness – and the kite festival did exactly that."



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

In **India**, the Mizoram state government has completed nearly half of the biometric enrolment of people who fled Myanmar following the 2021 military takeover. Around 15,000 of an estimated 31,000 people have been registered under a national identification system, in line with directives from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The process aims to document arrivals for security and administrative purposes.

COORDINATION

In **Myanmar**, UNHCR works with a range of actors, including UN agencies, 20 national and 10 international partners, and has expanded partnerships with local actors countrywide in order to broaden its geographical coverage and optimize a scaled and sustainable response. UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster, as well as the combined Shelter/NFIs/CCCM Cluster and is an active member of the UN Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Cooperation Partners Group. UNHCR continues coordinating messaging and actions to support joint advocacy on key issues and is actively involved in the Transitional Cooperation Framework to bolster the nexus approach. 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, 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 SEG co-chairs, provides overall coordination of the response, liaising with the Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), local government authorities and more than 150 response partners. The proposition to revert to the refugee coordination model was shared in July by the Resident Coordinator with the Government, following some consultations within the United Nations Rohingya Response.

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. In response to the Cabinet Resolution of 26 August on refugee work rights, UNHCR convened a UN technical working group to strengthen coordination and align support with government strategies. Field-level collaboration has been reinforced through protection sector working groups, and joint workshops with government authorities.

FUNDING SITUATION

UNHCR's requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2025 amount to **\$383.1 million**. By end-October, funding for the situation had reached **41%**.

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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