



SITUATION SUMMARY

A child stands inside a shelter in a refugee settlement in Bangladesh, highlighting the continued humanitarian impact of displacement from Myanmar. © UNHCR/Santi Palacios

Myanmar situation

Country operations involved in the response: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand multi-country office.

2025 year-end population figures

5.9 million Myanmar refugees, stateless people in neighbouring countries and IDPs



*Stateless figures do not include stateless persons who are also displaced to avoid double-counting. The total stateless population in the Myanmar situation was more than 1.8 million people.

Context

Escalating conflict, displacement and restrictions on access to protection deepened the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar. More than 3.6 million people

were internally displaced in the country, while a further 1.5 million refugees and asylum-seekers were hosted in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Fighting intensified across several parts of Myanmar, triggering new waves of internal displacement and disrupting already fragile livelihoods and basic services. Insecurity, limited humanitarian access and reduced funding exacerbated vulnerabilities, particularly in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. A [major earthquake](#) in March, followed by severe flooding in June and September, compounded humanitarian needs, straining an already underfunded response.

Within this context, the situation in Rakhine State remained grave. Civilians were caught in active fighting, while widespread insecurity and intercommunal tensions eroded social cohesion. Rohingya communities – most of whom are stateless – continued to face severe restrictions on freedom of movement and barriers to documentation, education, health care and employment. Reports of forced recruitment and forced labour, alongside arbitrary detention, underscored the acute protection risks confronting Rohingya men, women and children.

As displacement extended beyond Myanmar’s borders, access to protection in neighbouring countries became more constrained. Border restrictions limited access to asylum and regular pathways, leaving many in prolonged uncertainty. Some [6,200 people](#) undertook perilous sea journeys, with women and children accounting for 60% of those on the move. Conditions for safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return also remained absent due to ongoing conflict, widespread rights violations and, for Rohingya communities, the continued denial of legal status.

UNHCR in action

Despite operational and funding constraints, UNHCR and partners delivered life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to displaced and conflict-affected populations across Myanmar and neighbouring countries.

In Myanmar, UNHCR focused on protection monitoring, community-based protection and targeted assistance, including support for survivors of violence and exploitation where access permitted. Working with civil society

partners, UNHCR reached nearly 882,500 people. Legal counselling and engagement with local authorities helped around 8,200 displaced and stateless persons navigate administrative barriers, enabling more than 1,100 people to obtain civil documentation. Some 470 stateless persons, including Rohingya, also received citizenship documents. A network of around 770 community volunteers reached over 43,000 people, while enhanced feedback and complaints mechanisms addressed nearly 84,000 enquiries.

Across Myanmar and key asylum countries in the region – including Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand – UNHCR and partners provided protection assistance to 1.6 million people. Legal counselling and case management helped more than 333,000 people access civil documentation or secure legal status. Nearly 294,600 people received mental health and psychosocial support. UNHCR also provided core relief items to more than 1.1 million people and financial aid to 226,800 people.

In Bangladesh, which hosts over 1 million refugees in Cox’s Bazar and Bhasan Char, UNHCR supported access to liquefied petroleum gas for more than 108,000 refugee households, reducing protection and health risks while supporting environmental rehabilitation. It also contributed to safer and more resilient settlements through protection-sensitive infrastructure and disaster preparedness for recurrent hazards, including fires, cyclones and monsoon flooding.

Major achievements

- 1.6 million** people received protection services
- 1.1 million** people received core relief items
- 226,800** people received financial aid
- 333,000** people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation
- 294,600** people supported with mental health and psychosocial support

Policy developments in some asylum countries signalled gradual progress toward refugee inclusion. In Thailand, the Government [adopted a resolution](#) allowing long-staying refugees from Myanmar living in border shelters to apply for work permits and seek employment outside camps, thereby supporting greater self-reliance.

Coordination and partnerships

The regional nature of displacement from Myanmar required close coordination among governments, UN agencies and humanitarian and development partners across diverse political and operational contexts. Strategic partnerships with national and local actors were critical to maintaining humanitarian access, delivering life-saving protection and assistance, and supporting emergency preparedness and response.

Within this framework, Bangladesh was a major focus of coordinated efforts in the regional response, with the Government and partners continuing to implement the [2025 Joint Response Plan](#) amid

rising needs and growing resource constraints. By year-end, however, the plan was only 53% funded, limiting the scope and predictability of assistance.

Efforts to sustain international engagement and mobilize support for more sustainable responses continued through a [stakeholders' dialogue](#) on the Rohingya situation in Cox's Bazar organized by the Government of Bangladesh, a high-level United Nations General Assembly [conference on Rohingya Muslims and other minorities](#), and a strategic dialogue held alongside the Global Refugee Forum Progress Review meeting.

At the same time, UNHCR advanced operationalization of the [route-based approach](#), enhancing coordination among governments and partners along key displacement routes across the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea. The approach supported improved protection monitoring, information-sharing and preparedness to respond to onward movements, particularly during peak maritime movement periods.

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The National Policy on Durable Solutions for IDPs (CONPES 4180), adopted in December 2025, sets out a 10-year national plan, with about \$2.5 billion in investment, to better support people displaced within the country. It brings together 24 government institutions and aims to shift the response from fragmented, short-term measures to a coordinated, long-term approach. Importantly, it integrates solutions for displaced people in national development planning, rather than treating them separately.

UNHCR and partners helped shape this policy by supporting broad consultations with over 2,600 participants, ensuring that the policy reflected people's needs and priorities, and included practical tools for implementation.

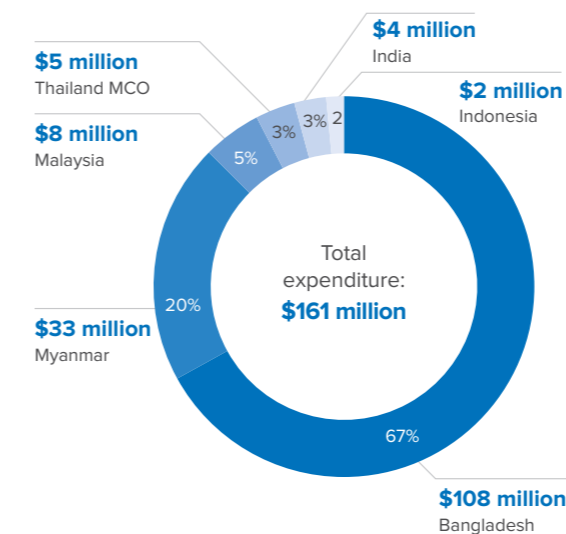
At the local level, UNHCR also worked with authorities, displaced people and host communities to develop seven detailed area-based plans. These plans helped identify where needs are greatest and how to respond, using data on vulnerability, services and population concentrations. As a result, the Government was better equipped to target support to more than 51,000 IDPs.

Use of flexible funding

Following the devastating earthquake in Myanmar, flexible funding enabled UNHCR to rapidly deliver life-saving assistance to affected communities. [Emergency shelter and relief supplies](#) were airlifted and transported by land and sea to the hardest-hit areas, reaching thousands of people in urgent need. It also allowed UNHCR to sustain and scale up its response in the immediate aftermath, maintaining critical support as needs evolved.

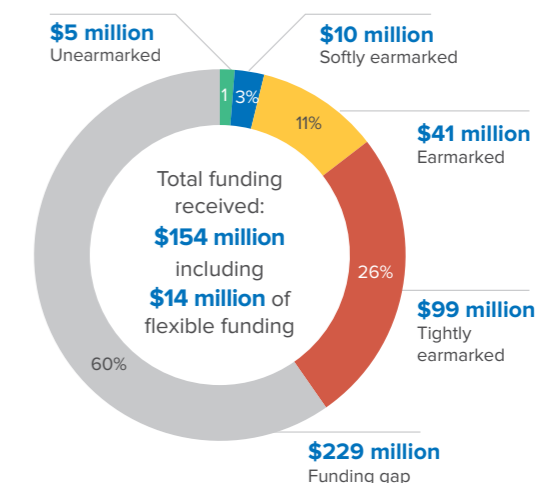
Financial overview

Expenditure by operation

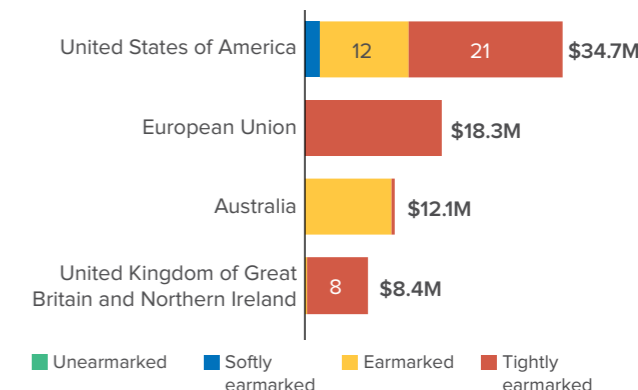


Funding received

In 2025, UNHCR required a total of **\$383 million** to address the Myanmar situation but received only **40%** of that amount



Top 5 donors



Voluntary contributions from all other donors, carry-over and other adjustments were \$73.9 million.