

## KEY FIGURES\*



**5.02 million**  
Forcibly displaced within Myanmar situation as of end-April 2025

**1.48 million**  
Refugees and Asylum-Seekers from Myanmar as of end-April 2025

**3.55 million**  
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Myanmar as of end-April 2025



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

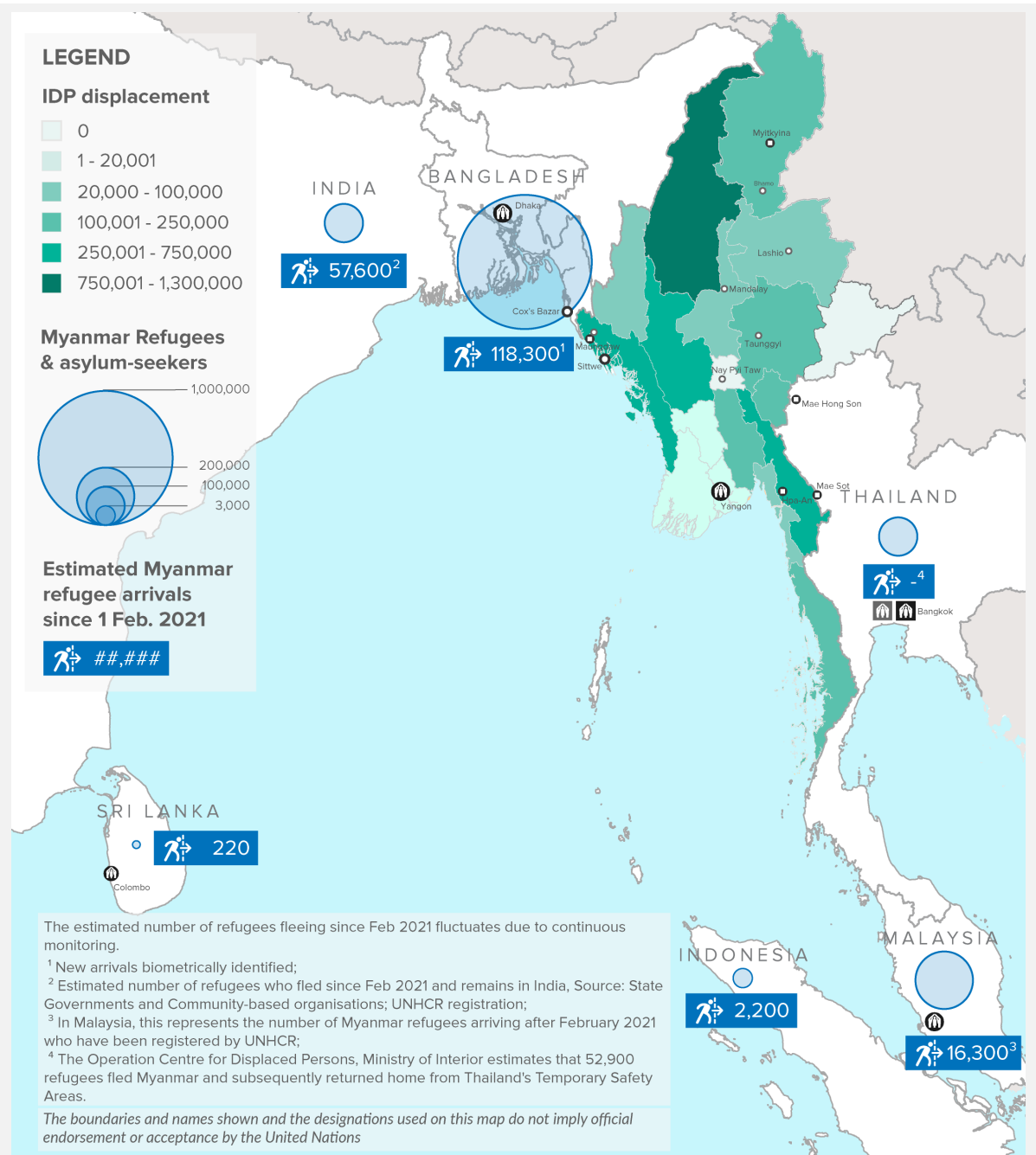
## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

In Myanmar, generalized violence, human rights violations, localized inter-communal tensions, and institutionalized discrimination remain major drivers of the humanitarian and protection crisis. According to the UN, as of end April 2025, an estimated 3.55 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) were reported across the country. The already dire humanitarian situation was compounded by a powerful 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck central Myanmar on 28 March, claiming lives and reducing homes and civilian infrastructure to rubble. This disaster also deepened the hardships faced by both displaced and local communities, many of whom remain in areas where humanitarian access is severely restricted.

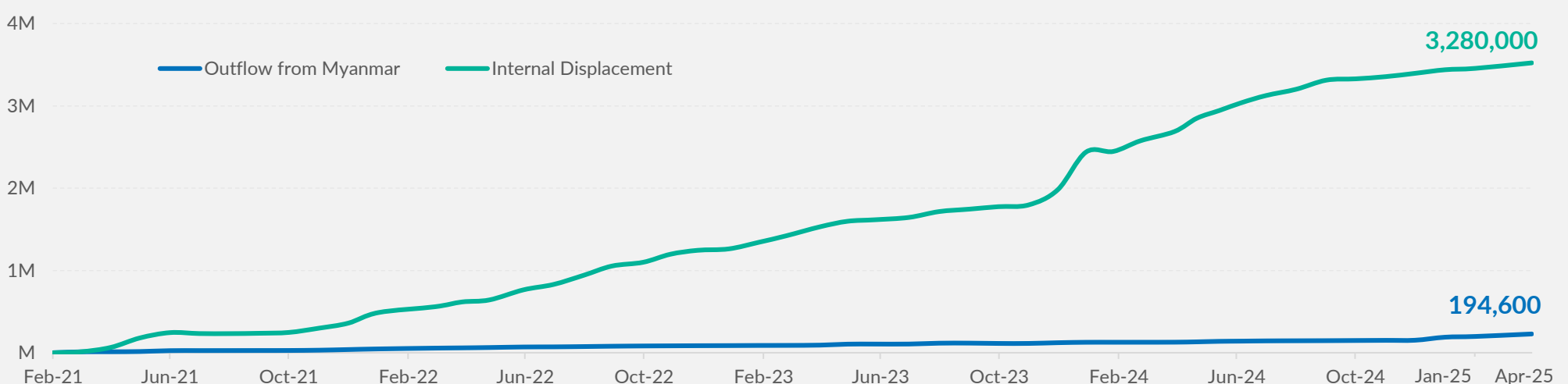
In Bangladesh, the first-ever multi-year [Joint Response Plan](#) was launched, appealing for \$934.5 million in its first year to reach 1.48 million people, including Rohingya refugees and host communities. However, due to funding shortfalls, UNHCR and partners revised income projections downward. This is expected to result in critical gaps in food assistance, cooking fuel, and basic shelters, undermining efforts to improve health and nutrition outcomes, increase school enrolment, and address child marriage and onward movements.

While Rohingya and other residents of conflict-affected Myanmar's Rakhine State continued flee for safety, Bangladesh's closed-border policy continues to hinder safe access to asylum. Biometric identification of new arrivals – approved by Bangladesh in December 2024 – continued through April, with some 118,000 refugees registered and granted access to basic life-saving assistance.

In India, local authorities and civil society groups in Mizoram's Lawngtlai and Lunglei districts introduced curfews, identity checks, and restrictions on Myanmar-registered motorcycles for new arrivals from Myanmar in April. These measures were introduced amid concerns about the possible involvement of some Myanmar nationals in unlawful activities and suspected cross-border crime, prompting increased attention to local security and law enforcement.



## FORCED DISPLACEMENT SINCE 1 FEBRUARY 2021



\* Includes displacements before and after February 2021.

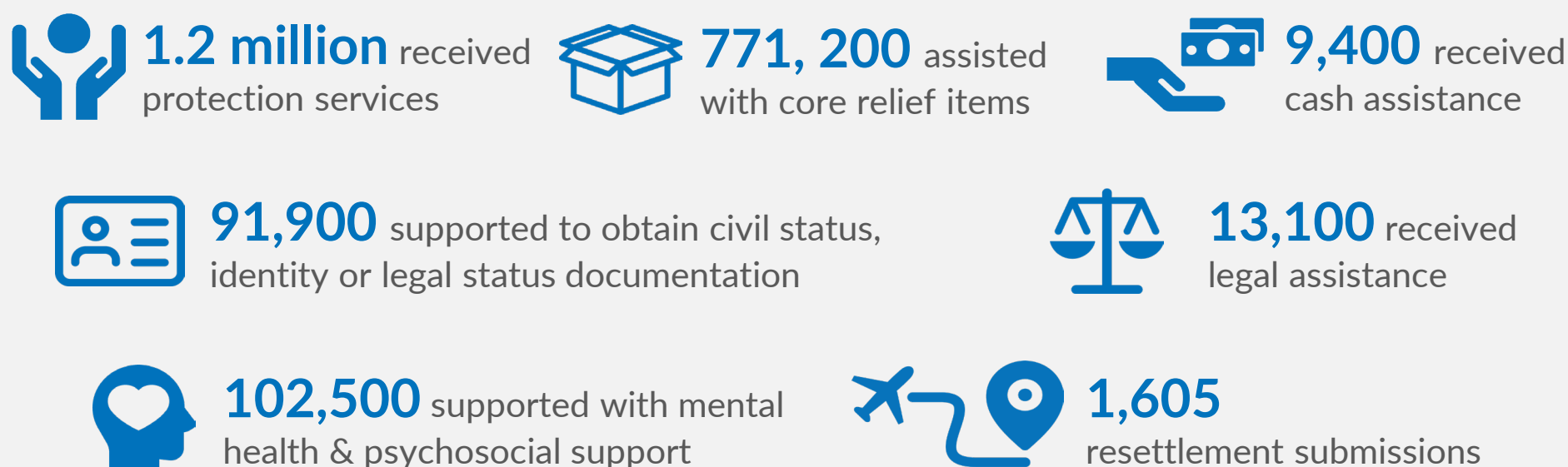
For the latest figures and updates on UNHCR's broader response in Myanmar, as well as the regional response, visit the [Myanmar page](#) and [Myanmar Situation page](#) on UNHCR's Operational Data Portal. For any queries, please contact: [RBAPEXT@unhcr.org](mailto:RBAPEXT@unhcr.org)

In **Malaysia**, the protection environment remained challenging, with refugees and asylum-seekers facing heightened risks of arrest, detention and deportation due to their lack of legal status. Recent increases in immigration enforcement have underscored the need for sustainable, long-term protection solutions. In this context, UNHCR stepped up its legal and advocacy efforts, while working closely with multi-stakeholder partners to foster constructive engagement on refugee protection, advance more inclusive policies and develop a national asylum framework. Central to these efforts is UNHCR's *Capacity Sharing Programme on Refugee Status Determination (RSD)*, which supports national authorities in enhancing their registration and RSD capacities. In parallel, UNHCR has broadened its strategic collaboration with donors and the private sector to mobilize resources and build support for shared protection objectives in Malaysia and the wider region.

In **Indonesia**, 695 Rohingya were registered by UNHCR following maritime arrivals in 2025, including 352 people who were identified in Sumatera in recent months. Outside of documented boat arrivals and registered refugees and asylum-seekers, reports indicate that Rohingya continue to discreetly disembark in small numbers, often moving undetected through Indonesia and on to other locations. The dire humanitarian situation, exacerbated by funding cuts, is having a devastating impact on the lives of Rohingya, with more and more resorting to dangerous journeys to seek safety, protection and a dignified life for themselves and their families. Advocacy with authorities in the region is ongoing and with the international community to stand in solidarity with the countries in the region that host them.

In **Thailand**, UNHCR is working closely with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to promote refugee inclusion and self-reliance through sustained high-level engagement, including at the Ministerial level. This collaboration has led to the endorsement of two joint RTG-UNHCR working groups. Complementary discussions are also progressing at national and provincial levels, including the establishment of a sub-committee in Tak Province to develop practical solutions on the ground.

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE SNAPSHOT (January – April 2025)



## UNHCR RESPONSE

In March and April 2025, UNHCR and partners reached over 157,000 people affected by the [earthquake in Myanmar](#) with core relief items (CRIs), provided shelter assistance to close to 3,300 people and delivered multi-purpose assistance to nearly 430 people to cover urgent needs. The earthquake added a new layer of complexity hitting both conflict-affected areas and regions where UNHCR previously had limited presence. Despite these challenges, UNHCR rapidly mobilised to quickly deliver life-saving assistance. During the reporting period and in a matter of a few weeks, UNHCR and partners had assessed the needs of more than 60,000 earthquake-affected people and were rolling out timely and targeted assistance. In addition, around 7,600 people (1,650 families) benefited from shelter support to repair damaged homes or construct temporary shelters. UNHCR also provided essential assistance, including CRIs and multi-purpose assistance, to almost 58,000 people across all earthquake-affected regions. This included essential items such as blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, plastic tarpaulins, kitchen sets, solar lamps, shelter kits. For the latest update, please see [here](#).

In **Bangladesh**, funding shortfalls have forced many health facilities in the camps to scale down services, limiting care to life-saving emergency support. In both Nayapara and Kutupalong registered camps, outpatient department services run by a partner were phased out in March. Without sustained funding, an estimated 40,000 pregnant women could lose access to maternal care, 19,000 children with malnutrition losing treatment, and 10,000 refugees with life-threatening conditions could be left without healthcare. Efforts are underway across the Health Sector to mitigate the impact and maintain essential services. Even as health services are scaled down due to funding shortfalls, community engagement efforts continue to strengthen protection and inclusion. Over 1,500 protection cases were referred to service providers by Imams and female religious teachers from UNHCR's religious engagement network. These faith leaders also held regular meetings with camp-in-charge officials to raise community concerns and strengthen refugee representation and collaboration with authorities on issues affecting the community. In a new initiative aimed at promoting religious inclusion and building trust among Rohingya minorities, Muslim leaders met with Christian and Hindu faith leaders in a series of inter-faith dialogue.



In **Malaysia**, ongoing funding shortfalls have reduced the availability of health services, placing increased strain on the remaining partners, particularly in primary healthcare, mental health and access to specialized referrals. To promote sustainable access to care, UNHCR continues to advocate for the inclusion of refugees in national health programmes. A recent example includes the training of 150 teachers from refugee learning centres under a programme by the Ministry of Health to identify and refer children with early signs of visual impairment – an initiative that may benefit over 11,000 refugee children currently in learning centres

In **Indonesia**, UNHCR transitioned from in-kind food assistance to monthly cash support in Rohingya refugee hosting sites. The move has improved cost-efficiency, supported local markets, and reached more people in need. It has also given refugee families greater dignity and choice, allowing them to purchase food that meets their dietary and cultural preferences.

Following the 28 March earthquake in Myanmar, UNHCR **Thailand** coordinated with UNHCR Myanmar to mobilize support. In just four days, more than \$86,000 (THB 3 million) was raised from the Thai public and private sector. To mark one month since the disaster, UNHCR hosted a charity concert featuring prominent artists, with proceeds from the performances supporting earthquake relief efforts in both Myanmar and Thailand, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. While camps along the Thai-Myanmar border reported no damage, ongoing conflict and shelling continue to affect communities in border areas.

## KEY PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS ISSUES

**Myanmar's** displacement crisis continues to worsen as armed clashes, landmines, airstrikes, and other forms of violence uproot families and communities. Reports of protection incidents remain widespread – from indiscriminate attacks and forced recruitment to extortion and exploitation by smugglers and traffickers. Across conflict-affected areas, living conditions for IDPs, returnees, stateless people and host communities remain dire due to severe restrictions on access to services, freedom of movement, as well as damaged infrastructure. The recent earthquake has further heightened protection vulnerabilities, destroying civil documents, exposing vulnerable groups, particularly women, children and people with disabilities to greater risks, and leaving many in urgent need of psychosocial support to cope with the trauma of the disaster and its aftershocks.

In **Bangladesh**, the border between Bangladesh and Myanmar remained officially closed. Despite this, new arrivals, primarily via land crossings, continued. In March and April alone, 845 people were reportedly denied entry to, or removed from, Bangladesh. This follows 1,651 such cases in the first two months of 2025 although many incidents are believed to go unreported. Although the Government of Bangladesh suspended refugee registration in May 2022, it has authorised UNHCR to carry out 'partial biometric identification' for new arrivals. Between January and April, 118,316 people (30,803 families) were enrolled. While this process does not confer individual refugee identity documents, it enables access to assistance on par with other refugees in the camps.

In **India**, authorities deported 27 Myanmar nationals, including a child, from a foreigners' detention centre in Manipur State to Myanmar on 25 March. The individuals had reportedly entered India irregularly and were deported following the completion of their detention period. The group included family members of the Myanmar nationals who had been deported from Manipur in January 2025. UNHCR continues to advocate for access to territory, protection safeguards, and respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

In **Malaysia**, severe funding shortfalls have significantly affected the availability of gender-based violence services, leading to the closure or suspension of key protection providers and weakening referral pathways and support services. This has left survivors with limited access to essential care and protection – only 18% of reported cases have been linked to timely, safe and comprehensive assistance. In response, UNHCR is working closely with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and hospital-based One Stop Crisis Centres to improve inclusive and non-discriminatory access to gender-based violence response services for refugee survivors. However, increased support is critical to restoring and expanding these life-saving services.

In **Indonesia**, UNHCR remained concerned about continued reports of forced movement by agents and traffickers from refugee hosting sites. These movements expose refugees to serious protection risks, including exploitation and abuse. UNHCR continues to advocate for stronger safeguards and support for affected people.

In **Thailand**, ongoing insecurity in Myanmar and along its borders continued to drive people to seek protection, with some moving onward through Thailand in hopes of reaching other countries in the region. While UNHCR has generally faced challenges in accessing new arrivals, it currently has access to 567 Rohingya people, including 67 children, who are in Thai custody and may be in need of international protection. Since 1 January 2025, over 200 Rohingya have been newly detained, with many remaining in prolonged detention.

## REGIONAL PRIORITIES: ADDRESSING MISINFORMATION, DISINFORMATION & HATE SPEECH

The rise of digital engagement has enabled UNHCR to reach vulnerable populations more effectively in a region leading in tech innovation. At the same time, it has heightened risks to information integrity, with growing online hate speech and misinformation targeting refugees and stateless people. UNHCR is expanding digital gateways to online services and leveraging strategic partnerships, while seeking to mitigate the impact of misinformation on protection space in Asia and the Pacific. UNHCR has also stepped up awareness raising, digital literacy and social cohesion or peaceful co-existence activities in some of its operations in countries hosting Rohingya refugees.



Monitoring and addressing misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech in the region remains critical to reducing real-world harm to people forced to flee  
© Amanda Jufrian/UNHCR



## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

40 teachers from refugee learning centres in **Malaysia** completed [vision screening training](#) at the Tunku Azizah Public Hospital in Kuala Lumpur to detect early signs of visual impairment among refugee students.

The programme addresses a fundamental yet often overlooked barrier to education: vision impairment. For refugee children – many of whom face financial and systemic challenges in accessing affordable medical services – undiagnosed vision problems can significantly hinder learning and development.

Since December 2024, through a series of trainings, 108 teachers have been equipped with skills to identify early signs of vision impairment among refugee students and refer them for appropriate care.



A hands-on vision screening experience attended by representative from refugee learning centres © UNHCR Malaysia

Just hours before the start of 2025, the Suji family celebrated the New Year in Athens with immense joy. After nearly a decade of separation, Mahmoud, Maryam, and their two sons, Maher and Mahdi, were finally together again – filled with hope for the future.

Although born in Myanmar, Mahmoud, Maryam, and their sons – now 18 and 14 – are classified on their official documents as “stateless”. As members of the persecuted Rohingya ethnic minority, they remain invisible to a country that neither recognizes them as citizens nor protects them. Lacking legal status or identity documents, they faced significant challenges throughout their lives in Myanmar: they were denied access to education, health care, social support, and other public services. They were even restricted from moving beyond the limits of their village. [Read more](#)



Rohingya refugee Mahmoud Suji, with his wife Maryam, and their two sons, Maher (right) and Mahdi (left), at a friend's house in Athens, Greece. © UNHCR/Achilleas Zavallis

In **Bangladesh**, Abdul Mazed, a dedicated male role model and gender-based violence prevention volunteer, recently led a community outreach session aimed at transforming harmful gender norms within Rohingya camps. The Male Role Models programme works to educate men and boys about the impact of harmful practices on women and girls, empowering them to become active agents of change to end gender-based violence and discrimination.

Abdul Mazed shares a powerful success story: “After my counselling, an abusive husband stopped mistreating his wife and enrolled his daughter in the Girl Shine programme – a success that fills me with pride.” Between March and April, nearly 450 male role models delivered over 10,000 sessions across 14 camps, averaging 12 sessions per role model each month. Their efforts reached approximately 24,000 men and 7,000 boys monthly, fostering a safer, more equitable community for all.



Male role models like Abdul Mazed drive change to prevent gender-based violence © Shagufta Tazin Shathy/UNHCR

## COORDINATION

In **Myanmar**, UNHCR works with a range of actors, including UN agencies, 11 national and six international partners, and has expanded partnerships with local actors countrywide to broaden its geographical coverage and optimize a scaled and sustainable response. UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster, as well as the Shelter/Non-Food Items/Camp Coordination Camp Management Cluster and is an active member of the United Nations Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Cooperation Partners Group. UNHCR continues coordinating messaging and actions to support joint advocacy on key issues.

In **Bangladesh**, strong coordination and collaboration remain central to the humanitarian response for Rohingya refugees. This is led through three key frameworks: the Strategic Executive Group (SEG), Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Joint Response Plan. In Dhaka, the SEG – co-chaired by UNHCR, IOM and the Resident Coordinator – brings together UN agencies and international and national NGOs to provide strategic leadership and oversight. In Cox's Bazar, the ISCG plays a critical role in coordinating the day-to-day response. Reporting to the SEG co-chairs, it works closely with the Office of Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, local authorities and over 150 response partners to ensure a coherent and collaborative approach.

In **India**, an Informal Working Group (IWG) coordinated by UNHCR was established in March 2021 to support Myanmar arrivals with health food, CRIs, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, education, protection and livelihoods support. The IWG coordinates the protection and humanitarian response for new arrivals in Manipur and Mizoram. Weekly meetings are held to align the humanitarian response and provide situational updates.



In addition, UNHCR India maintains regular communication with the Government of India, UN agencies, and other relevant stakeholders by sharing analyses of the situation in north-east India, the humanitarian needs of Myanmar arrivals, and the resources required to address service gaps. UNHCR also updates its contingency plan for humanitarian response for Myanmar arrivals, informed by trends in Manipur and Mizoram since the military takeover in Myanmar.

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, and UNHCR's access to immigration detention) with federal ministries, parliamentarians, state authorities, law enforcement, human rights actors such as SUHAKAM, Inter-Agency Preparedness Coordination Group, Malaysian Bar, diplomatic community, and civil society. UNHCR engages the judiciary, develops capacity-sharing activities for magistrates and judges on refugee protection, and collaborates with the Government on capacity-sharing 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'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 been able to enhance the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people, and advocate for access to territory, non-refoulement and humanitarian access for people fleeing violence and persecution in Myanmar. These partnerships facilitated greater coordination, resource mobilization, and capacity building efforts, ultimately improving the reach and effectiveness of UNHCR's response.

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS



Global Trends covers the world's forcibly displaced and stateless populations and explains how and why the displacement numbers grew to a new record by the end of 2024.

As well as the main statistical overview, this year's Global Trends highlights key developments in forced displacement worldwide, including the dramatic rise in internal displacement driven by escalating conflicts. [Read more](#)



Global Report highlights the results achieved by UNHCR and its partners in 2024 as we responded to the needs of a record number of forcibly displaced and stateless people around the world.

The latest report features annual results from 10 operations from Asia and the Pacific, highlighting their impact, challenges, lessons learned, and future outlook. [Read more](#)

## FUNDING SITUATION

UNHCR's requirements for the Myanmar situation in 2025 amount to **\$383.1 million**. By end May, funding for the situation had reached **28%**.

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

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