

Annual Results Report

2024

Myanmar

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2024, Myanmar's humanitarian crisis deepened as conflict, human rights violations, localized inter-communal tensions, and institutionalized discrimination continued to drive displacement and exacerbate the protection crisis in Myanmar. According to the United Nations, an estimated 3.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs) were reported across the country by year-end, with the crisis escalating following the October 2023 offensive. This conflict triggered 1.4 million new displacements in 2024 alone, with intense fighting reported in Lashio, Bhamo and Rakhine. In Rakhine, civilians fled both within Myanmar and across borders in search of safety, while the recalibration of humanitarian responses left 619,000 stateless Rohingya extremely vulnerable. Deprived of fundamental rights, many faced detention.

Compounding these challenges, Typhoon Yagi in September 2024 affected nearly one million people, destroying infrastructure and livelihoods. Across the country, movement restrictions, supply routes disruptions and market instability increased vulnerabilities. Airstrikes, indiscriminate shelling, landmines, and unexploded ordnances posed ongoing threats, while forced recruitment, including child conscription and civilian kidnappings, remained widespread. These challenges were further exacerbated by the enforcement of the People's Military Service Law in February 2024, mandating conscription for men aged 18–35 and women aged 18–27.

A late-2024 Results Monitoring Survey covering 15 States and regions found that 64% of displaced people had been displaced for up to a year, while 46% had endured displacement for periods ranging from one to over 20 years. Many experienced secondary or tertiary displacement, with far-reaching social consequences. School attendance among displaced children was particularly low in Kachin (21%), Rakhine (26%) and Shan North (27%), while 37% of non-displaced Rohingya were also out of school. In Rakhine, displaced, non-displaced and returnees experienced the highest rate of shelter collapse in the aftermath of Cyclone Mocha, leaving them highly vulnerable ahead of the 2025 monsoon season.

Amid these challenges, voluntary returns were observed in some areas, particularly in Kachin and Shan (South) and some areas in Chin State. UNHCR adapted to these shifting dynamics by prioritizing emergency assistance, protection interventions rooted in community structures, and transitional solutions in return areas. Throughout the year, UNHCR also advocated for fundamental rights and raised protection concerns in various forums to advance joint solutions. As the crisis evolves, UNHCR is committed to delivering lifesaving assistance and advocating for fundamental rights. Despite growing insecurity, shrinking humanitarian space and operational challenges, supporting displaced communities, bolstering resilience and advancing sustainable responses remain urgent priorities.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons realize/exercise greater levels of fundamental rights and safely access basic services and livelihoods - in order to become more resilient and progressively attain solutions

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%

Throughout 2024, significant displacements persisted, including cross-border movement toward Bangladesh. In close collaboration with implementing and operational partners, UNHCR assisted around 337,000 people with protection services and 728,934 people with lifesaving humanitarian assistance through diversified approaches. In doing so, UNHCR also supported 12 new civil society organizations, advancing outreach through localization while strengthening local organizations' capacities.

UNHCR consistently spotlighted the various protection risks vulnerable displaced and stateless populations face at high-level forums. Efforts to facilitate access to fundamental rights included providing legal aid and counselling to 4,080 people countrywide. 5,320 received civil registration assistance and 755 stateless people, including Rohingya, obtained citizenship certificates. UNHCR also prioritised community empowerment, accountability to affected populations and functioning complaint and feedback mechanisms. As a result, 32,712 people sought support from UNHCR and partners, receiving counselling, referrals and assistance. Despite humanitarian access restrictions, nearly 800 camp-based volunteers ensured sustained camp coordination and protection monitoring across nearly 200 camps for forcibly displaced and stateless populations in Rakhine and Kachin. Furthermore, 149,649 people benefited from community-based projects countrywide, fostering resilience, social cohesion, and integration.

UNHCR also played a key role in setting the agenda for cluster priorities and amplifying key advocacy messages to the diplomatic community. Regular analysis, protection monitoring, and displacement tracking were shared with cluster and Humanitarian Country Team members. According to the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, the Protection Cluster – comprising 139 partners – reached 2,317,427 people in 2024, while the Shelter/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Non-food Items cluster reached 1,272,469 people through 50 partners. 65 certified CCCM national trainers – 18 of whom were trained in 2024 – became vital assets to the humanitarian community, delivering 77 capacity-building workshops to humanitarian workers to ensure standard management of camps and sites.

Building on these efforts, UNHCR advanced its solutions programming by piloting a joint initiative with UNFPA in Kachin return areas and collaborating with international finance institutions and other stakeholders to assess the impact of humanitarian aid on the economic well-being of IDPs. As a result, 14,500 returnees received multisectoral support to rebuild their lives. This holistic, scalable model offers promising pathways for future solutions.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities			
Myanmar	IDPs	3.64%	7.69%
Myanmar	Returnees	21.12%	7.45%

Myanmar	Stateless Persons	19.51%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services			
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	30.00%	84.64%
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work			
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Myanmar	IDPs	5.00%	62.84%
Myanmar	Returnees	61.30%	74.33%
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	57.00%	28.90%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Myanmar	IDPs	1.00%	32.16%
Myanmar	Returnees	57.90%	32.86%
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	50.50%	48.09%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark			
Myanmar	IDPs	56.80%	42.75%
Myanmar	Returnees	50.34%	42.34%
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	56.65%	62.25%
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed			
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	496	647

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2024, over 1,700 protection incidents were reported, including indiscriminate attacks, forcible recruitment, extortion and arbitrary detention. The impact on young people was particularly severe, as the conscription law triggered widespread panic among families and even humanitarian workers of a certain age. In response, partners had to recalibrate staffing to remain operational. Mounting insecurity also led to temporary relocations and reduced field presence for UN and partner staff, necessitating a shift to remote monitoring and missions contingent on UNDSS clearance.

Country-wide movement restrictions, particularly in Rakhine State, severely disrupted the flow of information and hindered the delivery of humanitarian aid to both displaced and stateless communities. Despite these constraints, UNHCR, in collaboration with the supply staff of sister agencies, carried out maritime shipments and advocated for local authorizations to deliver aid, which were fewer this year. Since mid-2024, UNHCR and its partners have been unable to access UNHCR offices and warehouses in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Lashio towns.

Against this backdrop, the Rohingya population in Rakhine State remained disproportionately affected by structural discrimination, experiencing barriers to citizenship, freedom of movement, and other fundamental rights. The lack of assistance further increased their reliance on negative coping strategies. Without comprehensive legal, policy, and administrative reforms, the prospects for addressing statelessness remained bleak. Given that conditions in Rakhine State remain unfavourable for Rohingya returns from Bangladesh, UNHCR has continued to advocate for meaningful humanitarian access and improvements in return villages. Efforts to build confidence through the joint UNHCR-UNDP area-based triple nexus projects were proposed, but ongoing volatility made implementation unfeasible. In the interim, UNHCR prioritised

legal and procedural assistance to support documentation efforts and detainees.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR pursued a twin-track approach in 2024, expanding collaboration with local organizations and UN agencies to ensure a meaningful presence and sustained delivery of assistance. This included formal partnerships with 21 implementing partners, four community grants partners, and 15 operational partners to support aid delivery and distributions. In parallel, UNHCR also engaged with cluster members under the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and worked within the Transitional Cooperation Framework alongside UN agencies on nexus programming.

To enhance humanitarian response efforts, the CCCM/Shelter/NFI and Protection clusters provided targeted training for local groups, including faith-based organizations, helping to uphold international standards. UNHCR also played a role in shaping the geographic priorities and funding allocations of CERF and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund while benefiting from these mechanisms. Coordination forums, such as the Cash Working Group and clusters, were instrumental in standardizing multi-purpose assistance, advancing discussions on cash for shelter and protection, and minimizing duplication.

Collaboration with other UN agencies – including UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA and UNDP – was strengthened, particularly in joint humanitarian efforts for hard-to-reach conflict-affected areas. UN agencies increasingly worked together on nexus programming, joint fundraising and operational collaboration. In the north-west region, they expanded shared premises, pursued joint assessments and coordinated response planning to improve efficiency.

At the community level, UNHCR empowered communities via trained volunteers and community-led initiatives to address critical gaps. Community grants and mentoring programmes enabled volunteers to identify protection and assistance needs, facilitate site management and services, and ensure timely referrals in both protracted and emergency displacement settings.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Rights of forcibly displaced and stateless people are safeguarded, and rights violations are mitigated and addressed.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	2,281
Stateless Persons	1,799

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Legal assistance was critical in addressing the challenges faced by stateless people, those at risk of statelessness, and those with undetermined citizenship. In 2024, despite political sensitivities, UNHCR enhanced legal awareness and assistance, reaching 10,305 people. Sessions focused on citizenship and legal identity documents, birth certificates and documentation related to housing, land and properties, and the risks of human trafficking and detention due to a lack of legal documentation. As a result, 5,320 people successfully acquired legal status documentation, 755 obtained citizenship documents, and over 230 children received birth certificates. More than 400 Rohingya detained under Myanmar's immigration laws for traveling without legal identity documents received legal and in-kind assistance.

To bolster accountability to affected populations, UNHCR launched the online Myanmar Help Page, providing forcibly displaced people with access to information and guidance. The Help Page and Protection Hotline received over 500 queries – 54% submitted via email, 38% through online messaging, and 8% via the Hotline.

Displacement tracking, and protection monitoring were essential for identifying needs and informing advocacy through early warning triggers. The Protection Cluster mapped service gaps, using community input to strengthen response planning. Coordination between UNHCR and other organizations, including a UN Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on Children in Armed Conflict, enhanced advocacy with donors and community networks. Meanwhile, joint protection sessions for faith-based organizations and improved reporting and monitoring processes enabled more effective humanitarian responses.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Age, gender and diverse groups of forcibly displaced and stateless people – especially women and girls – can make informed decisions on, and meaningfully participate in, all issues impacting their protection and solutions environment, to improve their lives and futures.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive
Returnees	Limited	Extensive	Limited
Stateless Persons	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	62.00%	60.00%	51.00%
Returnees		60.00%	60.00%
Stateless Persons	92.00%	90.00%	48.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	5,020
Stateless Persons	1,571
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	14,120
Stateless Persons	18,592
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	275,704
Stateless Persons	61,730

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR reinforced inclusive participation, ensuring that people of all ages and genders could meaningfully engage in and benefit from targeted interventions. Across the south-east, north-east, north-west, and Central Rakhine, staff conducted participatory assessments, consulting 350 people through 37 discussions and interviews. These consultations were adapted to meet the needs of different age, gender and diversity groups. In total, UNHCR and partners engaged 6,600 forcibly displaced and stateless people through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, surveys and cross-cutting discussions, helping to shape more responsive programming

Community-based projects remained central to UNHCR's efforts. Throughout the year, 187 were implemented across the country, benefiting around 129,859 IDP and host community members in Rakhine, the north-west, north-east, and south-east. Some projects targeted volatile and remote areas, addressing immediate risks and displacement impacts, while promoting integration and social cohesion through community-led planning and prioritization. Examples are helplines, help page/website, help desk, complaint boxes/letters, emails, social media – WhatsApp, Viber, and Facebook messenger, and in-person community-based meetings/consultations documented and addressed internally within the UNHCR programme activities or externally, through referrals to other service providers.

Strengthening communication with affected populations was also a priority. UNHCR increased awareness of its complaints and feedback mechanisms to improve the quality of protection services and prevent exploitation and abuse. Outreach efforts included community capacity-building and group information sessions, resulting in 32,712 people submitting feedback, which was systematically recorded for further analysis. Standardised reporting across 130 IDP camps ensured that complaints were documented consistently, while community-based feedback and complaints mechanisms were established in 219 IDP camps and camp-like locations. In addition, 28,822 IDPs participated in 800 protection and community training and awareness sessions aimed at bolstering decision-making capacities and social cohesion between displaced and host communities.

UNHCR expanded access to critical information by launching an online Help Page in both English and Myanmar languages. Meanwhile, dedicated working groups on protection, child protection, gender-based violence, as well as mine action strengthened community structures, providing around 130,000 people with direct community-based protection services, assistance, and case management support.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced and stateless people have access to assistance that addresses their basic needs, physical safety and wellbeing.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	18.56%	30.00%	23.17%
Returnees	4.54%	30.00%	6.41%
Stateless Persons	42.83%	50.00%	1.90%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
IDPs	3.62%	20.00%	3.62%
Returnees	15.03%	20.00%	15.03%
Stateless Persons	14.21%	20.00%	14.21%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	442,133
Stateless Persons	76,916
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
IDPs	0
Returnees	0
Stateless Persons	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, conflict and extreme weather events, including monsoons and floods, displaced around 1.4 million newly displaced vulnerable people and returnees across the central, south-east, and north-west regions. UNHCR played a critical role in the response, delivering core relief items to 519,049 people (124,661 families), individual shelters to 1,320 people (250 families), shelter materials (both in kind and cash) to 106,840 people (18,871 families), and multi-purpose assistance and cash for protection to 106,396 people (24,434 families). However, sporadic authorisation in Rakhine limited distributions.

As the lead agency for the Shelter, CCCM/NFI Cluster, UNHCR and its partners supported around 1.2 million people, reaching over half of those in need. UNHCR also participated in a multi-cluster initial rapid assessment training organized by UNOCHA to identify and address critical gaps following conflict- and flood-induced displacement.

Multi-purpose assistance remained a lifeline, particularly in the north-west and in south-east, where it was delivered directly and through partners. This included targeted support for 1,810 people with specific protection needs, enabling them to access services and strengthen their resilience. In addition, 2,147 families benefited from cash for work initiatives, which allowed them to earn an income while supporting essential community projects such as shelter repairs and camp maintenance.

In the north-west, 2,556 people (517 families) in Sagaing, Magway and Chin received multi-sector assistance to rebuild their homes. Shelter construction and repairs were also carried out on 250 transitional shelter units in Kachin and 104 shelters in Rakhine through partners. In Rakhine, 88,432 displaced, stateless, and non-displaced people received shelter material support, although a critical gap remains, with 76% of shelters still in need of repair. In Kachin, 12,818 displaced people received similar support.

UNHCR ensured a coordinated and efficient response through the cluster system, overseeing interventions in priority areas to strengthen collaboration, reduce duplication, and uphold humanitarian standards. Close coordination with implementing partners allowed for expanded reach, particularly in hard to access, and ensured that communities received timely and dignified assistance.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Conducive conditions for refugee returns are incrementally developed in order to eventually attain safe and dignified solutions.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout 2024, escalating conflict in Rakhine State (North) caused widespread civilian casualties, extensive infrastructure damage, and the displacement of over 100,000 people. From May to December, the crisis deepened, triggering cross-border movements of Rohingya who faced extreme risks during their flight due to hazardous conditions on the Naf River, severe shortages of basic supplies, and restrictive border policies in neighbouring countries. Both small-scale spontaneous returns from Bangladesh to Myanmar and movements towards Bangladesh were recorded during this period.

In response, UNHCR adopted a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to address both statelessness and IDP situations in Myanmar. This strategy sought to foster conducive conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable returns through rights-based analysis, adaptive area-based programming, and multi-level advocacy for legal, policy and administrative changes. Expanding humanitarian and protection space remained central to these efforts.

UNHCR consistently advocated for voluntary, informed and dignified returns by engaging with de facto authorities, the UN Humanitarian Country Team, and coordination bodies such as the Humanitarian Donor Group and Cooperation Partners' Group. Advocacy focused on the importance of returns to places of origin or choice and securing access to areas of return, with a continuous push to improve conditions through ongoing discussions. UNHCR also maintained ongoing dialogue with Bangladesh, monitoring human rights concerns and asylum-related challenges.

In coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNHCR co-chaired the Refugee Returns and Reintegration Group, which facilitated inter-agency collaboration on displacement issues in Rakhine. This platform enabled information sharing and bolstered advocacy efforts to regain access. However, progress remained severely constrained due to persistent security challenges, underscoring the urgent need for expanded humanitarian engagement and long-term solutions.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Rights, legal and policy frameworks are improved for sustainable forcibly displaced and stateless people solutions, which in turn builds confidence for refugee returns.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	2.63%	20.00%	4.24%
Returnees	20.60%	30.00%	15.80%
Stateless Persons	14.57%	50.00%	46.50%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	12.00%	50.00%	15.71%
Returnees	6.72%	50.00%	18.05%
Stateless Persons	5.40%	20.00%	19.18%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Limited
Returnees	Limited
Stateless Persons	Limited

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, over 515,800 people were reported to have returned or relocated, although some of these movements were temporary due to ongoing conflict. Key findings from the Results Monitoring Survey (November – December 2024) revealed that 77% of returnees had returned within the last 12 months, while 22% had returned between 13 months and over two years. Notably, 92% of IDP returnee households had access to up-to-date information about conditions in their return areas through community sources,

reflecting a gradual trend towards voluntary returns and an opportunity to advance sustainable responses.

Recognising this shift, UNHCR accelerated discussions on transitional solutions and social cohesion projects in the north-east and south-east to support the return of IDPs who voluntarily opted to return. This was achieved through extensive collaboration with several agencies, including UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF under the Durable Solutions Working Group in both regions. In Kachin State, the Inter-Agency Transitional Solutions Action Plan was developed, and a successful joint multi-year project with UNFPA addressed key barriers to reintegration. These efforts included documentation and legal assistance to strengthen tenure security, protection interventions for women, children, and other at risk groups, health services for women and girls to ensure access to essential maternal and reproductive healthcare, as well as livelihood and community-strengthening initiatives aimed at fostering economic self-reliance and resilience.

Throughout the year, UNHCR stepped up protection monitoring and advocacy efforts, emphasising the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of IDPs and refugees to their places of origin or choice while advocating against premature site closures. In Kachin State, families with return intentions benefited from legal assistance, shelter, livelihood support, gender-based violence assistance, as well as other protection interventions across 62 solutions sites jointly managed by UNHCR and UNFPA. These interventions reached around 50,000 people, with 250 families receiving individual transitional shelters and 7,630 receiving income-generating support. Across Myanmar, more than 1,000 forcibly displaced and stateless people, as well as host community volunteers, were mobilized to strengthen community resilience.

To enhance solutions programming, dedicated workshops and high-level joint visits with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA and donors helped accelerate discussions on replicating the Kachin model.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	505
Stateless Persons	4,683
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
IDPs	No
Returnees	No
Stateless Persons	No
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	28,080
Stateless Persons	75,409

13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	7,633
Stateless Persons	28
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Stateless Persons	No

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In line with its commitment age, gender and diversity inclusive programming, UNHCR remained committed to ensuring that forcibly displaced and stateless people were consulted in meaningful ways. Through protection monitoring mechanisms, UNHCR engaged with diverse groups across villages, camps, and displacement sites where access was possible, as well as remotely through telephone and community networks. These efforts helped capture the concerns and priorities of different age, gender, and minority groups. This inclusive approach allowed for the representation of women and girls, youth, and elderly people in assessments, ensuring that all voices were heard in the planning and implementation of interventions.

Throughout 2024, UNHCR promoted equitable access to rights, meaningful participation in decision-making, greater resilience, and community self-management. Women and girls were actively involved in all stages of programming – from design to implementation. Their participation extended to the establishment of Village Project Supervision Teams and Quick Impact Project Management Committees, which oversaw community-based protection projects. This approach not only empowered women and girls but also strengthened community self-management and ownership of local initiatives.

UNHCR also proactively identified people with specific needs in line with established standard operating procedures to ensure that protection and humanitarian aid reached those most in need. Vulnerabilities were identified through protection monitoring and assessments and assistance was tailored accordingly. Post-distribution monitoring allowed UNHCR to capture additional needs and assess the effectiveness of support, gauge recipient satisfaction, enabling continuous adjustments to improve the delivery of assistance. To further strengthen communication and feedback mechanisms, UNHCR established Protection Hotlines in Yangon and across field offices, widely sharing information on their use through implementing partners and cluster network members. These hotlines provided forcibly displaced and stateless people with a direct and efficient channel to voice their concerns, complaints, and feedback about services. This initiative not only supported sustained humanitarian interventions but also helped create pathways toward solutions, ensuring that the voices of those affected shaped the responses and their needs were addressed promptly.

Section 3: Resources

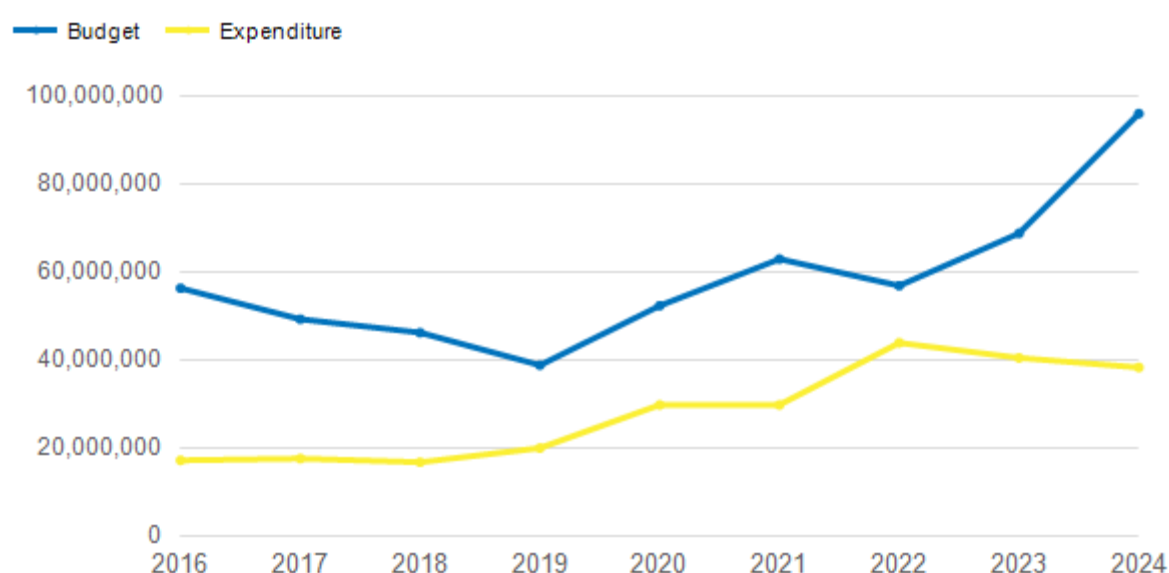
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

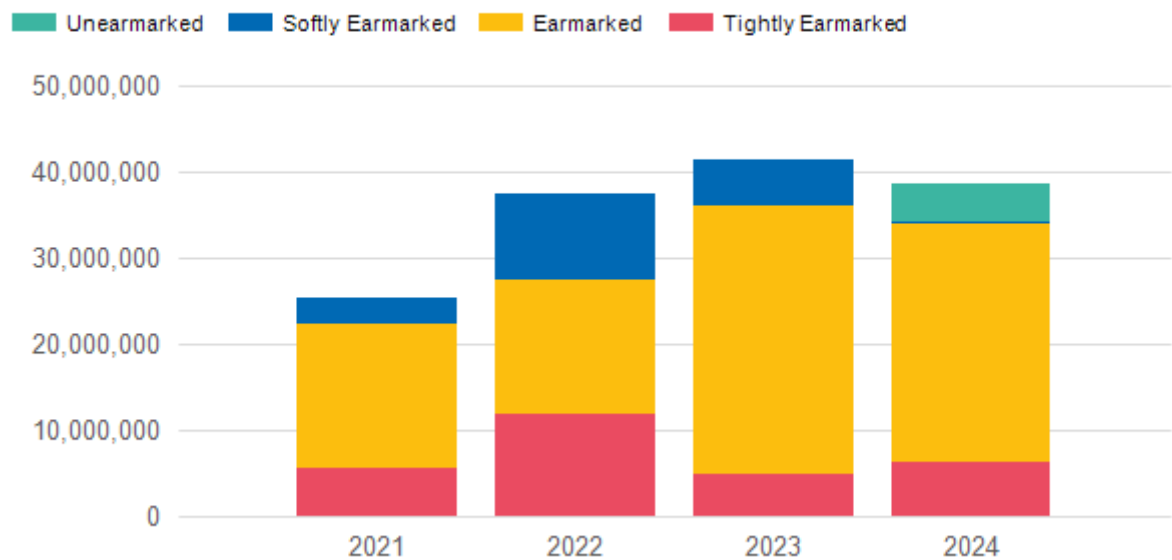
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	95,858,380	38,226,903	39.88%	38,209,012	99.95%
All Impact Areas		1,450,868			
Total	95,858,380	39,677,771	41.39%	38,209,012	96.30%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA6: Justice	8,888,773	4,657,516	52.40%	4,657,516	100.00%
OA7: Community	21,275,440	5,653,561	26.57%	5,635,670	99.68%
OA8: Well-being	46,610,129	22,208,126	47.65%	22,208,127	100.00%
OA14: Return	12,372,798	1,656,566	13.39%	1,656,566	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	6,711,240	4,051,134	60.36%	4,051,134	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,450,868			
Total	95,858,380	39,677,771	41.39%	38,209,012	96.30%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2023, using available funding, UNHCR balanced lifesaving assistance for newly displaced populations in the north-west and the south-east with vital support for non-displaced stateless communities in Rakhine camps and protracted IDPs in Kachin. Given that Myanmar remained an ongoing emergency, well-being and basic assistance accounted for the largest share of UNHCR’s funding (58%), with other outcomes including integration, receiving smaller allocations (10-15%).

UNHCR prioritized piloting solutions programming for returnees in Kachin, focusing on enhancing sustainable response prospects. This community-driven model has proven to be both replicable and scalable and is set to be expanded in 2025, with additional evidence-based data aimed at engaging specialized agencies. In addition, through the UN pooled funds humanitarian assistance window, UNHCR provided rapid multi-purpose assistance to flood-affected communities in Bago, South Shan and Mandalay. However, efforts in Rakhine were constrained by security conditions, which hampered access and delivery capacity. Market closures and transport disruptions also impacted Shelter/CCCM programming, as suppliers were unable to fulfil contracts.

By year-end, UNHCR was funded at only 40% of its needs, a 20% decrease from 2023. This shortfall reflected the increasing complexity of the funding environment, driven by growing humanitarian needs caused by multiple concurrent emergencies. In response, key resources were reoriented, and activities reprioritised to support the most vulnerable.

Throughout the year, donors were regularly kept informed of key developments, challenges, and funding constraints and resource adjustments. Securing adequate and timely funding was a persistent challenge, particularly when responding to multiple emergencies such as Typhoon Yagi and the subsequent floods. Despite this, UNHCR’s efforts to diversify its donor base by targeting non-traditional donors, including development donors, proved successful in an increasingly competitive and challenging funding landscape.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2024, UNHCR's protection programming was significantly strengthened through greater localization and integration of local NGOs into key decision-making processes. This effort was complemented by extensive capacity-building. These initiatives will be systematised in 2025, with a focus on enhancing and incentivising data sharing among all stakeholders, including UNHCR, to support a more evidence-based and complementary response.

A strategic moment of reflection workshop took place on January 30th and 31st, with the participation of a multi-functional team comprised of primary result managers from all UNHCR offices in the country. The MFT validated the alignment of the strategy with the IDP and Statelessness Strategic Action Plans, discussed the lessons learned from the implementation in 2024 and shared good practices. In addition, the Representatives of UNDP and UNICEF joined the team to explore opportunities for furthering synergies between the agencies in pursuit joint objectives. While UNHCR assisted a similar number of vulnerable people as in 2023, reaching them required significantly more effort and diversified approaches due to severe logistical challenges, movement and access restrictions, as well as supply chain disruptions in Myanmar's volatile context. Programming and response efforts expanded in newly displaced sites in the north-west and south-east, while multi-purpose assistance was scaled up across the country. This was done with greater financial oversight and systematic third-party post-distribution monitoring. This cost-efficient modality will continue to be prioritised in coordination with relevant clusters and cash working groups.

Community engagement projects remained a cornerstone of resilience-building and solutions, implemented through a bottom-up, inclusive approach. In 2024, UNHCR advanced localization by proactively engaging smaller civil society and IDP-led groups. Looking ahead, UNHCR aims to build on its network of trained community volunteers, linking them with other groups to strengthen their own agency, improve access to social protection, and support vulnerable people through tailored assistance.

On solutions, while the return of stateless people continued sporadically, these could not be considered a durable solution. However, pockets of hope emerged in Kachin State and parts of the south-east, where groups opted to either return to their villages of origin or move to new safer locations. These returns were supported under a pilot multi-sectoral project, designed for future replication under the Durable Solutions Working Group in both locations.



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