

Annual Results Report

2025

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

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar further deteriorated in 2025, marked by intensified armed conflict, widespread human rights violations, economic decline, restricted humanitarian access and natural disaster.

Armed conflict remained the primary driver of displacement nationwide, with natural hazards further compounding movement. By year-end, an estimated 3.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 519,000 stateless people were reported, compared to 3.5 million displaced people in 2024. This increase reflected growing vulnerability and protracted and secondary displacement.

The already fragile humanitarian situation was further exacerbated in March 2025 when a 7.1-magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, followed by a strong aftershock. The disaster killed more than 3,000 people, injured thousands and affected millions more. The hardest-hit areas were already hosting approximately 1.6 million displaced people, many of whom were living in fragile shelter conditions. The earthquake destroyed homes, schools and health facilities, further eroding already limited coping capacities.

Women, children, older people and people with disabilities continued to face heightened risks of trafficking, gender-based violence, family separation and the loss of their documentation. Stateless Rohingya in Rakhine faced severe movement restrictions, limited access to essential services and elevated protection risks due to their lack of recognized citizenship under the 1982 Citizenship Law. Deteriorating security conditions, human rights violations, reduced livelihood options and increased restrictions on humanitarian assistance contributed to a rise in irregular maritime movements from Rakhine, as people sought safety and family reunification.

Protection risks were further compounded by the enforcement of the People's Military Service Law in 2025, which expanded the risk of forced recruitment for men aged 18 to 35 years and women aged 18 to 27, as well as children. The 2025 Results Monitoring Survey revealed that fear of recruitment by armed groups was a key driver of movement across all population groups.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Forcibly displaced, stateless, and returnee populations exercise their fundamental rights and have their life-saving needs met in an age, gender and diversity-sensitive manner.

In 2025, the protection environment for forcibly displaced, stateless and returnee populations in Myanmar remained highly volatile, with large-scale internal displacement persisting across the country alongside cross-border movements. UNHCR collaborated with 35 civil society partners to ensure 882,475 people could access protection services and life-saving assistance, contributing to safer conditions for people to exercise their fundamental rights, including freedom of movement.

With this support, some individuals made small but measurable gains in exercising those rights in 2025, for example those who were able to obtain civil documentation and those accessing humanitarian services. At high-level forums, UNHCR continued to highlight protection risks affecting forcibly displaced and stateless people, especially restrictions on movement. Legal counselling, combined with engagement with local authorities and community-based protection networks, enabled 8,191 forcibly displaced and stateless people to better navigate administrative barriers. Among them, 1,138 obtained civil documentation in 2025, while 468 stateless people, including Rohingya, received citizenship documents, contributing directly to the prevention of statelessness and reducing the risk of status-related arrest and detention. These documents enabled people to move more freely to access essential needs and services such as health care, markets, education and to reunite with family members. Legal interventions also contributed to improved due process for Rohingya detained for travelling without identity documents and in some cases, helped reduce prison sentences.

Despite a highly restrictive operating environment, some forcibly displaced and stateless people were able to move closer to exercising their fundamental rights and meeting their essential needs with UNHCR's support in 2025. Progress was most evident in areas where humanitarian access was possible and where authorities were willing to establish clearer and more predictable administrative arrangements.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Forcibly displaced, stateless, and returning populations achieve self-reliance and progress toward durable solutions in cohesive communities.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
IDPs	62.84%	76.20%
Returnees	74.33%	83.30%
Stateless Persons	28.90%	59.50%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
IDPs	32.16%	33.80%
Returnees	32.86%	39.40%
Stateless Persons	48.09%	14.28%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
IDPs	42.75%	71.96%

Returnees	42.34%	44.75%
Stateless Persons	62.25%	43.13%

In 2025, UNHCR supported 228 community-led projects nationwide, translating local risk analysis into practical actions that improved the safety and dignity of people and families living in camps, return villages, areas where people were resettling or rebuilding their lives, and displacement-affected urban neighbourhoods.

Initiatives that delivered tangible improvements – such as lighting high-risk areas at latrines, along settlement perimeters and implementing measures to protect children from harm at water points – alongside community action plans and stronger referral pathways enhanced the daily safety and dignity of 170,366 people from 33,563 households. However, conscription, military operations, curfews in some areas, armed conflict, and arrest and detention meant that many people continued to feel unsafe, including when walking at night despite the installation of street lighting.

Community participation was also strengthened through greater engagement of women delivering assistance and community feedback systems in 2025, including through assessments, planning, decision-making, monitoring and prioritization exercises. Across community forums and awareness activities, 2,548 women participated in structured groups focused on protecting the most vulnerable, as well as sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and risk-mitigation planning. Their leadership helped ensure female-headed households and women at risk were better identified and supported. It also contributed to safer shared facilities and stronger accountability by creating more inclusive channels for people to provide feedback and raise concerns.

A network of 766 community-based volunteers supported through capacity-building activities reached at least 43,417 people. Together, they strengthened referral practices, improved preparedness for protection risks and increased community ownership of protection standards. Stronger feedback and complaint systems enabled 83,698 inquiries to be addressed, ensuring communities influenced programme decisions and improving the relevance and accountability of the assistance provided. Although systemic constraints continued to limit access to services, stronger community engagement and clearer information pathways helped households navigate available services and improved their prospects for longer-term self-reliance.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities			
Myanmar	IDPs	7.69%	5.00%
Myanmar	Returnees	7.45%	5.02%
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	0.00%	0.01%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services			
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	84.64%	69.09%
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed			
Myanmar	Stateless Persons	647	468

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

There were 1,699 reported protection incidents in 2025 for the entire population supported by UNHCR although the actual number is likely much higher due to underreporting. These incidents included indiscriminate attacks on civilians, forcible recruitment, extortion and arbitrary detention. The continued implementation of conscription measures heightened anxiety among families and young people, further undermining the conditions necessary for self-reliance and durable solutions.

Without comprehensive legal, policy and administrative reform, prospects for sustainable solutions to statelessness remained limited. As conditions in Rakhine remained unfavorable for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable returns from Bangladesh, UNHCR advocated for meaningful humanitarian access and improvements in potential return areas. However, the operating environment remained volatile and not conducive in 2025. In the interim, UNHCR and partners continued to prioritize legal and procedural assistance to support documentation processes and assist detainees.

Progress toward self-reliance and durable solutions also remained constrained by entrenched gender norms and heightened insecurity affecting women and girls. Women's participation in village-level activities was limited, with little to no representation in community meetings or decision-making bodies. They were often excluded from household decisions once their sons reached adulthood, reinforcing social norms that restricted women's voices. Women reported experiencing a rise in verbal harassment, hate speech and physical threats linked to the escalation in conflict, leading to restricted mobility and girls dropping out of school. While NGO-supported training initiatives created temporary spaces for engagement, these advances were rarely sustained within local governance structures.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Amid an increasingly complex circumstances on the ground across Myanmar – further compounded by a devastating earthquake that struck central regions in March 2025 – UNHCR reinforced and adapted its partnership approach to ensure the continuity and scale-up of life-saving assistance. In 2025, UNHCR engaged 19 partners through 21 formal agreements, 12 operational partnerships and four community grant agreements. These collaborations helped deliver protection and assistance to people in need. Community-based organizations, women-led groups and faith-based networks played an increasing role in protection monitoring and multi-sectoral assistance across hard-to-reach, conflict- and earthquake-affected areas. Through the Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, UNHCR remained actively engaged in inter-agency coordination, particularly within the Protection and Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Shelter and NFI clusters. Priorities included strengthening area-based coordination, enhancing joint and rapid needs assessments, and reinforcing accountability to affected populations. Assistance coordination platforms harmonized transfer values and delivery mechanisms, enabling the timely expansion of life-saving responses, reducing duplication and promoting interoperability across agencies. UNHCR also maintained close collaboration with its UN partners and international organizations, including UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNDP and the World Bank in difficult to reach and conflict-affected areas. These partnerships helped deliver humanitarian assistance and link relief efforts with development and peace initiatives. Joint initiatives focused on programmes in areas with long-term displacement, combining protection and practical support with livelihoods assistance, measures to prevent gender-based violence, and immediate support for communities affected by the earthquake.

At the community level, UNHCR continued to rely on trained volunteers, community focal points, and community committees to identify protection risks, manage displacement sites, facilitate referrals and enable community members to participate in planning decisions that affect them., strengthening community ownership of protection responses.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Protection environment is strengthened for forcibly displaced, stateless, and returning populations, enabling them to safeguard their rights amid ongoing conflict and systemic discrimination.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	4,321
Stateless Persons	3,870

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, legal assistance remained essential for stateless people, people at risk of statelessness and those with undetermined citizenship, as increasing displacement and administrative barriers continued to limit access to rights. UNHCR and its partners sustained efforts to expand legal awareness and civil documentation support despite heightened political sensitivities around programmes that safeguard rights. Legal information sessions reached 7,658 people, highlighting the importance of citizenship and legal identity documents, birth registration, and housing, land and property documentation. The sessions also raised awareness of trafficking risks and the consequences of travelling without legal identity documents, enabling displaced and stateless people to make more informed decisions and pursue available administrative pathways.

During the year, 12,843 people received assistance to obtain or restore legal identity and civil documentation, including 507 people who secured citizenship documents and 565 children who obtained birth certificates. In addition, 468 stateless people obtained citizenship documents. Legal and in-kind assistance was also provided to 3,234 Rohingya detainees held under Myanmar's immigration laws for travelling without documentation, helping them to secure procedural safeguards and access essential support.

UNHCR strengthened its accountability to affected populations by expanding and improving its UNHCR Myanmar online help page, which continued to serve as a key information and referral channel for forcibly displaced and stateless people. Through this web page, an email address and the protection hotline, UNHCR received more than 743 queries, enabling timely responses to protection concerns raised by people.

Displacement tracking and protection monitoring continued to generate reliable data on incidents, risks and emerging trends, supporting early warning triggers and targeted advocacy on the protection needs of forcibly displaced and stateless people. The Protection Cluster mapped unmet needs reported by displaced communities and worked with partners to adjust response planning in areas where current services were insufficient. Coordination between UNHCR and protection actors, including the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) on children in armed conflict, strengthened rights-based advocacy and improved the consistency of protection messaging. Capacity building and networking with faith-based

organizations further supported these efforts. Improved reporting and monitoring processes ensured partners had timely and accurate information, strengthening coordination and enabling a more coherent protection response.

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

Forcibly displaced and stateless populations, affected communities, and local civil society organizations meaningfully participate in building more resilient societies.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
Returnees	Limited	Limited	Limited
Stateless Persons	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	51.00%	100.00%	64.00%
Returnees	60.00%	60.00%	56.00%
Stateless Persons	48.00%	100.00%	72.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	44.00%	60.00%	52.09%
Returnees	0.00%	30.00%	0.00%
Stateless Persons	49.00%	50.00%	44.82%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	8,684
Stateless Persons	6,574
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	22,438
Stateless Persons	61,260
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	409,996
Returnees	0
Stateless Persons	156,459

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Community-based protection efforts remained central to strengthening social cohesion and resilience. Nationwide, 228 community-based projects reached 170,366 IDPs and host community members across Rakhine, the north-west, north-east and south-east. Several initiatives implemented in remote and volatile areas to mitigate immediate risks linked to displacement and to support the integration of IDPs into host communities. All projects were designed and prioritized by communities, supporting inclusive decision-making and reinforcing local ownership.

UNHCR enhanced its communication with communities to ensure forcibly displaced and stateless people could participate meaningfully in shaping protection efforts and decisions that affect their lives. Awareness raising- and the country-wide harmonization of UNHCR's complaints and feedback mechanisms improved communities' understanding of how to raise concerns safely and confidentially. As a result, 83,698 people used these mechanisms during the year, and their feedback was systematically recorded, analyzed and used to inform programme adjustments. Standardized feedback and complaints structures remained operational in 161 IDP camps, while community based committees in 318 camps or camp-like locations facilitated two-way communication and local -problem-solving-. Protection and community training reached 43,336 IDPs, strengthening their ability to make informed decisions and improving cohesion between displaced and host communities. Pilot initiatives with religious leaders in late 2025 also helped build trust between UNHCR and communities and expand outreach to forcibly displaced and stateless people. Protection awareness sessions reached more than 7,000 people, including men, women, children, and Madrasah students in two Rohingya IDP camps in Sittwe.

UNHCR expanded and improved its Myanmar online help page as a key platform for forcibly displaced and stateless people to access trusted information. The platform provided displaced communities with reliable guidance and referral pathways to access services, contributing to their resilience and self-organization. By delivering information in multiple languages, it supported greater inclusion and enabled communities to better understand available services and how to access them. Working groups focused on protection, child protection, gender-based violence and mine action continued to build community capacity, recognizing this as fundamental to protection outcomes. Combined with safe feedback and response mechanisms, these efforts contributed to measurable progress, with more than 29,162 people referred through community-based systems to relevant support and services in 2025.

In 2025, UNHCR continued to ensure that people of all ages, genders and backgrounds could participate meaningfully in informing its priorities and programming. Nationwide, 1,592 people were engaged through 320 structured discussions and interviews adapted to different age, gender and diversity groups. These included focus group discussions, key informant interviews, surveys and cross-cutting consultations. The findings will be shared with partners and donors to help inform their decision making and programming. UNHCR also maintained regular consultations with 8,684 internally displaced people and 6,574 stateless people, ensuring feedback was gathered throughout programme implementation and enabling timely adjustments to those programmes where needed.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Forcibly displaced, stateless people, and returnee populations receive appropriate and timely humanitarian assistance in targeted areas through robust inter-agency humanitarian coordination systems.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	187,517
Stateless Persons	22,873

08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	533,938
Stateless Persons	63,682

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless people received timely and appropriate shelter and core relief items directly from UNHCR as well as through its partners and coordination mechanisms nationwide. More than 112,755 people received emergency shelter, while 597,620 people were better able to address their immediate needs after receiving essential household items. Shelter support also enabled 13,131 people to repair or reinforce their homes ahead of the monsoon season. More than 8,650 households secured safer housing solutions, including rent support, repairs, and the reconstruction or upgrading of transitional shelters. In addition, 61,557 people were assisted with makeshift shelters, roofing materials and transitional shelter solutions to improve their living conditions.

Broader support helped 165,353 people meet their most urgent basic needs with greater flexibility and dignity. Targeted assistance was also provided to 1,931 people with specific needs. By involving community members in land allocation, labour contributions and site planning, community-driven approaches strengthened ownership and participation among affected populations.

When formal supply routes broke down, localized procurement and partner-led delivery were critical to maintaining essential assistance. Under the UN's Hardest-to-Reach initiative, UNHCR worked with UN agencies, the joint monitoring committee and local civil society organizations to navigate complex approval procedures with de facto authorities and armed actors, enabling the cross-line delivery of core relief items to more than 186,500 people in areas that are difficult to access.

Through its leadership of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster and active engagement in the Shelter and NFI Cluster, UNHCR promoted coordinated, standardized and timely emergency responses, including in earthquake-affected areas. Cluster coordination also supported assistance to nearly 2,000 Rohingya released from prisons and transported to Sittwe, as well as at least 500 Rohingya intercepted at sea while attempting dangerous onward movement. Local partners and community actors remained essential in securing access, sharing information and ensuring last-mile delivery despite persistent insecurity and funding constraints.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Conditions for voluntary, safe, and dignified return and local reintegration are established with the support of stakeholders and development actors.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	4.24%	10.00%	4.00%
Returnees	15.80%	25.00%	16.00%
Stateless Persons	46.50%	50.00%	7.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	15.71%	50.00%	20.00%
Returnees	18.05%	40.00%	12.00%
Stateless Persons	19.18%	20.00%	2.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Limited
Returnees	Limited
Stateless Persons	Limited
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Stateless Persons	475

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's work in IDP return areas and local integration sites helped establish favourable conditions for voluntary, safe and dignified returns and reintegration. Together with its partners, UNHCR held training sessions and workshops for 37 solutions communities. These activities helped communities organize themselves, identify priority needs, develop community action plans, and learn how to prepare proposals for small-scale projects. Training covered early warning and emergency response, climate-related risks, hazard identification, and community-based monitoring and response systems. Workshops were delivered locally in each community, improving Community preparedness on return and reintegration contributed to safer, more resilient environments for returning families.

Over the year, 15,800 people across nine townships in Kachin State were supported through 37 community projects, including 35 small grants and two community resilience-building projects. Among them, 3,436 people from host communities participated alongside IDPs who had returned to their village of origin, relocated to other villages or reintegrated in their villages of displacement under this solution project. These efforts strengthened social cohesion, supported peaceful coexistence, and reduced tensions during the early recovery phase, in line with the priorities for localized, inclusive solutions.

To strengthen families' reintegration prospects, UNHCR's partners also supported efforts to diversify livelihoods and income sources. This included providing cash and material grants to 9,617 people across 62 IDP solution sites in nine townships of Kachin State for activities such as livestock breeding, multi-crop cultivation, kitchen gardening and small-scale trading. Collectively, these initiatives contributed to higher household incomes for the families, improved food security, and greater self-reliance. They also strengthened community resilience, enhanced livelihood skills, improved agricultural practices, and increased both income and food security across solution communities.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	63.61%	80.00%	79.00%
Returnees	97.00%	97.00%	82.00%
Stateless Persons	44.00%	45.00%	22.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			

IDPs	46.00%	98.00%	98.00%
Stateless Persons	0.00%	40.00%	36.00%

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	5,135
Stateless Persons	7,708
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	71,662
Stateless Persons	41,093
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	9,822
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
IDPs	0
Stateless Persons	0
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Stateless Persons	No

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In line with UNHCR's commitment to age, gender and diversity inclusive programming, the Office consulted forcibly displaced and stateless people through multiple channels, including protection monitoring mechanisms. Monitoring and assessments reached diverse groups in villages, camps and displacement sites where access was possible, as well as through telephone outreach and community networks, to better understand community concerns and priorities. These consultations included different age, gender and minority groups, including women and girls, as well as younger and older people.

In 2025, UNHCR continued to promote equitable access to rights, meaningful participation in decision making, greater resilience and community self-management. To ensure equal participation and amplify the voices of women and girls, they were actively involved in all stages of implementation. Women and girls also participated in the establishment and functioning of village project supervision teams and quick impact project management committees supporting community-based protection projects for quality checking and improvement.

The identification of people with specific needs remained a priority and was carried out in line with

protection-focused standard operating procedures. Protection and humanitarian assistance was provided based on vulnerabilities identified through protection monitoring and assessment, in accordance with established criteria. Additional needs were captured through post distribution monitoring and other feedback channels, enabling UNHCR to assess people's satisfaction with the assistance received.

Protection hotlines in Yangon and field locations remained an important channel for communication with communities and were widely disseminated through implementing partners and cluster network members. These mechanisms enabled forcibly displaced and stateless people to contact UNHCR securely to raise concerns, lodge complaints or provide feedback on services. This supported sustained humanitarian engagement and contributed to clearer pathways for people seeking information, support and solutions.

Section 3: Resources

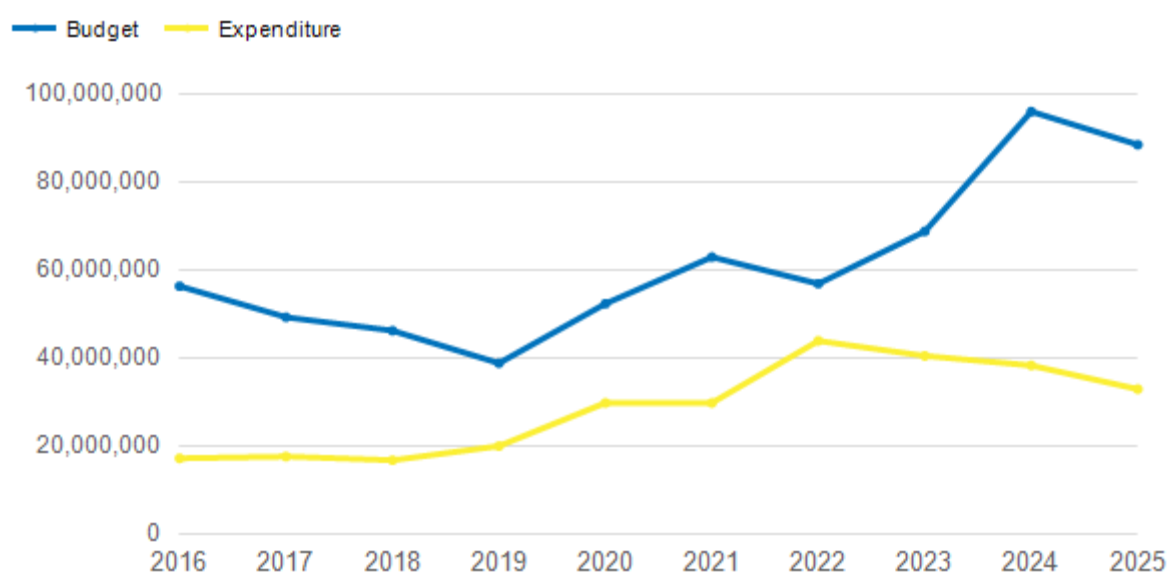
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

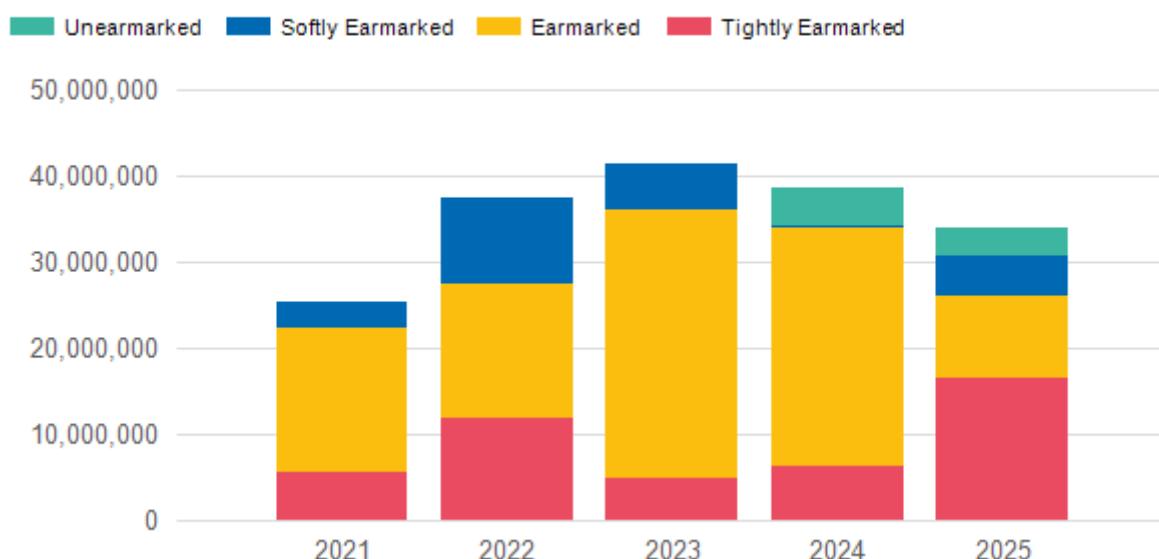
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	62,702,082	23,354,466	37.25%	22,995,233	98.46%
IA3: Empower	25,633,418	9,871,008	38.51%	9,850,878	99.80%
Total	88,335,500	33,225,474	37.61%	32,846,111	98.86%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA6: Justice	15,241,687	6,378,540	41.85%	6,034,144	94.60%
OA7: Community	10,168,488	6,168,170	60.66%	6,155,350	99.79%
OA8: Wellbeing	47,460,395	16,975,926	35.77%	16,961,089	99.91%
OA16: Integrate	15,464,930	3,702,839	23.94%	3,695,528	99.80%
Total	88,335,500	33,225,474	37.61%	32,846,111	98.86%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

While the UNHCR's Myanmar operation engaged intensively in fundraising and with some success particularly for the earthquake response, overall funding levels declined in 2025. By year-end, the operation was only 35% funded against budgeted needs of \$88.3 million, and more than half (52%) of this funding tightly earmarked across 11 contributions. This was largely influenced by the earthquake that struck Myanmar in March 2025. Softly earmarked and earmarked funding at country level, together with the declaration of an internal Level 2 emergency, enabled UNHCR to reallocate resources and respond swiftly to the impact of the earthquake while continuing to mobilize additional funds. The scope of existing partner projects were expanded to allow the immediate implementation of emergency earthquake response activities in 58 townships identified as priorities by UN OCHA. UNHCR relocated resources from resilience activities to urgent protection and lifesaving assistance. Flexible funding enabled fast localization, allowing partnerships with local CSOs, volunteers, and faith-based groups to deliver assistance quickly, expand community outreach, and launch initial community projects despite access constraints.

Following the earthquake, UNHCR rapidly intensified its external engagement and resource mobilization efforts. These efforts generated \$12.5 million, covering 79% of the \$15.9 million required by the Myanmar Earthquake Appeal. Of the total income raised, \$6 million was tightly earmarked for the Myanmar operation, while \$6.6 million was provided as softly earmarked regional or sub-regional funding, offering critical flexibility to allocate resources according to evolving needs.

Private donors were the largest funding source for UNHCR work in Myanmar, particularly for the earthquake response, contributing 61% (\$7.7 million), followed by UN CERF at 26% (\$3.3 million) and government donors at 13% (\$1.6 million). Of the private contributions received, 52% came from individual donors and 48% from foundations, corporate donors, and high-net-worth individuals. Notably, only 6.7% of private funding was tightly earmarked, allowing UNHCR to allocate most contributions toward priority humanitarian needs during the earthquake response.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

UNHCR remained flexible and responsive in Myanmar in 2025, ensuring that financial and human resources could rapidly shift to areas of greatest need in a fast-changing context. Priorities focused on safeguarding the fundamental rights of forcibly displaced and stateless people, providing multisectoral assistance, promoting peaceful coexistence and supporting pathways toward transitional and durable solutions. Despite severe logistical, access and supply chain constraints, UNHCR reached more vulnerable people in 2025 than in 2024. This progress was made possible through innovative and diversified delivery approaches that bypassed disrupted routes and maintained operational continuity. Cross-line delivery through joint UN in-kind distributions remained a cost-efficient and effective mechanism for reaching conflict-affected areas while managing operational risks. These approaches will remain critical to expanding coverage in 2026.

Programming and the scale of the response increased in the north-west and south-east to support newly displaced populations, including as part of the response to the earthquake

In 2025, UNHCR and the World Bank conducted a nationwide livelihoods and employment opportunity needs assessment to identify livelihood challenges among vulnerable populations. The findings will support UNHCR in strengthening its catalytic role in 2026, gradually shifting from emergency response toward resilience and recovery through deeper engagement with development actors.

UNHCR also advanced localization by engaging smaller civil society and IDP-led groups through low-value grants issued directly or through partners. The operation will also continue to support established community volunteers and groups to enhance their agency, link them to social protection and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations through tailored support.

The 2025 SMR reaffirms the MYS 2025–27's relevance, though limited funding limits 2026 activities to core protection and life-saving assistance. Sustainability of the operation requires strong partners and community capacity including efficient use of existing community structures. Improved communication to showcase UNHCR's contributions will strengthen advocacy.



UNHCR
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