



Myanmar

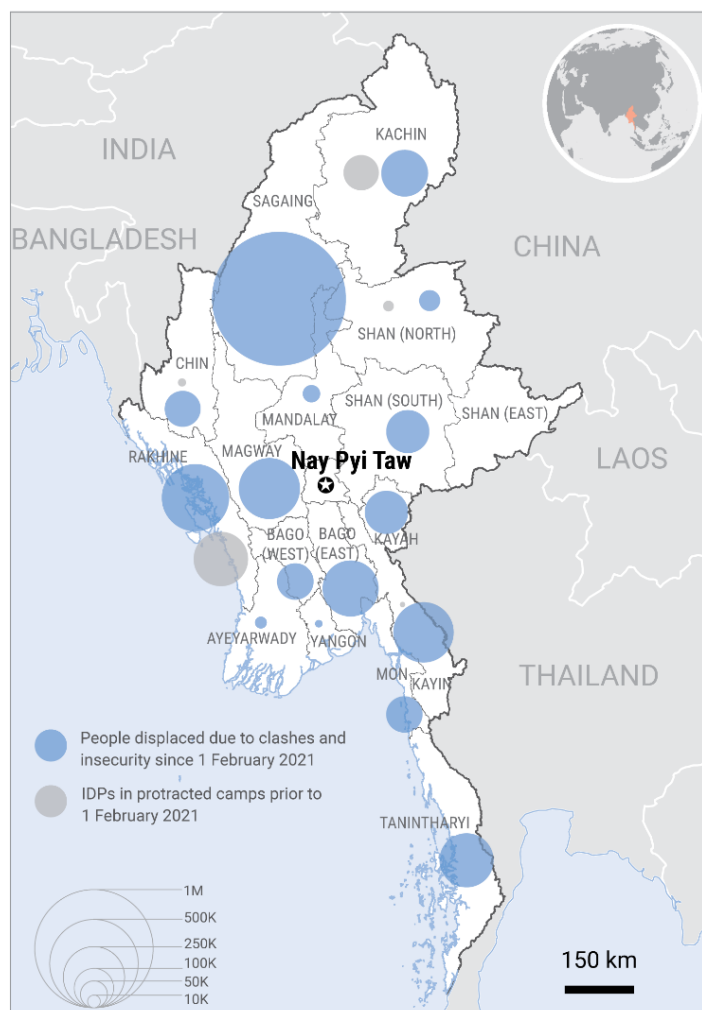
Humanitarian Update No. 47

27 June 2025

This independent update, covering humanitarian developments up to 27 June, is produced by OCHA Myanmar under its global mandate, in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UN agencies. Response figures are based on self-reporting by organizations to clusters.

HIGHLIGHTS & KEY MESSAGES

- Humanitarian needs in Myanmar continue to rise as escalating conflict, monsoon flooding, and the lingering impacts of the 28 March earthquakes further compound existing vulnerabilities.
- An estimated 3.5 million people remain internally displaced across the country. Ongoing hostilities between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and various non-state armed groups continue to drive displacement and heighten protection risks.
- Since late May, intensified fighting has triggered the displacement of over 110,000 people across Bago, Magway, Sagaing, Southern Shan, and Tanintharyi. Population movements remain fluid and subject to change.
- Monsoon-related flooding and landslides are further impacting humanitarian conditions, with at least 35,500 people affected in Kachin, Rakhine, and Southern Shan states.
- In the first quarter of 2025, humanitarian organizations reached 1.5 million people with critical assistance, representing 27 per cent of the population targeted for support.
- To date, the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) is only 12 per cent funded, while the Earthquake Addendum stands at 36.5 per cent. Increased funding and the timely disbursement of pledged contributions remain crucial to scaling up life-saving assistance and reaching the most affected communities.



KEY FIGURES

19.9M

People in need in 2025

5.5M

People targeted in 2025

\$1.1B

Required for 2025 HNRP

12% FUNDED

The 2025 HNRP has received \$136.7M against the \$1.1B appeal.

2M

Additional people in need after the earthquakes

1.1M

Earthquake-affected people targeted

\$275M

Required for earthquake response, including early recovery

36.5% FUNDED

Earthquake addendum has received \$100.3M against the \$275M appeal.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarians reached 1.5 million people in the first three months of 2025

Despite constrained access and limited funding, humanitarian partners reached nearly 1.5 million people with critical multisectoral assistance between January and March — representing 27 per cent of the annual target. Efforts focused on the most vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, resettled and locally integrated IDPs, and non-displaced stateless people.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	WOMEN	% CHILDREN, ADULTS, ELDERLY (<18yrs, 18-59yrs, 60+yrs)
 EDUCATION	4.8M	1.3M 	18% 229K	53%	87% 13% 0%
 FOOD SECURITY	15.2M	1.8M 	32% 578K	52%	33% 56% 11%
 HEALTH	12.9M	2.4M 	8% 183K	70%	26% 63% 11%
 NUTRITION	3.0M	643K 	25% 159K	58%	84% 16% 0%
 PROTECTION	13.2M	4M 	17% 668K	52%	32% 56% 12%
 General	10.7M	3.8M 	6% 213K	52%	32% 56% 12%
 Child Protection	8.8M	2.2M 	13% 291K	52%	32% 56% 12%
 Gender Based Violence	8.8M	1.9M 	4% 69K	52%	32% 56% 12%
 Mine Action	7.3M	1.0M 	9% 95K	52%	32% 56% 12%
 SHELTER/NFI/CCCM	5.1M	2.5M 	15% 373K	52%	32% 56% 12%
 WASH	6.9M	2.2M 	14% 314K	52%	37% 55% 8%
 Multi-Purpose Cash		1.7M 	13% 221K		
 COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES					
 CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED					
TOTAL	19.9M	5.5M	27% 1.5M	54%	41% 50% 9%

Compounded impacts of multiple crises intensify humanitarian needs

Conflict, flooding and rising internal displacement are deepening humanitarian needs across Myanmar. More than 3.5 million people are now estimated to be internally displaced across the country, with ongoing conflict continuing to force thousands more from their homes. New displacement has been reported particularly in northwestern and southeastern Myanmar. For communities already reeling from pervasive conflict, the onset of the monsoon season has brought new hardships: annual floods are damaging shelters, disrupting access to essential services, and compounding existing vulnerabilities. These challenges are further intensified by the impacts of the March earthquakes and frequent disease outbreaks, placing additional strain on families who have endured multiple shocks in rapid succession. Meanwhile,

humanitarian responders are grappling with severe funding shortfalls and limited operational capacity. While aid organizations continue to deliver assistance where access allows, needs are far outpacing available resources. Nearly halfway through the year, the 2025 HNRP is only 12 per cent funded, significantly constraining the scale and reach of life-saving interventions. Urgent and flexible funding, along with unhindered humanitarian access, is essential to enable aid workers to reach those in need and prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

Persistent conflict triggers further displacement

Fighting between the MAF and various non-state armed groups has been reported in at least 10 states and regions, with the most intense clashes occurring in Bago, Kayin, Mon, Sagaing, and both Northern and Southern Shan. Since early June, hostilities have further intensified in northwestern and southeastern Myanmar, triggering significant new displacement and compounding already critical humanitarian needs, particularly among communities still recovering from the devastating March earthquakes. While conflict persists in multiple states and regions – including Kachin, Northern Shan and Rakhine states – the scale and pace of displacement in Bago, Magway, Sagaing and Southern Shan is particularly alarming. Civilian casualties have been reported in several areas, with concerns mounting over the use of heavy weaponry in populated locations. In northwestern Myanmar, an estimated 30,000 people in Pakokku Township in Magway Region and more than 25,000 people in Pale Township in Sagaing Region have fled their homes amid intensified fighting, military presence, and shelling during the first half of June.

Meanwhile, clashes have displaced approximately 36,000 people in at least 8 townships in Bago Region; nearly 15,000 people in 4 townships in Southern Shan State; and more than 6,000 people in Launglon and Yebyu townships in Tanintharyi Region in late May and early June. Many seek refuge in forested or remote areas with limited access to food, health care, and essential services, and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Population movements remain fluid, and displacement figures may fluctuate as the situation evolves.

Monsoon floods add to hardship for conflict-affected communities

Since late May, torrential monsoon rains and overflows of rivers and lakes have triggered flash flooding in several states, further compounding the challenges faced by communities already grappling with conflict and displacement. In Kachin State, more than 24,000 people across Chipwi, Machanbaw, Myitkyina and Waingmaw townships were temporarily affected by flooding in late May and early June. Most sought refuge in more than 50 evacuation sites. While over 21,000 people have returned home as water levels receded, about 3,000 people from Chipwi and Sadung towns remain displaced due to shelter destruction. Humanitarian partners, local organizations, host communities, and de facto authorities mobilized to provide food, water and other emergency assistance. In Rakhine State, flooding affected around 7,500 people in Kyauktaw, Minbya, and Mrauk-U townships during the first week of June. Mid-June rains also caused flooding in makeshift shelters in Ponnagyun Township, affecting more than 1,000 displaced people. In Southern Shan State, prolonged rains since late May have led to flooding and landslides across several townships. In Nyaungshwe Township, Inle Lake overflowed on 11 June, damaging paddy fields and affecting shelters hosting some 3,000 people already displaced by the 28 March earthquakes. Floodwaters also disrupted traffic along the highway and inundated parts of Nyaungshwe Town. In Hopong Township, strong water that ran down from the surrounding mountains destroyed a small bridge, cutting off access to local communities. The flooding underscores the growing risks and heightened vulnerabilities faced by conflict-affected communities as the monsoon season continues.

The floods also affected several humanitarian workers, who had to manage their response duties while protecting their own families and homes. A humanitarian worker affected by flooding in Kachin State said:

“I found myself in an incredibly difficult position. On one hand, I was committed to continuing my work, delivering urgent aid to communities devastated by the floods. On the other, I was deeply worried about my own family’s safety and trying to protect our home and belongings from the rising waters. Floods can sweep everything away in an instant. Balancing both responsibilities was overwhelming, and the emotional toll was immense.”

Another aid worker said, “Last year’s flood was one of the most terrifying experiences of my life. Our home and everything we owned were submerged, and I still haven’t been able to repair my car. This year, the water rose so fast we had to get ready to evacuate again. Thankfully, it receded just in time, but it was a stark reminder of how unpredictable and dangerous the monsoon can be.”



Photo: Flooded shelters in Nyaungshwe Township in Shan State. Many flood-affected households, including flood-affected earthquake victims, are still living in temporary shelters and facing flooding where they are living. Credit: Partner.

Earthquake response reaches over half a million people

Nearly three months after the 28 March earthquakes, humanitarian partners have reached an estimated 543,000 earthquake-affected people in Mandalay and Sagaing regions. In follow up to previous food distributions, food assistance to over 19,000 people in two townships in Mandalay is ongoing, alongside early recovery support. In Sagaing, partners plan to rebuild 500 houses and 32 schools, provide mental health and psychosocial support, and distribute hygiene and maternal health kits. Inter-cluster joint assessments are planned to identify remaining needs, particularly among families in displacement sites. In Southern Shan State, humanitarian partners have supported affected people in several townships, particularly Kalaw, Nyaungshwe, Pindaya, Pinlaung, and Ywangan. Through an inter-agency, multisectoral distribution, more than 22,000 people have received food, shelter, and other essential support. *[Note: the figures presented reflect only activities reported to date and may not capture the full extent of the response.]*

A slow process of rebuilding after disaster

With the onset of the monsoon season and the start of the new school semester, *Ma Aye** - a teacher at school in Nay Pyi Taw, stands in what will soon be a classroom again. It's been months since the earthquake changed everything and the path to reopening has begun after devastating damage. Seven school buildings were reduced to varying states of destruction, with one two-story structure completely collapsed and others cracked beyond repair.

"Our own homes were damaged," Ma Aye recalls. "We had to find shelter first." But even as she and her colleagues faced their own losses - many sleeping in temporary shelters where their school once stood. "Soon after, we met as teachers,"

she continues. "We planned how to reopen step by step." Teachers who had lost their homes were living on school grounds. Some gave up their staff housing to create makeshift classrooms. Small community donations helped but weren't nearly enough to rebuild what was lost. "We do our best, but there are financial and emotional strains," she says.

Ma Aye and her team rolled up their sleeves and got to work, determined to make the classrooms ready to welcome their students again. Local carpenters and volunteers joined the effort. Together, they inspected every building, identified safe spaces, and cleaned the classrooms by hand. Although international engineers were scheduled to assess the damage, the widespread destruction across the region meant the school had to wait its turn. In the meantime, they relied on local technicians and carpenters to evaluate the buildings and explain which areas could still be used safely.

Bit by bit, the debris disappeared. Classrooms began to look and feel like classrooms again. But teaching in the aftermath is not going to be easy. Where once each teacher had their own classroom, they now share cramped temporary shelters with no privacy. The structures hold up in fair weather, but heavy rain and strong winds remain a concern. Sanitation and drinking water have been made accessible, but the lack of space and quiet may affect both teachers and students.

When asked what keeps them going despite everything they've been through, Ma Aye answers simply - "When we choose to become educators, we commit to serve with compassion and responsibility. That spirit helps us recover and move forward - not just as teachers, but as human beings who care. We may be tired, but we push forward with whatever strength we have left."

**The name is changed for safety and security reasons.*

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