

HUMANITARIAN IMPACTS OF U.S. FUNDING TERMINATIONS

BURMA (MYANMAR)



In 2025, **21.9 million** people in Myanmar require humanitarian assistance:

- 6.3 million people are in need due to March's earthquake.
- 15.5 million people are facing **acute food insecurity**.
- 3.6 million people are **internally displaced** and 1.5 million have fled the country.
- 1 in 3 children under 5 are **stunted**, with more than half a million projected to suffer from wasting this year.

With U.S. support, humanitarian responders in Myanmar were able to reach **3.9 million people** in 2024.

BY THE NUMBERS: WHAT TERMINATIONS MEAN FOR HUMANITARIAN WORK

In April 2025, the U.S. terminated **\$52 million** in foreign assistance in Myanmar, marking over a third of previously funded programs. Renewed support for humanitarian assistance is urgently needed as civilians in Myanmar continue to face ongoing conflict, disaster recovery, and emergency levels of **food insecurity**.

Sector	Impacts
Nutrition	The World Food Program was forced to cut lifesaving food assistance to more than one million conflict-affected people across Myanmar, including 100,000 displaced Rohingya who have no alternative sources of food support.
Education	UNICEF and partners have been forced to close learning centers in the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh, jeopardizing the education of nearly 300,000 children .
Health (HIV /TB)	Dozens of organizations were forced to halt HIV and tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis, and treatment services, disrupting care for approximately 100,000 people .
Health (Malaria)	The effective closure of the only organization providing malaria prevention and treatment in Rakhine State has left 3.4 million residents at risk.
Livelihoods	Local and community-based organizations have laid off hundreds of staff. Many of those terminated, particularly young humanitarian workers and displaced persons, now face heightened vulnerability to forced conscription .
Early Warning	Support to life-saving Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) in Chin and Sagaing regions has been disrupted, used to detect and respond to looming crises such as armed conflict, natural disasters, and disease outbreaks.
Women and Girls	Funding cuts to women-led organizations (WLOs) have reduced women's leadership in humanitarian action and reduced access to lifesaving services.
Human Rights	Funding cuts have undermined the Independent Investigative Mechanisms for Myanmar (IIMM), even as human rights violations in Myanmar continue to rise. The mechanism reported a 73% budget reduction for 2025 and anticipates a 20% staff cut in 2026.