Situation Analysis

MYANMAR CRISIS

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Introduction

Purpose

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the current humanitarian situation, focusing on both operational environment factors and sectoral analysis. It aims to support informed decision-making for humanitarian partners and stakeholders.

About GANNET

GANNET is a Generative AI Initiative from Data Friendly Space, offering AI-powered tools built to make knowledge and real-time information accessible to our community in a resource-efficient and ethical way. It provides tools such as the GANNET Virtual Assistant and GANNET SituationHub to help humanitarian actors access, analyze, and utilize critical information for their operations.

GANNET SituationHub

The GANNET SituationHub is a generative AI-powered digital public good designed to identify and analyze humanitarian data from thousands of trusted sources in real time. By transforming complex data into clear insights, it enables faster, more effective response strategies and improved coordination among stakeholders.

GANNET Virtual Assistant

The GANNET Virtual Assistant is a verified chatbot designed for humanitarian quick decision-making. Built on cutting-edge Generative AI and trained with humanitarian expert-reviewed data, it provides real-time information. The GANNET Virtual Assistant facilitates rapid data access and synthesis for crisis response.

Methodology Overview

The Situation Hub's analytical process uses a structured Human-in-the-Loop workflow that combines automated analysis retrieval through GANNET Virtual Assistant, DFS's AI-powered humanitarian assistant, with expert review by the DFS analysis team. GANNET automates the extraction and generation of crisis-related insights based on structured prompts, which are aligned with a tailored analytical framework. These outputs are then reviewed, validated, and refined by analysts to ensure accuracy, contextual relevance, and operational utility. The workflow is organized into four key phases: planning and setup, ongoing operations, quality assurance, and system evolution, ensuring a balance between speed and analytical rigor.

Planning, Setup & Quality Control

In the planning phase, analysts develop a contextualized analytical framework, largely based on the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), and convert it into structured prompts for AI-assisted data extraction. These prompts are refined over time to improve output quality. Data sources are vetted for reliability, and translations are reviewed for accuracy. Using a centralized Content Management System (CMS), analysts review and curate AI-generated outputs, validate them against external sources, and make refinements to enhance clarity and relevance. The CMS enables collaborative editing and version tracking, ensuring outputs align with humanitarian needs.

Bias Mitigation

To minimize bias, the team diversifies data sources, cross-verifies information, and continuously evaluates the AI's performance. Analysts are crucial in identifying and correcting inaccuracies, especially in automated categorization. Future improvements aim to enhance source credibility checks and sentiment analysis, further strengthening the reliability of the Situation Hub's outputs.

Crisis Overview

The SituationHub landing pages use a standardized yet customizable template to deliver consistent, comprehensive crisis overviews. These pages integrate static content with dynamic data from sources like ACLED and DTM via open APIs, enabling interactive visuals with real-time updates. Regular reviews and verification with in-country partners ensure accuracy, while manual updates are used for sources not connected to APIs.

Media Monitoring

The media monitoring process has evolved from a manual, list-based approach to an AI-assisted system integrated into the CMS. This allows analysts to efficiently review, filter, and contextualize media narratives, while automation helps track emerging trends.

Overview

The following overview has been generated using the information available up to March 24, 2026. It provides a synthesized summary and key insights into the crisis based on the most recent data accessible at that time.

Summary

Myanmar has been in crisis since February 1, 2021, when the military (Tatmadaw) overthrew the democratically elected government. This coup sparked widespread protests and armed resistance, leading to a severe political, economic, and humanitarian crisis. The military junta, known as the State Administration Council (SAC), has responded with brutal force, resulting in thousands of civilian deaths and widespread human rights abuses.

As of December 2025, approximately 3.6 million people are internally displaced across the country—a dramatic increase from roughly 300,000 pre-2021—with displacement projected to rise toward 4 million in 2026. Intensified clashes continue in Sagaing, Magway, northern Shan, Kayah, and Mandalay, where junta forces have launched renewed ground and air offensives ahead of military-run elections starting December 28, 2025. The Arakan Army now controls all but three of Rakhine State's 17 townships, while resistance forces including the Karen National Liberation Army have consolidated influence across much of central and southeastern Myanmar. The UN's 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, released December 10, projects over 16 million people will require humanitarian assistance.

Recovery from the March 2025 earthquake remains slow, with an estimated 3.5 million tonnes of debris and reconstruction hampered by insecurity, shortages of heavy machinery (43%) and labour (40%), and limited access. Many affected communities, particularly in Magway, Sagaing, and Mandalay, continue to live in temporary shelters, while essential services remain disrupted. Approximately 24,200 houses were damaged (24% completely destroyed), and 132 health facilities were damaged—half in Mandalay.

The Rohingya crisis continues to worsen, with the junta's blockade of Rakhine preventing international aid delivery since late 2023, leaving hundreds of thousands of IDPs with severely limited assistance. On December 10, 2025, a military airstrike destroyed Mrauk-U General Hospital, killing at least 33 people and injuring 76-80—one of the deadliest attacks on healthcare in the conflict. Chronic poverty now affects over 80% of the population, the World Bank projects GDP will contract 2.0% in FY2025/26 with inflation remaining above 20%, and market disruptions have deepened food insecurity nationwide. The 2026 HNRP appeals for approximately $890 million but reflects severely constrained funding and narrowed operational space, forcing agencies to prioritize only 2.6 million people with the most severe needs for life-saving support.

Key Insights

1. Myanmar's humanitarian crisis continues to deepen amid persistent conflict, economic collapse, and the lingering impacts of the March 2025 earthquake. An estimated 16 million people—nearly one in three citizens—are projected to require humanitarian assistance in 2026, as conflict-driven displacement, natural disasters, and funding shortages exacerbate vulnerabilities nationwide.

The March 28 earthquake remains a defining event in the humanitarian landscape. Official figures confirm 3,745 deaths and over 5,000 injuries, with the Early Recovery Cluster reporting over 24,200 houses damaged (24% completely destroyed), 4,857 apartments affected, and 132 health facilities damaged. An estimated 3.5 million tonnes of debris blocks roads and markets, with clearance impeded by shortages of heavy machinery (43%) and labour (40%). Nearly three-quarters of the most affected townships continue to face critical shelter and livelihood gaps—64% of communities reported job losses and 30-31% reported damage to crops and workplaces—while disrupted water systems (44% of groundwater sources contaminated) have fueled outbreaks of cholera and dengue.

2. Conflict has escalated dramatically ahead of junta-run elections starting December 28, 2025. The military has intensified air and ground offensives, conducting 2,165 airstrikes between January and November 2025—up from 1,716 in all of 2024. On December 10, a military airstrike destroyed Mrauk-U General Hospital in Rakhine State, killing at least 33 people and injuring 76-80—prompting UN, WHO, and Amnesty International condemnation and calls for investigation as a possible war crime.

Total displacement has reached approximately 3.6 million people as of late 2025, with projections indicating it could rise to 4 million in 2026. The Arakan Army now controls all but three of Rakhine's 17 townships, while resistance forces have captured extensive border areas in the southeast. Attacks on healthcare are widespread: Insecurity Insight recorded 1,815 attacks on health care between February 2021 and November 2025, with WHO verifying 67 attacks in 2025 alone. Access restrictions, including the junta's blockade of Rakhine since late 2023, continue to endanger civilians—particularly Rohingya communities facing persistent protection risks, restricted mobility, and limited access to aid.

3. Humanitarian access remains severely limited by insecurity and deliberate obstruction. The 2026 HNRP appeals for approximately $890 million but reflects severely constrained funding and narrowed operational space, prioritizing only 2.6 million people with the most severe needs at a cost of $521 million. Partners reached some 5 million people in the first nine months of 2025, but access constraints—including roadblocks, landmines, telecommunications blackouts, and the Rakhine blockade affecting 600,000 IDPs—force reliance on low-profile, community-led delivery modalities. WFP warns that hunger has reached "unacceptable" levels, with over 400,000 young children and mothers surviving on nutrient-deprived diets of plain rice or watery porridge.

4. The Food Security Cluster estimates about 8.5 million people face moderate-to-severe food insecurity in 2026, driven by conflict, displacement, rising food and fuel prices, reduced market access and supply-chain disruptions. September 2025 analyses reported "Serious" to "Critical" Global Acute Malnutrition in multiple conflict-affected townships, notably in Northern Rakhine, Kachin, Sagaing, Southern Shan, and Kayah—with nutrition and treatment services suspended or operating at minimal capacity due to access constraints.

Economic conditions continue to deteriorate: the World Bank projects real GDP will contract 2.0% in FY2025/26, with inflation remaining above 20%. Rising poverty and fear of forced conscription have driven male migration, leaving women, girls, and older people as household heads. More than four in ten households identify lack of income as their top challenge, and 83% of internally displaced families can meet half or less of their basic needs. The convergence of conflict, disaster, and economic decline continues to erode coping capacities, pushing Myanmar further toward a protracted humanitarian emergency with no signs of de-escalation.

5. International condemnation has intensified following the December 10 airstrike on Mrauk-U Hospital. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights called for an investigation, warning the attack could amount to a war crime. WHO's Director-General condemned the strike as among dozens of verified attacks on healthcare in 2025. Amnesty International and the Burma Human Rights Network have urged the UN Security Council to refer Myanmar to the International Criminal Court, impose an arms embargo, and authorize emergency cross-border humanitarian aid.

Peace negotiations remain effectively stalled: resistance leaders and the National Unity Government publicly rejected Chinese-brokered terms for northern Shan State. The junta has cancelled voting in thousands of wards where it cannot secure control, while nationwide "silent strikes" signalled popular rejection of the military's December elections. EU and Australia have declared the vote "not credible" amid junta repression. The junta denies responsibility for civilian casualties, accusing "terrorists" of being targeted, while humanitarian organizations warn the pre-election environment is driving further escalation rather than de-escalation.

Operational Environment

Economy

Current Economic Situation

Myanmar is facing acute fuel shortages with strict rationing that are disrupting transport, businesses and humanitarian operations, while prices are rising and household purchasing power is falling [1]. Traders in Arakan (Rakhine) State report that by 9 March a barrel of Octane 92 traded at 1.5–1.6 million MMK and premium diesel at 1.7–1.8 million MMK, attributing delivery delays and higher prices to new National Unity Government (NUG) transit-permit requirements for fuel shipments through NUG-controlled areas [17]. The junta has also sourced Iranian oil while parallel measures by different authorities are affecting fuel availability and distribution across parts of the country [7][17]. Regional energy and agricultural-input shocks — oil up ~45% and gas ~55% since late February, and benchmark urea prices up about 25% since the Middle East escalation — are feeding into higher transport, production and fertilizer costs, increasing prices and relief-operation expenses for Myanmar [1][10]. Retail rice in Yangon stood at 1,876 kyat/kg in February 2026, with month and year changes of -3.0% and -11.1% respectively [14]. The March 2025 earthquake caused estimated economic losses exceeding USD 1.7 billion, with IFRC federation-wide assistance reaching 56,533 people and IFRC Secretariat funding of CHF 2.5 million within a CHF 3.5 million federation-wide appeal as of the final report issued 18 March 2026 [9].

Conflict Economic Landscape

Myanmar's economy remains under severe strain from protracted conflict and external shocks, with ongoing military operations and airstrikes in early March 2026 continuing to cause civilian casualties, displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure across regions including Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway, sustaining barriers to economic recovery and reconstruction [10]. Extreme weather and seismic events have further damaged economic infrastructure and livelihoods: Typhoon Yagi (8–12 September 2024) affected roughly 1.1 million people across 70 townships, caused over 360 confirmed fatalities, displaced more than 320,000 people, damaged over 141,000 structures including homes, schools and markets, and resulted in the loss of more than 2.3 million hectares of cropland and over 176,000 livestock [4]. The 28 March 2025 7.7-magnitude earthquake caused widespread destruction — official records to June 2025 cited at least 3,745 deaths, 61 missing, nearly 52,000 homes damaged or destroyed, hundreds of health facilities and thousands of schools affected, roughly 18,200 people in 103 evacuation centres and more than 265,000 staying with relatives or in makeshift shelters — prompting IFRC emergency appeals including a CHF 100 million earthquake appeal [9][4]. Damage to WASH, irrigation, storage and market infrastructure has driven households to unsafe water sources, reduced cultivable land and disrupted agricultural livelihoods, increasing food insecurity and market dependence among affected communities [9][4]. Food-security monitoring in central Rakhine shows steep deterioration, with WFP estimating 57% of families there could not afford basic food needs as of late 2025/early 2026, up from 33% in December 2024 [11]. Local women-led organisations (WLOs/WROs) remain essential to sustaining humanitarian access but operate under acute safety, movement and funding constraints — surveys in 2025 found pervasive security threats and limited access support from donors, prompting calls to adequately resource the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund to ensure direct, quality funding to local actors [2].

Stability of Currency and Bank System

Soaring gold prices and broader economic hardship have driven a marked increase in alluvial gold mining as households seek alternative livelihoods to cope financially and to avoid conscription pressures [19]. Myanmar is struggling with chronic household debt, with a 2025 UN study finding approximately 23% of urban households borrowing to cover medical costs, highlighting household vulnerability to rising costs and shocks [6]. A broader economic collapse and unprecedented funding cuts in 2025 have compounded financial pressures on communities and local responders across Myanmar [2].

Employment

Successive shocks — Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the 28 March 2025 earthquake — severely damaged infrastructure and undermined livelihoods, forcing the discontinuation or scaling-back of planned livelihood activities [4][9]. Employment in alluvial gold mining has increased sharply as people seek income and to avoid conscription amid broader economic hardship [19]. Gender-sensitive assessments by the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group (co-led by UN Women and UNFPA) report that movement restrictions, active conflict and funding constraints have reduced livelihood opportunities and constrained women's economic participation, increasing reliance on small-scale and survival strategies [11][16]. Women-led organisations sustaining humanitarian access report severe operational constraints that further affect livelihoods and local employment: 100% face security threats; 89% report direct safety risks from airstrikes/bombings during service delivery; 89% face increased checkpoint scrutiny and forced route changes; and 89% receive limited access support from funders when navigating access challenges [2]. Local civil society actors report exclusion from country-based pooled funds, limiting funding flows and income opportunities for locally based responders and staff [58].

Politics

Governance Structures and Rule of Law

Myanmar's military has embedded control over state institutions through new legal and political arrangements that concentrate authority in Min Aung Hlaing and his allies [83][71]. The junta promulgated a Union Advisory/Consultative Council law on 3 February 2026, empowering an advisory body to oversee national security, peace, and legislative matters; analysts warn the council will be populated by Min Aung Hlaing's inner circle to direct the incoming government [75][71]. Under the 2008 constitution, one quarter of parliamentary seats are reserved for military-appointed lawmakers, and the junta-aligned Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) secured a landslide in the military-organised 2026 polls — winning 339 elected Union Parliament seats (231 lower house; 108 upper house), approximately 81% of elected civilian seats — giving it effective control of the Union Parliament [83][71].

Parliament convened in mid-March: the Pyithu Hluttaw met on 16 March, the Amyotha Hluttaw on 18 March, and State and Region Hluttaws began sessions from 20 March, following elections criticised for excluding large parts of the country and lacking freedom and fairness (voting was held in only 10 of 18 townships in Kachin State, for example) [83][71][75]. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is widely expected to assume the presidency and hand over the top military post to a close protégé, consolidating a civilian-facing but military-dominated governance structure [71][72][83]. Resistance actors have formally repudiated the 2008 constitution and operate parallel political frameworks, but mainstream parties continue to operate under it — limiting avenues for meaningful legal reform and accountability [75].

The junta announced a prisoner "amnesty" on 2 March 2026 covering 7,337 people charged under the Counter-Terrorism Law, a move criticised by civil society including the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) as a legitimacy tactic; the AAPP reported it could not verify all releases, recorded more than 30,600 arrests since the 2021 coup, approximately 22,500 people remaining detained, and more than 2,000 deaths in detention [73][71]. Civil liberties remain constrained through use of repressive laws, opaque amnesty lists, reports of rearrests, and continued arrests and prosecutions of political actors [73][75].

Humanitarian and local actors report severe rule-of-law and access constraints that undermine service delivery. The GiHA Working Group (co-led by UN Women and UNFPA), based on 18 WLO/WRO consultations, found that 100% of surveyed women-led organisations faced security threats and deliberate obstruction, and 89% reported direct safety risks from airstrikes, bombings, and increased checkpoint scrutiny while delivering humanitarian assistance in 2025 [64][63].

Political Freedoms and Recent Laws

Political freedoms in Myanmar remain severely curtailed under the junta's governance framework. Civil liberties are constrained through the use of repressive laws, selective application of legislation, opaque amnesty processes, reports of rearrests, and the placement of military loyalists in legislative and executive positions [73][75]. The 2026 elections were described by observers as among the lowest in public participation and fairness, with voting excluded from large conflict-affected areas, and state-based and ethnic parties winning few seats [75]. The Resistance entities and the National Unity Government have repudiated the 2008 constitution and operate parallel political frameworks, but official governance and legislation continue to be implemented under the 2008 constitution controlled by the junta [75].

Fuel shortages and strict rationing in March 2026 further disrupted transport, businesses, and humanitarian operations across crisis-affected areas [119], compounding the broader collapse of public services. Education in particular has seen a steep decline in matriculation exam candidates and is described as collapsing five years after the coup [69]. Indian authorities and the National Investigation Agency (NIA) arrested several foreign nationals in mid-March accused of training Myanmar insurgents and smuggling drones, including the arrest on 13 March of a US national and six Ukrainians [94][70].

Influence of Non-State Actors and Political Factions

Ethnic armed organisations and pro-democracy resistance forces continue to control large swathes of territory — commonly cited at around 40% of the country — and have sustained intensified offensives since March 2024, complicating national governance and security dynamics [71]. Local militias allied with the junta have also expanded their roles in some areas, adding to fragmentation and shifting informal power networks on the ground [81][82].

Clashes between the Kokang Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) escalated in northern Shan State in mid-March, with MNDAA forces using drone strikes to seize Kutkai, capture strategic hills, and detain TNLA fighters and civilians following two days of fighting on 14–15 March, resulting in reports of 18 TNLA fighters injured and more than 100 captured as prisoners of war [92][74]. Local reporting and resistance leaders link the operation to efforts to reopen the Mandalay–Lashio–Muse trade corridor to Yunnan and to shifting strategic calculations around the junta's reconvening of post-election parliaments in mid-March [92][83]. Ta'ang civil society groups, the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC), and the Spring Revolution Alliance urged an immediate ceasefire and dialogue, while analysts and some local politicians allege Chinese influence favoured MNDAA advances [67][74].

The February 2026 Union Advisory Council law is reported to institutionalise additional military oversight of the incoming government, and the reconvening of parliament consolidates military loyalists within formal institutions [71][83][75]. Women-led and women's rights organisations remain pivotal in sustaining humanitarian access but operate under severe constraints, including pervasive security threats, movement restrictions, and funding shortfalls. A March 2026 GiHA Rapid Gender Analysis in Rakhine noted intensified fighting since late 2023 and a sharp deterioration in food security, with WFP estimating that 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024 [65].

Public Trust in State Institutions

Public trust in state institutions has been severely eroded by the junta's post-coup consolidation of power and the exclusion of large portions of the population from political processes. The military-organised 2026 elections were held while large areas remained excluded from voting due to active armed conflict, and Min Aung Hlaing is widely expected to assume the presidency [83]. Security fragmentation and intra-insurgent fighting have further weakened state legitimacy, exemplified by recent clashes between the MNDAA and the TNLA in northern Shan State, after which the MNDAA captured Kutkai and held nearly 100 TNLA members before moving to talks in Laukkai [128].

Core public services are reported to be in crisis five years after the coup, with education showing a steep decline in matriculation exam candidates and described as collapsing [69]. UN reporting noted that fuel shortages and strict rationing in March 2026 disrupted transport, businesses, and humanitarian operations across crisis-affected areas [119]. The GiHA working group, co-led by UN Women and UNFPA, published a Rapid Gender Analysis in Rakhine documenting limited women's participation in household and community decision-making and constrained leadership representation, reflecting broader deficits in inclusive governance [65].

Role of Marginalized Groups

Women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ people in conflict-affected areas, notably central Rakhine, face limited participation and leadership. Household decision-making is typically male-dominated, and women's contributions in community meetings are often informal, conditional, or overlooked, reducing their influence over collective decisions and access to resources [65][66]. Food insecurity and restricted movement further constrain women's agency: WFP estimates 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024, exacerbating economic exclusion and caregiving burdens for women [65]. GiHA analyses and partners (co-led by UN Women and UNFPA) call for structured mechanisms to strengthen women's meaningful participation, tailored livelihoods, safe spaces, gender-sensitive referral pathways, and stronger partnerships with women-led organisations [65][66].

Women-led organisations (WLOs/WROs) sustain humanitarian access but face severe barriers, as documented through field surveys:

- 100% report security threats and deliberate obstruction; 89% report direct safety risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and delivery; 89% report increased checkpoint scrutiny and forced route changes; and 89% report limited support from funding partners to navigate access challenges [64][63].
- 53% report safety threats while travelling and 22% report sexual harassment at checkpoints or during programming [64][63].
- 72% use community-based access strategies, 61% use strategic relationship management, and 17% use field-level negotiation to maintain access [64][63].
- 67% report limited access to funding (with perceptions that resources flow via intermediaries), 50% report never receiving duty-of-care funding, and 44% report financial pressures threatening organisational sustainability [64][63].

Ethnic minorities faced further marginalisation through the 2026 electoral process, with elections held in only 10 of 18 Kachin townships, the USDP winning nearly all contested seats there, and observers reporting low public participation and limited space for genuine ethnic political influence [75]. Rohingya return and political inclusion remain blocked: recent reporting estimates some 200,000 additional Rohingya fled Myanmar over the past year, and verification of refugee-origin cases remains slow — Bangladesh submitted approximately 800,000 names between 2018 and 2020, with only around 250,000 reviewed and approximately 180,000 confirmed as originating from Myanmar. Key preconditions for safe, voluntary return — including citizenship and legal status, credible security guarantees, livelihoods, and independent international monitoring — are not in place [79]. The junta's 2 March 2026 amnesty has been critiqued by local monitors (AAPP) as a potential legitimacy tactic while severe repression, lack of transparency on releases, and continued constraints on civic space persist, undermining political participation for dissident and marginalised communities [73].

Security And Stability

Security Overview

Widespread junta airstrikes and military operations across multiple regions in early–mid March caused civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to civilian infrastructure [156]. In eastern Bago Region, large-scale operations since early March reportedly killed more than 30 civilians and displaced thousands from villages in Nyaunglebin Township [156]. Aerial attacks in Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway between 3–5 March reportedly killed at least 11 civilians, including a drone strike on a monastery in Myingyan and paramotor strikes in Pale Township [156]. Between 9–11 March, aerial attacks across Bago, Kayin, Kayah and Tanintharyi reportedly killed at least 19 civilians (including children), injured an estimated 30 people, and damaged homes and religious buildings [156]. The Karen National Union reported more than 60 airstrikes in KNU-controlled areas in February and early March that it says killed over 50 civilians, including 15 deaths from 48 raids in Brigade 4 territory [158]. On 18 March, junta drone strikes and jet fighter bombings hit Do Taung village in Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State, killing an internally displaced person and damaging houses amid a wider pattern of kamikaze drone attacks in the area [134][135].

In northern Shan State, the Kokang MNDAA launched drone-enabled assaults and seized Kutkai on 16 March, capturing TNLA fighters and detaining Ta'ang civilians, while talks held in Laukkai from 17–19 March produced no concrete resolution [146][138][147]. The MNDAA also imposed blockades that cut off goods and fuel from China to TNLA-held areas before partially reopening roads, affecting humanitarian access and border trade [138][147]. Kachin Independence Army forces seized two army and SNA outposts near Indawgyi Lake amid intensified clashes that included drone and air strikes and displaced civilians [143]. Resistance groups struck junta aviation assets, including an 18-rocket attack on Ketumadi airbase on 12 March that elicited junta artillery and small-arms responses [151].

A field analysis on women-led organisations, supported by UN Women and UNFPA, reported pervasive access and security constraints, with 100% of surveyed WLOs/WROs facing security threats and deliberate obstruction, and 89% reporting direct safety risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and service delivery in 2025 [148].

Security Forces and Law Enforcement

Indian authorities, specifically the National Investigation Agency (NIA), arrested seven foreigners in March — six Ukrainians and one American — alleging they illegally entered Mizoram and crossed into Myanmar to train ethnic militia groups and smuggle a large consignment of drones for use in the conflict; arrests and remands occurred around 13 March for interrogation [139][137][152][133]. Investigators identified US national Matthew Van Dyke as a central figure, with the NIA alleging his network carried out repeated training in Myanmar on asymmetric warfare and drone operations (including assembly and electronic jamming), maintained contacts with armed operatives, and supplied weapons, training, and tactical support to insurgent groups [133]. These developments underscore active cross-border drone proliferation and training networks that have prompted regional law-enforcement action and affect security dynamics in border areas [152][139][133].

Humanitarian actors, including MRCS, continued to report persistent access constraints in disaster- and conflict-affected townships — for example Kayah, Myawaddy in Kayin State, and parts of Eastern Shan — requiring humanitarian diplomacy with local authorities and

reliance on local branch networks to reach communities [159]. The Myanmar Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group reported that women-led organisations delivering humanitarian assistance in 2025 faced pervasive security threats and deliberate obstruction, documenting the following access and safety impacts [148][166]:

• 100% reported security threats and deliberate obstruction [148][166];

• 89% reported direct safety and security risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and service delivery [148][166];

• 89% reported increased checkpoint scrutiny, technology-enhanced security checks, and forced route changes [148][166];

• 89% reported limited, partial, or minimal access support from funding partners when navigating access challenges [148][166].

The ICRC's regional activity in 2025 included engagement with military officers and police trainees on international humanitarian law and detention standards, underscoring ongoing concerns about security-force conduct and the protection of civilians in the operational environment [165].

Demography

Demographic Overview

A March 2026 Rapid Gender Analysis by local members of the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group in Central Rakhine surveyed over 300 respondents, reporting sample shares of women 51.6%, men 47.8% and LGBTIQ+ 0.6% [193]. The analysis documents intensified fighting since late 2023 driving displacement, movement restrictions, airstrikes, reduced humanitarian access and heightened protection risks in Rakhine, and cites a WFP estimate that 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs (up from 33% in December 2024) [193]. Ethnic armed groups and opposing civilian resistance forces are reported to control at least 40% of Myanmar's territory, contributing to internal displacement and fragmented population distribution [194]. As of 28 February 2026, UNHCR reported the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar reached 1,184,864 — a rise of 178,757 over the previous year, including 144,456 new arrivals and 34,301 births [195].

Socio-Cultural

Socio-Cultural Overview

The socio-cultural landscape in Myanmar's conflict-affected areas is shaped by entrenched gender norms, ethnic fragmentation, and acute displacement. Restrictive gender norms—particularly in Central Rakhine—limit women's participation in household and community decision-making, increase unpaid caregiving burdens, and heighten exposure to gender-based violence and economic exclusion, with LGBTIQ+ people facing intersecting risks [225][229]. Community resilience is nonetheless evident in adaptive social responses: underground and parallel health training, mobile clinics, and women leaders who secure community access through mediation and trusted relationships operate where official services are inaccessible—practices humanitarians are urged to recognise and resource in localisation and protection planning [244][226].

The Rohingya population remains socially and legally marginalised, with approximately 1.2 million living in Cox's Bazar camps by end-2025, facing continued new arrivals and constrained access to services and durable solutions, while displacement, statelessness, and the lack of credible accountability or safety guarantees in Rakhine block prospects for safe, voluntary return [246][234]. Documented protection and service gaps in the Rohingya response include overcrowding, movement restrictions, and limited education and health access, with heightened risks for women and children; UNFPA and partners continue to provide reproductive health, GBV, and women-friendly services at scale in the camps, supported by recent multiyear funding commitments [230][246].

Local ethnic dynamics and fragmented control further shape social cohesion and vulnerabilities. Ethnic armies and civilian resistance control an estimated 40% of territory, while intensified military operations and airstrikes in March 2026 drove new displacement and damaged civilian infrastructure across Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Kayin, Kayah, and Tanintharyi, aggravating inter-communal tensions and disrupting local social networks [255][237]. Localised examples include Dahletchaung Village Tract (approximately 30% ethnic Arakan, 70% Chin), where residents remain unable to return due to security fears and disrupted livelihoods [247], and escalating clashes between ethnic armed groups—such as the TNLA and MNDAA—that civil society warns could inflame ethnic fault lines unless dialogue is pursued [232]. Humanitarian gender analyses recommend strengthening women's meaningful participation, resourcing women-led actors, and designing protection and livelihoods support that accounts for mobility constraints and caregiving roles to improve social inclusion and local accountability [225].

Gender Dynamics

A Rapid Gender Analysis conducted by local members of the Myanmar Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group in March 2026—drawing on participatory methods with over 300 respondents in central Rakhine State—found that men dominate household decisions while women's contributions remain informal or undervalued [225]. Entrenched gender norms have increased women's caregiving burdens without corresponding decision-making power, heightening protection and economic risks for women, girls, and LGBTIQ+ people [225]. Food insecurity in central Rakhine has sharply worsened, with WFP estimating 57% of families unable to afford basic food needs (up from 33% in December 2024), further exacerbating these gendered vulnerabilities [225].

A March 2026 evidence brief based on consultations with 18 women-led and women's rights organisations (WLOs/WROs) documented pervasive access and security constraints. Key findings include:

- 100% of surveyed WLOs/WROs faced security threats or deliberate obstruction while operating in conflict-affected areas [226].

- 89% reported direct safety risks from airstrikes/bombings, heightened checkpoint scrutiny, and limited access support from funders [226].
- 53% of female staff face safety threats while travelling, and 22% report sexual harassment at checkpoints or during programming [226].
- 72% employed community-based mediation as an access strategy; 61% used strategic relationship management; 17% relied on field negotiation [226].
- 67% reported limited direct access to funding; 61% perceived resources flow through intermediaries; 50% never received duty-of-care funding; and 44% reported financial pressures threatening organisational sustainability [226].

Despite these constraints, WLOs often gain community access through trust-based relationships and women leaders, and women staff are sometimes more accepted at community level—yet localisation gaps and under-resourcing push disproportionate operational risk onto local actors [226]. The GiHA analysis recommends structured opportunities for women's meaningful participation and leadership, expanded safe spaces and gender-sensitive referral mechanisms, livelihood support tailored to mobility and caregiving constraints, and strengthened partnerships with local women-led organisations to ensure gender-responsive humanitarian programming [225].

Impact of Socio-Cultural Drivers on Aid

Gendered norms and social hierarchies directly constrain humanitarian access and uptake. Women-led organisations remain essential and more accepted at community level, yet are chronically underfunded and exposed to security and protection risks, meaning that under-resourcing effectively shifts disproportionate operational burden onto local actors [225][226]. Women staff who gain community trust through mediation roles are simultaneously exposed to safety threats and harassment, reflecting a structural tension between their access value and the duty-of-care gaps in the current funding architecture [226].

Politicised aid distribution is eroding trust in official channels. The junta's announced assistance in Loikaw in March 2026—targeting only registered households and prioritising civil servants and those close to authorities—excluded portions of the displaced population and undermined perceptions of fairness among affected communities [228]. Similarly, ongoing displacement and fragmented control in ethnically mixed areas such as Dahletchaung (approximately 30% Arakan, 70% Chin) are sustaining social tensions, constraining returns, and limiting community access to services and markets, which in turn affects equitable aid delivery [247].

Airstrikes and large-scale military operations across multiple regions between 3–16 March 2026 caused civilian casualties and new displacement, further complicating community cohesion and humanitarian acceptance in affected areas [237]. Taken together, restrictive gender norms, social hierarchies, ethnicised displacement, and uneven aid distributions are collectively constraining impartial and inclusive humanitarian access—reinforcing the need for gender-responsive, locally led, and conflict-sensitive programming [225][226][228][247][237].

Environment

Environmental Conditions

ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre data for 9–15 March 2026 indicated medium-to-high 7day average rainfall across northern and eastern Myanmar, reflecting elevated short-term precipitation risk in those areas [287][291]. Typhoon Yagi made landfall 8–12 September 2024, producing torrential rainfall and landslides that affected approximately 1.1 million people across 70 townships in nine states and regions; by 27 September 2024 there were more than 360 confirmed fatalities, over 100 missing, and more than 320,000 people displaced into shelters or informal sites [283][282]. Infrastructure and livelihoods losses from the floods included over 141,000 structures damaged or destroyed, more than 2.3 million hectares of cropland lost, and over 176,000 livestock lost, severely degrading rural food-production capacity [283][282]. The 7.7magnitude earthquake on 28 March 2025 (epicentre in Sagaing) collapsed already weakened piped networks, storage tanks and sanitation facilities, damaged nearly 52,000 homes and extensive public infrastructure, and further left some fields silted, eroded or uncultivable, compounding WASH and shelter hazards [283][282]. Alluvial gold mining has expanded markedly — including near Thapanseik Dam — driven by soaring gold prices and economic hardship, adding land-use pressure with potential consequences for water resources and terrain stability [297].

Environmental Challenges

The overlapping shocks of Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake severely damaged water, sanitation and hygiene systems — contaminating rivers, ponds and shallow wells, collapsing piped networks and sanitation facilities — and forced many households to rely on unsafe surface water and open defecation, increasing risks of acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, dengue and malaria [283][282]. Overcrowded and poorly drained evacuation centres and shelters further compounded environmental health risks by creating stagnant water and inadequate sanitation conditions, worsening vector and waterborne disease threats [283][282]. Intensified junta air and artillery strikes in KNUcontrolled areas in February–early March 2026 — more than 60 airstrikes that killed over 50 civilians and targeted homes, churches and noncombat areas — drove displacement and are associated with additional environmental damage and contamination through munitions use and heavy fuel consumption [298].

Environmental Risks and Mitigation

Regional monitoring indicated mediumtohigh 7day rainfall accumulation across northern and eastern Myanmar during 9–15 March 2026, coinciding with a forecasted weakening of La Niña toward ENSOneutral conditions, raising shortterm flood and landslide risk in those areas [291][287]. Ongoing largescale military operations and aerial attacks in early–mid March 2026 damaged civilian infrastructure and displaced communities in locations including eastern Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway, compounding hazard exposure and disrupting riskreduction and response activities [285].

IFRC/MRCS multisector responses to the overlapping climate and geophysical shocks reached tens of thousands of people, including IFRC reporting support to 43,190 people and distribution of WASH items to 2,528 households (10,207 people) plus conditional latrine grants to 567 people [282][283]. Priority mitigation and sustainableaid measures recommended for Myanmar include strengthening and resourcing local earlywarning and communitybased monitoring systems, using mixedmethod risk analysis with locally defined triggers, piloting flexible phased activation protocols, ensuring predictable multiyear and flexible funding for local actors, and providing robust dutyofcare, security support and capacity investments for community and womenled organisations operating in highrisk and accessconstrained areas [288][289].

Conflict

Overview of the Ongoing Armed Conflict

The conflict continues to involve widespread airstrikes, drone and paramotor strikes, artillery and ground offensives across multiple regions, causing civilian deaths, mass displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure [342][338][365]. Active fighting and strikes have been reported in eastern Bago (including Nyaunglebin and Nattalin areas), northern Shan (Kutkai, Namkham, Muse and sections of the Lashio–Muse highway), Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Kayin, Kayah, Tanintharyi and central Rakhine State [342][365][352][359][363][338][370][340]. Major escalations in mid-March include the MNDAA seizure of Kutkai on 16 March after sustained drone and artillery attacks, followed by talks in Laukkai from 17–19 March that produced no concrete resolution [359][352][363]. Resistance forces mounted a coordinated 18-rocket strike on Ketumadi Airbase (Taungoo) on the night of 12 March, reportedly targeting aviation fuel tanks and a drone warehouse and prompting junta artillery and ground responses [365].

Reported civilian fatalities and damage include more than 30 civilians killed in eastern Bago since early March, at least 11 killed by aerial attacks in Mandalay/Sagaing/Magway between 3–5 March, and at least 19 killed in southeastern aerial attacks between 9–11 March, with homes and religious buildings damaged in several locations [342]. The junta's air campaign has been described as intensifying in KNU areas, with local actors reporting dozens of airstrikes and significant civilian deaths in February–early March [338]. Critical civilian infrastructure has been struck, including a monastery sheltering displaced people hit by a drone in Myingyan Township, as well as hospitals and religious buildings; medical facilities in contested areas have at times been closed, limited or had equipment moved during clashes [342][359].

Humanitarian access is severely constrained and compounded by rising operational costs from regional fuel and supply-chain pressures; local women-led and women's rights organisations report pervasive access barriers and direct security risks as they sustain response efforts [342][336][356]. Key access findings include:

• 100% of WLOs/WROs reported security threats and deliberate obstruction while operating in Myanmar [336][356].

• 89% reported direct safety risks from airstrikes and increased checkpoint scrutiny during travel and service delivery [336][356].

• Many local actors report limited funding support to navigate access constraints, reducing their capacity to sustain operations [336][356].

Conflict Stakeholders

Key state and non-state actors include the military junta (under Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, with General Ye Win Oo promoted to army chief), ethnic armed organisations such as the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), Kachin Independence Army (KIA), Arakan Army, and the Shanni Nationalities Army (SNA, aligned with the junta), as well as resistance formations including the People's Defence Force (PDF), the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC), the Spring Revolution Alliance (SRA), and the Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee (FPNCC) chaired by the United Wa State Army (UWSA) [357][360][352][363][359][353].

Between 13–16 March, the MNDAA launched multi-directional attacks using dozens of drones and artillery, seizing Kutkai on the strategic Mandalay–Lashio–Muse–Yunnan corridor. During the fighting, at least 18 TNLA fighters were wounded and more than 100 taken prisoner, with reports that some Ta'ang civilians were detained and beaten by MNDAA forces [352][363][359]. This fighting represents a rupture within the former Brotherhood Alliance (partners in Operation 1027) and is widely assessed as driven in part by strategic aims to reopen and control cross-border trade routes to China [352][363]. Local analysts and Ta'ang civil society have alleged Chinese influence favoring the MNDAA, suggesting Beijing's posture has altered local power dynamics, while media also reported MNDAA contacts with military government officials in Lashio [350][352][363].

In Kachin State, the KIA and allied forces captured junta and SNA security outposts using drones and artillery, while the junta employed airstrikes in response, underscoring the intensified conventional and aerial dimensions of the conflict and the SNA's de facto alignment with regime forces [353][354]. External facilitation of capabilities is also reported: Indian authorities detained seven foreign nationals (six Ukrainians and one American) on 13 March, accused of entering via Mizoram to train ethnic armed groups and smuggle large consignments of drones into Myanmar; India's NIA investigation identifies US mercenary Matthew Van Dyke as a central figure in an alleged cross-border training and drone supply network [347][348][361][364][343][352]. Drones are being widely used in combat across multiple theatres, making proliferation and external involvement acute concerns [365][347].

Peace Negotiations

Negotiations between the MNDAA and TNLA were held in Laukkai beginning on 17 March but, after two days of talks, produced no concrete resolution as of 19 March [359]. The KIA stated it had not been informed of the talks and did not participate [363]. The TNLA appealed to the Chinese government and to the UWSA, chair of the FPNCC, to mediate the dispute [359]. Ta'ang civil society groups and resistance coalitions including the NUCC and the SRA publicly urged both sides to halt fighting and resolve differences through dialogue [363][350][359].

Analysts and local actors have alleged a role for China, claiming Beijing may have given the MNDAA a green light to seize areas in order to reopen trade routes into Yunnan, while local reports noted MNDAA contacts with military government officials in Lashio, indicating external and tacit diplomatic linkages affecting frontline calculations [350][352]. The clashes and talks coincided with the junta's reconvening of Parliament (sessions beginning 16–20 March), timing that analysts linked to efforts to normalize trade corridors and bolster the military government's political process [357][352]. Overall, mediation outcomes remained uncertain as talks stalled, with parties having sought the involvement of China, the UWSA and the FPNCC while civil society and resistance coalitions urged dialogue to prevent further ethnic escalation [359][350].

Conflict Outlook

The near-term outlook is for localized intensification of hostilities, with high risk of further clashes, constrained humanitarian access, limited prospects for a comprehensive negotiated settlement while the junta consolidates power, and continued internal displacement and refugee outflows unless credible mediation and access guarantees are secured [359][357][336][366].

The junta's planned nominal transition of Min Aung Hlaing into the presidency, alongside the reconvening of Parliament (Lower House 16 March, Upper House 18 March; state/regional sessions from 20 March), is assessed by analysts as unlikely to reduce overall violence [352][357]. Clashes between former Brotherhood Alliance partners—primarily the MNDAA and TNLA—have fragmented control of key border trade routes with China, disrupted cross-border commerce, produced blockades and detentions of combatants and civilians, and heightened regional instability [352][363][359][350].

Displacement trends point to continued internal and cross-border movement: roughly 3.7 million people have been displaced since the 2021 coup, and UNHCR reported the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar reached 1,184,864 as of 28 February with approximately 144,456 categorized as new arrivals in the past year, while UNICEF records roughly 1.2 million Rohingya in camps by end-2025, indicating ongoing refugee flows from Myanmar [357][366][369]. External shocks — notably regional spillovers from the Iran conflict — are raising fuel, transport and fertilizer costs, increasing operational expenses for humanitarian operations and contributing to reported fuel and supply disruptions that could further constrain response and livelihoods [342][358]. Women-led and local organisations continue to report pervasive security threats, deliberate obstruction, increased checkpoint scrutiny and funding shortfalls that undermine humanitarian access and response capacity [336].

Displacement

Displacement Overview

Between 3–16 March 2026, airstrikes and large-scale military operations across multiple regions — notably eastern Bago (Nyaunglebin Township), Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, and southeastern states — caused civilian deaths and displaced thousands of villagers [413]. In eastern Bago, operations since early March reportedly killed more than 30 civilians and displaced thousands from Nyaunglebin Township, while aerial attacks between 3–5 March killed at least 11 civilians and attacks between 9–11 March killed at least 19 civilians and injured an estimated 30 people across Bago, Kayin, Kayah, and Tanintharyi [413]. The junta also escalated airstrikes in KNU-controlled areas through February and early March, with partners documenting more than 60 strikes and over 50 civilian deaths [428].

Cross-border displacement to Bangladesh remains large and growing. UNHCR reported the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar reached 1,184,864 as of 28 February 2026 — an increase of 178,757 from the previous year — of which 144,456 were recorded as new arrivals and 34,301 attributed to births; new arrivals have undergone biometric identification but are currently issued family cards rather than full refugee registration [411][406][420]. Formal repatriation processes remain stalled: verification submitted by Bangladesh (~800,000 cases between 2018–2020) has seen only ~250,000 cases reviewed and approximately 180,000 individuals confirmed as having originated from Myanmar, but this has not translated into safe, voluntary returns or the legal guarantees required for repatriation [399].

Many internal displacements are protracted. Residents of Dahletchaung Village Tract (Ann Township) displaced since 2024 remain largely unable to return, with most staying in Arakan Army-controlled areas or relocating elsewhere [416]. Assistance gaps and contested access persist: the junta announced distribution of 965.52 million kyats for 5,471 households (18,642 people) in Loikaw covering October–December 2025, but some displaced people reported not receiving the payments, indicating uneven aid coverage [407]. Overall, displacement dynamics combine ongoing new internal displacements from active conflict hotspots, sustained cross-border refugee inflows into Bangladesh, and long-running protracted internal displacement with limited returns and constrained assistance access [413][411][399][416][407].

Living Conditions of the Displaced Population

Many displaced people remain in overcrowded, poorly equipped shelters or informal sites, are being displaced multiple times, and face elevated psychosocial needs and protection risks with limited access to safe spaces, education, and specialized care for children, older persons, and people with disabilities [405][401]. Damage from Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the March 2025 earthquake severely degraded water and sanitation systems, forcing households to use unsafe surface water and resort to open defecation, and increasing risks of acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, and vector-borne disease in overcrowded evacuation sites [405][401]. In central Rakhine, WFP estimates 57% of families cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024, while movement restrictions and conflict continue to reduce access to services and markets [402].

Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar face congested camp conditions with constrained access to education, protection, health, water, and sanitation services [411][420]. Reported gaps in assistance and exclusion are also present inside Myanmar: junta-announced cash aid in Loikaw — 965.52 million kyats declared for 5,471 households covering October–December 2025 — was reportedly not received by some displaced people, with aid appearing prioritised for civil servants and those close to authorities [407].

Local women-led and women's rights organisations, which are critical to sustaining access and social support for displaced populations, report acute access and protection constraints: 100% face security threats or deliberate obstruction, 89% report exposure to airstrikes and increased checkpoint scrutiny, 53% face travel safety threats, 22% report sexual harassment at checkpoints, 67% report limited access to funding, and 50% say they never receive duty-of-care funding [404][412].

Drivers of Displacement

Displacement in Myanmar is driven primarily by intensified armed conflict, recurrent environmental disasters, economic collapse, political persecution, and entrenched ethnic tensions that produce repeated and secondary displacement. Since late February–early March 2026, large-scale military operations and aerial attacks across Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Kayin, Kayah, and Tanintharyi have caused civilian deaths, widespread damage to civilian infrastructure, and mass population movements [413]. Fighting and tactical withdrawals have forced localized mass displacement, including civilian deaths and flight associated with the junta's retreat from Thayetchaung and an airstrike on 14 March [425].

Recurrent natural hazards have compounded the crisis: Typhoon Yagi (8–12 September 2024) affected about 1.1 million people and displaced over 320,000, and the 7.7-magnitude earthquake on 28 March 2025 caused large-scale destruction (officially at least 3,745 deaths and ~52,000 homes damaged or destroyed), both producing long-lasting displacement and limiting returns [401]. These disasters also destroyed cropland, irrigation infrastructure, and markets, causing widespread livelihood loss for farming families and informal workers who have depleted savings, taken on high-interest debt, or sold productive assets to meet basic needs [405][401].

Economic shocks — including acute fuel shortages and strict rationing that disrupted transport, markets, and humanitarian operations in early 2026 — along with broader economic collapse and rising household vulnerability, have eroded livelihoods and pushed people to move or seek alternative income sources [418][404]. Food insecurity has worsened in conflict-affected areas, with WFP estimating that 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024, reinforcing displacement pressures and return obstacles [404][402].

Political persecution and protection deficits continue to drive cross-border asylum and hinder returns: repatriation pathways for Rohingya remain stalled amid accountability and safety concerns, with an estimated 200,000 additional Rohingya fleeing Myanmar over the past year [399][406]. Ethnic and communal tensions — including sustained clashes involving the Arakan Army, KNU, and other ethnic armed organisations, as well as localized competition between groups such as TNLA and MNDAA — have produced repeated local displacement, constrained returns (e.g., Dahletchaung Village Tract residents remain unable to return), and prompted secondary displacement when return areas face renewed insecurity [416][421]. Movement restrictions, checkpoint scrutiny, and targeted attacks on civilian areas further impede humanitarian access and safe return [404].

Integration

By the end of 2025, roughly 1.2 million Rohingya refugees remained in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, with more than 140,000 new arrivals since late 2024 completing biometric registration to access assistance, placing sustained pressure on host-community services and markets [420][406]. Humanitarian access to basic services in the camps remained constrained, with reductions in learning hours and temporary closures of learning facilities undermining education access for children and adolescents [406][420]. WASH interventions reached large numbers — including approximately 316,000 people with safe water, emergency water trucking for 149,000 people in Teknaf, monthly soap distributions to 569,000 refugees, and menstrual hygiene kits for 173,000 women — yet service quality and coverage remained below demand due to funding and operational constraints [406]. UNICEF and partners also provided targeted support in host communities, reaching 129,800 people (including 2,800 persons with disabilities) and strengthening referral pathways that directed 21,900 individuals to government services, including 13,500 women and 519 persons with disabilities, though gaps persist [406].

Funding shortfalls have limited the continuity and quality of services: UNICEF reached only 47% of its revised 2025 HAC target and reported a funding gap of approximately US$40 million as of year-end 2025 [420]. Donor support has partially addressed these gaps, including Australia's AUD 16.5 million multi-year (2026–2028) pledge to UNFPA for reproductive health, GBV prevention and response, and protection services in camps and host communities, though broader integration barriers remain unresolved [408].

Structural and protection obstacles — including statelessness, stalled repatriation processes, and continued flight from Myanmar — block durable solutions and long-term settlement options [399]. Outside Bangladesh, Rohingya remain unable to integrate in parts of South Asia: over 250 Rohingya detainees in Jammu face prolonged administrative detention linked to lack of legal status and documentation [403]. Internal displacement within Myanmar likewise inhibits return and local integration, with communities such as Dahletchaung Village Tract unable to return due to ongoing insecurity and deteriorated livelihoods [416]. Amid disruptions to formal education and health systems inside Myanmar, alternative training initiatives — including clandestine nursing degree programmes operating in conflict-affected areas — have emerged to maintain skills and service provision where formal accreditation and institutions are inaccessible [429].

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian Access Overview

Active military operations and aerial attacks across multiple regions in early March 2026 are severely restricting humanitarian access, causing civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to civilian infrastructure [467]. Large-scale operations in eastern Bago since early March reportedly killed more than 30 civilians and displaced thousands in Nyaunglebin Township, while aerial attacks in Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway on 3–5 March reportedly killed at least 11 civilians and strikes between 9–11 March reportedly killed at least 19 civilians across Bago, Kayin, Kayah and Tanintharyi [467].

A March 2026 Rapid Gender Analysis in central Rakhine found movement restrictions, airstrikes and market disruption have reduced humanitarian access and worsened food insecurity, with WFP estimating 57% of families cannot afford basic food needs (up from 33% in December 2024) [454].

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), supported by IFRC, reported that access to severely affected areas remained a major operational risk during the Typhoon Yagi and March 2025 earthquake responses, with damaged roads, bridges and transport routes in states including Kayah, Kayin (Myawaddy), and Eastern Shan requiring humanitarian diplomacy, use of local branch networks, adapted movement routes and sequencing to reach communities [451][470]. The ICRC's Bangkok regional delegation and partners provided cross-border medical assistance, patient referrals and vaccination support along the Myanmar–Thailand border in 2025, demonstrating the viability of cross-border medical channels for humanitarian access [471].

The Rohingya response is delivered from Bangladesh camps with constrained service access; roughly 1.18 million Rohingya required assistance by end-2025 and over 140,000 new arrivals since late 2024 have completed biometric registration to access aid, while funding shortfalls threaten continuity of services [461][457]. Country-based pooled funding dynamics are also constraining access and localisation: US funding represented 99.3% of Myanmar CBPF funds in 2026 and local actors report exclusion from allocations, limiting direct funding to local organisations and undermining localisation efforts [477]. GiHA and partners recommend strengthened duty of care and predictable, flexible direct funding to local and women-led organisations, and integration of gendered access analysis into coordination mechanisms to sustain and improve humanitarian reach [450].

Barriers to Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian operations face pervasive security threats, including airstrikes, drone and paramotor attacks that caused civilian casualties, displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure across multiple regions in early March 2026 [467]. Conflict and successive disasters (Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake) have severely damaged roads, bridges and WASH systems, disrupting access to affected communities and diverting relief stocks and personnel to competing emergencies [451][470]. Local transport bottlenecks and insecurity — for example, the deteriorated Kyaukpandu–Zaydipyin mountain road and reported fears of ARSA ambushes along the route — further limit safe movement for civilians and aid convoys in Rakhine State [480].

Movement and administrative obstacles include transit-permit regimes for fuel and goods imposed by non-state authorities that delay deliveries to Rakhine, and selective, registration-based distributions by the junta that have left many displaced people without promised assistance [456][459]. Gendered social barriers — mobility restrictions, harassment at checkpoints, limited participation in decision-making, and gaps in safe spaces and GBV services — compound access challenges for women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people in Rakhine and other conflict-affected areas [450][454].

According to the Myanmar Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group, co-led by UN Women and UNFPA, women-led and women's rights organisations are critical frontline actors but face pervasive access constraints and elevated safety risks [450]. Key findings from surveyed women-led organisations include:

- 100% reported security threats and deliberate obstruction [450].
- 89% reported direct safety and security risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and service delivery [450].
- 89% encounter increased checkpoint scrutiny, technology-enhanced checks and forced route changes [450].
- 89% receive limited or minimal access support from funding partners when navigating access challenges [450].

Funding and bureaucratic barriers further constrain local responders: women-led and women's rights organisations report limited direct funding and duty-of-care resources, while pooled-fund dynamics and new donor allocations have concentrated resources in large agencies, reducing accessible financing for local groups in Myanmar [450][477].

Humanitarian Access Gaps

Since early March 2026, intensified military operations and aerial attacks have severely constrained humanitarian access and displaced thousands across eastern Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Kayin, Kayah and Tanintharyi, with multiple civilian deaths and damage to civilian infrastructure [467]. In central Rakhine State, access constraints disproportionately affect internally displaced people, women and girls, and LGBTIQ+ individuals who face elevated GBV risks, mobility barriers and limited safe spaces or representation in decision-making [454][450].

Women-led and women's rights organisations operating across Myanmar report chronic underfunding that limits their ability to reach affected communities [450][452]. Beyond the access barriers they face (detailed above), additional operational findings from surveyed organisations include:

- 72% use community-based access strategies, 61% use strategic relationship management and 17% use field-level negotiation to sustain access [450].
- 67% report limited access to funding, 50% report never receiving duty-of-care funding, and 44% say funding pressures threaten organisational sustainability [450].

Critical shortfalls are reported across food security, protection (including GBV response), WASH and health. Local actors warn that under-resourcing of the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund and limited direct funding to local women-led and women's rights organisations undermine sustained humanitarian access and response capacity [450][454].

Information, Communication and AAP

Information Landscape

A March 2026 Rapid Gender Analysis conducted by the Myanmar Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group—co-led by UN Women and UNFPA—used participatory methods (focus groups, key informant interviews, community mapping) with over 300 respondents in central Rakhine to generate locality-specific needs and protection data for programming [503][510]. A GiHA evidence brief (March 2026) based on focus groups with 18 women-led and women's rights organisations (WLOs/WROs) documented local reporting on access constraints, adaptive access strategies, and funding shortfalls feeding into operational decision-making [505]. WFP estimated that 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024 [503].

Monitoring and analysis rely heavily on mixed-methods and community-generated qualitative data triangulated with media and field reports, but monitoring remains uneven and not fully institutionalized, reducing the reliability and timely use of local insights for decision-making [506][504]. Information flows between communities and decision-makers are weak, informal and inconsistent, with local early-warning signals and community indicators often unable to escalate into funded anticipatory action or formal coordination processes [506]. Overall, data-sharing is fragmented: local actors produce actionable, localized information but face limited escalation pathways, inconsistent sharing practices, and constrained funding that prevent dependable, timely conversion of warnings into response [506][505].

In Bangladesh's Rohingya response, UNICEF reported functioning feedback mechanisms and Information and Feedback Centres that recorded 157,600 people's inputs in 2025 (including 120,700 from Rohingya refugees) and resolved roughly 90% of cases, illustrating that where resourced, accessible channels can produce usable community feedback [509].

Communication Channels

Community-based channels are central to information exchange in the response. Local early-warning and information flows rely heavily on WhatsApp, phone calls, and SMS shared via trusted community focal points and ad-hoc networks, but assessments report poor communication infrastructure, damaged connectivity, and informal, inconsistent channels that limit timely escalation and data-sharing by local actors [506][516]. Women's participation in community meetings is often informal or conditional, which reduces the reach and inclusiveness of face-to-face engagement and limits women's ability to influence local decisions and information flows [503][510].

In the Rohingya response, UNICEF supported 14 Information and Feedback Centres that received approximately 120,700 feedback items—around 67,100 from women and girls—with roughly 90% of cases resolved, and SBC outreach reached hundreds of thousands in camps, demonstrating high reach where access is possible but also dependence on in-person and localized mechanisms [509]. An OCHA evaluation found that accountability-to-affected-populations (AAP) approaches can be overly technical and do not consistently translate affected people's priorities into decision-making, limiting the effectiveness of feedback mechanisms for timely, needs-driven response planning [504].

Overall, the combination of constrained connectivity, security risks, and reliance on informal networks increases the risk of delayed, partial, or unverified information reaching decision-makers, and raises the potential for misinformation and non-action by coordination bodies [506][504].

Barriers to Information

Multiple overlapping barriers severely constrain information access for affected populations and local responders alike. Security threats are pervasive: 100% of surveyed WLOs/WROs face security threats and deliberate obstruction, 89% report direct safety risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and service delivery, and 89% encounter increased checkpoint scrutiny, technology-enhanced checks, and forced route changes [505]. Security-related movement restrictions and surveillance also constrain what people feel safe to share and who can speak publicly, limiting accurate two-way communication between communities and responders [506][505].

Physical infrastructure degradation compounds these challenges. Military operations and aerial attacks in early–mid March 2026 caused civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to key civilian infrastructure, further disrupting communities' access to information and safe communication channels [514]. Damage from Typhoon Yagi and the 28 March 2025 earthquake has repeatedly degraded roads, bridges, and service networks, isolating communities and complicating information dissemination and humanitarian outreach [516][502]. Localized failures—such as the damaged Kyaukpandu–Zaydipyin mountain road in Rakhine State—create physical isolation and heightened insecurity along vital information and transport routes [522].

Funding gaps further undermine information access: 89% of surveyed WLOs/WROs receive limited or partial access support from funding partners, 67% report limited access to funding, and 50% have never received duty-of-care funding [505]. Poor communication infrastructure and remoteness hinder timely, granular information flows and prevent smaller local actors from escalating alerts or accessing the data needed to justify them to decision-makers [506]. UNICEF reported that recurrent insecurity and funding shortfalls have disrupted social and behaviour change (SBC) and community engagement activities, reducing outreach and the continuity of lifesaving messaging and feedback mechanisms [509]. Combined, these security, infrastructure, digital, and funding gaps weaken digital inclusion, reduce community participation in decision-making, and limit affected populations' access to reliable information about aid, rights, and safety measures [506][505].

Misinformation and Rumors

Data sparsity, media reporting biases, and poor communication infrastructure exacerbate underreporting of localized events and hinder anticipatory action and timely responses, creating conditions in which misinformation and rumors can flourish [506].

The warning–response gap—where local alerts often fail to trigger timely action—reflects weak, informal, and inconsistent information flows between communities and humanitarian decision-makers, leaving community perceptions undervalued [506]. An OCHA evaluation and collective AAP brief found that affected people's priorities do not yet systematically drive decision-making and that AAP approaches remain overly technical and insufficiently people-centred [504].

Women-led organisations report high community trust and often gain easier access because of trust-based relationships, yet persistent gaps between localisation commitments and practice—including 67% reporting limited access to funding and 50% reporting never receiving duty-of-care funding—undermine trust in formal information and coordination channels [505]. To mitigate misinformation and improve accuracy, local organisations use community-based access strategies, strategic relationship management, and field-level negotiation led by local staff, while humanitarian actors have expanded feedback, AAP training, and information centres to bolster timely, trusted communication [505][509].

Accountability Needs and Transparency

An OCHA evaluation found that affected people's priorities do not systematically drive humanitarian decision-making and that AAP approaches are overly technical and not embedded across the programme cycle [504]. GiHA evidence illustrates the accountability gap for local actors, with the following key figures from surveyed WLOs/WROs:

- 72% used community-based access strategies, yet 61% reported that most resources flow through intermediaries rather than directly to local groups [505][507].
- 67% reported limited access to funding, 50% reported never receiving duty-of-care-related funding, and 44% said funding shortfalls threaten organisational sustainability [505][507].

Country-based pooled-fund dynamics have raised transparency and localisation concerns: US funding reportedly represented 99.3% of CBPF allocations in Myanmar in 2026, and early allocations were reported to favour UN agencies and large INGOs, sidelining local actors in practice [515].

Repatriation processes for Rohingya lack transparency and protection guarantees: of roughly 800,000 cases submitted by Bangladesh, only about 250,000 had been reviewed and some 180,000 confirmed as originating from Myanmar, while independent monitoring, legal status guarantees, and credible security safeguards remain absent [512].

In areas under junta control, distributions have been opaque and perceived as biased: authorities announced aid disbursements covering specific households in Loikaw, but displaced people reported not receiving payments and said assistance was prioritised for civil servants and those close to authorities [519]. In the Rohingya response, UNICEF's 14 Information and Feedback Centres—which received approximately 120,700 feedback items and resolved roughly 90% of cases, including inputs from 5,600 persons with disabilities—demonstrate that well-resourced accountability mechanisms can strengthen transparency and community trust where consistently implemented [509].

Legal and Policy

Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and institutional landscape in Myanmar is deeply contested. The military continues to govern under the 2008 Constitution and has established an advisory/Union Advisory Council, while resistance actors including the National Unity Government (NUG) and some ethnic organizations have repudiated that constitution. The military announced that State and Region Hluttaw sessions would commence on 20 March with elected representatives required to report by 15 March, reflecting ongoing legal-political manoeuvring [592]. On 2 March 2026, the military announced a prisoner "amnesty" covering 7,337 people charged under Sections 50(J) and 52(A) of the Counter Terrorism Law, while the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) had previously verified more than 22,000 political prisoners detained since the 2021 coup and over 2,000 deaths in detention, signalling continued use of repressive national laws and opaque release practices [591].

For Rohingya repatriation, Burma News International highlights that international obligations such as the principle of non-refoulement are central to any repatriation discussion. Current conditions in Rakhine — including the absence of citizenship and legal status recognition, credible security guarantees, access to services, and independent monitoring — mean safe, voluntary return pathways are not in place [580]. Bangladesh submitted a list of approximately 800,000 Rohingya between 2018–2020; about 250,000 cases have been reviewed and roughly 180,000 individuals confirmed as originating from Myanmar [580].

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has engaged militaries and security actors to promote respect for international humanitarian law (IHL), underscoring persistent gaps between IHL norms and on-the-ground practices [579]. The Myanmar Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group (co-led by UN Women and UNFPA) recommends adequately resourcing the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund to enable local organisations to access quality, direct funding and to mitigate legal and operational barriers to humanitarian response [577].

Humanitarian Impact of Legislation

Legislation and military policies in Myanmar have created severe barriers to principled humanitarian action. GiHA field data from 18 women-led and women's rights organisation (WRO) actors in 2025 reveals the following:

- 100% face security threats and deliberate obstruction [577]
- 89% report direct safety risks from airstrikes/bombings during travel and delivery, as well as increased checkpoint scrutiny and forced route changes [577]

- 72% rely on community-based access strategies [577]
- 67% report limited access to funding and 50% report never receiving duty-of-care funding, contributing to financial instability [577]
- 44% report financial pressures threatening organisational sustainability [577]

The junta's aid distribution practices illustrate bureaucratic and politicised barriers: in Loikaw, authorities announced distribution of 965.52 million kyats to 5,471 households for October–December 2025, but displaced people reported exclusion if not registered as "guests" for three months, with priority reportedly given to civil servants and those close to authorities [606]. New NUG transit-permit requirements for fuel shipments to Kachin, Chin, and Arakan states have created multi-step bureaucratic bottlenecks, delaying deliveries and contributing to sharp fuel price increases reported by traders by 9 March, affecting both markets and humanitarian logistics [604].

Intensified military aerial attacks across several regions between 3–11 March 2026 resulted in civilian deaths and damage to civilian infrastructure, compounding the gap between IHL norms — which the ICRC continues to promote through engagement with military and security actors — and practices on the ground [579][584]. Insecurity, bureaucratic impediments, and the presence of non-state armed groups are forcing reliance on remote management and intermediaries, further limiting direct humanitarian access and elevating protection risks for staff and affected communities [598].

In Bangladesh, the principle of non-refoulement has been invoked as a legal barrier to premature repatriation given ongoing insecurity and impunity in Rakhine State [580]. Verification does not by itself guarantee citizenship, safety, or access to livelihoods necessary for safe returns [580]. Since late 2024, more than 140,000 new Rohingya arrivals completed biometric registration enabling access to assistance, while UN agencies estimated roughly 1.18 million Rohingya required assistance by end-2025 [602]. US contributions reportedly accounted for 99.3% of certain pooled funds (CBPF) for Myanmar in 2026, raising concerns about conditionality, sustainability, and limits to localisation and partner selection [590].

International Agreements Impacting the Crisis

Proceedings addressing alleged crimes against the Rohingya are ongoing at the International Court of Justice, but there has been limited tangible progress toward accountability on the ground [580]. No formal bilateral repatriation agreement guaranteeing safety, citizenship, or independent international monitoring has been concluded [580].

Key humanitarian and demographic figures for the Rohingya response at end-2025 include:

- Approximately 1.2 million Rohingya refugees living in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char [602][600]
- 603,734 Rohingya children requiring assistance (UNHCR, 31 December 2025) [600]
- UNICEF had received US$102 million (72% of the revised 2025 appeal) by 31 December 2025, leaving a funding gap of approximately US$40 million [600]

Australia pledged AUD 16.5 million (2026–2028) to UNFPA to support sexual and reproductive health, GBV prevention and response, and protection services in the Rohingya response in Bangladesh [575]. The UN humanitarian architecture has undergone a reform push since March 2025 (the Emergency Relief Coordinator's "Humanitarian Reset"), while donor financing has shifted toward pooled funds; US policy restrictions, including the global gag rule, have complicated funding conditions [609][590]. Localisation and gender-focused coordination bodies — including the GiHA Working Group — are calling for expanded and simplified pooled funding channels accessible to women-led and WROs, and for predictable, flexible funding that covers full operational and duty-of-care costs [577][597].

Regionally, ASEAN has not recognised the junta's disputed election outcomes and engagement channels remain limited, while China continues to be a key interlocutor with high-level visits and diplomatic engagement reported [587][601]. The ICRC's Bangkok regional delegation continued promoting respect for IHL and provided medical and neutral intermediary support related to Myanmar in 2025 [579].

Limitations of Current Policies

Existing legal and policy frameworks contain critical gaps that impede safe, voluntary repatriation and durable solutions. Repatriation lacks essential safeguards — recognition of citizenship or legal status, credible security guarantees, access to livelihoods and services, and independent international monitoring — none of which are currently in place [580]. The broader accountability deficit and persistent impunity for alleged atrocities further undermine any viable repatriation pathway and increase protection risks for potential returnees [580].

For local humanitarian actors, systemic funding and operational constraints severely limit localisation efforts. Many local organisations face restricted funding access and lack duty-of-care resourcing, increasing risks for frontline responders and limiting sustained humanitarian presence [577]. The concentration of donor influence — with US contributions accounting for 99.3% of total CBPF funds in Myanmar in 2026 (CBPF data accessed 13 March) — raises concerns about conditionality, sustainability, and equitable decision-making in the humanitarian response [590].

Despite targeted multi-year humanitarian contributions such as Australia's AUD 16.5 million pledge to UNFPA, chronic underfunding of joint response plans and donor fatigue continue to undermine the sustainability of protection and basic services, exposing gaps between funding commitments and the policy-level reforms needed for durable solutions [575].

Intensified military operations and aerial attacks in early March 2026 further reduced humanitarian access by causing civilian casualties, displacement, and damage to civilian infrastructure across multiple regions, compounding policy shortcomings that fail to protect civilians and enable aid delivery [584].

Food Security and Livelihoods

Access to Food and Market Functionality

Ongoing conflict, airstrikes, and fuel shortages across Myanmar are causing civilian casualties, displacement, and significant disruptions to markets and humanitarian operations, increasing operational and relief supply costs as of March 2026 [646]. Fuel shortages and strict rationing have disrupted transport, businesses, and humanitarian operations nationwide, while NUG-imposed transit permit requirements in Arakan (Rakhine) have created logistical bottlenecks; local traders reported March 9 retail barrel prices of Octane 92 at 1.5–1.6 million MMK and diesel at 1.7–1.8 million MMK in Arakan State [636][648]. Staple cereal markets remain disrupted and prices elevated: FAO GIEWS noted Emata rice edged down in February 2026 but stayed high relative to pre-conflict levels, and sorghum and millet in January 2026 were up to four–five times pre-conflict levels, reflecting rising transport costs, conflict, and trade disruptions; regional fertilizer and fuel price rises are also driving higher production and transport costs affecting Myanmar markets [652][646]. Wider disruptions to fuel, shipping, and fertilizer markets linked to the Middle East conflict have further increased transport and input costs, exacerbating food affordability problems and raising operational costs for aid delivery [636][646]. The combined impact of Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the March 2025 earthquake destroyed local markets, storage, and large areas of cropland, and damaged transport infrastructure, reducing local food availability and increasing market dependence and prices [638][635]. Humanitarian delivery has been constrained: MRCS/IFRC reported reaching 43,190 people through multi-sector interventions, including 17,303 people supported with multipurpose assistance and 4,796 receiving essential household items, while women-led local organisations report pervasive security threats, movement restrictions, and limited funding support that hinder distribution in conflict-affected areas [635][641].

Coping Mechanisms

Food insecurity has sharply worsened in central Rakhine, with WFP estimating 57% of families unable to afford basic food needs as of March 2026, up from 33% in December 2024 [637]. Reduced livelihood options have pushed households toward a range of negative coping strategies, including depleting savings, taking high-interest debt, and selling productive assets and livestock to meet basic needs [638][635]. A 2025 UN study found that 23% of urban Myanmar households borrowed to pay for medical care, with families also taking risky informal work to repay debts [649]. Displacement and internal movement continue as coping strategies, with many communities unable to return due to ongoing insecurity and high living costs, and displaced households travelling to other towns to procure essentials [644]. Households — particularly young people — are increasingly engaging in hazardous or informal livelihoods, including expanded alluvial gold-mining activity, driven by economic hardship and limited alternatives [656]. Gendered negative coping reported in Rakhine includes early or forced marriage, trafficking, and heightened sexual exploitation risks for women and girls [637]. Humanitarian assistance and cash responses have expanded in response to these pressures, with the IFRC reporting it reached over 43,000 people and scaled multi-purpose cash grants of MMK 800,000 per household (delivered in two instalments) as part of the Typhoon Yagi response, indicating increased reliance on external aid to meet basic needs [635].

Livelihood Disruption

Ongoing conflict, airstrikes, and movement restrictions have reduced livelihood opportunities, displaced thousands, and damaged markets, farms, and transport links in regions including Rakhine, Mandalay, Sagaing, and Bago, deepening economic vulnerability [646][637][635][638]. Fuel shortages, strict rationing, and new transit permit requirements have sharply raised transport and commodity costs, disrupting businesses and markets across Myanmar in March 2026; multi-step permit procedures have delayed deliveries and forced higher retail prices [636][648][646]. These dynamics are reducing households' purchasing power and making essential goods harder to find [636]. Women-led organisations and local responders report severe access constraints and security threats — 100% of surveyed women-led organisations (WLOs) face security threats and 89% report risks from airstrikes, checkpoint scrutiny, and forced route changes — limiting income-generating activities and local humanitarian delivery [641]. Regional supply shocks and rising fuel, transport, and food prices are simultaneously increasing operational and relief supply costs for humanitarian actors [646].

Impact on Agricultural Activities and Production

In early March 2026, renewed large-scale military operations and aerial attacks across multiple regions disrupted farming communities, damaged civilian infrastructure, and constrained access to fields and labour [646]. Fuel shortages, strict rationing, and regional supply shocks have raised transport and input costs — including fertilizer — constraining access to seeds and fuel-dependent services and risking lower future yields [636][646][648]. Communities dependent on terrace farming and forest-based livelihoods in areas such as Dahletchaung Village Tract remain displaced or unable to return to cultivate land due to ongoing insecurity, high commodity and transport costs, and limited market access [644][646]. Prior climate and seismic disasters have already severely degraded agricultural capacity: Typhoon Yagi (landfall 8 September 2024) and the 28 March 2025 earthquake caused widespread destruction to farmland, irrigation systems, storage facilities, and rural markets, deepening food insecurity and disrupting livelihoods [638][635]. Key quantified impacts from those disasters include:

- Loss of more than 2.3 million hectares of cropland and over 176,000 livestock [638]
- Over 320,000 people displaced and more than 141,000 structures damaged or destroyed during the Yagi floods [638]

Fields in several affected townships remained uncultivable due to siltation, erosion, and damaged irrigation, reducing immediate harvests and future planting prospects and increasing reliance on markets at a time of rising staple food and fuel prices [638][635].

Damage to storage, transport, and rural market infrastructure, combined with loss of seeds, tools, and livestock, forced many households to deplete savings, incur debt, or sell productive assets, further undermining agricultural recovery and rural livelihoods [635][638].

Food and Livelihood Needs and Current Response

In the IFRC/MRCS response to Typhoon Yagi, planned livelihood programming — including cash grants, skills training, and cash-for-work — was not implemented due to limited human resources and operational constraints, with actual households reached with livelihood recovery assistance recorded as zero against a target of 2,500 households [635]. MRCS subsequently reallocated the livelihoods budget to expand a Multi-Purpose Assistance (MPA) cash response, increasing the target from 2,500 to 3,945 households, with each household to receive MMK 800,000 delivered in two instalments of MMK 400,000 to meet priority recovery needs [635]. The MPA was aligned with the earthquake response to harmonize transfer value and delivery modality and to reach overlapping affected populations, but this cash-focused approach replaced sustained technical livelihood inputs and training [635]. Women-led and women's rights organisations report severe access and funding constraints that undermine local delivery of livelihood and food assistance — many face security threats, 67% report limited access to funding, and 61% perceive most resources flow through intermediaries — reducing coverage and sustainability of local interventions [641]. A March 2026 gender analysis recommends flexible, small-scale, locally accessible livelihood programming (cash for daily needs, small-business support, market gardening, livestock fattening) to accommodate mobility constraints, caregiving burdens, and unequal asset control that limit women's economic participation [637]. Government-distributed aid has also been uneven: the junta announced distribution of 965.52 million kyats to cover three months for 5,471 households in Loikaw (October–December 2025), but some displaced people report not receiving the payments and allege prioritization of civil servants and those close to authorities, indicating gaps in coverage and accountability [647].

Education

Learning Environment and Facility Conditions

The twin disasters of Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the 28 March 2025 earthquake caused extensive damage to education infrastructure, with over 141,000 structures (including schools) damaged or destroyed, leaving many schools non-functional and communities sheltering in overcrowded sites [715]. The disasters also severely damaged WASH systems serving schools and communities, leaving many without safe drinking water or functional latrines and increasing reliance on unsafe surface water and open defecation, undermining school sanitation and infection prevention in evacuation sites and temporary learning settings [715]. Ongoing conflict and aerial threats have directly imperilled learning spaces: underground nursing and training campuses report repeated drone and air attacks — including bombs landing adjacent to classrooms — forced relocations of students and campuses, and study in temporary shelters with limited water, shelter and internet access, constraining safe access to education and learning quality [713]. Women-led and local organisations report pervasive access constraints that impede education delivery, with 100% facing security threats and 89% reporting exposure to airstrikes, bombings or heightened checkpoint scrutiny during travel and service delivery, limiting teacher deployment and continuity of services in 2025 [704]. Observers note a systemic crisis in education five years after the coup, including steep declines in participation in national matriculation exams, indicating widespread dysfunction in formal schooling and pathways to certification [711]. Humanitarian responders (MRCS/IFRC) included child-focused interventions — such as the establishment of Child Friendly Spaces within multi-sector responses — but available documents do not provide consolidated figures on the number or capacity of temporary learning spaces, classroom density, or detailed learning-material shortages for Myanmar's affected areas [710][715].

Access to Education and Barriers

Since the 2021 coup, Myanmar's education system has been in sustained crisis: 18.6 million people require humanitarian assistance, 3.2 million are internally displaced, over 55,000 civilian buildings have been destroyed, and more than 200,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries [713]. The steep decline in students taking the annual national matriculation exam reflects the scale of disruption to formal schooling [711]. Underground and alternative training arrangements — including secret "jungle" nursing schools — have emerged but operate under acute risks from spy drones, airstrikes, roadblocks and internet blackouts, constraining safe attendance, clinical placements and consistent learning [713]. Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and subsequent flooding damaged or destroyed over 141,000 structures including schools and displaced more than 320,000 people, aggravating school closures and infrastructure loss [715]. Localized displacement and prolonged insecurity have made access to schooling increasingly difficult for IDPs and returnees in affected townships, where many displaced people remain unable to return due to ongoing airstrikes and livelihood barriers [716]. Movement restrictions, heightened checkpoint scrutiny and escalating conflict — particularly in areas such as central Rakhine — have disrupted education services and increased protection risks for women and girls, while food insecurity has worsened, with WFP estimating that 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs [709]. Military airstrikes and operations across multiple regions in early March caused civilian casualties, displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure, further impeding students' ability to enrol and attend school [712]. Temporary closures of learning facilities and reduced classroom hours in Rohingya displacement sites have also curtailed learning time for children displaced from Myanmar [701].

Education Needs and Current Response

The education crisis in Myanmar requires urgent action across several dimensions: school rehabilitation and establishment of temporary learning spaces following infrastructure damage from Typhoon Yagi, the March 2025 earthquake and ongoing conflict; restoration of WASH systems in and around learning sites; and provision of trained teachers, learning materials and psychosocial support for affected children [715]. The collapse of formal schooling has driven alternative and clandestine learning arrangements, including secret nursing degree programmes operating in remote and jungle locations under threat from drone and air attacks, highlighting critical gaps in sustaining professional workforce pipelines for health services [711][713]. In the Rohingya response, UNICEF

and partners completed a Rohingya Learning Assessment engaging over 15,000 learners and education personnel, distributed Education in Emergencies (EiE) kits to schools, and prepositioned 1,350 EiE kits and 200 learning kits to support learning continuity [701][702]. Funding shortfalls and cost-saving measures disrupted teacher engagement — most notably through the temporary discontinuation of host-community volunteer teachers — prompting mitigation actions including short-term training, competency assessments and partial reintegration of former volunteers, underscoring persistent gaps in sustained teacher capacity and predictable funding [701]. Child Friendly Spaces and MHPSS support have been established for children as part of humanitarian responses, reflecting identified needs for psychosocial support alongside learning recovery [710][715][701]. Coordination has involved UNICEF-led Joint Response Plan efforts with government and partners in Cox's Bazar and MRCS/IFRC coordination — including a Rapid Needs Analysis with OCHA — informing multi-sector priorities, though persistent access, funding and security constraints continue to limit the scale and continuity of education recovery actions [701][710][715].

Health

Availability and Access to Healthcare Services

Health services in Myanmar have been heavily disrupted by conflict and targeted violence, with about 1,900 incidents of violence or obstruction recorded since 2021, at least 170 health workers killed and 909 arrested, and roughly 70% of incidents attributed to the Myanmar armed forces [783]. Successive disasters — Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the 28 March 2025 earthquake — destroyed water and sanitation systems, contaminated water sources, and left many communities without functional health-related infrastructure, increasing risks of waterborne and vector-borne disease [769]. Physical access to severely affected and remote areas remains constrained by damaged roads, bridges, landslides and ongoing insecurity, with MRCS identifying access challenges in townships including Kayah, Myawaddy (Kayin) and parts of Eastern Shan, and prioritising 13 townships across eight states/regions for response planning [768][769]. In Rakhine State, intensified fighting, movement restrictions and airstrikes have further disrupted services and markets, reducing people's ability to access basic services as of March 2026 [772].

A parallel, underground health system has emerged in response to these constraints: secret jungle nursing schools and community mobile clinics train and deploy staff — including newborn care modules — to serve areas outside junta-controlled facilities, but operate with critical shortages of basic medicines (even paracetamol), limited diagnostic equipment, and face constant risks from drones, airstrikes and connectivity restrictions [783]. Local women-led organisations report severe access constraints, with 100% facing security threats and deliberate obstruction and 89% reporting direct safety risks from airstrikes/bombings and heightened checkpoint scrutiny and forced route changes [770]. Funding cuts, operational constraints and security risks further limit the capacity of local actors to maintain routine and emergency health care [770]. Humanitarian health outreach has partially mitigated these gaps: MRCS/IFRC reported reaching 29,563 people through mobile health clinics, first aid, ambulance services, mental health and psychosocial support and distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets, and over 56,533 people with multi-sector assistance across eight states/regions during the Yagi response [768][769].

Disease Outbreaks

The twin impact of Typhoon Yagi (landfall 8 September 2024) and the 7.7-magnitude earthquake on 28 March 2025 severely damaged water and sanitation systems across multiple states — including Bago, Kayin, Eastern and Southern Shan, Mandalay, Magway, Mon and Naypyitaw — contaminating rivers, ponds and shallow wells and raising risks of acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, dengue and malaria in affected communities [769][768]. Flood- and earthquake-induced destruction forced many households to use unsafe surface water and resort to open defecation, while overcrowded evacuation sites with limited hygiene facilities made infection prevention and control extremely difficult [769][768]. Hydrometeorological monitoring for 9–15 March 2026 showed medium-to-high 7-day rainfall averages across northern and eastern Myanmar, a condition relevant for ongoing vector- and waterborne disease risk monitoring following flooding [786].

In response, MRCS/IFRC delivered WASH assistance reaching 24,342 people through latrine grants, distributions and hygiene promotion, as part of broader multi-sector assistance [768][769]. The ICRC also noted provision of vaccine assistance — including along the Myanmar–Thailand border — in 2025 to support outbreak prevention and response efforts [782].

Health System Challenges

Conflict, airstrikes, the 28 March 2025 earthquake and Typhoon Yagi have damaged hospitals, clinics, roads, bridges and WASH infrastructure, disrupting medical supply chains and patient access across multiple states and regions [769][768][777][783]. Damage to WASH systems from floods and the earthquake has increased risk of waterborne and vector-borne disease, raising demand on already strained health services [769]. Essential medicines and basic supplies are constrained by blocked routes and deliberate obstruction, with severe shortages of common drugs (e.g., paracetamol) and limited availability of diagnostic equipment such as portable ultrasound [783][770]. Movement restrictions, checkpoint scrutiny, forced route changes and fuel shortages have further disrupted transport for patients and health workers and impeded humanitarian operations [770][784][785]. Displaced and remote communities — including those near Dahletchaung — face sustained barriers to basic healthcare access compounded by ongoing insecurity and economic hardship [778][769].

Workforce shortfalls are acute: MRCS noted particular shortages in MHPSS, shelter and other specialised technical staff, with reliance on trained volunteers and HQ deployments to fill gaps, while earthquake impacts forced redeployment of technical staff and reallocation of prepositioned stocks, causing delays and reprioritisation of planned health activities [768]. Funding shortfalls further undermine continuity of services and local capacity — 67% of surveyed women-led organisations (WLOs) reported limited access to funding, 50% said they never received duty-of-care funding, and 44% reported financial pressures threatening organisational sustainability [770].

Local WLOs also face pervasive security threats and access obstacles, with 100% reporting security threats and 89% reporting airstrikes/bombings and heightened checkpoint scrutiny while delivering services, yet many receive limited duty-of-care support from funders [770].

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake generated elevated levels of distress, anxiety and depression among displaced populations, creating urgent need for sustained MHPSS and community-based support. MRCS/IFRC noted gaps in specialised MHPSS capacity and redeployed trained volunteers and headquarters staff to provide MHPSS amid recruitment shortfalls for qualified specialists [769][768]. A March 2026 analysis of women-led organisations highlighted pervasive security risks, limited access support and under-resourcing of duty of care, and recommended that donors fully resource duty of care including mental health services for frontline staff [770]. A Rapid Gender Analysis in Central Rakhine (March 2026) recommended expanding safe, trusted spaces for women and girls and strengthening gender-sensitive referral and reporting mechanisms to address intersecting protection and psychosocial needs [772].

UNICEF strengthened community-based MHPSS for Rohingya and climate-affected populations via the 1098 Helpline and delivered integrated case management and psychosocial services through multiple service points, including 92 multi-purpose centres [767], 10 safe spaces for women and girls [767], 316 informal adolescent clubs [767], and 321 Community-Based Child Protection Committees and 11 Child Protection Units to strengthen referrals to specialised protection services [767]. UNICEF also reported reaching 12,000 women and girls and 260 persons with disabilities through these community-based MHPSS efforts [767].

Health Needs and Current Response

Intense military operations and airstrikes continuing into March 2026 have caused civilian casualties, large-scale displacement and widespread damage to civilian infrastructure, compounding pre-existing gaps in health service delivery across multiple regions [777]. Specialised needs include emergency trauma care, maternal and newborn services, chronic disease treatment, and rehabilitation — notably prosthetics and assistive devices for landmine victims in Rakhine, with documented survivors awaiting prosthetics and livelihood support [789][783]. The emergence of clandestine jungle training schools and mobile service modalities, alongside widespread attacks on health infrastructure and personnel since 2021, reflects severe workforce disruption and critical medicine shortages [783].

Women-led and women's rights organisations remain critical providers of lifesaving services at community level but face pervasive access constraints and limited direct funding access, undermining sustained health service delivery and MHPSS scale-up [770]. Coordination and funding shortfalls persist: MRCS/IFRC noted logistics constraints and re-prioritisation of prepositioned stocks after successive shocks, as well as recruitment gaps for specialised health staff including MHPSS roles, all limiting coverage and scale-up of health interventions [768][770].

Nutrition

Availability and Access to Nutrition Services

Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the 28 March 2025 earthquake severely damaged WASH systems, destroyed farmland and markets, and increased the risk of acute malnutrition and waterborne disease in affected areas of Myanmar [843]. The disasters damaged health infrastructure — hundreds of hospitals and thousands of schools were affected — and severely constrained humanitarian relief operations and access to communities recovering from floods and seismic impacts [843]. Access to severely affected areas (including Kayah, Myawaddy in Kayin State, parts of Eastern Shan, Mandalay and Sagaing) remained limited due to flood- and earthquake-damaged roads, bridges and landslides, forcing agencies to adapt movement routes and sequence activities [839][843]. The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and IFRC reallocated prepositioned stocks originally designated for the Typhoon Yagi flood response to the earthquake response, causing delays and phased implementation of planned activities [839]. Fuel shortages and regional supply-chain shocks further drove up transport and food costs, eroding household purchasing power and increasing operational costs for humanitarian nutrition responses [847][840]. Continued conflict and aerial attacks in early–mid March 2026 caused new displacement, civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure, further constraining access to services across multiple regions [840]. Women-led and women's rights organisations report pervasive security threats, movement restrictions, checkpoint scrutiny, and limited funding or access support, forcing reliance on community-based strategies and field-level negotiation to sustain delivery of lifesaving assistance — including nutrition-related support — under high-risk conditions [837][845]. Despite these constraints, operational delivery included integrated health, WASH and protection services, with reported reach as follows:

- Shelter: 4,796 people received essential household items and safe shelter awareness activities [839].
- Multipurpose assistance: 17,303 people supported [839].
- WASH items: 2,528 households (10,207 people) reached alongside hygiene promotion [839].
- Health sector: 17,205 people supported through LLIN distribution, health and hygiene sessions, ambulance services, MHPSS and Child-Friendly Spaces [839].

Nutrition Needs and Current Response

Ongoing conflict, airstrikes and movement restrictions across Myanmar have reduced access to markets and services, worsening food security and increasing malnutrition risks [842][840]. In central Rakhine, WFP estimated that 57% of families cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024, signalling worsening household food security and increased pressure on infant and young child feeding practices and malnutrition prevention efforts [842].

The combined impact of Typhoon Yagi (September 2024), recurrent flooding and the 7.7-magnitude earthquake on 28 March 2025 destroyed cropland, livestock and markets, disrupted supply chains and deepened household food insecurity and livelihoods loss [843]. Damage to WASH infrastructure, contamination of water sources and overcrowded shelters increased the risk of diarrhoeal disease, a key driver of acute malnutrition [843]. Humanitarian operations were reprioritized following the March 2025 earthquake, with prepositioned stocks for the flood response partially reallocated and planned nutrition and food-security activities delayed [839][843]. Local and women-led organisations report severe funding shortfalls, high security risks and restricted movement that limit their capacity to deliver nutrition and other lifesaving services [837][845][842].

WASH

Availability of Water Sources

Typhoon Yagi (8 September 2024) and the 7.7-magnitude earthquake on 28 March 2025 caused severe, overlapping damage to WASH systems across Myanmar, contaminating rivers, ponds and shallow wells and collapsing piped networks, storage tanks and sanitation facilities [879][880]. Landslides, debris and blocked water points further reduced water-source functionality, while movement restrictions and ongoing conflict in Rakhine State continued to disrupt services and limit humanitarian access, constraining WASH service provision in affected areas [879][887]. Physical access and service delivery were further disrupted after the earthquake as MRCS redeployed prepositioned stocks and personnel to earthquake response, delaying and reducing the reliability of WASH deliveries in flood-affected areas [880]. In the IFRC/MRCS response, planned WASH targets were not fully met: the operation reported a target of 35,000 people but reached 24,392 people with WASH assistance, and zero households were reached through rehabilitation of communal water sources in the reported period [880].

Access to Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Practices

The dual impact of Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake drove many households to unsafe surface water use and open defecation, sharply increasing risks of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera. Overcrowded shelters and evacuation sites lacked drainage, bathing facilities and sufficient hygiene supplies ahead of the 2025 monsoon season [879]. Approximately 18,200 people sheltered in 103 evacuation centres and more than 265,000 stayed with relatives or in makeshift structures under hazardous and overcrowded conditions, further constraining access to sanitation services [879]. Key IFRC response outputs for sanitation and hygiene included the following:

- Essential WASH items were distributed to 2,528 households (10,207 people), alongside hygiene promotion activities that reached 9,544 people [880].
- Conditional grants for household latrine construction reached 567 people (approximately 130 households), against a target of 100 households (actual grants provided: 226) [880].
- The hygiene promotion target was 5,000 people (actual: 9,544); staff/volunteers trained target was 100 (actual: 107) [880].

Waste Management and Vector-Borne Disease Risks

According to the IFRC and Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) final report issued 18 March 2026, the combined damage from Typhoon Yagi and the March 2025 earthquake forced households to use unsafe surface water and practise open defecation, elevating the risk of acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, dengue and malaria as stagnant water accumulated around damaged settlements [880][879]. Overcrowded shelters and evacuation sites with poor drainage, limited bathing facilities and insufficient hygiene supplies further heightened infection-prevention challenges, particularly at the onset of the 2025 monsoon season [879]. To mitigate these risks, health interventions reached 29,563 people and included mobile clinics, first aid, mental health support and the distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets, while MRCS distributed hygiene kits and other relief items to affected households [880].

Main WASH Needs and Humanitarian Response

In response to the overlapping crises caused by Typhoon Yagi and the 28 March 2025 earthquake, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal on 29 March 2025 seeking CHF 100 million to support 100,000 of the most affected people, signaling a substantial funding requirement to restore water and sanitation services [879]. MRCS, with IFRC support, reached over 56,533 people across eight states and regions during the operation, while the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal reported reaching 43,190 people with multi-sectoral interventions [880]. Overall WASH assistance reached 24,342 people through conditional grants for latrine construction, distribution of essential WASH items and hygiene-promotion activities [880]. Response scale-up was constrained by widespread flooding, landslides and damaged roads and bridges, which limited access to severely affected areas and evacuation sites. MRCS and partners reported persistent access challenges across priority townships and states — including Bago, Kayah, Kayin, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Eastern Shan and Southern Shan — requiring route adaptations, humanitarian diplomacy and use of local branch networks to reach communities [880][879].

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Damage to Housing and Shelter Needs

Typhoon Yagi made landfall on 8 September 2024, triggering severe floods and landslides that affected about 1.1 million people across 70 townships and displaced more than 320,000 into overcrowded and poorly equipped shelters or informal sites, while over 141,000 structures (homes, schools, offices, roads and bridges) were reported damaged or destroyed [948][945]. A 7.7-magnitude earthquake on 28 March 2025 compounded these needs, causing widespread collapse of homes, religious buildings, schools and health facilities, with nearly 52,000 homes damaged or destroyed [948][945].

Official records from June 2025 indicate approximately 18,200 people sheltered in 103 evacuation centres and more than 265,000 stayed with relatives or in makeshift structures, prompting an IFRC Emergency Appeal (29 March 2025) seeking CHF 100 million to support 100,000 of the most affected people [948][945]. The twin disasters severely degraded WASH and shelter conditions—many communities lack safe water, functional latrines and adequate bathing/privacy in evacuation sites, driving use of unsafe surface water, open defecation and heightened disease risk in overcrowded shelters [948][945].

Ongoing conflict has further damaged civilian housing and communal buildings and driven new displacement. Large-scale military operations in eastern Bago (Nyaunglebin Township) displaced thousands since early March 2026, and aerial strikes between 3–11 March 2026 damaged homes and religious buildings, including a drone strike on a monastery sheltering displaced people in Myingyan Township [954]. In localised conflict-affected areas, prolonged displacement has left residents unable to return: households from Dahletchaung Village Tract (Ann Township) remain unable to return as houses are left locked or empty, and in Loikaw, homes destroyed during fighting in September 2025 were reportedly only partially covered by junta relief, with some displaced households not receiving promised payments [956][959].

Priority locations for shelter interventions remain areas repeatedly affected by floods, landslides, the 2025 earthquake and recent hostilities—including Bago, Kayin, Eastern and Southern Shan, Mandalay, Magway, Sagaing, Mon and Naypyitaw—where large numbers of displaced people, damaged or destroyed dwellings, overcrowded evacuation centres and makeshift hosting arrangements indicate urgent shelter, NFI and site-improvement needs [948][945][954].

Living Conditions in Camps or Settlements

By the end of 2025, approximately 1.2 million Rohingya refugees were living across 33 highly congested camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, with UNHCR data showing the population reached 1,184,864 as of 28 February 2026—an increase of 178,757 from the previous year, comprising 144,456 new arrivals and 34,301 births—intensifying overcrowding and service pressures [946][953]. Access to safe water, basic sanitation and essential hygiene services reached an estimated 316,000 Rohingya in Cox's Bazar, but overall WASH service quality and coverage remained below demand due to funding constraints [947]. Emergency WASH responses included water trucking that reached 149,000 refugees and 10,000 host-community members, monthly soap distributions to 569,000 refugees, and menstrual hygiene kits for 173,000 women of reproductive age, while camps recorded 103,900 acute watery diarrhoea cases and 59 confirmed cholera cases in 2025 [947]. UNICEF reported 2,900 hazard incidents across Cox's Bazar camps in 2025 (fires, drownings, windstorms, floods, landslides and lightning) affecting about 24,000 households and 115,400 people and causing secondary displacement of up to 10,900 individuals [946].

In Myanmar, displaced populations in evacuation sites and informal settlements face acute protection and service gaps. A March 2026 Rapid Gender Analysis in central Rakhine reported sharply worsened food insecurity—WFP estimated 57% of families cannot afford basic food needs—alongside reduced access to services, heightened GBV and mobility-related protection risks, and limited safe spaces for women and girls [949]. A March 2026 evidence brief by the Myanmar GiHA network found that women-led organisations faced acute access and protection constraints in 2025: 100% reported security threats, 89% reported risks from airstrikes and checkpoint scrutiny, and many reported limited or minimal funding support, undermining delivery of lifesaving services in displaced and hard-to-reach communities [951]. Communities displaced in 2024 (for example, Dahletchaung Village Tract, Ann Township) remain unable to return because of ongoing insecurity and disrupted access to basic services, prolonging stays in informal locations [956]. In government-controlled areas such as Loikaw, the junta announced cash assistance for displaced households for October–December 2025, but several displaced people reported not receiving payments, indicating uneven coverage of official aid to IDPs [959].

NFI and Shelter Needs and Current Response

The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), in coordination with OCHA and other actors, conducted a Rapid Needs Analysis that informed multi-sectoral assistance targeting 13 priority townships across eight states and regions [945]. Under the flood response, MRCS and IFRC network activities reached over 56,533 people with multi-sectoral assistance, and 21,669 people received key relief items including tarpaulins, blankets, shelter tool kits, kitchen sets, family kits and clothing [945]. Key operational NFI and shelter outputs under the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal included:

- 43,190 people reached overall
- 4,796 people received essential household items
- 17,303 people supported through multipurpose cash
- 567 people (130 households) received conditional grants for household latrine construction
- 2,528 households (10,207 people) received essential WASH items alongside hygiene promotion [945]

Access and logistics constraints were persistent throughout the response. Severely affected areas—including Kayah, Myawaddy in Kayin State and parts of Eastern Shan—remained hard to reach due to flooding, landslides and damaged roads and bridges, and prepositioned stocks for the flood response were partially reallocated to the earthquake response, causing delays and phased implementation of planned distributions [945][948]. Coordination was reported between MRCS, IFRC and OCHA during assessments and strategy design, but local responders—particularly women-led and women's rights organisations—face acute barriers: 100% reported security threats, 89% reported direct safety risks and heightened checkpoint scrutiny, and many cited limited access support from funding partners and underfunded core operational costs that undermine sustained delivery [951][958].

Government-led assistance in some areas showed coverage gaps: in Loikaw, the junta announced cash aid for designated households but some displaced people reported not receiving payments and alleged prioritisation of civil servants and those close to authorities [959]. Overall, humanitarian actors delivered NFI and shelter assistance to tens of thousands, but coverage remains small relative to the estimated affected population and extensive shelter damage, indicating significant gaps compounded by access, supply-chain reallocation and funding constraints [945][948].

Protection

Impact on civilians

Large-scale military operations and aerial attacks caused significant civilian casualties and displacement across multiple regions in early-to-mid March 2026. Operations in eastern Bago (Nyaunglebin Township) since early March killed more than 30 civilians and displaced thousands [1015]. Aerial attacks across Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway between 3–5 March killed at least 11 civilians, including a drone strike on a monastery sheltering displaced people in Myingyan and paramotor strikes in Pale Township [1015]. Aerial attacks between 9–11 March across Bago, Kayin, Kayah and Tanintharyi killed at least 19 civilians (including children), injured about 30 people, and damaged homes and religious buildings [1015]. On 18 March 2026, junta drone and jet strikes on Kyaukphyu Township destroyed and damaged houses and killed an internally displaced person in Do Taung village, with reports of wider home destruction across the township over the past year [1031]. Regime operations in eastern Nattalin Township included seizures of civilians, at least three confirmed killed, arson that burned hundreds of houses, and large population movements from multiple villages [1025][1023]. Retreating junta columns in Thayetchaung reportedly captured and killed civilians, with seven residents found executed on a rubber plantation and fighting forcing hundreds to flee in mid-March [1029].

Attacks have systematically targeted civilian infrastructure and displacement shelters, with drone strikes and air raids hitting schools, monasteries and camps sheltering displaced people across multiple locations [1041][1031][1015]. Protection incidents including abductions, civilians taken as forced guides, hostage-taking and summary killings were reported during troop movements and retreats [1029][1025]. Health services were also disrupted, with temporary hospital closures reported after clashes—such as Kutkai hospital following March 14 fighting—constraining access to care in affected areas [1022].

Factors Driving protection risks

Intensified aerial bombardments, paramotor and drone strikes, and large-scale military operations across multiple regions between 3–18 March 2026 have caused civilian deaths, mass displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure [1015][1029][1031]. Movement restrictions, checkpoints and deliberate obstruction have reduced humanitarian access and increased protection risks, exacerbating insecurity and service disruptions in conflict-affected areas [1007][1005][1015]. Abductions and enforced disappearances linked to military operations and troop movements have further heightened fear and displacement among civilians [1029].

The presence and use of landmines and explosive remnants of war continues to cause civilian casualties and long-term disability needs, with recent landmine incidents prompting subsequent airstrikes and ongoing calls for prosthetics and rehabilitation in Rakhine State [1031][1046]. Deepening economic collapse, rising food insecurity and fuel shortages are driving harmful coping strategies and increasing risks of trafficking, exploitation and loss of livelihoods across communities [1007][1032][1005].

Repatriation and legal protection gaps for Rohingya remain acute: verification processes are incomplete, required guarantees for safe and voluntary return—including citizenship, security, access to services and independent monitoring—are absent, and approximately 1.2 million Rohingya remain in crowded camps with substantial new arrivals since late 2024, undermining prospects for durable solutions [1011][1008][1012]. Serious child protection violations in the Rohingya settlements—including recruitment and use of children, abduction, killings and sexual violence—were documented in 2025, with UN reporting citing around 2,200 incidents affecting 2,900 children [1008][1012].

Women-led and women's rights organisations face pervasive security threats, sexual harassment at checkpoints, severe movement restrictions, limited direct funding and gaps in duty-of-care, constraining local protection capacity and hampering gender-responsive humanitarian access [1007][1020].

Psychological and mental health impacts

Ongoing conflict and large-scale military operations in March 2026 have caused civilian casualties, mass displacement and damage to infrastructure across multiple regions, significantly increasing the psychosocial needs of affected communities [1015]. A rapid gender analysis in Rakhine (March 2026) found that increased caregiving burdens, movement restrictions, reduced access to services and limited safe spaces exacerbate psychosocial stress and constrain survivors' access to protection and support—particularly for women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people [1005][1009].

Reports from the Typhoon Yagi response documented elevated levels of distress, anxiety and depression among displaced people and called for sustained mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and community-based recovery mechanisms [1014][1010]. Shortages of qualified MHPSS specialists were noted, with reliance on trained Red Cross volunteers and on-the-job training to deliver psychosocial services during the floods and subsequent earthquake response [1010].

Women-led organisations delivering assistance across Myanmar report that around half have never received duty-of-care funding, with significant gaps in staff safety and mental health support undermining sustained MHPSS delivery in high-risk areas [1007]. In the Rohingya response, UNICEF reported that in 2025 some 229,200 children, adolescents and caregivers accessed community-based MHPSS services, of whom 166,700 (73%) were Rohingya, underscoring continued high demand for psychosocial support among populations displaced from Myanmar [1008].

Protection Needs and Current Response

UNICEF and partners are providing integrated protection services through 92 multi-purpose centres, 10 safe spaces for women and girls, 316 adolescent clubs, 321 community-based child protection committees, 11 Child Protection Units, deployment of government social workers (including to Bhasan Char) and a 1098 helpline. These measures have strengthened referral systems, MHPSS and children's access to specialised protection services, reaching thousands of affected women, girls and persons with disabilities [1008].

GiHA recommendations from the March 2026 Rakhine gender analysis prioritise expanding safe and trusted spaces, strengthening gender-sensitive referral and reporting mechanisms, increasing women's meaningful participation in decision-making, and partnering with and directly funding women-led organisations (WLOs) to reinforce community-based protection, monitoring and case management systems [1005][1007]. Women-led organisations sustaining humanitarian access report severe operational constraints—100% face security threats and deliberate obstruction, 89% report direct risks from airstrikes and checkpoint scrutiny, and many face financial and participation barriers—which undermine local protection monitoring, safe-space provision and case management unless duty-of-care, direct funding and meaningful coordination are scaled up [1007].

Child Protection concerns

Ongoing conflict, including airstrikes and large-scale military operations across Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway, Kayin, Kayah and Tanintharyi, has caused civilian casualties, displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure, with children among the victims [1015]. Conflict-driven movement restrictions, reduced humanitarian access and sharp increases in food insecurity in central Rakhine—where WFP estimates 57% of families cannot afford basic food needs, up from 33% in December 2024—are exacerbating protection risks for children and likely driving negative coping mechanisms [1005]. Disaster and conflict damage to schools and other learning facilities, compounded by Typhoon Yagi and the 28 March 2025 earthquake, resulted in widespread destruction of education infrastructure and mass displacement, undermining children's access to education and child-friendly spaces [1014].

Serious child protection violations in conflict-affected areas—including recruitment and use of children, abduction, killings and sexual violence—were documented, with elevated psychosocial needs and barriers to specialised services identified in assessments [1010][1014]. Response actors have established Child Friendly Spaces and delivered MHPSS and health services during flood and typhoon responses. Women-led and local organisations report pervasive security threats, deliberate obstruction and restricted movement when delivering assistance, limiting safe and timely child protection and GBV responses in conflict-affected areas [1007].

Violence against women and girls

A Rapid Gender Analysis conducted in Central Rakhine State in March 2026, drawing on participatory methods with over 300 respondents, found that women reported multiple forms of gender-based violence including domestic violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, harassment during movement, trafficking, and early or forced marriage [1005]. The analysis linked movement restrictions, caregiving burdens and declining livelihoods to increased reliance on survival strategies and heightened protection risks for women, girls and LGBTIQ+ people, including barriers to accessing services during ongoing conflict [1005]. It highlighted limited safe spaces, low representation of women in leadership, constrained reporting and referral mechanisms, and mobility-related safety risks that impede access to protection services, and recommended expanding safe and trusted spaces, gender-sensitive referral mechanisms, and women's participation and leadership [1005].

A March 2026 brief based on consultations with 18 women-led organisations across Myanmar documented pervasive operational constraints undermining GBV prevention and response: 100% of WLOs face security threats and deliberate obstruction; 89% face direct safety risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and service delivery; 89% experience increased checkpoint scrutiny and forced route changes; and 89% receive limited access support from funding partners [1007]. The brief also documented gendered risks to female staff—53% face safety threats while travelling and 22% reported sexual harassment at checkpoints or during community programming—alongside significant funding and duty-of-care gaps: 67% reported limited access to funding, 61% perceived resources flow through intermediaries, 50% never received duty-of-care funding, and 44% reported financial pressures threatening organisational sustainability [1007].

Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups

Unaccompanied and Separated Children

In 2025, UNICEF documented 2,200 child protection incidents affecting 2,900 children in Rohingya camps, including 663 incidents of recruitment/use of children (929 children affected), 652 abductions (735 children affected), 52 children killed, 528 injured, and 254 children affected by sexual violence [1095]. UNHCR/UN figures show 603,734 Rohingya children required assistance as of 31 December 2025, and UNHCR reported 144,456 new arrivals to Cox's Bazar in the past year (to 28 February 2026), reflecting continued displacement from Myanmar and added protection pressures [1095][1110]. UNICEF-supported child protection services for Rohingya delivered case management, psychosocial support and life-skills activities through 92 Multi-Purpose Centres, 10 women- and girls-safe spaces, 316 informal adolescent clubs and 321 Community-Based Child Protection Committees; UNICEF also deployed DSS social workers and established 11 Child Protection Units to strengthen referral systems and children's access to specialized protection services [1091]. Following Typhoon Yagi and the 28 March 2025 earthquake, IFRC/MRCS reports noted elevated distress and barriers for children to access safe spaces, education and specialized care, while establishment of Child Friendly Spaces and MHPSS services reached 17,205 people through combined health and MHPSS sector interventions [1089][1099]. The earthquake recorded at least 3,745 deaths, 61 missing, nearly 52,000 homes damaged or destroyed, approximately 18,200 people sheltering in 103 evacuation centres, and more than 265,000 staying with relatives or in makeshift structures as of June 2025, indicating widespread displacement and reliance on informal care arrangements [1099].

Women-led and local organisations report pervasive security threats, deliberate obstruction, limited access to funding, and heightened gendered risks including trafficking and GBV — constraints that increase vulnerabilities for separated children and limit

local actors' ability to sustain protection services [1086][1094][1088]. MRCS also reported shortages of specialised staff (notably MHPSS and protection) and logistics/supply constraints that have further limited sustained child protection programming in affected areas [1089].

Pregnant and Lactating Women

A March 2026 Rapid Gender Analysis in central Rakhine found that restrictive gender norms, movement constraints and intensified conflict have reduced women's mobility and access to services, increasing protection risks including GBV and economic vulnerability [1088]. WFP estimates that 57% of families in central Rakhine cannot afford basic food needs (up from 33% in December 2024), heightening maternal nutrition and breastfeeding vulnerabilities [1088]. Large-scale military operations and airstrikes in early March 2026 caused civilian casualties, displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure across regions including Bago, Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway, constraining access to health facilities and services for displaced populations [1112]. Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and the March 2025 earthquake severely damaged health and WASH infrastructure, leaving communities without functional facilities or safe water and further disrupting access to antenatal, delivery and postnatal care in affected areas [1099]. Women-led and women's rights organisations report severe access and security constraints that impede delivery of maternal and reproductive health services, including: 100% reporting security threats or deliberate obstruction [1086]; 89% reporting direct safety risks from airstrikes/bombings and increased checkpoint scrutiny [1086]; 53% reporting safety threats while travelling to communities and 22% reporting sexual harassment at checkpoints or during programming [1086]. Many local groups also reported limited funding and duty-of-care support — 67% reported limited access to funding and 50% reported never receiving duty-of-care-related funding — which undermines sustained maternal service delivery capacity [1086]. The GiHA Working Group (co-led by UN Women and UNFPA) recommends expanding safe and trusted spaces, gender-sensitive referral and reporting mechanisms, and tailored protection and livelihood responses to address mobility, safety and GBV risks faced by women and girls in Rakhine [1088].

Adolescents and Youth

In Rohingya settlements, UNICEF reported progress in girls' retention in education: the share of adolescent girls in secondary education rose from 17% to 29% (from 1,803 in Grades 6–9 in 2022 to 6,493 in 2025), though learning was disrupted by temporary school closures and reduced classroom hours in 2025 [1091]. UNICEF also reported targeted youth and community recovery support, including vocational opportunities for former volunteer teachers (1,179 offered a three-month functional English and occupational training; 181 completed training and 70 rejoined programmes in 2026) and large-scale community-based MHPSS, with 229,200 children, adolescents and caregivers accessing services in 2025 (166,700 of them Rohingya) [1091]. Inside Myanmar, underground and alternative education and vocational initiatives are operating amid conflict, including clandestine nursing degree programmes continuing in jungle settings despite drone and airstrike risks, multiple campus relocations, and severe resource constraints, with several cohorts progressing through internationally supported curricula to address health workforce gaps [1105]. A locally led Rapid Gender Analysis in central Rakhine (March 2026) documented increased GBV, trafficking, early/forced marriage and mobility-related harassment that disproportionately affect adolescent girls and young women [1088]. A March 2026 evidence brief by the GiHA Working Group found that local women-led organisations face pervasive security threats constraining programme delivery — 100% reported security threats and deliberate obstruction, 89% reported risks from airstrikes and heightened checkpoint scrutiny, and 67% reported limited access to funding — undermining local youth- and women-focused programming and localization efforts [1086]. Overall, field evidence from March 2026 indicates that adolescents and youth in Myanmar face major disruptions to learning, constrained vocational and employment pathways, heightened exposure to recruitment and violence, limited and uneven access to MHPSS, and weak participation in decision-making, with local women-led organisations shouldering frontline delivery under severe access and funding constraints [1086][1088][1091][1095].

People with Disabilities

MRCS and the IFRC's Typhoon Yagi and March 2025 earthquake reports note that people with disabilities face additional barriers accessing services — including safe spaces, education and specialized medical care — and that damaged infrastructure, supply reallocation and staffing shortages further constrained access [1089][1099]. UNICEF reported reaching 2,800 persons with disabilities in host communities, referred 519 persons with disabilities to government services through strengthened referral pathways, and at the national level reached 260 persons with disabilities while expanding community-based MHPSS via the 1098 helpline [1091]. Reporting from Rakhine documents that many landmine survivors remain without prosthetics, limiting their ability to work and prompting calls for prosthetic provision and livelihood support [1101]. The ICRC noted regional support enabling patients wounded in Myanmar to access medical treatment, physiotherapy and essential supplies, indicating some cross-border rehabilitation assistance for people with disabilities [1100]. Women-led and local organisations report pervasive security threats, deliberate obstruction and limited funding support that impede their ability to deliver inclusive, disability-responsive services and to secure resources for assistive devices and specialized care [1086].

Elderly

The IFRC and Myanmar Red Cross Society reported that older persons, alongside children and people with disabilities, face additional barriers accessing services such as safe spaces, education and specialised care in the aftermath of Typhoon Yagi and the 28 March 2025 earthquake [1089][1099]. The IFRC final report recorded large-scale displacement and sheltering needs: by June 2025, nearly 52,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, approximately 18,200 people sheltered in 103 evacuation centres and over 265,000 stayed with relatives or in makeshift structures — conditions that exacerbate mobility and care challenges for older people [1099][1089]. MRCS/IFRC response efforts reached 43,190 people through multi-sector interventions, but the operation was forced to reprioritise and redirect supplies to the earthquake response, resulting in delays and constrained access to services for vulnerable groups including older persons [1089]. Intensified conflict and aerial attacks across Myanmar between 3–16 March 2026 caused civilian casualties, displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure, further compounding access challenges to services and support for older people

in humanitarian settings [1112][1089].

Displaced

By end-2025, approximately 1.2 million Rohingya were living across 33 congested camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, with UNHCR/partners reporting 1,177,962 people in need of assistance [1091][1095]. UNHCR reported a rise of approximately 178,757 Rohingya over the prior year, reaching 1,184,864 as of 28 February 2026, including 144,456 new arrivals and 34,301 births in the camps during that period [1110]. Conditions in the camps are highly congested with constrained access to education, protection, health care and WASH services; public-health pressures included large numbers of acute watery diarrhoea and dengue cases in 2025, as well as confirmed cholera cases [1091][1095]. Funding shortfalls and donor shifts put continuity of essential services at risk, with UNICEF's revised HAC 2025 appeal at US$142 million and a reported funding gap of around US$39.8–40 million [1091][1095]. Active conflict and aerial attacks inside Myanmar in early March 2026 caused civilian casualties, new displacement and damage to civilian infrastructure, aggravating protection needs and access constraints for IDPs [1112]. Local reporting indicates many villagers displaced by 2024 fighting in Rakhine remain unable to return due to ongoing insecurity, damaged homes and collapsed livelihoods, while some returnees have been forced to flee again after subsequent attacks [1107]. In junta-controlled areas such as Loikaw, official cash distributions announced for displaced households were reported as unevenly received, with many displaced people saying they did not receive the assistance promised, limiting recovery and shelter support options [1104]. Repatriation of Rohingya remains stalled amid ongoing insecurity in Rakhine and accountability gaps, and verification processes completed to date do not equate to safe, voluntary return conditions [1093]. Statelessness and administrative detention remain acute protection risks for Rohingya outside Myanmar, including prolonged detention, family separations and limited legal pathways to release, increasing vulnerability to exploitation and hampering access to durable solutions [1096]. Cyclone/flood and earthquake damage has destroyed crops, livestock and markets, displacing hundreds of thousands into overcrowded shelters during successive disasters and deepening economic vulnerability and dependence on aid [1099][1089]. Landmine casualties and survivors in Rakhine continue to face loss of livelihoods and urgent needs for prosthetics and rehabilitation to regain economic self-reliance [1101].

Minorities

Ongoing conflict across Myanmar — including airstrikes and large-scale military operations — continued to cause civilian deaths, displacement and damage to key civilian infrastructure in mid-March 2026, with intense operations reported in eastern Bago and aerial attacks in Mandalay, Sagaing, Magway and southeastern regions [1112]. A locally conducted Rapid Gender Analysis in central Rakhine (March 2026) found that restrictive gender norms, movement constraints and worsening economic conditions have reduced women's and LGBTIQ+ people's access to resources, mobility and decision-making, increasing protection risks including GBV and economic exclusion [1088][1090]. Women-led and women's rights organisations report severe operational risks and access constraints, including: 100% facing security threats and deliberate obstruction [1086]; 89% reporting direct safety risks from airstrikes and bombings during travel and service delivery, and increased checkpoint scrutiny with technology-enhanced checks and forced route changes [1086]; 53% reporting safety threats while travelling and 22% reporting sexual harassment at checkpoints or during programming [1086]. Local women-led actors also flagged limited, partial or minimal access support from funding partners and persistent gaps between localisation commitments and practice, with perceptions that most resources flow through intermediaries and insufficient duty-of-care funding undermining organisational sustainability [1086][1094]. Rohingya displacement and protection concerns remain acute: an estimated 200,000 additional Rohingya reportedly fled Myanmar over the past year, verification of refugee origin remains slow (Bangladesh's list of approximately 800,000 returned for review with only approximately 250,000 cases reviewed and approximately 180,000 confirmed), and prospects for safe, voluntary repatriation are stalled amid lack of citizenship/legal status, credible security guarantees and independent monitoring [1093]. Instances of exclusion from assistance inside Myanmar include reports from Loikaw where announced cash distributions (965.52 million kyats for 5,471 households covering October–December 2025) did not reach many displaced people and were reported to be prioritised for civil servants and those close to authorities [1104]. Survivors of explosive remnants in Rakhine, including persons from Rakhine and Mro communities, continue to need prosthetics and livelihood support to recover dignity and economic capacity [1101]. The GiHA Working Group and local analyses call for strengthening women's meaningful participation and leadership, expanding gender-sensitive protection including safe spaces and referral pathways, tailoring livelihoods to mobility and caregiving constraints, and partnering with local women-led organisations to ensure culturally grounded, inclusive humanitarian programming [1088][1090].

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