



Situation Analysis

MYANMAR CRISIS

Period: 06/04/26 – 12/04/26

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Overview	4
3. Operational Environment	6
3.1. Economy	6
3.2. Politics	7
3.3. Security And Stability	8
3.4. Demography	9
3.5. Socio-Cultural	9
3.6. Environment	10
3.7. Conflict	10
3.8. Displacement	11
3.9. Humanitarian Access	12
3.10. Information, Communication and AAP	13
3.11. Legal and Policy	15
4. Sectoral Analysis	17
4.1. Food Security and Livelihoods	17
4.2. Education	18
4.3. Health	19
4.4. Nutrition	20
4.5. WASH	21
4.6. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	21
4.7. Protection	22
4.8. Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups	24
5. Sources	26
5.1. Operational Environment	26
5.2. Sectoral Analysis	42

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 April 21, 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.

Economy

Current Economic Situation

Myanmar's economy has been torn apart by ongoing war, international sanctions, capital flight and chronic electricity shortages, undermining production and investor confidence [3][7]. The junta has introduced fuel rationing for private vehicles amid an acute fuel crisis linked to the 28 February attacks on Iran, which raised shipping costs and pushed up domestic transport and production costs [3][11]. Official fuel prices rose from about 2,500–3,000 kyat per litre pre-crisis to 4,600–7,000 kyat, with black-market prices reaching up to 15,000 kyat per litre, causing severe shortages described as the worst fuel crisis in a decade [11]. The junta has imposed strict price controls and arrested traders under the Essential Supplies and Services Law for raising prices, constraining market adjustments [11].

The fuel shock is directly disrupting Myanmar's rice sector, with mechanised ploughing, harvesting and transport costs rising sharply:

- Ploughing fuel per acre: ~30,000 kyat >150,000 kyat [11]
- Harvesting cost per acre: ~120,000 kyat >200,000 kyat [11]
- Transport cost per bag (within ~100 miles): ~1,500 kyat ~3,200 kyat [11]
- Cultivation cost per acre: ~1,000,000 kyat; 100 baskets of paddy fetch ~1.3 million kyat [11]
- High-grade rice price rose from ~50,000 kyat to >70,000 kyat per bag [11]

These cost increases have forced some farmers to stop planting, leaving many at break-even or worse [11]. Myanmar aimed to export 3.0 million tonnes of rice in the 2025–26 fiscal year but is now expected to reach only about 2.7 million tonnes, while China remained the largest buyer with over 1.06 million tonnes imported in 2025 [11]. A surge in unregulated rare-earth and gold mining — often in resistance-held areas — has increased exports to China but released toxic runoff contaminating rivers and harming downstream livelihoods and tourism in Thailand [35]. The junta's push to restart the Myitsone dam project in Kachin State has drawn criticism that it would benefit a few, threaten local communities, and increase investment risks while political conflict persists [23]. Humanitarian financing shortfalls reflect deepening needs: UNHCR estimates the Myanmar situation requires USD 328.5 million in 2026, of which only 18% had been received as of April 2026 [6].

Conflict Economic Landscape

Min Aung Hlaing was formally sworn in as president on 3 April 2026 and publicly pledged to spur foreign investment, domestic business growth and to restore ties with ASEAN [7][27][8]. His elevation followed a parliamentary vote and elections widely criticised as a sham, which observers say accelerated an exodus of foreign investors and left the economy under severe strain [27][8][3]. The economy has effectively collapsed in many areas, with basic infrastructure severely affected by ongoing clashes, chronic electricity shortages, and the broader impacts of international sanctions and capital flight [7][3].

UNHCR reported that the situation continued to deteriorate in April 2026, with over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless across the region — including approximately 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees and asylum-seekers — and noted that Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya, including roughly 140,000 arrivals after the 2024 escalation in Rakhine [6][17]. Conflict-driven displacement has severely eroded livelihoods, with approximately 5,300 villagers displaced to Ta Kreh Township between October–December 2025 alone, creating acute livelihood challenges [2]. Airstrikes and the intensive use of explosive weapons have directly damaged health infrastructure and disrupted services, with late-March 2026 incidents reporting the destruction of a makeshift hospital and multiple deaths and injuries, further constraining access to health care and other basic services [20].

Education and other public services are also strained: community education providers report low teacher stipends, growing teacher attrition, and some teachers planning to seek work in Thailand, while phased elections in late 2025 and January 2026 have not restored the stability needed for economic recovery [5].

Stability of Currency and Bank System

As of 18 March 2026, the mid-market exchange rate used in field reports was \$1 = 2,100 MMK [5]. International sanctions, capital flight and chronic electricity shortages continue to contribute to a collapsing economy and heightened inflationary and fiscal pressures [7][3]. Since late February 2026, global fuel shocks pushed official fuel prices from roughly 2,500–3,000 kyat per litre to about 4,600–7,000 kyat, with black-market prices reaching up to 15,000 kyat per litre, prompting the junta to introduce fuel rationing for private vehicles and impose strict price controls, including arrests of traders under the Essential Supplies and Services Law [11][3]. These cost pressures have cascaded across the rice production sector, driving up ploughing, harvesting, transport and cultivation costs significantly and pushing up domestic rice prices [11]. UNHCR's funding shortfall — with only 18% of the required USD 328.5 million for 2026 received as of April 2026 — further limits external support for stabilising basic services and the humanitarian response [6].

Employment

The fuel crisis and conflict have severely disrupted agricultural livelihoods. During the March–April 2026 rice harvest, farmers reported being unable to obtain fuel for machines while labour shortages made manual harvesting infeasible [11]. With cultivation costs at around 1 million kyat per acre and 100 baskets of paddy fetching only about 1.3 million kyat, many farmers have been left unprofitable, prompting some communities to abandon summer paddy with downstream risks to milling and export operations [11].

China remained the largest buyer of Myanmar rice, importing over 1.06 million tonnes in 2025, underscoring the export market's exposure to domestic production shocks [11].

Cross-border labour dynamics reflect broader displacement pressures. In Thailand, nearly half of Myanmar nationals are estimated to be undocumented and face barriers to legal work and exploitation risks, despite measures introduced in 2025 to allow some Myanmar refugees to work legally [25]. KECD teachers received an annual support of only 7,500 THB, and some have planned to leave teaching to seek better-paid work in Thailand, indicating education-sector labour losses and cross-border migration pressures [5]. On a more positive note, UNHCR reported that 2026 developments included improved labour market access for long-staying Myanmar refugees in Thailand, and Malaysia's move to a national registration system to expand protection and labour opportunities [6].

Most Rohingya in Bangladesh remain largely barred from formal employment and are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. WFP reported delivering monthly food assistance to over 1.14 million Rohingya as of February 2026 [12][18].

Politics

Governance Structures and Rule of Law

Myanmar's parliament elected junta chief Min Aung Hlaing as president on 3 April 2026, giving him 429 of 584 votes in a legislature dominated by the military-backed USDP and a large bloc of junta-appointed lawmakers [71]. The vote occurred in only 265 of 330 townships because active fighting prevented balloting in many areas [71]. Following his swearing-in, Min Aung Hlaing formed a cabinet in which more than two-thirds of ministers are retired or serving military personnel, with many holdovers from the post-coup administration and regional posts filled by former police and military officials [89][95]. The junta has further institutionalized military supremacy through a five-member Union Consultative Council placed above the executive, legislature, and judiciary, entrenching military oversight of all state institutions [71]. While the military still controls major cities and state institutions, it holds less than half the country's territory, with large borderland areas contested or held by resistance forces [71]. The UN has recorded approximately 6,800 civilian deaths and 3.6 million people displaced since the 2021 coup amid continuing civil war [71]. Human rights groups and international bodies have warned that the civilian presidency risks entrenching impunity; ICC prosecutors sought an arrest warrant for Min Aung Hlaing in 2024, and Amnesty International urged states to deny him safe haven and to enforce any warrant if issued [71][104][103]. Regional accountability initiatives are also proceeding through domestic courts, with survivors, civil society organizations, and Indonesia filing universal-jurisdiction cases and a genocide complaint, and legal actions ongoing in Timor-Leste and Indonesia [69][105][103][98].

Political Freedoms and Recent Laws

The December–January parliamentary process leading to Min Aung Hlaing's presidency was widely condemned as neither free nor fair: the USDP won more than 80% of contested seats while the constitution reserves 25% of seats for the military, anti-junta parties were shut out, and criticism of the vote was effectively criminalized [71][76]. Election-period restrictions documented include bans on documenting the vote and prohibitions on mobile phones or bags at polling stations, limiting transparency and civic participation [88]. Since the 2021 coup, more than 30,000 people have been arrested, with over 14,328 detained at the time of reporting and 274 political prisoners reported to have died in custody, including 139 deaths attributed to lack of medical care [96]. Telecommunications and surveillance concerns have intensified following Telenor's exit from Myanmar, with plaintiffs alleging that data from at least 1,253 phone numbers were handed to a military-linked company, raising serious risks to freedom of expression and association [106]. Myanmar recorded at least 95 documented internet-shutdown incidents in 2025, with 76 imposed by the junta, further constraining information flow, advocacy, and organizing [73]. The junta has also used legal and administrative tools to suppress dissent and control economic life, including fuel rationing and arrests under the Essential Supplies and Services Law, while pursuing the revival of major projects such as the Myitsone Dam amid allegations that these efforts benefit a narrow elite and are being advanced despite community opposition and ongoing conflict [100][97]. UN humanitarian officials warned that insecurity and access constraints cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, further restricting civic space and humanitarian operations [78].

Influence of Non-State Actors and Political Factions

Non-state armed groups and resistance forces are central political actors shaping territorial control, service delivery, and resource management across Myanmar. The parallel National Unity Government (NUG) has been forming interim regional administrations and supervisory bodies for natural resources — for example, a Magway supervisory committee including NUG ministers Dr. Zaw Wai Soe and Soe Thura Htun and regional leader Dr. Ye Htun Zaw — and recent clashes around oilfields included airstrikes that killed at least six PDF fighters at a Magway site [79][77]. Resistance forces have also been directly targeted by junta airstrikes that damaged health facilities and killed patients and health workers [71][64]. The Chinland Defence Force–Thantlang reported on 6 April 2026 that five years of combat in Thantlang Township resulted in 68 fighters killed, 25 fighters wounded with limb loss, 23 civilians killed, and 54 civilians injured [109]. Pervasive internet shutdowns — used predominantly by the junta but also by resistance forces — were documented as at least 95 incidents in 2025 (76 imposed by the junta), hampering information flow and humanitarian access [73]. The humanitarian consequences of the conflict are severe: UNHCR estimates over 5 million forcibly displaced or stateless people in the region, including approximately 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya, with Bangladesh hosting over 1.1 million Rohingya (including approximately 140,000 arrivals following the 2024 Rakhine escalation) [80][59]. UNHCR requested USD 328.5 million for Myanmar in 2026 but had received only 18% of that amount at the time of reporting [80][59]. Rights groups allege the junta's push to revive the Myitsone Dam is being advanced with incentives, pressure, and threats that benefit a narrow set of interests, illustrating patronage and elite capture dynamics linked to the regime's consolidation efforts [97].

Public Trust in State Institutions

The UN, Western governments, and rights groups condemned the parliamentary process that elevated Min Aung Hlaing as neither free nor fair, warning against conferring legitimacy on the process [71]. The new cabinet and senior appointments are dominated by military and police figures implicated in post-coup crackdowns and past rights abuses, reinforcing perceptions of concentrated, repressive authority [95]. Attacks on health services and civilian areas have continued into late March 2026, including documented airstrikes that destroyed makeshift hospitals and caused civilian casualties, degrading public service delivery and public trust in state institutions [64][71]. On 30 March 2026, military airstrikes struck makeshift hospitals in Sagaing Region: at least seven people were killed and 20 injured when a makeshift hospital in Budalin township (Nga Pu Yin) was destroyed, and at least one person was killed and three injured in a strike on a makeshift hospital in Ayadaw township [64]. ACLED estimates more than 96,000 people have been killed since the 2021 coup, a figure that, alongside the UN-reported 3.6 million displaced, underscores the scale of institutional failure and loss of public confidence in state protection [76].

Role of Marginalized Groups

Ethnic minorities and other marginalized communities in Myanmar have minimal meaningful political representation, face weak legal protections and targeted violence, and experience constrained access to public services and humanitarian assistance [76][96][73][64][80][97][109]. The Rohingya remain among the most severely affected groups: approximately 1.3 million are stateless, and Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees, including approximately 140,000 arrivals following the 2024 escalation in Rakhine State [80][59]. International accountability efforts and genocide-related allegations targeting operations against the Rohingya continue, including ICC arrest-warrant requests and national complaints filed in Indonesia [103][104]. Humanitarian access for marginalized and conflict-affected communities is severely constrained: insecurity cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, and UNHCR's 2026 Myanmar appeal of USD 328.5 million had received only 18% of funding at the time of reporting [78][80]. The junta's push to restart the Myitsone Dam in Kachin State threatens local communities with displacement and is being advanced despite ongoing conflict and community opposition, with human rights groups warning of serious risks to already vulnerable populations [97]. Localized conflict continues to inflict disproportionate harm on civilian and minority communities, as illustrated by the Chinland Defence Force–Thantlang's 6 April 2026 report documenting five years of cumulative tolls in Thantlang Township: 68 fighters killed, 25 fighters wounded with limb loss, 23 civilians killed, and 54 civilians injured [109].

Security And Stability

Security Overview

The civil war continues nationwide, with the UN reporting around 6,800 civilians killed and 3.6 million displaced since 2021, while other monitors estimate much higher overall fatalities and continued large-scale displacement [138][155]. On 3 April 2026, Min Aung Hlaing was elected president in a tightly managed parliamentary vote (429 of 584 votes), formalizing junta control and widely described as a sham transition back to civilian title for the coup leadership [138][155][130][143]. His formal presidency is occurring amid ongoing international accountability efforts — including an ICC arrest-warrant request — which observers say may entrench impunity and complicate prospects for de-escalation and humanitarian access [145].

Airstrikes have grown deadlier and more frequent in recent weeks, with monitoring groups documenting multiple late-March 2026 attacks on makeshift hospitals and health services that killed and injured patients and health workers [117][118]. Both the junta and resistance actors have used connectivity shutdowns, disrupting warnings, coordination, and lifesaving rescue or relief efforts, further hindering humanitarian response [151]. Insecurity and access constraints have cut off aid to large populations — over 100,000 people were reported unreachable in a single month — increasing operational risk for agencies and limiting assistance delivery [127]. Local armed resistance remains active and expanding: CDF–Thantlang announced intensified operations on 6 April and reported combat and casualty figures in Chin State (68 fighters killed, 23 civilians killed, and 54 injured over five years), underscoring persistent non-state armed actor activity and local-level violence [162].

Security Forces and Law Enforcement

Myanmar's military has consolidated political and operational control following Min Aung Hlaing's election as president. The new cabinet is dominated by senior military and police figures — nominations include Lt-Gen Tun Aung as defence minister, Lt-Gen Nyunt Win Swe (sanctioned by the EU, Switzerland, and Canada) as home affairs minister, Col Htein Lin as information minister, and Lt-Gen Phone Myat as border affairs minister — signalling continuity of hardline security leadership [133][134]. A military command reshuffle saw General Ye Win Oo replace Min Aung Hlaing as military chief, while the junta has retained operational emphasis on air power, expanded drone use, and stepped-up conscription, indicating continuity rather than demobilization of forces [138][117].

Monitoring groups have recorded widespread attacks on health services, documenting at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care since 1 February 2021 through 16 March 2026, including 488 health facilities reportedly damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested — the majority attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police — severely undermining civilian protection and service delivery [118][119]. At the local level, the Burma Army increased troop deployments in parts of Kayin (Hpa-an) district between October–December 2025 and again in January 2026, while multiple checkpoints run by KNU/KNLA-PC and Border Guard Forces continued to collect fees and restrict movement. Some BGF battalions reportedly transformed into the Karen National Army in January 2026, affecting civilian access and market prices in affected areas [137]. International accountability and rights concerns persist, with ICC prosecutors seeking arrest actions relating to alleged crimes and continued calls from rights groups for warrants and sanctions against senior junta figures [138][145].

Demography

Demographic Overview

The humanitarian situation across the region is marked by massive forced displacement. UNHCR reported that over 5 million people are forcibly displaced or stateless across the region, including 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees and asylum-seekers [166]. Within Myanmar, approximately 3.6 million people have been displaced since 2021 [172][177]. Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees—about 190,000 of whom are children under five—with roughly 140,000 arriving following the 2024 escalation in Rakhine [166][190]. In 2025, 6,200 people undertook perilous sea journeys from the region, representing a 153% surge in the first half of 2025, with women and children accounting for 60% of those movements, according to UNHCR [166].

Humanitarian funding constraints have deepened needs significantly. UNHCR required USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar situation in 2026 and had received only 18% of that appeal at the time of reporting [166]. Funding reductions have also affected food assistance in camps, where roughly 1.2 million Rohingya receive US\$12 per person per month under a tiered WFP system; approximately 17% of beneficiaries will see their assistance reduced to US\$7, while one-third classified as extremely food insecure continue to receive the full US\$12 [193]. As of February–March 2026, WFP reported delivering monthly food assistance to over 1.14 million Rohingya, including 28,395 in Bhasan Char, and running school-feeding programmes reaching nearly 248,000 Rohingya children across Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char [191].

Health conditions in the camps remain precarious. A measles outbreak intensified in and around Cox's Bazar since early January 2026, driven by extreme overcrowding and low prior measles immunity among Rohingya children, prompting emergency vaccination campaigns while gaps in full two-dose coverage persist [190].

Socio-Cultural

Socio-Cultural Overview

UNHCR reports that the Myanmar situation is driving large-scale displacement and statelessness in the region, with over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless — including roughly 3.7 million IDPs and about 1.3 million stateless Rohingya — as of April 2026 [207]. The Rohingya, a predominantly Muslim group long denied full citizenship and rights in Myanmar, were driven by the 2017 military crackdown to flee en masse — over 730,000 to neighbouring Bangladesh — creating enduring statelessness and cross-border protection needs [231][203]. The junta's formalisation of power in early April 2026 under Min Aung Hlaing has been widely criticised and is seen by rights groups as likely to entrench impunity and deepen mistrust between communities and state institutions [223]. On 6 April 2026, civil society in Indonesia filed a criminal complaint invoking universal jurisdiction against President Min Aung Hlaing for alleged atrocities against the Rohingya, reflecting regional civil-society mobilisation around accountability and justice [203][237].

Repeated attacks on health care and civilian infrastructure since the 2021 coup have eroded social cohesion and access to essential services in affected communities [210][213]. Both the junta and some resistance forces have used internet shutdowns and communications cuts as a tactic during operations, leaving communities unable to warn one another, seek help, or coordinate assistance during strikes and disasters [244]. Ethnic and local community dynamics continue to shape responses: the Karen National Union's education services aim to preserve Karen language and culture amid non-recognition by state authorities, and Kachin and other local groups are resisting large projects like the proposed Myitsone Dam that they say threaten livelihoods and cultural heritage [240][241]. Resource extraction and illicit mining in Shan State — often in resistance-held areas with opaque ownership and links to Chinese operators — are causing environmental harm and disrupting livelihoods, undermining local resilience and cross-border community relations [209]. Persistent humanitarian concerns within Rohingya camps, including a measles outbreak with thousands of suspected cases and over a hundred suspected deaths reported between mid-March and early April 2026, highlight heightened vulnerability from overcrowding, statelessness, and gaps in tailored public-health interventions [239].

Gender Dynamics

Women and children accounted for 60% of dangerous sea movements from Myanmar in 2025, indicating disproportionate displacement and vulnerability among females and minors [207]. Insecurity Insight reported at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar between 1 February 2021 and 16 March 2026, including 488 attacks that damaged or destroyed health facilities, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, severely undermining access to medical services [210][213]. On 30 March 2026, a makeshift hospital in Nga Pu Yin, Buddalin township (Sagaing) was destroyed by air strikes, killing at least seven people — including three female patients and a neonate — and injuring 20, illustrating the acute and gendered threats facing women, infants, and patients seeking care [210][213].

Impact of Socio-Cultural Drivers on Aid

Contested public narratives and social media in Myanmar have undermined trust in humanitarian actors and shaped perceptions of aid delivery, with monitoring briefs documenting themes such as "Let The World Know", "We Haven't Received A Single Bottle Of Water", "Is This Another Propaganda Campaign", and "The UN Shouldn't Even Exist Anymore" [210]. Local community-led recovery and informal solidarity remain central to response and protection but are strained by repeated shocks and this contested information environment, which shifts expectations, acceptance, and reliance on external aid [229][210]. UN senior humanitarian officials warned that insecurity and access constraints cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, further eroding acceptance and operational space for responders [251].

Local armed actors and reconfigured governance structures — including Border Guard Force battalions, KNU/KNLA-PC units, and checkpoints that collect fees — directly affect movement, market prices, and humanitarian access, creating practical and legitimacy barriers for impartial delivery [240].

The junta's push to restart large projects such as the Myitsone Dam has generated fear, community resistance, and accusations that benefits flow to a few while threatening cultural heritage, undermining trust in authorities and any associated development or relief interventions [241].

Humanitarian programming has adapted to social vulnerabilities: WFP's 2026 needs-based targeting in the Rohingya camps prioritises child-headed, women- and elderly-headed households, and people with disabilities for higher assistance, while simultaneous funding shortfalls and tiered aid reductions have provoked alarm among refugees [243][234]. Public-health responses in the Rohingya camps require culturally and operationally tailored approaches — including sustained two-dose measles coverage and integrated surveillance — because high birth rates, mobility, and service gaps make camps persistent transmission hotspots that spill into host communities [239].

Environment

Environmental Conditions

Myanmar's humanitarian crisis is compounded by escalating conflict and natural disasters, with over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless across the region, including approximately 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya; recent earthquakes in 2024–2025 have further deepened humanitarian needs [294]. In southern Shan State's Inle Lake area, recurrent floods and a deadly earthquake in 2024–2025 destroyed hundreds of acres of rice fields, while sediment buildup raised the lake bed and lowered surface water levels by approximately 1.5 feet, making April planting impossible and halting tomato cultivation due to insufficient water [271]. These pressures are further aggravated by deforestation, terrace farming expansion, charcoal production, and rising temperatures that increase evaporation and reduce agricultural yields [271]. Additionally, roughly 5,300 displaced people in Ta Kreh Township faced challenges in livelihoods, healthcare, and access to drinking water, with CIDKP, WFP, and FAO providing some support [310].

Environmental Challenges

Cross-border heavy-metal contamination linked to rare-earth and gold mining in northern Myanmar has been detected in Thailand's Kok River basin. Mae Fah Luang University researchers reported arsenic accumulation in residents in February, and Thailand's Pollution Control Department confirmed in March that arsenic levels continue to exceed safety standards in parts of the Kok, Sai, and Mekong rivers, raising serious concerns over water and food safety and long-term heavy-metal accumulation in the environment and food chain [270]. Local reports and researchers attribute sediment runoff and riverbed changes to upstream mining and hydropower activity, noting sharp declines in fish populations — reported at around 70% locally — with immediate livelihood and tourism losses around April 2026 [270]. Many rare-earth operations are located in resistance-held areas with opaque ownership structures, with exports flowing mainly to China and accounts of Chinese-speaking managers at some sites, highlighting the transboundary nature of these pollution drivers [270]. Displacement sites in Hpa-an District recorded persistently improper waste disposal and strained access to drinking water during large displacement episodes in late 2025, aggravating WASH and environmental health risks [310]. Plans to restart the Myitsone hydropower project in Kachin State have drawn criticism from local rights groups, who warn the project poses environmental and seismic risks, could trigger further harm and mistrust, and is sited near a major earthquake fault — particularly concerning amid ongoing fighting and mass displacement [296].

Environmental Risks and Mitigation

The intersection of conflict and climate shocks continues to deepen humanitarian vulnerability across Myanmar [294]. Satellite and field analyses have identified dozens of new rare-earth and gold mining sites in Shan State consistent with a surge in unregulated extraction, producing toxic runoff that damages fisheries, agriculture, and tourism across the Kok River basin [270]. A global fuel crisis in March–April 2026 disrupted fuel imports and triggered rationing and purchase restrictions in Myanmar, leaving farmers unable to secure diesel for mechanised harvesting and risking widespread loss of summer paddy crops along with broader supply-chain disruptions [269]. Reported local and regional mitigation recommendations include reforestation and planting of perennial trees around Inle Lake to retain groundwater, calls for cross-border cooperation and stronger enforcement to address mining pollution, and UNHCR-led emphasis on integrated preparedness, training, and resilient response mechanisms to manage the intersecting risks of conflict and climate hazards [271][270][294].

Conflict

Overview of the Ongoing Armed Conflict

No data available for this section.

Conflict Stakeholders

No data available for this section.

Peace Negotiations

No data available for this section.

Conflict Outlook

No data available for this section.

Displacement

Displacement Overview

UNHCR's April 2026 Regional Bureau fact sheet reports that over 5 million people are forcibly displaced or stateless across the Myanmar situation region, including 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees and asylumseekers [321]. Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, including roughly 140,000 who arrived following the escalation of violence in Rakhine in 2024 [321][327]. Crossborder displacement and irregular maritime movements remain significant: UNHCR recorded 6,200 people undertaking dangerous sea journeys in 2025, with a 153% surge in arrivals in the first half of 2025 and women and children comprising about 60% of those movements [321]. UNHCR requires USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar situation in 2026, of which only 18% had been received by April 2026 [321].

Localised internal displacement occurred in Kayin State's Hpaan District when approximately 5,300 people from T'Nay Hsah (Nabu) Township fled to Ta Kreh Township between October–December 2025, straining livelihoods, health care and drinking water access; further Burma Army and KNLA troop deployments in December 2025–January 2026 prompted additional displacement to Thaton District and across the Thai–Myanmar border, and reports indicate some displaced people were forced to return to their villages to vote [334][335]. Incidents affecting prospects for returns include the destruction of at least six Rohingya homes in Maungdaw Township on 18 March 2026, which raised concerns among refugees about the safety and voluntariness of repatriation [347].

Regarding solutions progress, UNHCR notes labourmarket access for longstaying Myanmar refugees in Thailand, Malaysia's transition to a national registration system, and Indonesia's rescue operations at sea, reflecting evolving legal, registration and crossborder response measures [321]. In Thailand, nearly half of Myanmar nationals are estimated to be undocumented; Thailand moved in August 2025 to allow some Myanmar refugees to work legally, while Human Rights Watch recommended a Temporary Protection Policy to grant legal status and access to health care, education and work [336].

Living Conditions of the Displaced Population

In Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, WFP delivered monthly food assistance to more than 1.14 million Rohingya refugees in February 2026 and has shifted to a needsbased Targeting and Prioritization Exercise (TPE) from 1 March 2026, providing tiered monthly transfers (USD 12/10/7 in Cox's Bazar and USD 13/11/8 in Bhasan Char) aligned with household vulnerability levels [326][327]. Under this system, approximately 17% of beneficiaries will see reductions to USD 7 per person, raising concerns about increased hunger, while recent donor contributions are expected to sustain uninterrupted assistance through November 2026 [330][327]. WFP also provided school feeding to nearly 248,000 Rohingya children across 4,221 learning centres in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, and continues nutrition, livelihoods and resilience activities for both refugees and host communities [328][326][327].

A measles surge that began in the camps on 4 January 2026 escalated into wider transmission; national reporting estimated as many as 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths between 15 March and 5 April 2026, with overcrowded camps, low measles immunity and undernutrition identified as key drivers that risk spillover to host communities [324]. Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar since the 2021 coup through midMarch 2026, including 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed and 909 health workers arrested [333]. Access Now documented that Myanmar was the world's leading perpetrator of internet shutdowns in 2025, with at least 95 documented incidents (76 imposed by the junta), primarily targeting villages and townships in active conflict and constraining communications in humanitarian emergencies [351].

Shelter and living conditions remain precarious for newly displaced populations. An estimated 5,300 people displaced to Ta Kreh Township between October–December 2025 faced shortages in livelihoods, healthcare and drinking water [334]. A fire on 18 March 2026 destroyed at least six Rohingya homes in Maungdaw Township, further worsening shelter and return conditions for affected families [347].

Drivers of Displacement

The Myanmar crisis continues to deteriorate due to a combination of armed conflict, political instability, environmental shocks and funding constraints. Political consolidation under the junta—including Min Aung Hlaing's elevation to the presidency in 2026—sustained rights abuses against ethnic minorities (notably the Rohingya), and continued clashes between the military and ethnic armed groups (including Kachin, Karen and Rakhine theatre fighting) remain the core conflict drivers of displacement and complicate prospects for safe voluntary return [358][374][363][334][347]. Airstrikes and the widespread use of explosive weapons have damaged hospitals and killed patients and health workers, with documented attacks in late March 2026 that destroyed makeshift hospitals and caused multiple civilian casualties in Sagaing region [333].

Internet shutdowns—imposed by the junta and reportedly by resistance forces—have repeatedly disrupted lifesaving coordination and hampered rescue efforts, notably during the March 2025 earthquake when communications blackouts impeded emergency response [351]. Environmental shocks and ecosystem degradation—including floods and earthquakes in 2024–2025 that destroyed hundreds of acres around Inle Lake and reduced crop yields, as well as crossborder rareearth and gold mining pollution along the Kok River—are undermining livelihoods and reducing communities' capacity to recover or return [340][360].

Severe funding constraints are further worsening displacement drivers: humanitarian funding for the Rohingya response stood at roughly 19% in 2026, and WFP's funding shortfalls mean around 17% of refugees face reduced monthly rations of approximately USD 7 per person [327][330]. Destroyed or abandoned homes and refugees' concerns about insecurity and unsafe returns have further reduced prospects for durable solutions, as reported for Rohingya communities and for areas affected by contested projects and fighting in Kachin and Rakhine [347][352].

Integration

Integration prospects for displaced populations remain severely constrained across the region. In Bangladesh, Rohingya refugees face significant barriers to self-reliance; displaced Rohingya report restrictions on work with NGOs and discrimination that undermine prospects for safe, voluntary return or local integration [347]. WFP and partners continue to support host communities through nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods and resilience activities, as well as linkages for smallholder farmers to local markets and supply chains, aiming to mitigate the impacts of displacement on host-refugee integration [328][326][327].

In neighbouring Thailand, nearly half of Myanmar nationals are estimated to be undocumented, leaving them without legal access to health care, education or formal employment [336]. Thailand moved in August 2025 to allow some Myanmar refugees to work legally, reflecting a partial policy shift, while Human Rights Watch has recommended a broader Temporary Protection Policy to formalise legal status and expand access to services [336]. Malaysia's transition to a national registration system and Indonesia's rescue operations at sea represent additional steps in evolving host-country responses across the region [321].

Inside Myanmar, widespread attacks on health care and connectivity restrictions continue to severely undermine service availability for both IDPs and host communities. Access Now reported at least 95 internet shutdown incidents in 2025 (76 imposed by the junta), with disruptions across all states and regions that hinder humanitarian access, communication and social inclusion [351]. These conditions, combined with ongoing conflict and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, make meaningful local integration or assisted return highly challenging for the majority of displaced populations.

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian Access Overview

Humanitarian access in Myanmar is severely constrained by a combination of active conflict, political factors, and funding shortfalls. Sustained attacks on health care—including aerial strikes on makeshift hospitals—have killed patients and health workers and forced closures across multiple townships in Sagaing and Monywa districts [386][396]. From the February 2021 coup through mid-March 2026, at least 1,901 attacks on health care were documented, including 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, with over 70% of incidents attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [386][396]. According to UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Tom Fletcher's statement to the Security Council on 8 April 2026, insecurity and access constraints cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month [383].

Key geographic areas of humanitarian presence and impact include Sagaing region (Budalin, Ayadaw, Kani, Yinmabin, Monywa) and Rakhine State, while large numbers of displaced Rohingya remain in camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char where UN agencies and WFP deliver assistance [386][396][380][389]. Primary actors engaged in delivery include UN agencies (UNHCR, WFP, IOM), international NGOs, and local partners, while armed actors including the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army shape the operational space and security environment [379][381][401][386][408]. Delivery for the Rohingya response remains camp-based, relying on monthly food distributions, school-feeding and nutrition services, supplemented by targeted cash and prioritization measures introduced by WFP in March 2026 [381][389].

Humanitarian funding shortfalls—with the Rohingya response reported at roughly 19% funded in 2026—have driven rationing and changes to targeted assistance, triggering protests in camps and further undermining access and protection [391]. The formalization of junta authority with Min Aung Hlaing's official presidency on 3 April 2026 is a salient political factor shaping engagement with de facto authorities and the broader operating environment for humanitarian actors [422].

Barriers to Humanitarian Access

Multiple overlapping barriers severely restrict humanitarian operations across Myanmar. On the security front, expanded drone use and intensified air power have inflicted heavy civilian casualties and constrained aid delivery, particularly in Sagaing, Rakhine, and other conflict-affected regions, with late-March 2026 airstrikes destroying a makeshift hospital in Budalin (30 March 2026) killing at least seven and injuring 20, and damaging another in Oke Shit (30 March 2026) killing one and injuring three [386][418][396]. When humanitarians are attacked or access is restricted, aid operations frequently stop—clinics close and food deliveries halt—and humanitarian actors are calling for emergency connectivity and crisis-ready satellite solutions to reach cut-off populations [383][392].

Communications blackouts compound operational challenges: Access Now reported Myanmar carried out at least 95 internet shutdowns in 2025, with 76 imposed by the junta, covering all states and regions and severely hampering emergency coordination, warnings, and rescue efforts [392]. Repeated internet shutdowns during active military operations and the alleged transfer of subscriber data by a telecom operator further increase protection risks and impede beneficiary communication and remote coordination [392][416].

Domestic fuel scarcity and administrative controls—including alternating driving days, fuel quotas, and requirements for recommendations and permissions from village administrators and township agricultural committees to purchase fuel for tractors and pumps—are constraining movements and logistics for both agricultural and relief operations [415]. Local militarization and electoral-period troop deployments have triggered new displacement and prevented returns in areas such as Hpa-an District, where villagers fled and remained unable to return as of 21 January 2026 [397]. UNHCR's April 2026 regional reporting described a deteriorating situation with escalating conflict and natural disasters, limited access to safe pathways, and large-scale displacement that further complicates humanitarian reach across affected areas [379][382].

Humanitarian Access Gaps

Over 5 million people in Myanmar are forcibly displaced or stateless—including approximately 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees and asylum-seekers—while Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya, including roughly 140,000 who arrived following the 2024 escalation in Rakhine [379]. These populations face critical unmet needs driven by the compounding effects of conflict, displacement, and disease.

Front-line conflict zones with sustained air and drone strikes have seen health services systematically destroyed, leaving communities without medical care [418][396]. Rohingya communities in northern Rakhine face property destruction and insecure return conditions—including the destruction of six homes in Maungdaw Township—while camps and surrounding host communities are sustaining disease outbreaks, with an estimated 7,600 suspected measles cases and at least 113 suspected deaths nationwide between 15 March and 5 April 2026, heightening urgent health and vaccination needs [380][379][397][418][396][402].

Populations rendered unreachable by communications shutdowns and data-security risks face compounded protection vulnerabilities and are cut off from remote coordination [392][416]. Unregulated rare-earth and gold mining in Shan State is contaminating cross-border rivers and undermining livelihoods along the Kok River basin, complicating assistance needs in border communities [405]. Priority access gaps therefore span front-line conflict zones, internally displaced and Rohingya communities with urgent health, WASH, and vaccination shortfalls inside Myanmar and in Cox's Bazar, and populations isolated by localized militarization and communications disruptions that continue to close humanitarian space [380][379][397][418][396][402].

Information, Communication and AAP

Information Landscape

Information collection, sharing, and use in Myanmar are severely constrained by conflict-driven access restrictions, recurrent internet shutdowns that disrupt civilian and operational communications, and reports of private telecoms compelled to transfer user data to authorities, all of which reduce the availability and safety of crisis information for humanitarian actors and affected communities [443][449][454]. Primary information sources cited in reporting and monitoring include UN agencies (UNHCR and OCHA/UN ERC), local documentation by groups such as the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG), specialist monitoring organisations like Insecurity Insight, media outlets and social media narratives, and private-sector actors whose actions affect data protection and access [440][449][465][438][454]. Legal and advocacy actors — including Amnesty International and cross-border accountability initiatives — also influence what is reported and how evidence is pursued for accountability [463][452].

Reliability and credibility of available information depend heavily on triangulation across local monitors, media, NGO reporting, and UN sources; however, deliberate information controls, contested narratives on social media, and constraints on independent verification increasingly challenge confidence in single-source reports [438][443][465]. Data-sharing practices among humanitarian actors are further undermined by risks to digital privacy and forced disclosures by telecoms, while internet shutdowns and targeted attacks reduce the ability to verify and transmit timely needs assessments and response monitoring data [454][443][438].

Key figures illustrating the scale of the crisis and its impact on information and response include:

- UNHCR reports a 2026 funding requirement of USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar situation, with only 18% received to date [440].
- Insecurity and access constraints have cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, according to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator's statement to the Security Council on 8 April 2026 [449][448].
- A class-action allegation alleges Telenor Myanmar passed phone data of more than 1,200 customers to the military junta, illustrating risks from compelled private-sector data sharing [454].
- On 30 March 2026, a makeshift hospital was destroyed, with at least seven killed and 20 injured, demonstrating how violence degrades both services and local reporting capacity [438].

Communication Channels

Mobile networks and internet-based platforms — notably social media and public digital narratives — are the principal channels for information exchange in Myanmar, used by civilians, aid actors, and media monitors [438][443]. Myanmar recorded at least 95 documented internet shutdowns in 2025, of which the military junta imposed 76, while resistance actors also implemented shutdowns, disrupting communications in conflict-affected townships [443]. Connectivity cuts have had direct life-threatening effects: during the March 2025 earthquake, ongoing internet shutdowns severely hampered emergency rescue and coordination and more than 2,000 people died [443]. Residents report treating sudden signal loss as an indicator of imminent airstrikes, illustrating how communities have adapted informal cues to navigate the disrupted communications environment [443][455].

Open-source monitoring and analysis show that public social media narratives shape humanitarian access, safety, and legitimacy, offering operational insight while also creating misinformation and reputational risks for aid agencies [438]. Attacks on health care and repeated airstrikes have prompted pre-emptive evacuations of patients and health staff — for example, evacuations ahead of the 30 March 2026 strikes — but the repeated targeting and destruction of makeshift hospitals undermine timely, safe information flows and service continuity [438][447]. Overall, deliberate shutdowns, surveillance of mobile data, and contested digital narratives substantially reduce the reliability, timeliness, and safety of mobile and online channels for humanitarian information in Myanmar [443][455][438].

Barriers to Information

Affected populations in Myanmar face overlapping and mutually reinforcing barriers to accessing critical information. Repeated internet shutdowns — documented by Access Now — have severely hampered emergency response, including cuts during late January 2025 airstrikes in Tamu township [443]. Both the military junta and some resistance forces have employed shutdowns or cuts to phone and internet services, producing a dual-source censorship environment that leaves civilians without reliable warnings or means to coordinate assistance [443]. During the regime-organized election, the Karen Human Rights Group reported that people were prevented from documenting the process and banned from bringing mobile phones and bags, further restricting independent reporting and information flow (reported 8 April 2026) [465].

Sustained attacks on health infrastructure constitute a severe physical and institutional barrier to public-health communication and service delivery. Insecurity Insight documented:

- At least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care from 1 February 2021 to 16 March 2026 [447].
- Over 70% of incidents attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and Myanmar police [447].
- 488 health facilities reportedly damaged or destroyed [447].
- 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested [447].

Together, persistent internet shutdowns, election-era bans on documentation, and sustained attacks on health and civilian infrastructure create political censorship, limited communications infrastructure, and physical and institutional barriers that prevent affected populations from accessing life-saving information and assistance [443][465][447].

Misinformation and Rumors

Public digital narratives and social-media monitoring in Myanmar reveal persistent hostile narratives questioning aid legitimacy and accusing humanitarian actors of propaganda — monitoring briefs include titles such as "Is This Another Propaganda Campaign" and "The UN Shouldn't Even Exist Anymore" [438]. Misinformation originates primarily from social media and other online platforms within a highly restricted, polarized information environment, while deliberate communication controls and internet shutdowns by multiple actors further distort and interrupt information flows [438][443]. Recurring public claims about aid delivery — for example, "We Haven't Received A Single Bottle Of Water" — shape perceptions and behaviour toward assistance [438].

These narratives and shutdowns have tangible operational effects: UN humanitarian leadership reports that humanitarians are being lied about, harassed, or delegitimized, contributing to restricted access and suspension or curtailment of aid in some areas [449][438]. Trust in communication channels is further eroded by legal cases over telecom data-sharing with the junta, which have undermined confidence in service providers [443][455]. In response, humanitarian actors and analysts — including Insecurity Insight — are using sustained social-media monitoring and have produced guidance ("Learning from Social Media Narratives in Myanmar") to inform tailored communication strategies, policy decisions, and accountability measures aimed at protecting neutrality and safeguarding operations [438].

Accountability Needs and Transparency

Funding shortfalls represent a foundational accountability gap: UNHCR requires USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar situation in 2026 but has received only 18% of that appeal to date, while over 5 million people are forcibly displaced or stateless across the region [435][440]. Insecurity and access constraints have cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, forcing closures of services and limiting humanitarian actors' ability to receive and respond to community feedback [449][448]. WFP's shift to needs-based food assistance targeting in the Rohingya response — with tiered monthly transfers of roughly USD 12/10/7 depending on vulnerability — alongside concurrent UN food assistance reductions has provoked concern among refugees and highlights challenges in transparent, equitable targeting and consultation in protracted settings [459][457].

At the regional legal level, civil society in Indonesia filed a criminal complaint on 6 April 2026 accusing President Min Aung Hlaing of genocide, and prosecutors have accepted the case under Indonesia's new penal code, signalling accountability efforts outside Myanmar [452]. Amnesty International has warned that Min Aung Hlaing's elevation to the presidency must not be used to shield him from international prosecution, and cautioned that his formalisation risks entrenching impunity, which affects victims' perceptions of accountability inside Myanmar [463].

Operationally, the documented pattern of attacks on health care — 1,901 incidents since February 2021, over 70% attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police, 488 facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested [438][447] — has forced facilities to close, disrupted care delivery, and impeded the functioning of feedback and complaint mechanisms for affected communities [447][449]. Repeated internet shutdowns and targeted communications outages — documented as having hampered emergency rescue and information flows, notably during the March 2025 earthquake, and imposed by multiple actors — further restrict affected people's ability to receive information, report needs, or use digital feedback channels [443]. Overall, funding shortfalls, widespread attacks on services, restrictions on access and communications, and a contested information environment are the principal gaps undermining transparency, meaningful community engagement, and perceived accountability of humanitarian actors in the Myanmar context, even as regional legal and advocacy actions advance external accountability avenues [435][447][443][459][452][463].

Legal and Policy

Legal and Policy Framework

On 3 April 2026, Myanmar's military chief Min Aung Hlaing was elected president by a military-stacked parliament and sworn in days later, a transition widely criticised as engineered to formalise junta rule [511][520][513]. The junta also renamed the State Administration Council to the State Security and Peace Commission (SSPC), with its chair acting as de facto head of government, further consolidating military governance and its legal control over humanitarian access [526]. Independent monitors reported restrictions on documenting the parliamentary vote and coercion of villagers during the process, limiting transparency and contesting the legitimacy of domestic legal procedures [526].

Amnesty International reiterated calls for ICC action and noted that ICC prosecutors had sought an arrest warrant for Min Aung Hlaing in November 2024, urging states to enforce any warrants and deny him safe haven [510]. The Gambia's ICJ genocide case against Myanmar remains active, with provisional measures issued and merits hearings concluded in January [510][497]. In early April 2026, civil society in Indonesia filed a criminal complaint against Min Aung Hlaing invoking universal jurisdiction under Indonesia's revised penal code, formally accepted by the Attorney General, and parallel domestic legal initiatives are proceeding in Timor-Leste [504][531][497][505]. These multiple international and domestic legal tracks — including ICJ proceedings and universal-jurisdiction cases — represent the primary avenues being pursued for alleged atrocity crimes against junta leaders [510][497].

On 8 April 2026, Telenor faced lawsuits in Norway alleging its Myanmar subsidiary handed customer data to the junta, raising issues of corporate liability for human rights harms [535][533]. ASEAN-level mediation, including the five-point consensus, has been repeatedly disregarded by the military authorities, limiting regional mechanisms' effectiveness for ceasefires, dialogue, and humanitarian access [512].

Humanitarian Impact of Legislation

National and host-state laws and policies are significantly constraining protection and assistance for people affected by Myanmar's conflict. UNHCR reported that over 5 million people are forcibly displaced or stateless across the region, including 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees and asylum-seekers, with a 2026 funding requirement of USD 328.5 million of which only 18% had been received as of April 2026 [494]. UN reporting further indicates roughly 6,800 civilian deaths and 3.6 million displaced since 2021 in the conflict context [511]. OCHA reported that insecurity and access constraints cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month [530]. Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care since February 2021 through 16 March 2026, with 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested [495].

State and non-state restrictions on information and communications have directly impeded humanitarian response: deliberate internet shutdowns and connectivity controls hampered rescue and coordination during the 2025 earthquake and have been used by both the military and resistance actors to limit information flow [532]. Telecommunications data access compelled under national orders has created serious protection risks for civilians and aid actors, with a class-action lawsuit filed in Norway on 8 April 2026 alleging that Telenor Myanmar provided customer data to the junta that was used to identify, arrest, and prosecute opponents [535][533].

Host-country policy also affects displaced Myanmar populations: Rohingya in Bangladesh remain largely barred from formal employment and increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance. WFP's shift to needs-based targeting in the Rohingya response has introduced differentiated monthly food assistance levels — USD 12, 10, or 7 per person depending on vulnerability — while broader funding cuts intensify protection risks [522][528]. Despite these shortfalls, WFP reported that contributions from the United States, Australia, the European Union, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United Kingdom will allow uninterrupted food assistance for Rohingya refugees through November 2026 [528]. Local restrictions during the election period — including bans on documenting the vote and limits on movement — prompted displacement and impeded independent monitoring of rights and humanitarian access in affected townships [526].

International Agreements Impacting the Crisis

Min Aung Hlaing's election as president was conducted with strong backing from China and has been interpreted as an attempt to formalise junta rule and reopen foreign engagement [511][513]. Amnesty International and other rights groups have urged the UN Security Council to refer the Myanmar situation to the ICC, complementing the active ICJ case brought by The Gambia and the universal-jurisdiction initiatives in Indonesia and Timor-Leste [510][504][497].

ASEAN has largely ostracised Myanmar since the 2021 coup while the junta has repeatedly failed to implement ASEAN's five-point consensus; the new president has signalled intent to "restore normal relations" with ASEAN, and Thailand is positioning itself as a diplomatic "bridge" with Nay Pyi Taw [512][513]. Monitoring groups documented attacks on health care in March 2026, including airstrikes that damaged or destroyed makeshift hospitals, further undermining humanitarian access [491].

Limitations of Current Policies

Legal and policy frameworks have failed to secure humanitarian access, accountability, and civilian protection as the conflict in Myanmar has escalated. Attacks on health care peaked in March 2026: Insecurity Insight documented airstrikes on makeshift hospitals on 30 March 2026 in Budalin (Nga Pu Yin) and Ayadaw (Oke Shit) that caused multiple deaths and injuries, illustrating critical enforcement gaps [495][491]. Insecurity and access constraints have repeatedly cut off aid flows, at times leaving over 100,000 people without assistance in a single month [530].

Recurrent internet shutdowns and the broader weaponisation of communications have hampered emergency coordination and rescue operations — notably during the March 2025 earthquake — and are being used by multiple parties, revealing a policy gap in protecting civilian connectivity during crises [532]. Regional and multilateral mechanisms exhibit limited effectiveness, constrained by

non-interference principles, with analysts and public surveys questioning ASEAN's capacity to implement its tools; civil society is consequently pursuing domestic universal-jurisdiction cases in Indonesia and Timor-Leste to fill accountability voids left by international mechanisms [493][504][497].

Neighbouring-state policies affecting refugees and migrants also show contradictions with protection norms: documentation indicates Thailand has limited legal pathways for Myanmar nationals and has used restrictive measures that expose migrants to exploitation, prompting recommendations to adopt Temporary Protection and align with refugee law [492]. Political interference in national decision-making is further illustrated by the junta's push to restart the Myitsone Dam amid active conflict and displacement, signalling policy capture that risks public safety and undermines impartial assessments and consultations [515]. Operationally, WFP's tiered approach will cut food assistance for some Rohingya beneficiaries to as little as USD 7 per person per month, increasing protection and survival risks [522].

Recommended reforms include stronger enforcement of international humanitarian law and accountability mechanisms (including ICC action), commitments to refrain from internet shutdowns to protect emergency communications, and adoption of national protection measures such as Temporary Protection for displaced Myanmar nationals in neighbouring states [510][532][492].

Food Security and Livelihoods

Access to Food and Market Functionality

The Myanmar situation continued to deteriorate through April 2026, with over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless — including 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million Rohingya — driving deepening humanitarian needs that strain local markets and food access [554]. UN OCHA reported on 8 April 2026 that insecurity and access constraints cut off humanitarian aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, directly hampering food delivery and market-based assistance [567]. Attacks on infrastructure and health services — with approximately 1,901 documented incidents of violence against health care since February 2021 — further undermine market functionality and impede distribution of food and related services [586].

The global fuel crisis has sharply disrupted Myanmar's rice supply chain during the March–April harvest peak. Domestic fuel shortages and price surges have made mechanised harvesting, milling, and transport difficult, leaving farmers unable to procure fuel and at risk of crop losses [559]. The junta has imposed alternating vehicle days, fuel quotas by engine size, and administrative requirements — including village administrator recommendations, land ownership documents, and township agricultural committee approvals — to purchase agricultural fuel, but fuel remains largely unavailable for many farmers and service providers [559]. Conflict-related checkpoints and fees, combined with large-scale displacement, have raised commodity prices and constrained physical market access for displaced and host communities in affected areas [562].

Coping Mechanisms

Funding shortfalls have significantly deepened food stress among Rohingya refugees. Humanitarian funding for the Rohingya response fell to around 50% of requirements in 2025 and dropped to approximately 19% in 2026, prompting protests in the camps [552]. Under WFP's Targeting and Prioritization Exercise (in effect from 1 March 2026), roughly 17% of beneficiaries face a reduction to about USD 7 per person per month, while about one-third of those classified as extremely food-insecure continue to receive the full USD 12 [552]. Households report reduced food diversity and frequency — some Rohingya indicate they can no longer afford fish even once a week — and WFP screenings continue to identify malnutrition requiring treatment, reflecting ongoing household food stress [573][545].

Funding shortfalls and service closures have contributed to rising protection risks, including increased child labour, early marriage, and abduction risks linked to the closure of educational facilities [552]. In Karen areas, large internal displacements left thousands with strained livelihoods, health, and water access despite limited support from community groups and agencies (CIDKP, WFP, FAO), with many displaced people fleeing to nearby districts or across the Thai–Myanmar border between October 2025 and January 2026 [562][555].

Agricultural households have reduced investment and acreage in response to compound shocks: farmers in the Inle Lake area reported cutting planted rice from five to three acres to limit losses after floods and earthquakes, with some unable to plant the season at all [549]. Broader fuel shortages and rationing measures have constrained mechanised harvesting, risking crop losses and reducing seasonal labour options [559].

Livelihood Disruption

Fuel price shocks since late February 2026 have severely disrupted livelihoods across Myanmar's agricultural economy. Official diesel prices rose from approximately 2,500–3,000 kyat/litre to 4,600–7,000 kyat/litre, with black-market rates reaching as high as 15,000 kyat/litre (and some reports of ~60,000 kyat per gallon), raising ploughing and harvesting costs, leaving some farmers unable to harvest ripe paddy, increasing transport costs, and contributing to lower rice export expectations of around 2.7 million tonnes against a 3 million tonne target [559].

Armed operations have directly destroyed livelihoods: a junta raid on Hpet Pin Aing on 3 April 2026 burned nearly all houses in an agricultural village of approximately 1,200 people and killed seven residents, effectively erasing local agricultural income sources [587]. In Ta Kreh Township, roughly 5,300 displaced villagers (approximately 1,400 households) sought shelter in November 2025 and faced acute challenges to livelihoods, healthcare, and access to drinking water, while numerous checkpoints collecting fees raised commodity prices and prompted some teachers to consider leaving to find work in Thailand [562][555].

Unregulated rare-earth mining in post-coup areas has polluted rivers, reduced fish catches and tourism, and forced tourism and river-dependent businesses to downsize or sell assets, undermining local incomes [572]. Cuts to UN food assistance for Rohingya refugees have further deepened economic vulnerability among displaced populations, with reductions affecting approximately 17% of beneficiaries and limiting safe income options while increasing protection risks [552].

Impact on Agricultural Activities and Production

Myanmar's rice sector faced acute disruption during the March–April harvest and monsoon-preparation period as fuel shortages tied to the regional fuel crisis constrained mechanised harvesting, milling, and transport. Farmers in major producing regions — including Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Yangon — were unable to obtain diesel and faced risk of crop losses due to delayed harvests and lack of labour for manual alternatives [559]. Key sector indicators include:

- Rice accounts for approximately 34% of total cultivated land [559]
- Nearly 18 million acres of monsoon and summer paddy are planted annually [559]
- Roughly 80% of production is consumed domestically and 20% exported [559]

- Reported per-acre cultivation cost of approximately 1,000,000 kyat versus approximately 1.3 million kyat income for 100 baskets of paddy in some areas, squeezing profit margins [559]

Rising fuel prices also pushed up fertiliser and pesticide costs, further undermining profitability and prompting some farmers and communities to cease planting summer paddy or reduce planted acreage [559]. Local fuel conservation measures and administrative requirements for obtaining fuel have further limited timely access to mechanisation inputs for planting and harvesting [559].

In Inle Lake (southern Shan State), floods in 2024 and a deadly 2025 earthquake, combined with sediment buildup raising the lake bed, destroyed hundreds of acres, reduced water availability, made the April planting season impossible in the affected zone, and caused lower crop yields, prompting farmers to cut planted acreage to limit risk [549].

Unregulated rare-earth mining has polluted transboundary rivers with sediment and heavy-metal contamination, reducing fish catches and marketability of fish and agricultural produce — further harming fishing communities, riverbank farmers, and depressing tourism-linked demand [572]. Conflict-driven displacement has also disrupted rural livelihoods, with WFP, FAO, and local actors providing only limited support to affected populations [562].

Food and Livelihood Needs and Current Response

WFP has implemented a needs-based Targeting and Prioritization Exercise from 1 March 2026 for nearly 1.2 million Rohingya in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, applying tiered monthly cash transfers by household food-security status: USD 12 (extremely food insecure), USD 10 (highly food insecure), and USD 7 (food insecure) in Cox's Bazar, with values USD 1 higher per tier in Bhasan Char [547]. WFP reports its food-gap analysis shows even the lowest transfer meets minimum food needs and, with recent donor contributions, will sustain uninterrupted food assistance through November 2026 [547]. Beyond monthly transfers, WFP continues nutrition support for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, school feeding and resilience/livelihood activities, and supports host-community smallholder farmers through market linkages. WFP has also provided technical support to Bangladeshi ministries on shock-responsive social protection and payroll systems for social safety nets [547][545].

In Myanmar, natural disasters in the Inle Lake area (floods in 2024, a 2025 earthquake, and sedimentation) have reduced rice production, halted usual summer planting, and curtailed vegetable cultivation, undermining local farming incomes [549]. Conflict-related displacement has created acute livelihood needs: tens of thousands were displaced from at least 15 villages in Myingyan Township in need of food, clothing, and shelter, while roughly 5,300 people displaced to Ta Kreh Township faced livelihoods, health, and drinking-water shortages despite some assistance from CIDKP, WFP, and FAO in November 2025 [587][562].

Key gaps remain: Inle Lake farming communities, displaced populations in Myingyan and Ta Kreh, and Rohingya households affected by reduced transfers and high undernutrition are underserved and at heightened risk of negative coping and protection threats [549][587][562][552][556]. Coordination efforts include community consultations and camp sensitizations by WFP since 1 March 2026, WFP partnerships with Bangladeshi ministries on shock-responsive social protection and school feeding, and donor support including an April 2026 Japan contribution to IOM programming earmarked for urgent needs in Bangladesh and Myanmar [547][545][561].

Education

Learning Environment and Facility Conditions

Educational facilities have suffered direct damage from aerial attacks. On 21 March 2026, a school in Su Lay Kone village that was being used as a makeshift hospital was severely damaged by bombs and subsequently closed, while further strikes in late March damaged or destroyed makeshift hospitals and a station hospital in Sagaing and Katha regions, causing deaths and injuries and undermining the usability of facilities for learning or community services [604][599]. On 7 April 2026, regime fighter jets strafed a school for displaced children, killing at least a woman and a monk [606]. Insecurity Insight has documented over 1,900 incidents of attacks on health and civilian infrastructure since the 2021 coup, forcing health and related community services to close or scale back and further disrupting education continuity where facilities are damaged or repurposed [599]. In Ta Kreh Township between October and December 2025, Burma military regime schools continued to operate while Karen Education and Culture Department (KECD) schools opened only when conditions were deemed safe due to concerns about airstrikes, undermining consistent access to functional learning spaces [596][601].

Access to Education and Barriers

Access to education in Myanmar is severely constrained by a combination of insecurity, displacement, financial hardship, and connectivity disruptions. Large-scale displacement has placed significant pressure on local education services — approximately 5,300 villagers fled to Ta Kreh Township between October and December 2025 alone [601] — while UNHCR reports that the broader Myanmar situation has driven over 5 million people into forced displacement or statelessness, including 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million Rohingya refugees [598].

Teacher retention poses a critical barrier to continuity of schooling. KECD teachers received an annual stipend of just 7,500 THB (approximately USD 232) in November 2025, which staff reported was insufficient to cover motorcycle commuting and living costs, leading some to plan to stop teaching or seek work in Thailand [596][601]. Checkpoints collecting fees along main roads and rising fuel prices — with gasoline rising to 22,000 kyats per gallon before easing to 18,000 kyats during October–December 2025 — further increased transport costs and constrained mobility for both students and teachers [596].

Repeated internet shutdowns have compounded access barriers, with at least 95 documented incidents in Myanmar in 2025 disrupting communication, remote learning, and emergency coordination in conflict-affected areas [622].

Education Needs and Current Response

The education sector in Myanmar faces significant and overlapping needs, spanning teacher support, infrastructure rehabilitation, learning materials, psychosocial services, and digital connectivity. Persistent gaps remain in trained teachers, learning materials and furniture, the rehabilitation of damaged school buildings, and the establishment of safe temporary learning spaces, with connectivity restrictions and ongoing attacks on education-related infrastructure further limiting digital and remote learning options [596][600][598][604][622].

Funding shortfalls represent a major structural gap. UNHCR flagged a USD 328.5 million requirement for the Myanmar situation in 2026, with only 18% received to date, and humanitarian funding for the Rohingya response fell to around 19% in 2026, contributing to closures of some educational facilities and increased protection risks for children in camps [598][611].

In the Rohingya response, WFP has provided active school-feeding and learning-centre programming for displaced children outside Myanmar. Between February and March 2026, WFP distributed nutritious snacks to nearly 248,000 Rohingya children across 4,221 learning centres and provided monthly food assistance to over 1.14 million Rohingya refugees [600]. WFP also transitioned to a needs-based targeting approach (TPE) from 1 March 2026 and, with donor support, indicated it can sustain uninterrupted food assistance through November 2026 – supporting school feeding, though this does not by itself address teacher shortages, infrastructure rehabilitation, or psychosocial services for children [620]. Local education providers and community actors, including KECD and local NGOs, alongside international agencies such as WFP and UNHCR, remain active in response and coordination efforts [596][600][598].

Health

Availability and Access to Healthcare Services

Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar between 1 February 2021 and 16 March 2026, with over 70% of incidents attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [649][650]. Key documented impacts include 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 health workers arrested [649][650]. Multiple late-March 2026 airstrikes and bombings damaged or destroyed makeshift and station hospitals (with examples on 21, 24, 25, and 30 March 2026), causing patient and civilian deaths and injuries, including the destruction of a makeshift hospital in Nga Pu Yin on 30 March with at least seven killed and 20 injured [650]. ACLED noted that airstrikes in Myanmar grew deadlier as of April 2026, increasing risks to health infrastructure and personnel [668].

Prison health access is severely constrained: major prisons face shortages of doctors and medicines, transfers to external care are routinely delayed or denied, and since the 2021 coup more than 30,000 people have been arrested (approximately 14,328 remain detained). A total of 274 political prisoners have been reported dead in custody since 2021, with 139 of those deaths attributed to lack of proper medical care [661]. Internet shutdowns and connectivity cuts – with at least 95 documented incidents in 2025 – have disrupted healthcare delivery and hampered emergency rescue and coordination, notably during the March 2025 earthquake [680]. The UN reported that insecurity and access constraints cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, further limiting health service delivery [686].

Disease Outbreaks

A significant measles outbreak has been ongoing among Rohingya refugees, with a surge identified in camps beginning 4 January 2026 linked to low pre-existing immunity. National reporting estimated as many as 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths between 15 March and 5 April 2026 [651]. UNHCR reported that the camps host over 1.1 million refugees, including approximately 190,000 children under five, where overcrowding, high undernutrition, and overstretched health services create a sizeable cohort of susceptible children at high risk of severe complications [651]. Bangladesh initiated an emergency vaccination campaign prioritising Cox's Bazar; however, response design focused on district-level geographic coverage rather than sustained, camp-tailored two-dose strategies risks leaving newborns and previously missed children unvaccinated. Reports call for stronger alignment between humanitarian and government-led initiatives and integrated surveillance across refugee and host communities, as continuous births, population mobility, and gaps in routine services hinder achievement of full coverage and risk sustaining transmission and spillover into host populations [651].

The broader conflict context compounds outbreak risks: attacks on health facilities have forced closures, disrupted medical supply chains, and materially weakened the health system's capacity to detect and contain outbreaks [649][650]. UNHCR reports over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless linked to the Myanmar crisis – including some 1.3 million Rohingya refugees and asylum-seekers regionally – while funding shortfalls continue to limit response capacity [654].

Health System Challenges

The Myanmar health system faces severe and compounding structural challenges driven by conflict, displacement, and chronic underfunding. Attacks on health care – totalling at least 1,901 documented incidents since the February 2021 coup – have forced facilities to close or scale back services and disrupted medical supply chains, including through aerial and drone strikes and restrictions on medical supplies [649][650]. Roughly 5,300 people displaced into Ta Kreh (Paingkyon) Township between October and December 2025 faced challenges accessing healthcare and safe water, illustrating how displacement continuously increases demand on already strained local services [663][656].

Humanitarian financing constraints severely undermine the response. UNHCR estimated over 5 million people displaced or stateless linked to the Myanmar situation – including 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million Rohingya – and reported a 2026 Myanmar response requirement of USD 328.5 million, of which only 18% had been received by April 2026 [654][653].

Detention and prison healthcare failures remain acute, with 274 political prisoners having died in custody since 2021, 139 of those deaths attributed to lack of proper medical care, as prisoners are routinely denied timely external medical treatment and prisons report shortages of doctors and medicines [661].

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Available reporting documents severe disruption to health services across Myanmar, but there is limited specific reporting on organised mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) provision [650][686]. The scale of need is nonetheless substantial: UNHCR reports the Myanmar situation involves over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless — approximately 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya — indicating large population-level needs for psychosocial protection and related support services [654]. Continuous exposure to violence, displacement, and the loss of community structures creates pervasive trauma, yet the destruction of health facilities and the killing and arrest of health workers have sharply reduced the capacity to deliver any form of mental health care or community-based psychosocial support [650]. For detained populations, conditions are particularly dire: prison authorities routinely deny timely medical treatment, and the deaths of 274 political prisoners in custody since the coup — 139 attributed to lack of proper medical care — point to a complete absence of adequate care, including psychosocial support, for some of the most vulnerable groups [661].

Health Needs and Current Response

The most urgent health needs in Myanmar stem from the intersection of ongoing conflict, mass displacement, and a severely degraded health system. The measles outbreak in Rohingya camps represents a critical acute need: an estimated 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths were recorded between 15 March and 5 April 2026, with the Bangladesh government having initiated an emergency vaccination campaign in response. However, gaps in camp-tailored two-dose delivery strategies, continuous births, and population mobility risk sustaining transmission, and stronger integration between humanitarian and government-led surveillance and response is required [651].

Violence continues to undermine health service delivery across Myanmar. Late-March 2026 airstrikes and bombings struck makeshift and station hospitals, causing multiple deaths, injuries, and evacuations of patients and health workers [649][650]. Denial of timely or adequate medical care in detention settings compounds these gaps, with 274 political prisoners having died in custody since the 2021 coup — 139 reportedly due to lack of proper medical care — and over 14,328 detainees remaining imprisoned [661]. UNHCR's 2026 Myanmar response requirement stands at USD 328.5 million, with only 18% received by April 2026, reflecting a critical funding shortfall that constrains the ability to scale up health interventions, mobile clinics, medical supply distribution, and support for health facilities across both internally displaced and refugee populations [654][653].

Nutrition

Availability and Access to Nutrition Services

Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees, including roughly 140,000 who arrived after the 2024 escalation, creating sustained nutrition needs among camp populations and host communities [706]. In February 2026, WFP's monthly food assistance reached over 1.14 million Rohingya refugees (including 28,395 people in Bhasan Char) and included targeted nutrition prevention and treatment activities for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women [702]. Specifically:

- Wasting-prevention and complementary activities reached 79,100 children (6–59 months) and 36,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women, while treatment services reached 15,600 children (6–59 months) and 5,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women [702].
- Household-level screenings reached 315,000 individuals, of whom 4,500 were identified as malnourished and enrolled in treatment services [702].
- School-feeding activities included distribution of over 155 mt of fortified biscuits to nearly 248,000 Rohingya children across 4,221 centres in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char, while government-supported school feeding reached 1.92 million students in Bangladesh with nutritious meals [702][703].

Beginning 1 March 2026, WFP launched a Targeting and Prioritization Exercise (TPE) with community sensitizations, introducing tiered monthly transfers aligned with household food-security needs (Cox's Bazar: USD 12/10/7; Bhasan Char: USD 13/11/8), with operations stated to be sustainable without interruption through November 2026 with donor support [707].

Access to nutrition and health services has been severely undermined by violence and insecurity. Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care through 16 March 2026, with 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, forcing facilities to close or scale back operations and limiting delivery of nutrition treatment and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) support in conflict-affected areas [705]. A measles wave that originated in the Rohingya camps in January 2026 was associated with an estimated 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths nationwide between 15 March and 5 April 2026, with high levels of undernutrition, overcrowding, and overstretched health services in the camps raising risks of severe child illness and mortality unless vaccination and nutrition interventions are intensified [710].

Nutrition Needs and Current Response

Ongoing nutrition interventions span both Bangladesh and Myanmar-affected populations. In addition to WFP's core food assistance and nutrition programming detailed above, local responses have reached displaced populations in conflict-affected areas: WFP, FAO, and the Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People provided food and basic relief to roughly 1,400 households (approximately 5,300 displaced people) in Ta Kreh township between October–December 2025, though large caseloads have strained livelihoods, healthcare, and water access, increasing nutrition vulnerabilities [716][712].

Funding and resource gaps pose a critical threat to sustaining and scaling up the nutrition response. UNHCR reported that only 18% of its 2026 USD 328.5 million requirement for the Myanmar situation had been received, while Rohingya response funding fell to approximately 50% in 2025 and further to 19% in 2026, intensifying pressures on nutrition assistance and related services [706][704]. These constraints, combined with ongoing supply chain disruptions and limited healthcare staff trained in nutrition response, risk reducing the reach and quality of therapeutic feeding programs and community-based nutrition initiatives across the affected region.

WASH

Availability of Water Sources

In Ta Kreh Township (Hpa-an District), roughly 5,300 displaced people reported challenges accessing drinking water, with the Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) distributing water containers and tarpaulins to affected households, and WFP and FAO noted as providers of additional support (photos dated December 2025) [764][750]. In southern Shan State (Inle Lake, Nyaungshwe Township), floods and an earthquake in 2024–2025 combined with sediment buildup have raised the lake bed and reduced water availability — lake levels fell approximately 1.5 feet last summer, forcing farmers to reduce planting and halting tomato cultivation due to insufficient irrigation water [751]. Regional fuel shortages in March–April 2026 have limited access to diesel for agricultural machinery and water pumps, with farmers required to obtain official approvals to purchase fuel for tractors and pumps, impairing irrigation and timely harvesting in major rice-producing areas [761]. Unregulated rare-earth and gold mining in Shan State is generating toxic run-off returned to rivers, with satellite and field analyses (Stimson Center; Mae Fah Luang University) and Thai monitoring detecting heavy-metal contamination — including arsenic exceedances — affecting the Kok River basin and posing cross-border water-quality risks [770].

Access to Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Practices

As of KHRG's April 8, 2026 situation update, approximately 1,400 households (roughly 5,300 displaced people) sheltering in Ta Kreh Township faced limited access to drinking water and persistent improper waste disposal at displacement sites [764]. Insecurity Insight has documented widespread violence against health services that has severely degraded WASH-related service delivery across Myanmar. Between 1 February 2021 and 16 March 2026, at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care were recorded [767]. Health facilities were damaged or destroyed 488 times, 172 health workers were killed, and 909 were arrested, undermining facility functionality and supply chains for medical and hygiene supplies [767]. Makeshift hospitals and health sites were struck and destroyed in late March 2026 — including incidents in Sagaing region — causing casualties and further service disruption [742].

Waste Management and Vector-Borne Disease Risks

Improper waste disposal remained a persistent issue at displacement sites in Ta Kreh Township, affecting roughly 1,400 households and approximately 5,300 displaced people with inadequate site-level waste management (photos from December 2025) [764]. Insecurity Insight documented multiple attacks on health-care facilities between 18–31 March 2026 that destroyed makeshift hospitals and damaged civilian infrastructure across Sagaing and Magway regions, disrupting health and WASH services and increasing risks of water contamination and disease spread [742][767]. A surge in unregulated rare-earth mining in Myanmar's Shan State is releasing heavy-metal runoff into the Kok River, with Thai researchers detecting arsenic levels above national standards and some residents showing arsenic accumulation, raising concerns over contaminated water supplies and long-term health impacts [770]. The Kok River contamination has already depressed fisheries and tourism and is undermining livelihoods and local food safety in northern Thailand; authorities have increased monitoring and advised reliance on treated tap water, while researchers warn of persistent arsenic exceedances and long-term risks to downstream communities [770].

Main WASH Needs and Humanitarian Response

Displaced communities in Ta Kreh (Hpa-an District) and other recent displacement sites face urgent WASH needs, including limited access to safe drinking water and persistent improper waste disposal [764][750]. As an emergency measure, CIDKP distributed water containers and tarpaulins to displaced households in Ta Kreh during November–December 2025 [764]. Cross-border rare-earth and gold mining in Shan State has produced toxic run-off and sedimentation linked by researchers to heavy-metal contamination — notably arsenic — in the Kok and related river basins, raising water-safety concerns for downstream communities [770]. Humanitarian capacity to scale WASH responses remains severely constrained: UNHCR reported a 2026 Myanmar appeal of USD 328.5 million with only approximately 18% received, while fuel shortages and wider supply-chain disruptions further impede the delivery of relief commodities [746][761][760].

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Damage to Housing and Shelter Needs

Major destruction of housing and urgent shelter needs have been reported across multiple frontlines in Myanmar. In Mandalay Region's Myingyan Township, an April 3 raid reduced Hpet Pin Aing to ashes — the village (about 1,200 people before the war) saw almost all houses destroyed and at least seven people killed, with tens of thousands displaced from at least 15 villages in the township urgently needing food, clothing, and shelter [799]. Reports from March document repeated arson and attacks that destroyed or damaged hundreds of homes in Kyaukpadaung Township and other nearby areas, driving large-scale local displacement [799]. Between 18–31 March, airstrikes and bombings destroyed makeshift hospitals, schools used as health facilities, and other civilian infrastructure, with nearby houses also severely damaged or burned, further reducing available safe shelter and communal spaces [801][797]. A fire on 18 March in Maungdaw Township gutted at least six Rohingya homes, undermining property protection and return conditions for displaced Rohingya communities [802].

Attacks on detention and encampment sites have also razed fragile thatch-, bamboo- and wood-built dormitories and huts, trapping occupants and destroying basic shelter structures [814]. Local monitoring documented approximately 1,400 households (roughly 5,300 people) seeking shelter in village tracts in Ta Kreh Township during late 2025, indicating persistent pressure on informal shelter options [810]. At the regional scale, UNHCR reported the wider Myanmar situation has produced over 5 million forcibly displaced or stateless people, including 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees, underscoring the enormous scale of shelter needs inside and outside the country [795]. Rebuilding and return are constrained by active conflict, continuing airstrikes, and insecurity that impede assessment and repairs, as well as contested development projects and displacement dynamics that complicate land, tenure, and safety evaluations in areas like Kachin State [799][801][812].

Living Conditions in Camps or Settlements

Rohingya refugee settlements in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char host roughly 1.1–1.2 million people, including about 190,000 children under five, with nearly 150,000 new arrivals since 2024 increasing crowding and service strain [807][806]. Since early January 2026, a measles outbreak originating in the camps has expanded nationally, with an estimated 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths between 15 March and 5 April 2026; overcrowding, high undernutrition levels, and overstretched health facilities in the camps heighten the risk of severe outcomes [807]. Funding shortfalls and cuts remain a key driver of deteriorating conditions: reductions in UN food assistance and tiered rationing have led to protests and raised protection concerns, including reduced education services and increased risks for children in the camps [795][803]. WFP introduced a needs-based Targeting and Prioritization Exercise in March 2026 that maintains food assistance for the entire Rohingya population but reallocates monthly transfers in Cox's Bazar to USD 12 (extremely food insecure), USD 10 (highly food insecure), and USD 7 (food insecure), with slightly higher rates in Bhasan Char; WFP reported this approach will allow uninterrupted assistance through November 2026 with recent donor support [806]. Operational delivery in February 2026 included monthly food assistance to over 1.14 million Rohingya (28,395 in Bhasan Char), household screening of 315,000 people with 4,500 identified as malnourished and enrolled in treatment, and nutrition prevention and treatment services reaching tens of thousands of young children and pregnant or breastfeeding women [809].

NFI and Shelter Needs and Current Response

UNHCR requires USD 328.5 million for its 2026 Myanmar response but had received only 18% by April 2026, and funding shortfalls alongside operational constraints — including frequent internet shutdowns that hamper emergency coordination, rescue efforts, and logistics — are significantly limiting NFI and shelter responses [795][818]. Local organisations and community groups have provided targeted NFI support: the Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) distributed tarpaulins and water containers to displaced villagers in Ta Kreh Township (documented December 2025), while WFP and FAO provided some food support to displaced households, indicating area-specific, small-scale distributions rather than broad coverage [810]. New external contributions may expand capacity: Japan's USD 39 million allocation to IOM announced on 8 April 2026 includes up to 30% for Asia-Pacific and explicitly cites support for urgent humanitarian needs and durable shelter solutions in countries including Myanmar [831].

Protection

Impact on civilians

Insecurity Insight recorded at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar between 1 February 2021 and 16 March 2026, with over 70% attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police, including 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 health workers arrested [841]. Several aerial attacks in late March 2026 damaged hospitals and makeshift clinics, including a makeshift hospital destroyed in Nga Pu Yin on 30 March that killed at least seven and injured 20, as well as strikes that damaged hospitals and a school used as a makeshift hospital on 21 and 30 March [839][841]. On 30 March 2026, makeshift hospitals were also bombed or destroyed in Budalin and Ayadaw townships (Sagaing region), causing multiple deaths and injuries and forcing patient and staff evacuations [839][841]. ACLED reported that airstrikes in Myanmar grew deadlier in April 2026 [840].

Displacement impacts have been severe. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs noted that insecurity and access constraints cut off aid to over 100,000 people in Myanmar in a single month [865]. Tens of thousands were displaced from at least 15 villages in Myingyan Township, with many people in urgent need of food, clothing and shelter [855]. KHRG documented that in November 2025 roughly 1,400 households (about 5,300 people) were displaced to Ta Kreh Township and faced acute shortages of livelihoods, healthcare and drinking water [863].

Prison and detention conditions remain deadly: more than 30,000 people have been arrested since the 2021 coup, over 14,328 remain detained, 274 political prisoners have died in custody, and 139 of those deaths were attributed to lack of proper medical care [846]. A reported air raid on an Arakan Army detention site in March killed dozens, with the AA reporting 116 prisoners killed and 32 injured during one four-hour attack [844].

Property and public-health impacts include at least six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township on 18 March 2026 [852], and a measles wave affecting Rohingya camps and beyond with up to 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths nationwide between 15 March and 5 April 2026 [854].

Factors Driving protection risks

Ongoing and escalating armed violence — including frequent aerial and drone strikes, widespread use of explosive weapons, and targeted village raids — is a primary driver of protection risks across Myanmar [840][855][841]. Explosive hazards (landmines/ERW) are causing civilian casualties and restricting movement, including a landmine detonation on 24 March that killed a health assistant and family members [841]. The weaponisation of communications through internet shutdowns and signal cuts undermines early warning, search-and-rescue and humanitarian coordination, increasing civilian risk during attacks and disasters [872].

Repression and arbitrary detention remain widespread, with more than 30,000 people arrested since the 2021 coup and over 14,328 remaining detained, with reported deaths in custody linked to inadequate medical care [846]. Entrenched impunity and consolidation of military power — exemplified by Min Aung Hlaing's elevation to the presidency amid existing ICC arrest-warrant requests — undermine accountability and perpetuate conditions for ongoing serious abuses [873][842].

Denial of legal protection and safe pathways in neighbouring states — including restricted access to regular status and exclusionary screening mechanisms — heightens risks of exploitation, refoulement and unsafe onward movement for people fleeing Myanmar [869][845]. UNHCR reports over 5 million people are forcibly displaced or stateless across the region, including 3.7 million IDPs and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya, and states it requires USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar situation in 2026 with only 18% received [845].

Severe funding shortfalls and rationing for displaced Rohingya and camp populations are driving acute economic deprivation and secondary protection risks, including trafficking and survival-based exploitation. UN WFP ration cuts have left some beneficiaries receiving as little as USD 7 per month, and Rohingya response funding has fallen to approximately 19% in 2026 [843][845].

Psychological and mental health impacts

Reports document widespread trauma, shock, anxiety and exhaustion among civilians exposed to airstrikes, mass displacement, internet shutdowns and targeted violence in Myanmar [872][844][855][845]. Attacks on health care have severely disrupted medical and psychosocial service provision, with hundreds of health facilities damaged or destroyed and hundreds of health workers killed or arrested since the 2021 coup, further limiting the availability of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) [841][839].

Barriers to accessing mental health care include pervasive violence largely attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces, arrests and killings of health workers, and repeated internet shutdowns that sever early warnings and helplines, exacerbating fear and preventing help-seeking [839][841][872]. Reported coping and behavioural responses include constant vigilance and sheltering when communications drop, prolonged anxiety and exhaustion, and acute shock among survivors of bombings and detention — impacts concentrated among children, displaced populations, and survivors of mass airstrikes and prison attacks [872][844][845][855]. Local sources also link junta coercion around large infrastructure projects to heightened community fear and psychological distress, notably reporting anxiety and intimidation around efforts to restart the Myitsone Dam project as of 1 April 2026 [878].

Protection Needs and Current Response

Protection needs in Myanmar are acute, driven by widespread displacement, attacks on health services, restricted humanitarian access, and impaired emergency communication and referral pathways [839][865][863]. Repeated internet shutdowns and communication restrictions have impeded emergency coordination, early-warning systems and protection monitoring, undermining lifesaving search-and-rescue and response efforts [872]. Local human rights and community monitors continue to document displacement and protection incidents — Karen Human Rights Group reported approximately 5,300 people displaced to Ta Kreh between October–December 2025 and noted restrictions on documentation and movement around the junta-organised election period [849][863].

Operational capacity is constrained by significant funding shortfalls. UNHCR required USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar situation in 2026 and had received only 18% to date [845][870]. WFP has introduced a needs-based targeting approach for Rohingya camps and secured donor support to sustain food assistance through November 2026, though broader response funding gaps persist, including reports of steep funding declines for the Rohingya response in 2025–2026 [870][843]. Local protection actors and community groups, together with some UN and NGO partners, have provided water, food and basic relief to displaced families in Hpa-an and other displacement sites, but services remain strained amid large caseloads [863].

Child Protection concerns

As of early April 2026, escalating displacement and deteriorating access to services are increasing protection risks for children across Myanmar and in Rohingya refugee settings [845][837]. Investigations have documented instances of children being recruited into armed forces and non-state armed groups in Myanmar [838]. Conflict, displacement and recent UN food-assistance rationing have produced child-headed households and disrupted family care, including among Rohingya refugees, raising risks for unaccompanied or separated children [843][845]. Ration cuts and the closure of education facilities have been linked to rising risks of child labour, early marriage and abduction in Rohingya camps [843].

Attacks on health facilities and makeshift hospitals have caused child casualties and disrupted health services — documented incidents in March 2026 include the destruction of makeshift hospitals and deaths and injuries among patients, including a neonate — further undermining children's access to protection and care [839][841]. Community-run KECD schools inside conflict-affected areas in Myanmar remain frequently disrupted and open only when security permits [847][863].

WFP reports continued school-based support for Rohingya children, including school meals and distributions reaching roughly 248,000 children across 4,221 learning centres in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char [857].

Violence against women and girls

Amnesty International and investigative reporting document widespread sexual violence against Rohingya during the 2017 military crackdown, including allegations of gang-rape and other forms of sexual violence used as part of broader crimes against humanity [873][868][850].

Attacks on health care have severely undermined survivors' access to medical and psychosocial services. Humanitarian access constraints have further constrained GBV response capacity, with senior UN humanitarian briefings noting that insecurity and access restrictions cut off aid to over 100,000 people in Myanmar in a single month [865].

Civil society and legal initiatives seeking accountability are ongoing, including a criminal complaint filed in Indonesia invoking universal jurisdiction and calls from Amnesty International for ICC action and arrest warrants against senior junta leaders for alleged atrocities including sexual violence [850][873].

Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups

Unaccompanied and Separated Children

The UN Human Rights Council reported investigations showing children in Myanmar are being recruited into armed groups, and international fora have underlined additional risks including sexual exploitation and the need for birth registration and mental health support, calling for strengthened protection and psychosocial interventions [918]. Reporting indicates that UN food-assistance reductions and the shift to tiered rations in Cox's Bazar have increased protection risks for children in the camps, including heightened risks of child labour, early marriage, abduction and trafficking [898]. WFP's Targeting and Prioritization Exercise (TPE) prioritises child-headed households for the highest food assistance levels under the new tiered system [910]. A measles outbreak first detected in the Rohingya camps on 4 January 2026 places children at elevated health and protection risk; around 190,000 children under five are in the camps, and an estimated 7,600 suspected cases and at least 113 suspected deaths were recorded nationwide between 15 March and 5 April 2026 [899]. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP reported delivering monthly food assistance to over 1.14 million Rohingya in February 2026 and implementing nutrition and school-feeding interventions, including wasting prevention reaching 79,100 children aged 6–59 months, treatment for 15,600 children, and school snacks for nearly 248,000 children (approximately 121,000 girls and 126,500 boys) across 4,221 learning centres [907].

Pregnant and Lactating Women

Attacks on healthcare and insecurity have sharply undermined maternal and neonatal services in Myanmar. Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care from 1 February 2021 through 16 March 2026, including 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested [894][897]. Reported killings and arrests of medical personnel — including obstetricians among those killed in attacks — further reduce the availability of skilled maternal health providers [911][894]. Air and drone strikes in late March 2026 destroyed makeshift hospitals and damaged health centres; a 30 March 2026 attack on a makeshift hospital killed patients (including female patients and a neonate) and injured others, forcing evacuations and further reducing access to care [894][897]. The UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator reported that insecurity and access constraints have cut off aid to over 100,000 people in a single month, exacerbating interruptions to reproductive and maternal health services [933]. Conflict-driven displacement has increased barriers to maternal care; roughly 5,300 people displaced to Ta Kreh Township between October–December 2025 faced challenges accessing health care and basic services [913]. In displacement and refugee settings, WFP reported in early 2026 that nutrition activities reached 36,500 pregnant and breastfeeding women for wasting prevention and 5,700 for treatment among Rohingya refugees, with food assistance and nutrition support to be sustained through November 2026 [907][910].

Adolescents and Youth

Schools and education continuity in conflict-affected areas have been severely disrupted. Karen Education and Culture Department (KECD) schools opened only when security permitted, and some teachers — who received a reported stipend of 7,500 THB in November 2025 — planned to stop teaching or seek work abroad, undermining adolescent learning continuity [913]. Makeshift hospitals and school buildings were bombed or destroyed in March 2026, causing deaths, injuries, and facility closures that further impede adolescents' access to health services and safe learning spaces [894][897]. Large-scale displacement in Hpa-an District between October–December 2025 displaced roughly 5,300 people, straining livelihoods, healthcare, and water access while disrupting children's schooling in host communities [913]. UNHCR regional reporting notes that women and children made up about 60% of perilous sea movements in 2025 amid over 5 million people forcibly displaced or stateless in the region, increasing youth protection vulnerabilities [893]. Local reports document harmful youth-targeted dynamics in some areas, where widespread entertainment and gambling events have generated conflicts and safety concerns among young people in Ta Kreh township [913].

People with Disabilities

WFP's Targeting and Prioritization Exercise (TPE) for Rohingya camps, rolled out in March 2026, explicitly prioritises households with persons with disabilities for the highest level of monthly food assistance under the new tiered system to ensure they continue to receive full transfers [910]. Frequent internet shutdowns in Myanmar — reported at least 95 incidents in 2025 — have hampered emergency rescue, communications, and coordination during crises (including the March 2025 earthquake), compounding barriers to receiving warnings, accessing services, and coordinating assistance for people with disabilities [929].

Elderly

Junta offensives and airstrikes have caused displacement and reports of older people unable to flee being killed, with at least three elderly residents reportedly killed in early March 2026 during attacks in Kyaukpadaung Township [904]. Large-scale displacement has strained access to healthcare, livelihoods, and drinking water for thousands of displaced people in Hpa-an District (Ta Kreh and Luh Pleh townships) between October 2025 and January 2026, increasing protection and service-access risks for older displaced persons [913][901]. Myanmar Now reported routine denial of timely medical care in detention, with 274 political prisoners having died in custody since the coup — 139 attributed to lack of proper medical care — underscoring acute barriers to health care for detainees, including older prisoners [914]. WFP's Targeting and Prioritization Exercise for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh explicitly includes elderly-headed households without an able-bodied adult man among those prioritised for the highest level of monthly food assistance, recognising the increased vulnerability of older heads of household [910].

Displaced

UNHCR reported in April 2026 that the Myanmar situation has produced over 5 million people who are forcibly displaced or stateless across the region, including 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.3 million stateless Rohingya refugees and asylum-seekers [893]. Bangladesh hosts over 1.1 million Rohingya refugees, including roughly 140,000 who arrived after the 2024 escalation in Rakhine State [893]. Limited access to safe pathways has driven dangerous maritime movements, with about 6,200 people undertaking sea journeys in 2025 (a 153% surge in the first half of the year), of whom 60% were women and children [893]. Human Rights Watch has documented that nearly half of Myanmar nationals in Thailand are estimated to be undocumented and face denial of regular legal pathways, exploitation, extortion, or pushbacks [900].

Humanitarian funding for the Rohingya response fell sharply — reportedly to around 50% of required levels in 2025 and down to 19% in 2026 — prompting rationing and protests from refugees [898]. UNHCR requires USD 328.5 million for the Myanmar response in 2026 and had received only 18% of that amount at the time of reporting [893]. WFP introduced a needs-based TPE in early 2026, setting monthly per-person transfers in Cox's Bazar at USD 12 (extremely food insecure), USD 10 (highly food insecure), and USD 7 (food insecure), with higher rates in Bhasan Char [910]. In February 2026, WFP delivered monthly food assistance to over 1.14 million Rohingya refugees (28,395 of whom were in Bhasan Char), with livelihood activities such as homestead and vertical gardening producing 27,732 kg of vegetables benefiting 1,332 households in Cox's Bazar [907]. Funding shortfalls and service reductions have been linked to growing protection concerns in the camps, including risks of child labour, early marriage, and abduction [898].

Localized internal displacement continues: roughly 5,300 villagers from T'Nay Hsah fled to Ta Kreh Township between October–December 2025 and faced gaps in livelihoods, healthcare, and drinking water, with some later forced by the Burma Army to return to their villages to vote or crossing into Thailand [913][901]. In early March 2026, tens of thousands were reported displaced from at least 15 villages in Myingyan Township, with many in urgent need of food, clothing, and shelter after village attacks and destruction of homes [904]. Destruction of property and insecurity undermine prospects for safe, voluntary return, as illustrated by the destruction of at least six Rohingya homes in Maungdaw on 18 March 2026, which stakeholders said could complicate conditions for return [912]. UNHCR emphasises protection, life-saving emergency response, safe and dignified voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement as priorities, but notes capacity and funding constraints across the region [893].

Minorities

The Rohingya remain among the most acutely affected minority populations. WFP-supported food ration changes and wider funding shortfalls have reduced monthly food assistance for some beneficiaries to as little as USD 7 per person, sparking protests in the camps [898]. Civil society in Indonesia filed a criminal complaint accepted by prosecutors on 6 April 2026 accusing President Min Aung Hlaing of genocide against the Rohingya, reflecting regional demands for accountability [903][905]. Amnesty International urged the ICC to proceed with arrest warrants for Min Aung Hlaing and other junta officials amid ongoing allegations of crimes against the Rohingya [919].

Local monitoring by KHRG documented displacement and protection breaches affecting ethnic Karen communities in Hpa-an District (October–December 2025 into January 2026), with some displaced persons reportedly forced by the Burma Army to return to vote, indicating coercive practices that impede minority participation and recovery [913]. Internet shutdowns during military operations and reported transfers of telecom data have cut communications in minority areas — including Kachin — hampering early warning, access to information, and aid, while exposing activists and community members to surveillance and arrest [929][938].

Operational Environment

Economy

- [1] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [2] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [3] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?
- [4] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [5] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [6] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [7] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [8] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [9] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Bridge to nowhere
- [10] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente – BusinessWo [...]
- [11] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [12] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [13] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain – Business [...]
- [14] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [15] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 – 31 March 2026
- [16] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com
- [17] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [18] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [19] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [20] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [21] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [22] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [23] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [24] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [25] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [26] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable – [...]
- [27] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [28] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing – Pakistan Today – Pakistan Today
- [29] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Scores feared dead, injured in blast at explosives depot near UWSA headquarters
- [30] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya youth loses foot in landmine blast along Cox's Bazar border | The Daily Star

- [31] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [32] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [33] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [34] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [35] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [36] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [37] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [38] <https://laverdad.com.mx> | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)
- [39] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [40] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta – Acade [...]
- [41] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [42] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | PHL preference for China up; US still top ally – BusinessWorld Online
- [43] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [44] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [45] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [46] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [47] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [48] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [49] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds – Asia & Pac [...]
- [50] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [51] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [52] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030
- [53] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030

Politics

- [54] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [55] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today – The Truth News
- [56] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [57] <https://havanatimes.org> | Nicaragua's Dictators and Opposition Reflected in Venezuela – Havana Times
- [58] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites – theFaso.net
- [59] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [60] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [61] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [62] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]

- [63] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [64] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [65] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [66] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [67] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [68] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [69] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Acade [...]
- [70] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [71] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [72] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [73] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [74] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [75] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | PHL preference for China up; US still top ally - BusinessWorld Online
- [76] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [77] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [78] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [79] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [80] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [81] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [82] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [83] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [84] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds - Asia & Pac [...]
- [85] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [86] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [87] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [88] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [89] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com
- [90] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [91] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [92] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [93] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [94] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [95] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [96] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist

- [97] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [98] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [99] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [100] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [101] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | 'One family': Xi Jinping hosts Taiwan opposition leader for the first time in a decade | T [...]
- [102] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [103] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [104] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [105] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [106] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [107] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [108] <https://laverdad.com.mx> | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)
- [109] <https://www.bnionline.net> | CDF-Thantlang vows to continue pursuit of Chin State independence | Burma News Intern [...]
- [110] <https://www.darfur24.com> | Displacement in Blue Nile Rises Sharply Amid Escalating Fighting - Darfur24 News Website
- [111] <https://sudanile.com> | A thousand nights and nights, the foundation of the art of the story and the novel in Europe, Su [...]
- [112] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [113] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain - Business [...]

Security And Stability

- [114] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [115] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [116] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [117] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [118] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [119] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [120] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [121] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [122] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [123] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [124] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [125] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [126] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [127] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [128] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]

- [129] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [130] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [131] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Drug kingpin with B1m bounty expatriated to Thailand Bangkok Post Learning - Learn [...]
- [132] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [133] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [134] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [135] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [136] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [137] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [138] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?
- [139] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [140] <https://havanatimes.org> | Nicaragua's Dictators and Opposition Reflected in Venezuela - Havana Times
- [141] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Acade [...]
- [142] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [143] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com
- [144] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [145] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [146] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today - The Truth News
- [147] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [148] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [149] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]
- [150] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [151] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [152] <https://www.independent.co.uk> | Bullet holes and scam scripts: Inside the global fraud centres on frontline of deadly c [...]
- [153] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [154] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [155] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [156] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | PHL preference for China up; US still top ally - BusinessWorld Online
- [157] <https://fr.euronews.com> | "Intolerable", "unacceptable", "dramatic"... Paris condemns Israeli strikes in Lebanon
- [158] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]
- [159] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [160] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [161] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [162] <https://www.bnionline.net> | CDF-Thantlang vows to continue pursuit of Chin State independence | Burma News Intern [...]

- [163] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites – theFaso.net
- [164] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF–World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain – Business […]

Demography

- [165] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [166] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [167] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [168] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [169] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, […]
- [170] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18–31 March 2026
- [171] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [172] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?
- [173] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26–9+13–S1
- [174] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [175] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [176] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 – 31 March 2026
- [177] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [178] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Bridge to nowhere
- [179] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [180] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [181] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [182] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [183] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [184] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente – BusinessWo […]
- [185] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [186] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [187] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com
- [188] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing – Pakistan Today – Pakistan Today
- [189] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [190] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai […]
- [191] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [192] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [193] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm […]
- [194] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026

- [195] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [196] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [197] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [198] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [199] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [200] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds - Asia & Pac [...]

Socio-Cultural

- [201] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [202] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [203] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [204] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [205] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [206] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]
- [207] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [208] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [209] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [210] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [211] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [212] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [213] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [214] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com
- [215] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [216] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [217] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [218] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Acade [...]
- [219] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [220] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [221] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [222] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [223] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [224] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [225] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [226] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]

- [227] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [228] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [229] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [230] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [231] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [232] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [233] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [234] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [235] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Rights group files genocide complaint against Myanmar leader: Indonesian AG
- [236] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Rights group files genocide complaint against Myanmar leader: Indonesian AG
- [237] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [238] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [239] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [240] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [241] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [242] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [243] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [244] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [245] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar dictator names members of new 'super council'
- [246] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [247] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | PHL preference for China up; US still top ally – BusinessWorld Online
- [248] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [249] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [250] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat – allAfri [...]
- [251] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [252] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured – Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [253] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [254] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [255] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [256] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [257] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [258] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain – Business [...]
- [259] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today – The Truth News
- [260] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

- [261] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030
- [262] <https://havanatimes.org> | Nicaragua's Dictators and Opposition Reflected in Venezuela – Havana Times
- [263] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [264] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [265] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites – theFaso.net
- [266] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass

Environment

- [267] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [268] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [269] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [270] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [271] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [272] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 – 31 March 2026
- [273] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [274] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [275] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [276] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Bridge to nowhere
- [277] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [278] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [279] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat – allAfri [...]
- [280] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [281] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya youth loses foot in landmine blast along Cox's Bazar border | The Daily Star
- [282] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites – theFaso.net
- [283] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [284] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18–31 March 2026
- [285] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain – Business [...]
- [286] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [287] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [288] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [289] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [290] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [291] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030
- [292] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data

- [293] <https://reliefweb.int | WFP Bangladesh>
- [294] <https://reliefweb.int | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE>
- [295] <https://www.philstar.com | Road to prosperity | Philstar.com>
- [296] <https://www.bnionline.net | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International>
- [297] <https://tribune.com.pk | The weaponisation of the Internet>
- [298] <https://www.manilatimes.net | A call for political truce | The Manila Times>
- [299] <https://vietnamnews.vn | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030>
- [300] [https://diario.mx | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass](https://www.mfa.gov.lv | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
[301] <a href=)
- [302] <https://reliefweb.int | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026>
- [303] [https://www.the-star.co.ke | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth](https://laverdad.com.mx | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)
[304] <a href=)
- [305] [https://reliefweb.int | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](https://www.thejakartapost.com | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds – Asia & Pac [...]
[306] <a href=)
- [307] [https://www.hrw.org | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch](https://reliefweb.int | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
[308] <a href=)
- [309] [https://reliefweb.int | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1](https://www.thedailystar.net | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
[310] <a href=)
- [311] [https://www.manilatimes.net | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times](https://www.bworldonline.com | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente – BusinessWo [...]
[312] <a href=)
- [313]
- [315] <https://myanmar-now.org | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp>
- [316] [https://bianet.org | Author Yalçın Küçük dies at 87](https://reliefweb.int | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
[317] <a href=)
- [318]
- [320] [## Conflict](https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?

</div>
<div data-bbox=)

Displacement

- [321] <https://reliefweb.int | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE>
- [322] <https://reliefweb.int | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026>
- [323] <https://reliefweb.int | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026>

- [324] [https://www.thedailystar.net | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai \[...\]](https://www.thedailystar.net | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...])
- [325] [https://reliefweb.int | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA \(PRC\) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA \(ROK\)](https://reliefweb.int | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK))
- [326] <https://reliefweb.int | WFP Bangladesh>
- [327] <https://reliefweb.int | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh>
- [328] <https://reliefweb.int | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026>
- [329] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?>
- [330] [https://www.bnionline.net | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm \[...\]](https://www.bnionline.net | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...])
- [331] <https://www.darfur24.com | Displacement in Blue Nile Rises Sharply Amid Escalating Fighting - Darfur24 News Website>
- [332] <https://reliefweb.int | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide>
- [333] <https://reliefweb.int | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026>
- [334] <https://reliefweb.int | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1>
- [335] [https://reliefweb.int | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, \[...\]](https://reliefweb.int | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...])
- [336] <https://www.hrw.org | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch>
- [337] [https://www.thenationalnews.com | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations \[...\]](https://www.thenationalnews.com | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...])
- [338] <https://www.straitstimes.com | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times>
- [339] <https://www.the-star.co.ke | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth>
- [340] <https://www.bnionline.net | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International>
- [341] [https://www.thenationalnews.com | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris \[...\]](https://www.thenationalnews.com | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...])
- [342] <https://reliefweb.int | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026>
- [343] <https://havanatimes.org | Nicaragua's Dictators and Opposition Reflected in Venezuela - Havana Times>
- [344] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn>
- [345] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn>
- [346] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn>
- [347] <https://www.bnionline.net | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International>
- [348] [https://allafrica.com | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri \[...\]](https://allafrica.com | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...])
- [349] [https://www.mfa.gov.lv | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i \[...\]](https://www.mfa.gov.lv | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...])
- [350] <https://www.manilatimes.net | A call for political truce | The Manila Times>
- [351] <https://tribune.com.pk | The weaponisation of the Internet>
- [352] <https://www.bnionline.net | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International>
- [353] <https://myanmar-now.org | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp>
- [354] [https://www.bworldonline.com | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain - Business \[...\]](https://www.bworldonline.com | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain - Business [...])
- [355] <https://reliefweb.int | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs>
- [356] <https://www.bworldonline.com | PHL preference for China up; US still top ally - BusinessWorld Online>
- [357] [https://reliefweb.int | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu \[...\]](https://reliefweb.int | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...])

- [358] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [359] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [360] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [361] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [362] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [363] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [364] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today - The Truth News
- [365] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [366] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]
- [367] <https://laverdad.com.mx> | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)
- [368] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [369] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [370] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [371] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Officials tied to brutal killings fill cabinet of self-styled 'President' Min Aung Hlaing
- [372] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [373] <https://www.independent.co.uk> | Bullet holes and scam scripts: Inside the global fraud centres on frontline of deadly c [...]
- [374] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [375] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites - theFaso.net

Humanitarian Access

- [376] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [377] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [378] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [379] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [380] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [381] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [382] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [383] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [384] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [385] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [386] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [387] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [388] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [389] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh

- [390] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [391] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [392] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [393] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [394] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...]
- [395] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [396] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [397] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-SI
- [398] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]
- [399] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Acade [...]
- [400] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [401] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [402] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [403] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [404] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [405] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [406] <https://www.independent.co.uk> | Bullet holes and scam scripts: Inside the global fraud centres on frontline of deadly c [...]
- [407] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [408] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [409] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [410] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]
- [411] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [412] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [413] <https://www.theguardian.com> | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu [...]
- [414] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [415] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [416] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [417] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [418] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [419] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [420] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [421] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [422] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [423] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today - The Truth News

- [424] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | 'One family': Xi Jinping hosts Taiwan opposition leader for the first time in a decade | T [...]
- [425] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [426] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]
- [427] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [428] <https://www.middleeasteye.net> | Iranian press review: Principlists call for the continuation of war | Middle East Eye
- [429] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [430] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield

Information, Communication and AAP

- [431] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [432] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [433] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [434] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [435] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [436] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [437] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [438] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [439] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [440] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [441] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [442] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [443] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [444] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [445] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [446] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [447] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [448] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [449] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [450] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [451] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [452] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [453] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]
- [454] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [455] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta

- [456] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [457] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [458] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?
- [459] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [460] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [461] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [462] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [463] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [464] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]
- [465] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [466] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Acade [...]
- [467] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [468] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [469] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...]
- [470] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [471] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [472] <https://www.middleeasteye.net> | Iranian press review: Principlists call for the continuation of war | Middle East Eye
- [473] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [474] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [475] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]
- [476] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [477] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [478] <https://www.lanacion.com.ar> | A former worker of an online network of romantic scams tells what his job was like - TH [...]
- [479] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds - Asia & Pac [...]
- [480] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [481] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [482] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [483] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [484] <https://www.theguardian.com> | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu [...]
- [485] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [486] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today - The Truth News
- [487] <https://havanatimes.org> | Nicaragua's Dictators and Opposition Reflected in Venezuela - Havana Times
- [488] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [489] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com

[490] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030

Legal and Policy

[491] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18–31 March 2026

[492] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch

[493] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times

[494] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE

[495] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 – 31 March 2026

[496] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority

[497] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta – Acade [...]

[498] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield

[499] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield

[500] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn

[501] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn

[502] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn

[503] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026

[504] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]

[505] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing – Pakistan Today – Pakistan Today

[506] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]

[507] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]

[508] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Suu Kyi, media bias and morality

[509] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide – Academia – The Ja [...]

[510] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable – [...]

[511] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?

[512] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Bridge to nowhere

[513] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com

[514] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026

[515] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International

[516] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh

[517] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Rights group files genocide complaint against Myanmar leader: Indonesian AG

[518] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Rights group files genocide complaint against Myanmar leader: Indonesian AG

[519] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026

[520] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera

[521] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)

- [522] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [523] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [524] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [525] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [526] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [527] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [528] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [529] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]
- [530] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [531] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [532] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [533] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [534] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [535] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [536] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [537] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [538] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [539] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | PHL preference for China up; US still top ally - BusinessWorld Online
- [540] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [541] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [542] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [543] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [544] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030

Sectoral Analysis

Food Security and Livelihoods

- [545] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [546] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [547] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [548] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [549] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [550] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [551] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [552] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]

- [553] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [554] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [555] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [556] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [557] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain – Business [...]
- [558] <https://www.darfur24.com> | Displacement in Blue Nile Rises Sharply Amid Escalating Fighting – Darfur24 News Website
- [559] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [560] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [561] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [562] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [563] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat – allAfri [...]
- [564] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [565] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [566] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [567] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [568] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [569] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [570] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [571] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [572] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [573] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [574] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today – The Truth News
- [575] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [576] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [577] <https://www.lanacion.com.ar> | A former worker of an online network of romantic scams tells what his job was like – TH [...]
- [578] <https://www.theguardian.com> | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu [...]
- [579] <https://laverdad.com.mx> | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)
- [580] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [581] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [582] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [583] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [584] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured – Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [585] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...]
- [586] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 – 31 March 2026

- [587] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [588] <https://www.independent.co.uk> | Bullet holes and scam scripts: Inside the global fraud centres on frontline of deadly c [...]
- [589] <https://www.philstar.com> | Road to prosperity | Philstar.com
- [590] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [591] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [592] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45–50 million international visitors by 2030
- [593] <https://www.theguardian.com> | The US stepped back from the precipice in Iran. But what happens next? | Rajan Meno [...]
- [594] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [595] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages

Education

- [596] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [597] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [598] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [599] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18–31 March 2026
- [600] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [601] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [602] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [603] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet – April 2026
- [604] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 – 31 March 2026
- [605] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [606] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Regime fighter jets strafe school for displaced children, killing woman, monk
- [607] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [608] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [609] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [610] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [611] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [612] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [613] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [614] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [615] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [616] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [617] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing – World – Chinadaily.com.cn
- [618] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times

- [619] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [620] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [621] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [622] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [623] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [624] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at risk [...]
- [625] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Viet Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [626] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [627] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's border [...]
- [628] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the agenda [...]
- [629] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [630] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [631] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Scores feared dead, injured in blast at explosives depot near UWSA headquarters
- [632] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [633] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfrica [...]
- [634] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [635] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Jakarta Post [...]
- [636] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [637] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWorld [...]
- [638] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds - Asia & Pacific [...]
- [639] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Manila Times [...]
- [640] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [641] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [642] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [643] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [644] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [645] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [646] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites - theFaso.net
- [647] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [648] <https://laverdad.com.mx> | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)

Health

- [649] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [650] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026

- [651] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [652] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [653] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [654] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [655] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [656] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [657] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [658] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [659] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [660] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [661] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [662] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [663] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [664] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [665] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [666] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [667] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [668] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [669] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [670] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [671] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]
- [672] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [673] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [674] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [675] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [676] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [677] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [678] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]
- [679] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [680] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [681] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [682] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [683] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [684] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

- [685] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [686] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [687] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Bridge to nowhere
- [688] <https://www.darfur24.com> | Displacement in Blue Nile Rises Sharply Amid Escalating Fighting - Darfur24 News Website
- [689] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [690] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [691] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [692] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [693] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [694] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [695] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya youth loses foot in landmine blast along Cox's Bazar border | The Daily Star
- [696] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [697] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Vit Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [698] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta leader sworn in as self-appointed president
- [699] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar dictator names members of new 'super council'
- [700] <https://www.milenio.com> | Multiple hit in Tecamac: how it happened Chronology- Millennium Group

Nutrition

- [701] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [702] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [703] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [704] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [705] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [706] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [707] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [708] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [709] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [710] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [711] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [712] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [713] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [714] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [715] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [716] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1

- [717] <https://www.dw.com | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?>
- [718] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?>
- [719] [https://www.thenationalnews.com | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris \[...\]|](https://www.thenationalnews.com | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]|)
- [720] <https://www.the-star.co.ke | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth>
- [721] <https://myanmar-now.org | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain>
- [722] <https://www.hrw.org | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch>
- [723] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn>
- [724] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn>
- [725] <http://africa.chinadaily.com.cn | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn>
- [726] <https://www.manilatimes.net | A call for political truce | The Manila Times>
- [727] [https://allafrica.com | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri \[...\]|](https://allafrica.com | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]|)
- [728] <https://reliefweb.int | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide>
- [729] [https://www.bnionline.net | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya \[...\]|](https://www.bnionline.net | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]|)
- [730] [https://www.amnesty.org.au | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - \[...\]|](https://www.amnesty.org.au | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]|)
- [731] [https://reliefweb.int | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA \(PRC\) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA \(ROK\)|](https://reliefweb.int | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)|)
- [732] [https://www.thejakartapost.com | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja \[...\]|](https://www.thejakartapost.com | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]|)
- [733] [https://www.mfa.gov.lv | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i \[...\]|](https://www.mfa.gov.lv | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]|)
- [734] [https://reliefweb.int | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu \[...\]|](https://reliefweb.int | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]|)
- [735] [https://www.thejakartapost.com | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds - Asia & Pac \[...\]|](https://www.thejakartapost.com | ASEAN leans toward China as Trump worries mount, ISEAS survey finds - Asia & Pac [...]|)
- [736] [https://www.theguardian.com | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu \[...\]|](https://www.theguardian.com | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu [...]|)
- [737] <https://tribune.com.pk | The weaponisation of the Internet>

WASH

- [738] <https://reliefweb.int | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026>
- [739] [https://www.bnionline.net | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm \[...\]|](https://www.bnionline.net | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]|)
- [740] <https://reliefweb.int | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026>
- [741] <https://reliefweb.int | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026>
- [742] <https://reliefweb.int | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026>
- [743] [https://allafrica.com | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri \[...\]|](https://allafrica.com | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]|)
- [744] [https://reliefweb.int | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA \(PRC\) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA \(ROK\)|](https://reliefweb.int | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)|)
- [745] [https://www.thedailystar.net | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai \[...\]|](https://www.thedailystar.net | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]|)
- [746] <https://reliefweb.int | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE>
- [747] <https://reliefweb.int | WFP Bangladesh>
- [748] <https://www.dw.com | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?>

- [749] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [750] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [751] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [752] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [753] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [754] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [755] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [756] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [757] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Bridge to nowhere
- [758] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [759] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [760] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at risk [...]
- [761] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [762] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [763] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [764] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [765] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [766] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [767] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [768] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [769] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursuant to [...] [...]
- [770] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's border [...] [...]
- [771] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [772] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [773] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Academe [...] [...]
- [774] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [775] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [776] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites - theFaso.net
- [777] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [778] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Viet Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [779] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Viet Nam tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [780] <https://www.lanacion.com.ar> | A former worker of an online network of romantic scams tells what his job was like - TH [...] [...]
- [781] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [782] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the agenda [...] [...]

- [783] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [784] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | IMF-World Bank meetings to kick off with the global economy under strain - Business [...]
- [785] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya youth loses foot in landmine blast along Cox's Bazar border | The Daily Star
- [786] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [787] <https://laverdad.com.mx> | Repunta Exportación Automotriz (Automotive Export)
- [788] <https://www.theguardian.com> | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu [...]
- [789] <https://www.independent.co.uk> | Bullet holes and scam scripts: Inside the global fraud centres on frontline of deadly c [...]
- [790] <https://www.milenio.com> | Multiple hit in Tecámac: how it happened Chronology- Millennium Group
- [791] <http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [792] <http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn> | Southeast Asian economies lean toward Beijing - World - Chinadaily.com.cn
- [793] <https://havanatimes.org> | Nicaragua's Dictators and Opposition Reflected in Venezuela - Havana Times
- [794] <https://laverdadnoticias.com> | Authoritarian Nicaragua: The Model That Alarms the World Today - The Truth News

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

- [795] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [796] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [797] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [798] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [799] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [800] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [801] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [802] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [803] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [804] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [805] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Rice production declines in Inle Lake area due to natural disasters | Burma News International
- [806] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [807] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [808] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [809] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [810] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [811] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [812] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [813] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [814] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp

- [815] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...]
- [816] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]
- [817] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [818] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [819] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [820] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [821] <https://www.darfur24.com> | Displacement in Blue Nile Rises Sharply Amid Escalating Fighting - Darfur24 News Website
- [822] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]
- [823] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [824] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [825] <https://lefaso.net> | When death falls from the sky: Bangkok faces its deadly construction sites - theFaso.net
- [826] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [827] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [828] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [829] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [830] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [831] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [832] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [833] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [834] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [835] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]

Protection

- [836] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [837] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [838] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [839] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [840] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [841] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [842] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [843] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burm [...]
- [844] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [845] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [846] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist

- [847] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [848] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [849] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, [...]
- [850] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya [...]
- [851] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president — what comes next?
- [852] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International
- [853] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta - Acade [...]
- [854] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tai [...]
- [855] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [856] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [857] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [858] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [859] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...]
- [860] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [861] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [862] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [863] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [864] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [865] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [866] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [867] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [868] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Ja [...]
- [869] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [870] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [871] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [872] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [873] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable - [...]
- [874] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente - BusinessWo [...]
- [875] <https://www.middleeasteye.net> | Iranian press review: Principlists call for the continuation of war | Middle East Eye
- [876] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [877] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [878] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [879] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [880] <https://fr.euronews.com> | "Intolerable", "unacceptable", "dramatic"... Paris condemns Israeli strikes in Lebanon

- [881] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [882] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at risk [...]
- [883] <https://www.theguardian.com> | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Guardian [...]
- [884] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfrica [...]
- [885] <https://www.madagascar-tribune.com> | The Mirage of the Armoured - Madagascar-Tribune.com
- [886] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the agenda [...]
- [887] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [888] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Scores feared dead, injured in blast at explosives depot near UWSA headquarters
- [889] <https://www.bnionline.net> | CDF-Thantlang vows to continue pursuit of Chin State independence | Burma News International [...]
- [890] <https://vietnamnews.vn> | Viet Nam's tourism targets 45-50 million international visitors by 2030
- [891] <https://www.milenio.com> | Multiple hit in Tecamac: how it happened Chronology- Millennium Group
- [892] <https://www.lanacion.com.ar> | A former worker of an online network of romantic scams tells what his job was like - The New York Times [...]

Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups

- [893] <https://reliefweb.int> | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: AT A GLANCE
- [894] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar 18-31 March 2026
- [895] <https://reliefweb.int> | UNHCR Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific Fact Sheet - April 2026
- [896] <https://reliefweb.int> | SUDAN SITUATION January 2026
- [897] <https://reliefweb.int> | Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar: 18 - 31 March 2026
- [898] <https://www.bnionline.net> | UN food aid cuts deepen Humanitarian crisis for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh | Burma News International [...]
- [899] <https://www.thedailystar.net> | Rohingya Camps Measles Outbreak | For Rohingya camps, measles control requires tailored approach [...]
- [900] <https://www.hrw.org> | Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of Thailand | Human Rights Watch
- [901] <https://reliefweb.int> | Hpa-an District Situation Update: Displacement, gambling, checkpoints, the election, education, health care [...]
- [902] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh Country Brief, March 2026
- [903] <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk> | Indonesia complaint targets Min Aung Hlaing - Pakistan Today - Pakistan Today
- [904] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta forces kill seven, destroy village in Myingyan Township
- [905] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Indonesia complaint targets Myanmar President Min Aung Hlaing over alleged Rohingya genocide [...]
- [906] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post - Suu Kyi, media bias and morality
- [907] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Bangladesh
- [908] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Why Indonesia must act now against the Rohingya genocide - Academia - The Jakarta Post [...]
- [909] <https://maliactu.net> | Burma: Min Aung Hlaing Awarded the Presidency After Five Years of Exercise Power Authority
- [910] <https://reliefweb.int> | WFP Introduces Needs Based Food Assistance Approach for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
- [911] <https://myanmar-now.org> | No way out: Junta airstrike leaves prisoners burned alive in AA camp
- [912] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Six Rohingya homes destroyed by fire in Maungdaw Township | Burma News International

- [913] <https://reliefweb.int> | Situation Update April 8th 2026 / KHRG # 26-9+13-S1
- [914] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Insein Prison authorities deny medical treatment to seriously ill Myanmar Now journalist
- [915] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | ASEAN's effectiveness questioned over border conflict | The Straits Times
- [916] <https://www.bangkokpost.com> | Bangkok Post – Bridge to nowhere
- [917] <https://reliefweb.int> | ACLED Asia-Pacific Overview: April 2026
- [918] <https://www.the-star.co.ke> | UN push to safeguard kids and street youth
- [919] <https://www.amnesty.org.au> | Myanmar: Presidency must not shield Min Aung Hlaing from being held accountable – [...]
- [920] <https://www.aljazeera.com> | Myanmar's coup leader Min Aung Hlaing sworn in as president | Elections News | Al Jazeera
- [921] <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org> | The Decolonise How? Digest | Whose context matters?
- [922] <https://www.thejakartapost.com> | Justice sans borders: Southeast Asia's bold stand against Myanmar junta – Acade [...]
- [923] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Rohingya campaigner urges Asean, Muslim world, to oppose Myanmar junta | The Ma [...]
- [924] <https://reliefweb.int> | United Nations Nations Unies Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- [925] <https://www.guampdn.com> | Myanmar junta chief sworn in as president | National News | guampdn.com
- [926] <https://www.bnionline.net> | Restart of Myitsone Dam project accused of benefiting only a few | Burma News International
- [927] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | Humanitarian aid faces 'perfect storm' as Iran conflict puts 45 million more at ris [...]
- [928] <https://www.dw.com> | Myanmar junta chief elected president – what comes next?
- [929] <https://tribune.com.pk> | The weaponisation of the Internet
- [930] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Scores feared dead, injured in blast at explosives depot near UWSA headquarters
- [931] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [932] <https://myanmar-now.org> | At least six PDF fighters killed in airstrikes on Magway oilfield
- [933] <https://reliefweb.int> | Statement to the Security Council by Tom Fletcher, USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, pursu [...]
- [934] <https://reliefweb.int> | NORTHEAST ASIA CHINA (PRC) JAPAN SOUTH KOREA (ROK)
- [935] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Thai police seize 1.6 tonnes of drugs hidden under cabbages
- [936] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes Asean detente | The Manila Times
- [937] <https://diario.mx> | Mexico, under the international magnifying glass
- [938] <https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar clients sue Norway's Telenor for giving data to junta
- [939] <https://www.straitstimes.com> | Toxic tide: Myanmar's rare earth mining surge hurting livelihoods along Thailand's Kok [...]
- [940] <https://www.manilatimes.net> | A call for political truce | The Manila Times
- [941] <https://www.dw.com> | Telenor faces lawsuit for giving Myanmar junta customer data
- [942] <https://www.camer.be> | Actualités CAMEROUN :: Pope Leo XIV's visit : A Test for the Vatican Amid Cameroun's War on t [...]
- [943] <https://www.bworldonline.com> | Myanmar's new president sees challenges ahead, eyes ASEAN detente – BusinessWo [...]
- [944] <https://reliefweb.int> | Japan Contributes USD 39 Million to Support IOM Operations Worldwide
- [945] <https://www.darfur24.com> | Displacement in Blue Nile Rises Sharply Amid Escalating Fighting – Darfur24 News Website
- [946] <https://www.thenationalnews.com> | 'They knew there were children and women': Israeli attack kills three generations [...]

- [947] <https://allafrica.com> | Nigeria: In Nigeria's Maiduguri, a Doctor Has a Simple Cure for Adapting to Extreme Heat - allAfri [...]
- [948] <https://myanmar-now.org> | How the global fuel crisis is upending Myanmar's rice supply chain
- [949] <https://www.mfa.gov.lv> | Latvia's first 100 days on the UN Security Council: keeping Russia's war in Ukraine high on the i [...]
- [950] <https://www.theguardian.com> | Iran's internet blackout is longest national shutdown since Arab spring | Iran | The Gu [...]
- [951] <https://www.middleeasteye.net> | Iranian press review: Principlists call for the continuation of war | Middle East Eye