



Situation Analysis

MYANMAR CRISIS

Period: 13/04/26 – 19/04/26

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Introduction

Purpose

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

About GANNET

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

GANNET SituationHub

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

GANNET Virtual Assistant

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

Methodology Overview

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

Planning, Setup & Quality Control

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

Bias Mitigation

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

Crisis Overview

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

Media Monitoring

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

Overview

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

Summary

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

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

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

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

Key Insights

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economy

Current Economic Situation

Myanmar's economy faces severe structural pressures stemming from ongoing conflict, political dysfunction, and international sanctions. More than one-third of the junta's cabinet — including Min Aung Hlaing, who was elected president on 3 April 2026 — are subject to Western sanctions listed by the EU, US, UK, Canada, and Australia, constraining the country's access to international finance and investment [9][5][13]. Analysts warn the regime faces growing risk of global financial isolation even as it courts regional backers such as China, Russia, India, Thailand, and Cambodia, and may intensify lobbying efforts — potentially hiring international firms — to ease punitive measures [9]. Ongoing conflict has effectively frozen bilateral trade and connectivity opportunities with Bangladesh, notably the Cox's Bazar–Teknaf–Maungdaw corridor, reducing cross-border economic activity [1]. As of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million internally displaced persons and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers are linked to the crisis, placing heavy fiscal and socioeconomic burdens on Myanmar and neighbouring host areas [7][4]. UN Women projected approximately 12.4 million people in Myanmar — including large numbers of IDPs, returnees, and stateless persons — would face acute hunger in 2026, as rising food and fuel prices and supply disruptions deepen vulnerabilities [39].

Conflict Economic Landscape

The conflict has generated cascading economic consequences for both Myanmar and regional host communities, particularly Bangladesh. Cox's Bazar and surrounding camps host roughly 1.2 million Rohingya refugees, intensifying local economic strain, while host-community average annual incomes fell by approximately 24% between 2016 and 2020, reducing local demand and resilience [18][6]. The 2025 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya needs was heavily underfunded — approximately 53% funded — limiting humanitarian support and recovery programming [18]. Food rations in camps have been reduced in some cases to the equivalent of approximately US\$7 per person per month, increasing food insecurity and coping pressures [6]. Donor funding cuts and constrained humanitarian financing in 2025–2026 are reducing essential services and pushing some refugees into dangerous onward movements, further eroding local economic stability and prospects for recovery [6][18][57]. Rohingya exclusion from formal employment and accredited education is deepening dependency on aid, raising child-labour and school-dropout risks, and undermining long-term human capital recovery [6]. Recurrent disasters — including Cyclone Mocha in 2023, Typhoon Yagi in 2024, and a magnitude-7.7 earthquake in March 2025 — have compounded infrastructure and livelihood losses, amplifying regional disparities, especially in conflict-affected Rakhine State, and increasing humanitarian needs [7].

Stability of Currency and Bank System

The sanctions landscape poses significant risks to Myanmar's monetary and financial stability. At least 12 Union ministers — including those overseeing defence, home affairs, finance, foreign investment, and health — appear on sanctions lists maintained by the United States, the EU, and the UK, and several state and regional chief ministers are also sanctioned [9]. Analysts assess that this expanded and complex sanctions regime increases Myanmar's vulnerability to global financial isolation, even as the junta retains political and economic backing from countries such as China, Russia, India, Thailand, and Cambodia [9]. The regime is reported to be intensifying lobbying abroad — potentially hiring international firms — to ease these punitive measures [9].

Employment

The conflict and displacement crisis have severely disrupted labour markets in Myanmar and host communities. As of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people are internally displaced in Myanmar and 1.6 million are refugees and asylum-seekers, with prospects for safe returns — particularly for approximately 1.3 million Rohingya — described as bleak [4][7]. Refugees are barred from formal employment and excluded from accredited education in host contexts, contributing to very high youth unemployment in camps: around 500,000 young people aged 18–24 are unemployed, 69% of refugee households report children dropping out of school, and approximately half of surveyed households report children engaged in labour to support livelihoods [6]. Reduced aid and limited access to livelihoods are pushing refugees toward dangerous onward movement and informal, often exploitative work [18][7]. The junta's activation of the 2010 People's Military Service Law on 10 February 2025 expanded conscription, removing working-age people from the civilian labour force and channeling them into military service [3]. Regional analysis further highlights that in large informal economies such as Myanmar's, a one percentage-point fall in GDP growth is associated with roughly a two percentage-point increase in unemployment among lower-skilled workers and about a 1.5 percentage-point increase for higher-skilled workers, underscoring asymmetric labour-market vulnerability to macro shocks [2]. Workers in these contexts depend on daily earnings, have limited savings, and lack social protection, meaning short-term shocks rapidly translate into income losses [2]. In response, FAO and partners are implementing livelihoods and community-integration programmes for IDPs and host communities in Myanmar in 2025 [32], and UN Women is engaged in livelihood, social protection, and gender-responsive programming to protect women's employment and informal-sector workers in the crisis context [39].

Politics

Governance Structures and Rule of Law

The military engineered a "pseudo-civilian" reset: Senior General Min Aung Hlaing stepped down as commander-in-chief in March 2026 to position himself as president, consolidating junta control under a civilian veneer rather than a genuine transfer of authority [62][71]. The junta rewrote electoral and legal rules ahead of the 2025–26 vote—raising party registration thresholds, criminalising VPN use and sharing of banned-platform content, and imposing the death penalty for acts defined as disrupting the electoral process—measures that observers say ensured only compliant parties could compete and led election monitors to judge the polls as failing international standards [62].

Min Aung Hlaing was sworn in on 10 April 2026 and appointed a new cabinet in which more than one-third of members are under Western sanctions, with at least 15 sanctioned figures occupying Union and state/regional posts, including key security portfolios such as Lt-Gen Nyunt Win Swe (home affairs) and General Tun Aung (defence), signalling reinforcement of loyalists in core ministries [78]. Around 70 military officers were transferred into civilian ministries and local development bodies in the run-up to and after the inauguration, with former intelligence and security chiefs placed in senior posts, reinforcing control over security services and governance functions [71]. Separation of powers is effectively absent, transparency and independent oversight are severely curtailed, and anti-corruption and accountability mechanisms are undermined by militarisation and sanctioned appointments [62][71][78].

Political prosecutions and mass detention have severely constrained access to justice: the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners estimates over 30,000 people jailed on political charges since the 2021 coup [89]. The regime has used large amnesties alongside continued repression—on 17 April 2026 it freed 4,335 prisoners and reduced Aung San Suu Kyi's sentence, while prominent detainees remain held incommunicado [89][102]. Domestic accountability avenues are restricted, prompting regional legal actions under universal jurisdiction in Indonesia and Timor-Leste; an ICC arrest warrant issued for Min Aung Hlaing in November 2024 has not prevented his political ascent, underscoring the limits of enforcing rule-of-law norms domestically [72][62][71]. Fragmentation of territorial control—most notably the Arakan Army's de facto control across much of Rakhine State—further undermines the junta's ability or willingness to guarantee rights, complicates legal protections and safe, voluntary returns for affected populations, and weakens state rule-of-law reach in contested areas [70][62].

Political Freedoms and Recent Laws

Between late December 2025 and late January 2026, Myanmar held a three-phase general election (28 Dec, 11 Jan, 25 Jan) that international bodies described as neither free nor fair [62]. The junta dissolved the National League for Democracy and 38 other parties under new party laws and kept Aung San Suu Kyi imprisoned, allowing the military-aligned Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) to sweep early results, winning 89 of the first 102 declared seats [62]. Independent observers concluded the polls "comprehensively failed" to meet international standards, characterising the vote as a manoeuvre to cloak continued junta control in civilian forms and removing even the theoretical prospect of a genuine democratic transition (report: Old Generals, New Clothes, April 2026) [62][71]. New electoral laws raised party funding and membership thresholds, criminalised disruptions including with a death penalty, and introduced sweeping cyber-security restrictions—including the criminalisation of VPN use and sharing of banned-platform content—that narrowed political competition and civic space [62].

The junta's transfer of around 70 military officers into civilian ministries and the selective use of party and criminal laws to exclude opponents indicate deepening military control and inconsistent application of legal protections for freedom of expression, assembly, and association [71][62][78]. Allegations that telecom operator Telenor handed customer metadata to authorities—linked to subsequent arrests—and a class-action suit filed in April have amplified concerns about state surveillance and civic safety [81]. International accountability processes remain active: Min Aung Hlaing faces ICC/ICJ-linked legal exposure and multiple Western sanctions, though these have not constrained his political ascent [71][78][72].

Influence of Non-State Actors and Political Factions

In the run-up to and following his 10 April 2026 inauguration, Min Aung Hlaing installed close loyalists in senior posts—including naming General Ye Win Oo as commander-in-chief—and transferred dozens of military officers into civilian ministries, consolidating patronage networks across the state apparatus [71][78]. These appointments have been described by observers as a deliberate strategy to reward loyalists and foreclose internal challenges, reinforcing informal military control over civilian governance [71][78].

Non-state armed actors remain highly influential. The Arakan Army has gained control over parts of Rakhine State, functioning as an unconventional interlocutor whose territorial gains complicate any Rohingya repatriation process and humanitarian access discussions with Bangladesh [62]. Domestic resistance forces continue to build parallel governance structures and contest junta control, while the junta has escalated its use of air and drone strikes in counter-insurgency operations, triggering large new displacements—including over 10,000 displaced in Yinmabin Township during the mid-April Thingyan period—demonstrating the violent interaction of armed factions with state coercion [71][80]. Attacks on health care and obstruction of services remain widespread: Insecurity Insight recorded at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar from the 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, mostly attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [61].

Regional and civil-society accountability efforts—including domestic universal-jurisdiction cases in Timor-Leste and Indonesia and international prosecutions under the ICC and ICJ—are exerting legal and reputational pressure on the junta, constraining its international legitimacy even as it entrenches domestic control [72][71]. International humanitarian and donor dynamics also shape political space: the US has contributed nearly \$2.4 billion in Rohingya-related assistance since 2017, and continuing funding shortfalls for refugee responses remain an external influence on neighbouring states' policies [62][73].

Public Trust in State Institutions

Independent observers and rights groups characterised the 2025–26 election and subsequent government formation as a continuation of military rule rather than a genuine democratic transition, undermining claims to renewed civilian legitimacy [62][71]. Analysts and activists say the combination of sanctioned officials in key posts, military placements in civilian roles, a contested electoral process, and ongoing political detentions points to a deliberate strategy to seek international legitimacy without ceding real control—a pattern likely to depress public confidence in executive, judicial, and security institutions [71][78]. The regime approved a mass amnesty on 17 April 2026 that freed 4,335 prisoners and included sentence reductions, though the status and prospects for conditional release of prominent detainees remained unclear [89][102]. Allegations that telecom operator Telenor handed customer metadata to authorities—linked to subsequent arrests—and a class-action suit filed in April have further amplified concerns about state surveillance and civic safety, eroding trust in institutions responsible for protecting citizens [81].

Role of Marginalized Groups

The Rohingya remain among the most systematically marginalised communities. Refugees are barred from formal employment and accredited education, and 2025 funding cuts have severely strained assistance: 69% of refugee households report children dropping out of school and half report children being forced into labour [85][70]. Perceptions of aid and service fairness are extremely low—only 2% of Rohingya reported services as "somewhat" or "very" fair, while 96% selected "neither fair nor unfair"—undermining trust, participation in decision-making, and social cohesion in displacement settings [70]. Allegations of crimes against the Rohingya, including genocide, have spawned ICC/ICJ proceedings and sanctions targeting Min Aung Hlaing and multiple officials, complicating prospects for accountability and the restoration of trust with marginalised communities [71][78]. The Arakan Army's expanding control in parts of Rakhine State creates a new, unconventional interlocutor relevant to humanitarian access and future repatriation discussions [62].

Broader political exclusion compounds marginalisation: new electoral laws raised party funding and membership thresholds, introduced sweeping cyber-security restrictions, and criminalised disruptions with a death penalty, institutionalising military control and narrowing civic space for all opposition groups [62][71]. Human-rights monitors report that over 30,000 people have been jailed on political charges since the 2021 coup, while the junta's 2026 amnesty freed some 4,335 prisoners and prominent detainees—including Aung San Suu Kyi—remain imprisoned [89][102][71]. The transfer of military officers into civilian roles and the appointment of sanctioned officials further signal the regime's intent to foreclose meaningful political openness for marginalised and opposition communities alike [71][78].

Security And Stability

Security Overview

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing was sworn in as president on 10 April 2026 following his election on 3 April, with his inauguration held under heavy security featuring bomb squads and multiple checkpoints [139][128][130]. The new cabinet includes more than one-third of members under Western sanctions, with senior appointees such as Defence Minister General Tun Aung among key portfolios, and Lt-Gen Nyunt Win Swe installed as home affairs minister, reflecting continued militarization of governance [139][130]. Observers widely describe the April 2026 transition as a repackaging of military rule or "pseudo-civilian" control that is unlikely to ease repression or change conflict dynamics inside the country [115][130].

The junta continues to wage widespread military campaigns employing "scorched-earth" tactics as armed resistance expands. Large-scale conscription measures activated under the 2010 People's Military Service Law on 10 February 2025 have been accompanied by reports of forced recruitment, abduction of family members, and the use of conscripts — including verified children — as porters and human shields; the UN verified the military's recruitment and use of over 1,100 children in 2023 [120][115]. Ongoing clashes with ethnic armed groups, notably the Arakan Army in Rakhine State, alongside the military's use of airstrikes and increasingly sophisticated drone attacks, have further eroded state reach and complicated humanitarian access [120][130].

Attacks on health care and civilian infrastructure remain pervasive. 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 — over 70% attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police — including 488 incidents of facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, severely undermining service delivery and forcing closures [121]. Documented March 2026 incidents include the burning of IDP shelters by Myanmar soldiers in Myingyan on 11 March, and a kamikaze drone strike on 14 March that hit a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP camp near Myawaddy, killing one person and critically injuring another while displacing health services [112].

On 17 April 2026, the government approved a mass amnesty releasing 4,335 prisoners; however, the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) estimates over 30,000 people have been jailed on political charges since the 2021 coup, and high-profile detainees such as Aung San Suu Kyi remain imprisoned [128].

The conflict has driven protracted displacement and cross-border refugee flows, with Bangladesh hosting over 1.18 million registered Rohingya refugees as of January 2026 amid continued forcible displacement reported since 2017 [115]. Border-security threats persist for people fleeing Myanmar, as smugglers and trafficking networks exploit migrants and refugees on South and Southeast Asian routes, with documented abuses including separation, forced labour, and trafficking for child marriage [119]. The combination of intensified military operations, sanctioned officials in senior government roles, widespread attacks on civilian and health infrastructure, and restricted humanitarian access poses elevated risks to civilians, aid workers, and the continuity of humanitarian operations across Myanmar [139][121][120].

Security Forces and Law Enforcement

Myanmar's security forces remain under the effective control of the military establishment, with the April 2026 political transition doing little to alter the chain of command or accountability structures. The placement of senior military figures — including Lt-Gen Nyunt Win Swe as home affairs minister — into civilian ministries, alongside a cabinet in which more than one-third of members are under Western sanctions, reflects continued militarization and reliance on officials accused of past abuses [139][130]. Insecurity Insight's documentation of at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care — over 70% attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police — including 488 attacks on facilities, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, provides direct evidence of widespread security-force involvement in abuses that undermine civilian protection and operational capacity [121].

The junta's use of conscription under the 2010 People's Military Service Law, activated on 10 February 2025, has been marked by coercive practices including forced recruitment and the use of conscripts, including children, as porters and human shields — abuses that further erode trust in state security institutions [120]. Ongoing clashes with ethnic armed groups and the military's deployment of airstrikes and drone attacks have diminished state law-enforcement reach across large parts of the country, complicating protection

efforts and humanitarian access [120][130]. While the government announced a mass amnesty on 17 April 2026 releasing 4,335 prisoners, the AAPP estimates over 30,000 people remain jailed on political charges since the 2021 coup, with high-profile detainees such as Aung San Suu Kyi still imprisoned, underscoring the gap between announced measures and genuine accountability [128].

Demography

Demographic Overview

As of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced inside Myanmar and 1.6 million were refugees and asylumseekers, with prospects for safe, voluntary returns—particularly for about 1.3 million Rohingya—described as bleak by UN agencies and partners [146][147]. The Rohingya are a stateless, predominantly Muslim minority from Rakhine State whose decadeslong persecution and loss of citizenship rights remain a central driver of large crossborder refugee movements since 2017 [145][168].

Bangladesh hosts the largest concentration of Rohingya refugees: the RRRC documented 1,006,107 registered Rohingya living in Cox's Bazar camps (including Bhasan Char) as of February 2025, rising to 1,182,755 registered Rohingya in Bangladesh by January 2026 [145][149]. Survey data from humanitarian programming in Cox's Bazar show a predominantly young and workingage refugee population, with 79% of respondents aged between 19 and 50 [145].

Dangerous onward migration continues, with UN agencies reporting more than 2,800 Rohingya having attempted sea crossings into 2026 (to 13 April), and around 250 people feared missing after a trawler capsized in the Andaman Sea on 8–9 April 2026 [167][170]. Nearly 3,400 refugees from Myanmar are known to be held in detention outside Myanmar, with detention, trafficking, and other protection risks frequently reported along land and maritime routes for people fleeing the country [146].

Socio-Cultural

Socio-Cultural Overview

The Rohingya, a Muslim minority from Rakhine State, face systematic identity denial, statelessness, and longstanding restrictions on access to services and freedom of movement that drive vulnerability and displacement [188][217]. Over 1.3 million Rohingya remain displaced across the region, including roughly 1.2 million in Bangladesh camps, sustaining large, protracted refugee settlements with severe limits on legal status and livelihoods [202]. The broader crisis has produced approximately 3.7 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees/asylum-seekers from Myanmar as of March 2026, exacerbating social fragmentation, straining host-refugee relations, and limiting community cohesion across affected areas [187].

Intensified junta military tactics — including scorched-earth operations, widespread airstrikes, and reported targeting of monasteries and schools during the April Thingyan New Year period — have eroded traditional community refuges and protection networks, increasing civilian displacement and trauma [218][207]. These offensives have rendered culturally significant spaces such as monasteries and schools no longer seen as safe havens, reducing culturally acceptable shelter options and undermining community trust [218]. In contested areas, armed resistance groups are expanding alternative local governance structures as the junta consolidates control, reshaping local power dynamics and community loyalties [190][188].

An IRC survey (April 2026) in Cox's Bazar found only 2% of Rohingya parents felt hopeful about their children's futures versus 84% of local host-community respondents, with food rations falling in some cases to the equivalent of about \$7 per person per month, 69% of refugee households reporting child school dropouts, and half of surveyed households reporting that children had been forced into labour [217]. Growing anti-Rohingya sentiment and strained services among Bangladeshi host communities around Cox's Bazar further complicate social cohesion, fuel local tensions, and constrain prospects for voluntary, safe returns or durable integration [210][217]. Refugees and migrants also face acute protection risks — including human trafficking, forced/arranged marriage, gender-based violence, prolonged detention, and deadly sea crossings highlighted by an Andaman Sea capsizing in April 2026 with around 250 people missing — which further fragment social networks and heighten vulnerability to exploitation [195][198][201].

Gender Dynamics

Women and girls face disproportionate vulnerability across all dimensions of the Myanmar crisis. According to UN Women, 12.4 million people in Myanmar are projected to face acute hunger in 2026 — 52% of them women, including about 1 million at emergency levels — with IDPs, returnees, and stateless persons most affected [186]. Female-headed households make up a disproportionate share of the displaced and face greater barriers to accessing assistance [186]. Rising food, fuel, and transport costs and broader economic shocks disproportionately burden women through increased unpaid care work, loss of informal livelihoods, and reduced access to nutritious food, widening gender gaps in food security, income, and resilience [189][186].

Women and children are heavily represented among those undertaking dangerous displacement routes. From January 2022 to March 2026, UNHCR estimates 79% of Myanmar refugees arriving by land were women and children [195]. More than 2,800 Rohingya undertook dangerous sea journeys between January and 13 April 2026, with over half being women and children, increasing their exposure to trafficking and sexual exploitation [202][225][211]. Nearly 900 Rohingya died or went missing at sea in 2025 alone [202]. Among some 3,400 refugees from Myanmar known to be held in detention as of end-March 2026, detained women and girls are at particular risk of gender-based violence [195].

The IRC reports that 2025 funding cuts in Cox's Bazar have forced refugee families to skip meals and pushed children into work. The IRC continues to provide reproductive and maternal health services and prevention and response to gender-based violence in the camps [217].

Impact of Socio-Cultural Drivers on Aid

Shrinking humanitarian assistance, restrictive host-country policies, and deep-rooted socio-cultural dynamics are collectively weakening social cohesion and constraining equitable access to aid for displaced Myanmar populations. Aid cuts and restrictions on work and education in Cox's Bazar are driving acute psychosocial stress, negative coping mechanisms — including child labour and school dropout — and rising inter-community strain [217]. Exclusion from formal employment and accredited education in host settings is also driving irregular departures and dependence on informal networks and smugglers, increasing exposure to dangerous sea crossings and trafficking as documented in recent shipwrecks and missing-persons reports in the Andaman Sea [195][235][234].

Community relations between displaced populations and host communities are mixed: surveys and focus groups show episodic solidarity — such as some host families providing clothes and water during floods — alongside notable resentment over perceived aid imbalances and limited livelihoods, with only about one-third of respondents reporting joint problem-solving across communities [188][217]. Local dispute resolution and day-to-day governance rely on trusted intermediaries and camp leaders, but people with disabilities and other marginalized groups report exclusion from meetings and decision-making, constraining inclusive community participation in humanitarian programming [188].

UNHCR highlights severe protection risks — including detention, trafficking, gender-based violence, and exploitation — that shape how and where affected populations are willing and able to accept and access assistance [195]. In 2026, more than 2,400 people attempted maritime journeys across 40 boats in Q1, with 88% of maritime arrivals recorded on routes to Malaysia [195]. Overall, the combination of diminishing aid, restrictive policies, gendered vulnerabilities, and only partial informal solidarity is undermining social cohesion and limiting the reach and equity of humanitarian programming [217][188].

Environment

Environmental Conditions

Regional meteorological reporting for 6–12 April 2026 indicated medium to high 7-day average rainfall across parts of the ASEAN region, affecting the wider sub-region that includes Myanmar's neighbours and maritime routes [259]. Recurrent extreme events — notably Cyclone Mocha (May 2023), Typhoon Yagi (September 2024) and a 7.7 magnitude earthquake (March 2025) — have compounded displacement and humanitarian need across Myanmar, worsening exposure to floods, landslides and other hazards [275][238]. Displacement and humanitarian pressure have caused severe environmental decline around Cox's Bazar, where field accounts link deforestation to firewood collection and shrinking water resources in and around the camps, undermining host-community livelihoods and leading to loss of green cover, increased soil erosion and declining agricultural livelihoods as forests were cleared and hills became bare [239].

Environmental Challenges

In the Rohingya displacement context in Cox's Bazar, nearly nine in ten households reported severe environmental decline, with 90% citing reduced water availability, 89% citing forest loss, 86% reporting increased heatwaves, 82% landslides, 77% floods, and 72% cyclones — trends that displacement pressures have exacerbated [239]. In Myanmar, junta offensives during the Thingyan New Year displaced more than 10,000 civilians in Yinmabin Township, who fled into nearby forests and farmland as traditional shelters became unsafe [277]. Persistent air and naval bombardments across Rakhine and other conflict areas continue to force civilian displacement, compounding environmental and resource pressures in affected areas [286][270]. Maritime movements tied to protracted displacement have resulted in deadly shipwrecks, with nearly 900 Rohingya reported dead or missing in the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea in 2025, and more than 2,800 Rohingya undertaking dangerous sea journeys by 13 April 2026 [279][275][248][280]. Refugees and migrants on these journeys are exposed to malnutrition and skin and communicable diseases [279][275]. FAO guidance and programmes promote forest and land restoration, sustainable woodfuel management, clean energy solutions and water-efficient measures — including rainwater harvesting — to reduce environmental pressures and support resilient livelihoods in displacement settings [251].

Environmental Risks and Mitigation

Around early April 2026, a trawler that reportedly departed Teknaf on 4 April 2026 with about 280 people capsized in rough weather in the Andaman Sea, leaving roughly 250 people feared missing and nine survivors rescued on 9 April; UN agencies (UNHCR and IOM) stated this incident reflected the human cost of protracted displacement and the lack of durable solutions for Rohingya populations [279][257][256][281][284][282]. FAO and partners have promoted mitigation and resilience measures in displacement settings, including anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, landslide early-warning systems, community natural resource management, and clean-cooking alternatives. A USAID-funded project protected approximately 50,000 households in Teknaf and Ukhiya from landslide risk, and partners advocate embedding natural resource management and green energy into humanitarian programming to reduce environmental damage and disaster risk [251].

Conflict

Overview of the Ongoing Armed Conflict

Since early 2026, Myanmar's conflict has continued to escalate, with the junta intensifying airstrikes and increasingly using drones — including reported kamikaze/suicide drones — against resistance-held areas and civilian locations, producing high civilian tolls during March and renewed offensives over the Thingyan (Buddhist New Year) period in April 2026 [309][306][335][317]. Active conflict zones are concentrated in Rakhine State, Sagaing (including Yinmabin), Mandalay (including Myingyan), Magway (Pauk), Kayin/Myawaddy (Palaw Tapo), Mingin/Taungdwin, and other resistance-held areas across northern and western Myanmar [304][335][291][317][309]. Conflict intensity is marked by frequent ground operations, widespread aerial bombardment and drone strikes, and sustained attacks

on displacement sites and civilian infrastructure, with the National Unity Government reporting hundreds of civilian deaths in March 2026 [309][291].

Escalation in Rakhine State, where the Arakan Army holds de facto control over much territory, remains a major driver of recent displacement and irregular maritime departures by Rohingya and other refugees [302][304]. Attacks on health care and medical personnel have been systematic: monitoring groups documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care from the 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, including 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, undermining service delivery and forcing facility closures or relocations [293]. Humanitarian access is severely constrained by direct attacks on IDP camps and clinics, detention and crowding of refugees, and the dangerous sea routes used by those fleeing [291][293][304][341].

Key figures illustrating the crisis:

- An estimated 3.7 million internally displaced persons and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers linked to the Myanmar crisis as of end-March 2026 [304].
- Approximately 3,400 refugees from Myanmar are known to be held in detention outside Myanmar as part of migration and asylum processes [304].
- Nearly 900 Rohingya reported missing or dead at sea in 2025, over 2,800 sea departures recorded in 2026 up to 13 April, and approximately 250 people feared missing after an early-April 2026 trawler capsizing in the Andaman Sea [324][341][334].

Conflict Stakeholders

Myanmar's ruling military (Tatmadaw/junta) under Min Aung Hlaing has repackaged control into a nominal civilian presidency while retaining heavy military personnel across ministries and appointing internationally sanctioned figures to the new cabinet [306][303]. Insecurity Insight documented pervasive attacks on health care since the 2021 coup, attributing over 70% of the 1,901 recorded incidents to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [293].

Armed resistance now combines ethnic armed organisations and newer anti-junta militias, including the Arakan Army (AA), Chin resistance groups (Chin Brotherhood, Chin National Defence Force, Chinland Council, Chin National Army), the Brotherhood Alliance, People's Defence Forces, and other allied formations, which have seized territory, attacked and captured junta positions, and in some areas established parallel administration and services [322][301][306]. The AA reports capturing 14 townships in Rakhine State and has pursued an offensive since November 2023, with stated goals to expand control and build local governance structures [322]. Chin resistance operations around Falam have resulted in the capture of a junta camp, seizure of weapons and Starlink equipment, and ongoing daily clashes with reported combatant casualties, reflecting tactical coordination between rival Chin groups when facing the military [301]. The National Unity Government and the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, alongside more than 40 armed groups, have publicly supported or congratulated AA and allied resistance gains, underscoring the political-military alignment of many anti-junta actors [322][306].

External engagement remains mixed: several regional states continue political backing or pragmatic engagement with the junta — including China, Russia, India, Thailand, and Cambodia — while Western states and multilateral bodies maintain targeted sanctions and legal actions against senior junta figures, including an ICC arrest warrant issued earlier [303][299]. The shifting balance of control and intensified military operations have driven repeated displacement and protection crises; UNHCR reported over 100,000 people displaced in Chin State since the junta seized power, and civilians continue to flee Sagaing, Rakhine, and other contested areas amid airstrikes, village burnings, and ground offensives [301][335][322].

Peace Negotiations

Prospects for negotiated resolution remain deeply constrained. Repatriation efforts for Rohingya have effectively stalled: only 90,506 of 829,036 refugees on the return list have been cleared for return, and bilateral repatriation agreements from 2018–2019 collapsed in part because the Arakan Army's de facto control of much of Rakhine State and the junta's lack of ground authority make implementation unworkable [302][299]. Refugee communities continue to demand restoration of citizenship and concrete safety guarantees as preconditions for return — political requirements that current interlocutors have been unable to satisfy, keeping durable solutions stalled [302]. Large-scale returns of internally displaced people remain unsafe, and local integration is the predominant outcome, according to FAO [314].

Key parties in any negotiation include the military junta under Min Aung Hlaing, ethnic armed groups such as the Arakan Army, Rohingya refugees and host-state actors (notably Bangladesh), while regional powers and donors — including China's deepened engagement with the junta and major humanitarian support from the United States — shape incentives and constraints [306][302][299]. Accountability routes are being pursued through domestic legal actions in Timor-Leste and Indonesia, but ASEAN's norm of non-interference limits bloc-level diplomatic pressure on the junta [305][289].

Conflict Outlook

Near-term risk of escalation in Myanmar is high as the junta consolidates a nominally civilian administration while intensifying military operations in contested regions, with reported junta assaults and killings during the Thingyan New Year period and increased troop deployments since February 2026 [335][299]. De facto territorial fragmentation is deepening: the Arakan Army holds substantial control across much of Rakhine State, complicating governance, access, and any prospects for Rohingya repatriation or centralised negotiations [302]. The political transition appears aimed at international legitimacy rather than accommodation, with a new cabinet including multiple officials already subject to Western sanctions and continued regional backing that reduces external leverage for de-escalation [303][299].

Humanitarian needs are likely to remain acute and increase if operations continue, driven by violence against civilians, degraded healthcare capacity, and ongoing cross-border and internal movements [335][293].

Key indicators and trends:

- According to UNHCR, an estimated 372,500 people fled Myanmar by land and sea from January 2022 to 31 March 2026, with movements peaking in 2024 and continued flows into 2025 [304].
- UNHCR data show maritime movements surged by 153% in H1 2025 even as total movements in 2025 fell 56% versus 2024, indicating episodic spikes and continued regional displacement dynamics [304].

Without a significant change in incentives — credible protection guarantees, inclusive negotiations involving de facto actors, or decisive external pressure backed by enforcement — the conflict is more likely to continue at current or higher intensity, producing sustained humanitarian displacement, constrained humanitarian access, and further regional spillovers that will limit prospects for a negotiated settlement in the near term [303][335][302][304][293].

Displacement

Displacement Overview

As of March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people are internally displaced in Myanmar and 1.6 million are refugees and asylumseekers, with prospects for safe and voluntary returns particularly bleak for around 1.3 million Rohingya [350][348]. From January 2022 to 31 March 2026, UNHCR tracking estimates some 372,500 people fled Myanmar by land and sea—about 93% by land (~346,400) and 7% by sea (~26,100)—with movements peaking in 2024 and surging in early 2025 before declining in late 2025 [350]. In Q1 2026, UNHCR recorded more than 2,400 maritime departures across roughly 40 boats and an estimated 2,000 land movements (around 70% of land arrivals to Bangladesh), with women and children comprising ~34% of maritime movements and 79% of land arrivals since 2022 [350]. Between January and 13 April 2026, UNHCR reported more than 2,800 Rohingya undertook dangerous sea journeys, and a boat capsizing in the Andaman Sea in early April left an estimated 250 people missing [353][371]. These crossborder flows concentrate maritime arrivals toward Malaysia and Indonesia and land arrivals primarily toward Bangladesh, exacerbating protection risks and straining hostcountry resources [350][353].

Living Conditions of the Displaced Population

Humanitarian assistance and protection in camps are strained by severe funding shortfalls: the 2025 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya in Bangladesh was only 53% funded and UNHCR's \$200 million request for Cox's Bazar was reported at roughly 32% funded [353][361]. Food rations have been reduced and some households receive as little as the equivalent of US\$7 per person per month, contributing to acute food insecurity and negative coping strategies [347]. According to the International Rescue Committee (April 15, 2026), approximately 500,000 young people aged 18–24 in camps are unemployed, 69% of refugee households report child school dropout, and half report children forced into work [347]. UNHCR reported nearly 900 Rohingya dead or missing at sea in 2025, and about 3,400 refugees from Myanmar were known to be held in detention outside Myanmar as of end-March 2026 [350]. Refugees and migrants face high protection risks along the South and SouthEast Asia route, including trafficking, exploitation, health problems, and detention [350]. Attacks on health care and displacement sites have further undermined service access: Insecurity Insight recorded incidents in March 2026 including burned IDP shelters and a kamikaze drone strike on a makeshift clinic, and bimonthly monitoring identified at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar since the 2021 coup, with 488 health facilities damaged, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, forcing closures and relocations [355][362]. Overall, limited access to accredited education and formal work, shrinking aid, damaged services, and weak legal protection have left displaced populations highly aiddependent and exposed to protection and livelihood risks, with durable solutions unlikely without political progress and sustained funding [348][347][364].

Drivers of Displacement

Escalating conflict in Myanmar—notably intense fighting in Rakhine State and reported "scorched earth" tactics by the junta since the February 2021 coup—is a primary driver of large-scale internal and cross-border displacement [345][350]. Environmental shocks and degradation are compounding displacement pressures: recent disasters include Cyclone Mocha (May 2023), Typhoon Yagi (September 2024), and a 7.7 magnitude earthquake (March 2025), while camp-area assessments report severe local environmental decline, including a perceived water availability decline of approximately 90% and forest loss of approximately 89% in Cox's Bazar [350][345]. Reduced humanitarian assistance and funding shortfalls in Bangladesh—the 2025 Joint Response Plan was only 53% funded—alongside cuts to food aid and limited livelihood and education opportunities in Cox's Bazar are pushing refugees and host communities toward risky onward movement and harmful coping strategies [353][347]. Economic marginalization in camps and host communities, including high youth unemployment and declining incomes, further increases vulnerability to displacement and onward movement [347]. Protection failures—including trafficking, detention of approximately 3,400 refugees from Myanmar outside Myanmar as of end-March 2026, and lack of safe legal pathways—drive risky movement and impede durable solutions for returnees [350].

Integration

Rohingya in Cox's Bazar are effectively excluded from formal work and accredited education, with around half a million 18–24yearolds unemployed and food rations reduced in some cases to the equivalent of about US\$7 per person per month, according to the International Rescue Committee (15 April 2026) [347]. Host communities report visible concentration of aid inside camps and growing economic strain—IRC found average host household incomes declined 24% between 2016 and 2020—contributing to resentment and strains on social cohesion between hosts and refugees [347][345].

Legal uncertainty continues to drive exploitation and irregular onward movement, with limited access to education, work, and skills training for refugees from Myanmar [350][348]. Funding shortfalls and aid cuts are increasing desperation and onward movement, with IRC and UN agencies in mid-April 2026 linking shrinking assistance and movement restrictions to a spike in dangerous sea journeys [347][381][372]. Humanitarian actors including IRC and UNHCR are calling for multiyear predictable funding, expanded accredited education and skills training, legal pathways to work, and strengthened regional cooperation and protection-sensitive entry systems to reduce dependency and enable local integration or safer solutions [347][350][353].

Humanitarian Access

Humanitarian Access Overview

Humanitarian operations face severe access constraints from active conflict, repeated attacks on health services, and large-scale displacement across Myanmar and into Bangladesh, limiting safe delivery of aid and essential services [397][401][396]. As of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced inside Myanmar and 1.6 million were refugees and asylum-seekers regionally, with roughly 1.2–1.3 million Rohingya concentrated in Bangladesh camps such as Cox's Bazar [401][405][440][400]. Access inside Myanmar is further restricted by the junta's "scorched earth" tactics and contested territorial control in Rakhine — including Arakan Army presence — which impede safe humanitarian access and make voluntary returns unrealistic in many areas [396][410]. Humanitarian delivery has therefore relied heavily on cross-border assistance to Bangladesh and maritime/sea-response operations to address onward movements, while effective, sustained reach into hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas within Myanmar remains limited [401][440]. Key responders include UNHCR, IOM, IRC, Save the Children and other international and national NGOs providing protection, health and camp services in Bangladesh and pressing for strengthened rescue and safe-disembarkation capacities at sea [405][408][403][421]. Funding shortfalls have constrained operations and continuity of services: UNHCR's appeal for Cox's Bazar (a \$200 million request) was reported about 32 percent funded, and the 2025 Joint Response Plan remained around half funded, limiting partners' ability to scale or sustain responses [406][405].

Barriers to Humanitarian Access

Since the February 2021 coup through mid-March 2026, Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar, with health facilities damaged or destroyed 488 times, 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested, and over 70% of incidents attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [397]. Makeshift clinics and IDP shelters were directly struck in recent operations: a clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP Camp was damaged by two military kamikaze drones on 14 March 2026, causing one death and one critical injury and forcing relocation of services, and multiple IDP shelters were burned in Myingyan on 11 March [402]. Military offensives during the Thingyan New Year period in April 2026 — including gyrocopter and coordinated air/ground attacks — displaced more than 10,000 civilians in Yinmabin Township and emptied numerous villages as traditional refuge sites (monasteries, schools) became unsafe [425]. The Arakan Army has seized 14 townships in Rakhine while only Sittwe, Kyaukphyu and Manaung remain under regime control, with ongoing bombardments continuing to displace civilians and disrupt aid delivery [430]. The junta's intensified repression and conscription have constrained civilians' freedom of movement and access to services, with ethnic Rohingya facing particularly acute threats and longstanding restrictions since 2017 [396]. Cross-border and maritime protection risks have surged: from January 2022 to March 2026 an estimated 372,500 people fled Myanmar by land and sea, and nearly 3,400 refugees from Myanmar were known to be held in detention outside Myanmar as of end-March 2026, exposing many to trafficking, detention and refoulement risks [400]. Concurrent funding shortfalls and cuts to humanitarian assistance have reduced life-saving coverage for Rohingya and host communities and contributed to dangerous onward movements by people seeking protection and livelihoods [403][405].

Humanitarian Access Gaps

Rohingya maritime movements represent one of the most acute and deadly access gaps. UNHCR reported nearly 900 Rohingya dead or missing at sea in 2025 and more than 2,800 sea departures between January and 13 April 2026, including a trawler that departed Teknaf on 4 April and capsized in the Andaman Sea leaving around 250 people feared missing — sharply increasing demand for search-and-rescue, medical and psychosocial assistance while host states' capacities remain strained [440][412][421][427][405][423][416]. Large areas of Myanmar remain effectively inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to active hostilities and insecurity, while UNHCR's route-based approach to strengthen early protection, rescue and disembarkation cooperation and the SR4H security risk management guidance for health actors face limited effectiveness on the ground where frontlines, attacks on health care, and bureaucratic or security constraints block principled delivery [401][397][400]. Persistent protection gaps along displacement routes include widespread detention of refugees — approximately 3,400 known held outside Myanmar as of end-March 2026 — as well as trafficking and abuse risks [400]. Funding shortfalls compound all of these gaps, eroding service coverage and pushing people toward risky onward movement, with UNHCR's Bangladesh Rohingya appeal standing at roughly 32 percent funded in 2026 [406][403][405].

Information, Communication and AAP

Information Landscape

Monitoring data show extensive attacks on health care in Myanmar: Insecurity Insight/Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition recorded at least 1,901 incidents between the 1 Feb 2021 coup and 16 Mar 2026, including 488 incidents of health facilities damaged or destroyed, 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested [464]. Humanitarian actors and technical agencies routinely use displacement and population data from IDMC, UNHCR and IOM to inform programming, and FAO explicitly draws on these sources for planning and anticipatory action in the region [452]. The International Rescue Committee published a report on 15 April 2026 (survey of 500 households) documenting sharp cuts to food assistance and protection of livelihoods, including around half a million 18–24-year-olds in camps out of work and only 2% of Rohingya parents expressing hope for their children's futures [454].

UNHCR reporting indicates sustained maritime onward movement and mortality, noting more than 2,800 Rohingya undertook sea journeys up to 13 April 2026, with nearly 900 reported missing or dead in 2025, and UNHCR seeking US\$200 million for Cox's Bazar support amid low funding levels [473][478]. FGDs and KIIs show information and inclusion gaps: host communities report aid visibly concentrated in camps and unclear allocation processes that fuel suspicion, while Rohingya describe mobility restrictions and exclusion from decision-making that reduce access to reliable information [447]. Active hostilities in mid-April displaced large numbers — over 10,000 civilians in Sagaing's Yinmabin Township during Thingyan New Year operations — underscoring rapidly evolving access constraints that limit timely needs assessments and information reliability at subnational level [499]. At regional coordination level, FAO-linked anticipatory action technical working groups have structured two-step feedback processes and quarterly reporting to IASC (with ASEAN participation), but evaluations note limited government participation and internal implementation challenges that have affected timeliness and stakeholder engagement [445].

Communication Channels

Attacks on health facilities and drone strikes in March 2026 damaged clinics, caused casualties among health workers, and forced relocation of services, reducing the reach and reliability of community-based, face-to-face information and outreach in affected areas [457][464]. Mobile-network access has been further compromised by junta orders: a major telecom operator complied with requests to block social media and shut down networks, creating surveillance, access and safety risks for users in Myanmar [467]. Smugglers and traffickers frequently deny refugees the use of telephones and other means of communication during journeys and separate people from family members, limiting the ability to receive timely information or call for assistance [456]. Humanitarian agencies warn that constrained assistance and restricted information access are driving Rohingya and other displaced people to dangerous sea journeys that have continued into April 2026, increasing the need for reliable digital and maritime rescue coordination and accurate risk communication [474][473].

Barriers to Information

Political censorship and surveillance have sharply curtailed access to information: the junta passed a sweeping cyber security law criminalizing VPN use and sharing content from banned social platforms after the March 2026 election, and authorities have ordered platform blocks and network shutdowns that restrict online information flows [481][467]. Telecom compliance and data handovers have exposed users to arrest — one major operator's release of customer metadata is alleged to have contributed to arrests of dissidents, undermining trust in digital communications, and a class-action lawsuit was filed on 8 April 2026 in connection with these disclosures [467]. Large-scale displacement and detention further limit access: as of end-March 2026 some 3.7 million people were internally displaced and 1.6 million were refugees, and about 3,400 refugees from Myanmar were known to be held in detention — conditions that constrain access to reliable information about rights and services [456]. Active airstrikes and intensified fighting, which caused hundreds of civilian casualties in March 2026, create physical barriers to reaching information hubs and humanitarian services in affected areas [508].

Misinformation and Rumors

UNHCR noted that refugees from Myanmar are exposed to online and offline hate speech, disinformation and misinformation that undermine access to territory, asylum, physical protection, self-reliance and social cohesion along South and South East Asia routes [456]. The IRC reported on 15 April 2026 that lack of clarity around aid selection and distribution in Cox's Bazar fuels rumours and suspicion among both Rohingya and host communities, eroding trust in how aid is decided and allocated [454][447]. IRC analysis links uncertainty over who decides aid and shrinking humanitarian funding to rising perceptions of unfairness and resentment that exacerbate social tensions and contribute to desperation driving risky onward movement [454]. Community survey findings show low visibility of decision-making — many respondents were "Not Sure" about leadership and said "aid comes from above" — creating fertile ground for rumours and mistrust [447].

Accountability Needs and Transparency

Humanitarian accountability in the Myanmar situation shows significant gaps in legal protection, transparency of actors, and community engagement, with several institutional and operational mechanisms only partially addressing needs [456][448]. As of end-March 2026, there were an estimated 3.7 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar, with roughly 1.3 million Rohingya facing bleak prospects for safe return and approximately 3,400 refugees held in detention outside Myanmar [456][448]. The 2025 Joint Response Plan was significantly underfunded at approximately 53% funded, constraining service delivery and accountability in host countries [462]. UNHCR continues to advocate for protection-sensitive entry systems, access to asylum, and stronger regional coordination to save lives at sea and ensure safe, timely disembarkation — including response to a early-April capsizing that left an estimated 250 people missing — highlighting gaps in state responsibility and life-saving coordination [456][448][462][455]. FAO and other agencies report use of MEAL systems with disaggregated data, conflict-sensitive monitoring, and community integration programming to strengthen accountability and community trust in some interventions, including a 2025 community integration and social cohesion initiative in Myanmar, but these remain limited in scale relative to needs [452]. Judicial and criminal-law avenues are emerging as accountability channels: an ICC arrest warrant exists for Myanmar's senior leader, and civil society has pursued universal-jurisdiction cases and domestic complaints in countries such as Indonesia and Timor-Leste to seek accountability for alleged mass atrocities [481][477][466]. Corporate and operational transparency gaps have also undermined protection, with telecom data-sharing practices after the 2021 coup criticised for enabling arrests and eroding trust with affected communities and activists [467]. Systemic obstacles further undermine accountability, including widespread attacks on health care, reductions in services due to funding shortfalls, and host-community perceptions that aid benefits are "invisible," all of which limit meaningful feedback, participation, and confidence in humanitarian actors [464][447][454].

Legal and Policy

Legal and Policy Framework

Myanmar's ruling junta has formally repackaged military rule into a nominal civilian government while using domestic legal measures to consolidate control, including new election regulations and restrictions on political activity that critics describe as designed to favour the military-aligned USDP and suppress dissent [515][528]. The junta enacted a sweeping cyber security law that criminalises VPN use and the sharing of information from banned social media platforms, and introduced laws imposing severe penalties — including the death penalty — for acts deemed to "disrupt" the electoral process [515]. The 2010 People's Military Service Law was activated on 10 February 2025 to expand conscription through coercive tactics and abductions, further entrenching militarised legal authority over civilians and complicating protection and access [511]. On 17 April 2026, the presidency approved a mass amnesty releasing 4,335 prisoners — a measure presented as reconciliation — while high-profile political detainees remained largely detained or received only sentence reductions [525][526][528].

Documented large-scale violations of international humanitarian and human rights law have eroded legal protections for civilians: Insecurity Insight recorded at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar from 1 February 2021 to 16 March 2026, with 172 health workers killed, 909 arrested, and 488 health facilities damaged or destroyed [519]. Rohingya and other marginalised groups remain effectively stateless and denied legal recognition, facing systematic restrictions on access to services, freedom of movement, and humanitarian assistance [511][531]. Obstacles to lawful, safe repatriation are entrenched: repatriation mechanisms remain non-functional given competing de facto authorities in Rakhine State, past return agreements (2018–2019) collapsed, and refugees consistently demand restoration of citizenship and security guarantees as preconditions for return [511].

Senior General Min Aung Hlaing faces international criminal accountability measures, including an ICC arrest warrant issued in November 2024 and ongoing ICJ proceedings alleging genocide, while regional universal-jurisdiction cases have been filed in countries such as Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Argentina, creating multiple international legal tracks for accountability [515][528][517][522][523]. Numerous senior junta figures and cabinet appointees remain subject to Western sanctions (UK, US, EU), reflecting coordinated external measures tied to alleged international crimes [523][528]. Allegations of corporate complicity in data-sharing that exposed activists to arrest have prompted litigation — for example, a class action filed in April 2026 against Telenor — highlighting legal and operational risks for privacy, protection and aid delivery in the digital domain [538].

Humanitarian Impact of Legislation

The cumulative effect of the junta's repressive legal measures directly impairs humanitarian operations and civilian protection. The activation of the 2010 People's Military Service Law for mass conscription, combined with new cyber-security and electoral laws that criminalise VPN use and restrict information flows, has severely constrained civic space, endangered aid personnel, and limited principled humanitarian access inside Myanmar [511][515]. Wartime tactics including reported "scorched-earth" operations and administrative restrictions continue to impede civilian protection and aid delivery [511].

Beyond Myanmar's borders, restrictive asylum practices across the region have left approximately 3,400 refugees from Myanmar in detention as of end-March 2026, with UNHCR calling for protection-sensitive entry, non-refoulement guarantees and expanded safe pathways [514][512][524]. Restrictions on legal status, work and education for Rohingya in host countries, combined with underfunded humanitarian support — the 2025 Joint Response Plan for Bangladesh was only 53% funded — are driving dangerous onward movements [524][541][531]. UNHCR reported nearly 900 Rohingya dead or missing at sea in 2025, with perilous crossings continuing into 2026 and a large boat sinking in the Andaman Sea in mid-April 2026 leaving many missing [524][541][549]. Bangladesh's approach has been characterised as an "exhaustion trap" — managing crisis fatigue rather than adopting structural policy reforms such as legal pathways, work and education access — deepening vulnerability and driving harmful coping strategies including child school dropouts and child labour [515][531].

International Agreements Impacting the Crisis

Western sanctions remain a central instrument of international pressure on the junta. At least 15 members of the cabinet appointed at a military-organised parliamentary ceremony on 10 April 2026 are targeted by the US, EU, UK and other Western governments, and the junta leader himself faces sanctions from the EU, United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, even as analysts warn the regime is stepping up lobbying to seek sanctions relief [523]. As of end-March 2026, UNHCR estimated approximately 3.7 million internally displaced people inside Myanmar and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers regionally — including roughly 1.3 million Rohingya — underscoring the scale of displacement that international frameworks must address [512][514][524].

Bilateral repatriation frameworks have proven unworkable: past return agreements (2018–2019) collapsed, and the Arakan Army's de facto control over much of Rakhine State has rendered formal repatriation arrangements with the junta both politically and logistically untenable [511]. Accountability efforts are advancing through parallel legal avenues, including Bangladesh's advocacy alongside The Gambia's genocide case at the International Court of Justice, and emerging domestic prosecutions invoking universal jurisdiction in Timor-Leste and Indonesia — reflecting a shift toward alternative legal mechanisms given the absence of effective international enforcement [515][517][522].

Regional operational cooperation continues alongside these legal and diplomatic tracks. FAO and other UN agencies are working with ASEAN on disaster-responsive social protection and anticipatory action, reflecting an operational regional framework that influences humanitarian planning despite ASEAN's longstanding non-interference constraints in political matters [539][522]. UNHCR has also urged stronger regional coordination to save lives at sea and ensure protection-sensitive disembarkation arrangements [524][514].

Limitations of Current Policies

The 2025–26 election consolidated junta control under Min Aung Hlaing, embedding military authority in a civilian façade that undermines prospects for genuine accountability and safe, voluntary repatriation of refugees and IDPs [515][528]. The new cabinet's inclusion of numerous individuals already under Western sanctions signals continued reliance on repression and creates clear contradictions with international human-rights obligations and accountability mechanisms [523]. Meanwhile, regional and domestic accountability initiatives — such as universal-jurisdiction cases in Timor-Leste and Indonesia — are emerging but remain ad hoc, underscoring the absence of effective international enforcement and shifting burdens to national mechanisms [517].

Within host countries, Rohingya refugees face structural policy failures: they remain barred from formal employment and accredited education in Bangladesh, while many first countries of asylum across the region lack comprehensive refugee-protection frameworks, leaving thousands in detention without adequate due process or non-refoulement protections [511][531][514][524]. Global aid cuts in 2025 and the 53% funding shortfall in the Bangladesh Joint Response Plan have reduced rations and services, compounding these structural gaps and contributing directly to school dropouts, child labour and deadly maritime departures [524][531][549]. Without structural reforms — including legal pathways, work and education access, and durable solution frameworks — the crisis will continue to be managed through exhaustion rather than resolved, deepening social and protection risks for one of the world's most protracted displacement populations [515][511].

Food Security and Livelihoods

Access to Food and Market Functionality

According to UN Women, 12.4 million people in Myanmar (52 percent women) are projected to face acute hunger in 2026, including about 1 million at emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels, with rising food and fuel prices and supply disruptions cited as key drivers of worsening food security [556]. Food inflation in Myanmar, already around 25%, could rise to approximately 35% under prolonged supply disruptions, further threatening staple and diversified crop production through higher input and transport costs [555]. As of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced inside Myanmar and 1.6 million were refugees or asylum-seekers, placing severe strain on host-country humanitarian resources and increasing reliance on assistance for basic food needs [573][570].

Funding shortfalls are critically constraining humanitarian coverage: UNHCR requested USD 200 million in 2026 for Rohingya support in Bangladesh but reported only 32 percent funding, while the 2025–26 Joint Response Plan sought approximately USD 934.5 million and was roughly 53 percent funded, limiting food assistance scale and continuity [567][581][572]. As a direct consequence, food rations for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar have been dramatically reduced, with some households receiving the equivalent of as little as USD 7 per person per month, undermining the adequacy and affordability of diets [561].

Control by non-state armed actors in parts of Rakhine, including expanded Arakan Army influence, complicates humanitarian access and negotiations for assistance and safe returns, further disrupting market functioning and aid delivery in affected areas [581]. Junta military operations have also included airstrikes, village burnings, and looting of homes—including seizure of rice and cooking oil—causing immediate loss of food stocks and productive assets in contested areas, while intensified fighting since February has disrupted supply and communication routes, creating movement restrictions that limit access to markets, casual labour, and agricultural activities [597][598].

Coping Mechanisms

In mid-April 2026, households in Cox's Bazar and adjacent host communities reported increasingly severe short- and long-term coping strategies as food assistance and livelihoods shrank [561][553]. Half of households reported cutting meals, and around half reported children were forced into work, while 69 percent of refugee households said children had dropped out of school [561][553]. The Cost of Waiting study further documented that 22 percent of households remove children from school and 51 percent engage in hazardous or exploitative work [553].

Beyond these immediate strategies, families are selling assets, borrowing and sharing food, and resorting to early or forced marriage for adolescent girls, as documented by the Cost of Waiting study and by Save the Children in mid-April 2026 [553][585]. Young people are also being sent into risky cross-border labour and trafficking networks as a survival response to shrinking assistance and livelihood options [553][585].

Dangerous onward maritime movement has emerged as a critical coping strategy: UNHCR reported more than 2,800 Rohingya undertook maritime journeys between January and 13 April 2026, and a capsized boat in early April left approximately 250 people feared missing [586][585]. IRC and UN agencies have directly linked these negative coping mechanisms to humanitarian funding cuts and dramatic reductions in food assistance [561][567].

Livelihood Disruption

Widespread conflict across Myanmar has caused extensive livelihood disruption through job losses, destruction of productive assets, and severe restrictions on movement. Junta military operations during the Thingyan period included airstrikes, village burnings, and looting—including seizure of rice and cooking oil—causing immediate loss of food stocks and income-generating assets in contested areas such as Pale and parts of Sagaing and Bago regions [597][598]. Intensified fighting since February 2026 has created movement restrictions that limit access to markets, casual labour, and agricultural activities, eroding household purchasing power across multiple regions [597][598].

Displacement at scale compounds livelihood losses: as of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced inside Myanmar and 1.6 million were refugees and asylum-seekers, representing widespread severing of household income sources [573][570]. Rohingya displacement remains particularly acute, with approximately 1.3 million Rohingya lacking prospects for safe return and excluded from formal employment, pushing many toward dangerous onward movement and eroding household income opportunities [573][572][582].

In Cox's Bazar, legal work barriers and reduced aid have produced deep economic impacts: approximately half a million young refugees aged 18–24 are unemployed, and negative coping is pervasive—households report cutting meals, selling assets, and taking hazardous or exploitative work [561][553][582][579]. Desperate onward maritime movement in search of employment has intensified, with dozens to hundreds reported dead or missing in recent shipwrecks linked to this displacement [553][582][579].

Impact on Agricultural Activities and Production

Crisis dynamics are broadly undermining agricultural production, rural livelihoods, and food access across Myanmar and Rohingya-affected communities [556][570]. The approximately 3.7 million internally displaced persons inside Myanmar and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers have been severed from land, livestock, and productive assets, directly reducing agricultural labour capacity and household food production [570]. About 1.3 million Rohingya lack prospects for safe return, compounding long-term disruption to rural livelihoods [573][572][582].

Key transmission pathways to reduced future production include disrupted access to fertilizer, fuel, and other agricultural inputs; higher transport and logistics costs driven by ongoing conflict; displacement that disconnects farmers from land, livestock, and tools; and local natural-resource depletion affecting water availability, grazing, and fisheries recovery [555][554][553]. Junta military operations—including airstrikes, village burnings, and looting of rice and cooking oil stocks—have caused direct and immediate damage to agricultural assets and food stores in contested areas such as Pale and parts of Sagaing and Bago regions [597][598]. Fighting intensified since February 2026 has further disrupted planting and harvesting cycles by restricting movement and access to fields and markets [597][598].

Food and Livelihood Needs and Current Response

The Joint Response Plan remains the main coordination mechanism for the Rohingya response, but partners warn that funding gaps are severely undermining their ability to maintain food distributions, expand cash-based assistance, or provide livelihoods and education interventions for both refugees and host communities [572][581][567]. UNHCR, IOM, IRC, and NGOs have warned that funding cuts and limited assistance are driving desperation and dangerous onward maritime movements into 2026, underscored by a late-March/early-April 2026 boat capsizing with an estimated 250 people missing [572][585][571][580].

Refugees are largely barred from formal employment and accredited education, contributing to severe livelihood constraints: approximately half a million Rohingya aged 18–24 in camps are unemployed, and surveys report widespread negative coping including children leaving school or entering labour to supplement household incomes [561][553]. Host communities in Cox's Bazar are also significantly affected, with the IRC finding falling household incomes and rising needs, increasing pressure on already reduced aid and limiting the effectiveness of livelihood support [561]. Prolonged Rohingya displacement has also driven severe environmental degradation in host communities, with household surveys reporting approximately 90 percent noting reduced water availability and 89 percent reporting forest loss, which host farmers link to declining livelihoods and loss of access to natural resources [553].

Education

Learning Environment and Facility Conditions

Escalating conflict has rendered traditional community refuges unsafe: during a major offensive in April, more than 10,000 civilians were displaced in Sagaing's Yinmabin Township, with monasteries and schools no longer considered safe shelters [637]. In Rakhine State, the Arakan Army has established alternative administrative structures — including courts, schools, and healthcare — in areas under its control, fundamentally changing how education services are delivered in those areas [640]. The scale of displacement continues to place sustained pressure on camp education capacity and learning continuity, with UNHCR reporting 3.7 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar as of March 2026 [606].

Access to Education and Barriers

Escalating conflict, prolonged displacement, and severe funding cuts are sharply reducing children's ability to enrol and attend school, especially among Rohingya refugees and internally displaced populations [606][607]. In Cox's Bazar camps, refugees face legal exclusion from accredited education and are barred from formal employment, undermining households' ability to pay for schooling and increasing reliance on negative coping strategies — including child labour, early marriage, and risky onward movement — that interrupt learning [607][609][614]. Key figures illustrating the severity of the situation include:

- An IRC survey of 500 households found 69% of refugee households reported children had dropped out of school, and half reported children forced into labour to support the household [607].
- 22% of households reported removing children from school as a coping strategy, and only 2% of Rohingya parents said they felt hopeful about their children's future [602][607].
- 2025 global funding shortfalls and a partially funded Bangladesh Joint Response Plan (approximately 53% funded in 2025) have led to reduced education and livelihood programming in camps, further limiting access and continuity of learning [607][614].

Consequences include rising dropout rates, increased child labour and early or forced marriage, and dangerous onward movements that further disrupt education pathways for children from Myanmar [602][609][614].

Education Needs and Current Response

NGO-run non-formal learning centres and other education services operate in Cox's Bazar camps but remain unaccredited and have been squeezed by funding cuts and operational constraints, contributing to rising dropout rates and risky onward movement [607][614]. Legal prohibitions on formal accredited education for refugees, severe funding shortfalls, and insecurity in and around camps represent the key structural gaps undermining safe, continuous learning [602][614][609]. UNHCR's Route-Based Snapshot (published 17 April 2026) highlighted limited opportunities for education and skills training in countries of asylum as a push factor driving dangerous land and maritime movements, and called for expanded protection, safe pathways, and durable solutions [606]. Following maritime tragedies in April 2026, UN agencies and NGOs — including UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children, and IRC — urged donors to increase funding and scale up education, livelihoods, and protection services in camps to reduce onward movement and child exploitation risks [613][618][614]. Humanitarian recommendations advanced by IRC and other actors include lifting restrictions on accredited education, expanding accredited skills and vocational training, scaling non-formal learning and psychosocial support, and providing predictable multi-year funding to sustain education services [602][607].

Health

Availability and Access to Healthcare Services

Attacks, reprisals, and aerial/drone strikes have severely disrupted healthcare delivery across Myanmar, forcing facilities to close or scale back services and displacing health workers [643]. From the 1 February 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care were recorded, with over 70% attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [643]. Health facilities were damaged or destroyed on 488 occasions, 172 health workers were killed, and 909 were arrested over the same period [643]. On 14 March 2026, a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP Camp (Myawaddy, Kayin State) was struck by two military kamikaze drones, causing at least one death, one critical injury, and the relocation of the clinic and staff [666]. Reports also document restrictions on medical supplies and supply-chain disruptions that have compounded service interruptions and risk long-term damage to the health system [643][666].

In parts of Rakhine State, the Arakan Army has established parallel administration that includes courts, schools, and healthcare facilities in areas under its control, even as junta air and naval bombardments continue to cause displacement and disrupt civilian access to care [682]. Rohingya refugees and displaced populations face constrained maternal, reproductive, and other health services amid funding shortfalls—the 2025 Joint Response Plan for Bangladesh was only 53% funded—and UNHCR has been providing medical and psychosocial referrals to maritime survivors in 2026 [661].

Disease Outbreaks

Large-scale displacement and dangerous migration routes have significantly elevated communicable disease risks. As of end-March 2026, approximately 3.7 million people were internally displaced in Myanmar and 1.6 million were refugees or asylum-seekers [645][646]. Refugees and migrants have reported malnutrition, skin, and other communicable diseases contracted during their journeys [645][646]. More than 2,800 Rohingya undertook dangerous sea crossings between January and 13 April 2026, compounding health risks for those on maritime routes [661]. Nearly 3,400 people from Myanmar are known to be held in detention, where overcrowding and limited access to services further heighten communicable disease risks [645].

The widespread violence against health care since February 2021 has severely undermined outbreak detection and treatment capacity [643]. Specific incidents in March 2026 further disrupted services: on 11 March, shelters were burned in Myingyan township, and on 14 March a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo (near Myawaddy) was damaged by military kamikaze drones, forcing relocation of the clinic and healthcare workers and reducing local access to care [666].

Health System Challenges

The health system in Myanmar has sustained severe and cumulative damage driven by conflict, attacks on health infrastructure, and economic disruption. From the 1 February 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care were recorded, with health facilities damaged or destroyed on 488 occasions, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested; over 70% of incidents were attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police [643]. Violence and restrictions on medical supplies have caused facilities to close or scale back operations, endangered patients' lives, and disrupted supply chains across the country [643].

The scale of displacement—an estimated 3.7 million internally displaced persons and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers as of end-March 2026—intensifies demand on already severely disrupted services [646][645]. Localized humanitarian interventions, such as FAO-supported community gardens and nutrition activities in Kayin State targeting around 500 IDP and vulnerable host households in 2025, aim to mitigate some nutrition and health needs but do not address the systemic damage to health infrastructure and workforce capacity [673].

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Widespread displacement and repeated attacks on health services have created severe constraints on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in Myanmar [646][643]. Attacks on makeshift clinics and shelter sites—including the kamikaze drone strike that damaged a camp clinic on 14 March 2026 and the burning of IDP shelters on 11 March 2026—have forced relocation of services and disrupted local access to MHPSS for displaced populations [666]. Approximately 3,400 people from Myanmar known to be held in detention as of end-March 2026 face risks including gender-based violence and limited access to due process and services, further restricting access to MHPSS [645].

Humanitarian actors have provided targeted MHPSS in specific emergency contexts: UNHCR reported providing counselling and referrals for medical and psychosocial support to Rohingya survivors of recent maritime shipwrecks and stated readiness to support local authorities, covering incidents up to 13 April 2026 [661][671]. NGOs operating in Cox's Bazar, including IRC, are delivering integrated protection and GBV-related services—including psychosocial support and child protection—as part of the humanitarian response for Rohingya refugees [660].

Health Needs and Current Response

Conflict and disasters have produced large displacement-related health burdens across Myanmar and its neighboring host countries. The International Rescue Committee reported over 400 staff operating across 33 camps in Cox's Bazar in April 2026, providing essential, reproductive, and maternal healthcare to Rohingya and host communities [660]. Coverage and service continuity remain constrained by funding shortfalls—Bangladesh's 2025 Joint Response Plan was only 53% funded—reducing available aid and straining health provision in camps and host areas [661].

Key health system gaps are widespread: large numbers of damaged and destroyed facilities, severe health workforce losses and arrests, interrupted supply chains, and restricted access for patients and responders [643]. Refugees and migrants report malnutrition, skin, and other communicable diseases contracted during journeys, and roughly 3,400 people from Myanmar are known to be held in

detention, compounding medical and protection needs [645]. Addressing these needs requires scaled-up funding, protection of health workers and facilities, and sustained supply chain access across conflict-affected and displacement-affected areas.

Nutrition

Availability and Access to Nutrition Services

As of March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people are internally displaced in Myanmar and 1.6 million are refugees and asylum-seekers, driving elevated demand for nutrition and health services across the country and in displacement sites [693]. UN Women projected that 12.4 million people in Myanmar — 52 percent women — would face acute hunger in 2026, including about 1 million at emergency levels, with IDPs, returnees, and stateless persons most affected [686]. UNDP analysis warned that food inflation in Myanmar, already around 25 percent, could rise toward 35 percent, with likely adverse effects on diet diversity and child and maternal nutrition beyond staple access concerns [684].

Violence against health services has severely disrupted nutrition service availability and continuity. Insecurity Insight recorded at least 1,901 incidents of violence or obstruction against health care in Myanmar from the February 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, including 488 attacks on facilities, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested, undermining malnutrition screening, treatment, and maternal and infant care delivery [696]. Reported attacks in March 2026 include a kamikaze drone strike that damaged a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP camp — killing one person and critically injuring another — forcing relocation of clinic services and further reducing access to care for displaced populations [700].

Nutrition Needs and Current Response

Funding shortfalls are a critical constraint on the nutrition response. The 2025–26 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya was only approximately 53 percent funded, and UNHCR reported its \$200 million request for Cox's Bazar was roughly 32 percent funded, limiting large-scale nutrition support and livelihoods programming [703][702]. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) reports that food assistance for Rohingya refugees has been sharply reduced, with some households receiving as little as the equivalent of \$7 per person per month [695]. An IRC assessment found widespread negative coping strategies: roughly 50 percent of households reported cutting meals, many resorted to hazardous or exploitative work to survive, and high rates of child school dropout were recorded in camp settings, all signaling acute household-level nutrition stress [694][695].

On the response side, FAO-supported community-based initiatives in Kayin State — including community gardens and projects supporting 500 IDP households, alongside rehabilitation of rural infrastructure — are being implemented to improve dietary diversity, strengthen local food production, and reduce reliance on external food assistance [685].

WASH

Availability of Water Sources

Nearly nine in ten households in Cox's Bazar reported severe declines in water availability (90%), linked to environmental degradation from prolonged Rohingya displacement and associated resource pressures [728]. Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar rely entirely on humanitarian assistance for basic services including water, and a UNHCR request for approximately \$200 million to support the population was only roughly 32% funded at the time of reporting [730][747]. FAO reported projects in Kayin State that rehabilitated rural water infrastructure — including wells, elevated water tanks and drainage systems — and supported community gardens benefiting about 500 IDP and vulnerable households [735].

Access to Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Practices

Large-scale displacement has created acute constraints on sanitation and hygiene access across multiple settings. In Sagaing's Yinmabin, fighting during Thingyan displaced over 10,000 civilians into makeshift shelters and informal sites, with many families sheltering in improvised huts or with relatives — conditions that severely limit access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services [756]. As of end-March 2026, nearly 3,400 refugees from Myanmar were held in detention, where reports document deprivation of food and water and limited sanitary conditions for detainees [741]. Attacks on health care in Myanmar have further disrupted facility-based infection prevention and sanitation services: Insecurity Insight recorded 1,901 incidents against health care from 1 February 2021 to 16 March 2026, including 488 instances of health-facility damage or destruction, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested [743]. Reduced assistance and service cuts have driven desperation among Rohingya and host communities, increasing reliance on unsafe boats for onward movements; survivor accounts confirm these vessels typically lack fresh water and sanitation facilities, creating acute WASH and public-health risks during voyages [739][766][757][768].

Waste Management and Vector-Borne Disease Risks

No data available for this section.

Main WASH Needs and Humanitarian Response

As of end-March 2026, the Myanmar crisis had left approximately 3.7 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers, creating large-scale WASH vulnerabilities across displaced populations [724]. FAO highlighted that displacement disrupts access to clean water and sanitation, undermining food utilization and increasing disease risk among displaced and host communities [735]. Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh rely entirely on humanitarian assistance for food, water, shelter, and health amid severe funding shortfalls for the 2025–26 response, with UNHCR's appeal of approximately \$200 million only 32% funded — driving desperation and onward movements [730][736][747]. Boats used in maritime onward movements are frequently overcrowded and lack basic fresh water and sanitation, increasing the risk of malnutrition, skin conditions, and other communicable diseases during journeys [766][741][768][757].

UNHCR has appealed for additional funding in 2026, specifying water services as among its lifesaving assistance priorities for Rohingya populations [736].

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Damage to Housing and Shelter Needs

Mid-April fighting in Sagaing's Yinmabin Township displaced more than 10,000 civilians, with families sheltering in makeshift huts, forests and farmland or with relatives, as monasteries and schools are no longer considered safe refuge [814]. Inside Myanmar, junta forces have also looted homes, seizing food supplies including rice and cooking oil, further eroding household access to basic items and increasing NFI needs [814]. As of end-March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced in Myanmar and 1.6 million were refugees and asylum-seekers, reflecting sustained displacement and insufficient durable shelter solutions [780][777]. Some 372,500 people have fled by land or sea between January 2022 and March 2026, and overcrowded camps, reduced humanitarian assistance, and lack of legal and livelihood pathways continue to drive perilous onward movements [780][782][779]. FAO has noted that widespread conflict keeps large-scale returns unsafe and is implementing interventions to support local integration of IDPs and host communities, underscoring continued requirements for shelter, NFIs, and livelihood support alongside coordination with local actors [775].

Living Conditions in Camps or Settlements

Bangladesh was hosting roughly 1.18 million registered Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar as of January 2026 [790]. Humanitarian sources report severely strained, overcrowded camp conditions with reduced assistance, limited access to education and livelihoods, and high protection risks [779][781]. Repeated cuts to food assistance have left some households reportedly receiving the equivalent of as little as USD 7 per person per month, while donor shortfalls—with the 2025 Joint Response Plan only approximately 53% funded—have reduced life-saving coverage [781][779][792]. Education and protection indicators in camps are worsening: surveys found high youth unemployment and large shares of households reporting children dropping out of school, increasing risks of child labour and exploitation [781]. Health services have been repeatedly disrupted by violence and attacks, with widespread damage to health facilities and loss of health workers undermining access to care for displaced populations [796]. UN and protection monitoring highlight serious protection threats in displacement settings—including trafficking, forced and child marriage, gender-based violence, and exploitation—that compound vulnerabilities for women, children, and persons with disabilities [780][779]. These dire conditions have driven dangerous onward movement: more than 2,800 Rohingya undertook perilous sea journeys between 1 January and 13 April 2026, following record maritime deaths in 2025 of nearly 900 dead or missing [779]. A capsized trawler in the Andaman Sea in early April 2026 left about 250 people—many Rohingya—missing, underscoring the acute risks of onward movement from the camps [782][805][779].

NFI and Shelter Needs and Current Response

Humanitarian funding shortfalls are acute: the 2025 Joint Response Plan was only approximately 53% funded, and UNHCR has requested US\$200 million for Cox's Bazar this year but is only 32% funded [779][792]. UN agencies and Save the Children have called for urgent increases in lifesaving assistance and support for Bangladeshi host communities—including food, water, shelter, health services, and livelihoods—to address growing needs and reduce risky onward movements [809][805][792].

Protection

Impact on civilians

As of end-March 2026, Myanmar's crisis has produced approximately 3.7 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees/asylum-seekers, while large numbers undertook dangerous land and maritime movements (estimated ~372,500 land and ~346,400 maritime movements, with around 2,400 reported dead/missing at sea/river) along the South & South East Asia route [823][820]. Nearly 3,400 refugees from Myanmar are known to be held in detention outside Myanmar as of end-March 2026, with prolonged or indefinite detention and related protection risks reported [820]. Attacks on health care have been extensive: Insecurity Insight recorded at least 1,901 incidents in Myanmar from the February 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, with health facilities damaged or destroyed 488 times, 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested, severely disrupting medical services [826]. Documented protection incidents in March 2026 include IDP shelters burned in Myingyan (11 March) and a kamikazedrone strike that damaged a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP camp, Myawaddy (14 March), causing casualties and forcing health workers to relocate [828]. Junta offensives during the Thingyan–New Year period displaced more than 10,000 civilians in Yinmabin Township, with aerial attacks killing at least one child and driving people into forests and informal shelter as traditional safe sites were targeted [829]. Refugees and migrants face acute protection threats en route and in host countries—including trafficking, genderbased violence, forced/arranged marriage, theft, extortion and family separation—exacerbated by smuggling networks and limited access to safe entry and asylum processes [820]. Funding shortfalls have deepened civilian hardship: the IRC (15 April 2026) reported sharp cuts to food assistance in Cox's Bazar (some rations falling to the equivalent of about US\$7 per person per month), 69% of refugee households reporting children dropping out of school and half reporting children forced into labour, driving risky onward movement [834][835]. Expanded conscription measures and verified use of children in armed roles raise further risks of forced recruitment and grave rights abuses [821].

Factors Driving protection risks

Junta offensives, airstrikes and drone attacks have intensified in April 2026, causing mass displacement, village burnings and summary killings—local reports documented bodies buried behind a monastery on 11 April and more than 10,000 civilians displaced in Yinmabin Township during Thingyan [829]. The junta's repression includes largescale arbitrary arrests, detentions and enforced disappearances, alongside a conscription policy activated on 10 February 2025 that has driven abductions and forced recruitment, including verified use of over 1,100 children in 2023 [821][832].

Displacement and statelessness are entrenched: as of March 2026 an estimated 3.7 million people are internally displaced and 1.6 million are refugees or asylumseekers from Myanmar, with roughly 1.3 million Rohingya facing bleak prospects for safe, voluntary return and lack of citizenship prospects [823][821]. Maritime routes remain deadly—2025 recorded nearly 900 Rohingya dead or missing at sea while over 2,800 undertook sea journeys between January and 13 April 2026, including a capsizing in late March/early April with about 250 feared missing [820][835][842]. Smuggling, trafficking, forced/arranged marriage, exploitation and prolonged or indefinite detention along South and Southeast Asia routes are widespread drivers of protection risk, with refugees reporting separation, extortion and high exposure to genderbased violence during journeys [820]. Digital surveillance and data sharing by telecoms have facilitated arrests and rearrests of dissidents, prompting legal action over alleged handovers of customer data to authorities [856]. Cuts to humanitarian funding and constrained assistance—exemplified by underfunding of the 2025–26 Joint Response Plan in Bangladesh—combined with bans on formal work and restricted services are fueling harmful coping strategies (child labour, early/forced marriage, hazardous work) and onward risky movements [835][834]. Overall, sustained military control under a repackaged "civilian" administration, weakened legal and institutional protections, restricted humanitarian access and severe economic pressures are mutually reinforcing drivers that increase risks of exploitation, trafficking, detention without due process, attacks on services and protracted displacement [824][868][820][823].

Psychological and mental health impacts

Conflict-related violence and systematic attacks on health infrastructure have severely eroded mental health service availability and driven widespread psychological distress across Myanmar. Military offensives, airstrikes and drone strikes—including damage to a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP Camp in midMarch 2026—have forced clinics and health sites to relocate or close, further reducing access to psychosocial care [828][826]. New displacement caused by Thingyan-period offensives in April 2026 (including over 10,000 people displaced in Yinmabin Township and multiple civilian deaths) has compounded trauma for already-affected communities [829][858]. Key population-level indicators among Rohingya refugees and host communities document extreme distress and harmful coping strategies that reflect broader pressures across the crisis:

- 94% of surveyed households reported prolonged uncertainty severely eroding psychological wellbeing (62% severe + 32% moderate), with Rohingya respondents registering universal distress in a camp survey [821].
- Only 2% of Rohingya parents reported feeling hopeful about their children's futures [834].
- Coping responses include early marriage, child labour, risky migration attempts and severe foodrelated sacrifice (e.g., parents skipping meals), indicating rising protection and mentalhealth risks [821][834].

Children, survivors of violence, and recently displaced populations face acute trauma exposure from killings, injuries, repeated displacement and disrupted education, increasing risks of anxiety, depression and longterm psychosocial harm [858][829][821][834]. Healthsystem damage, targeted violence against health workers, and funding cuts for humanitarian programmes have created major barriers to accessing mental health and psychosocial support, reducing both service availability and workforce capacity [826][834].

Protection Needs and Current Response

Large-scale displacement and dangerous onward movement are generating urgent protection needs across Myanmar and for refugees from Myanmar in the region, including lack of access to protection-sensitive entry and asylum, high exposure to trafficking and abuse along routes, and acute needs for psychosocial support and child protection for women and children undertaking risky journeys [823][820]. The midApril 2026 capsizing in the Andaman Sea—where about 250 people were feared missing—highlighted immediate needs for search-and-rescue capacity, survivor medical and psychosocial care, and safe disembarkation and referral mechanisms; UNHCR, IOM and partners provided counselling/referrals and called for expanded rescue and protection measures [844][835]. Funding shortfalls have reduced basic services in camps and pushed people toward risky onward movement; humanitarian actors including IRC and UNHCR have warned that cuts to food, education and livelihood support are driving protection deterioration and urged increased, predictable funding [834][835]. UNHCR's RouteBased Snapshot (published 17 April 2026) and partner appeals emphasize strengthened regional coordination, deployment of rescue capacities, protectionsensitive disembarkation, and access to asylum and legal pathways as critical response priorities [820][823].

Key figures:

- 3.7 million internally displaced in Myanmar (as of endMarch 2026) and 1.6 million refugees/asylumseekers regionally [823][820].
- Estimated 372,500 people fled Myanmar by land or sea between 1 January 2022 and 31 March 2026 [820].
- Nearly 900 Rohingya reported dead or missing at sea in 2025 (deadliest year on record for maritime movements) [835].
- Around 250 people feared missing after an Andaman Sea boat capsized in midApril 2026 [844].
- More than 2,800 dangerous sea journeys recorded between January and 13 April 2026 [835].

Child Protection concerns

Children in Myanmar and among Rohingya refugees face recruitment by armed forces and nonstate armed groups, trafficking and exploitation, family separation during irregular movements, rising child labour, and sharply reduced access to education and protection services [821][820][834]. The junta's expanded conscription and abusive recruitment practices—including abductions of family members to force enlistment—have involved children, with reports verifying the recruitment and use of over 1,100 children in 2023 [821].

Refugees moving along the South and South East Asia route are frequently separated from family by smugglers or traffickers, and nearly 3,400 refugees from Myanmar were known to be held in detention outside Myanmar as of endMarch 2026 [820]. Assessments in Cox's Bazar document widespread negative coping: surveys found around 69% of refugee households report children have dropped out of school and half of surveyed households say children have been forced into work, while many households report cutting meals and engaging in hazardous or exploitative work [834][821]. Deadly maritime journeys continue into 2026: UNHCR reported nearly 900 Rohingya missing or dead at sea in 2025, more than 2,800 undertook sea crossings between January and 13 April 2026, and an overcrowded boat that departed Teknaf in late March capsized leaving an estimated 250 people missing; children on these journeys are often unaccompanied and at high risk of abuse and trafficking [835][840][844]. Trafficking for child marriage and forced labour remains a particular regional concern, with multiple reports of smugglers turning smuggling journeys into trafficking situations and of children being exploited en route or in destination countries [820]. Humanitarian actors (including IRC, Save the Children and UNHCR) provide child protection, education and psychosocial services in camps and along routes, but funding cuts and restrictions on accredited education and formal work for refugees are undermining prevention and response capacity [834][844][820].

Violence against women and girls

Myanmar's protracted conflict and displacement have heightened GBV risks for women and girls both inside the country and along regional displacement routes. Detained women and girls are at risk of genderbased violence and trafficking, and forced/arranged marriage is cited as a protection coping strategy along displacement routes [820]. Assessments document widespread negative coping strategies—including early/forced marriage, survival sex, child labour and hazardous/exploitative work—with primary data confirming that half of households cut meals, 22% removed children from school, and 51% took hazardous work, and that child/early marriage is used as a survival strategy [821]. Women and children comprise over half of those undertaking dangerous maritime crossings, with UNHCR recording nearly 900 Rohingya dead or missing at sea in 2025 and over 2,800 sea departures between January and 13 April 2026 [834][835][842]. Attacks on health care have severely undermined survivors' access to medical and maternal care, with at least 1,901 incidents affecting health care recorded between February 2021 and midMarch 2026, 488 healthfacility damages, 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested [826]. UN Women and related analyses highlight structural barriers—movement restrictions, documentation and digital access gaps—with femaleheaded households making up a disproportionate share of the displaced and facing greater barriers to assistance, all of which impede reporting and access to GBV services [822]. Some humanitarian actors (including IRC and partners) continue to provide GBV prevention and response, reproductive and maternal health, psychosocial support and referrals in Cox's Bazar and other displacement settings, but organisations warn that funding shortfalls and access constraints limit coverage and scale [834][837][835]. Key gaps identified include reduced funding and service scale, compromised health infrastructure and access, inadequate safe/legal pathways, and persistent trafficking and early/forcedmarriage risks that drive exploitative survival strategies for women and girls [821][826][835][820].

Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups

Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Children are frequently travelling unaccompanied on dangerous sea and land routes, with agencies reporting children among those feared missing after the April 2026 Andaman Sea trawler capsize and noting that children on these journeys risk abuse and family separation during transit [899][879]. UNHCR monitoring recorded over 2,800 Rohingya sea journeys between January and 13 April 2026, with more than half of recent sea/migration attempts involving women and children, underscoring high child exposure to maritime risks [879][898]. Trafficking for child marriage and forced labour, and the practice of smugglers denying communication or separating families during transit, are identified as major protection threats to children on the South & South-East Asia route [875]. The recruitment and use of children by Myanmar's armed forces has also been documented — over 1,100 children were verified in 2023 — adding to risks of separation and exploitation for children inside Myanmar [874]. Survey evidence from Cox's Bazar (published 15 April 2026) indicates that negative coping is driving child protection risks in camps: 50% of households report cutting meals and 22% report removing children from school, raising exposure to child labour and exploitation [881]. In response, UNHCR reported providing counselling and medical/psychosocial referrals to survivors of the April 2026 Andaman Sea shipwreck, while IRC continues child protection and GBV prevention/response programming in Cox's Bazar [879][881].

Pregnant and Lactating Women

Attacks on health services and large-scale displacement have sharply reduced access to maternal and reproductive health services in Myanmar and among Rohingya refugees in host areas [904][876][875][881]. Insecurity Insight recorded at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar between the 2021 coup and 16 March 2026, including 488 incidents of health facility damage or destruction, 172 health workers killed, and 909 arrested [904]. Specific March 2026 incidents included fires that burned IDP shelters in Myingyan and a kamikaze-drone strike that damaged a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo (Myawaddy), forcing clinic closure/relocation and injuring health staff [905]. These disruptions — alongside documented protection risks including trafficking, forced/arranged marriage and other forms of GBV — directly constrain access to prenatal/postnatal care, maternal nutrition and specialized protection services for women and girls [904][905][875][881]. Rising food inflation in Myanmar (around 25% in 2025, projected up to approximately 35%) further threatens maternal nutrition and breastfeeding support [906]. In Cox's Bazar, humanitarian funding cuts have reduced food rations to as little as approximately USD 7 per person per month; however, humanitarian responders including IRC continue to provide reproductive and maternal healthcare and GBV prevention/response in the camps as of mid-April 2026 [881].

Adolescents and Youth

An IRC survey and report from Cox's Bazar (15 April 2026) found that roughly 500,000 young people aged 18–24 living in the camps are unemployed and barred from accredited education, with 69% of refugee households reporting child school dropout and half of surveyed households reporting children forced into labour [881]. Refugees from Myanmar — facing limited access to education, work and skills training, legal uncertainty and reduced humanitarian assistance — are increasingly vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking (including for child marriage and forced labour), and are undertaking dangerous irregular sea movements in search of livelihoods or protection [875][876]. Following the 4 April 2026 Andaman Sea shipwreck, UNHCR and partners reported providing counselling and referrals for medical and psychosocial support to survivors, emphasising that such onward movements reflect protracted displacement and a lack of durable options for refugees, including youth [892][882]. Inside Myanmar, the junta's intensified "scorched earth" tactics and conscription since the 2021 coup have fuelled displacement and exposed adolescents and young people to violence and recruitment risks [874]. Humanitarian analyses and agency recommendations call for lifting restrictions on formal education and work, expanding youth skills and vocational training, and meaningfully including youth in programme design and decision-making to reduce negative coping mechanisms and support livelihoods and protection outcomes [874][881].

People with Disabilities

Widespread attacks on health infrastructure in Myanmar have sharply undermined access to medical and protection services for people with disabilities. Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care since the 2021 coup through 16 March 2026, including 488 reported incidents of health facility damage or destruction, 172 health workers killed and 909 arrested [904]. Specific incidents in March 2026 — including the burning of IDP shelters in Myingyan township on 11 March and a military kamikaze drone strike on a makeshift clinic at Palaw Tapo IDP Camp (Myawaddy township) on 14 March, which killed one person, critically injured another and forced clinic relocation — have directly disrupted access for vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities [905]. Large-scale, protracted displacement further constrains service access, with UNHCR reporting 3.7 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar as of March 2026, along with approximately 3,400 refugees known to be held in detention outside Myanmar [875][876]. Humanitarian assessments and community recommendations call for explicit inclusion of disability needs — such as ensuring accessible maternal healthcare and disability-accessible shelters and services in host areas — and for meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in programme design, implementation and monitoring [874][881].

Elderly

Attacks on health care and large-scale displacement have constrained older people's access to routine and emergency health services and mobility in Myanmar as of March–April 2026. Insecurity Insight documented at least 1,901 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar between the 2021 coup and 16 March 2026, with over 70% of incidents attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces and police; health facilities were reportedly damaged or destroyed 488 times, 172 health workers were killed and 909 were arrested [904]. Documented incidents in March 2026 that disrupted local health access include the burning of IDP shelters in Myingyan on 11 March and damage to a makeshift clinic by military kamikaze drones in Palaw Tapo (Myawaddy) on 14 March, which forced the relocation of the clinic and health workers [905]. As of March 2026, an estimated 3.7 million people were internally displaced and 1.6 million were refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar, expanding the cohort of people who may require age-sensitive assistance and continuity of care [876]. These attacks and service disruptions have forced facilities to close or scale back operations, reducing availability of the continuous care and medications on which many older people depend [904].

Displaced

As of end-March 2026, approximately 3.7 million people were internally displaced and 1.6 million were refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar, with prospects for safe, voluntary return — notably for around 1.3 million Rohingya — remaining bleak [876]. UNHCR data show over 2,800 Rohingya undertook dangerous sea journeys between January and 13 April 2026; 2025 was the deadliest year on record for maritime movements from the region, with nearly 900 Rohingya reported dead or missing in the Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal [879][903]. A heavily overcrowded trawler that departed Teknaf in early April 2026 capsized en route to Malaysia, leaving an estimated 250 people (Rohingya and Bangladeshi nationals) missing and nine survivors rescued on 9 April, illustrating acute maritime protection risks linked to overcrowding, rough seas and trafficking/smuggling practices [882][879][888]. Approximately 3,400 refugees from Myanmar are known to be held in prolonged or indefinite detention outside Myanmar as of end-March 2026, with limited due process and heightened GBV risk for detainees [875]. Shrinking humanitarian funding, insecure camp conditions, and restrictions on formal education and work in Bangladesh are driving onward movement and exploitation risks; the 2025 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya was only about half funded [879][881]. An IRC survey and report from Cox's Bazar (April 2026) found multiple severe protection and socioeconomic impacts among refugees, including some households receiving reduced food rations equivalent to about USD 7 per person per month [881]. Third-country nationals also face specific vulnerabilities: Myanmar released 78 Filipinos detained for immigration-related offences after they had been trafficked for employment in scam centres, underscoring risks of trafficking, detention and exploitation for migrant workers in the country [894]. UNHCR is urging states to strengthen search-and-rescue, expand safe and legal pathways, and boost regional cooperation to reduce deadly sea movements and protect displaced people [876][879].

Minorities

Rohingya face entrenched statelessness, systemic discrimination and exclusion that restrict access to services and freedom of movement, and expose them to heightened protection risks both inside Myanmar and in exile [874][910]. International legal and accountability processes continue to cite junta-led atrocities against the Rohingya as war crimes and crimes against humanity, underscoring targeted violence and the need for justice mechanisms [874][910]. Attacks on health care and obstruction of medical services inside Myanmar since the 2021 coup have been widespread, undermining access to care for minority communities, with thousands of incidents and hundreds of health-worker deaths reported up to mid-March 2026 [904].

Funding shortfalls, cuts to assistance and restrictions on education and formal work in camps are driving dangerous onward movements and increasing reliance on smugglers and traffickers, with refugees and migrants facing trafficking, exploitation, detention without due process, denial of communications and risks of abuse, forced marriage and forced labour during journeys [875][881][879]. Rohingya and host-community consultations in Cox's Bazar report exclusion from decision-making and perceptions of unfairness in aid allocation [874]. UNHCR has urged protection-sensitive entry systems, expanded asylum access and regional cooperation to reduce life-threatening sea and land movements [875][876].

Operational Environment

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