



Situation Analysis

# MYANMAR CRISIS

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**Period: 13/10/25 – 19/10/25**

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# Introduction

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## **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.

# Operational Environment

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## Economy

### Current Economic Situation

No specific macroeconomic indicators were provided. The available reports primarily focus on localized disruptions and conflict-related challenges rather than broad economic trends.

### Conflict Economic Landscape

Recent reports describe a multifaceted economic landscape in Myanmar, especially in Banmawk Township, where a population exceeding 100,000 – including more than 6,000 in the town itself – relies on agriculture, gold mining, and timber production. Ongoing fighting has forced over 1,500 people to flee, with more than 1,000 requiring emergency assistance. In villages such as Set Taw, approximately 500 households have been displaced, with additional specific figures including 30 households in Khopyin Village and 21 in Nyaungtharyar Village abandoning their homes and livelihoods. Border regions have seen a partial resumption of trade (with traders and freight trucks allowed to cross since July and merchants permitted by Thai authorities to sell food and wares), yet sustained violence—exemplified by airstrikes on Htee Khee on October 8 using over 40 rounds of 120mm ammunition and repeated attacks disrupting border routes—continues to damage critical infrastructure. Infographics and displacement figures reported as of mid-October underscore a widespread disruption of communities, diminishing the capacity for economic recovery and reconstruction due to ongoing targeting of civilian facilities such as schools and residential areas.

### Stability of Currency and Bank System

No specific details were provided regarding the resilience of the national currency or the overall stability of Myanmar's banking system in the context of the current conflict.

### Employment

Reports indicate severe disruptions to both traditional and formal employment in Myanmar. In Banmawk Township alone, over 1,000 internally displaced persons have been forced to rely on exhausting day labor due to the erosion of livelihoods in agriculture, gold mining, and timber production. Many displaced individuals have migrated to major cities such as Yangon and Mandalay in search of work, highlighting the shift from conventional employment to precarious informal labor markets. In border regions near Myawaddy and along the Moei River, informal economic activities have surfaced around scam centers notorious for exploiting forced labor. For instance, around 7,000 individuals have recently been freed from a call centre-style system known for coerced work, and there are indications that up to 120,000 people could be forced into operating online scam networks. This environment reflects a growing dependency on irregular employment amid the breakdown of legal protections and formal job markets.

## Politics

### Governance Structures and Rule of Law

Myanmar is facing a multifaceted crisis in governance as the military junta continues to manipulate state power. Key stakeholders including the National Unity Government (NUG), the National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC), the Committee Representing Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), Ethnic Resistance Organisations (EROs), and various consultative councils are calling for a new federal democratic constitution that would establish a clear separation of powers and ensure that the military remains permanently subordinate to a democratically elected civilian government. Notable events in mid-October, such as statements issued by prominent figures (e.g., Dato' Sri Saifuddin Abdullah, Khun Kasit Piromya, and Leila M. de Lima, along with former UN experts), have condemned the junta's sham electoral process scheduled to begin on December 28, 2025. The junta's practices, including arbitrary detentions, the dissolution of parliament, and repressive legal measures such as a law from July 30 that criminalizes criticism of the electoral process, have further weakened government transparency and accountability.

### Political Freedoms and Recent Laws

Reports indicate an intensification of political repression in Myanmar. Following the lifting of a state of emergency in July, the military junta has cracked down on political opposition and peaceful dissent, epitomized by a newly introduced law that bans protests or any criticism of the upcoming election—with punishments including the death penalty. Human Rights Watch's open letter on October 17, along with statements from ASEAN officials (e.g., Mohamad bin Haji Hasan on October 9) and former ASEAN foreign ministers on October 11 and 14, have highlighted the deep flaws in the electoral process. The junta's measures—such as imposing martial law in over 60 townships and relying on a flawed census conducted in only 145 out of 330 townships—underscore severe restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly, and association, and contravene international standards for democratic participation.

### Influence of Non-State Actors and Political Factions

The political landscape in Myanmar is being reshaped by non-state actors and political factions. Armed ethnic groups are increasingly asserting their influence, highlighted by the proposed formation of the Four Brothers Alliance, which aims to unite previously fragmented Rohingya armed groups (including the Rohingya Solidarity Organization, Arakan Rohingya Army, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, and Rohingya Islami Mahaz) to claim both a military and political voice. Additionally, the Arakan Army, under Maj. Gen. Twan Mrat Naing, controls 11 of Rakhine's 18 townships and is actively demanding ethnic equality, despite facing allegations of civilian abuses. On October 13, a coordinated boycott by six ethnic armed organizations, including groups such as the Karen National Union (KNU) and Chin National Front (CNF), further illustrated their rejection of agreements perceived as legitimizing the military's rule. Grassroots resistance efforts, including operations by Chin resistance forces and counter-narratives from the Kachin Independence Army, also underscore the growing influence of non-state factions in contesting the junta's authority.

## Public Trust in State Institutions

Public trust in the state institutions under the Myanmar junta has eroded significantly. Incidents in mid-October 2025, such as coordinated airstrikes that left five children dead in a Mon State village, the torching of over 130 homes in Kanbalu, and looting near Old Bagan, have severely undermined confidence in the regime's ability to ensure safety and deliver humanitarian support. The junta's announcement of sham elections scheduled for December 28, 2025—condemned by international bodies, former foreign ministers, and UN experts—along with draconian prison sentences for opposition figures and multiple bombings targeting schools in Chin State (notably on October 8, 13, and 14), have further delegitimized the regime. These actions, coupled with widespread arbitrary detentions and heavy-handed military interventions, continue to fuel public disillusionment and mistrust towards Myanmar's state institutions.

## Role of Marginalized Groups

Historically disadvantaged communities, notably ethnic minorities such as the Rohingya, continue to face systematic exclusion in Myanmar. Efforts to secure political inclusion include direct engagements between the National Unity Government, ethnic armed organizations, and marginalized communities, with discussions aimed at drafting a new federal democratic constitution. The formation of the Four Brothers Alliance is particularly significant as it represents a collective attempt by Rohingya armed groups to assert a political and military voice after decades of exclusion from peace talks and administrative processes. The humanitarian crisis is stark, with over 3.5 million internally displaced persons, nearly 180,000 Rohingya refugees in Malaysia, and four million in Thailand, underscoring the urgent need for legal protection, economic inclusion, and comprehensive public services for these communities.

# Security And Stability

## Security Overview

Recent reports detail a spate of violent incidents and armed clashes across Myanmar, underscoring a deteriorating security situation. On October 13, a junta jet fighter dropped six bombs on Kayahgyi Village in northern Shan State around 1:00 pm, injuring a 19-year-old. On the same day in Vanha Village of Hakha Township around 10:00 am, an aircraft bombed a school, resulting in the deaths of a 9-year-old and a 12-year-old, with additional casualties including a teacher and another child. Ground attacks include an incident on October 13 near Old Bagan where junta forces captured five people and burned more than 130 homes, displacing thousands. Clashes on October 12 near Tanja Village saw a column of approximately 30 junta troops advancing, followed by artillery exchanges the next day, while heavy fighting for three hours broke out in Htanggar Village, north of Putao Town, between a Kachin Independence Army-led coalition and joint pro-junta forces including the Tang Gu Tan militia. In border areas, particularly near the KNU-controlled town of Htee Khee in Tanintharyi Region, airstrikes have intensified; on a recent Tuesday, a fighter jet bombed the village around noon injuring two civilians. Ethnic armed organizations, such as the KNU and KIA, are also coordinating offensives, further destabilizing areas previously under junta control.

## Security Forces and Law Enforcement

Multiple reports have highlighted the problematic role and operational challenges faced by law enforcement and national security forces in Myanmar under junta control. In Chin State, a precision operation at around 3:00 am at the Hakha police station was carried out by the Chin National Army (CNA) and the Chinland Defence Force – Hakha, which resulted in the freeing of 15 detainees, including five anti-junta fighters. During the ensuing hour-long clash, six junta troops were killed, one CDF-Hakha member lost his life, and two others were wounded, with additional weapons and ammunition reportedly captured. Furthermore, women's organizations have stressed that police under junta authority offer minimal protection; victims of conflict-related sexual violence, for instance, are often reluctant to report their cases due to fears of retaliation. Discussions among legislative and security circles have also raised concerns that lenient alternatives to punishment for crimes such as drug trafficking may be undermining the capacity of judicial and security agencies to effectively combat criminal networks.

# Demography

## Demographic Overview

The current demographic situation in Myanmar is marked by extensive disruption and displacement, driven by ongoing conflict since the February 2021 military coup. Detailed reports indicate that approximately 3.5 million people have been displaced internally. In the Tanintharyi Region, monitoring data from FE5 Tanintharyi as of July revealed that over 80,300 civilians were displaced by fighting, including more than 40,000 from both Dawei District and Myeik District. In Banmawk Township, official data from 2019 showed that Banmawk town had over 6,000 residents, with the broader township population exceeding 100,000; disruptions there include over 1,000 internally displaced persons and reports of numerous households in Banmawk Town, Khopyin Village, and Nyaungtharyar Village having been forced to abandon their homes. Additionally, an incident in Set Taw—a village with nearly 1,000 households primarily from the Kadu ethnic group—highlighted the vulnerability of specific communities. External migration is also significant, with over four million people from Myanmar now residing in Thailand (nearly half of whom are undocumented), nearly one million Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, and close to 180,000 Rohingya refugees in Malaysia. The demographic landscape is further complicated by ethnic and linguistic diversity, including groups such as Rohingya, Kadu, Shanni, Karen (and Karenni), and Kachin. Worryingly, there are also 685 recorded cases of child recruitment reported this year, a figure more than five times that recorded in 2024. These factors present a snapshot of a population deeply fragmented by conflict, displacement, and complex ethnic dynamics, underscoring the critical humanitarian needs in the region.

# Socio-Cultural

## Socio-Cultural Overview

Recent reports signal a significant sociocultural turning point, particularly involving the Rohingya, a marginalized, predominantly Muslim ethnic group long excluded from Myanmar's peace talks and formal political processes. Historically treated as stateless victims enduring decades of persecution and a legacy of genocide, the Rohingya are now asserting their agency through the formation of the Four Brothers Alliance. This coalition, which unites previously fragmented armed groups such as the Rohingya Solidarity Organization, Arakan Rohingya Army, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, and Rohingya Islami Mahaz, seeks to reverse a history of exclusion from local governance and peace negotiations. These developments occur against an ethnically charged backdrop that includes other groups like the Karen, Karenni, Kachin, and Rawang, all facing distinct cultural and linguistic challenges. The alliance appears amid longstanding prejudices, with events such as the catastrophic fallout from the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army's 2016 activism and subsequent military operations in 2017 that displaced over 700,000 individuals. Moreover, events reported from October 13 to October 20, 2025, underscored deep-seated socio-cultural vulnerabilities and controversies, including the junta's manipulation of ethnic narratives in planned sham elections.

## Gender Dynamics

Multiple reports reveal serious gendered impacts amid the crisis. Following the coup, incidents of sexual violence escalated significantly. One highlighted account states that in September, 47 women—including pregnant women and young girls—were killed and 57 were injured in incidents attributed to human rights violations by the junta. In response, women's organizations have pressed for the inclusion of protective provisions in military codes of conduct to prevent further conflict-related sexual violence. These details emphasize the heightened risks women face, as well as the critical role of women's groups in shaping response efforts and advocating for gender-sensitive protection measures.

## Impact of Socio-Cultural Drivers on Aid

Deep-rooted cultural norms and social hierarchies are profoundly influencing humanitarian aid delivery and community engagement. Traditional gender roles coupled with widespread fear of reprisal under junta-controlled systems have hindered reporting of abuses and limited access to protection. For instance, reports from the Burmese Women's Union noted conflict-related sexual violence incidents in September 2025, reinforcing the challenges posed by cultural stigmas. Ethnic marginalization further complicates aid efforts: the longstanding exclusion of groups like the Rohingya from local governance and peace processes is compounded by discriminatory practices in host nations, as evidenced by nearly 180,000 Rohingya refugees in Malaysia facing harassment and arrest. Leaders, including Maw Hpray Myar of the Karenni National Women's Organization, have highlighted that victims often refrain from reporting abuses due to fear of retaliation. These factors undermine community trust in official protection mechanisms and reduce the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions.

# Environment

## Environmental Conditions

The reports did not provide specific details on the geographic, climatic, or natural resource conditions affecting the area.

## Environmental Challenges

No specific challenges such as deforestation, water scarcity, soil degradation, or pollution in relation to the crisis were mentioned.

## Environmental Risks and Mitigation

One article noted that ground operations near Wetlet Township are being conducted in the neighboring Sagaing Township, which is close to the epicentre of a massive earthquake that struck in March. Although this geophysical event was mentioned only in passing as part of broader military counteroffensives, it indicates additional strain on the affected communities. No further details on other environmental hazards (such as floods, droughts, or storms) or mitigation strategies (including sustainable aid practices or policies to reduce environmental damage) were provided.

# Conflict

## Overview of the Ongoing Armed Conflict

Between mid-October and recent days, Myanmar has seen widespread and multifaceted fighting. Clashes have been concentrated across multiple fronts: in Kachin State near Putao and Myitkyina, about 30 junta infantry advanced toward Tanja Village on October 12, leading to violent engagement on October 13 between junta forces and the Kachin Independence Army-led coalition in Htanggar Village. In Sagaing's Wetlet Township, intense airstrikes by gyrocopters and artillery on October 14 resulted in severe civilian casualties, including reports of a child killed, a married couple and sister-in-law injured, and an elderly man dying of shock after a monastery and pagoda were bombed. Educational facilities and residential areas in northern Shan State and Chin State were also targeted with multiple bombs dropping on October 13, causing injuries among children and teachers and prompting school closures. Other notable incidents include repeated airstrikes in Tanintharyi's Dawei Township that injured civilians and destroyed buildings, resistance operations in Banmauk Township where looting, burning, and displacement affected nearly 1,000 households, and the Arakan Army capturing a junta outpost near the Rakhine-Magway border on October 17. These events, compounded by heavy weaponry use and blockades, have exacerbated displacement and hindered humanitarian access.

## Conflict Stakeholders

The conflict involves a complex array of actors with overlapping ambitions. On one side is the Myanmar military junta, led by figures such as Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing, which has intensified its operations with airstrikes, artillery, and new laws criminalizing protests as it approaches sham elections scheduled to start on December 28, 2025. Opposing the junta, numerous ethnic armed organizations and resistance groups—including the Kachin Independence Army, People’s Defence Forces, the Arakan Army under Maj. Gen. Twan Mrat Naing, and allied militias such as those of the Karen and Karenni—are actively engaging the regime. Specific incidents reflecting this include the clash near Tanja Village on October 12–13 involving junta infantry and KIA forces, and AA-led fighters seizing a hill base near the Rakhine–Magway border on October 17. International and political actors, including former peace framework adherents and diplomatic voices from ASEAN, the European Union, and Human Rights Watch, are also vocally challenging the junta’s legitimacy and calling for inclusive dialogue.

## Peace Negotiations

Recent diplomatic efforts highlight deep polarization and stalled progress toward an inclusive peace process. On October 9, ASEAN Foreign Minister Mohamad bin Haji Hasan set minimum benchmarks for any forthcoming election, insisting on a free, fair, and transparent process and calling for an immediate ceasefire. These remarks were followed on October 11 by former ASEAN foreign ministers who collectively condemned the planned electoral process as a sham. Further international pressure came through an open letter from Human Rights Watch on October 17 urging ASEAN and global actors to condition their support on an end to violence and political repression, and by a statement on October 14 from a coalition of former officials and UN experts. Moreover, several ethnic armed organizations have rejected the outdated Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement by boycotting its anniversary events starting October 15, signaling a need for a reconfigured dialogue framework.

## Conflict Outlook

The conflict outlook remains deeply concerning, as violence intensifies and humanitarian needs escalate. Continued junta airstrikes, such as the one on October 14 in northern Shan that claimed a teenage girl’s life and multiple attacks on schools that together resulted in significant casualties, point to a high risk of further civilian suffering. Reports indicate that targeted airstrikes near border towns, notably in Htee Khee, have forced more than 400 residents to flee, while resistance clashes in Banmauk have led to over 1,000 internally displaced persons and approximately 100 civilians taken hostage. Diplomatic warnings have been issued by former ministers and UN experts regarding the junta’s approach to sham elections slated for December 28, 2025, and humanitarian agencies warn of a potential 50% drop in funding for Rohingya refugee assistance by early 2026. Overall, these developments suggest an escalating crisis with little immediate prospect for de-escalation unless there is a significant shift in military strategy and renewed international engagement towards genuine negotiations.

# Displacement

## Displacement Overview

Since February 2021, displacement in Myanmar has escalated due to a series of military operations and evolving conflict dynamics. Data from the Tanintharyi Region indicate that over 80,300 civilians have been displaced, with more than 40,000 each in Dawei and Myeik Districts following sea and air attacks in June. In Banmauk Township, fighting forced over 1,500 people to flee, with more than 1,000 in urgent need of emergency assistance as recorded on October 2 by the Shanni Nationalities Unity Association. Coordinated airstrikes by junta forces on Htee Khee on October 8 (involving at least 10 airstrikes and over 40 rounds of 120mm ammunition) displaced around 400 residents. Additionally, on October 13 two columns of ground forces operating near the Nyaung-U–Kyaukpadaung road west of Old Bagan displaced thousands of civilians and took five individuals captive. UNHCR’s emergency overview map confirms that a high number of displaced persons continue to remain, reflecting both rapid displacements from direct military actions and a protracted displacement crisis.

## Living Conditions of the Displaced Population

The humanitarian situation for displaced populations in Myanmar remains dire and deteriorating. On October 13, instances near Old Bagan included looting, torching of villages, and the capture of civilians, while another incident on the same day involved over 130 homes being torched during a Kanbalu raid. In Banmauk Township, over 1,000 internally displaced people—increasing to more than 1,500 per earlier reports—are in urgent need of emergency assistance, including medicine, and many are forced to shelter with relatives or migrate to larger cities like Yangon and Mandalay in search of day labor. Broadly, more than 3.5 million people displaced since the February 2021 coup are residing in makeshift shelters or open fields with severely restricted access to food, water, sanitation, and healthcare. This has resulted in widespread malnutrition (with over 100,000 children in Rakhine State suffering from acute malnutrition), waterborne illnesses, preventable deaths, and other risks including attacks on civilian infrastructure and 685 recorded cases of child recruitment. The situation is further exacerbated by limited funding for the UN’s humanitarian needs response plan, which stood at only 12 percent as of September.

## Drivers of Displacement

Conflict-related violence remains the principal driver of displacement in Myanmar. On October 13, coordinated ground operations near Old Bagan by junta forces led to the displacement of thousands along the Nyaung-U–Kyaukpadaung road and the capture of five individuals. Similarly, repeated airstrikes on Htee Khee in Tanintharyi Region’s Dawei Township—recorded on October 8, 10, and 14—forced over 400 people to flee, with residential areas being bombed and incidents such as a shop being hit injuring civilians. These targeted military offensives, which include the torching of villages and aerial bombardments against civilian areas, have significantly contributed to large-scale internal displacement.

## Integration

Displaced Myanmar populations face substantial challenges in integrating into host communities, both within Myanmar and in neighboring countries. In Thailand, over four million people from Myanmar reside there, nearly half of whom are undocumented and vulnerable to harassment, arrest, and deportation, restricting access to secure employment and social services. Similarly, in Malaysia, almost 180,000 refugees—primarily Rohingya—experience significant integration hardships. Within Myanmar, many internally displaced persons, such as those in Banmawk Township, are compelled to rely on precarious day labor and migrate to urban centers like Yangon and Mandalay in search of work. UNHCR guidance stresses that refugees must have safe access to territories for asylum without the threat of forced returns. Some positive policy shifts have been observed, such as Thailand granting registered refugees the right to work, prompting calls for similar measures in other host nations to enhance long-term settlement and integration.

## Humanitarian Access

### Humanitarian Access Overview

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar remains extremely challenging with severe restrictions on access to affected populations. According to recent reports, over 3.5 million people have been displaced since the February 2021 coup, with significant numbers concentrated in regions such as Sagaing, Chin, Shan, and Tanintharyi. In Banmawk Township alone, more than 1,500 internally displaced persons have been recorded, with over 1,000 requiring urgent emergency assistance. A UN Emergency Overview Map dated 13 October 2025 and an open letter by Human Rights Watch on 17 October 2025 highlight the ongoing need for impartial, full, and unobstructed humanitarian access amid escalating violence. Security conditions have been notably volatile; recurrent airstrikes have targeted schools and civilian infrastructure, and in areas like Htee Khee near the Thai border, repeated assaults have forced up to 400 residents to flee. Cross-border operations have been partially facilitated by Thai authorities since July, allowing freight trucks and merchant activity in designated trade zones. Legal frameworks are also under review, with calls for preventing forced returns and measures such as Thailand's new rules granting Myanmar refugees the right to work, although drastic funding cuts and a looming funding cliff projected for early 2026 continue to jeopardize critical services.

### Barriers to Humanitarian Access

Multiple, interlocking obstacles are severely impeding humanitarian access in Myanmar. In the second half of October 2025, repeated airstrikes, including a documented series by junta unit Y12 in the Htee Khee area (with over 40 rounds of 120mm ammunition on 8 October and follow-up strikes on 10 and 14 October), have damaged key infrastructure and obstructed safe passage for aid. The situation is further compounded in Sagaing's Chaung U township where an attack during a candlelight gathering on 6 October resulted in 26 fatalities and 40 injuries, with local efforts to secure medical assistance being blocked by junta forces. In Banmawk Township, ongoing clashes have forced large numbers of internally displaced individuals from makeshift shelters, hampering relief efforts. Furthermore, the military junta's imposition of harsh new laws – criminalizing protest and dissent ahead of planned elections – creates additional bureaucratic and political barriers. An open letter from Human Rights Watch dated 17 October 2025 underscores expanded airstrikes and deliberate targeting of displacement camps, schools, and medical centers, all of which heighten the physical and security risks for civilians and humanitarian operators. Acute funding shortages, with the UN humanitarian response plan only 12 percent funded as of September, exacerbate these challenges.

### Humanitarian Access Gaps

Significant humanitarian access gaps persist, leaving vast populations with critical unmet needs. Over 3.5 million internally displaced persons in Myanmar are experiencing limited access to food, water, and health care, while acute food insecurity now threatens more than 15 million people and severe malnutrition affects over 100,000 children in Rakhine State. In Banmawk Township, the influx of more than 1,500 internally displaced individuals—over 1,000 of whom urgently require medicine and other emergency services—has overwhelmed local capacities. Rohingya refugee communities face dire circumstances as well; nearly one million Rohingya in Cox's Bazar confront drastic cutbacks in services due to a looming funding cliff, while in Thailand approximately 4 million people from Myanmar, nearly half of whom are undocumented, and almost 180,000 Rohingya in Malaysia, endure recurring hardships and restricted access to aid. Ongoing conflict-related challenges, such as the airstrikes recorded in Shan and Chin states on 13 October 2025 that have caused casualties and disrupted safe spaces, further contribute to the widening gap in humanitarian assistance.

## Information, Communication and AAP

### Information Landscape

Multiple credible sources outline a comprehensive picture of the Myanmar crisis. A UNHCR infographic, based on data collected as of 13 October 2025, published on 14 October 2025 and circulated digitally on 16 October 2025, maps extensive displacement figures since February 2021. An open letter from Human Rights Watch dated 17 October 2025 reports that approximately 3.5 million people have been displaced following the February 2021 military coup, with detailed testimonies of intensified military operations including expanded airstrikes, artillery attacks, and casualties in residential areas, displacement camps, and schools. Additional quantitative details include an airstrike near Htee Khee using over 40 rounds of 120mm munitions that displaced around 400 residents, and airstrikes in northern Shan State and Chin State on 13 October 2025 resulting in casualties among schoolchildren and locals. High-level diplomatic communications also contribute to the information landscape: on 9 October 2025, ASEAN Foreign Minister Mohamad bin Haji Hasan outlined minimum election criteria ahead of postponed sham elections scheduled for 28 December 2025, with an initial plan affecting 102 townships; furthermore, a joint statement on 11 October 2025 by former ASEAN foreign ministers rejected the junta's electoral plans. Satellite imagery from Planet Labs PBC monitoring border facilities near Myawaddy further documents developments such as the construction of dozens of new buildings and the emergence of new ferry crossings along the Moei River.

## Communication Channels

Humanitarian actors and affected populations are utilizing a blend of digital and community-based communication channels. The UNHCR's emergency infographic was widely distributed digitally, highlighting displacement data since February 2021. Satellite internet services, notably SpaceX's Starlink, have emerged as a key digital channel; APNIC data indicates that between July 3 and October 1, 2025, Starlink rose from a ranking of 56 to become Myanmar's largest internet provider, a change associated with its use in scam centers operating via telephone, internet, and social media. Additionally, face-to-face interactions occur through local aid efforts, with community and refugee support groups active in displacement camps and settlements, including regions like Banmauk and Cox's Bazar.

## Barriers to Information

A range of obstacles severely limit access to critical information in the crisis. Politically, strict censorship enacted through laws such as the one introduced on July 30, which criminalizes any criticism or protest against the upcoming sham elections—carrying draconian penalties including the death penalty—combined with selective high-level interactions that exclude opposition voices, hinder information dissemination. Disrupted communication infrastructures and an uneven digital landscape, exemplified by the rapid rise of Starlink amid the proliferation of scam centers near the Thailand-Myanmar border, further compound these challenges. Physical constraints are acute as well; over 3.5 million internally displaced people, including more than 1,000 IDPs reported in Banmauk on October 2, 2025, are often in makeshift shelters or isolated areas, which as evidenced by emergency overview maps from October 13–16, 2025, limit their ability to access reliable information. These difficulties are exacerbated by ongoing military offensives and airstrikes on dates including October 8, 14, and 17, 2025.

## Misinformation and Rumors

There have been deliberate efforts to spread false information amid the crisis. On 10 October 2025, junta officials falsely claimed that Foreign Minister Mohamad bin Haji Hasan had vowed to send election observation teams to Myanmar, a fabrication intended to lend legitimacy to the sham elections scheduled to commence on 28 December 2025. In another instance, the junta asserted that 11 Kachin resistance members had defected; this claim was refuted by Kachin Independence Army spokesperson Colonel Naw Bu, who clarified that the regime was staging false defections using allied militia members. These examples underscore ongoing propaganda efforts aimed at misleading both local and international audiences about the situation.

## Accountability Needs and Transparency

Reports highlight significant accountability gaps affecting vulnerable populations. Maw Hpray Myar emphasized that the current context offers very little protection for victims of conflict-related sexual violence, noting that fear of retaliation—especially when the perpetrators are high-ranking figures—discourages reporting. Police, operating under junta control, are not regarded as safe channels for complaints. In response, women's organizations are advocating for the incorporation of protective measures in military codes of conduct to ensure safe and impartial handling of internal complaints. Additionally, reports from the Burmese Women's Union, citing one death and 15 injuries from sexual violence in September 2025, further underscore the urgent need for transparent, community-oriented accountability mechanisms that facilitate secure feedback and meaningful participation by affected civilians in humanitarian response efforts.

## Legal and Policy

### Legal and Policy Framework

Recent developments in Myanmar have seen the introduction of restrictive legal measures by the military junta that profoundly affect humanitarian response, conflict resolution, and human rights. Notably, a new law banning protests or criticism of the upcoming elections has been introduced—with penalties including the death penalty—which accompanies an intensified crackdown on political opposition even after the state of emergency was lifted in July. The junta's election plans include voting scheduled to begin in 102 townships on December 28, 2025, with a subsequent phase covering another 172 townships, and the declaration of martial law in over 60 townships (announced on August 1). At the international level, United Nations bodies have reiterated commitments such as the principle of nonrefoulement for refugees, while Human Rights Watch and other international actors have called for accountability measures to end impunity for war crimes and crimes against humanity. There are also appeals for inclusive dialogue among the junta, parallel political groups, and ethnic resistance organizations to negotiate a federal democratic constitution and establish clear ceasefire and mediation benchmarks.

### Humanitarian Impact of Legislation

The legal measures adopted by the junta have had severe humanitarian repercussions. The law issued on July 30, 2025, which criminalizes any protest or criticism of the electoral process and imposes the death penalty, has led to an unparalleled crackdown on dissent and opposition. Furthermore, a nationwide census was carried out in only 145 of 330 townships, a figure used to target opposition activists by framing it as a counterinsurgency tool. These policies restrict political participation and freedom of expression, undermining the legal protections available to refugees, internally displaced persons, and other vulnerable groups. The repressive legal framework has significantly obstructed humanitarian access and compromised the ability of civil society to safeguard human rights.

### International Agreements Impacting the Crisis

Regional and international agreements continue to influence the ongoing crisis in Myanmar despite challenges in implementation. ASEAN's 5Point Consensus (5PC), agreed upon in April 2021, calls for an immediate ceasefire, the release of political prisoners, and negotiated political reforms—although recent actions indicate that the junta largely ignores these provisions. Similarly, the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), originally signed on October 15, 2015 by eight ethnic armed organizations and later expanded in February

2018, is now widely contested with former signatories advocating for a boycott of its anniversary ceremony scheduled in Naypyidaw from October 15 to 17, 2025. International calls for accountability also emphasize cooperation with national and international courts to address alleged crimes against humanity, the imposition of robust sanctions, and measures such as restricting foreign funding and military arms transfers. Senior officials and former diplomats have criticized the legitimacy of the upcoming elections, underscoring the need for resolution-based mechanisms to restore humanitarian access in line with international law.

### **Limitations of Current Policies**

Current legal and policy frameworks in Myanmar exhibit critical deficiencies that undermine both democratic governance and humanitarian protection. The strict law enacted on July 30, with its draconian penalties for criticism related to elections, along with actions such as the dissolution of parliament and manipulation of the 2024 census (completed in only 145 of 330 townships), highlight a stark disconnect between national practices and international obligations. Such measures jeopardize civilian protection and contribute to an environment where forced returns of refugees occur despite UNHCR's warnings against refoulement. Additionally, over 3.5 million internally displaced people now live in makeshift shelters with limited access to basic needs, exacerbated by the imposition of martial law in over 60 townships. These limitations reveal significant gaps in policy design and implementation, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive reforms to secure effective humanitarian and human rights protections.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Access to Food and Market Functionality

Recent reports indicate severe challenges in food access and market functionality across Myanmar. Over 15 million people are facing acute food insecurity, with more than 100,000 children in Rakhine State suffering from acute malnutrition due to aid cuts and soaring food prices that erode household purchasing power. Approximately 3.5 million internally displaced persons are residing in makeshift shelters and open fields with very limited access to food, water, and health care. Humanitarian programs are struggling, as evidenced by the UN's humanitarian needs and response plan being only 12 percent funded. In border trade zones near Htee Khee in Tanintharyi Region, despite military airstrikes—such as the October 8 incident that damaged homes and displaced around 400 residents—Thai authorities have allowed traders and freight trucks to cross, ensuring that some food and goods continue to circulate. Additionally, in Banmawk Township, rising displacement figures, with reports noting that over 1,500 people were forced to flee due to fierce fighting, underscore the increased reliance on exhausting day labor in an environment where emergency assistance remains critically insufficient.

### Coping Mechanisms

Households and communities in conflict-affected areas are increasingly resorting to negative coping mechanisms driven by extreme economic and food security pressures. In Banmawk Township, for instance, more than 1,000 IDPs who fled amid escalating clashes since mid-September are sheltering with relatives and relying on exhausting day labor. Additionally, in Rohingya refugee camps, a looming UN aid funding cliff—where contributions are projected to fall by half before early 2026—has raised alarms over anticipated cuts in essential services including education, water, and health care. This funding squeeze is coinciding with the highest recorded levels of severe acute malnutrition among children since the crisis began in 2017. Furthermore, reports have recorded 685 cases of child recruitment this year, over five times the number reported for all of 2024, highlighting how economic desperation and the collapse of protective services are forcing vulnerable children into involuntary and unsustainable roles.

### Livelihood Disruption

Recent operations have severely disrupted local livelihoods across Myanmar. Violent incidents, such as ground forces looting and torching villages near Old Bagan, have forced thousands of civilians to flee, leaving communities with destroyed homes and closed businesses, which directly undermines local income and economic activity. In the border town of Htee Khee, repeated airstrikes on October 8, 10, and 14 led to the displacement of over 400 residents, damaged critical infrastructure, and instilled fear that has impeded local trade routes and daily work opportunities. In Banmawk Township, clashes resulting in the displacement of over 1,500 people have compelled many to rely on exhausting day labor or migrate to major cities like Yangon and Mandalay in search of work, revealing serious barriers to stable employment and a drastic reduction in household purchasing power.

### Impact on Agricultural Activities and Production

No specific details on the impact on agricultural activities and production were provided in the current reports.

### Food and Livelihood Needs and Current Response

There are significant gaps in humanitarian food assistance and livelihood support throughout Myanmar. Ongoing donor cuts, including reductions by the US government and other key donors, have led to critical shortages of food and essential services. The already dire situation—marked by 15 million people facing acute food insecurity and over 100,000 malnourished children in Rakhine State—is exacerbated by funding levels that remain at a mere 12 percent of the UN humanitarian needs and response plan. In northern Sagaing's Banmawk Township, over 1,500 people have been displaced since mid-September, with more than 1,000 IDPs in urgent need of emergency assistance. Initial local responses, including in-kind food and medicine distributions by groups such as the Shanni Nationalities Army, Shanni monks, and local host communities, have proven insufficient in the face of surging displacement numbers. Increasing reliance on day labor and migration to cities has further eroded local economic stability. Meanwhile, emerging national measures, such as Thailand's new decision granting registered refugees the right to work, suggest potential avenues for livelihood improvement, though overall, the humanitarian response remains fragmented with significant gaps in reaching remote and heavily affected areas.

## Education

### Learning Environment and Facility Conditions

Multiple attacks have severely damaged school facilities and raised acute safety concerns. Notable incidents include the October 8 bombing at a school in Mindat Township, Chin State, which killed three students and a disabled female dormitory worker and injured over 10 others; an October 14 aerial attack in Tha Man Thar village, Wetlet Township, where a bomb was found on the premises and subsequent strikes caused further injuries; and an incident in Chin State where an airstrike on a village school resulted in the deaths of two young pupils aged between five and seven. Additionally, on October 13, coordinated attacks hit two schools in Shan and Chin states: in northern Shan State's Namsang Township, a junta fighter dropped six bombs (with two bombs exploding near a school and injuring a 19-year-old student), and in Vanha Village, Hakha Township, a bombing resulted in the deaths of a 9-year-old and a 12-year-old while injuring a teacher. These repeated assaults not only damage the physical infrastructure but also create an enduring climate of fear that undermines the accessibility and functionality of learning environments.

## Access to Education and Barriers

The ongoing violence has disrupted access to education, with direct attacks on schools leading to closures and heightened insecurity for students and communities. The attacks have forced schools to shut down and instilled widespread fear among parents and children. Specific incidents that illustrate these challenges include the mid-October bombing in Namsang Township, where the explosion near a school injured a 19-year-old, and the multiple airstrikes in Chin State—such as the October 8 strike in Mindat Township and the October 14 attack in Zeikonhuon Village in Namsang Township, which not only claimed lives but also severely disrupted schooling. The pervasive insecurity means that children have limited safe spaces to learn, both at schools and at home, further undermining their regular attendance and progress.

## Education Needs and Current Response

The series of targeted airstrikes highlights an urgent need for a comprehensive educational response in conflict-affected areas. The immediate priority is the establishment of temporary learning spaces, reinforced physical protection for existing school infrastructure, and the delivery of psychosocial support to students traumatized by violence. The repeated incidents, including the coordinated attacks in October that led to significant casualties in both Chin and Shan states, have prompted local groups such as the Central Executive Committee of the Chinland Defence Force – Hakha to temporarily close all schools in Hakha Township. This response underscores critical gaps in ensuring safe and continuous education and calls for both local and international humanitarian interventions to restore secure access to learning.

# Health

## Availability and Access to Healthcare Services

Access to healthcare in Myanmar has been severely compromised by the ongoing conflict and significant reductions in humanitarian aid. Reports indicate that over 3.5 million internally displaced people, many residing in makeshift shelters and open fields, face limited access to medical care alongside shortages in food and water. Aid cuts and skyrocketing prices have further hindered affected populations from obtaining necessary treatment, worsening conditions such as malnutrition, waterborne illnesses, and preventable deaths. Additionally, medical centers have been reported as targets in airstrikes on October 17, 2025, which has further reduced the availability of functioning healthcare facilities and safe access.

## Disease Outbreaks

\*No data available for this section.\*

## Health System Challenges

Systemic challenges in Myanmar's healthcare delivery are mounting amid the conflict. In Banmauk Township (northern Sagaing Region), more than 1,500 internally displaced persons have been affected, with over 1,000 in urgent need of emergency medical assistance due to critical shortages of medicine and other essential supplies. An aid worker emphasized the lack of support from authorities and aid groups. The healthcare system is further strained by funding shortfalls, with the UN humanitarian needs and response plan only 12 percent funded as of September, and compounded by widespread aid cuts and soaring costs. Expanded airstrikes and artillery attacks have not only targeted civilian infrastructure but also displacement camps and medical centers, further impeding the delivery of critical healthcare services.

## Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

\*No data available for this section.\*

## Health Needs and Current Response

The current healthcare needs among affected populations in Myanmar are urgent and diverse. In Banmauk Township, the displacement of over 1,500 people has overwhelmed local aid mechanisms provided by groups such as the Shanni Nationalities Army, Shanni monks, and host communities. More than 1,000 internally displaced individuals urgently require medicine and emergency care. In parallel, indiscriminate airstrikes have affected school zones in conflict areas, resulting in casualties among children. For instance, on October 13 in Namsang Township, northern Shan State, a bomb exploded near a school injuring a 19-year-old, and another airstrike in Vanha Village, Hakha Township, Chin State led to the deaths of a 9-year-old and a 12-year-old, with additional injuries among teachers and children. An airstrike in Mindat Township, Chin State on October 8 killed three students and a disabled dormitory worker while injuring over 10 others. Furthermore, international agencies warn that conditions in Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh remain dire, with severe acute malnutrition among children at the highest levels since 2017, and the looming funding cliff poses a risk to the continued provision of essential services, including emergency medical care and water, sanitation, and hygiene support.

# Nutrition

## Availability and Access to Nutrition Services

Recent reports highlight that acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain critical challenges in Myanmar. Over 15 million people are currently facing acute food insecurity, and more than 100,000 children in Rakhine State are suffering from acute malnutrition. A UN children's agency official stated that severe acute malnutrition among children has reached its highest level since the crisis expanded in 2017. There is also concern that a projected funding cliff early in 2026 could further reduce already insufficient humanitarian contributions, jeopardizing nutritional support for refugee children in Rohingya camps. It should be noted that specific details on nutrition service points, geographic distribution, availability of trained nutrition professionals, nutritional products, or targeted infant and young child feeding practices were not provided.

## **Nutrition Needs and Current Response**

In parallel, humanitarian officials have emphasized the urgent need to address the deteriorating nutritional landscape. UNICEF's private fundraising and partnerships chief warned that the overall Rohingya response is facing a funding cliff early next year, with worstcase projections suggesting that contributions could fall by half. Compounding these challenges, reports have documented 685 cases of child recruitment this year. No specific therapeutic feeding, school feeding, or communitybased nutrition initiatives have been described in the available reports.

## **WASH**

### **Availability of Water Sources**

No additional specific details were provided regarding the accessibility or condition of water sources aside from the general note on extremely limited access to clean water mentioned in the broader crisis context.

### **Access to Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Practices**

There were no detailed accounts of the current state of sanitation facilities or specific hygiene practices, aside from the overall indication that gaps in sanitation services are part of the crisis affecting vulnerable communities.

### **Waste Management and Vector-Borne Disease Risks**

The report does not provide specific information on waste management systems or the related risks of vector-borne diseases, focusing instead on the broader WASH challenges.

### **Main WASH Needs and Humanitarian Response**

Recent reports indicate a severe WASH-related crisis amid a broader humanitarian emergency in Myanmar. Over 3.5 million internally displaced people, living in makeshift shelters and open fields, have extremely limited access to clean water, a situation contributing to rising waterborne illnesses and exacerbating malnutrition. This crisis is compounded by soaring prices, significant aid cuts from major donors, and a UN humanitarian response plan that is only 12 percent funded, leaving vulnerable communities with critical gaps in water supply, sanitation facilities, and hygiene services. UNICEF has also highlighted that water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance are among the services hardest hit by declining funding, jeopardizing emergency water supply and hygiene promotion efforts in overcrowded refugee camps. There is an urgent need for interventions such as water purification efforts, emergency water trucking, and the repair or construction of sanitation infrastructure, though current measures appear insufficient to meet the growing demand.

## **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)**

### **Damage to Housing and Shelter Needs**

On October 13, 2025, junta troops torched over 130 homes during a raid in Kanbalu, leading to significant housing loss and displacement. The following day, an air raid on a school in Zeikonhuon Village (Namsang Township) destroyed 13 homes. Additionally, the UNHCR's Myanmar Emergency Overview Map as of October 13, 2025 documents extensive displacement since February 2021, underscoring the cumulative impact of these attacks. Repeated airstrikes, such as those affecting villages like Ywar Thar Gyi, have forced residents to flee, intensifying the urgent need for safe shelter and posing severe challenges to rebuilding community structures.

### **Living Conditions in Camps or Settlements**

Displaced populations in Myanmar are enduring dire living conditions. Over 3.5 million internally displaced persons are forced to live in makeshift shelters and open fields with severely limited access to food, clean water, and medical care. This chronic lack has resulted in widespread malnutrition and waterborne illnesses, with over 15 million people affected by acute food insecurity and more than 100,000 children in Rakhine State suffering from acute malnutrition. In Bangladesh, the sprawling Rohingya refugee camps—which shelter around one million people who fled the 2017 military crackdown—are deteriorating rapidly, with reports of classrooms closing and critical water, sanitation, and hygiene services diminishing under a projected funding cliff in early 2026. Furthermore, in Banmawk Township in northern Sagaing Region, where initial displacement was noted in mid-September and numbers rose to over 1,500 IDPs as of October 2, many residents are sheltering with relatives or in temporary accommodations in urban centers like Yangon and Mandalay, with urgent needs for medicine and basic support. An UNHCR infographic (data as of October 13, 2025) further highlights chronic overcrowding, basic infrastructure deficits, and heightened vulnerabilities among women, children, and persons with disabilities.

### **NFI and Shelter Needs and Current Response**

Recent reports highlight the precarious nature of shelter conditions amid ongoing conflict. Airstrikes, including those on October 8 in Htee Khee, directly displaced around 400 residents who were compelled to seek refuge in surrounding villages, orchards, and forests. Attacks on community buildings, such as monasteries and schools, have rendered these structures unsafe as temporary refuges. The overall humanitarian response continues to face critical challenges, as the UN's humanitarian needs and response plan has secured only 12 percent of the required funding. Although specific details regarding the distribution of non-food items (like blankets, cooking utensils, or hygiene kits) were not provided, the scale of displacement and the deteriorated shelter environment underscore significant logistical challenges in delivering essential support to affected populations.

# Protection

## Impact on civilians

On October 13, multiple airstrikes and ground raids resulted in severe civilian harm across several regions of Myanmar. In northern Shan State's Namsang Township, a junta jet fighter dropped six bombs on Kayahgyi Village at around 1:00 pm, injuring a 19-year-old, while in Chin State's Hakha Township, a junta aircraft bombed a school in Vanha Village at around 10:00 am, resulting in the deaths of a 9-year-old and a 12-year-old, and injuring a teacher and another child. In a separate incident near Old Bagan on the same day, junta ground forces abducted five people, displaced thousands, and reportedly torched over 130 homes during a Kanbalu raid. Additional reports from October 14 indicate that an airstrike on a village school in Chin State killed two young pupils and that another airstrike in northern Shan State claimed the life of a teenage girl. These events underscore the recurrent attacks on educational and residential areas that disrupt community life and fuel widespread displacement.

## Factors Driving protection risks

The ongoing crisis is exacerbated by systematic repression and targeted violence. An open letter from Human Rights Watch dated October 17, 2025, noted that 3.5 million people have been displaced since the February 2021 coup, with the junta intensifying actions through expanded airstrikes, artillery attacks, and the torching of villages, as seen in the Kanbalu raid. On October 8, forces used more than 40 rounds of 120mm ammunition in at least 10 airstrikes on Htee Khee, causing significant building damage, injuries, and displacing approximately 400 residents. Further compounding these issues are stringent new laws—such as a July 30 regulation criminalizing criticism of upcoming elections—arbitrary arrests, abusive conscription practices, and a continuous pattern of attacks on civilian infrastructure. High-level political statements and actions by figures like Sr. Gen. Min Aung Hlaing and ASEAN diplomats highlight the politicized violence that fuels protection risks for vulnerable communities.

## Psychological and mental health impacts

Civilians are experiencing profound psychological distress as a consequence of repeated violent attacks and pervasive fear. Accounts from October 13 describe residents in northern Shan State experiencing constant terror during airstrikes; the sound of approaching aircraft triggers immediate panic and a frantic need to hide. With regular bombings of schools, monasteries, and other safe havens, affected families—especially children—are subjected to chronic anxiety, trauma, and depression. The relentless exposure to violent assaults, coupled with a lack of secure spaces and limited psychosocial support, has significantly eroded the mental wellbeing of communities living under this regime of unpredictability.

## Protection Needs and Current Response

The severe and recurrent attacks on civilian areas have exposed glaring protection gaps. Critical needs include accessible legal aid, the establishment of safe spaces, and strengthened community-based protection mechanisms. Incidents such as the October 13 airstrikes on schools and the subsequent mass displacement underscore the urgent requirement for robust protection monitoring and reporting systems. Moreover, victims' fear of retaliation has hindered the reporting of abuses, thereby complicating case management and response efforts. In a rare instance of community intervention, Chin resistance forces freed 15 detainees from a police station on October 17, highlighting the need to bolster independent protective responses alongside formal humanitarian assistance.

## Child Protection concerns

Children face severe, targeted risks amid the ongoing violence. On October 13, an airstrike in a Mon State village resulted in the deaths of five children, while a separate attack in Vanha Village, Hakha Township claimed the lives of a 9-year-old and a 12-year-old, injuring others. On October 14, another air raid on a school in Zeikonhuon Village, Namsang Township killed two children and injured nine others, six of them children. Beyond physical harm, there is a heightened risk of exploitation and forced recruitment; humanitarian sources have recorded 685 cases of child recruitment this year—more than five times the total reported in 2024. Additionally, pre-election measures, such as efforts to lure students back to Loikaw, raise concerns that returning students might be coerced into military service.

## Violence against women and girls

There has been an alarming increase in conflict-related sexual violence since the 2021 coup. Women's organizations report that in September 2025 alone, one woman was killed and 15 others injured in acts of sexual violence. Maw Hpray Myar, chairperson of the Karenni National Women's Organization, noted that in regions with weaker junta control, groups connected to the regime—sometimes acting in civilian apparel—have escalated assaults to include gang rape and multiple forms of violence against women and girls. The pervasive threat of retaliation from junta-controlled police discourages many victims from reporting abuses, impeding access to justice and underscoring the critical need for immediate accountability and targeted protective measures.

## Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups

### Unaccompanied and Separated Children

\*No data available for this section.\*

### Pregnant and Lactating Women

\*No data available for this section.\*

### Adolescents and Youth

Reports from conflict-affected areas during the specified period indicate that adolescents face multiple risks. In Hpakant Township on October 13, 2025, locals alleged that the Kachin Independence Army forcibly conscripted young people into combat training, exposing them to involuntary recruitment. Additionally, pre-election efforts in Loikaw appeared aimed at luring students back amid fears they might later be forced to fight in ongoing offensives in Karenni State.

Moreover, repeated airstrikes on schools in Shan and Chin states on October 13 disrupted education, with one incident injuring a 19-year-old and another resulting in the deaths of a 9-year-old and a 12-year-old, thereby undermining safe educational environments and prospects for vocational and psychosocial support.

### **People with Disabilities**

On October 8, a junta airstrike targeted a school in Mindat Township, Chin State, resulting in the deaths of three students and a disabled female dormitory worker, with over 10 others injured. This attack highlights the heightened risks that persons with disabilities face, including the loss of access to critical humanitarian services, safe shelters, and specialized medical care.

### **Elderly**

In airstrikes near Wetlet in Sagaing Region, a man in his 70s reportedly died from shock, emphasizing the extreme vulnerability of older civilians to direct violence and the challenges they face in accessing immediate medical care in conflict zones.

### **Displaced**

Recent reports detail a severe displacement crisis in Myanmar. Over 3.5 million internally displaced people are living in makeshift shelters and open fields with limited access to essentials such as food, water, and medical care. Intense fighting in Banmawk Township has forced over 1,500 civilians to flee, with more than 1,000 in urgent need of assistance, leading many to seek refuge with relatives or migrate to cities like Yangon and Mandalay. Additionally, ground forces near Old Bagan on October 13, 2025, have torched villages, displacing thousands amid looting and arson. The crisis extends to refugees fleeing Myanmar since the coup, with over four million now in Thailand—nearly half undocumented and facing threats of harassment, arrest, and deportation—and almost 180,000 in Malaysia, predominantly Rohingya, also experiencing legal vulnerabilities. These populations face dire conditions, including severe malnutrition among children (over 100,000 in Rakhine State) and a humanitarian funding gap that meets only 12 percent of needs.

### **Minorities**

Recent reports emphasize the plight of the Rohingya, who continue to suffer from severe discrimination and exclusion. In mid-October 2025, calls emerged for the Arakan Army and United League of Arakan to engage in dialogue with Rohingya representatives to address longstanding anti-Rohingya prejudice in Rakhine society. Furthermore, emerging coalitions such as the Four Brothers Alliance—which includes groups like the Rohingya Solidarity Organization, Arakan Rohingya Army, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, and Rohingya Islami Mahaz—aim to defend a unified Rohingya identity, though there are concerns that such militarized efforts may further isolate the community. Additionally, significant numbers of Rohingya refugees remain in precarious conditions abroad, with nearly 1,000,000 in Bangladesh and almost 180,000 in Malaysia facing harassment, arrest, and legal insecurity.

## Operational Environment

### Economy

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Fighting intensifies as Myanmar junta forces push closer to Mogok

<https://www.hrw.org> | Open Letter on the Myanmar Crisis

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar scam cities booming despite crackdown—using Musk’s Starlink

<https://www.bnionline.net> | ASEAN urged to denounce Myanmar junta’s election

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<https://www.bnionline.net> | Rising cases of conflict-related sexual violence

<https://myanmar-now.org> | AA takes base in Bago Region, battles junta forces near Rakhine–Magway border

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<https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar regime escalates airstrikes on KNU-controlled border town of Htee Khee

<https://www.bnionline.net> | Six EAOs urge boycott of 10th anniversary NCA

<https://www.bnionline.net> | Over 1,000 IDPs in Banmauk urgently need aid

<https://www.arabnews.com> | Myanmar alliance marks a turning point for Rohingya

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta troops enter Hsipaw, in latest blow to TNLA

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<https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta court hands draconian prison sentences to five NLD women

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar army, ethnic ally take 100 civilians captive in advance on Banmauk

<https://myanmar-now.org> | NCA signatories urge boycott of 10th anniversary ceremony

<https://myanmar-now.org> | KIA pressing Hpakant Township’s young people into involuntary service, locals allege

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Junta airstrikes kill teenage girl in northern Shan

<https://myanmar-now.org> | AA-led fighters take junta hill base near Rakhine–Magway border

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Fighting intensifies as Myanmar junta forces push closer to Mogok

<https://www.bnionline.net> | Junta airstrikes on schools leave 30 casualties, including children, in two weeks

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Myanmar junta troops loot, torch villages in rampage near Old Bagan

<https://www.hespress.com> | New legislative initiative proposing exceptions to alternative sanctions

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Five children killed in Myanmar junta airstrike on Mon State village

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Junta airstrike hits village school in Chin State, kills two children

<https://myanmar-now.org> | Junta troops torch over 130 homes in Kanbalu raid

## Politics

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## **Vulnerable Groups / Special Needs Groups**

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