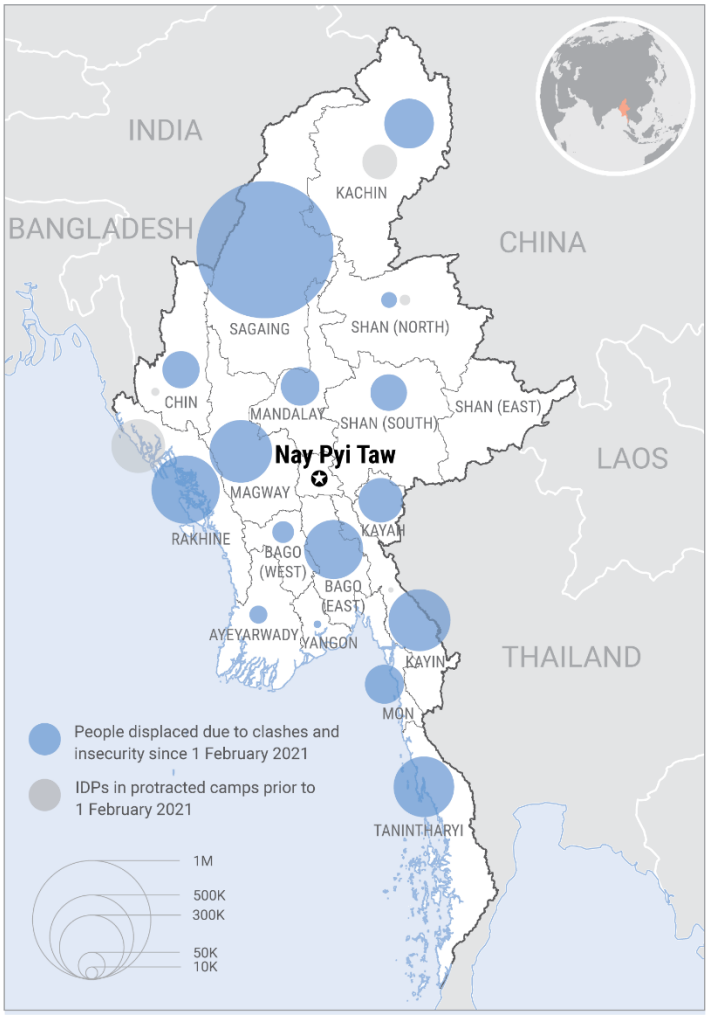
# Myanmar
## Humanitarian Update No. 52
*13 July 2026*

This independent OCHA Myanmar update covers humanitarian developments up to 13 July 2026, in collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and UN agencies. Response figures are based on self-reporting by organizations to clusters.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Myanmar remains one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, with more than 16 million people in need as conflict, displacement, protection risks and access constraints intensify urgent needs nationwide.
- Nearly 3.8 million people are estimated to be displaced across Myanmar, many after multiple displacements, as conflict continues to drive new movements, especially in the northwest and southeast; recent hostilities in Magway alone displaced more than 100,000 people.
- By end-March 2026, humanitarian partners, with donor support, reached 1.6 million people—nearly one-third of the 4.9 million targeted nationwide, including 832,000 people within the hyper-prioritized caseload.
- Armed hostilities, movement restrictions and administrative requirements continue to block access, underscoring the need for safe, sustained and unhindered humanitarian reach to vulnerable communities.
- Sustained donor support remains essential as humanitarian needs continue halfway through 2026: 43 per cent of the US$890 million required has been received, enabling partners to reach people in need while continued resources are needed to maintain and expand life-saving assistance.




## KEY FIGURES FOR 2026

| 16.2M | 4.9M | 2.6M | $890M | $521M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| People in need | People targeted | People prioritized | Funding required | Prioritized requirement |

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to coordinate the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.
**www.unocha.org**

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### Humanitarian response in the first three months of 2026

Humanitarian partners reached 1.6 million people in the first quarter of 2026, or 33 per cent of the 4.9 million people targeted nationwide. Within the hyper-prioritized caseload, partners reached 832,000 people, or 32 per cent of the 2.6 million prioritized target. Assistance included protection services for 721,000 people, food assistance for 558,000, WASH support for 383,000, health services for 299,000 people and education support for 270,000 people. Progress was strongest in prioritized areas but remained uneven across clusters and locations, reflecting access constraints, operational realities and the concurrent response to earthquake-related needs following the March 2025 earthquakes.

Although overall reach was high, assistance was often short-term or provided at reduced levels, leaving sustained gaps against urgent needs. Many households received support only once, while critical sectors remained under-covered. Shelter and non-food item assistance reached 110,000 people, or just 3 per cent of the annual target, underscoring the continued need to sustain and deepen assistance in affected areas.

### Humanitarian needs deepen amid ongoing conflict, displacement and protection risks

Myanmar's humanitarian situation remains severe, with ongoing conflict, protection risks and large-scale displacement continuing to drive urgent needs. Close to 3.8 million people are estimated to be displaced nationwide, including many in northwestern and southeastern Myanmar where hostilities continue to trigger new movements. Forced recruitment, extortion, arbitrary arrests, movement restrictions and reported forced returns remain concerns across several regions and states, including Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Rakhine and Shan. Monsoon-related impacts and emerging health risks are adding pressure on vulnerable communities, particularly in displacement sites.

*A displaced woman prepares a meal at a displacement site in Kachin State. Across Myanmar, millions of internally displaced people continue to face protection risks and challenges accessing basic services and humanitarian assistance. @United Nations in Myanmar/ Khun Ring/ 2026*

In northwestern Myanmar, intensified clashes, military operations, airstrikes and shelling are driving displacement and urgent needs across several townships. Magway Region has been particularly affected, with more than 100,000 people recently displaced across Myaing, Pakokku, Pauk and Saw townships, including more than 80,000 in Pakokku since mid-May. In Mandalay Region, late-May military operations displaced more than 8,200 people in Ngazun Township and reportedly caused civilian fatalities, with initial support largely provided by local communities. In Sagaing Region, early-June military operations displaced more than 2,200 people in Tamu Township, including approximately 1,300 who moved to Kale Township and about 900 who crossed into India. Following movement restrictions introduced by India on 9 June, some displaced people reportedly remained near the border and were reluctant to move to urban areas due to security concerns.

In southeastern Myanmar, renewed hostilities are causing displacement and damage across Bago, Kayin and Tanintharyi. Bago Region has seen the sharpest recent movement, with an estimated 25,000 people displaced from around 30 villages in Okpho Township and another 12,000 in Nattalin Township between late May and early June; more than 80 houses in Okpho were reportedly damaged or destroyed. In Kayin State, some 2,600 people were newly displaced from 15 villages in Hpapun Township, while about 7,000 remain along the Myanmar–Thailand border in Myawaddy Township. In Tanintharyi Region, renewed military operations since mid-May have displaced more than 5,000 people across Dawei, Launglon, Tanintharyi and Yebyu townships.

Conflict is also affecting other parts of Myanmar.

*During her recent visit to Kachin State, Humanitarian Coordinator Gwyn Lewis met with community members and heard firsthand about the challenges faced by displacement-affected households, including access to livelihoods, basic services and opportunities to rebuild their lives. @ United Nations in Myanmar/ Khun Ring/ 2026*

In Kachin State, renewed clashes and airstrikes in Shwegu Township since early June have reportedly displaced more than 10,000 people and caused civilian casualties, reflecting the broader pressures facing conflict-affected communities across the country. In Rakhine State, fighting in parts of Kyaukpyu, Ponnagyun and Sittwe townships is driving further displacement and protection concerns. In Chin State, intensified military activity in Falam Township has disrupted supply routes, contributing to shortages of food, medicines and other essentials. In Kayah and Shan states, intermittent clashes, airstrikes and shelling continue to deepen humanitarian needs and protection risks. These concerns were also highlighted during the Humanitarian Coordinator Gwyn Lewis's visit to Kachin State from 29 June to 2 July, where she observed the continued impact of protracted displacement and access constraints on affected communities. Discussions with displaced people and local stakeholders underscored the need for sustained humanitarian assistance, improved access to basic services and greater support for durable solutions.

## Fuel shortages continue to affect humanitarian operations and access to essential services

Recent global fuel market pressures, combined with domestic supply and distribution constraints, have caused fuel shortages across Myanmar. While availability and prices have improved in some areas, rationing at service stations and odd-even vehicle restrictions remain in place. High transport costs and uneven fuel access continue to disrupt livelihoods, raise commodity prices and limit access to markets, health care and other essential services, especially in conflict-affected and remote areas.

Unstable power supplies and reliance on fuel-powered generators are also affecting health facilities, water systems, telecommunications and small businesses. Humanitarian operations continue to face higher logistics costs and access constraints, particularly in hard-to-reach areas where insecurity and poor infrastructure already limit the delivery of assistance.

## Concerns over premature returns and relocations continue in Kayah and Shan states

In Kayah and Shan states, increasing numbers of IDPs are returning or relocating amid growing pressure to leave collective centres and temporary shelters, raising concerns that some movements may be occurring before conditions are safe, voluntary, dignified or sustainable. Around 280,000 IDPs remain displaced across the two states, including 139,900 in Kayah, 107,200 in southern Shan and 40,800 in northern Shan. In Pinlaung Township, thousands of households from areas along the Kayah-Shan border reportedly face pressure to return despite insecurity and repeated displacement. Between 2022 and May 2026, more than 70,100 IDPs returned or relocated across Hsihseng, Loikaw, Nawnghkio, Nyaungshwe, Pekon and Pinlaung townships, many to areas where insecurity persists and access to services, livelihoods and assistance remains limited.

Following recent administrative changes, efforts to close displacement sites have reportedly increased in parts of Kayah and southern Shan. Some families have been encouraged or instructed to return despite protection concerns, including landmine contamination and limited basic services, while others have moved to avoid areas they consider unsafe. The future of many collective sites remains unclear, with further relocations possible.

Risks remain high in many return and relocation areas, including landmines and explosive remnants of war, movement restrictions, arbitrary fees and taxation, forced labour, recruitment-related threats, housing, land and property issues, and renewed displacement linked to insecurity or damaged homes. Limited civil documentation further restricts access to services and rights, raising concerns about whether movements are safe, voluntary and dignified.

Access constraints in Hsihseng, Nawnghkio, Nyaungshwe, Pekon and Pinlaung townships continue to limit assessments and assistance. Many returned and relocated households face shortages of shelter, food, health care, education, livelihoods and other essential services, increasing the risk of negative coping mechanisms and further displacement.

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to coordinate the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.
**www.unocha.org**