

Throughout June, basic humanitarian assistance intended for approximately 310,000 people in need was impeded by 104 incidents reported by humanitarian organizations across 13 states and regions in Myanmar. The number of reported incidents increased by 24 per cent compared with May and remained 4 per cent above the 2026 monthly average, likely reflecting both worsening access conditions and broader reporting by humanitarian organizations. The highest proportion of access constraints (28 per cent) was reported from Rakhine, followed by Sagaing (15 per cent), Magway (11 per cent), and Tanintharyi (10 per cent).

Military operations and armed activity were associated with 71 per cent of all reported incidents, affecting humanitarian access and operations across 12 states and regions. Increased aerial strikes, drone attacks, and heavy weapons fire further restricted access to people in need, including in Rakhine, Sagaing, Chin, Kayin, and Kayah, for over ten days. In Chin, two separate airstrikes reportedly resulted in the death of a local health worker and injuries to three other health workers, while a station hospital sustained serious damage in Shwegu Township, Kachin. In Maungdaw, Rakhine, airstrikes reportedly injured two students and caused extensive damage to a school facility. A community-based volunteer was also reportedly injured in a security incident in Sagaing. Due to security concerns, a humanitarian organization temporarily relocated its staff members to safer locations in Kachin. Unexpected roadblocks associated with military operations further delayed scheduled activities, notably in Mandalay and Sagaing, for more than one week. Aid organizations also reported that increased insecurity associated with changes in territorial control disrupted essential lifesaving support across several townships in northern Shan.

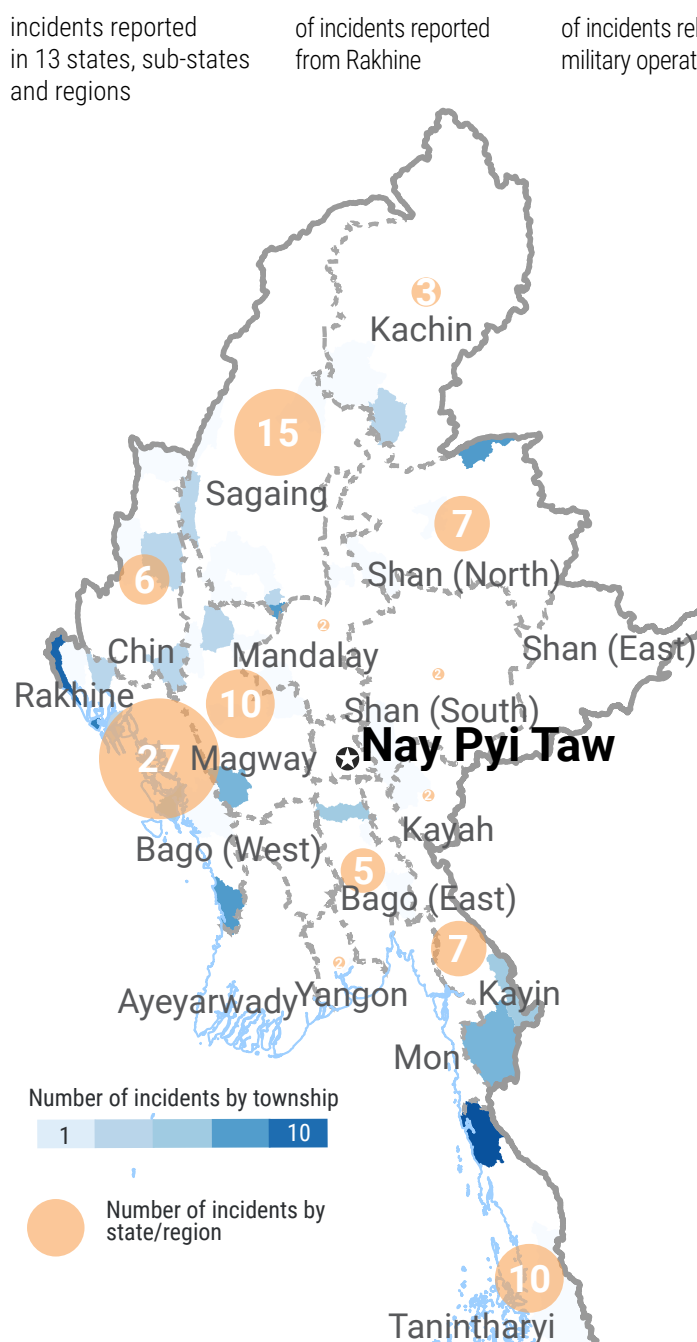
Administrative and bureaucratic impediments accounted for 10 per cent of total reported incidents and remained a major challenge, particularly in Rakhine, Magway, Bago, and Shan, forcing humanitarian organizations to suspend or reschedule activities for more than two weeks. In Rakhine, movement restrictions on certain commodities, including nutritional items and construction materials, significantly affected planned deliveries and renovation works in displacement sites. Updated administrative procedures for visits by international organizations to IDP camps in Sittwe required organizations to complete additional administrative clearances before conducting site visits. Delays in obtaining required administrative approvals further affected several humanitarian activities in Bago and Magway, including the distribution of essential items.

Incidents involving threats or violence against humanitarian personnel and assets continued to be a concern, with eight such incidents reported across seven states and regions, including Kachin, Tanintharyi, and Yangon. In Kachin, humanitarian movements and activities were subject to increased security oversight, including additional monitoring and visibility requirements by local authorities, resulting in organizations rescheduling activities for more than five days. In Magway, the delivery of basic medicines intended for malaria treatment was affected following their reported confiscation by an armed group. During the reporting period, a total of four aid workers were reportedly detained in two separate incidents. Three aid workers detained by the MAF were released the following day; however, the whereabouts of one aid worker detained by an unknown armed group remained unconfirmed. Forced conscription continued in parts of Rakhine, with parties to the conflict reportedly recruiting local residents, including two community volunteers, affecting humanitarian operations and resulting in delays to activities for over a week. In June, three incidents of interference in humanitarian activities were reported in Rakhine, where landowner-related restrictions and coordination challenges affected infrastructure improvements, essential service delivery, and humanitarian activities in displacement sites, including WASH interventions.

104 incidents reported in 13 states, sub-states and regions

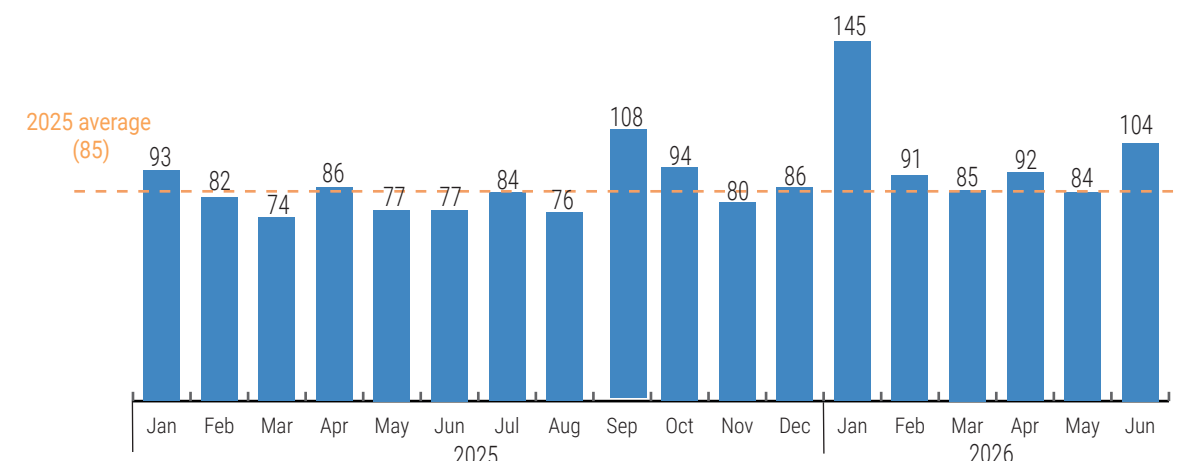
28% of incidents reported from Rakhine

71% of incidents related to military operations

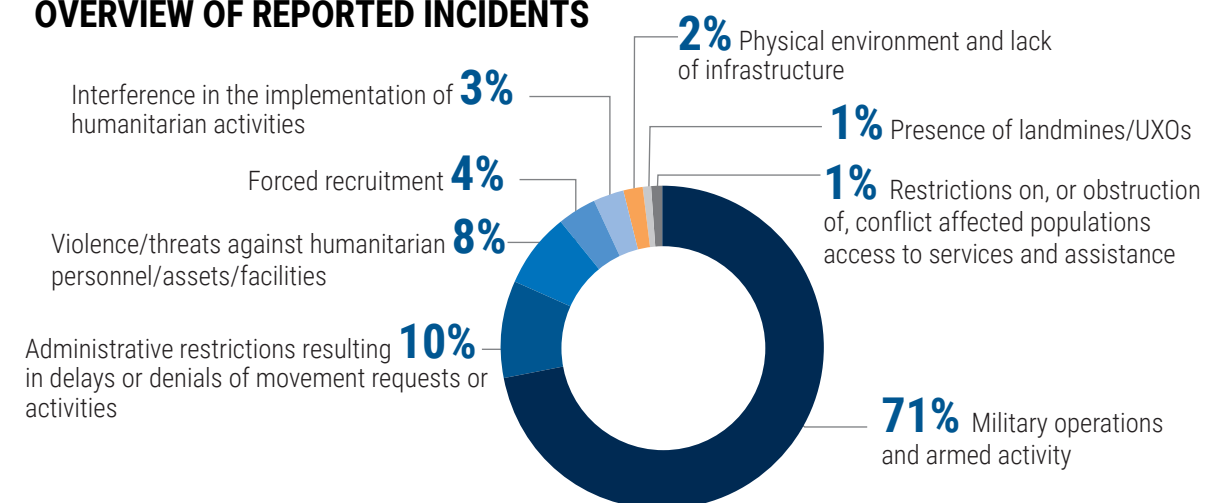


Assistance to **310K** people affected by access impediments*

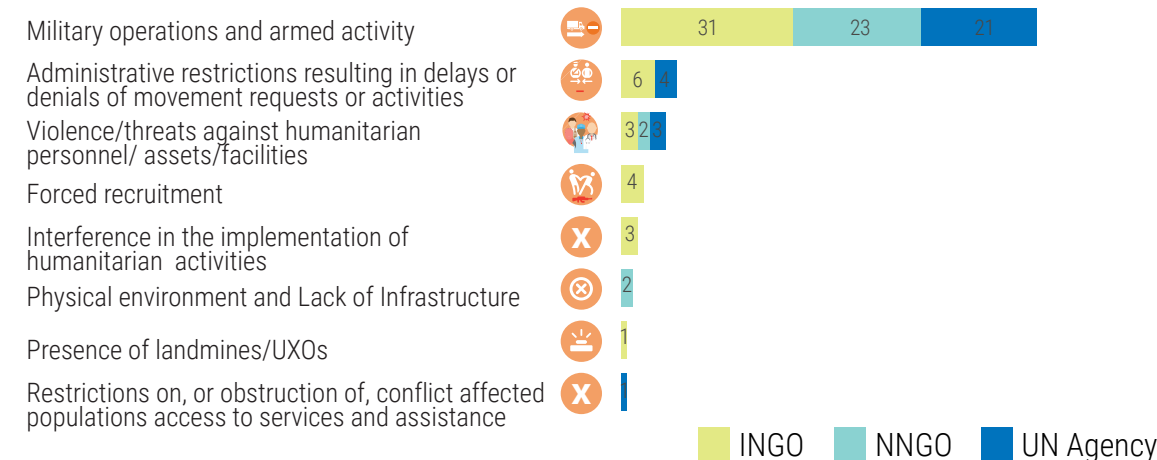
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



OVERVIEW OF REPORTED INCIDENTS



ACCESS CONSTRAINTS BY PARTNER TYPE



Methodology: Information in this snapshot is based on incidents reported to AMRF by humanitarian organizations during the reporting period. The access snapshot is broadly indicative of wider access dynamics encountered in Myanmar, however, it does not present a comprehensive view of all access challenges, as access incidents are underreported, and the snapshot only covers areas where organizations have been able to maintain a sustained humanitarian presence.

*Estimated minimum number of people affected by the interruption of services or delays in delivery of assistance indicated by incidents reported between 1 - 30 June 2026.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The data for this map has a limited number of sources. The data is not independently verified and is subject to error or omission, deliberate or otherwise by various sources. **Creation date:** 16 Jul 2026 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochampyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int