

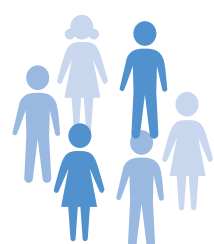
In April 2024, humanitarian operations in Myanmar faced severe challenges due to intensified military operations, administrative restrictions, and increased violence against aid workers. Throughout the month, the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework (AMRF) documented 117 incidents affecting humanitarian access across 13 states and regions, a slight decrease from the first quarter's monthly average of 119 incidents but this may have been affected by large-scale communications interruptions. These incidents resulted in delays and suspensions of essential aid deliveries, initially planned to reach more than 150,000 people across the affected regions, underscoring the critical need to address these access barriers to ensure effective delivery of humanitarian assistance in Myanmar.

Military operations accounted for the highest proportion of reported incidents, comprising 65 per cent of the total. Notably, armed clashes in Mon and Kayin States impeded aid delivery, contributing to approximately 40 per cent of the total incidents and resulting in the temporary shutdown of humanitarian operations. Armed clashes also severely restricted access in Kachin State, representing up to 11 per cent of April's incidents, an increase from 8 per cent in March. Additionally, the worsening conflict along the Rakhine and Magway border has exacerbated access challenges, accounting for 13 percent of the incidents. Reporting from these areas is currently very challenging due to internet blockages. The high intensity of the conflict is also reducing the number of humanitarian movements, and therefore, the number of checkpoint incidents is likely to be lower.

Administrative impediments imposed by various parties, including the State Administrative Council (SAC) were responsible for 17 per cent of the reported incidents. These constraints led to significant delays and the relocation of program activities, affecting operations in eight states and regions, with notable disruptions in Southern Shan. In addition, since February 2024, there have been increasing concerns about the risks of conscription and forced recruitment by the SAC and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EOs). This month, 11 percent of access-related incidents involved humanitarian organizations suspending their operations in Chin, Southern Shan, and Magway regions due to concerns over conscription and forced recruitment.

There were eight incidents of violence and threats against aid workers reported across six states and regions. These included arson attacks on humanitarian facilities by militias in Buthidaung in Rakhine, and threats to a United Nations vehicle by an unknown armed group in Myingyan, Mandalay. In Sagaing, Catholic nuns associated with an NGO were threatened by an MAF-affiliated militia. Additionally, the MAF arrested and detained four aid workers in Bago (East) and Magway.

Landmines and other explosive ordnance (EO) contamination is also of increasing concern for both affected people and humanitarians. While not reported directly into the AMRF, the humanitarian clusters have noted significant challenges during April in transporting pamphlets and mine education materials through checkpoints, where they faced heavy inspections and confiscations. In the Southeast, despite there being widespread contamination, humanitarian clusters noted that some village leaders did not allow mine risk awareness and information sharing sessions in certain areas in fear of retaliation from both parties to the conflict.



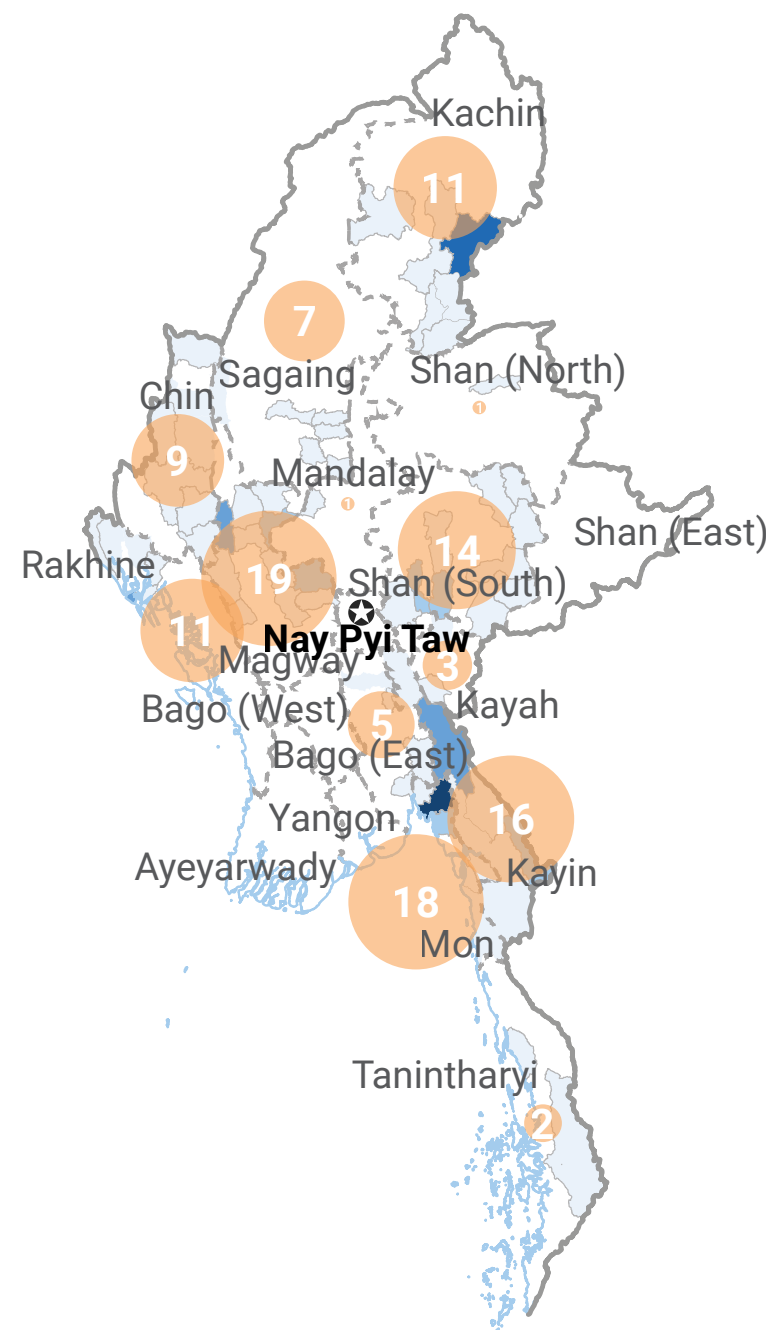
Assistance to
150K
people affected by access
impediments*

117
incidents reported
in 13 states and regions

50%
of incidents reported
from Southeast

65%
of incidents related to
military operations

ACCESS INCIDENTS BY STATES/REGIONS

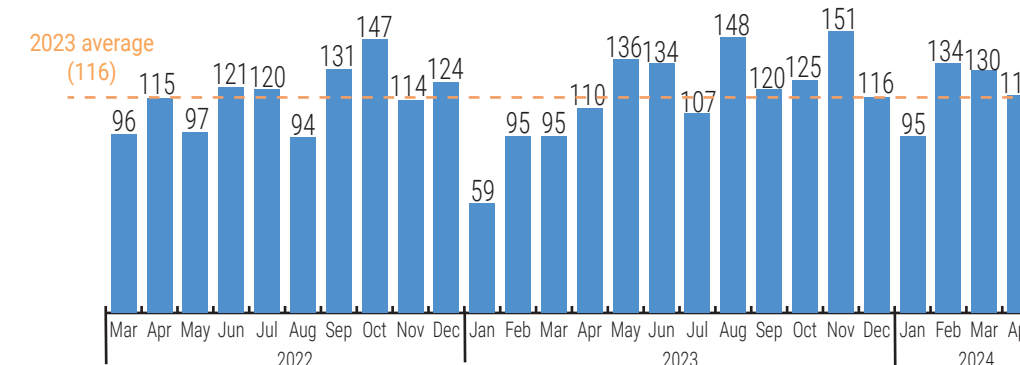


Number of incidents by state/region

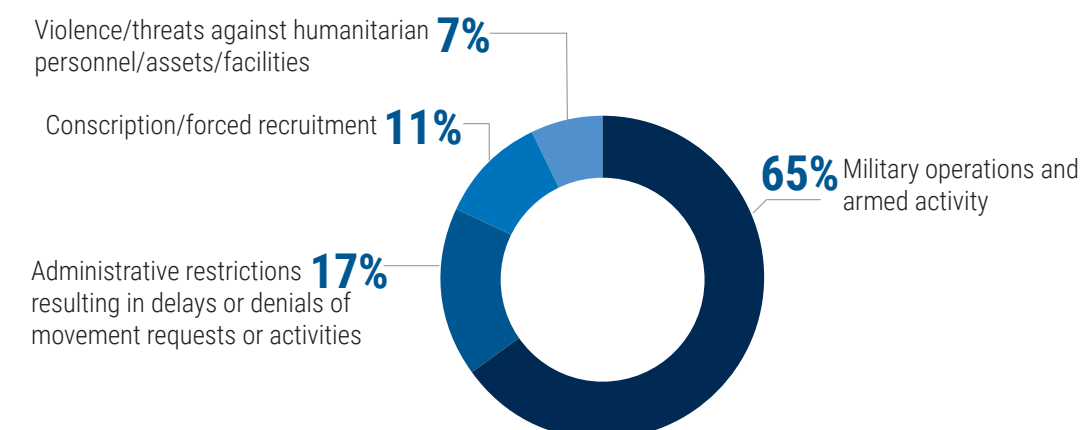
Number of incidents by Township

1 2 3 4 5 6

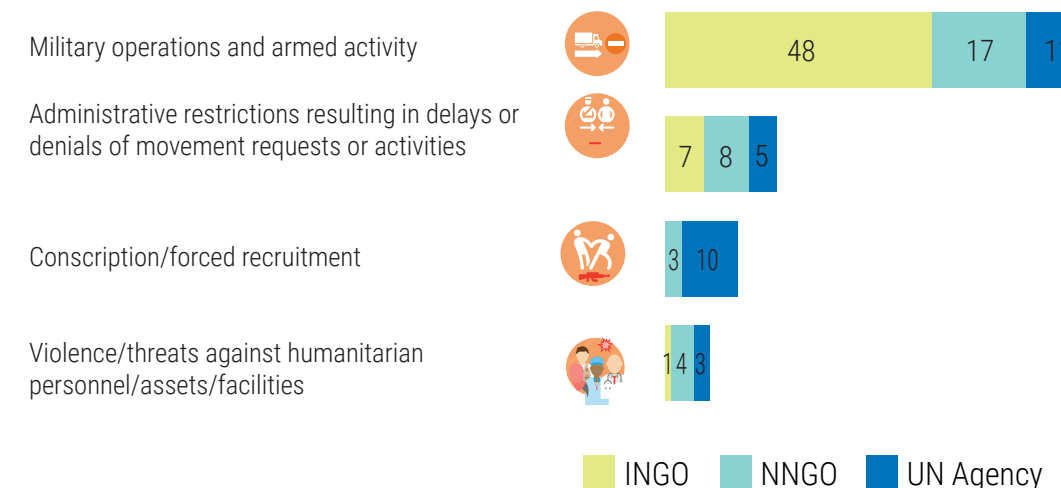
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



OVERVIEW OF REPORTED INCIDENTS



ACCESS CONSTRAINTS BY PARTNER TYPE



Methodology: 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 April 2024.

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:** 23 May 2024 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar, **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int