

The humanitarian community in Myanmar continues to face access challenges, impeding their ability to provide crucial life-saving assistance to those in need. In May, the Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework-Myanmar (AMRF) documented 88 access incidents affecting humanitarian operations in 13 states/regions, leaving an estimated 190,000 people without access to basic humanitarian assistance. Access incidents recorded in May decreased by 32% from the previous month and were 35% lower than the monthly average of 119 incidents recorded from January to April 2024. The drop could be attributed to intensified military activities, which forced humanitarian organizations to preemptively restrict/limit their movements for security reasons. Rakhine State recorded the highest number of incidences (17%), followed by Kayin (15%), Northern Shan (13%), and Mon (11%).

Military operations and armed hostilities remain to be a major impediment to humanitarian movements in 11 states/regions, with Rakhine, Kayin, Mon Southern Shan, Chin, and Magway accounting for 83% of the total 59 incidents documented throughout the reporting period. Intense military campaigns between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and numerous Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) and People Defence Forces (PDFs), have not only decreased humanitarian access, but have also pushed people to flee. By the end of May, over 113,000 people had been newly displaced due to military operations across Myanmar. Since a large portion of the newly displaced communities have been seeking shelter in areas where relief partners have very limited access, delivering basic services to the people in need remain difficult. Due to the escalating conflict, several humanitarian organizations were forced to temporarily close their field offices in Rakhine, Kachin, and Chin, moving staff to safer locations. In Maungdaw, Rakhine state, two local humanitarian workers were killed and one injured in three separate airstrikes, marking it the first time in 2024 that aid workers were killed as a result of military operations. One of the two staff killed was on duty, providing health care to the affected people. In addition, unforeseen road closures associated with military operations, resulted in several aid organizations to postpone planned activities including WASH and protection services aimed at reaching about 83,000 people, for up to two weeks across nine states/regions. In Chin, a field station managed by an international organization providing health services was burnt down during an intense fighting between the MAF and the EAOs/PDFs.

Administrative constraints, accounting for 18% of all incidents, hampered humanitarian operations in eight states and regions. In the Northern and Southern Shan regions, where 44% of these incidents occurred, humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, reported increased movement restrictions from the state de facto authorities, particularly restricting access to specific locations with affected communities. Since November 2023, the Rakhine state de facto authorities have stopped issuing TAs for relief organizations, including the UN and INGOs, to deliver humanitarian assistance in EAO-controlled areas, while only granting permission to support IDP camps and Rakhine displacement sites within Sittwe township. Furthermore, humanitarian organizations encountered prolonged waits and increased scrutiny at MAF checkpoints in Magway, Sagaing, and Northern Shan, causing considerable delays in field operations. In Kachin, an EAO prevented an international organization from entering certain areas due to a lack of prior authorization from that entity. Similarly, in Chin, a local partner had to close its field office because of increased monitoring and limits imposed by the MAF on assembling more than five people.

Incidents involving violence or threats against humanitarian workers continue to impact the organizations' ability to provide essential services. In three different incidents reported from Magway, Sagaing, and Northern Shan, humanitarian workers observed unexpected visits by the MAF to their offices and residences, as well as the confiscation of personal mobile phones. Though all issues were resolved within a few days, the incidents apparently caused considerable delays in programme delivery. Meanwhile, relief partners operating in Kayin state's Hlaingbwe, Kawkareik, Myawaddy, and Hpa-pun townships were instructed by an EAO to execute a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with them in order to operate in those areas. Operations were also disrupted due to landmine explosions near project locations in Sagaing, Magway and Mon. Although no humanitarian organization has been directly affected by landmines and other explosive ordnance (EO) in May, the number of civilian fatalities and casualties has increased in recent months. According to UNICEF, the overall number of casualties in the first quarter of 2024 is currently 339, with 44 fatalities, 24 of which were children. Shan state had the most casualties, accounting for 25% of all incidences, followed by Sagaing (19%) and Bago (12%). The remaining states/regions (Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Naypyitaw, Rakhine, Tanintharyi, and Yangon) contributed for the remaining 43% of total casualties.

88

incidents reported in 13 states and regions

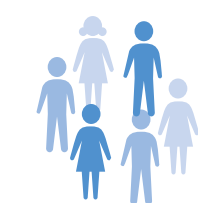
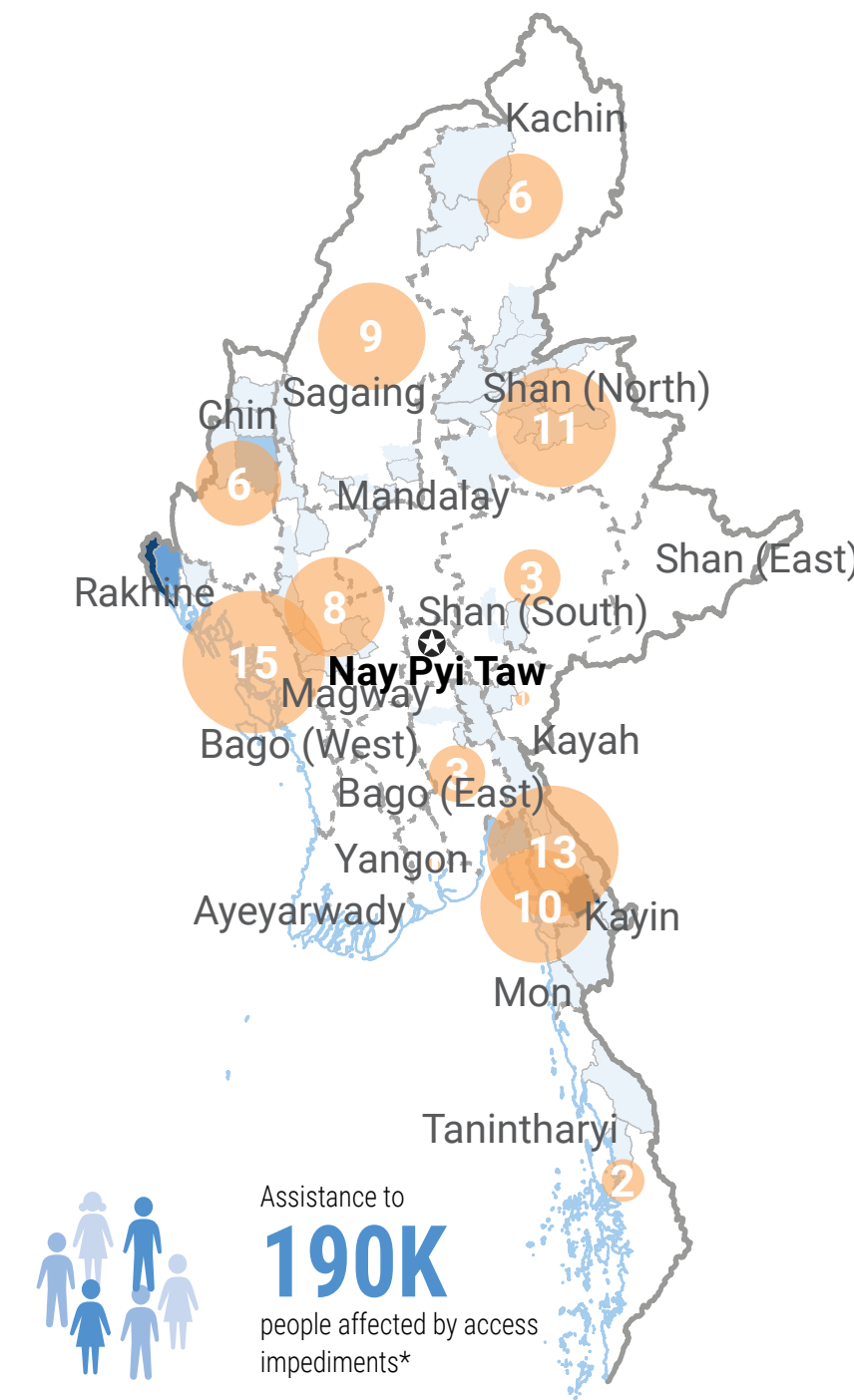
47%

of incidents reported from Southeast

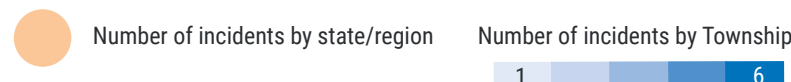
67%

of incidents related to military operations

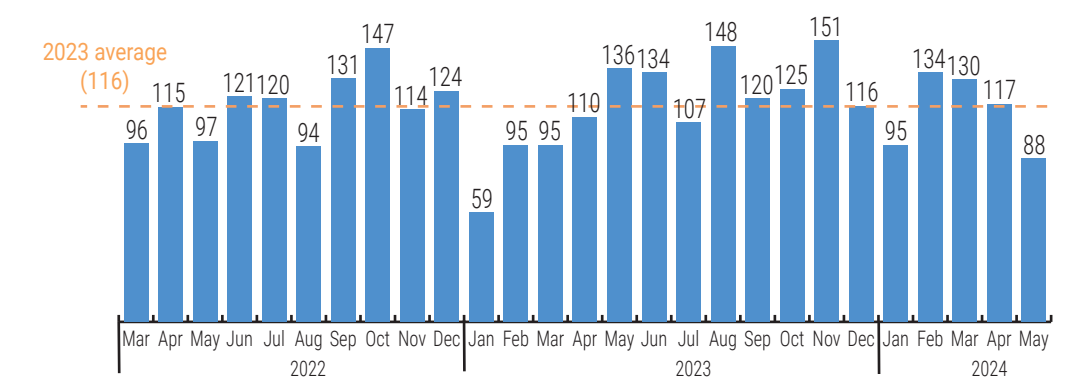
ACCESS INCIDENTS BY STATES/REGIONS



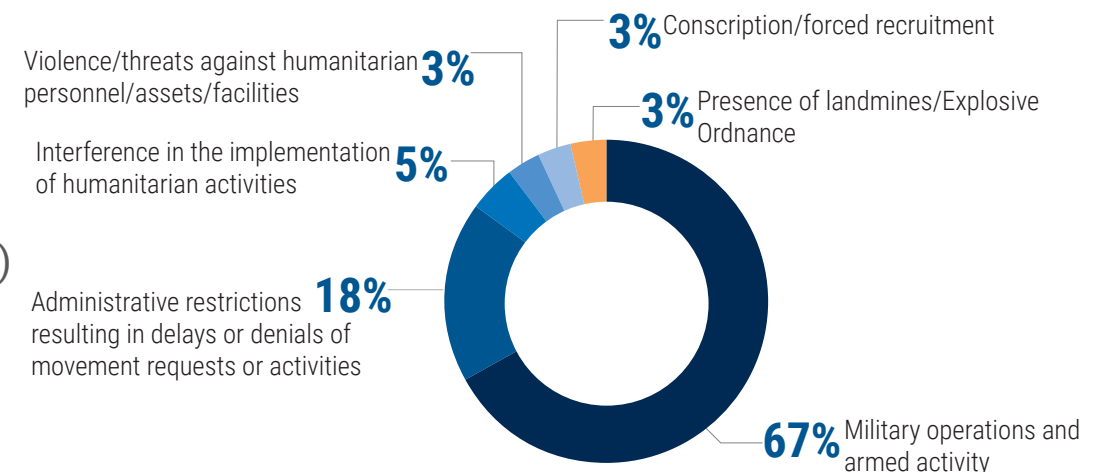
Assistance to
190K
people affected by access impediments*



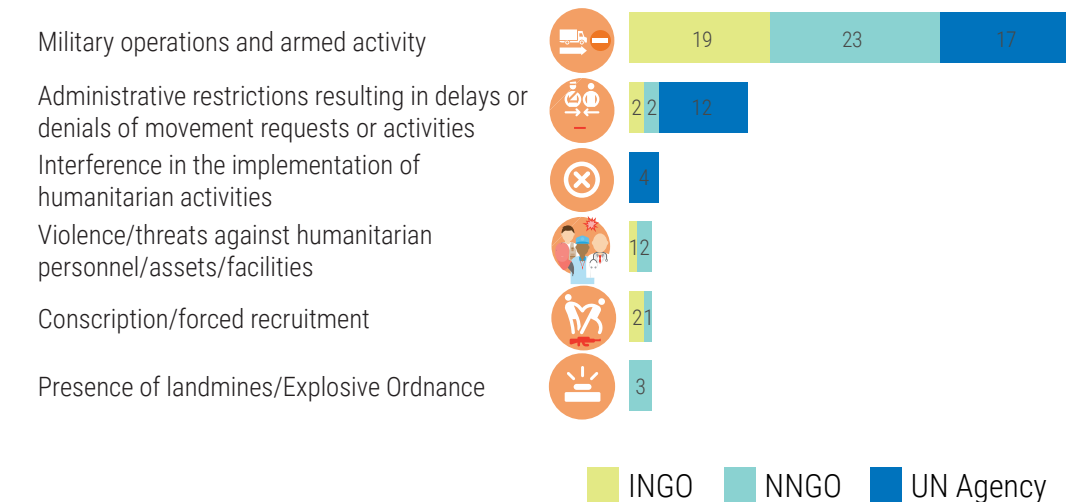
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 - 31 May 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:** 24 June 2024 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar, **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int