

In June 2024, the humanitarian community documented 118 access-related incidents across 12 states and regions in Myanmar, affecting the delivery of vital aid to approximately 370,000 people. This represents a 34 per cent increase from the previous month and four per cent above the average monthly incidence of 113 from January to May 2024. Sagaing recorded the highest incidence of issues (28 per cent), followed by Magway (19 per cent), Chin (11 per cent), and Rakhine (10 per cent).

Military operations and armed conflicts affected humanitarian efforts in nine states/regions, particularly in Sagaing, Magway, Chin, and Northern Shan, accounting for 85 per cent of reported incidents. Increased conflict led three national humanitarian organizations to temporarily close health facilities in Kyaukme and Lashio townships (Northern Shan), and Momauk (Kachin), temporarily relocating staff to safer areas. The conflict in Rakhine resulted in the death of a health worker from shelling in Buthidaung, marking the third such casualty among relief workers in 2024. Furthermore, intense clashes in Chin, Magway, Mon, Sagaing, and Northern Shan disrupted planned aid deliveries in critical sectors such as child protection, education, health, food security, and WASH.

There was a notable threefold increase in violent incidents impacting humanitarian organizations, largely following armed clashes. In Maungdaw township, Rakhine, over 1,200 metric tons of relief supplies were allegedly seized from a warehouse by a party to the conflict, and the facilities were heavily damaged. Additionally, an armed party occupied an international organization's office within a Sittwe IDP camp for an extended period. In Bago (East), significant confiscations of relief materials intended for protection activities caused considerable delays in project implementation.

Administrative and bureaucratic impediments comprised 14 per cent of all incidents. The de facto state authorities continued to refuse Travel Authorizations (TA) for access to specific areas in Rakhine, Northern Shan, and Kachin, significantly obstructing the delivery of aid to vulnerable communities. Aid organizations reported delays of up to ten days due to heightened scrutiny at checkpoints, particularly in Kachin, Magway, Southern Shan, and Mon. Two international organizations were forced to suspend their operations due to access denials at military and administrative (MAF) checkpoints in some parts of Kachin and Southern Shan. In Kayin, a national organization was forced to postpone its activities due to demands for cash at a checkpoint operated by an ethnic armed organization (EAO).

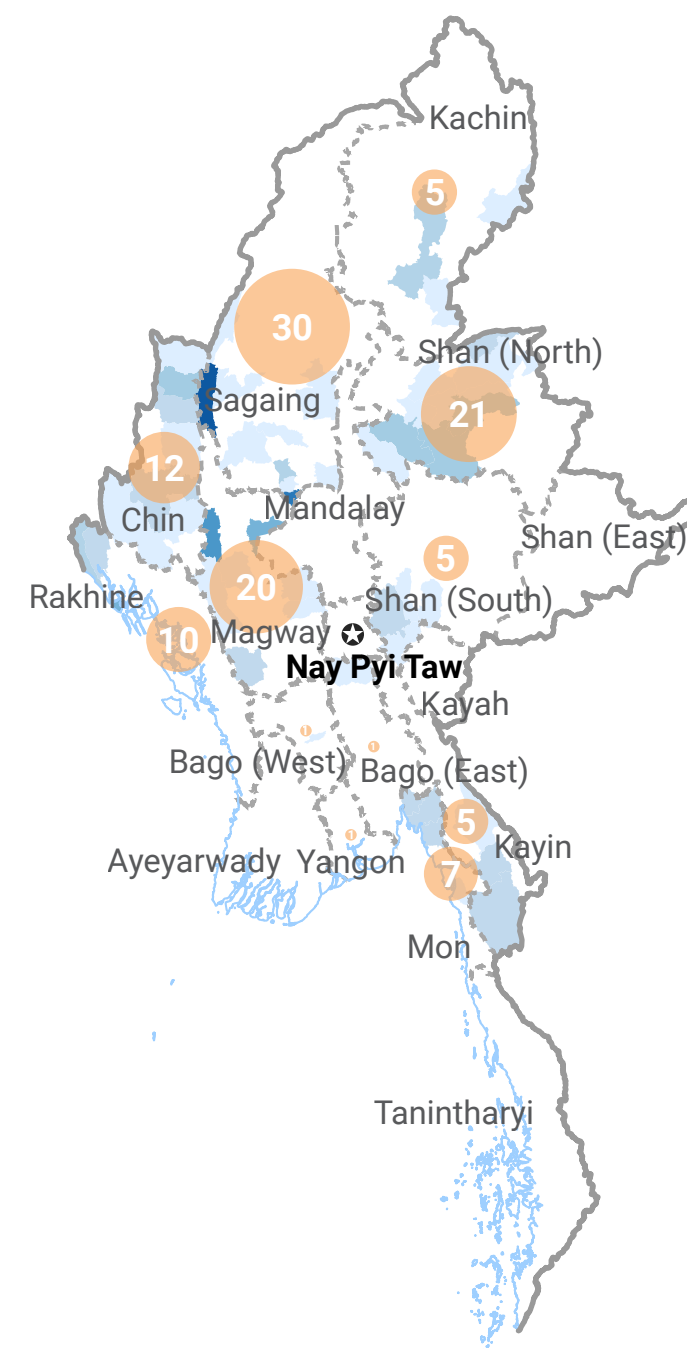


Assistance to
370K
people affected by access
impediments*

118
incidents reported
in 12 states and regions

34%
of incidents reported
from Southeast

68%
of incidents related to
military operations

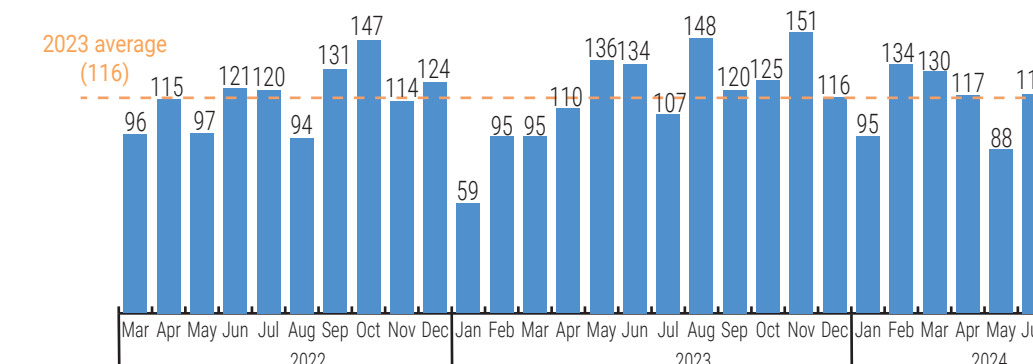


Number of incidents by state/region

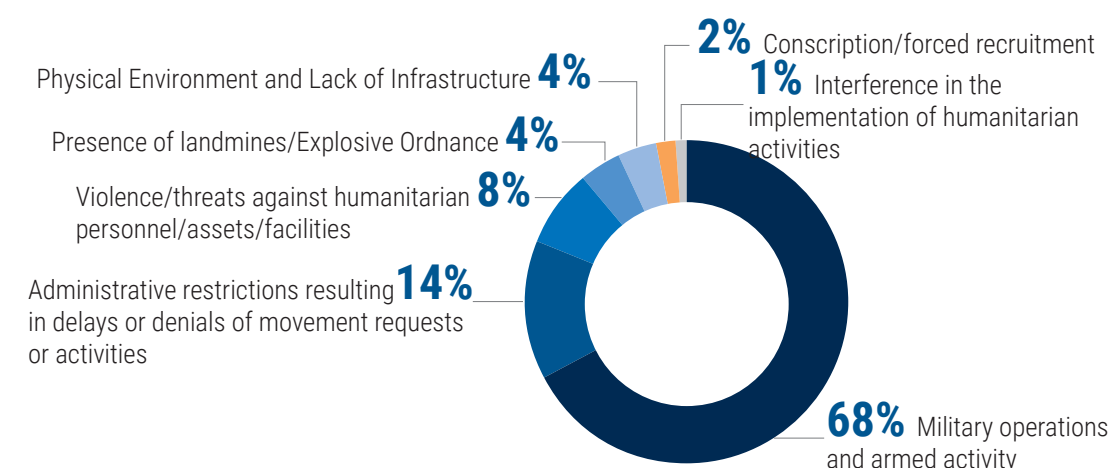
Number of incidents by Township

1 11

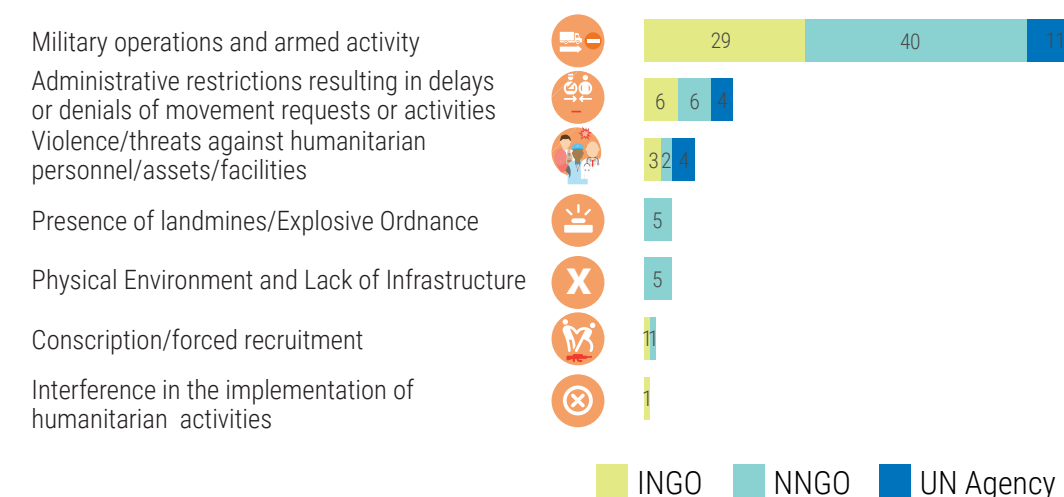
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 June 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:** 22 July 2024 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar, **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int