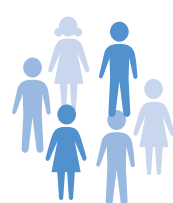


In August 2024, there were 90 incidents affecting humanitarian access across 12 states and regions in Myanmar, delaying or denying aid to approximately 235,000 people in need. This represents a 30 per cent decrease from the previous month and a 24 per cent reduction from the January to July 2024 monthly average of 122 incidents. However, rather than improved access, the reduced number of reported incidents may be due to intensified military operations that restricted the movements of aid organizations. Sagaing recorded the highest number of incidents for the third consecutive month, accounting for 27 per cent of the total. This was followed by Magway with 13 per cent, Mon with 11 per cent, and Rakhine with 10 per cent.

Military operations and hostilities significantly impacted humanitarian operations in ten states and regions, notably in Sagaing, Magway, Mon, and Chin, which combined had 73 per cent of the total 50 incidents. Armed clashes and unexpected road closures in Sagaing and Tanintharyi disrupted planned activities, causing up to ten-day halts. Security concerns from military activities also led a local organization to relocate staff from Falem township in Chin State.

Administrative impediments contributed to 14 per cent of the incidents and affected operations in eight states and regions. Tanintharyi, Kayin, Kachin, and Rakhine were particularly impacted, with 62 per cent of these incidents. Challenges included a UN agency withdrawing from a flood response in Kayin after being denied passage at a checkpoint, despite possessing all required authorizations. In Sagaing, a lack of registration led to a project implementation ban for an INGO working within the food security cluster. State administration in Tanintharyi imposed transportation restrictions, delaying a UN agency's food deliveries. Refusals by an Ethnic Armed Organization (EAO) in a township in Shan (South) forced an INGO to cancel their activities, while similar movement restrictions at a checkpoint delayed UN programs in Loikaw, Demoso (Kayah), and Pinlaung (Shan South) for over ten days. In Rakhine, the denial of Travel Authorizations (TA) by the state authorities also significantly hindered the delivery of services in Child Protection, Mine Action, and WASH sectors.

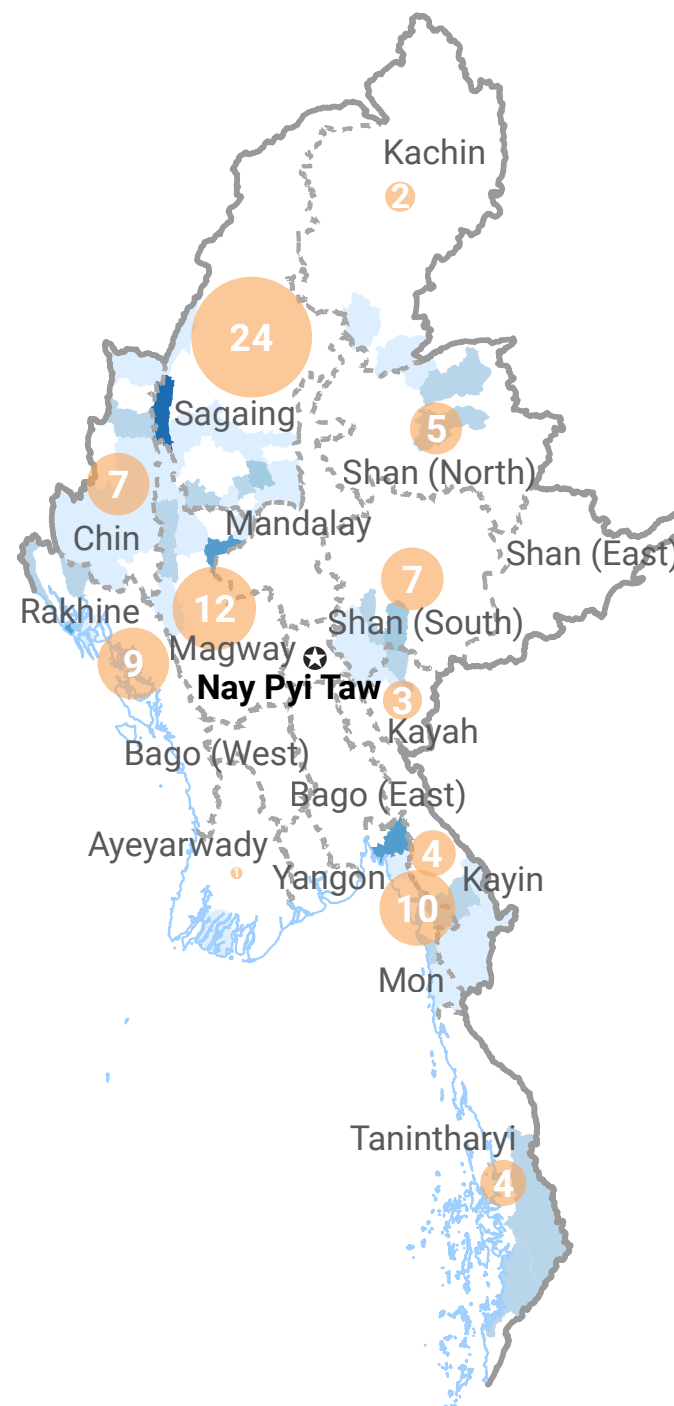


Assistance to
235K
people affected by access
impediments*

90
incidents reported
in 12 states and regions

37%
of incidents reported
from Southeast

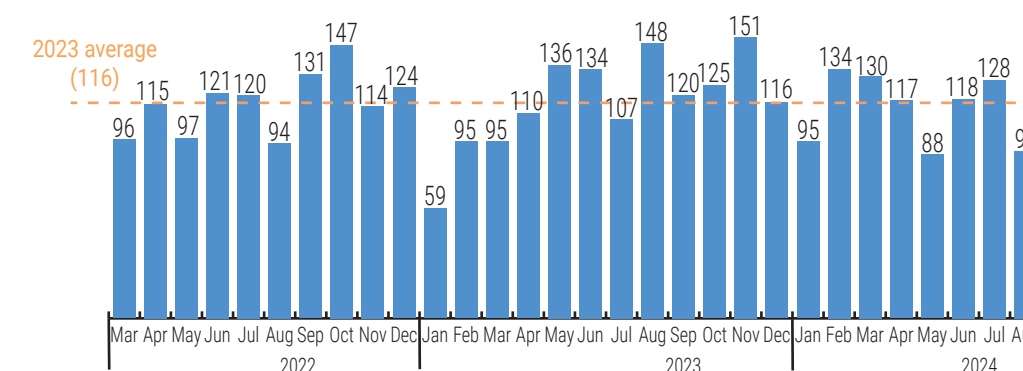
56%
of incidents related to
military operations



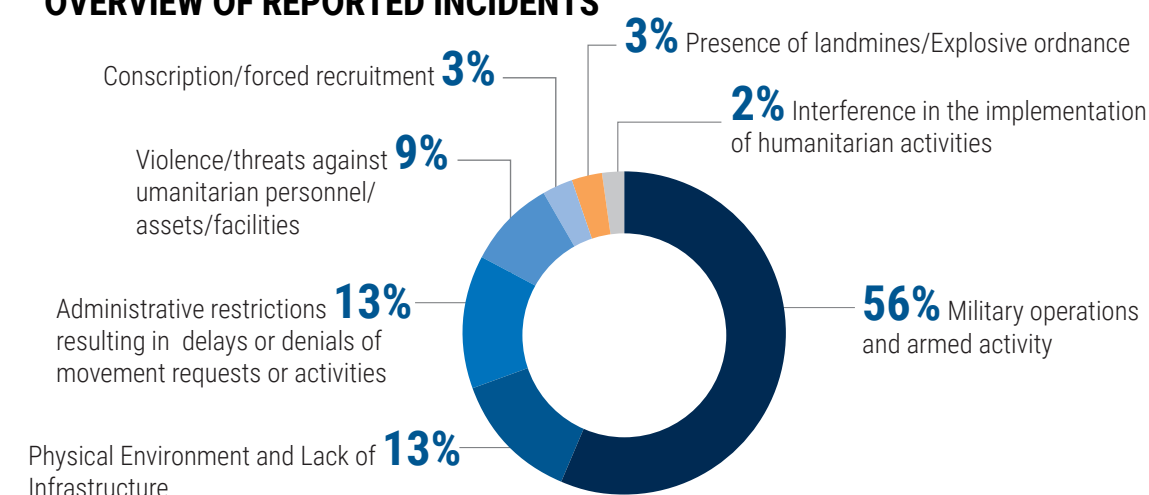
Number of incidents by
state/region

Number of incidents by Township
1 2 3 4 5

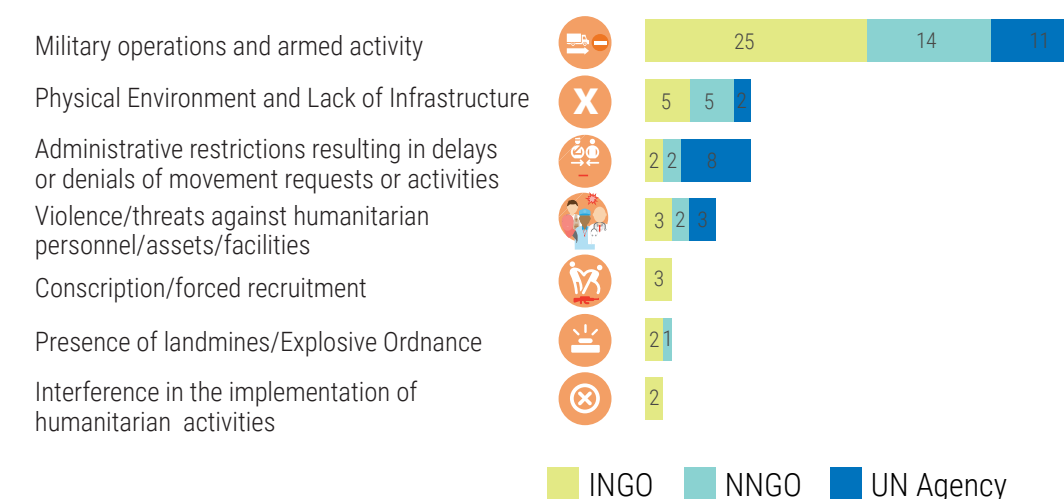
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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