

In October 2024, the humanitarian organizations reported 115 access-related incidents across Myanmar, impeding assistance to approximately 140,000 people in need. This figure is similar to the count from September 2024 and represents a 4 per cent decrease from the monthly average of 120 incidents between January and September 2024. Rakhine reported the highest number of incidents, comprising 30 per cent of the total, followed by Northern Shan and Chin at 11 per cent each, and Sagaing at 10 per cent.

Military operations and armed hostilities persisted as significant obstacles in ten states/regions, with Rakhine, Chin, and Sagaing contributing to 56 per cent of the 63 incidents during this period. Ongoing conflicts between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and various ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and People's Defense Forces (PDFs) continued to hinder humanitarian operations; notably, several organizations delayed their deliveries by up to two weeks due to unforeseen road closures and search operations in Kayah and Sagaing. The presence of landmines and infrastructural challenges, including telecommunications issues in Eastern Bago, Chin, Northern Shan, and Rakhine, severely affected the delivery of essential life-saving supplies, which were delayed for over ten days.

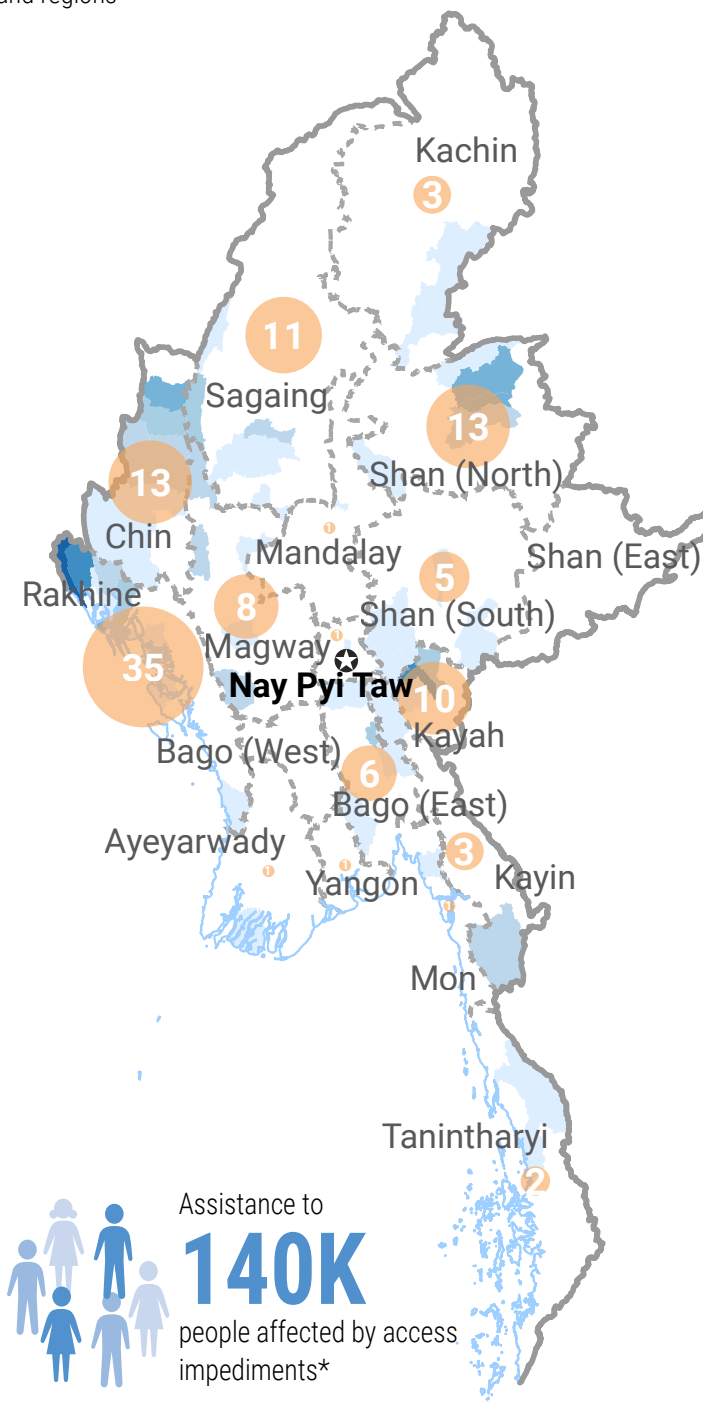
Administrative restrictions represented 22 per cent of the total incidents, a notable increase from 7 per cent the previous month, noting that there was an increase in Travel Authorization (TA) requests made by relief organizations for flood response. Humanitarian agencies faced increased scrutiny and prolonged delays at MAF and EAO checkpoints in Kachin, Tanintharyi, and both Northern and Southern Shan, significantly delaying relief efforts. Concurrently, the ongoing census necessitated rescheduling of some humanitarian activities for up to two weeks in Chin, Kayin, Mon, and Rakhine. In Southern Shan, the MAF restricted UN food distribution to the flood-impacted community in Nyaung Shwe township. Additionally, an international organization postponed its operations for over a week due to taxation by a party to the conflict in Rakhine.

Violence or threats against humanitarian personnel adversely affected their ability to deliver essential services. Notably, in Magway and Nay Pyi Taw, the MAF detained four humanitarian workers en route home, who remain in custody as of the end of October. In another incident in Mandalay, security forces confiscated aid items from an implementing partner at an MAF checkpoint in the last week of October, retaining possession into early November. Forced conscription by the MAF at project sites in Ayeyarwady, Northern Shan, and Rakhine also caused significant delays, forcing organizations to reschedule their activities for more than two weeks.

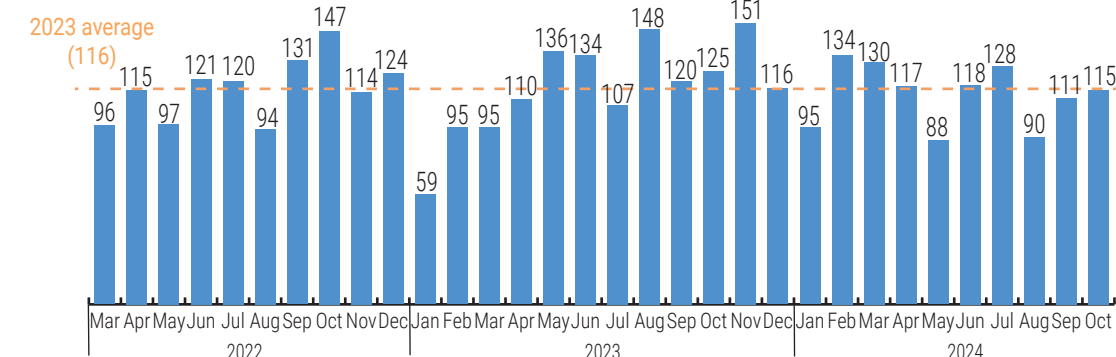
115 incidents reported in 16 states, sub-states and regions

35% of incidents reported from Southeast

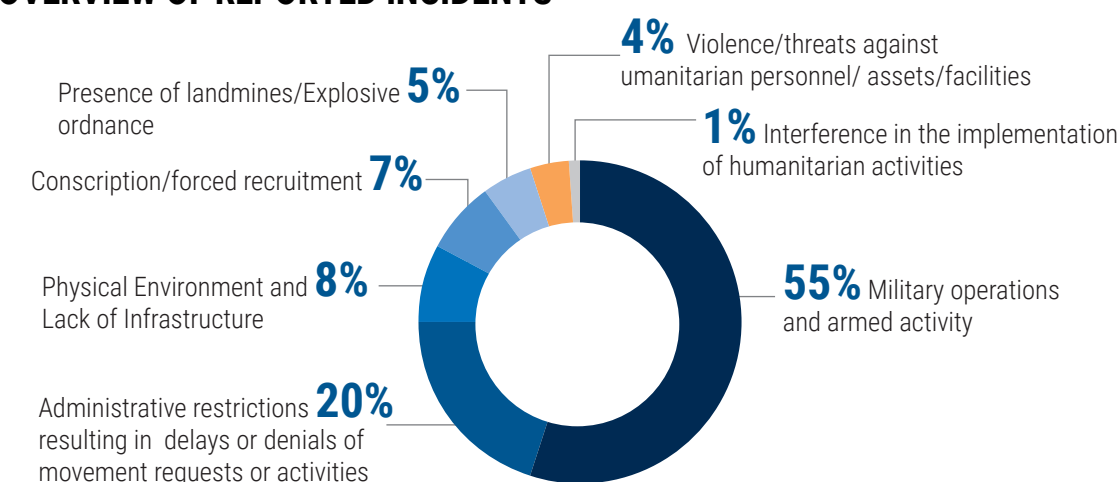
55% of incidents related to military operations



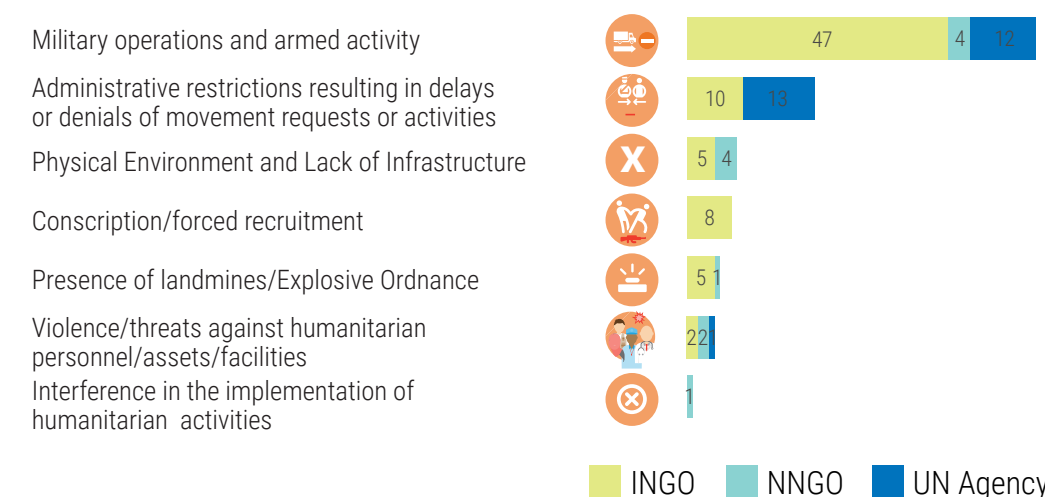
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 October 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:** 20 November 2024 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int