

In January 2025, OCHA documented 93 access-related incidents across 13 states and regions in Myanmar, affecting aid deliveries to several thousand people in need. The number of incidents was on par with those reported in the previous month and 24 per cent lower than the monthly average of incidents reported throughout 2024. Northern Shan had the highest number of reported incidents, accounting for 23 per cent of the total, followed by Rakhine at 20 per cent, Magway at 11 per cent, and Southern Shan at 10 per cent.

Humanitarian activities were significantly impeded by ongoing military operations and armed conflicts across 11 states and regions, with Southern Shan, Rakhine, Magway, Southern Shan, and Kayah representing 52 per cent of the reported incidents. Increased airstrikes, accounting for 41 per cent of the total security-related incidents, severely affected scheduled aid deliveries, primarily in Kachin, Kayin, Magway, Rakhine, and northern and southern Shan. Three aid workers were killed, and three others injured in aerial attacks on different occasions in Rakhine. Meanwhile, a primary health center was damaged due to armed confrontation between two Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) in Demoso, Kayah, where schools have also been closed due to security concerns. Additionally, ongoing armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and EAOs forced several humanitarian partners to postpone or reschedule their activities for up to two weeks.

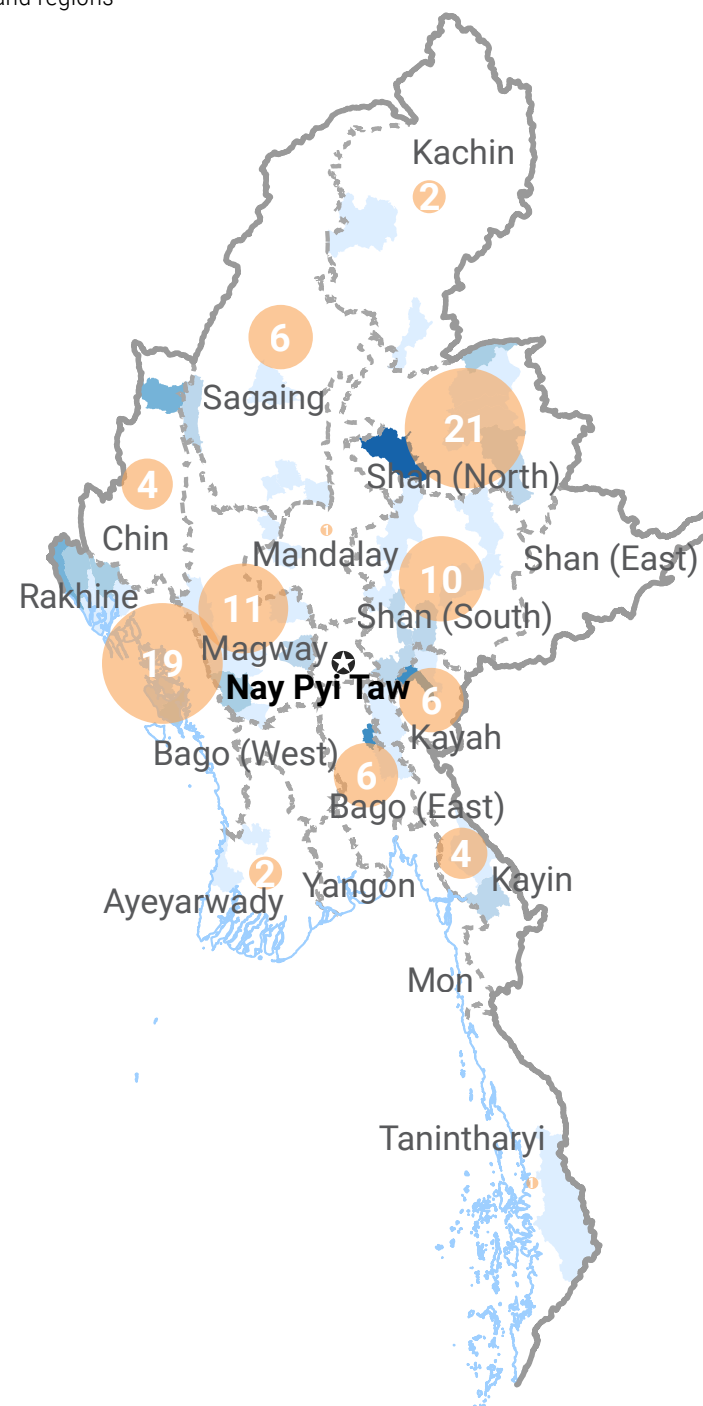
Aid organizations continue to face administrative and bureaucratic challenges, with a high number of incidents reported in northern Shan, eastern Bago, and Rakhine. In northern Shan, three primary access routes connecting Lashio town have been closed since November 2024 by the MAF, greatly affecting the movement of goods and people, including aid workers. Meanwhile, in Rakhine, an international organization paused its activities for more than two weeks due to movement restrictions imposed by an EAO. Several humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, experienced increased security checks at checkpoints, mainly in southern Shan, eastern Bago, and Sagaing, resulting in delays in the provision of essential relief items, including health supplies and Non-Food Items.

During the reporting period, aid organizations in Rakhine witnessed two incidents of interference in their humanitarian operations by an EAO, forcing them to delay and relocate activities targeting displaced Rohingya people in Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships, respectively. In addition, violence against humanitarian personnel and assets continues to pose a significant threat to the humanitarian community. In an incident reported in Magway, a local aid worker was detained by a party to the conflict for two days and was only released after a lump sum payment. In Buthidaung, Rakhine, an EAO confiscated all communication devices from the local population, including those of aid workers, for up to two weeks, forcing aid organizations to delay their activities.

93 incidents reported in 13 states, sub-states and regions

29% of incidents reported from Southeast

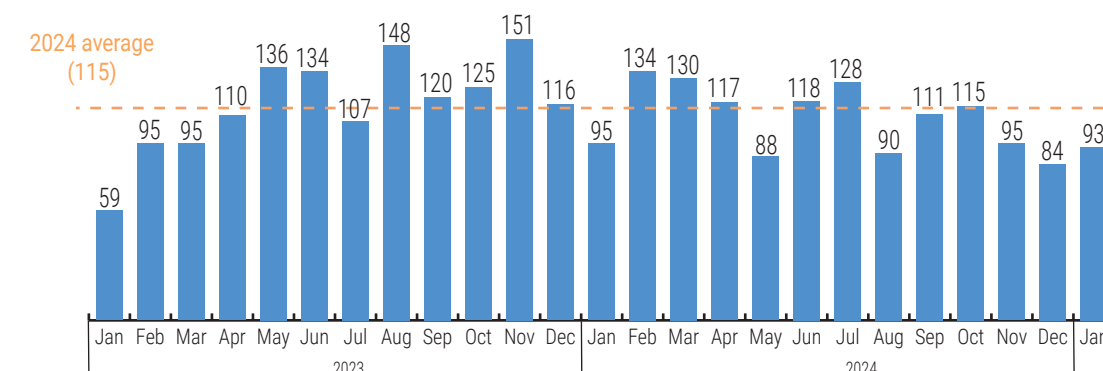
73% of incidents related to military operations



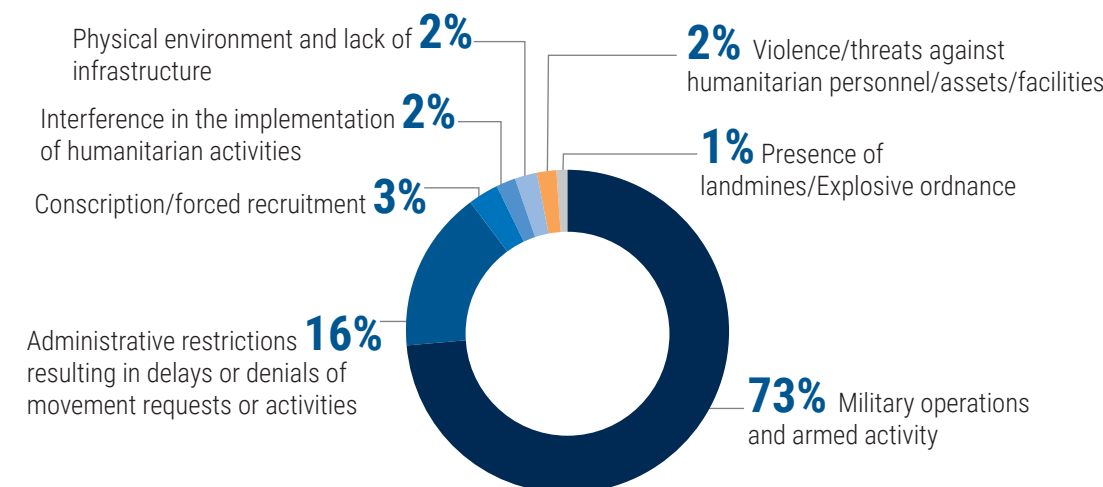
Number of incidents by state/region

Number of incidents by township

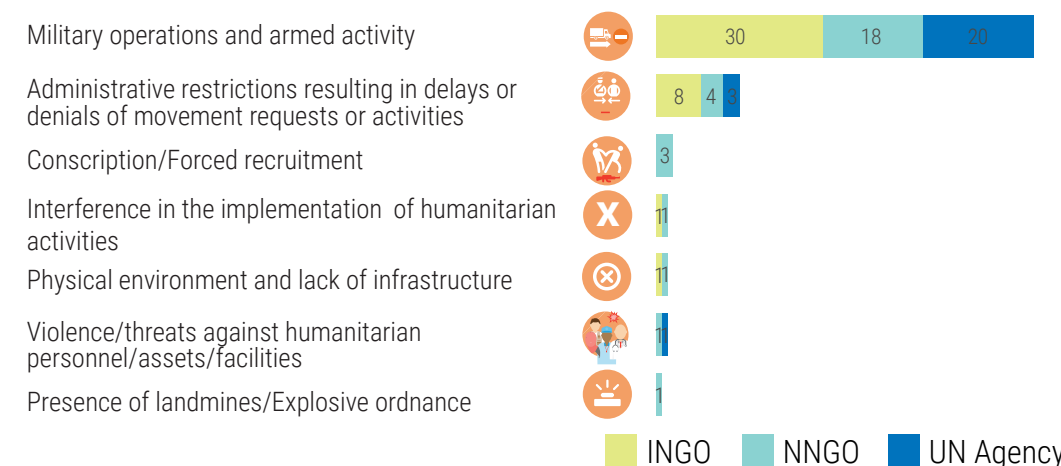
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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.