

NOTE: Most of the access incidents referred to in this report occurred prior to the earthquake, with a few exceptions that speaks about the access constraints mostly due to road conditions. We hope to have more information regarding earthquake-related access impediments in our April Access Snapshot.

In March 2025, humanitarian organizations reported 74 access-related incidents across 12 states and regions in Myanmar, impeding assistance to an estimated 200,000 people. This month had the lowest monthly incident reports since January 2023. However, the three-month downward trend—93 incidents in January, 82 in February and 74 in March—likely reflects a reduction in the humanitarian footprint, driven by funding shortfalls, rather than an improvement in the operating environment. Northern Shan had the highest number of reported incidents (22 per cent), followed by Southern Shan (19 per cent), Sagaing (12 per cent), and both Magway and Eastern Bago (11 per cent each).

Physical access challenges followed as a consequence to the 28 March earthquakes in the most affected areas in Mandalay and Sagaing. Numerous challenges were reported indicating extensive damage to key transport corridors caused significant delays in moving large volumes of emergency supplies into affected areas. The Yangon–Mandalay highway remained partially blocked for one week. Road conditions gradually improved thereafter, allowing the resumption of cargo movements. In Southern Shan, local authorities deferred approval for a UN-agency mission to an earthquake-affected township, which delayed assistance to 58,000 people for ten days.

Sagaing and Eastern Bago, which were heavily affected by the earthquake, were already among the most access-restricted areas due to ongoing hostilities—contributing to almost half of the 30 conflict-related incidents recorded nationwide. Although most restrictions in Sagaing and Eastern Bago pre-dated the earthquake, intensified fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF), Ethnic Armed Organizations (EOs) and allied People's Defence Forces (PDFs) forced several organizations to postpone or cancel activities for up to 30 days. Airstrikes and heavy artillery fire in Eastern Bago, Sagaing and Magway accounted for 79 per cent of all conflict incidents. In Magway, an international NGO temporarily relocated volunteers following artillery attacks, suspending essential health services for affected communities.

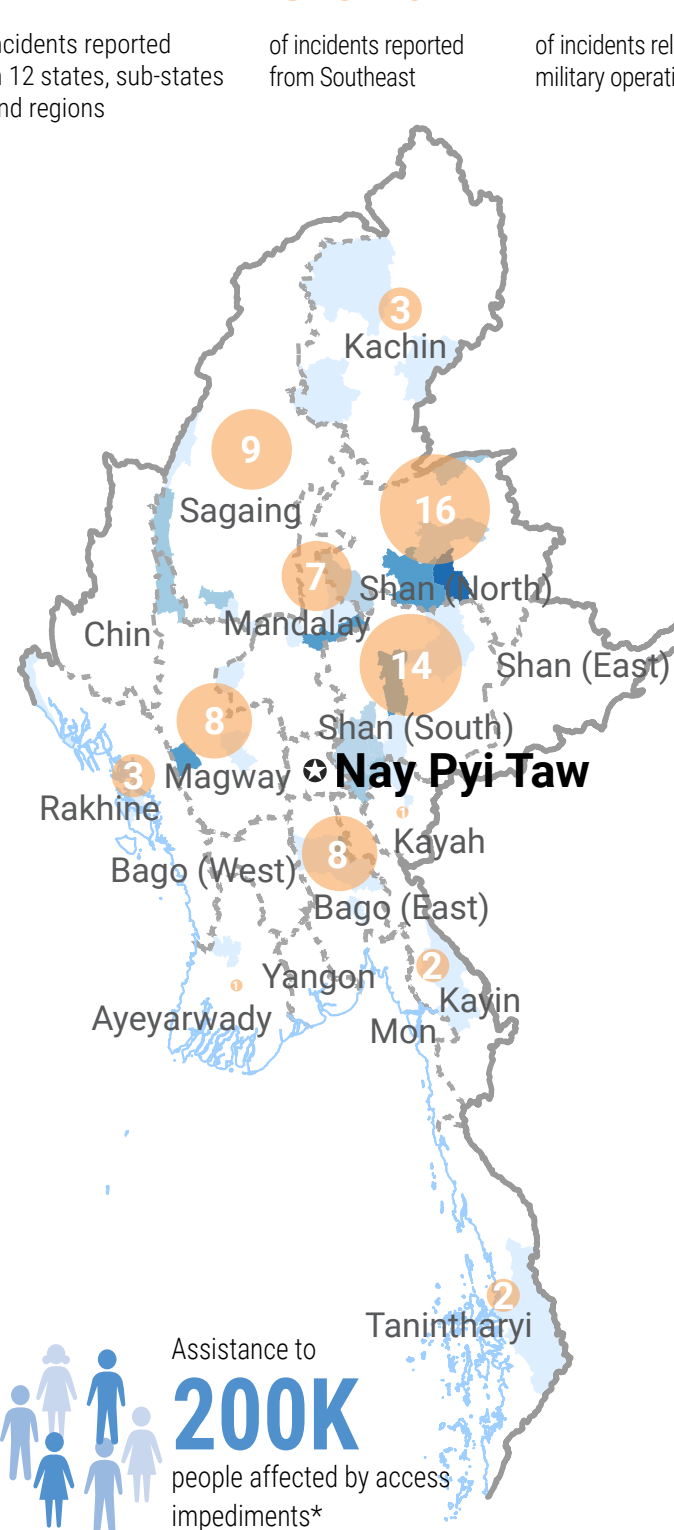
Administrative restrictions represented 39 per cent of the total incidents, reflecting an 18 per cent increase to the previous month, impacting planned activities in six states and regions with Northern and Southern Shan. These accounted for over 70 per cent of the total reported constraints. Several humanitarian organizations, including UN system members, faced heightened security checks at checkpoints manned by those reported to be MAF and EOs, particularly in Magway, Southern Shan, and Eastern Bago. These delays hampered the delivery of basic relief supplies, including food and non-food items. In Northern Shan, the transport of medical supplies was restricted at a MAF checkpoint, affecting scheduled health interventions. Similarly, in Magway, some partners experienced prolonged delays—up to 30 days—as passage through multiple checkpoints became difficult. Meanwhile, in Rakhine, the state administration restricted access to newly displaced communities only, compelling organizations to postpone their regular activities in protected Rohingya IDP sites.

During the reporting period, a local health worker was arrested by the MAF en route to a field location. The reasons for the arrest remain unclear and the staff member remains in custody as of 31 March. Since January 2025, a total of five aid workers were arrested or detained, while three have lost their lives and six others have been injured in various incidents. In Magway, malaria prevention supplies transported by an international organization were confiscated at a checkpoint operated by the MAF and remain in military custody as of the end of last month.

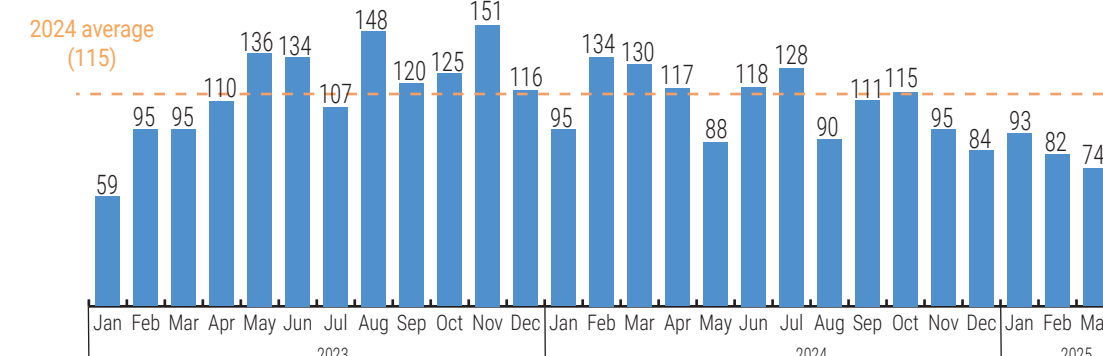
74 incidents reported in 12 states, sub-states and regions

36% of incidents reported from Southeast

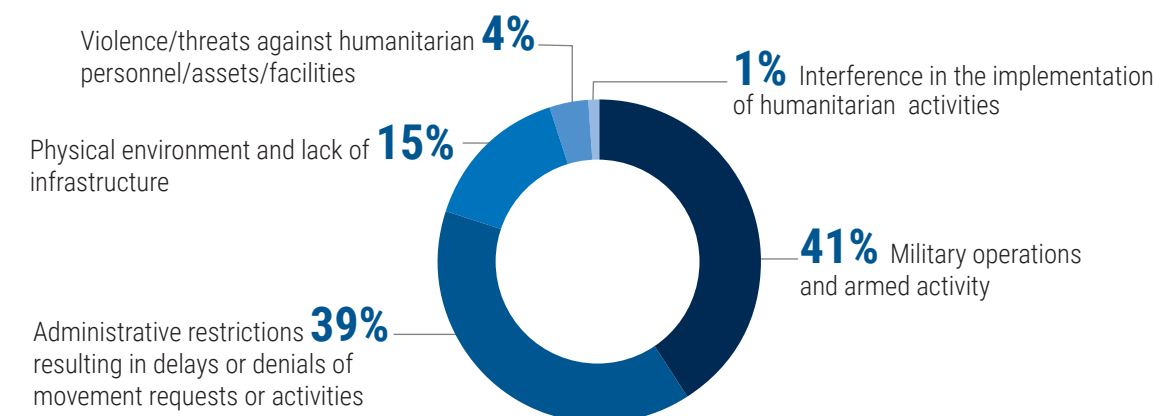
41% of incidents related to military operations



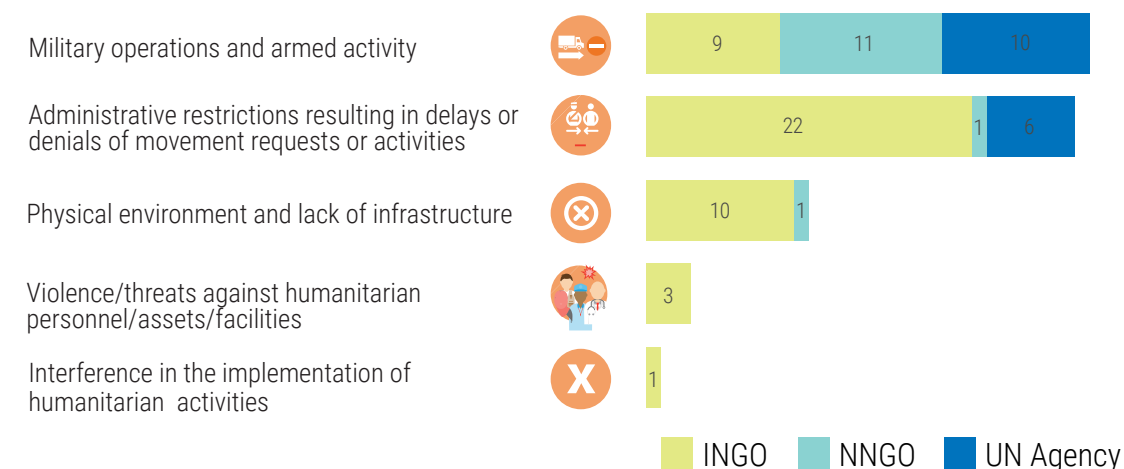
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 March 2025.

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 April 2025 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int