

Throughout April 2025, OCHA recorded 86 humanitarian access-related incidents across 12 states and regions in Myanmar, disrupting essential lifesaving assistance intended for an estimated 200,000 people. The incidents increased by 18 per cent from the previous month, which had the lowest recorded incidents since January 2023. This may be attributed to the scaling up of activities related to the earthquake response. For the second consecutive month, Northern Shan, Southern Shan, and Sagaing had the highest number of incidents, accounting for 52 per cent of the total.

Relief organizations continued to experience access challenges in several townships affected by the 28 March earthquakes in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Southern Shan. The lack of internet services and mobile connections—severely impacted by the earthquake—hindered communication between field units and headquarters, and partners experienced lengthy delays and passage denials at several checkpoints in Southern Shan. In one instance, humanitarian supplies transported by an international organization were confiscated by the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) in a township in Southern Shan. As of 30 April, the items had not been released. In two separate incidents reported in Mandalay and Sagaing, a UN entity was forced to suspend its mobile clinics serving some 6,000 earthquake-affected people, after local administrators instructed them to obtain approval from regional health departments. Meanwhile, routes and bridges severely damaged during the earthquake gradually improved, allowing civilian and humanitarian transports to resume by mid-April.

Amidst the ceasefire announcement, armed clashes were reported between the MAF and Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) across 11 states and regions. Northern Shan, Sagaing, Kayin, Magway, and Mon accounted for approximately 78 per cent of 45 incidents. In Northern Shan, several international aid organizations, including the UN, had to postpone their activities for up to one month due to the hostilities. Sagaing region, which was already affected by the earthquake, experienced several airstrikes, forcing aid organizations to delay activities. Three schools sustained damage due to airstrikes in Singu, Shwebo, and Tigyaing townships of Sagaing, compelling organizations to temporarily suspend activities.

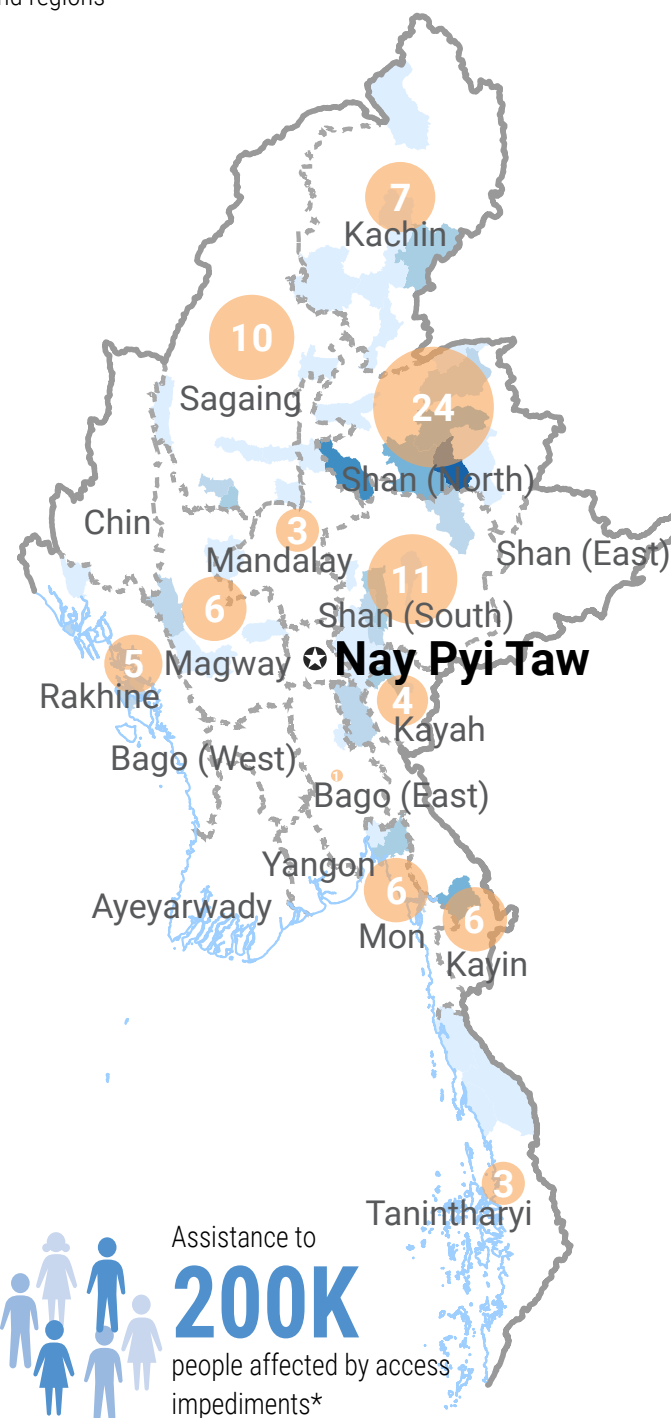
Approximately 76 per cent of administrative impediments were in Northern and Southern Shan and Rakhine. In Kayah, the refusal to grant travel authorizations to Loikaw and Moebye townships over the past several months has affected the ability of more than 40,000 people to access essential services provided by aid workers. Meanwhile, delays at checkpoints managed by both the MAF and EAOs—particularly in Southern Shan—resulted in the postponement of mine action and protection services. In Rakhine, a UN request to access IDP sites in Kyaukphyu Township was denied by the state authorities, resulting in the suspension of activities for more than ten days.

Violence against humanitarian workers and assets remains a concern in Myanmar. Five incidents were reported in Mon, Magway, Kachin, and Southern Shan. In Magway, the local authorities raided a building occupied by an international organization, confiscating all items—including medical supplies—and arresting a local aid worker who managed the facility. In Mon State, local police arrested a staff member of an international organization for unknown reasons. Both aid workers remained in custody as of the end of April. Meanwhile, in Kachin State, a staff member from an international organization was taken from his residence by an EAO but was allowed to return the following morning.

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

37% of incidents reported from Southeast

52% of incidents related to military operations

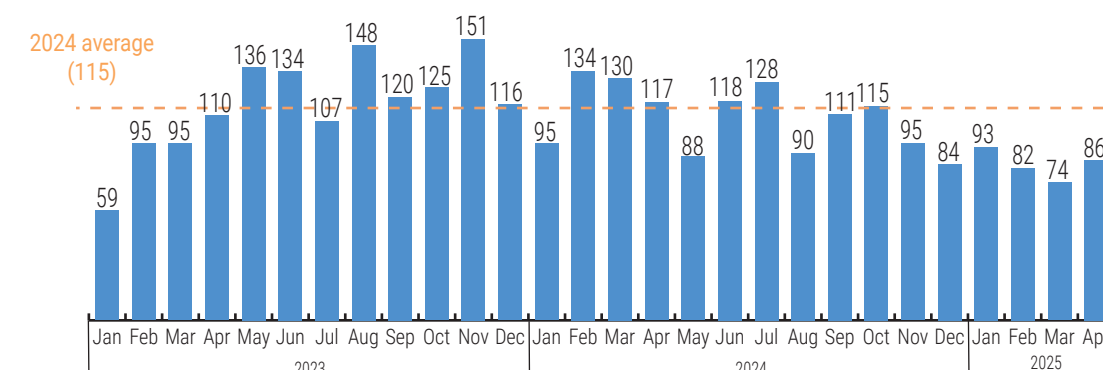


Number of incidents by state/region

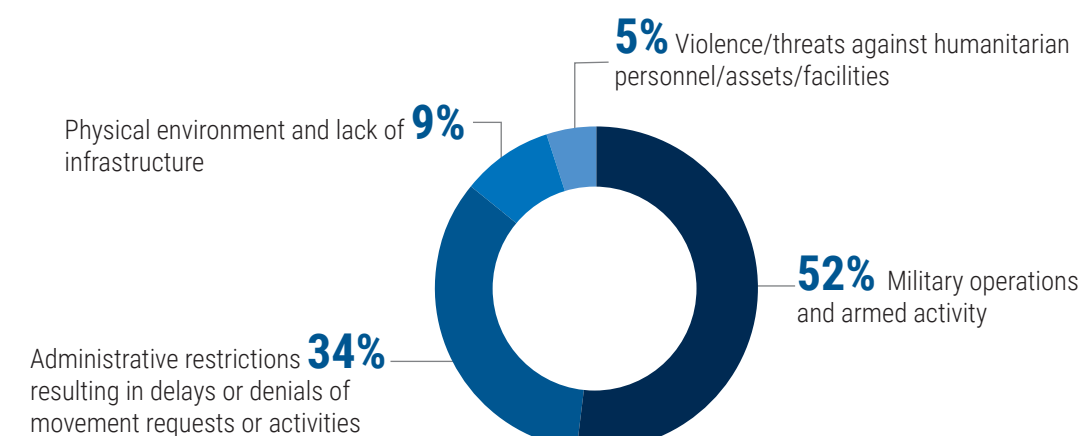
Number of incidents by township

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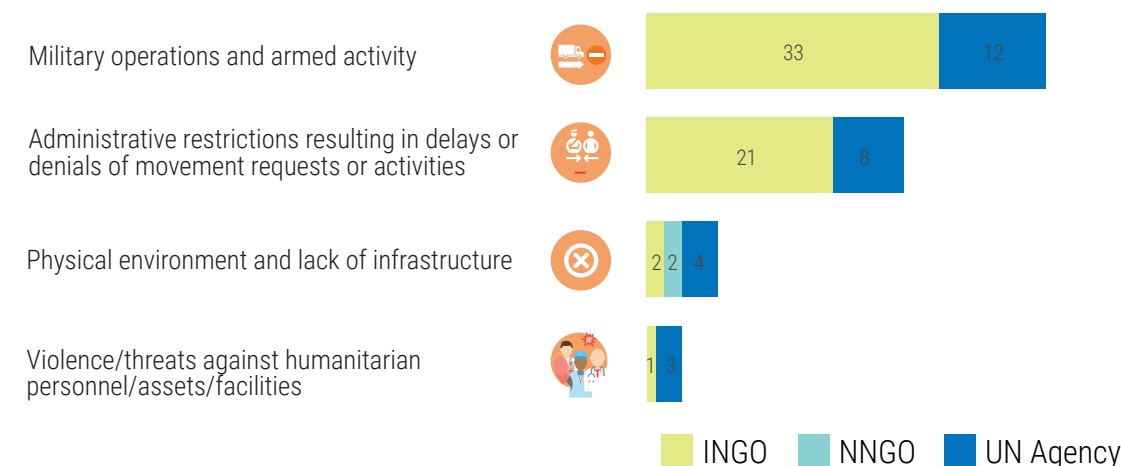
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 April 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:** 27 May 2025 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int