

In May 2025, the humanitarian community reported 77 access-related incidents across 13 states and regions in Myanmar, hindering the delivery of essential, life-saving assistance intended for an estimated 310,000 people. This month recorded the second-lowest number of incidents in 2025, with the lowest recorded in March -74 cases-the lowest monthly figure in the past two years. The overall decline is largely attributed to a reduced humanitarian footprint across the country, primarily due to funding constraints. For the third consecutive month, Northern and Southern Shan regions experienced the highest number of access-related challenges, accounting for 32 per cent of the total reported.

Ongoing military operations and armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) were reported across ten states and regions, significantly disrupting planned humanitarian activities despite an announced ceasefire. Incidents in Kayin, Southern Shan, Sagaing, Mon, Eastern Bago and Northern Shan accounted for nearly 89 per cent of all 38 incidents reported. In Sagaing, already heavily affected by the 27 March earthquake, aid activities were suspended due to a series of airstrikes that reportedly caused significant damage and civilian casualties. One reported incident in Tabayin township, involved an airstrike impacting a school, tragically resulting in the deaths of 20 children. Similar damage to school infrastructure was reported in Indaw (Sagaing) and Gangaw (Magway) townships. In Southern Shan, a UN system member temporally suspended operations at an internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in Pekon township after airstrikes reportedly affected the facility. In Mon State's Thaton township of, humanitarian activities were suspended following the destruction of a vital access bridge in an explosion, restricting aid delivery.

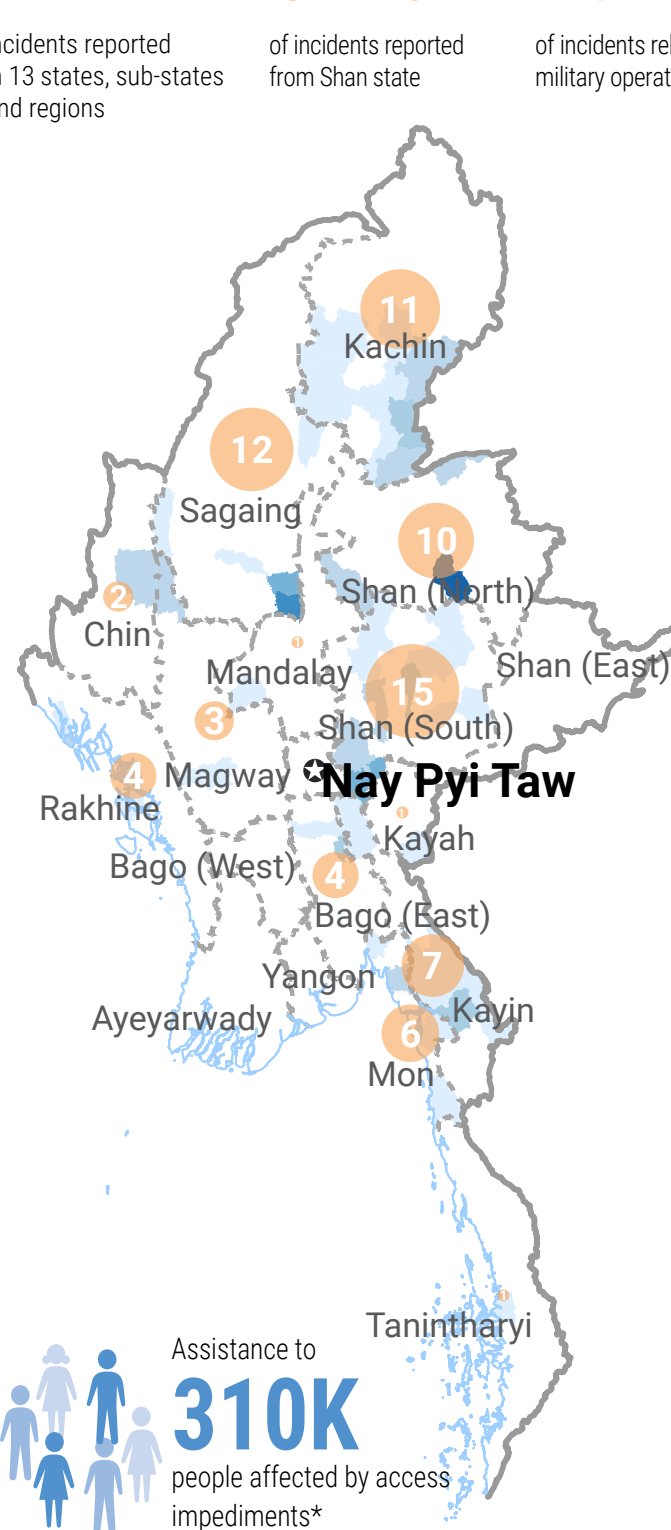
Violence and threats targeting humanitarian personnel remain a growing concern. In May, 10 such incidents were recorded -a 100 per cent increase from the previous month. In five separate incidents, 22 national aid workers were reportedly detained by the MAF in Sagaing, Kachin, and Magway. This marks a sharp increase from the total of eight reported detentions between January and April 2025. As of the end of May, all but two remained in custody. In Kayah State, an aid worker affiliated with a local health organization was reported missing during a field mission, with no updates on their whereabouts. In Magway, unidentified individuals reportedly attacked a humanitarian organization's field office of, damaging infrastructure and medical supplies before setting the facility ablaze. All staff members were safely relocated.

Administrative constraints accounted for 32 percent of all reported incidents, significantly affecting humanitarian activities in Southern and Northern Shan, Kachin, and Rakhine. A sharp rise in issues related to checkpoint passage -representing 75 percent of all reported administrative constraints- was recorded in May. These constraints involving both MAF and NSAGs, led to delays and postponements in the delivery of essential services, including protection, mine action, WASH, health, and education activities. Despite these challenges, OCHA secured a joint Travel Authorization (TA) for humanitarian partners to access 14 IDP camps managed by the State Administration Council in Sittwe Township from 28 May to 27 June 2025. This access enabled partners to conduct site visits and assess needs on the ground. However, a separate TA request by an international organization to access Kyaukpyu township was nor approved by the state administration.

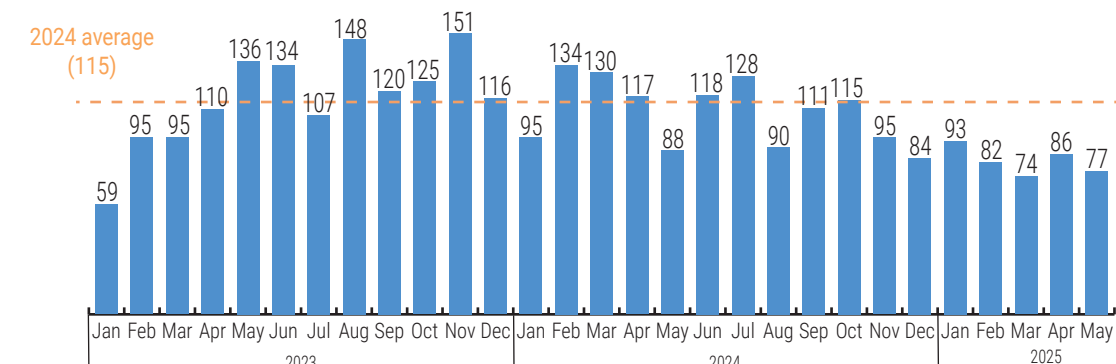
77 incidents reported in 13 states, sub-states and regions

32% of incidents reported from Shan state

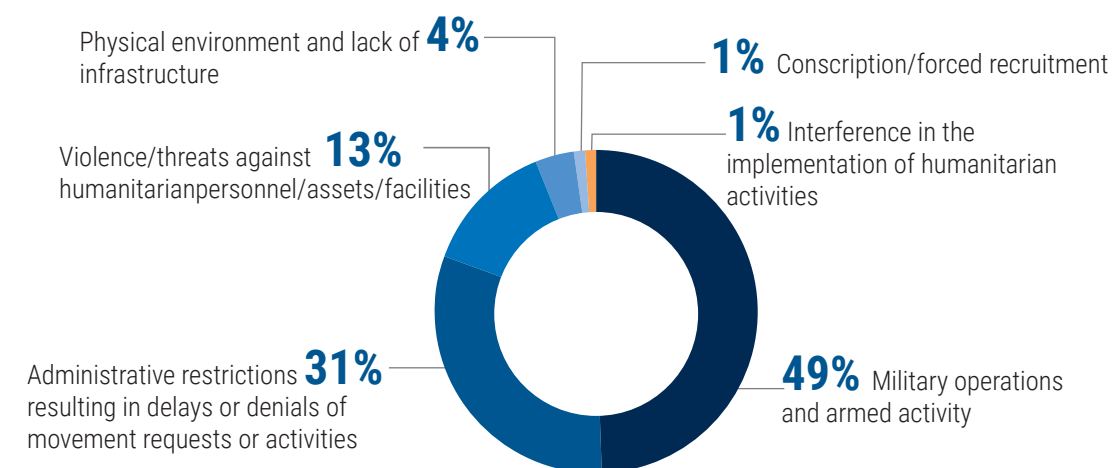
49% of incidents related to military operations



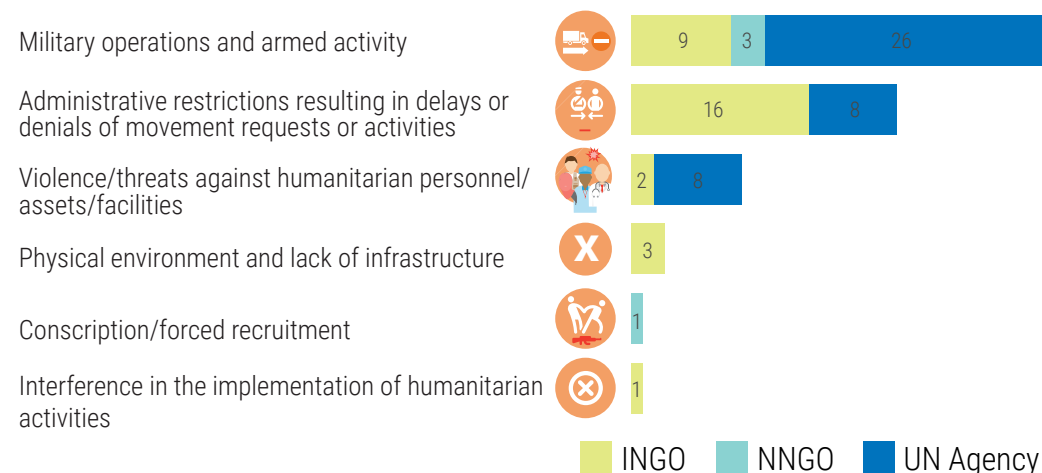
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 May 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:** 17 June 2025 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int