

Throughout February, the delivery of essential humanitarian services intended for approximately 90,000 crisis-affected people was constrained by 91 access-related incidents reported across 12 states and regions in Myanmar. The total number of incidents increased by seven per cent compared to the 2025 average, with the largest number of access constraints reported from Rakhine at 31 per cent, followed by Chin at 26 per cent, and Kachin and Mandalay at eight per cent each.

Ongoing armed hostilities continued to be the most prevalent factor of access constraints, resulting in delays to planned humanitarian activities in nine states and regions, including Chin, Rakhine, Kachin, Tanintharyi and Kayah, which collectively accounted for 83 per cent of all reported incidents. In Sagaing, on three different occasions, some local organizations had to relocate their volunteers to safer locations temporarily following heavy clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and non-state armed groups (NSAGs), forcing them to postpone their activities for more than seven days. In Magway, a number of medical kits stored by a humanitarian organisation were destroyed during armed clashes. Unexpected roadblocks by armed actors in several townships in Rakhine, Magway and Tanintharyi disrupted scheduled aid deliveries for up to five days. Airstrikes and heavy-weapon attacks accounted for 28 per cent of the total constraints, further heightening risks for aid workers in Chin, Kachin and Rakhine, resulting in delays or temporary suspension of activities, including the provision of essential protection, health and WASH services.

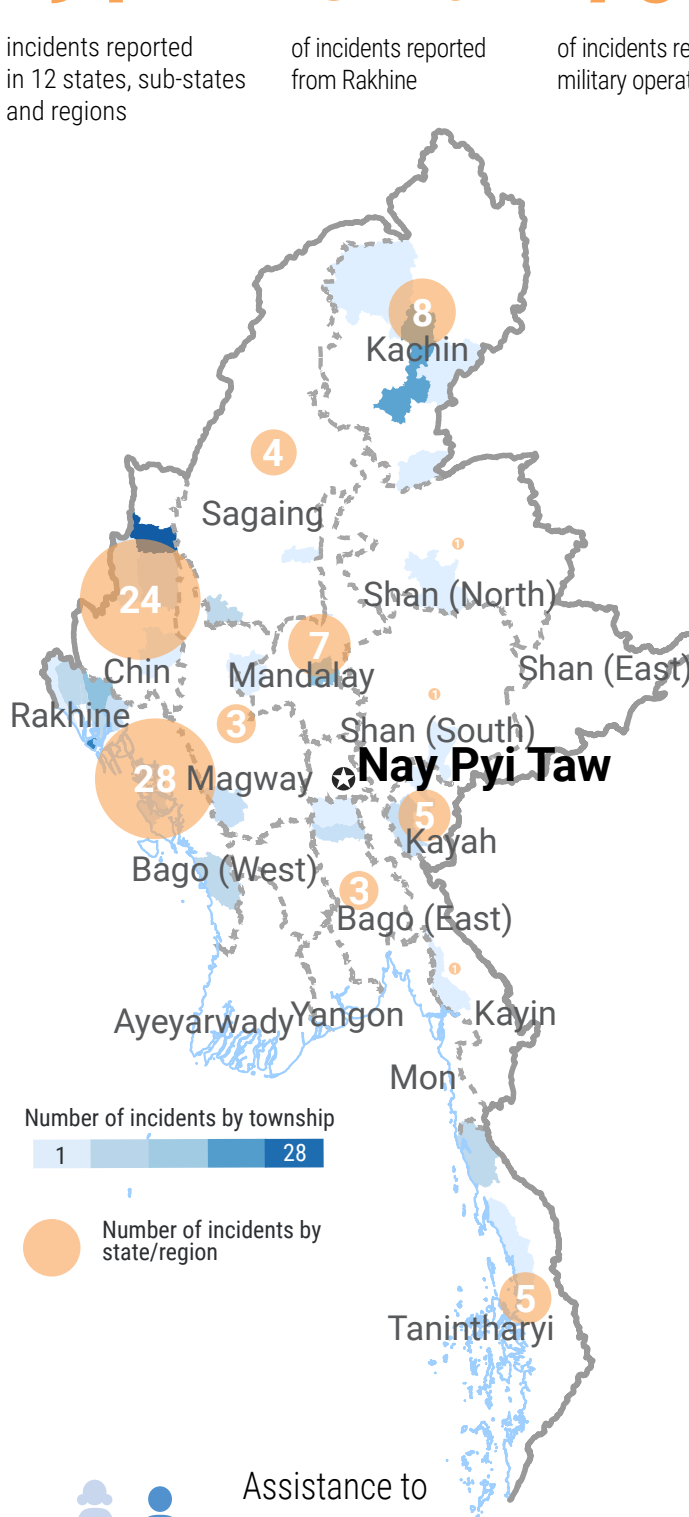
Administrative and bureaucratic impediments accounted for 10 per cent of the total reported incidents and affected humanitarian activities in six states and regions, with Rakhine and Northern and Southern Shan particularly impacted. In four different incidents reported from Rakhine, Magway and Kayin, humanitarian organisations had to postpone planned deliveries, including the distribution of food and WASH materials, due to delays in obtaining Travel Authorization from the state administration. Humanitarian organisations continued to face increased scrutiny and prolonged delays at checkpoints manned by parties to the conflict in Kachin, Rakhine, and Northern and Southern Shan, significantly delaying relief operations. In Kachin, due to local-level restrictions on gathering large numbers of people in certain locations, an international organization had to wait for more than two weeks to resume activities. While access to IDP camps in Sittwe Township remains restricted for partners due to the lack of renewed MoUs, there was a welcome development as a number of UN agencies received approval to access the camps. The joint TA facilitated by OCHA has also been approved.

Violence and threats against humanitarian personnel continued, with two such incidents reported in Kachin and Rakhine. In one incident, staff from an international organization returning from a field mission was compelled by a non-state armed actor to give a lift to a person. In six different incidents, humanitarian organisations were forced to suspend their activities for more than two weeks due to ongoing recruitment campaigns, mainly in Mandalay and Bago regions. In one such incident, a local aid worker in Bago was recruited by the MAF and remained in their custody as of the end of February.

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

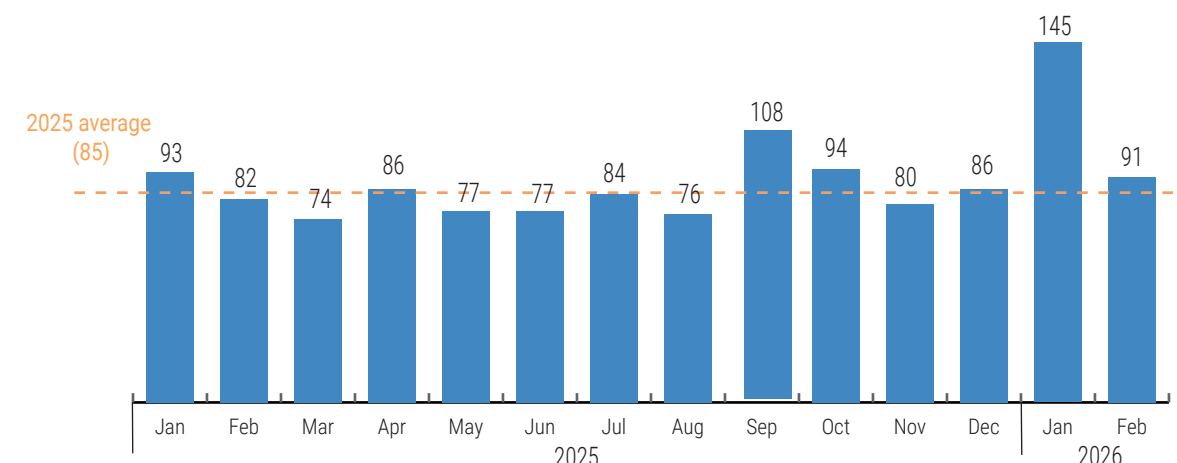
31% of incidents reported from Rakhine

78% of incidents related to military operations

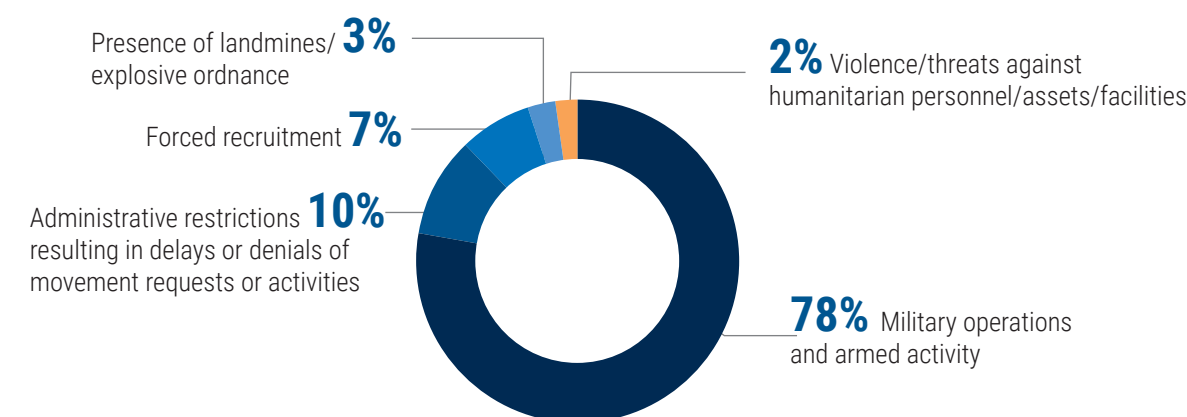


Assistance to **90K** people affected by access impediments*

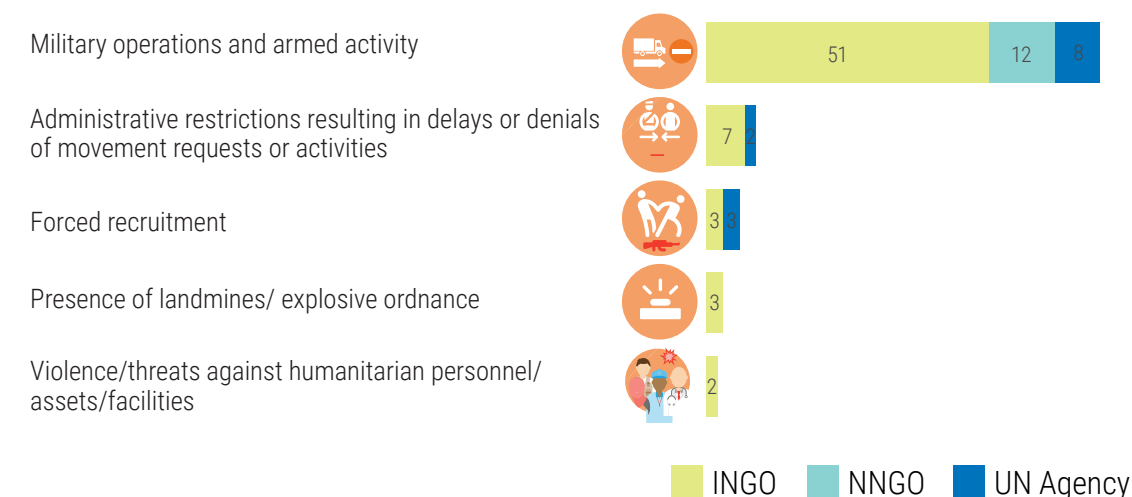
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



OVERVIEW OF REPORTED INCIDENTS



ACCESS CONSTRAINTS BY PARTNER TYPE



Methodology: Information in 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 - 28 February 2026.

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:** 18 March 2026 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int