

In March, the provision of basic humanitarian assistance planned for approximately 85,000 crisis-affected individuals was impeded by 85 incidents reported by humanitarian organizations across 12 states and regions in Myanmar. The number of reported incidents declined by eight per cent compared with February but remained in line with the 2025 monthly average. The highest number of access constraints was reported in Magway (26 per cent), followed by Rakhine (25 per cent), Mandalay (eight per cent), Shan North and Chin (six per cent each).

With 73 per cent of all reported incidents, access constraints related to ongoing armed hostilities significantly disrupted humanitarian response across twelve states and regions, including Magway, Rakhine, Northern Shan, Kayin, Sagaing, Chin, and Kayah, resulting in the postponement or cancellation of planned activities for more than ten days including health, WASH, and protection services.

In two separate incidents in Northern Shan, international organizations had to temporarily relocate their staff members from project locations due to ongoing hostilities between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). In another incident in the same area, fighting between two NSAGs caused roadblocks, compelling partner organizations to postpone activities, including child protection services, for more than two weeks. Meanwhile, increased drone and aerial attacks, which accounted for 37 per cent of the total incidents, significantly affected aid deliveries in Magway, Sagaing, Mandalay, Rakhine, and Kayah.

Administrative and bureaucratic impediments also continued to constrain operations, with incidents reported in Rakhine, Magway, and Kachin. Several humanitarian organizations, including UN system agencies, experienced denial of passage, extended delays, and increased scrutiny at checkpoints, and were forced to reschedule the delivery of essential life-saving assistance in those areas. In Rakhine, access to IDP camps in Sittwe Township remains restricted for partners due to the lack of renewed MoUs; however, UN agencies have been approved to access the camps. Joint travel authorizations (TAs) facilitated by OCHA for UN national and international staff have also been approved.

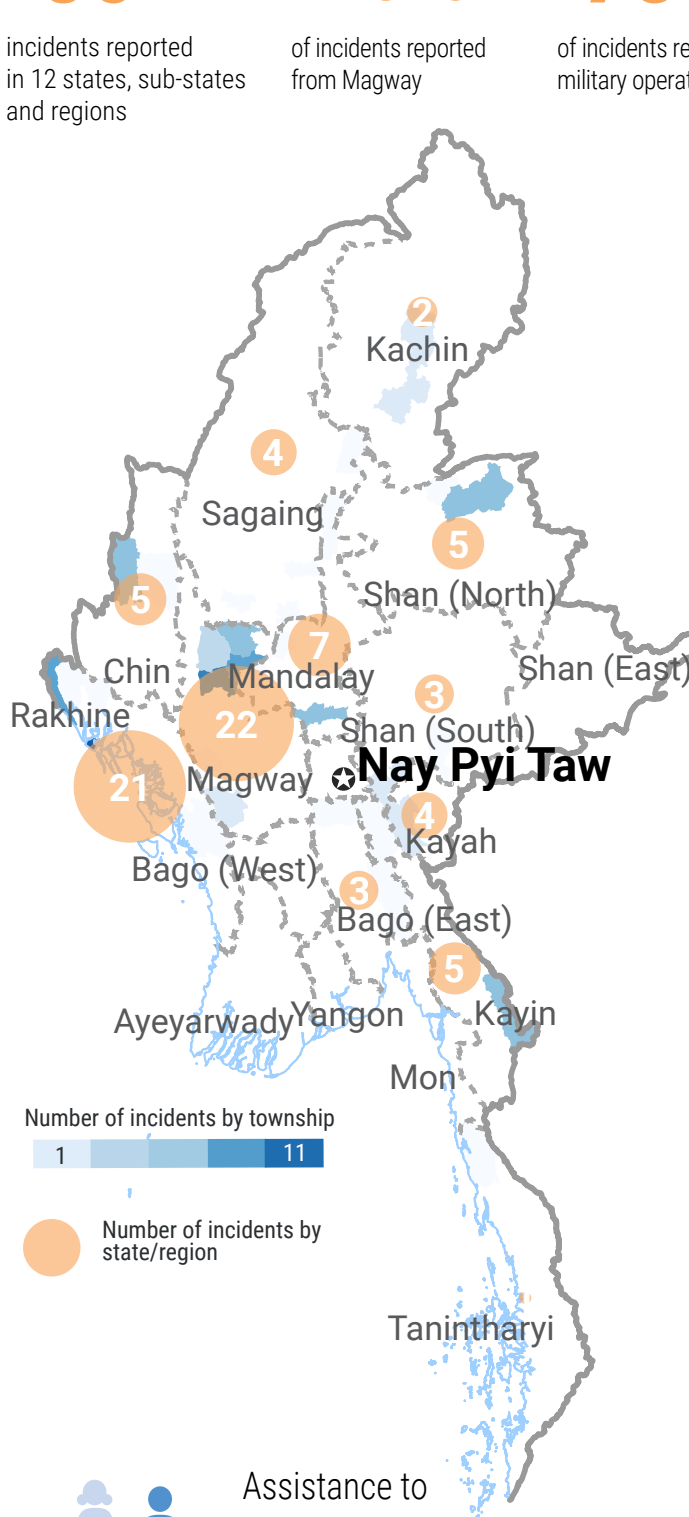
Two incidents of violence and threats against humanitarian personnel were reported in March in Rakhine and Chin. In one incident, a staff member of a local health organization was arrested by the MAF in Chin; however, the staff member was released after one week of detention. In the first quarter of 2026, a total of three aid workers has been detained by security forces, compared to five during the same period in 2025. In eight separate incidents, humanitarian organizations were forced to suspend their activities for more than a week due to ongoing recruitment campaigns by the MAF and NSAGs, mainly in Mandalay and Rakhine.

Despite all these challenges, humanitarian partners remain actively engaged in delivering assistance to populations in need.

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

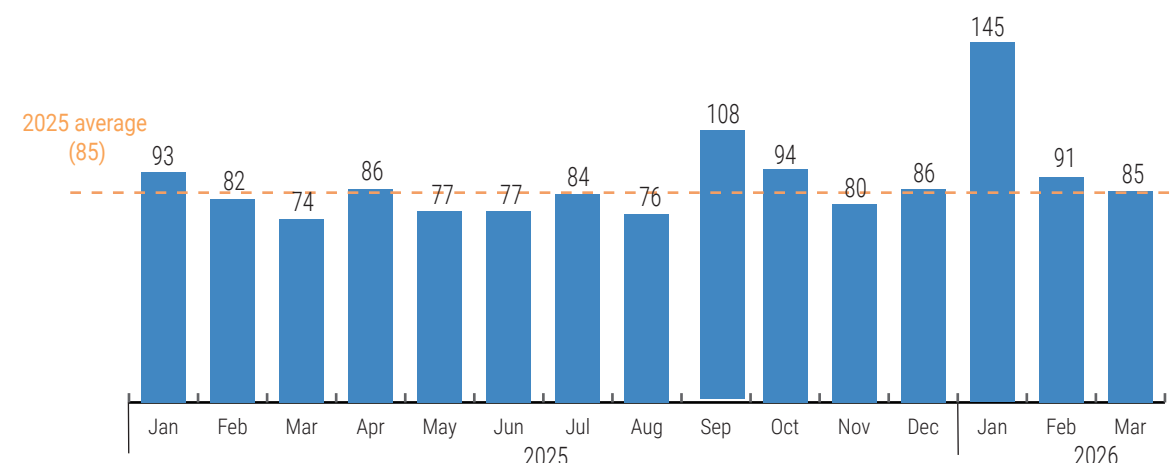
26% of incidents reported from Magway

73% of incidents related to military operations

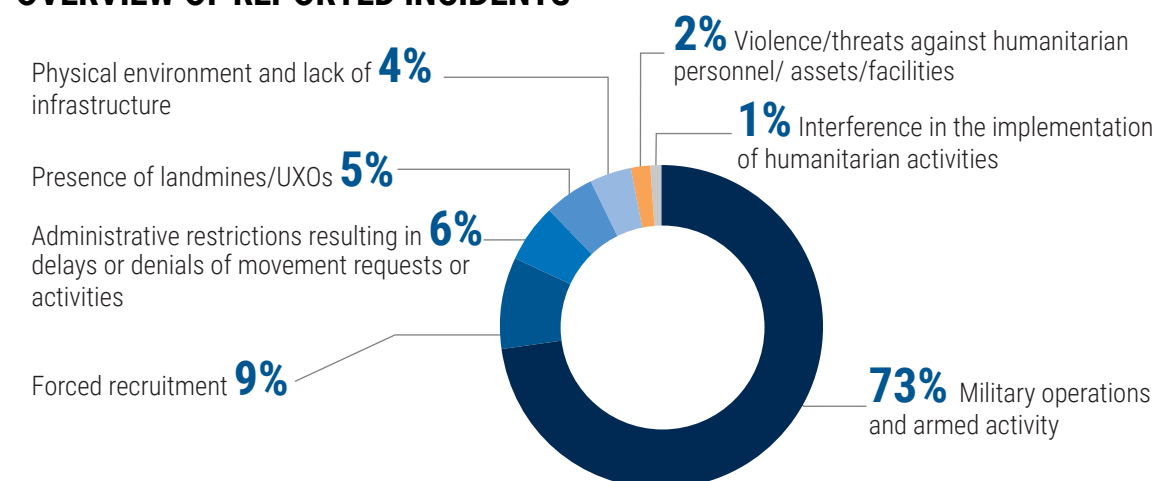


Assistance to **85K** people affected by access impediments*

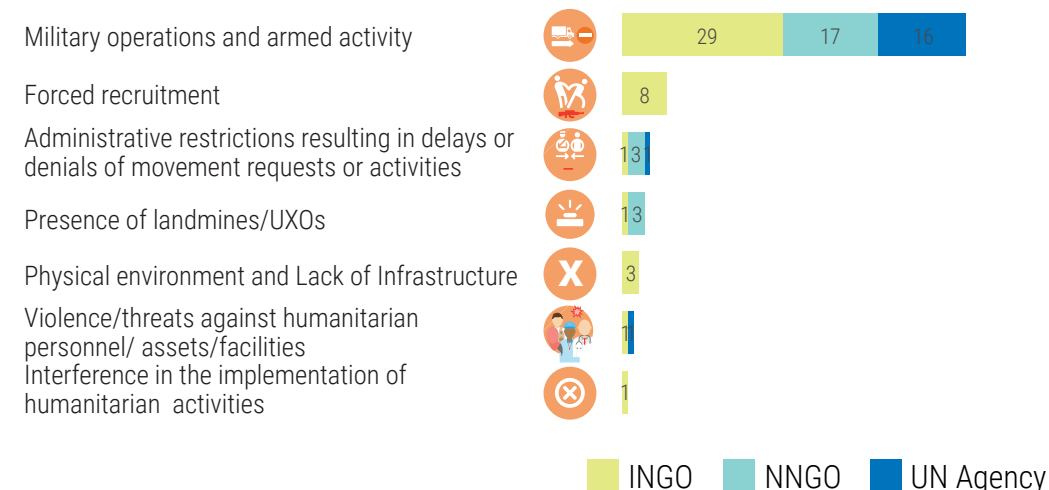
COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 - 31 March 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:** 23 April 2026 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int