

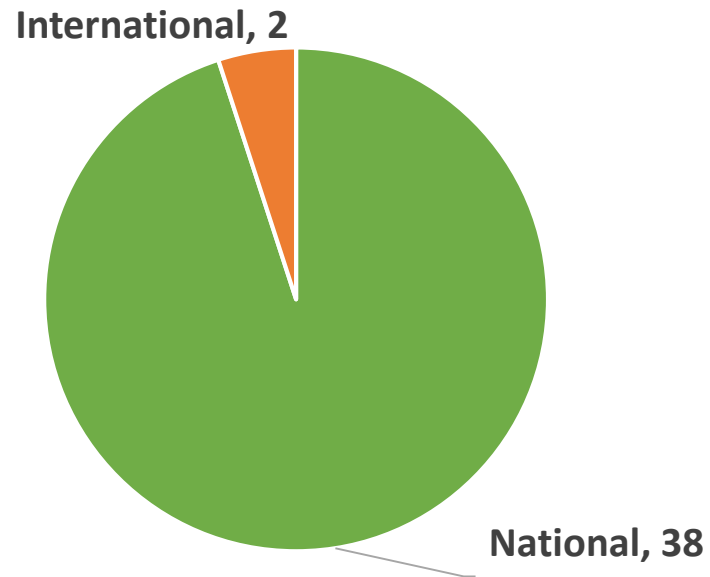


Access Constraints and their Impacts on Humanitarian Operations

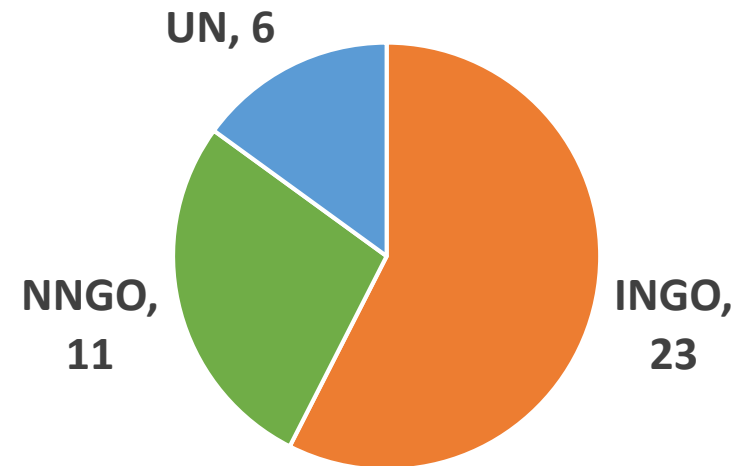
02 September 2020

Humanitarian Access Workshop in Myitkyina, 30-31 January 2020

Myitkyina WS participant staff



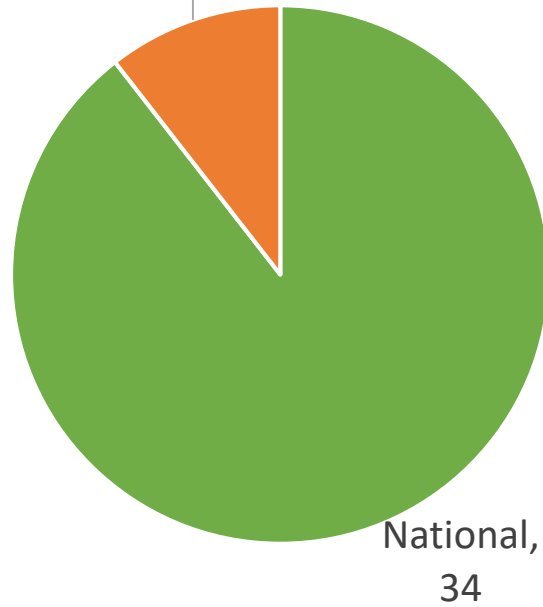
Myitkyina WS participant organisations



Humanitarian Access Workshop in Lashio, 6-7 February 2020

Lashio WS participant staff

International, 4

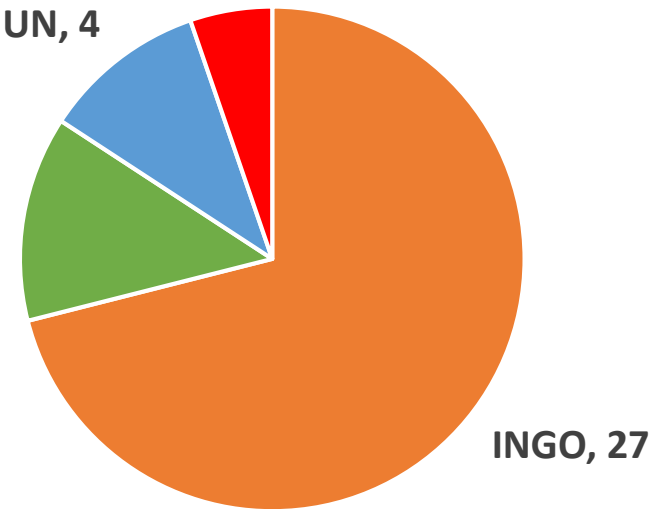


Lashio WS participant organisations

ICRC, 2

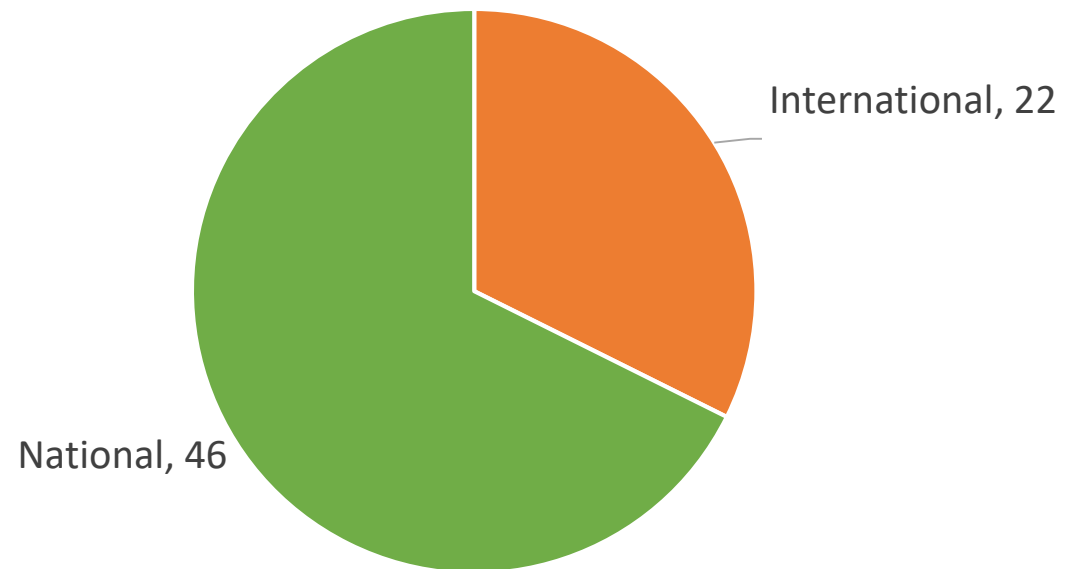
UN, 4

NNGO, 5

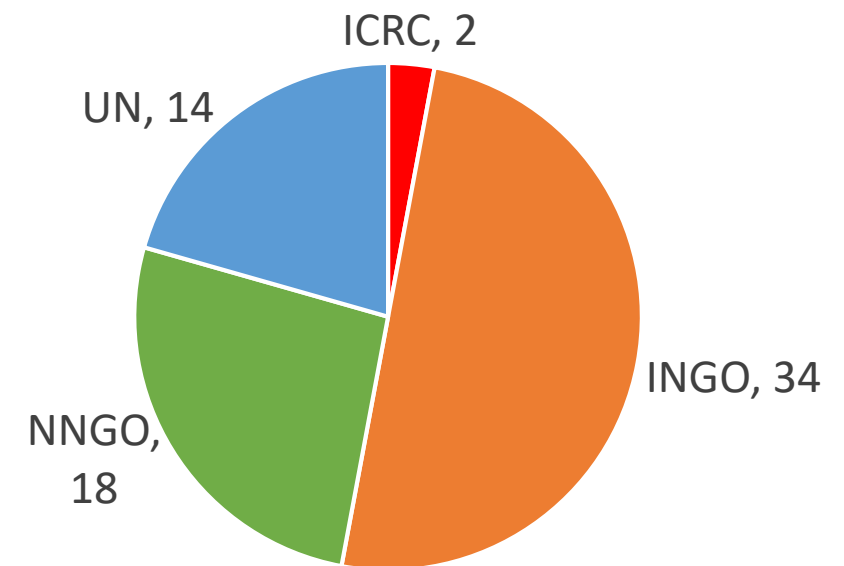


Humanitarian Access Workshop in Sittwe, 4-5 March 2020

Sittwe access workshop, type of staff



Sittwe access workshop, type of organisation



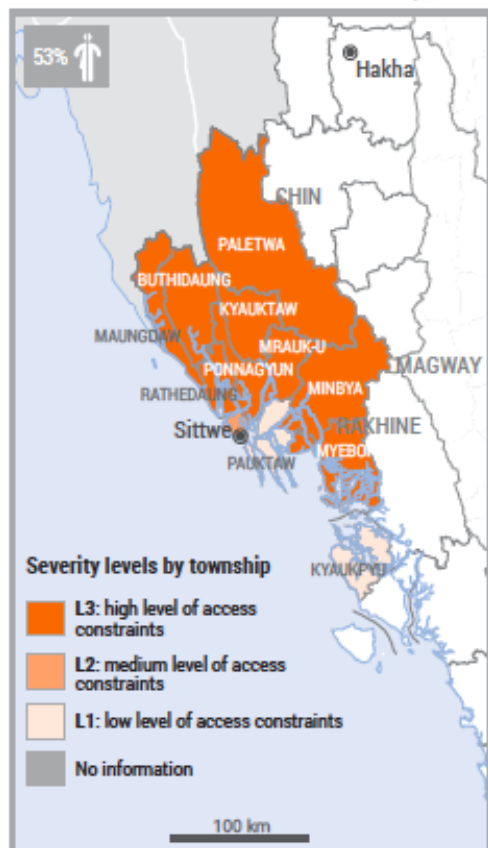
Methodology for Access Severity Mapping:

Qualitative analysis informed by Access Monitoring Framework, applied to Access Severity Criteria, with 3 step verification process (small group, plenary and visualization), as a means to build consensus and ownership of the final product

Access of people in need to humanitarian aid (2 indicators)	
1. Denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or of entitlements to humanitarian assistance	Denial of humanitarian needs of certain populations
2. Restrictions on, or obstruction of, conflict affected populations access to services and assistance	Restriction on population movement People involuntarily forced/ encouraged into an area to receive assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forced to cross conflict line/ landmine control area Forced movement of population away from location assistance Involuntary returns Prevention of use of services/assistance
Access of humanitarian actors to affected population (4 indicators)	
3. Restriction of movement of agencies, personnel, or goods into the affected country	Delays/denials in registration Customs issues
4. Restriction of movement of agencies, personnel, or goods within the affected country	Delays/denials of travel authorization Delays/ denial of MoU Checkpoint difficulties, including demand for search of personnel and vehicles
5. Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities	Beneficiary selection interference Activity implementation interference
6. Violence against humanitarian personnel, assets and facilities	Security and/ or staff safety and wellbeing -attacks or threats against humanitarian workers -theft or looting of humanitarian assets -use of social media to propagate negative perception
Security and physical constraints (3 indicators)	
7. Military operations and ongoing hostilities impeding humanitarian operations	Military operations and ongoing hostilities Security and/ or staff safety and well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of personnel - Suspension or re-programming of humanitarian activities - relocation of staff or bases
8. Presence of mines and UXOs	Presence of Mines and UXOs
9. Physical environment	Obstacles related to terrain and/or lack of infrastructure

1	Accessible area/Low or very few access limitations L1: There are no access limitations, or are present, but rarely or only occasionally result in restrictions on humanitarian assistance. Affected population can access assistance/ basic services without disruption.
2	Moderately accessible area /Medium level of access limitations L2: Impediments of access are present and regularly result in restrictions on movements and humanitarian operations. The operations in these areas are continuous, but with regular restrictions. Affected population has limited access to assistance/ basic services and take risks to access them.
3	High access limitations L3: Access is extremely difficult or impossible. The access impediments are present and severely restrict movements and humanitarian operations. There are often severe difficulties for humanitarian operations. Affected population has highly limited or no access to assistance/ basic services.
DK	Area without enough information: There is no significant presence of humanitarian actors or not enough information to classify the area.

Rakhine & Chin 🧑🧑🧑 754,286



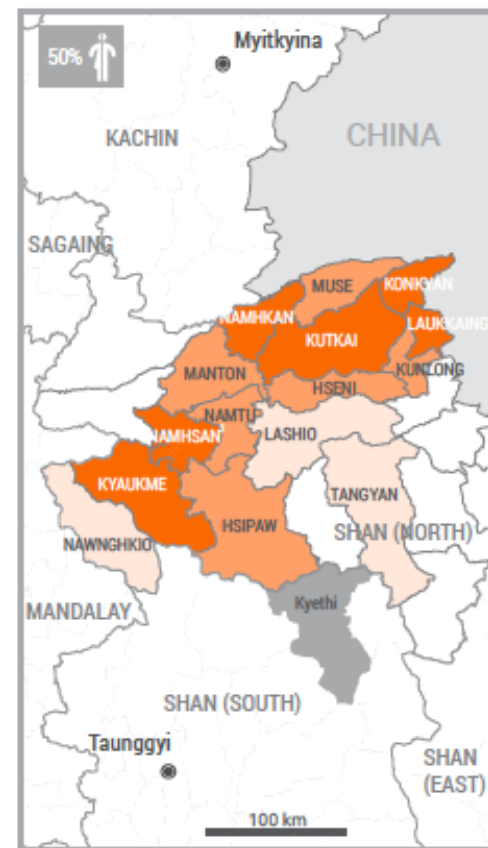
Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
507,765	198,001	48,520

Kachin 🧑🧑🧑 160,834



Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
88,466	17,618	54,750

Northern Shan 🧑🧑🧑 59,917



Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
36,016	18,404	5,497

Methodology:

Severity levels were developed during regional consultations and validated by local humanitarian organizations. The selected states and assessed townships are aligned with the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 and where people in humanitarian need were identified (PIN).

1. L3 townships in Kachin State are for NGCA only. 2. There are no PIN in Namhsan township in 2020 HNO.



Level 3

632,247 people in need in townships with major constraints of access

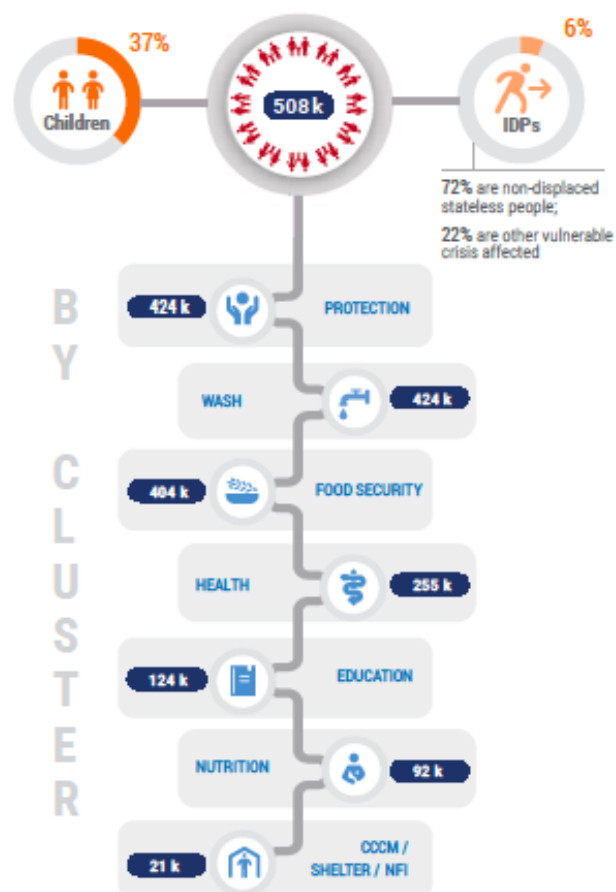


18 townships in the 5 identified states with people in need



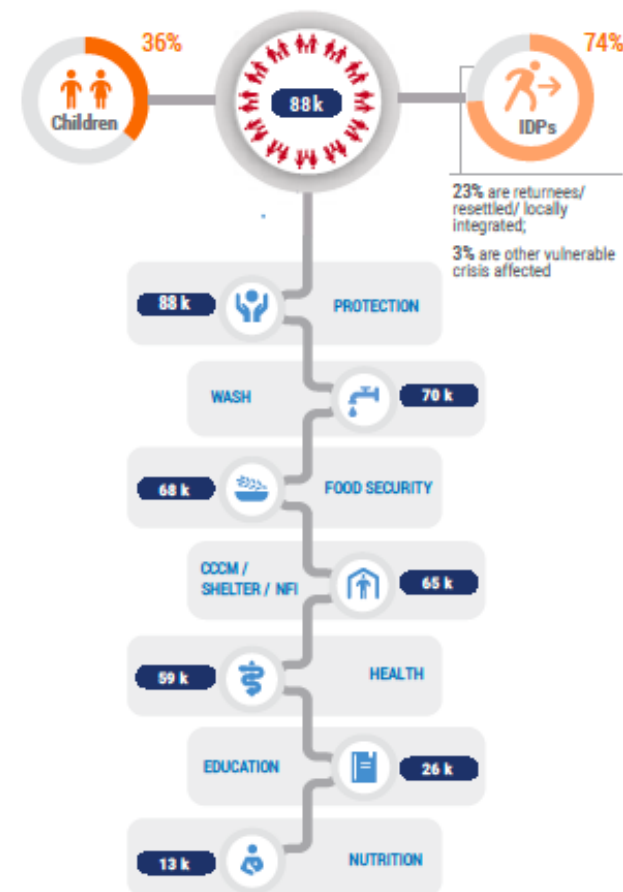
Rakhine & Chin

PIN in L3 access severity townships



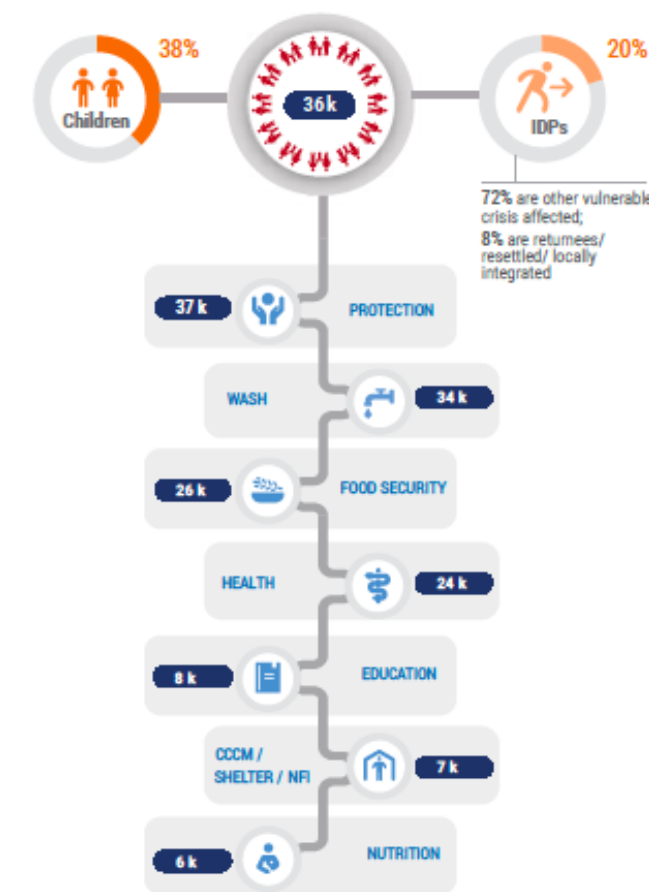
Kachin

PIN in L3 access severity townships



Northern Shan

PIN in L3 access severity townships



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS KACHIN, NORTHERN SHAN, RAKHINE and CHIN

MYANMAR HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM
ADVOCACY PACKAGE



JULY 2020

The purpose of the package is to provide the members of the HCT and individual agencies with **concise and coherent evidence-based key messages regarding humanitarian access constraints** in conflict and natural disaster-affected areas.

Humanitarian situation in Rakhine and southern areas of Chin states is severe, with protracted internal displacement due to intercommunal violence in 2012, other non-displaced communities, including stateless Rohingya, human rights violations, and the ongoing conflict between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Arakan Army, which continues to result in killing and maiming of civilians, damage to infrastructure and forced displacement. Access to communities and IDPs in need remains severely constrained, unpredictable and limited to certain locations only, due to multiple challenges, including insecurity, complicated TA process, freedom of movement restrictions, including due to risks posed by landmine contamination, compounded by internet shutdown, now affecting seven townships and poor road infrastructure.

 **754k** people in need

 **20%** internally displaced people

 **53%** female  **37%** children



NO. OF PEOPLE PER ACCESS SEVERITY LEVEL*

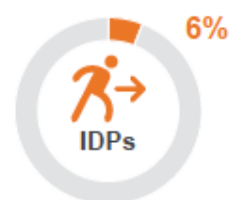
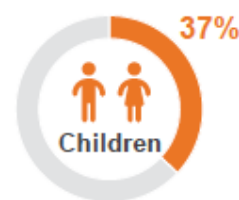
Level 3 **508k**
High level of access constraints

Level 2 **198k**
Medium level of access constraints


Level 1 **49k**
Low level of access constraints

 **508k**

people live in eight townships in central and northern Rakhine and Paletwa in Chin State where humanitarian actors have had extremely limited levels of access.



KEY ACCESS CONSTRAINTS


Unpredictable and complex TA processes


Poor road infrastructure


Insecurity


Landmines


Military checkpoints


Internet shutdown

SECTOR PARTNERS with extremely limited access

 **Protection**
424K people

 **WASH**
424K people

 **Food Security**
404K people

 **Health**
255K people

 **Education**
124K people

 **Nutrition**
92K people

 **CCCM/Shelter/ NFI**
21K people

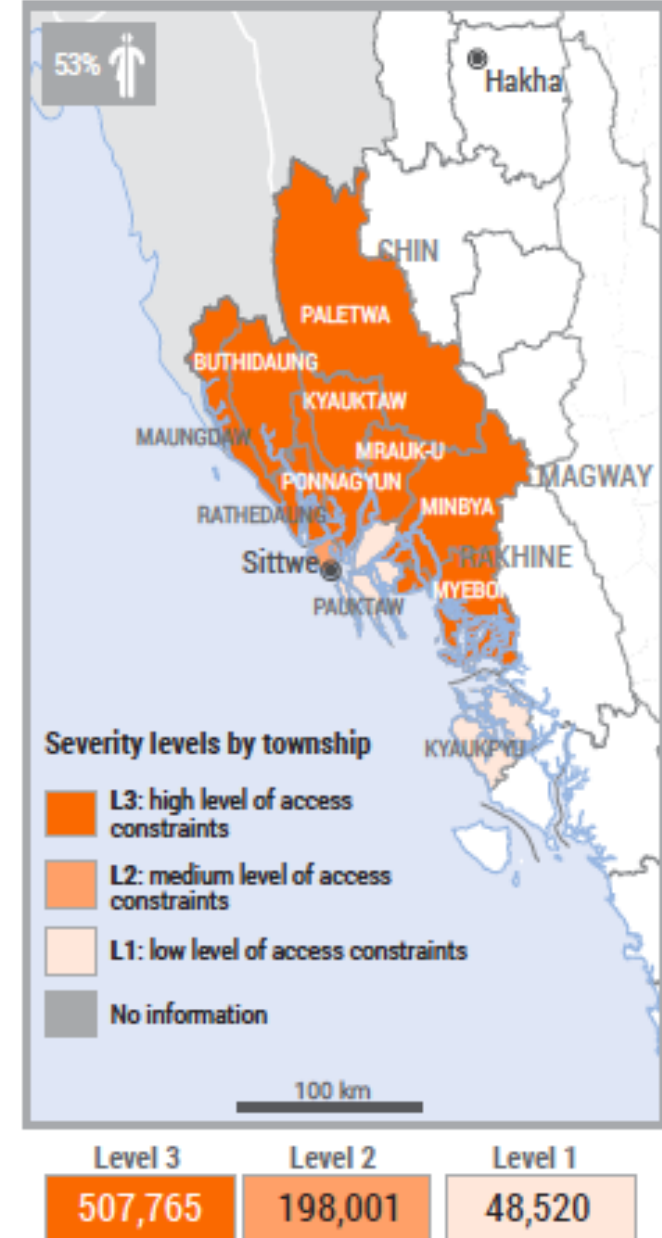
- Union and state level governments, including the respective line ministries and various military structures and coordination mechanisms have a responsibility to facilitate the safe, unhindered movement of all humanitarian personnel and delivery of relief to over 500,000 people, whom humanitarian organizations have extremely limited access to, in nine townships in Rakhine and Chin states.
- The union and state level governments, including the respective line ministries and various military structures and coordination mechanisms must facilitate travel authorization that is extended to all humanitarian personnel and covers all areas in Rakhine and Chin states where there are humanitarian needs. Fast, predictable and effective TA process will help accelerate aid delivery, save lives, maintain communities and build resilience.
- Sustained communication with communities in need and local frontline organizations is a pre-requisite for timely delivery of assistance, the delivery of COVID-19 related prevention messages and protection services. We call on the Government of Myanmar to expand actions taken in Maungdaw and lift internet shutdown in further seven townships of Rakhine and Chin.

Priority Next Steps: Rakhine & Chin States

Access to rural areas across Rakhine remains a challenge and humanitarian operations have been severely impacted by C19 community transmission

- Highlights need for **Operational Access Tracker**
 - Enable timely identification of gaps in response and inform response planning
 - Facilitate systematic trend analysis
 - Enable sharing of good practice in humanitarian response in highly access constrained areas
 - Enable joint analysis and reporting for Rakhine
 - Facilitate joint operational planning and targeted advocacy to RSG on access

Rakhine & Chin  754,286



Critical Access Issues related to C19 in Rakhine

1. TAs for critical staff
2. Transportation of goods into and within Rakhine State
3. Movement of Camp-based staff
4. Life saving assistance
5. Access to healthcare for those living in Rohingya villages
6. Quarantine for Partner Staff
7. Blanket ban on suspended partners
8. Inconsistencies on how rules are applied to different organisations



QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!