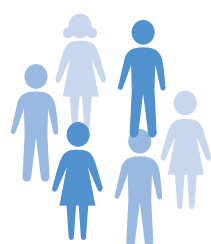


In January 2024, the humanitarian community documented 95 access-related incidents in ten states and regions, affecting the delivery of life-saving humanitarian aid to about 56,000 people in need. The number of incidents recorded during the reporting period was 18% fewer than the monthly average of 116 incidents observed in 2023, as humanitarian actors had to restrict their movements and activities due to the intensified clashes around the country.

The ongoing armed conflict in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Magway, Mon, Rakhine Sagaing and Shan (North and South) was the reason for 67% of all access-incidents reported so far since the beginning of the year. Due to the intensified fighting, some humanitarian organizations had to temporarily relocate some of their staff members, from southern and northern Shan, Sagaing, Kayah, and Kachin, resulting in the postponement of planned deliveries in several sectors, including child protection, health, and food security. In addition, air strikes and the use of heavy weapons compelled numerous partners, particularly those in Kayin and Mon states, to postpone their programming for up to ten days. Meanwhile, unforeseen roadblocks by the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) forced aid groups working in the food security and WASH sectors to postpone delivery in many townships across Shan (North), Kachin, and Mon during the reporting period. In Rakhine, ongoing armed clashes between the MAF and the Arakan Army (AA) hindered humanitarian efforts in more than 11 out of 17 townships, including in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, and Minbya.

Administrative obstacles, which accounted for 22% of all incidents, significantly impeded aid in Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (North), and Tanintharyi states and regions. Several humanitarian organizations suspended their scheduled activities for more than a month due to the lack of Travel Authorization (TA) by the state de facto authorities in Rakhine, Shan (north), and Tanintharyi. One organization was also forced to delay shipment of relief materials through a checkpoint manned by an Ethnic Armed Organization (EAO) in Kachin due to demands for payments for each passage. The imposition of a township-level curfew by the MAF in Bhamo, Kachin state, between 16:00 and 04:00 significantly impacted staff and freight movement. In Mon state, a cash assistance programme was delayed for more than ten days due to the unavailability of local administrators to grant the necessary approvals. Furthermore, the closure of a vital bridge located between Mon and Kayin states by de facto authorities, for more than five days in the first week of January, caused considerable delays in aid deliveries.

During the reporting period, Rakhine witnessed at least three acts of violence against humanitarian staff by both the MAF and the AA. The MAF fired a warning shot close to a speedboat belonging to a UN agency, despite the visibility of UN emblems and having the required authorization to travel. A staff member of a UN agency's service provider was arrested on his way home at a MAF checkpoint in Rakhine, while an employee of another organization was forcibly recruited by an EAO. Although the latter staff was freed following negotiation, the planned assistance was delayed for more than five days.



Assistance to

56K

people affected by access impediments*

95

incidents were reported across 10 states and regions.

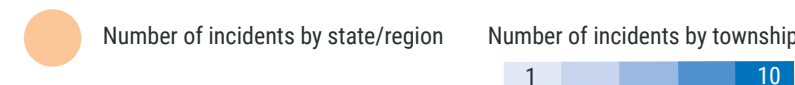
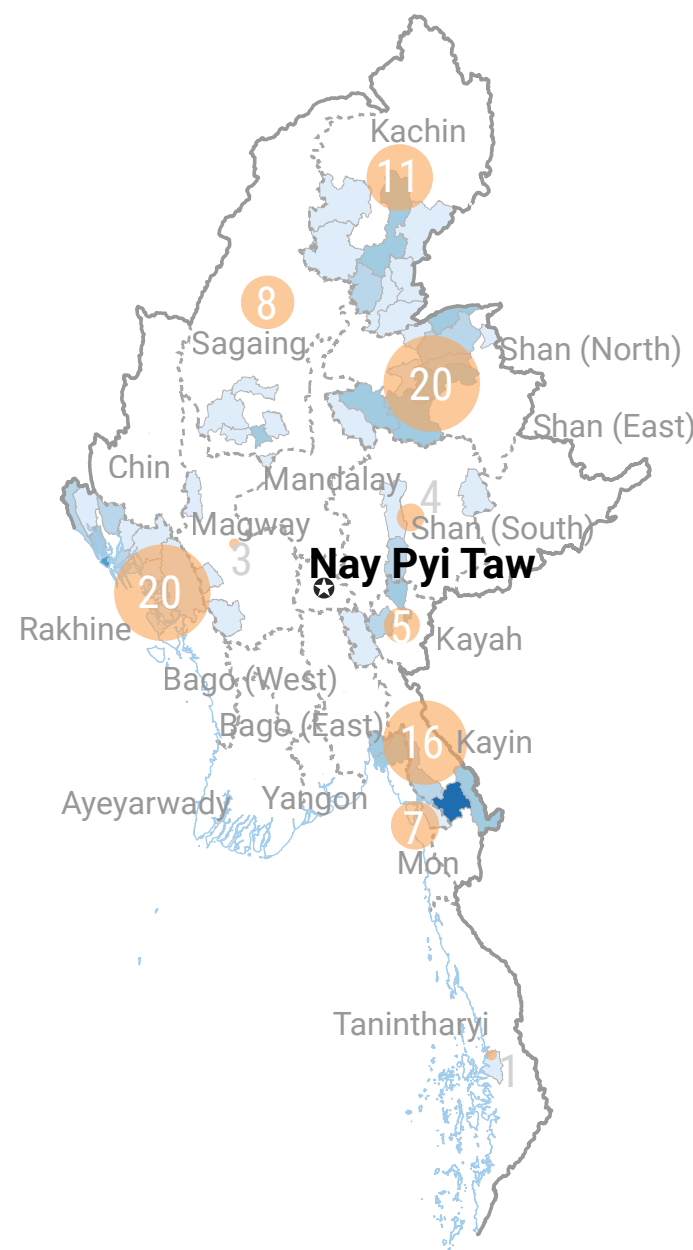
35%

of incidents were reported from the Southeast.

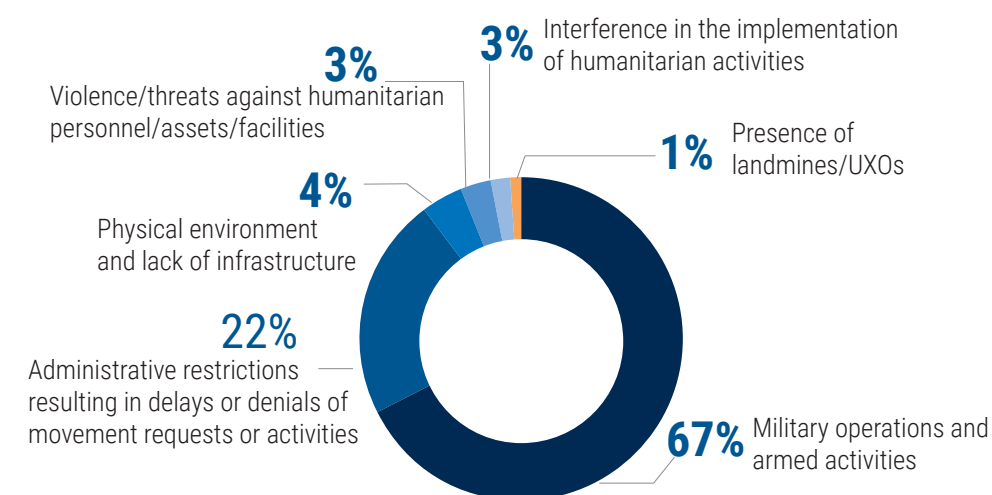
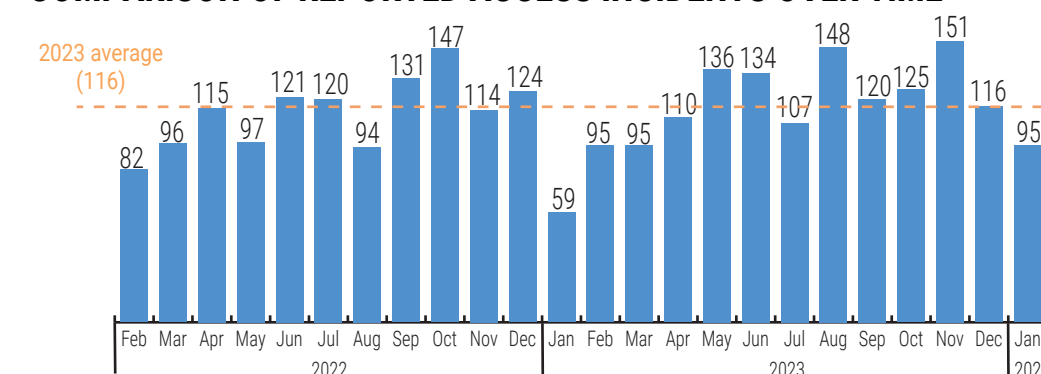
67%

of incidents related to military operations.

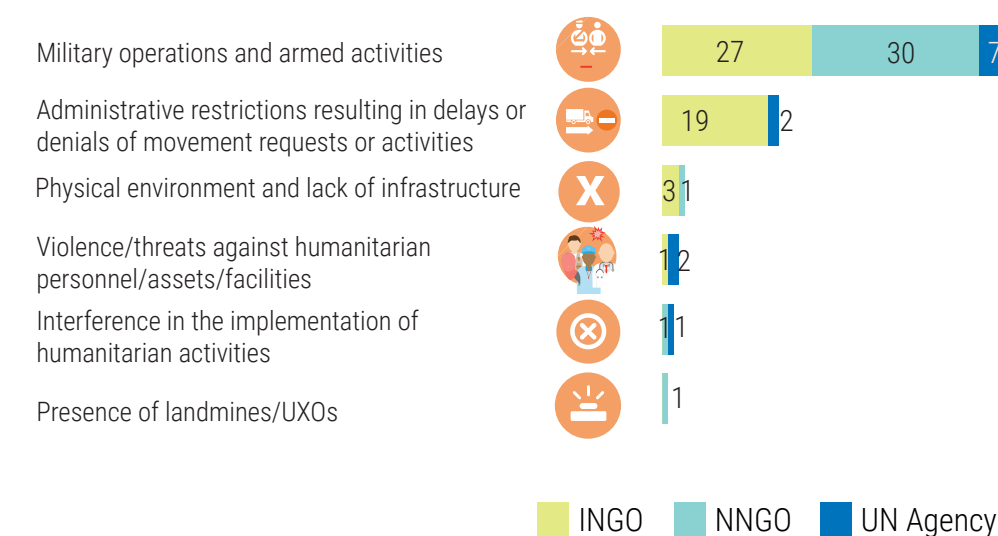
ACCESS INCIDENTS BY STATES/REGIONS



COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



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 January 2024.

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: 15 February 2024 Sources: Humanitarian partners in Myanmar, Feedback: ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int