

In February 2024, humanitarian organizations reported 134 incidents where access was restricted across 13 states and regions in Myanmar - a 16 per cent increase on the previous year's average of 116 incidents per month. These restrictions impacted efforts by humanitarian partners to deliver essential assistance to approximately 170,000 people in need. Rakhine experienced the highest proportion of reported constraints, accounting for 24 per cent of the total, followed by northern Shan at 16 per cent, Sagaing at 12 per cent, and Chin at 10 per cent.

Military operations and hostilities across 11 Myanmar states and regions including Rakhine, Sagaing, northern Shan, Kayin, Mon, Chin, southern Shan, and Magway accounted for 63 per cent of total access-related incidents, causing numerous humanitarian organizations to postpone activities, some for more than two weeks. These incidents, including increased airstrikes and artillery fire, led to the suspension of critical services such as nutrition and child protection support by aid organizations in Kayin, Sagaing, Magway, Kachin, northern Shan, Tanintharyi, and Rakhine. One NGO reported that it had delayed humanitarian activities in Kayin State due to reports of a militia forcibly recruiting youths. In Sagaing, a humanitarian operation was also postponed when a People's Defence Force (PDF) in the area advised residents to relocate due to expected armed clashes with the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF). In Rakhine, clashes between the Arakan Army (AA) and the MAF restricted access in 11 townships, and on 9 February, UN agencies temporarily relocated some staff from Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships to Sittwe due to security concerns.

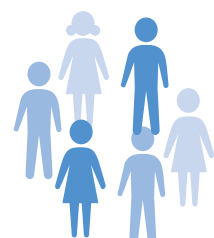
Administrative restrictions comprised 26 per cent of all reported incidents. Approximately 81 per cent of these incidents were reported as being perpetrated by the MAF or de facto authorities, while PDFs affiliated with the National Unity Government (NUG), frequently required their authorization for humanitarian safe passage, particularly in Sagaing, delaying essential supplies. Additionally, one Ethnic Armed Organization (EAO) was reported to have demanded levies for checkpoint crossings in northern Shan. Meanwhile, the state de-facto authorities have stopped processing the Travel Authorization for various townships in Rakhine, heavily affecting aid operations and critical transport routes into and within the State remain blocked, preventing the movement of humanitarian supplies at-scale.

Violence against humanitarian workers continues to be a significant concern, with nine incidents reported in Rakhine, Chin, southern Shan, and Kayah. Three workers, including a UN staff member, were briefly detained by the MAF in Rakhine, Yangon, and Chin but were released within five days. In southern Shan, a worker relocated for safety after being accused by a MAF-affiliated EAO of supporting an opposition group. Additionally, a UN partner's field office in Chin was looted, resulting in the loss of essential equipment including laptops and two motorcycles.

Assistance to

# 170K

people affected by access impediments\*



# 134

incidents reported in 13 states, sub-states and regions

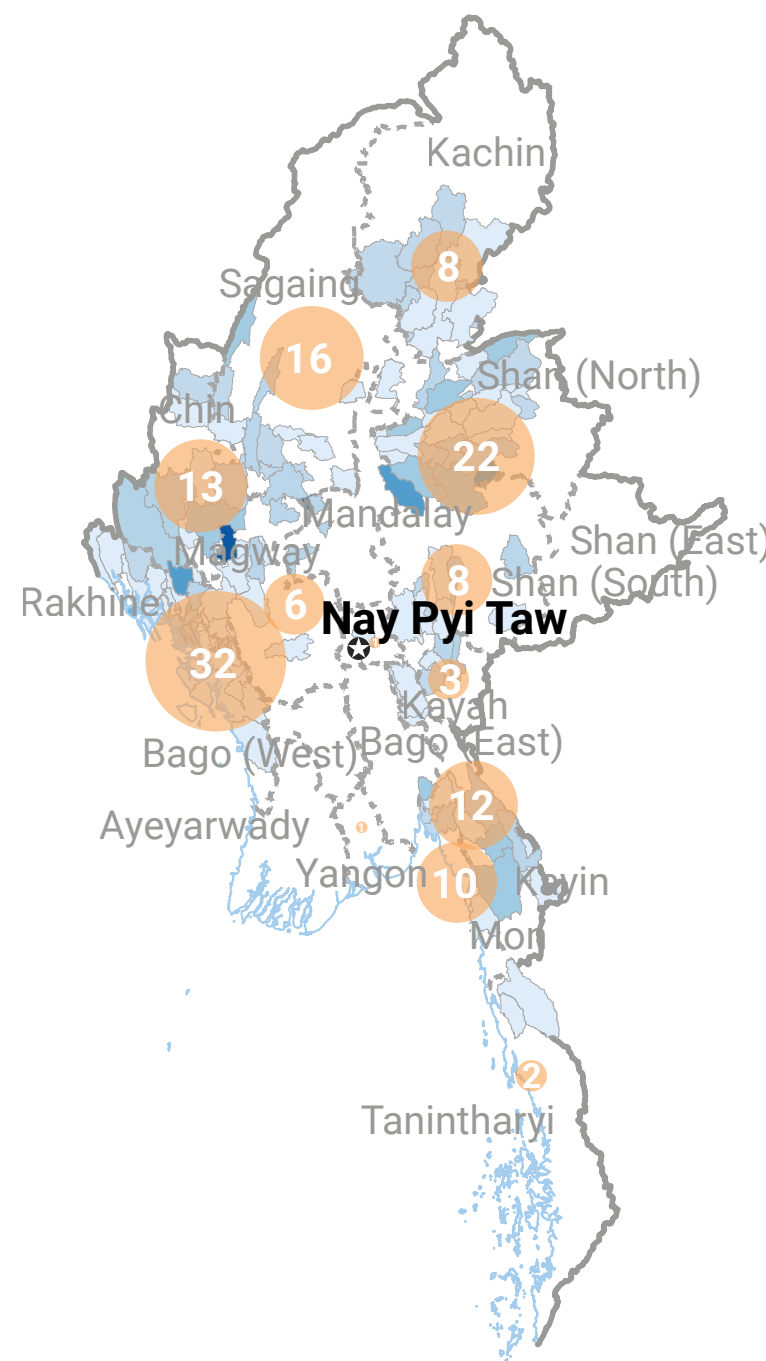
# 30%

of incidents reported from Southeast

# 63%

of incidents related to military operations

### ACCESS INCIDENTS BY STATES/REGIONS

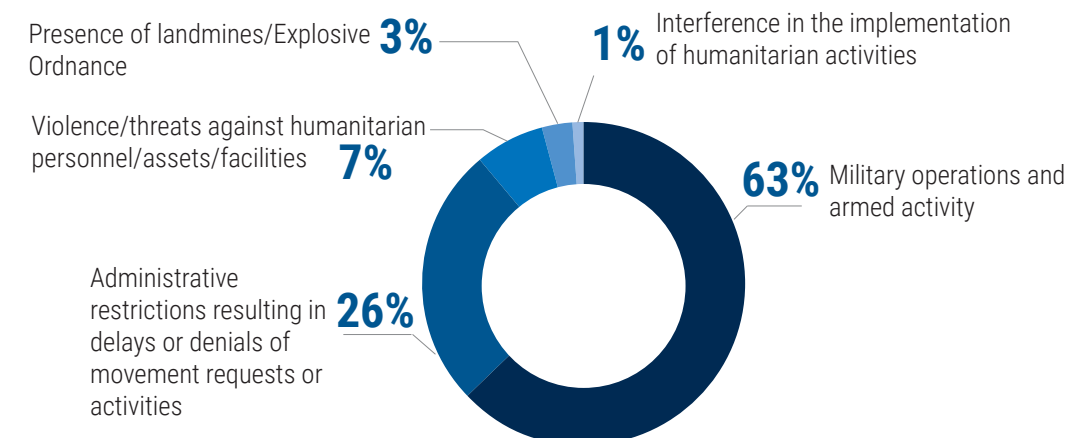
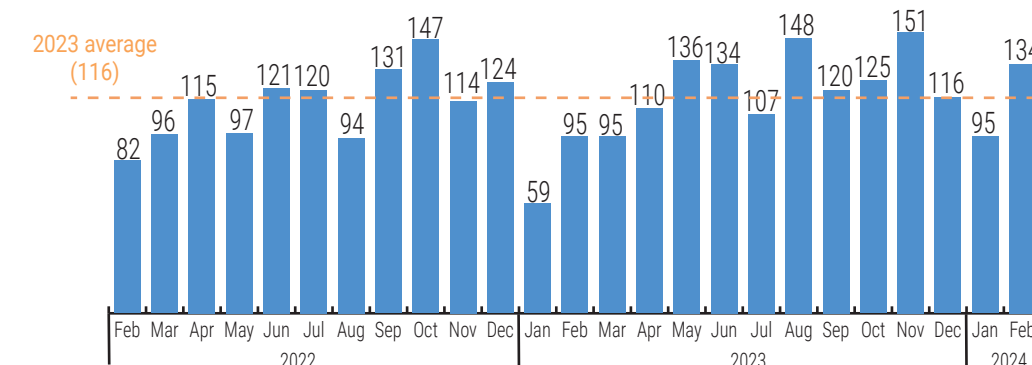


Number of incidents by state/region

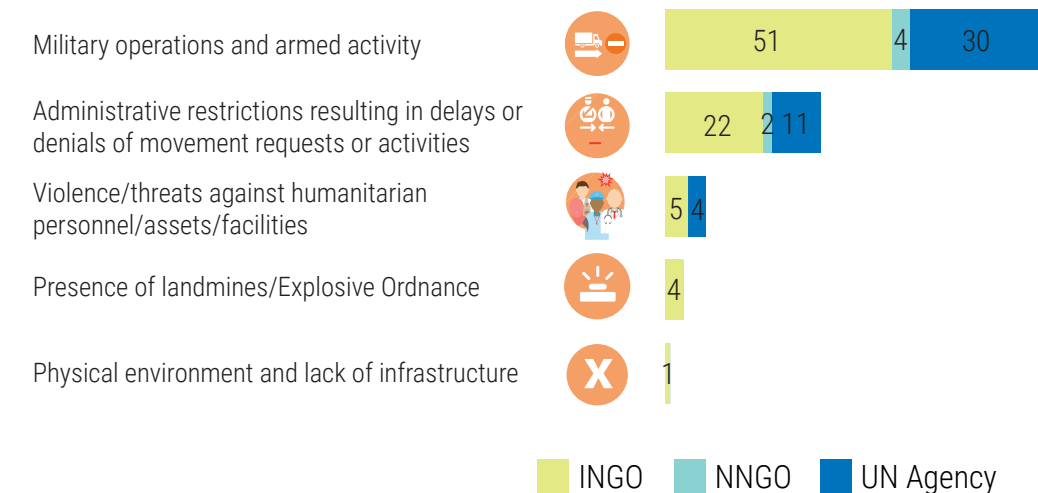
Number of incidents by Township



### 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 - 29 February 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 March 2024 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar, **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int