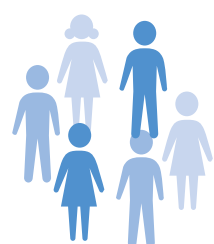


In March 2024, humanitarian operations in Myanmar faced multiple challenges, including intensified military operations, stringent administrative restrictions, and violence against aid workers. These issues were compounded by increasing concerns about access procedures in regions undergoing administrative transition from the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) to Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) due to recent conflicts. Moreover, in recent months, there have been increased reports of forced recruitment by different groups; this month there were several incidents of forced conscription reported of humanitarian workers by the MAF, which further exacerbated the complex landscape for delivering essential aid to those in need. During the month, there were 130 incidents related to humanitarian access reported from 13 states/regions in Myanmar, a 10 per cent increase over the previous year's monthly average of 116 incidents. As a result, essential aid items scheduled to be delivered to approximately 96,000 people by several humanitarian organizations were either delayed or suspended throughout the month. Rakhine suffered the largest percentage of reported access-related incidents, accounting for 19 per cent of the total, followed by Kayin (16 per cent), Sagaing (14 per cent) and Mon (14 per cent).

Military operations and armed hostilities impacted humanitarian activities in 11 states and regions, with the highest number of incidents occurring in Rakhine, Kayin, Sagaing, and Kachin. Armed hostilities and aerial bombardment in Kayin resulted in the suspension of relief programmes for up to 14 days by one of the humanitarian actors. The main bridge connecting Myawaddy in Kawkaik township was damaged during confrontations between the MAF and the Karin National Union (KNU), delaying aid deliveries for more than seven days. In Rakhine, fighting continued between the Arakan Army (AA) and the MAF in 14 townships, causing humanitarian partners to temporarily suspend their activities. UN staff members had to move from Rathedaung township to Sittwe on 13 March due to security concerns. In Kachin, a local implementing partner had to temporarily close their field office following fierce armed fighting in a township between the MAF and the Kachin Independence Army.

Violence against humanitarian personnel and assets continues to pose a significant threat to the humanitarian community. In Sagaing, the MAF confiscated a significant portion of aid items transported by a local partner at a checkpoint, which remains unreturned at the time of reporting. In Chin, medical items were stolen by unknown perpetrators for the second time from an implementing partner's warehouse. Meanwhile, Yangon township authorities conducted an unexpected inspection of a local partner's office; however, no staff members or office objects were removed during the one-hour inspection.

Administrative restrictions, accounted for 12 per cent of the total incidents, showing a decrease compared to the 26 per cent incidents reported in the previous month. This decline was mainly due to increased military campaigns forcing aid organizations to stop processing Travel Authorization (TA) requests due to security issues. However, humanitarian organizations, similar to others, experienced increased scrutiny and long waiting hours at MAF checkpoints in Chin, Kachin, Magway, Sagaing and Shan (North), resulting in significant delays in the aid operations. At the same time, a UN agency had temporarily suspended activities in a township in Shan (North), and has been advocating with the EAO, who is now newly in control of the territory, on the future operational modalities. In Magway, the imposition of new travel restrictions by the local township administrators forced local partners to reschedule their activities. Finally, during the reporting period, there were six incidents reported for the first time whereby the MAF summoned humanitarian workers for conscription in Chin Sagaing and southern Shan.



Assistance to

96K

people affected by access impediments*

130

incidents reported in 13 states, sub-states and regions

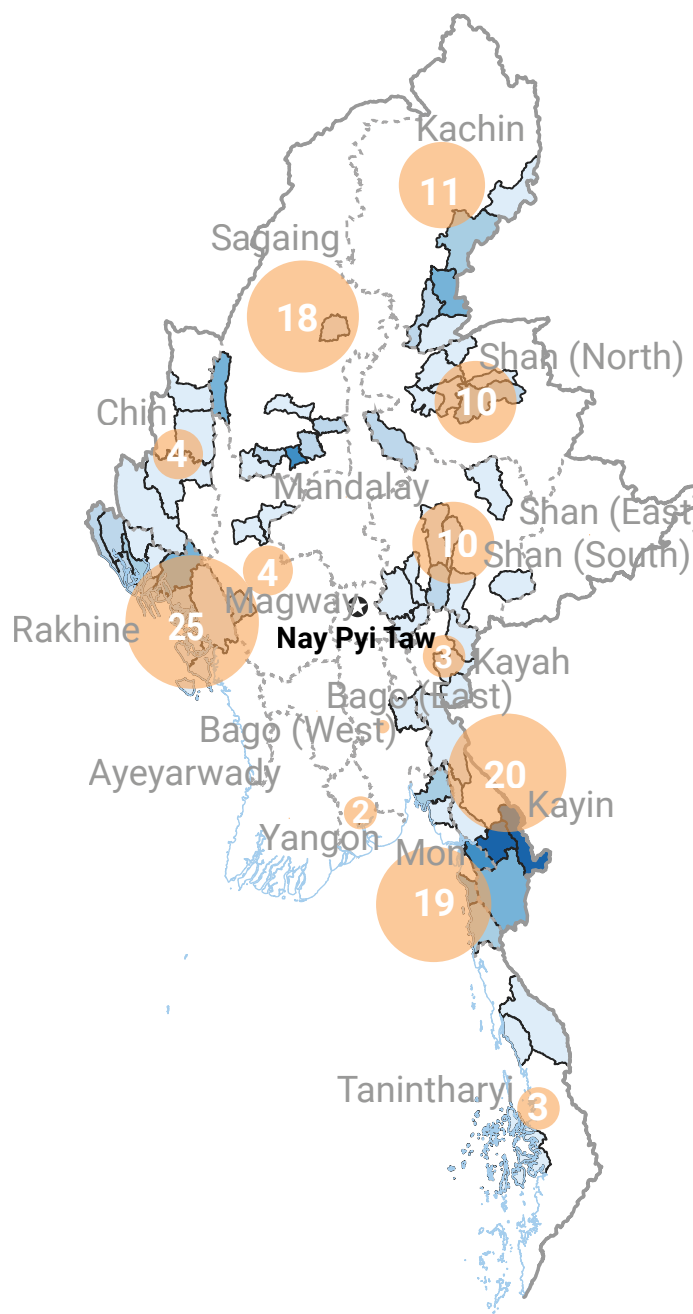
43%

of incidents reported from Southeast

77%

of incidents related to military operations

ACCESS INCIDENTS BY STATES/REGIONS

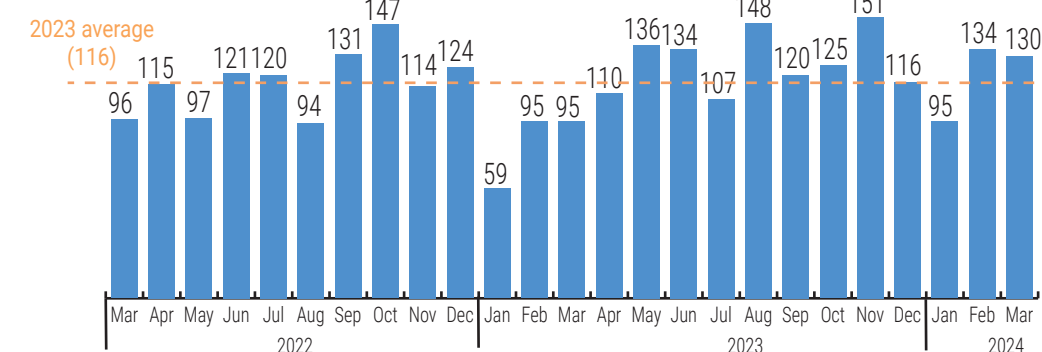


Number of incidents by state/region

Number of incidents by Township

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

COMPARISON OF REPORTED ACCESS INCIDENTS OVER TIME



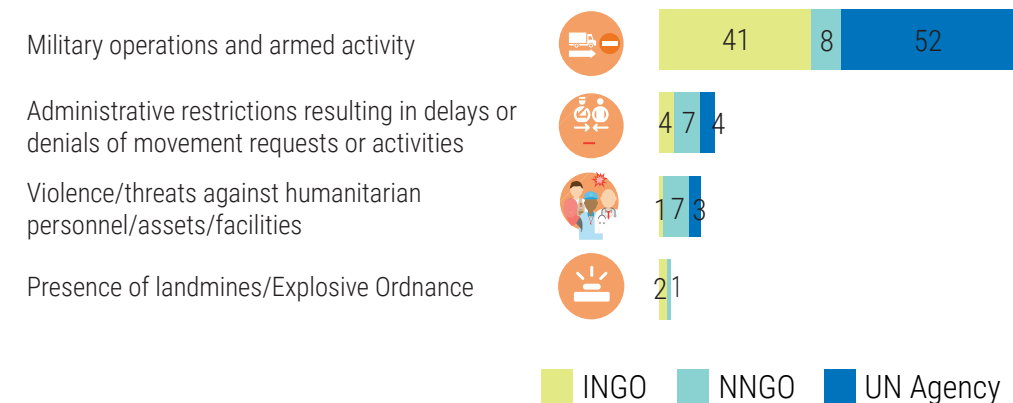
Presence of landmines/Explosive Ordnance 3%

Violence/threats against humanitarian personnel/assets/facilities 7%

Administrative restrictions resulting in delays or denials of movement requests or activities 12%

78% Military operations and armed activity

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 March 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:** 24 April 2024 **Sources:** Humanitarian partners in Myanmar, **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org, www.unocha.org, www.reliefweb.int