



# AMRF Explanation for Partners

21 February 2022

## 1) What is the AMRF

- The Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework (AMRF) is a global OCHA tool to collect and analyse data on the impact of access constraints on the humanitarian response.
- The AMRF logs incidents where access has been constrained, and their impact on the humanitarian response.

### a. What is in the AMRF

- Indicators are monitored to establish trends over time as well as patterns within trends:
  - **Where** are access constraints occurring  
*The more information the better but minimum information required is State/Region and Township*
  - **Who is affected/Who is responsible**  
*Which organization was affected by the access constraint and which actor did author/was responsible for the access constraint*
  - **What happened and what is the impact** of the constraint  
*What happened during the access constraint and how did it impact your humanitarian operations. The more context available, the better for the trend analysis*
- The Myanmar AMRF consists of six types (or categories) of access constraints.
  - 1. Interference in the Implementation of Humanitarian Activities**  
*When an actor attempts to interfere with your programming, beneficiary selection and/or staff recruitment. Asking for bribes or taxation of humanitarian assistance are also considered an interference.*
  - 2. Military Operation and Kinetic Activity**  
*When your activities are impeded by ongoing fighting, including airstrikes, crossfire, attacks with heavy weaponry or presence of landmines/IEDs. It is also considered an access constraint if you are collaterally impacted, you don't need to be directly targeted for it to be counted as an access constraint.*
  - 3. Movement Restriction**  
*Anything that impedes your movement is considered an access constraint. This can be a checkpoint along the road or authorities rejecting your travel authorization due to security, Covid-19 or any other reason. Movement can also be impeded by natural hazards, including flooding, earthquakes or landslides.*
  - 4. Physical Environment and Lack of Infrastructure**  
*Your activities can also be impeded by a lack of infrastructure, for example when there is no phone network available, either due to the remoteness of an area or because it was actively cut by an actor.*
  - 5. Violence/Threats Against Humanitarian Personnel/Assets/Facilities**  
*When your activities are impeded by actors directly threatening your safety and security, including through harassment, (threats of) arrest and/or detention or direct violence against you. It is also considered an access constraint if the violence is directed against your facilities or assets, including setting on fire and/or occupation of humanitarian buildings.*
  - 6. Landmines/UXO**

When your activities are impeded by the presence of armed detention of detainees and unexploded ordnances.

## **b. Examples of Access Constraints**

- Anything that prevents you from accessing beneficiaries or that prevents beneficiaries from accessing your assistance is considered an access constraint:
  - De-facto authorities rejecting parts of your travel authorisation request by only allowing access to Village A but not Village B
  - Police stopping you at a checkpoint and asking for a bribe
  - Your staff being detained by the de-facto authorities
  - A road being closed due to a landslide or due to an IED
  - A mission needed to be postponed due to fighting in Village A
  - ...

## **2) Reporting into the AMRF**

- The OCHA Access Unit collates all the data and manages the AMRF. They receive information on access constraints from:
  - OCHA sub-offices
  - Other members of the humanitarian community
- Monthly Reporting of Access Constraints
  - On the 25th of each month, the OCHA Access Unit will send out a mail to Cluster Coordinators with a request for partners to report their monthly access constraints.
  - Cluster Coordinators will share the mail with their partners and encourage them to report directly to the OCHA Access Unit

### **a. How to Report into the AMRF**

- There's a designated [Kobo](#) and Excel Reporting Form but partners can also report through mail to [leuenberger2@un.org](mailto:leuenberger2@un.org)
- The following information is required for every constraint:
  - Name of the impacted organization  
*For follow up if necessary and triangulation of the information*
  - Date of Access Constraint  
*To avoid double reporting*
  - Location (State/Region and Township)  
*To avoid double reporting and analyse geographical trends*
  - Author of Access Constraint  
*For analysis*
  - Narrative of Access Constraint  
*To understand impact and context of access constraint*

## **3) Use of the AMRF**

- The OCHA Access Unit will use the AMRF as baseline data...

- ... for its Monthly Access Dashboard that analyses the access environment in Myanmar
- ... for its briefings on access to the HCT, ICCG, Clusters and donors
- ... to provide speaking points for HC/DHC engagement with parties to the conflict
- ... to develop advocacy messages on principled humanitarian access
- ... to prioritize which access challenges/hotspots need to be addressed first
- ... to provide partners with detailed access analysis on specific sectors/geographical locations on request

#### **4) Data Protection**

- It is our outmost priority that your confidentiality is respected when you report access constraints to us. We will take the following measures to ensure your data is protected.
  1. Your reports go directly to the OCHA Access Unit
  2. Only the OCHA Access Unit has access to the raw data
  3. Raw data will never be shared outside the OCHA Access Unit
  4. Products based on the AMRF will not be public but only accessible to a selected audience through registration/and or password
  5. Products based on the AMRF use data provided by partners in an anonymized manner
    1. If a specific access constraint is covered in an analytical access product, the OCHA Access Unit will always consult with the reporting partner who has the final say on whether or not to include the constraint as well as the language used
    2. The organization will never be named, the report will refer to 'a partner' or 'a humanitarian actor'
    3. Geographical details will be indicated at State/Region level to protect the confidentiality of partners