

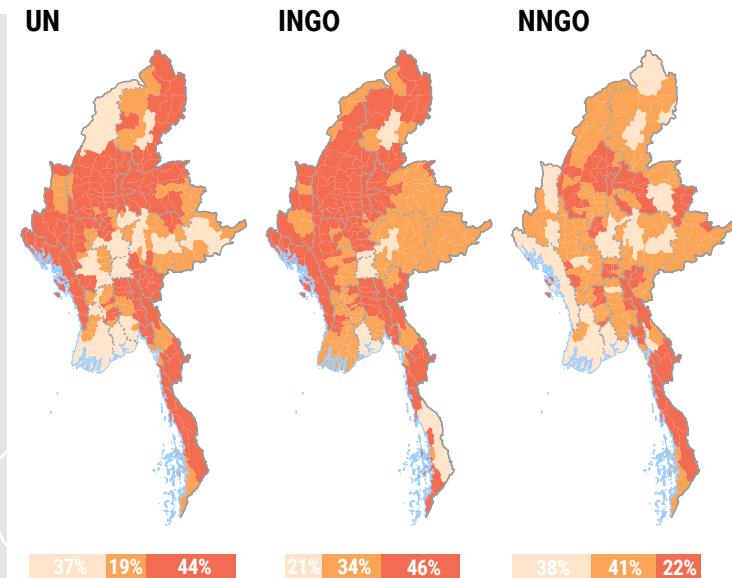
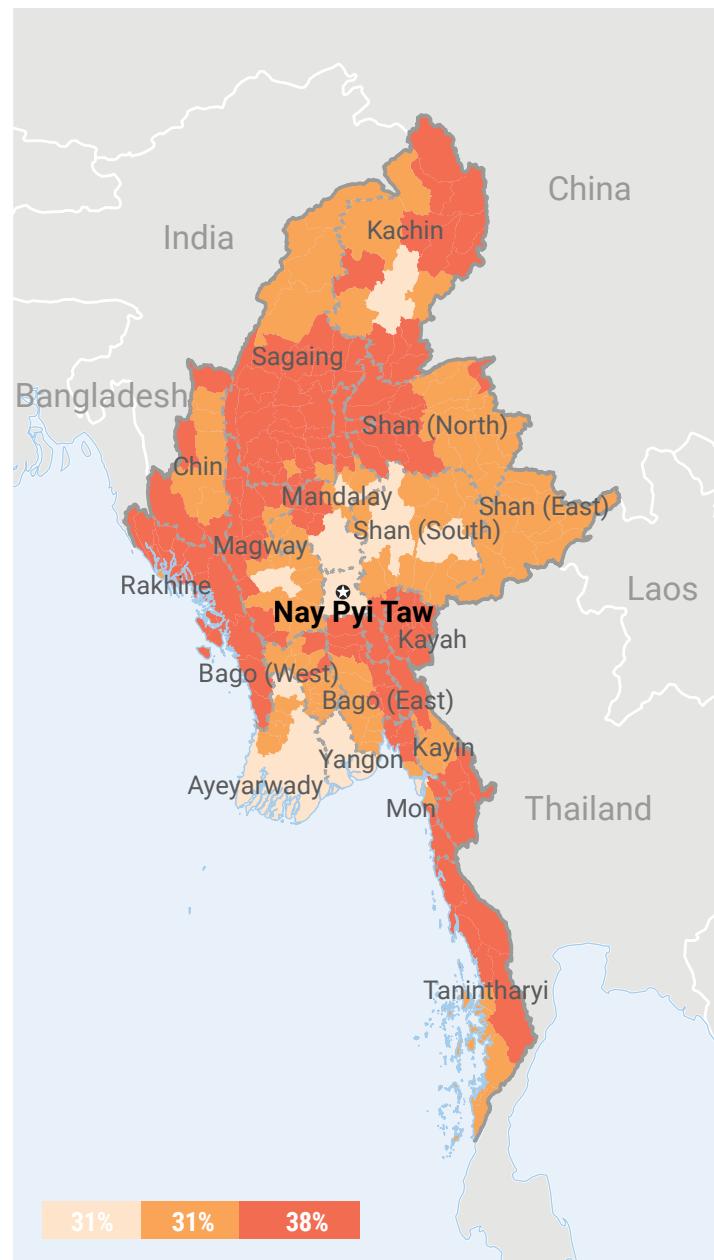
## TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In October 2025, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise with humanitarian partners from UN system members, international and national non-governmental organizations to assess perceptions of access difficulties and constraints across all townships in Myanmar. Among the 330 townships evaluated, 127 (approximately 38 per cent) were considered by humanitarian partners to have extremely high access difficulties (Level 3). In these areas, humanitarian organizations are able to reach and assist a small minority of people in need as defined in the Myanmar Needs and Response Plan (2025 HNRP).

Conflict-affected areas in the Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast regions, as well as Rakhine State, had the highest concentrations of townships with severe access restrictions, accounting for nearly 95 per cent of all Level 3 townships. In the Northwest, Sagaing Region alone accounted for approximately 24 per cent of all Level 3 access severity townships.

Additionally, 102 townships (31 per cent) were considered to have moderate access restrictions (Level 2), while 101 townships (31 per cent) were perceived as relatively accessible (Level 1).

**Methodology:** The access severity monitoring exercise involved focus group discussions (FGDs) with almost 90 humanitarian partners (UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs, and community-based organizations). The objective was to determine the perceptions of humanitarian actors about the challenges they faced in accessing areas for their operations and their ability to execute humanitarian activities in Myanmar. Data was gathered from all townships covered by the 2025 HNRP and Earthquake Response Flash Addendum.



## Legend/Definitions

**Accessible / Low access constraints (Level 1):** Military units, checkpoints, airstrikes, or other impediments may be present but do not significantly impede humanitarian activities. With adequate resources and clearances, humanitarian organizations can operate and reach all or nearly all people in need targeted for assistance.

**Moderate access constraints (Level 2):** Military units, checkpoints, airstrikes, and other impediments are present, and often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. However, humanitarian activities continue in these areas with regular restrictions.

**High access constraints (Level 3):** Military units, checkpoints, airstrikes, or other impediments may be present and very often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Humanitarian activities in these areas face very high difficulties and sometimes are impossible. Even with adequate resources, humanitarian partners would be unable to reach more than a minority of the population targeted for humanitarian assistance.



Administrative restrictions on humanitarian movements



Military operations or armed hostilities



Interference in humanitarian activities



Violence against humanitarian personnel, assets and facilities



Presence of mines or unexploded ordinance



Restriction on conflict-affected people's access to services and assistance

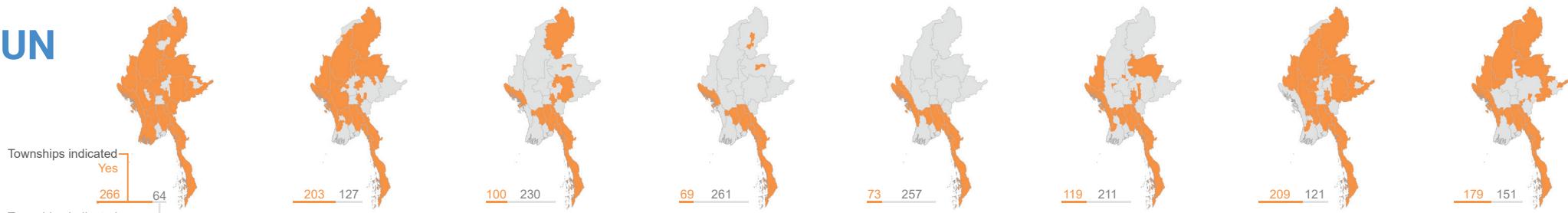


Checkpoints difficulties

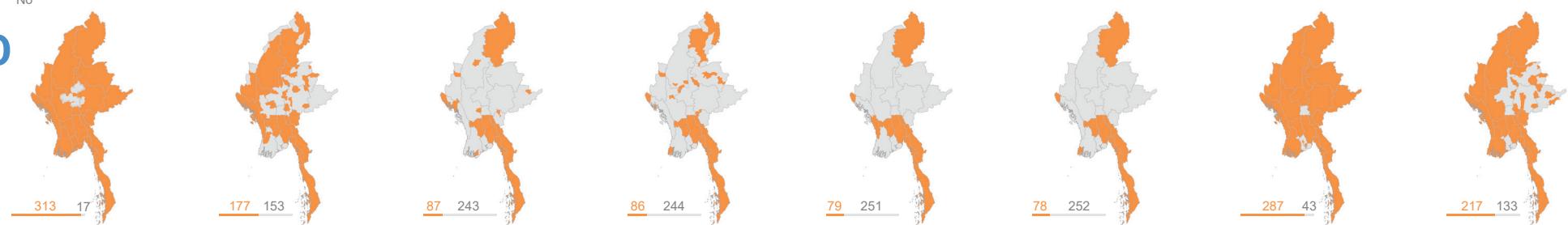


Difficult physical environment

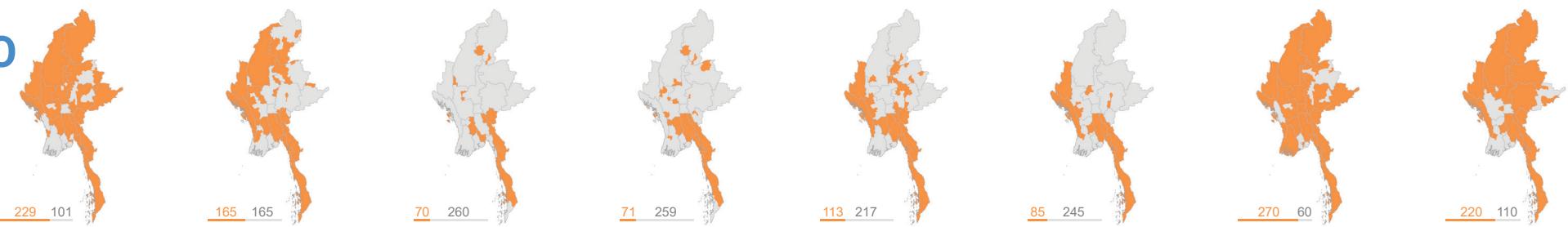
### UN



### INGO



### NNGO



Humanitarian partners reported access constraints in nearly all townships across Myanmar, reflecting the increasingly complex operating environment faced by humanitarian actors. While the type and prevalence of constraints vary by actor and location (see maps above), several consistent patterns were observed. Across all organization types, checkpoint restrictions, conflict-related impediments, and administrative hurdles remain among the most commonly reported barriers to humanitarian access.

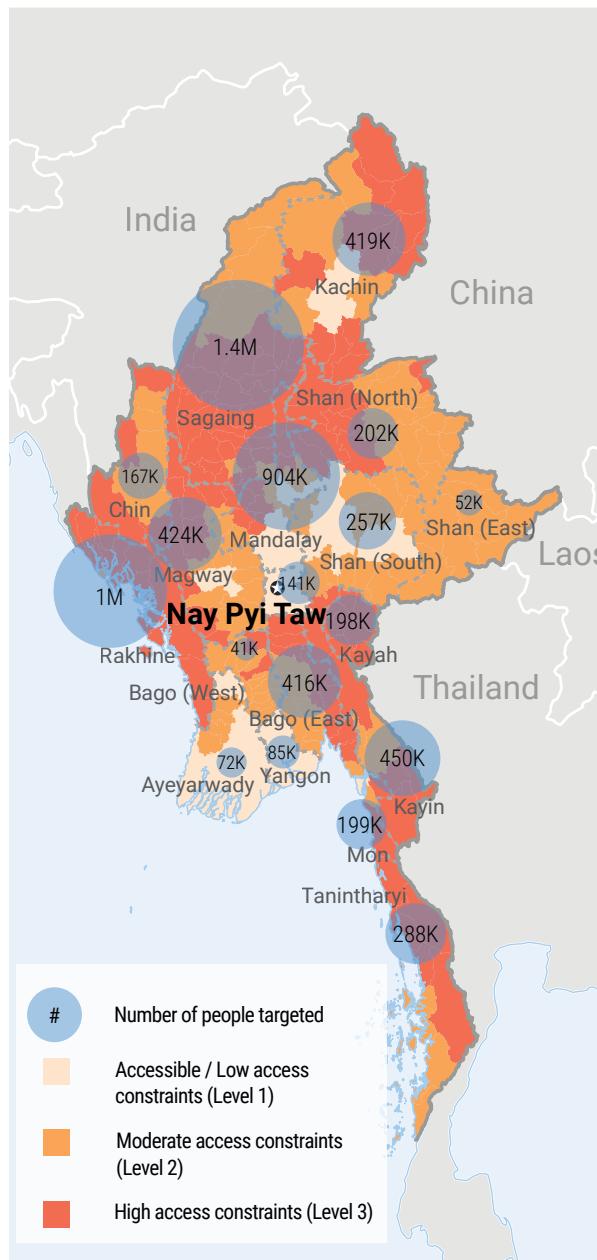
Administrative and bureaucratic restrictions, notably the complex and often inconsistent Travel Authorization (TA) and registration procedures, continue to delay or obstruct the delivery of life-saving assistance. Partners reported that

these processes have intensified during the election period, with additional documentation requirements for staff movements and the transport of humanitarian goods. In some contested and border areas, localized administrative procedures have created additional layers of approval, further slowing response operations.

The ongoing conflict continues to expose humanitarian staff and assets to significant physical and security risks. Reports of airstrikes endangering aid convoys and facilities, as well as temporary suspensions of field operations, were concentrated in Magway, Sagaing, and Kayah. Landmine contamination has also been cited as a serious impediment to humanitarian activities in

conflict-affected and mixed-control areas, posing risks to both communities and humanitarian personnel and further limiting access to affected populations.

Checkpoint restrictions were among the most frequently reported impediments, disrupting staff movement and the transport of essential supplies. Partners also expressed security concerns at checkpoints, citing allegations of harassment and incidents of arbitrary questioning, arrests, or short-term detentions, that have increased the perceived risks of field travel and limited staff mobility. Risks of forced recruitment and conscription at checkpoints were also reported, particularly affecting staff of local organizations operating in contested areas.



### ACCESS WITH HIGH POPULATION NEEDS BY LEVEL OF ACCESS DIFFICULTY

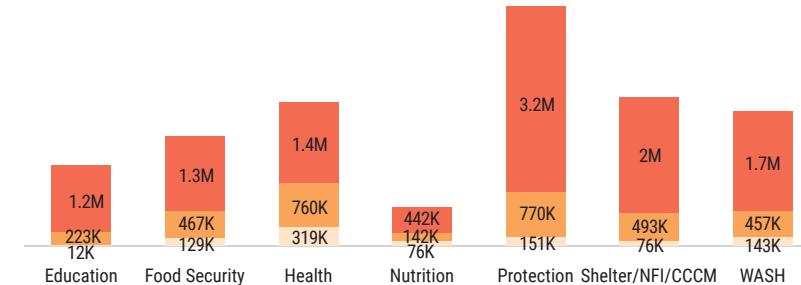
Access constraints remain the most significant determinant of humanitarian reach in Myanmar. Of the 6.7 million people targeted for assistance under the 2025 HNRP and the Earthquake Flash Addendum, an estimated 3.9 million people (58 per cent) are located in areas classified as having the highest access restrictions (Access Severity Level 3), where armed conflict, insecurity, and administrative impediments critically hinder operations.

The distribution of people in need of assistance in the most access constrained areas closely aligns with conflict reports. Over 2 million people are targeted for assistance in Sagaing and Rakhine, perceived as Level 3 locations, reflecting persistent conflict, insecurity, and movement restrictions that continue to disrupt humanitarian operations. Significant numbers of people in need of assistance are also concentrated in Kayin (293,000), Bago East (278,000), Tanintharyi (266,000), Magway (241,000), Mandalay (202,000), Kachin (164,000), and Mon (147,000). Smaller but still notable populations in southern Shan (98,000), Chin (74,000), northern Shan (53,000), and Kayah (19,000) continue to face sporadic insecurity, checkpoints, and administrative restrictions that limit the movement of humanitarian personnel and goods.

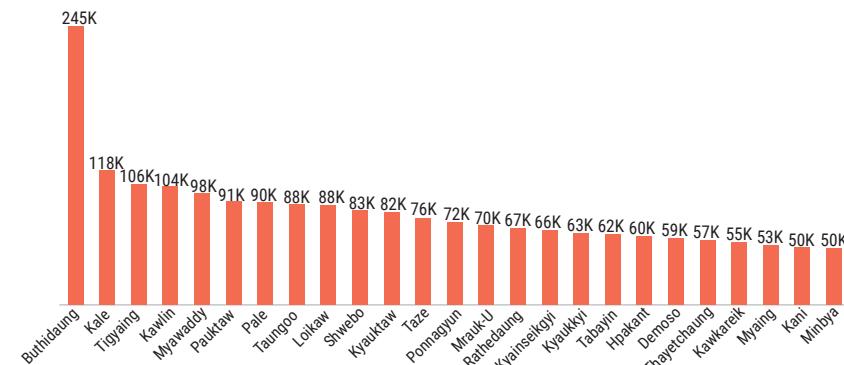
A further 1.84 million people (28 per cent) reside in areas with moderate access constraints (Level 2), where access is possible but subject to regular restrictions, often depending on temporary clearances or localized security conditions. These include parts of Sagaing (318,000), Kachin (198,000), Kayah (179,000), Magway (172,000), and Kayin (156,000).

Only 14 per cent of people targeted for assistance (approximately 960,000) live in areas considered relatively accessible (Level 1), largely concentrated in Mandalay (566,000), Yangon (85,000), and Ayeyarwady (66,000) Regions, as well as select parts of Kachin, Shan, and Mon States, Nay Pyi Taw, and Magway.

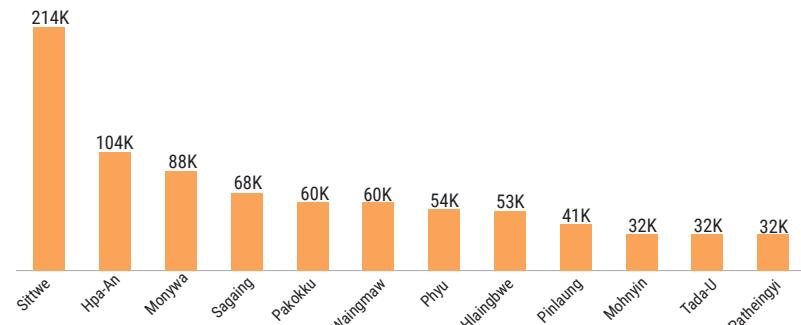
### HUMANITARIAN CLUSTER TARGETS BY TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY LEVELS

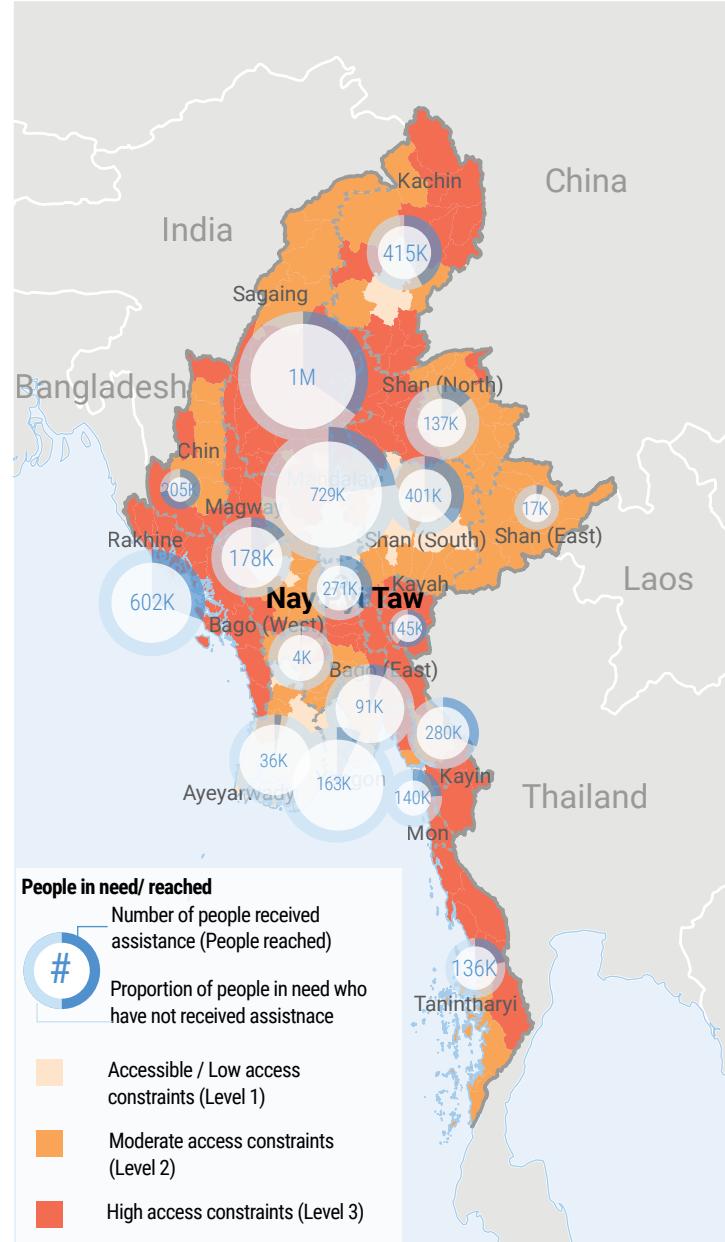


### TOWNSHIPS WITH AT LEAST 50,000 BENEFICIARIES TARGETED FOR HUMANITARIAN AID WITH VERY HIGH ACCESS DIFFICULTIES



### TOWNSHIPS WITH MODERATE ACCESS DIFFICULTIES AND AT LEAST 30,000 BENEFICIARIES TARGETED FOR HUMANITARIAN AID





## AREAS WITH HIGH NUMBERS OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY LEVEL OF ACCESS DIFFICULTY

As of the third quarter of 2025, humanitarian partners employed a range of delivery modalities to reach approximately 23 per cent of people in need, as reflected in the 2025 HNRP. However, this support was frequently provided at reduced depth, quality, or frequency due to persistent underfunding and operational constraints.

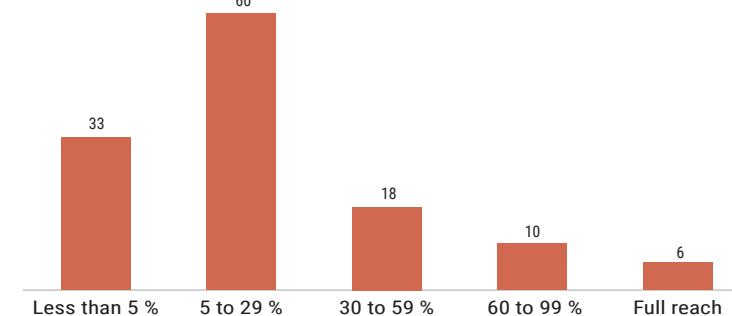
In the 127 townships facing the highest access restrictions (Access Severity Level 3), humanitarian partners were able to reach and assist approximately 46 per cent of the population targeted for humanitarian response. The highest levels of reach, exceeding 68 per cent, were reported in parts of Sagaing, Rakhine, Kayin, and Kayah.

Among the 102 townships assessed as having moderate restrictions (Access Severity Level 2), partners reached almost 18 per cent of people in need as of the third quarter. Coverage of people in need exceeding 50 per cent was achieved in Rakhine State and parts of Sagaing and Mandalay Regions, while less than 3 per cent of people in need were reached in Bago (East), Bago (West), Mon, Shan (East), and Ayeyarwady.

In the 101 townships assessed as accessible, humanitarian partners reached approximately 18 per cent of people in need, with the highest levels of reach recorded in Mandalay Region and Nay Pyi Taw.

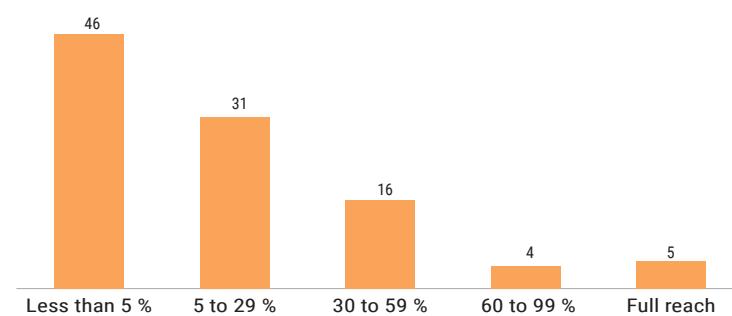
## REACH IN TOWNSHIPS WITH HIGH ACCESS SEVERITY (LEVEL 3)

(As of Q3)



## REACH IN TOWNSHIPS WITH MODERATE ACCESS CONSTRAINTS (LEVEL 2)

(As of Q3)



## REACH IN ACCESSIBLE TOWNSHIPS (LEVEL 1)

(As of Q3)

