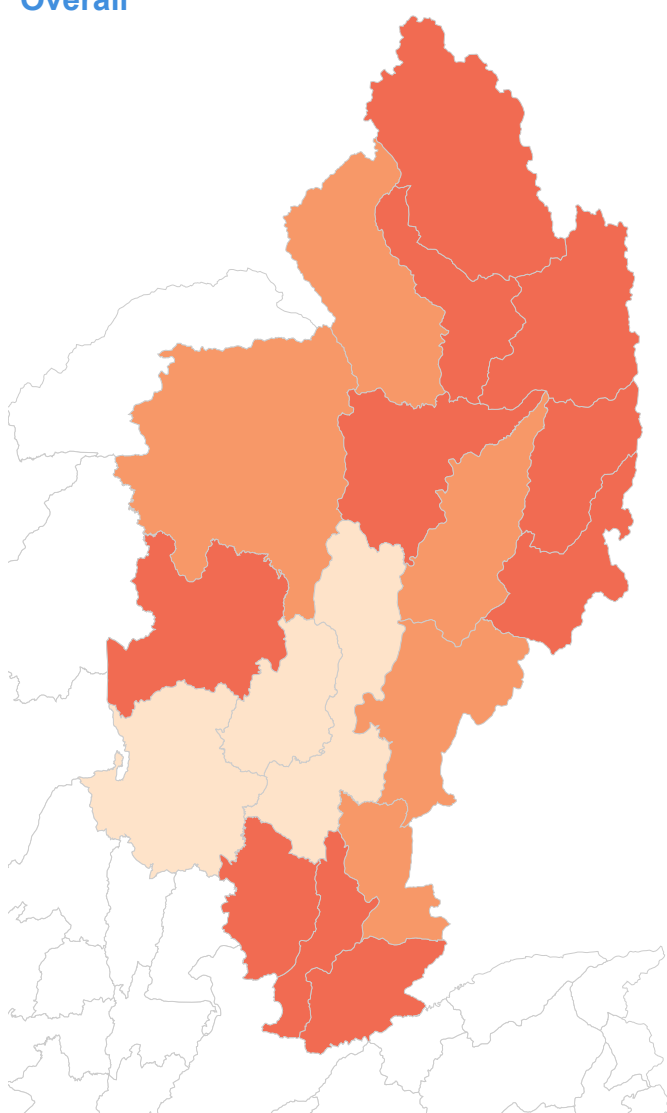


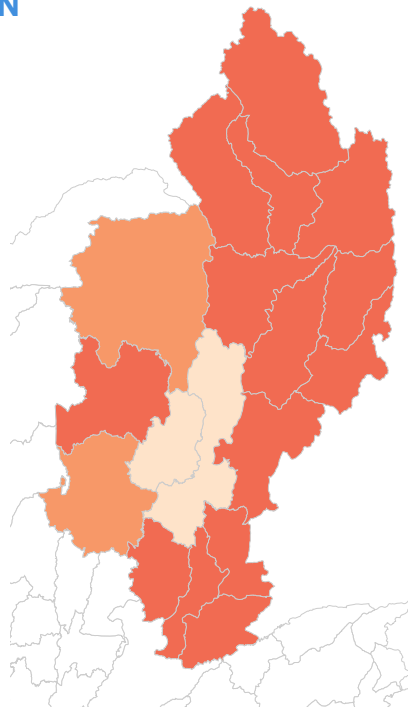
TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In May 2026, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise across Myanmar. In Kachin State, the exercise covered all 18 townships. Humanitarian partners, including United Nations system members, international NGOs (INGOs), and national NGOs (NNGOs), broadly reported persistent operational challenges, including military operations, checkpoints, airstrikes, and administrative restrictions. Of the 18 townships, ten were perceived as Level 3 (extremely high access constraints); five as Level 2 (moderate constraints); and three as Level 1 (relatively accessible) by humanitarian partners. Compared with the October 2025 assessment, access conditions remained largely unchanged in most townships, with ten townships remaining at Level 3, indicating sustained access constraints. Two Level 1 and three Level 2 townships also remained unchanged. Improved access conditions were reported in three townships: Mohnyin improved to Level 1 from Level 2; Injyangyang and Momauk, improved to Level 2 from Level 3.

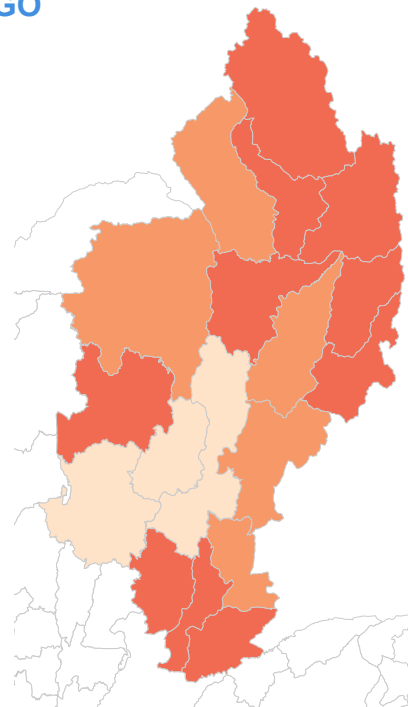
Overall



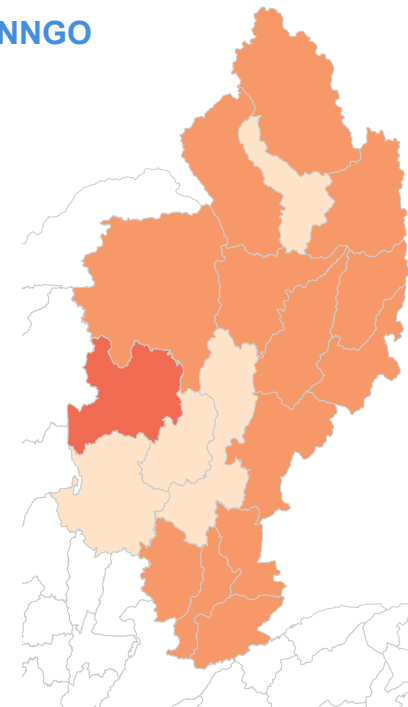
UN



INGO



NNGO

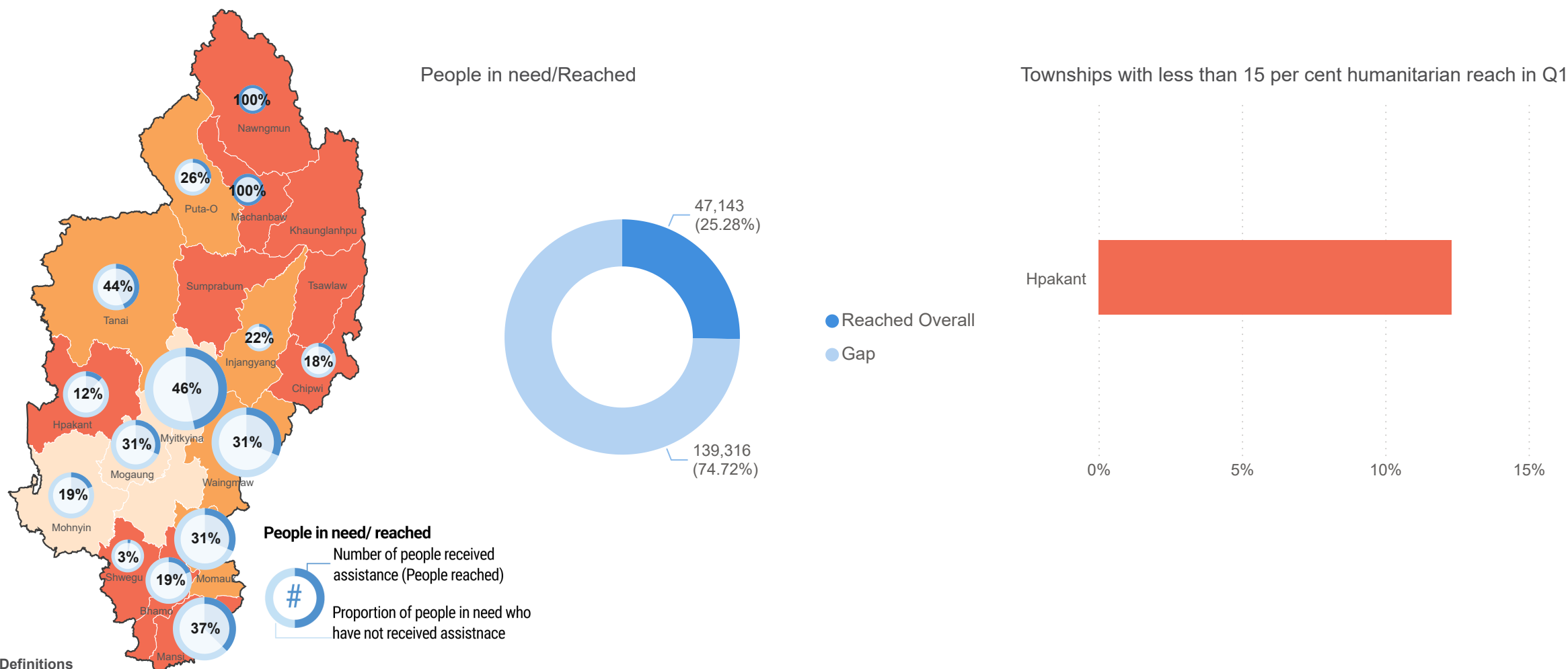


Legend/Definitions

- Level 1 - Accessible / Low access constraints:** Armed actors, checkpoints, or other impediments such as administrative obstacles may be present and may impede humanitarian activities. However, with adequate resources and clearances, humanitarian organisations can still operate and reach all or nearly all targeted people in need.
- Level 2 - Moderate access constraints:** Armed actors, checkpoints, lack of security, administrative impediments, or other impediments may be present, and often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Operations continue in these areas with regular restrictions.
- Level 3 - High access constraints:** Armed actors, checkpoints, high levels of insecurity, administrative obstacles, as well as other impediments are present and very often result in restrictions on humanitarian movements and operations. Operations in these areas face high difficulties and sometimes are impossible.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, NEEDS, AND RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENT

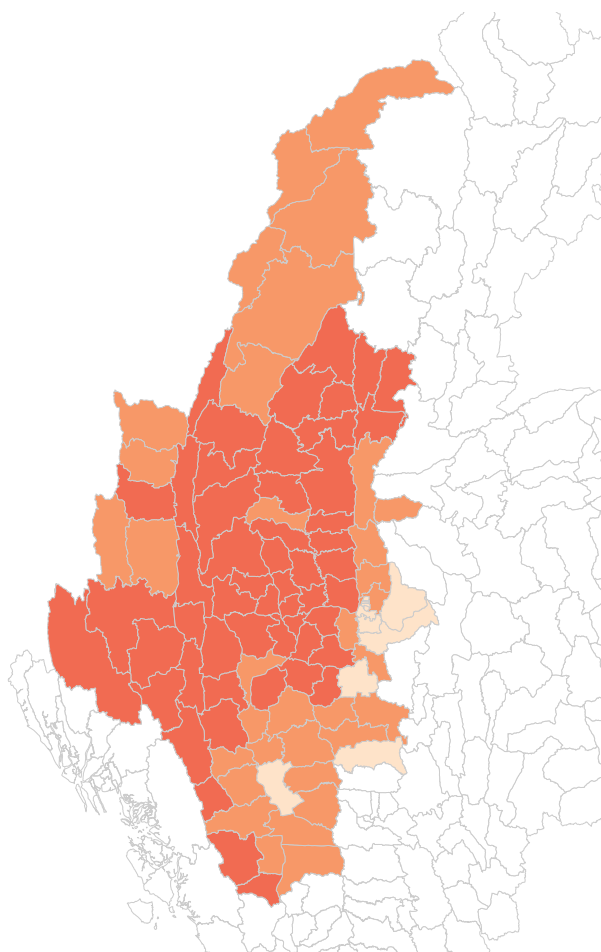
In Kachin State, approximately 70,700 people with an intersectoral severity scores of 4 and 5 across four of the 18 townships are prioritised under 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). Humanitarian partners reached 67 per cent (47,143 people) during the first quarter of 2026 alone. Response achievement varied across the townships. Partners reached over 30 per cent of prioritised people in Waingmaw and Momauk, while less than 15 per cent of reach was reported in Hpakant where active conflict, administrative restrictions, and security concerns continued to prevent humanitarian response.



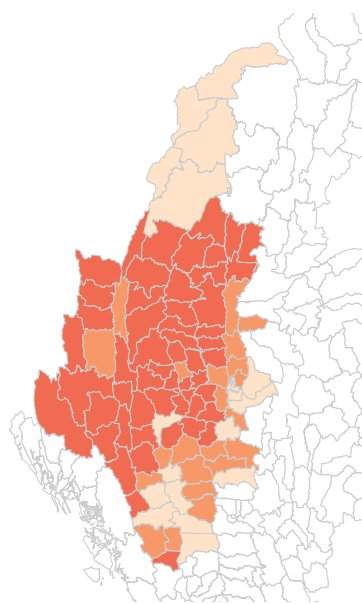
TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In May 2026, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise across Myanmar. In the Northwest, the exercise covered all 99 townships. Humanitarian partners, including United Nations system members, international NGOs (INGOs), and national NGOs (NNGOs), broadly reported persistent operational challenges, including military operations, checkpoints, airstrikes, and administrative restrictions. Of the 99 townships, 61 were perceived as Level 3 (extremely high access constraints), with 90 per cent (55 of 61 townships) of these located in Sagaing Region and Chin State alone. Relative to other areas in the Northwest, partners reported Mandalay Region and the southern part of Magway Region as more accessible with 37 per cent of townships classified as Level 1 and 63 per cent as Level 2 in these sub-regions. Compared with the October 2025 assessment, partners reported worsening access conditions in ten townships. In Monywa and Sagaing (Sagaing), and Hakha, Matupi, Mindat, and Tedim (Chin), access conditions deteriorated to Level 3 from Level 2. In Minbu (Magway), and Meiktila, Nyaung-U, Pyawbwe, and Thazi (Mandalay), access conditions deteriorated to Level 2 from Level 1. These areas require closed monitoring with expanding operational constraints. Partners reported improvement in eight townships, Thantlang and Tonzang (Chin State), Paungbyin and Ye-U (Sagaing Region), and Madaya, Mogoke, Pyinoolwin, and Singu (Mandalay Region).

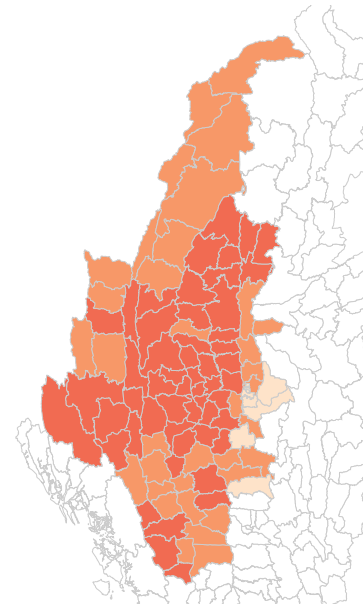
Overall



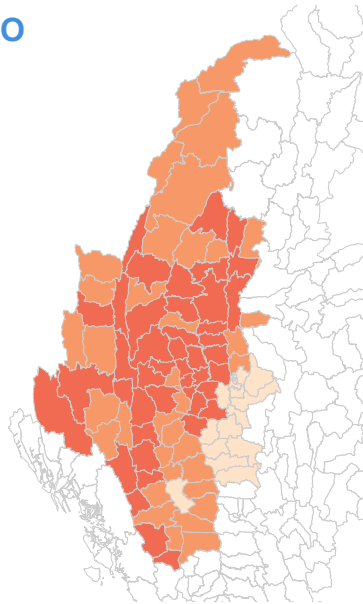
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INGO



NNGO

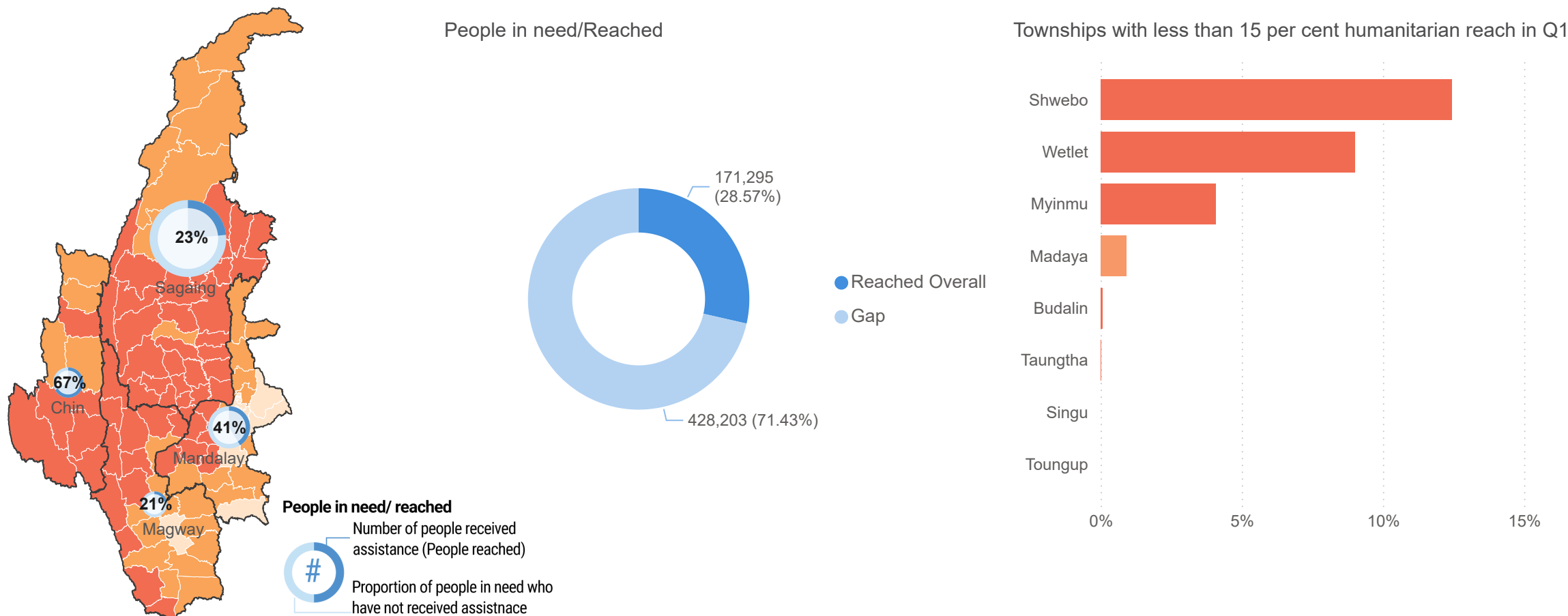


Legend/Definitions

- Level 1 - Accessible / Low access constraints:** Armed actors, checkpoints, or other impediments such as administrative obstacles may be present and may impede humanitarian activities. However, with adequate resources and clearances, humanitarian organisations can still operate and reach all or nearly all targeted people in need.
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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, NEEDS, AND RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENT

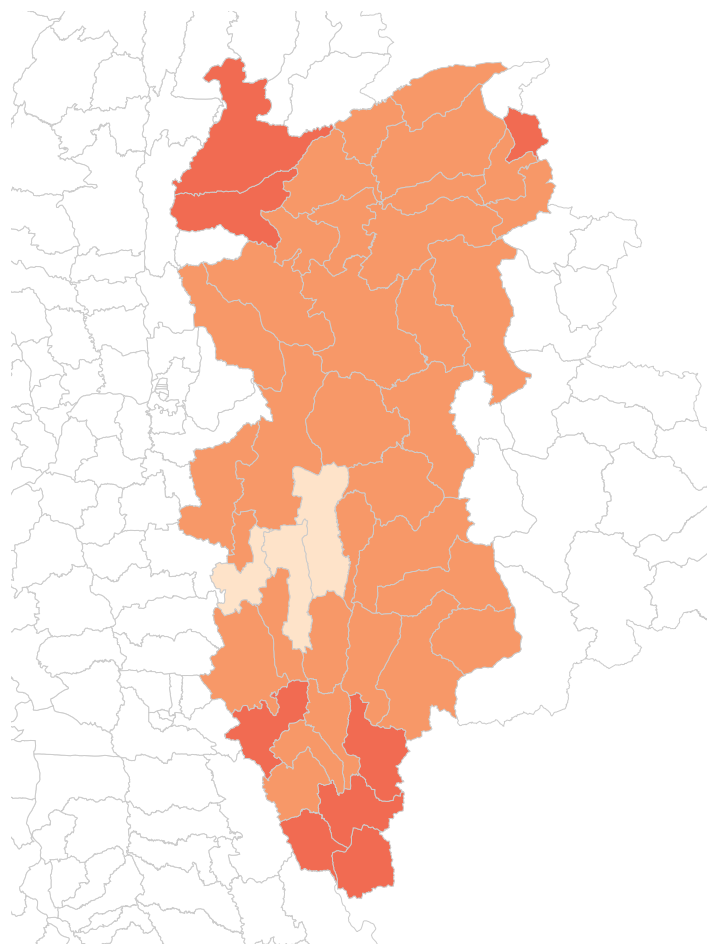
In the Northwest region, approximately 600,000 people with an intersectoral severity scores of 4 and 5 across 17 of 99 townships are prioritised under the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). Humanitarian partners reached approximately 29 per cent of these populations (171,000 people) during the first quarter of 2026. Response achievement varied across the townships. Partners reached over 50 per cent of prioritised people in Mindat (Chin), Myaung, and Monywa, (Sagaing) despite challenging access conditions. However, less than 15 per cent reach to people in seven townships was reported: Madaya, Singu, Taungtha (Mandalay), Budalin, Myinmu, Shwebo, and Wetlet (Sagaing). Notably, a near zero level reach to people was noted in Madaya, Budalin, Taungtha, and Singu, even though Madaya and Singu are relatively accessible townships with moderate access constraints (Level 2), highlighting that factors beyond physical access limit response delivery.



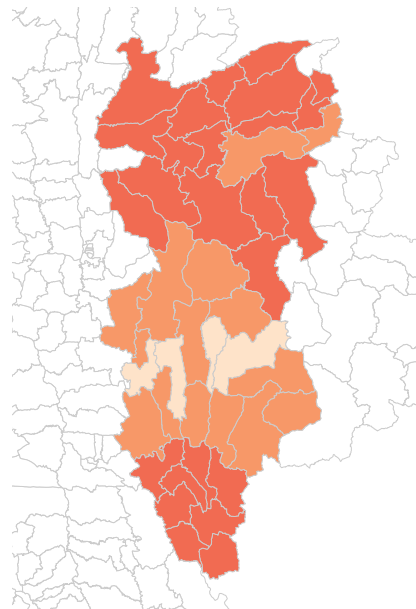
TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In May 2026, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise across Myanmar. In Shan and Kayah states, the exercise covered all 62 townships where United Nations system members, international NGOs (INGOs), and national NGOs (NNGOs) reported broadly reported persistent operational challenges, including military operations, checkpoints, airstrikes, and administrative restrictions. Of the 62 townships assessed townships, 26 were perceived at Level 3 (extremely high access constraints), primarily in Shan North and Kayah State. The remaining 36 townships were perceived as either Level 1 (accessible) or Level 2 (moderate access constraints). Relative to other parts of the region, Shan East and the northern part of Shan South were more accessible, with 14 per cent (5 of 36 townships) perceived as Level 1 and 86 per cent (31 of 36 townships) as Level 2. Compared with the October 2025 assessment, access conditions improved in nine townships, which shifted from Level 3 to Level 2. Those include Demoso, Hpruso, and Loikaw (Kayah) and Hsipaw, Kyaukme, Manton, Namhsan, Nawngkhio and Namtu (Shan North). In contrast, access conditions deteriorated in six townships, Lawksawk, Mongnai, Nansang, and Pindaya, (Shan South) which shifted from Level 1 to Level 2; and Matman and Mongmao (Shan North) shifted from Level 2 to 3, indicating an increasingly complex operational environment.

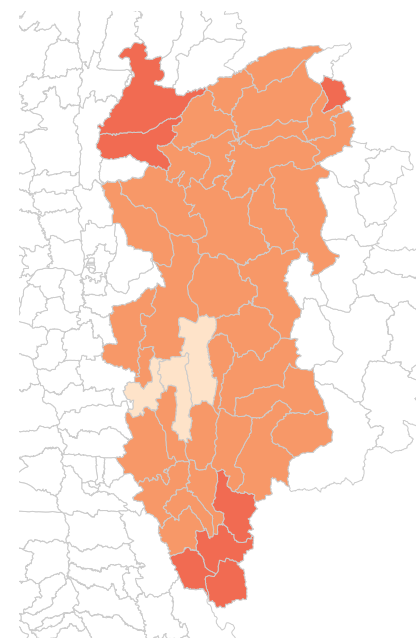
Overall



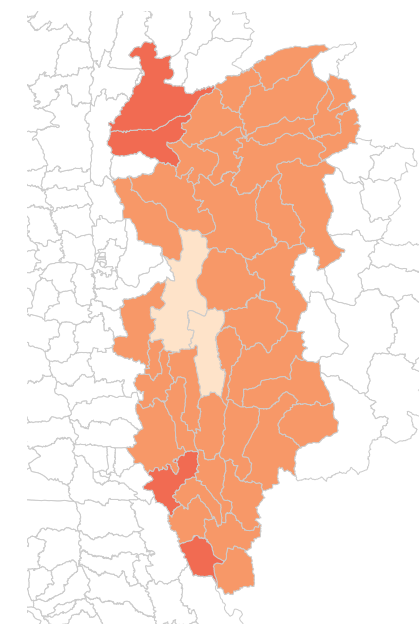
UN



INGO



NNGO



Legend/Definitions

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¹Operation 1027 was a major anti-junta military offensive launched in October 2023 by a coalition of rebel forces in Myanmar against the ruling military junta. For a full timeline, see "Operation 1027," Wikipedia, accessed June 11, 2026, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_1027.

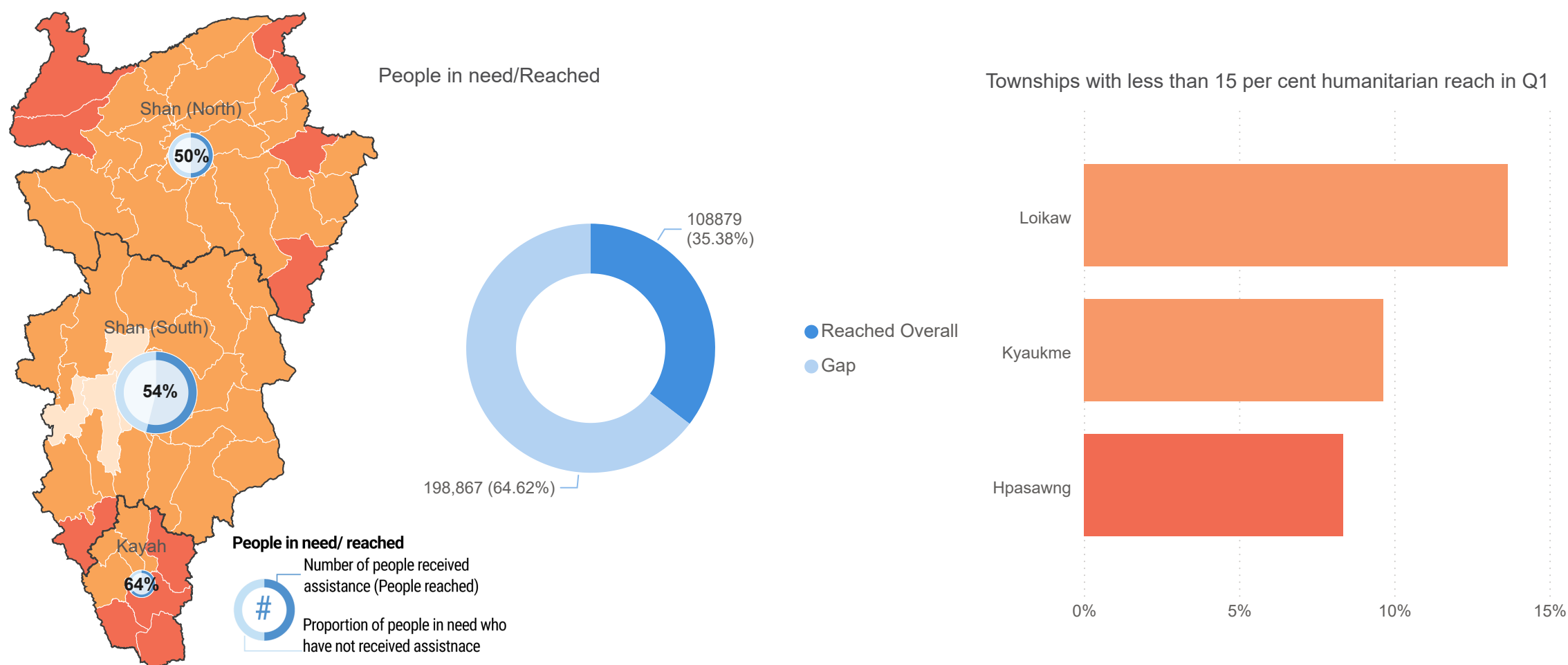
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Help us track access constraints: If you encounter any access challenges, please use this ["AMRF Reporting Template"](#) to report the issue directly to ocha-myanmar-access@un.org.

Creation date: 26 June 2026 Sources: Humanitarian Partners in Myanmar. Feedback: ochamyanmar@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, NEEDS, AND RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENT

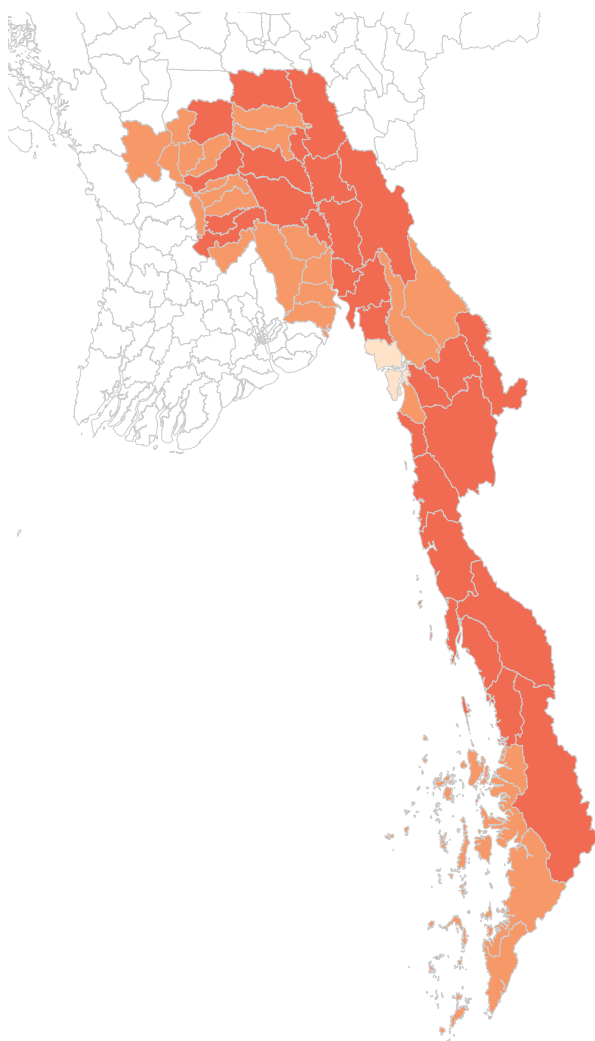
In Shan and Kayah states, approximately 310,000 people with intersectoral severity scores of 4 and 5 in 11 of the 62 townships are prioritized under the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). Of the 310,000 people, humanitarian partners reached almost 35 per cent (some 110,000 people) during the first quarter of 2026. The response achievement varied significantly across the townships ranging from eight per cent to 74 per cent. Humanitarian partners reached over 50 per cent of prioritised people in Bawlake, Demoso, and Mese (Kayah). While humanitarian partners reached less than 15 per cent of people need in Loikaw, and Hpasawng (Kayah) and Kyaukme (Shan North).



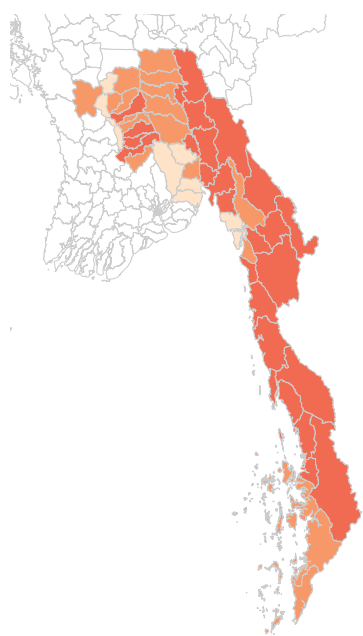
TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In May 2026, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise across Myanmar. In the Southeast, the exercise covered all 55 townships. Humanitarian partners, including United Nations system members, international NGOs (INGOs), and national NGOs (NNGOs), broadly reported persistent operational challenges, including military operations, checkpoints, airstrikes, and administrative restrictions. Of the 55 townships in the Southeast, 28 were perceived as Level 3 (extremely high access constraints), with the majority located in Mon State and Tanintharyi Region. The remaining townships were perceived as Level 2 (moderate access constraints) in 24 townships and Level 1 (relatively accessible) in three townships. Relative to other areas in Southeast, parts of Bago Region and Kayin State were perceived as more accessible. Compared with the October 2025 assessment, partners reported worsening access conditions in four townships, Kyauktaga and Phyu (Bago East), and Letpadan and Minhla (Bago West) shifting to Level 3 from Level 2. Improved access conditions were reported in three townships: Oktwin and Taungoo (Bago East) improved to Level 2 from Level 3, and Paung (Mon) improved to Level 1 from Level 2.

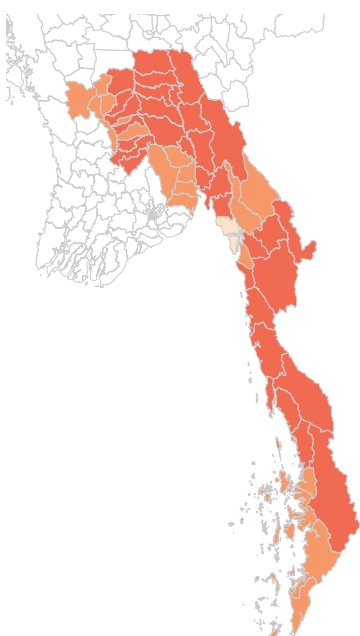
Overall



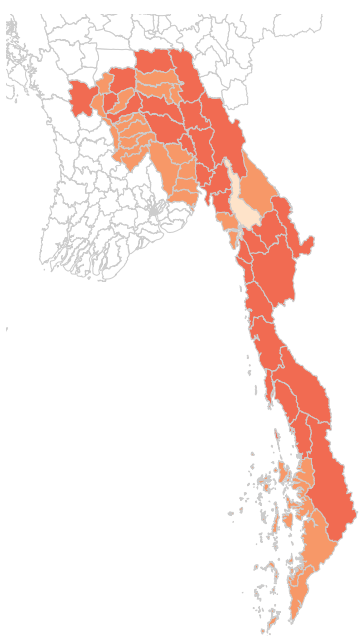
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INGO



NNGO

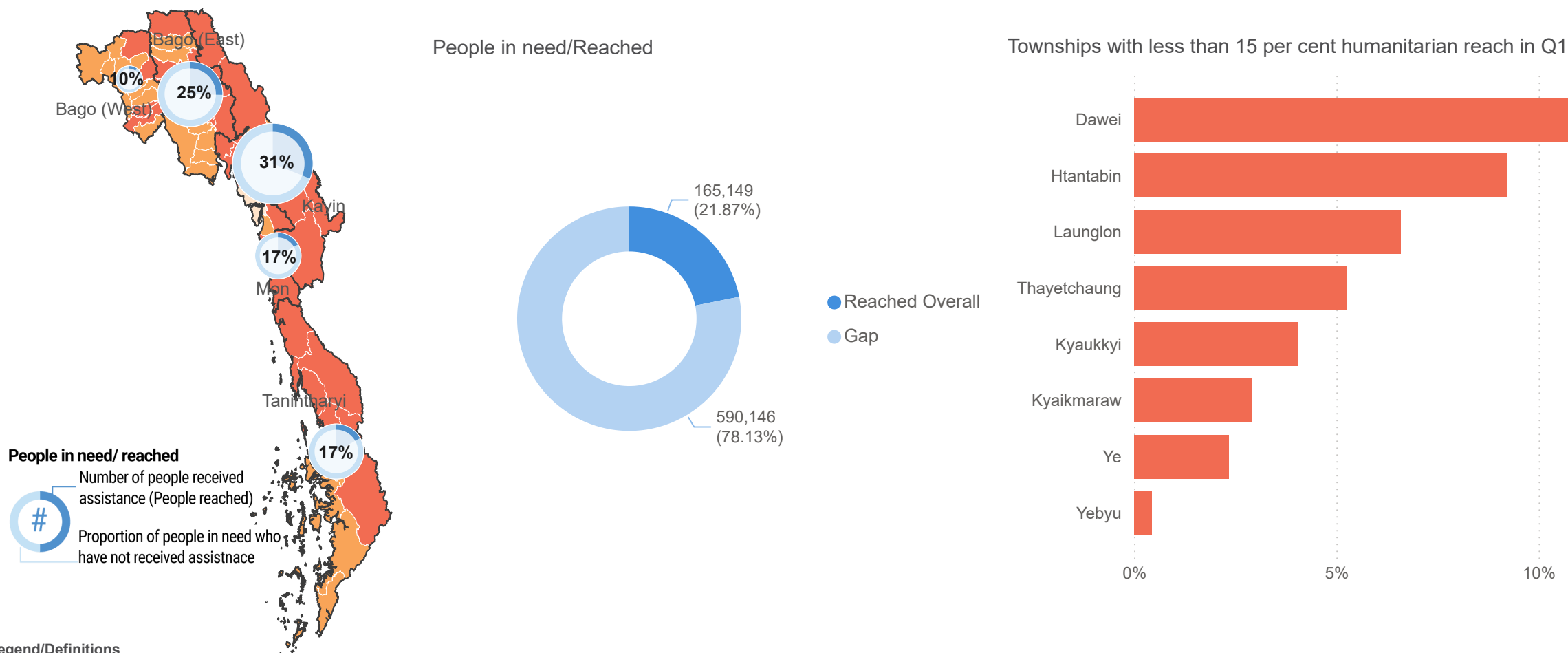


Legend/Definitions

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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, NEEDS, AND RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENT

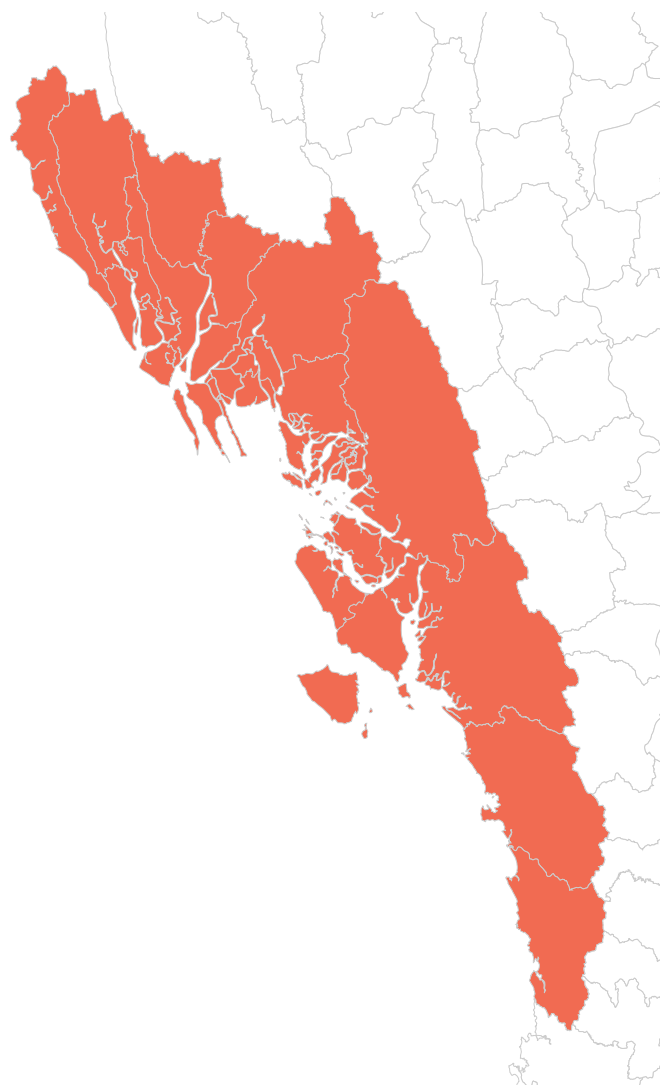
In Southeast region, approximately 640,000 people with an intersectoral severity scores of 4 and 5 across 18 are prioritised under the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). Humanitarian partners reached approximately 20 per cent of these populations (some 130,000 people) during the first quarter of 2026. Response achievement varied across the townships. Partners reached over 50 per cent of prioritised people in Shwegyin (Bago East), and Thandaunggyi (Kayin), despite access challenges. However, less than 15 per cent of reach to people in Ye, Kyaikmaraw (Mon), Htantabin, Kyaukkyi (Bago East), Yebyu, Thayetchaung, Launglon, and Dawei (Tanintharyi) was reported. Active conflict, administrative restrictions, and security concerns continue to prevent humanitarian response.



TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In May 2026, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise across Myanmar. In Rakhine, the exercise covered all 17 townships. Humanitarian partners, including United Nations (UN) system members, international NGOs (INGOs), and national NGOs (NNGOs), broadly reported persistent operational challenges, including military operations, checkpoints, airstrikes, and administrative restrictions. Humanitarian partners perceived all 17 townships in Rakhine State as facing extremely high access constraints (Level 3), consistent with the October 2025 assessment. Across actor groups, UN system members and INGOs perceived a largely uniform assessment of severe access constraints, reporting nearly all townships at Level 3. However, UN system members perceived Sittwe as Level 2 (moderate access constraints), reflecting comparatively better access in the state capital. In contrast, NNGOs perceived a more differentiated assessment, with 12 townships classified as Level 1 (accessible) and three (Buthidaung, Kyaukpyu, and Maungdaw) at Level 2, highlighting differences in operational access across actor types.

Overall



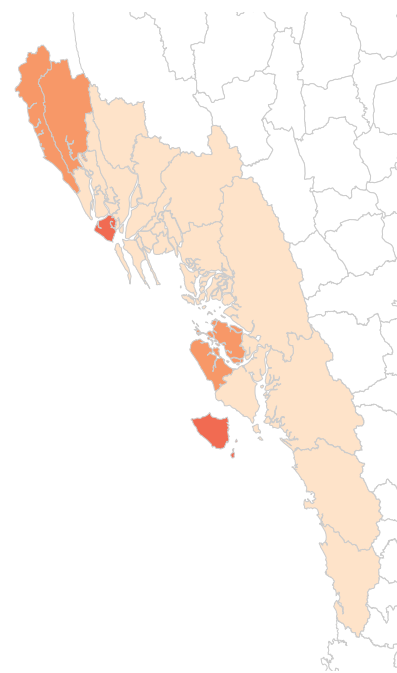
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INGO



NNGO

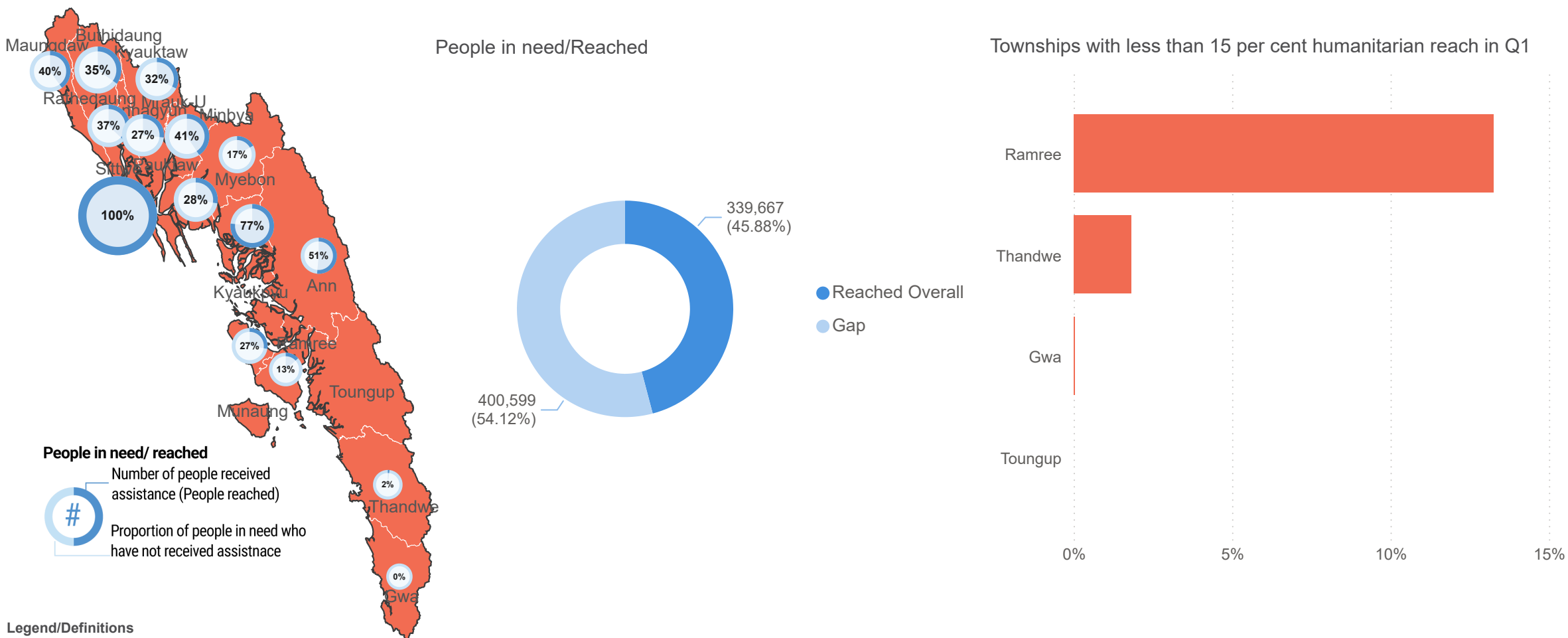


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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, NEEDS, AND RESPONSE ACHIEVEMENT

In Rakhine State, approximately 740,000 people with intersectoral severity of 4 and 5 across 16 of 17 townships are prioritised under the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP). Humanitarian partners reached approximately 50 per cent of these populations during the first quarter of 2026. Response achievement varied across the townships. Partners reached over 50 per cent of prioritised people in Sittwe, Myebon, and Ann townships. However, less than 15 per cent of reach was reported in Ramree, Thandwe, Gwa and Tongup. Notably, there was a near zero reach to people in Gwa and Tongup, where ongoing conflict, local administrative restrictions, and security concerns continue to prevent humanitarian response, limiting response delivery in line with the scale of needs.



Legend/Definitions

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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Humanitarian reach is defined as the total number of people in need who have been provided with humanitarian aid or services, calculated over a specific timeframe. **Help us track access constraints:** If you encounter any access challenges, please use this [AMRF Reporting Template](#) to report the issue directly to ocha-myanmar-access@un.org.

Creation date: 26 June 2026 **Sources:** Humanitarian Partners in Myanmar. **Feedback:** ochamyanmar@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int