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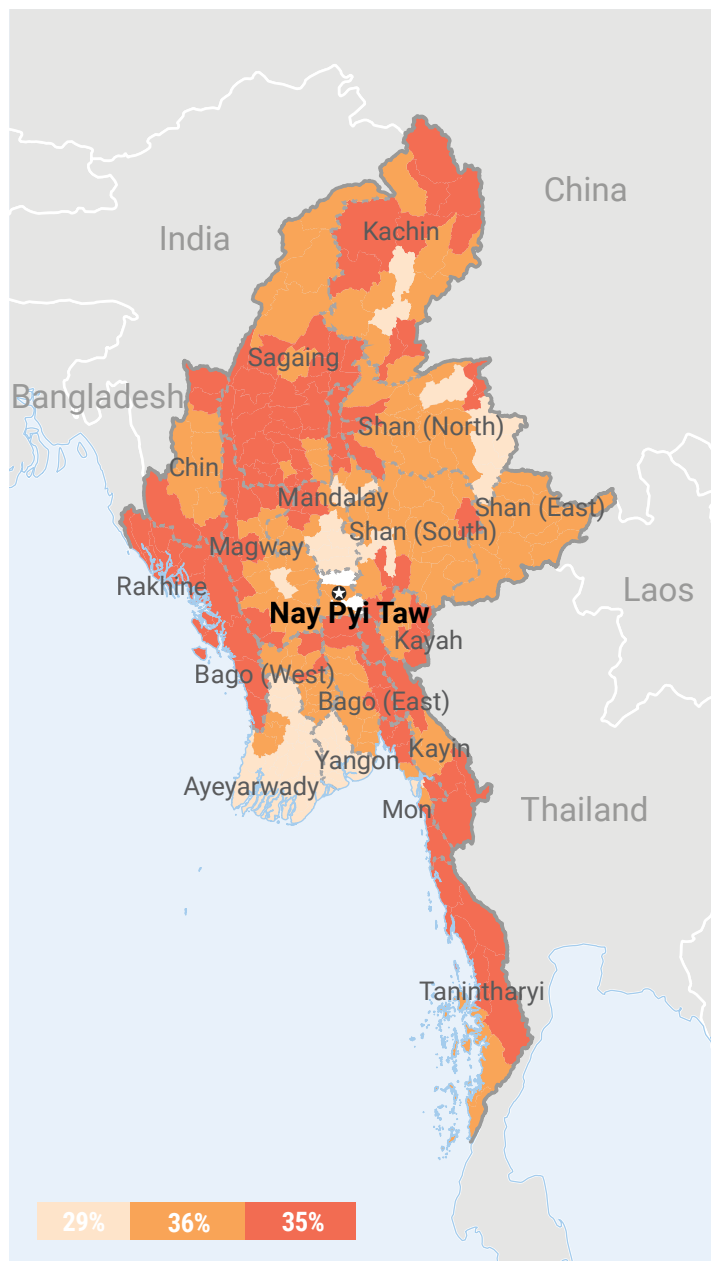
Humanitarian Access Severity Overview

As of May 2025

TOWNSHIP ACCESS SEVERITY AS PERCEIVED BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

In April and May 2025, OCHA conducted an access severity monitoring exercise, which included focus group discussions with UN agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assess humanitarian actors' perceptions of access difficulties and constraints in all 330 townships covered by the Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and the earthquake response Flash Addendum. As of 14 May 2025, only 97 of Myanmar's 330 townships (about 29 per cent) are classified as accessible (Access Severity 1), primarily in Yangon and Ayeyarwady. A further 119 townships (36 per cent) face moderate constraints (Severity 2), most notably in the Shan, Magway, Bago and Sagaing regions. The remaining 114 townships (35 per cent) fall under the highest access severity (Severity 3). Sagaing accounts for one quarter of these highly constrained areas, followed by Rakhine and Magway. These patterns mirror the country's conflict geography, where contested territories and multiple armed actors continue to impede humanitarian movement.

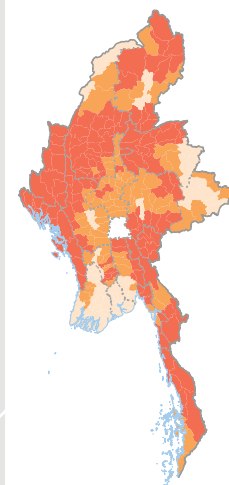
Methodology: The access severity monitoring exercise involved focus group discussions (FGDs) with almost 90 humanitarian partners (UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs, and community-based organizations). The objective was to determine the perceptions of humanitarian actors about the challenges 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 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and Earthquake Response Flash Addendum.



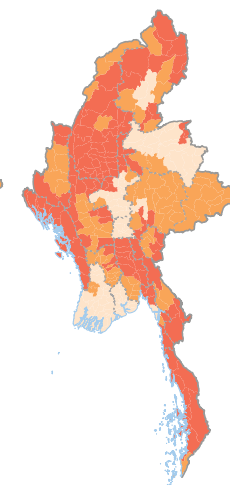
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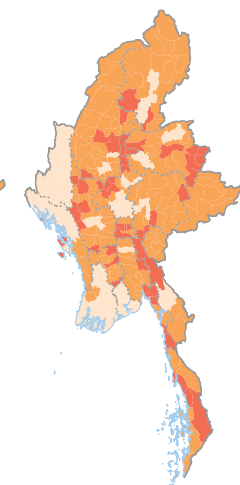
NNGO



30% 26% 44%



37% 25% 38%



35% 48% 16%

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.



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Humanitarian Access Difficulties by Organization Type

As of May 2025



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 ordnance



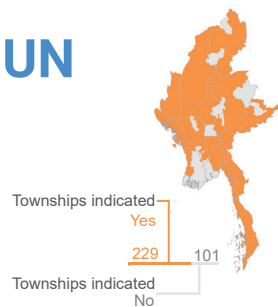
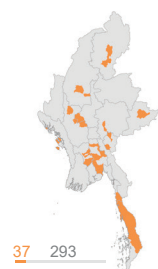
Restriction on conflict-affected people's access to services and assistance



Fees at checkpoints



Difficult physical environment

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Humanitarian organizations reported access constraints in nearly all townships across Myanmar. While the specific types and severity of constraints vary by organization type and geographic location (see maps above), several consistent patterns persist.

Conflict-related impediments and administrative or bureaucratic restrictions were the most frequently reported constraints on

humanitarian operations across all organization types. Bureaucratic barriers—such as restrictive travel authorization (TA) procedures, burdensome registration requirements, and inconsistent enforcement—continue to delay or obstruct the timely delivery of life-saving assistance.

In addition, many partners cited staff safety concerns as a major operational barrier. These include threats linked to active conflict, as well as risks of forced recruitment by parties to the conflict, which have contributed to access limitations and delays in the delivery of humanitarian aid.

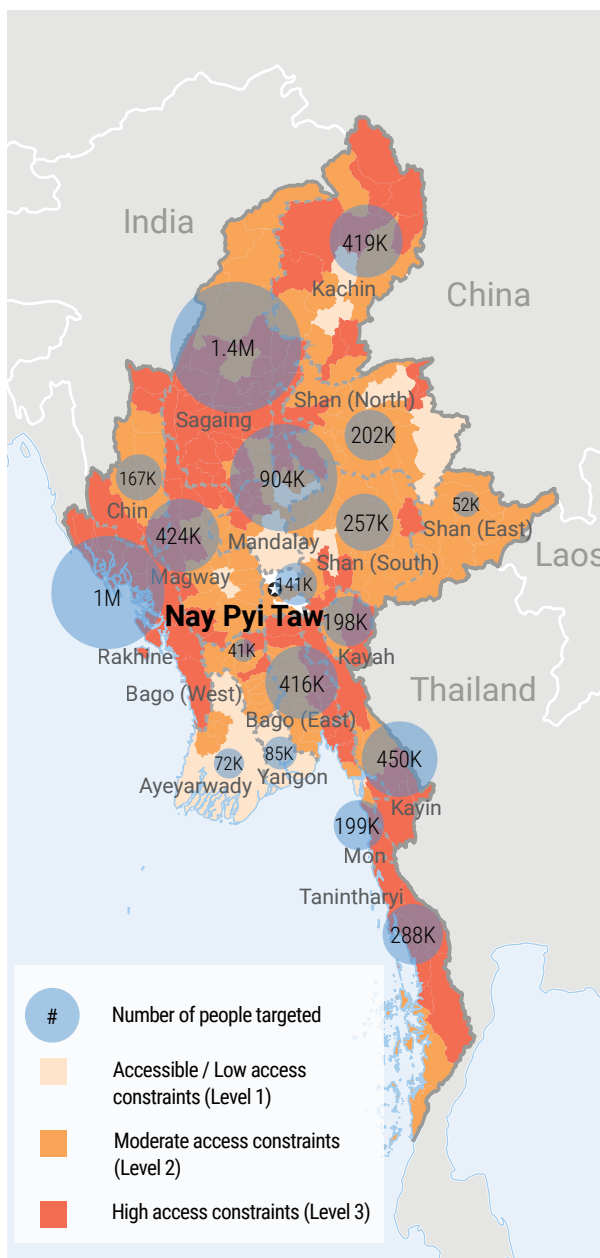


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Areas with People Targeted by Level of Access Difficulty

As of May 2025



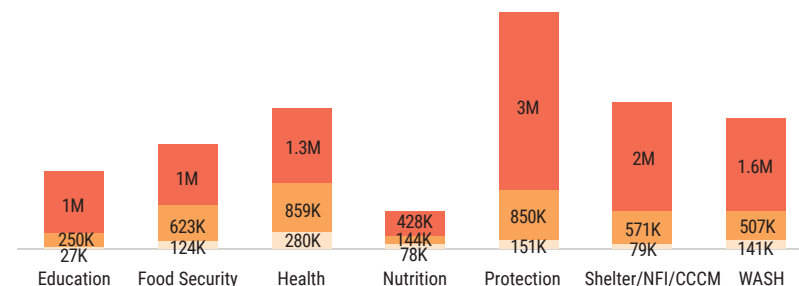
AREAS WITH HIGH POPULATION NEEDS BY LEVEL OF ACCESS DIFFICULTY

Of the 6.6 million people targeted for assistance under the 2025 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) and the Earthquake Flash Addendum, approximately 3.9 million people (58 per cent) are located in areas with extreme access constraints (Access Severity Level 3). These constraints are most acute in conflict-affected areas, where insecurity, administrative restrictions, and logistical barriers severely hinder humanitarian operations. The highest concentrations of people targeted for assistance in Level 3 areas are found in Sagaing (over 1 million), Rakhine (1 million), Kayin (nearly 300,000), Bago East (280,000), Tanintharyi (266,000), Magway (241,000), Mandalay (202,000), Kachin (164,000), and Mon (147,000). Smaller but still significant numbers of targeted individuals in severely access-constrained areas are also present in southern Shan (98,000) and northern Shan (53,000).

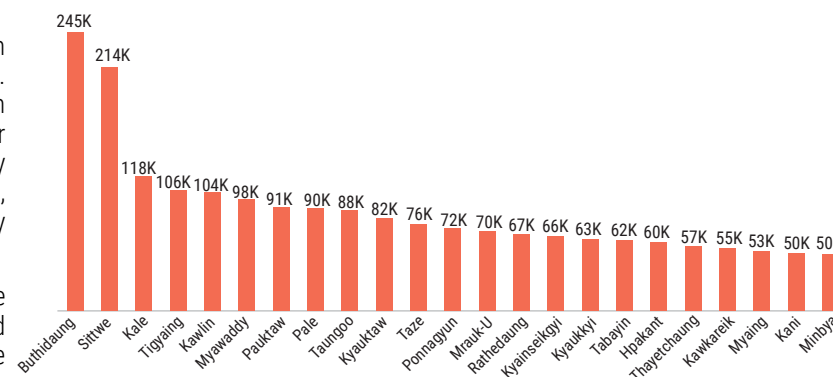
An additional 1.8 million people (28 per cent of those targeted) are in areas with moderate access constraints (Access Severity Level 2). These include parts of Sagaing (318,000), Kachin (198,000), and Kayah (179,000). Approximately 955,000 people (14 per cent) are targeted for assistance in areas considered relatively accessible (Access Severity Level 1), primarily concentrated in the Mandalay Region, Yangon Region, and Nay Pyi Taw. (See accompanying map for geographic distribution by access severity level.)

Access Constraints in Earthquake-Affected Areas: Among the estimated 2.14 million people in need in the 58 townships prioritized under the Earthquake Flash Addendum, approximately 794,000 people are located in townships with extreme access constraints (Level 3), 649,000 in areas with moderate access constraints (Level 2), and about 695,000 in relatively accessible areas (Level 1). Sagaing, Bago East, and Mandalay regions collectively account for 93 per cent of the affected population residing in areas with the highest access restrictions. Sagaing Region alone is home to an estimated 330,000 people in need of assistance, in areas where humanitarian partners report high access restrictions, particularly in the northern townships. Central Sagaing townships with moderate access restrictions (Level 2) include Wetlet, Shwebo, Sagaing, and Monywa in Sagaing Region, and parts of Mandalay Region, where an estimated 132,000 people in need are located. Among the earthquake affected areas, relatively accessible areas are generally limited to select townships in Mandalay Region, Bago East, and Nay Pyi Taw. In Bago East, for example, Htantabin Township—where approximately 48,000 people have been targeted for assistance—has been assessed as relatively accessible.

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

