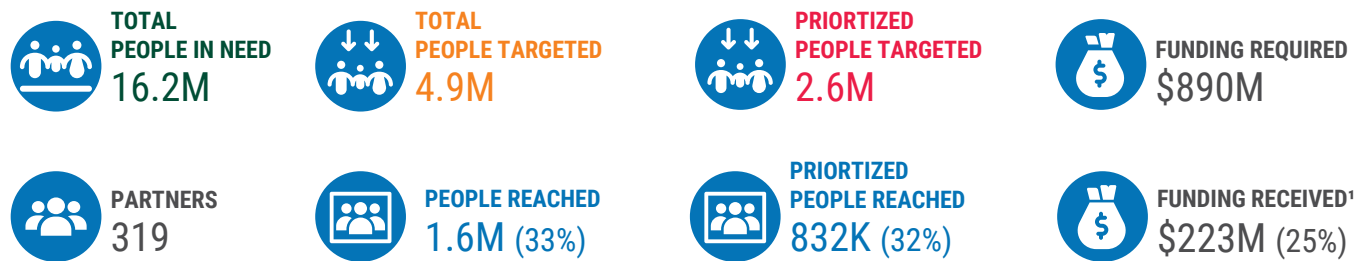
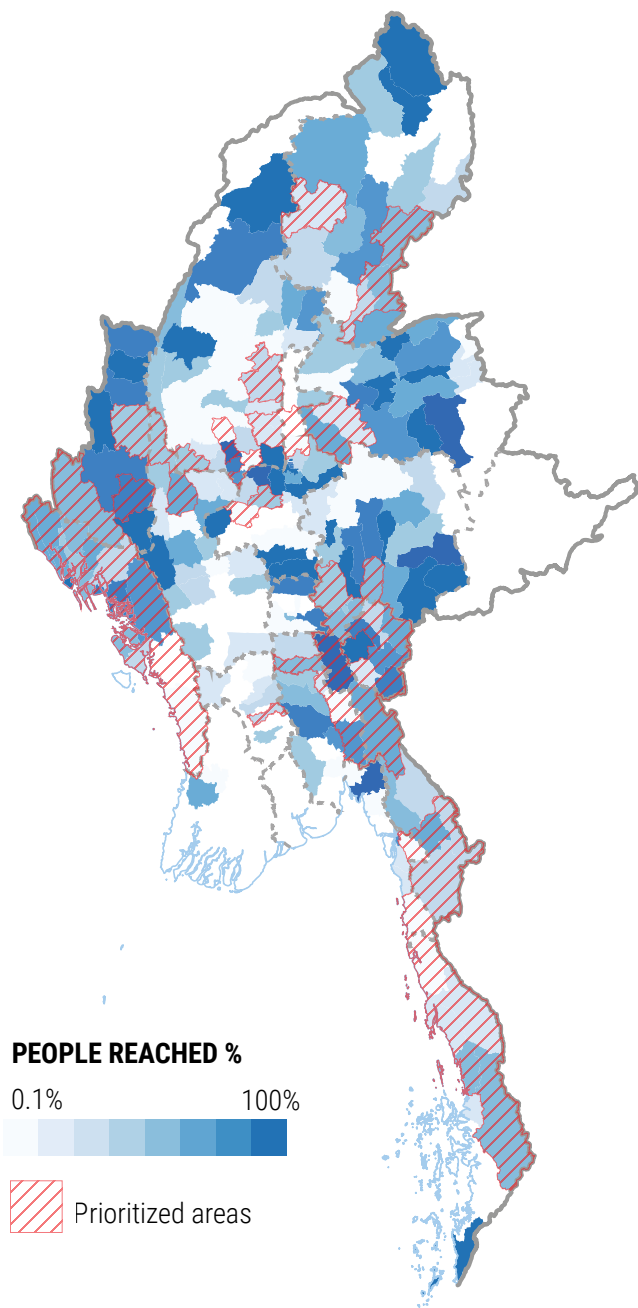


MYANMAR: HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN 2026

QUARTER ONE DASHBOARD (JAN - MAR 2026)

PEOPLE REACHED BY TOWNSHIP



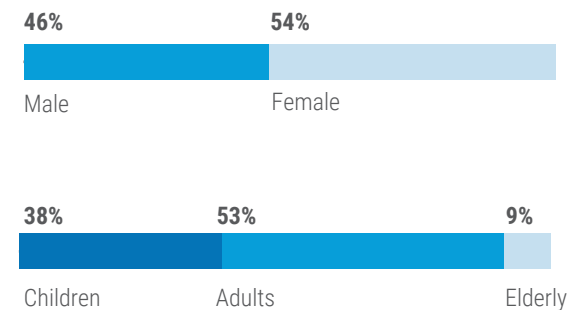
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED	
 EARLY RECOVERY	626K	429K	421K	98%
 EDUCATION	3.5M	1.1M	270K	24%
 FOOD SECURITY	8.5M	1.5M	558K	37%
 HEALTH	9.3M	2M	299K	15%
 NUTRITION	2.7M	677K	109K	16%
 PROTECTION	11.6M	3.4M	721K	21%
 SHELTER/NFI/CCCM	7.7M	3.4M	110K	3%
 WASH	8.9M	2.4M	383K	16%
 MULTI-PURPOSE CASH		3M	151K	5%
TOTAL	16.2M	4.9M	1.6M	33%

KEY FIGURES BY POPULATION GROUP



PEOPLE REACHED BY SEX AND AGE



¹ Based on FTS records as of 31 March 2026. For more information, please visit www.unocha.org | <https://reliefweb.int/country/mmr> | <https://www.facebook.com/OCHAMyanmar>

MYANMAR: HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN 2026

QUARTER ONE DASHBOARD (JAN - MAR 2026)

Overall progress against the 2026 target

As of 31 March 2026, humanitarian partners reached 1.6 million people, representing 33 per cent of the 2026 overall target of 4.9 million people. Within the hyper-prioritized caseload, partners reached 832,000 people, equivalent to 32 per cent of the prioritized target of 2.6 million people. This indicates relatively strong early progress against annual targets, particularly in prioritized areas, although achievements were uneven across clusters and geographic areas. This unevenness reflects both operational constraints and deliberate prioritization choices, as partners concentrated assistance in areas of highest severity while also responding to other shocks, including March 2025 earthquake-related needs.

Assistance reached a broad cross-section of people in need. Women and girls made up more than half of those reached, while children accounted for 38 per cent and elderly people nine per cent. More than half of the people reached were IDPs, with support also extended to nearly 700,000 other shock-affected people, including host communities, people in high-conflict or restricted-access areas, and non-displaced people facing food insecurity, malnutrition, or other humanitarian needs.

Cluster-level progress and gaps

At cluster level, the largest reported reach was recorded by Protection, with 721,000 people reached, followed by Food Security with 558,000, WASH with 383,000, and Health with 299,000. Food Security showed the strongest progress against its annual target, reaching 37 per cent overall and 39 per cent of its prioritized target. Education also recorded solid early progress, reaching 270,000 people, or 24 per cent of its annual target. Nutrition reached 109,000 people, representing 16 per cent of the overall target, but performed more strongly against the prioritized target at 27 per cent, suggesting relatively stronger concentration in prioritized locations.

Shelter/NFI/CCCM partners reached only 110,000 people, or 3 per cent of its annual target, despite having one of the largest target caseloads. Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) reportedly reached 151,000 people, equivalent to five per cent of its target. This comparatively low Q1 reach appears to reflect reporting and implementation timing factors rather than limited need, with nearly half of regular reporting organizations yet to report. As these activities come online and reporting coverage improves, MPCA reach is expected to increase in subsequent quarters.

Geographical coverage and prioritization

Geographically, the highest reported reach was in the Northwest, where partners reached 555,000 people, followed by Rakhine with 340,000, Shan and Kayah with 315,000, and the Southeast with 268,000. In Rakhine, reported reach and prioritized reach are the same because most townships are classified at severity levels 4 and 5 and therefore fall within the hyper-prioritized caseload.

Some areas recorded high progress against target, including Shan and Kayah at 55 per cent, with particularly high reach in Kayah at 64 per cent, Shan South at 54 per cent, and Shan North at 50 per cent. Chin also recorded high overall progress at 67 per cent. This strong performance appears to reflect smaller target caseloads, strong partner presence, and improved reporting coverage. However, high percentage reach should not be interpreted as needs being comprehensively met, as assistance may vary significantly in frequency, depth, and quality.

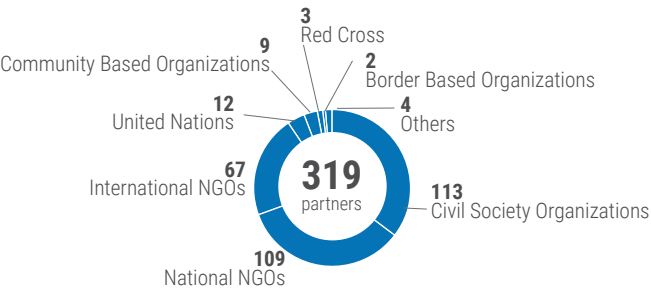
Other areas show more uneven patterns. Mandalay reached 121,000 people, or 41 per cent of its overall target, but only 5,468 people were reported under prioritized reach. This gap was largely driven by earthquake-related assistance, which expanded support to shock-affected people beyond the originally prioritized caseload. By contrast, lower reach in Ayeyarwady, Bago West, Mon, and Nay Pyi Taw was more closely linked to limited targeting, lower partner presence, and lower operational prioritization under the 2026 response framework.

Key messages

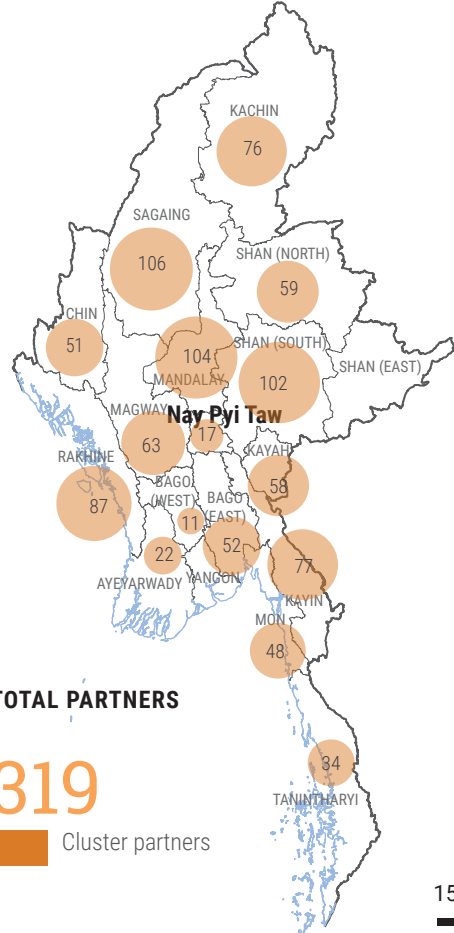
Overall, Q1 implementation shows meaningful early progress, with partners reaching one-third of the annual target and a similar proportion of the hyper-prioritized caseload. This points to a strong start to the 2026 response, including across several high-need and prioritized locations. However, progress remains uneven across sectors and geographies, reflecting differences in funding, access, partner presence, operational prioritization, reporting coverage, and emerging shock-related needs.

Although overall reach was high for Q1 (33 per cent), limited funding coverage meant assistance was often minimal, short-term, or insufficient to meet the most urgent needs. Many households received support only once or at reduced levels, leaving substantial gaps. The high number of people reached does bear evidence that partners have the capacity to access people in need, including in hard-to-reach areas.

HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS BY TYPE



PARTNERS BY STATE/REGION



TOTAL PARTNERS

319
Cluster partners

150 km