



Agenda

1. Rakhine Price Data (*Market Analysis Unit*)
2. Humanitarian Updates (*UNOCHA*)
3. IM activities and issues
 - a. Resources for Cyclone Mocha (MIMU)
 - b. WASH Cluster (UNICEF)
 - c. Shelter Cluster (UNHCR)
 - d. Food Security Cluster (WFP)
4. Updates on cluster/sector/agency initiatives
5. AOB and other discussions

Attendance

Chair: Shon Campbell (MIMU)

Participants: IFRC, UNICEF, RI, MRCS, MIMU, REACH, MAU, WFP, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, FAO, UNOCHA, ICRC (20 participants from 13 organisations)

1. Rakhine Price Data (*Presented by Market Analysis Unit*)

The presentation from Market Analysis Unit (MAU) focused on the impact of Cyclone Mocha on the market, specifically the shift in the prices of certain goods in Rakhine and Chin States.

In the first 5-10 days after the cyclone made landfall, some key items such as tarpaulins, blankets, and mosquito nets saw very large price increases but food prices remained relatively stable. Additionally, the cost of construction goods like hardwood, metal roofing, and roofing nails increased due to high demand for building shelters following the cyclone. While there was a mix of rising and falling prices across categories and townships, the overall trend shows the increase in prices despite a few places with falling prices. This was due to increased demand and disrupted supply chains.

However, two weeks after the cyclone made landfall the above trend began to change somewhat: NFI prices began to return to pre-cyclone levels, while food prices began rising significantly. This was likely due to crop damage in the storm, but seasonal effects and poor yields may also play a role in the increase in rice prices. An alarming trend was the lack of availability of fresh vegetables, which could impact dietary diversity. A close watch on food security and sheltering needs is needed. One important exception was Sittwe (a regional centre), where NFI prices remained high due to shortages.

The MAU dashboard, which is hosted on MIMU website tracks price changes of various goods over time across townships, allowing users to get a better view at the market trends.

Regarding the methodology, the complexity of price monitoring was emphasized and the numerous factors considered were outlined, including market selection, product choice, data collection modality, and analysis decisions; price monitoring may appear easy but it is a difficult process.

The findings are shared monthly through a mailing list and on the [MAU page](#) on MIMU website. There was an open invitation for attendees to join the mailing list for regular updates.

2. Humanitarian Updates *(Presented by UNOCHA)*

The discussion focused on the Cyclone Mocha flash appeal; an inter-agency humanitarian response strategy given the need for a coordinated response beyond the capacity of a single agency. It addresses acute needs within a planning horizon of up to six months and is triggered by the UN Resident and/or Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team. The appeal outlines roles, responsibilities, sectoral response plans, and activities requiring funding. It's issued within a week of the event, with a general revision occurring about a month later.

For Cyclone Mocha, the affected population was divided into three categories based on wind speed zones: 60-90 km/h, 90-120 km/h, and above 120 km/h. The most affected area was considered the zone with wind speeds above 120 km/h, where 3.4 million people are living, with 1.1 million already defined as targeted population and an additional 0.5 million as new caseload. This totals to 1.6 million people for humanitarian assistance post Cyclone Mocha, requiring an estimated \$333 million to respond to humanitarian needs based on calculations from the best available data sources. Funding status can be checked at UNOCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

The 1.6 million affected people (the target population for the Flash Appeal) include 53% female, 34% children under 18 years, 56% adults between 18 and 60 years, 10% elderly over 60 years, and 15% persons with disabilities. The funding requirements and targeted populations were broken down by cluster:

Education: 502,000 people targeted, \$28.6 million required.

Food Security: 1 million people targeted, \$74.6 million required.

Health: 429,000 people targeted, \$23.1 million required.

Nutrition: 104,000 people targeted, \$12.7 million required.

Protection: 1.2 million people targeted, \$67.9 million required.

Shelter/NFIs/CCCM: 657,000 people targeted, \$71.2 million required.

WASH: 549,000 people targeted, \$53.1 million required.

More details can be found in the [Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal Report \(May 2023\)](#).

3. IM Activities and Issues

A. Resources for Cyclone Mocha *(Presented by MIMU)*

The role of the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) in emergency preparedness includes provision of important base information to support response, namely MIMU Place Codes, mapping of areas at risk/affected, village locations, transport networks, admin boundaries, GIS layers of areas under 5m elevation etc. MIMU Analytical briefs provided relevant information on the context, and MIMU's provided a series of forecast and exposure maps using reliable international sources. GIS data is particularly useful in estimating potential affected population – whereas census data and national statistics are available at TS level, spatial estimates from Worldpop provide an indication of population density within a given TS – hence these were the estimates used in MIMU products. In this case, following consultation with Worldpop, we used the 2022 unconstrained WorldPop data as the best available baseline population estimates, however this may not include displacement and changes in areas over recent months.

MIMU also provided mapping of the post-cyclone flood extent – this initially used satellite-based data from UNOSAT but was revised to AIT data which was felt to provide a more realistic estimate. MIMU products on flood extent and potentially affected population considered the changes between May 15th to 20th with the cyclone track, wind speeds and flood extent data also integrated in MIMU's Mapmaker - a web mapping platform that allows users to develop their own maps using available information. It's important to remember however that flood extent mapping is based only on the information available through satellite providers and does not necessarily cover or represent all affected areas.

MIMU's dedicated page for Cyclone Mocha resources opened as soon as the cyclone was declared, attracting over 6,000 downloads in May. The page also hosts awareness and prevention messages contributed by clusters. Many of these prevention resources remain useful coming into the monsoon season.

B. WASH Cluster (Presented by UNICEF)

The WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) cluster's response to Cyclone Mocha drew on wind analysis, census data from 2014, and current conditions for its estimates of affected population. The cyclone is estimated to have impacted 262,000 people in addition to those already included in the Humanitarian response Plan, bringing the total number of people targeted for support by the WASH cluster to around 549,000. Improved sanitation and water access are expected to be the main needs in cyclone affected areas.

The total funding requirements for WASH cluster (HRP needs + cyclone affected areas) were estimated at \$53 million – this will allow restoration of semi-permanent WASH facilities damaged by the cyclone as well as hygiene kits and water treatment items, repair of shallow wells, removal of debris from WASH facilities and efforts to promote hygiene and raising awareness about contamination risks.

The CERF (Central Emergency Response Fund) approved a \$10 million allocation to support the response to Cyclone Mocha in Myanmar and included \$2 million for the WASH cluster. This will be utilized for activities like distributing lifesaving items, ensuring water supply, providing sanitation facilities, and raising hygiene awareness.

The newly developed '[Damage Observation and Response Dashboard](#)' was presented in detail and is now available on the [Myanmar WASH cluster website](#).

C. Shelter Cluster (Presented by UNHCR)

The Shelter Cluster's efforts have been collecting information about the extent of the damage due to Cyclone Mocha as well as the response and updates to the stockpile of available response items. The cluster had reached approximately 185,000 out of 657,000 people in need.

In terms of information management, data is aggregated at the state/regional level to adhere to information sharing protocols. The cluster is tracking various details such as access issues, damage to shelters, and response efforts, including distribution of aid and shelter kits.

The primary damage caused by the cyclone was to rooves, and efforts have been made to collect data on this specifically to complement information collected through the RNA (Rapid Needs Assessment). Overall results will be shared publicly in the coming weeks.

D. Food Security Cluster (Presented by WFP)

Information on the impact of Cyclone Mocha was collected from eight FSC partners on 952 locations in 30 affected townships across 4 states/regions. Detailed reports from these observations will be shared with the cluster.

Regarding regular IM activities, data collection and processing for May 5W report is in progress and this will include response information on Cyclone Mocha. Mocha monitoring reports will also be developed based on available data. The regular programme data produced includes 5W Q1 Response Dashboards (for both Humanitarian and Development), Monthly Response Snapshots, Q1 2023 Gap Analysis by FSC Strategic Objectives, and Q1 2023 Partners' Presence Map.

Looking forward, the 5W Q1 report is ongoing and is set to be issued by the end of June, with detailed information such as cash-based programmes and other beneficiary information. Monitoring will also be undertaken of FSC response under the flash appeal. Products from FSC cluster are being disseminated on the [Myanmar Food Security Cluster](#) website.

4. Updates on cluster/sector/agency initiatives

REACH: REACH is currently conducting the countrywide Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA). Training for data collection partners was completed last week, and a pilot is currently underway. The formal data collection process will begin on Monday and is expected to continue for around one to one and a half months, with findings available by late August/early September. The scope of the MSNA includes four population groups; non-displaced crisis-affected populations, internally displaced people (IDPs), IDP returnees, and stateless people in Rakhine. The assessment will cover all 18 states, regions, and sub-regions of the country for crisis-affected populations. For IDPs, 12 states/regions will be covered, and for IDP returnees, 11 will be covered. Stateless individuals in Rakhine will be the exclusive focus in that area. IDP population targets will be based on UNHCR data from the first quarter of 2023 and will be covered in both camp and non-camp-like settings.

Relief International: RI is working on response efforts in various sectors, particularly in WASH and health. Currently focusing on pond renovation, which is an urgent need for the communities, as well as providing health services to the affected communities in Sittwe. RI is partnering with local CSOs in areas such as Mrauk U, Kyauktaw, and Rathedaung and collaborating with partners to facilitate humanitarian response.

MIMU: MIMU is updating the coordination teams listing and infographic detailing over 150 inter-agency coordination teams and working groups, nationwide. This is produced every quarter and this new version includes recent adjustments to area-based cluster groups. The listing is available to clusters upon request. Regular IM Network meetings in Myanmar as well as English languages take place every two months; recent discussions focused on environmental and climate change as well as flash updates on Cyclone Mocha from OCHA. MIMU has also released version 9.4 of Pcode update which has few changes to shapefiles but notable additions to village data as a result of collaboration with different agencies on the ground. Village mapping in Myanmar is still not complete however – as a result of MIMU's initiative to update the village mapping, locations have been identified for 79% of the known villages listed in the Place Codes – gaps remain in the eastern part of the country. The GIS working group had a recent meeting focusing on mapping and GIS data relating to the cyclone response.

5. AOB and other discussions

The next regular meeting will be tentatively on August 2nd, 2023.

Participants are encouraged to suggest and/or contribute presentations to the next meeting.