



Agenda

1. Household Amenities in Myanmar – *Presented by MIMU*
2. Climate, Environmental Degradation and Disaster Risk in Myanmar – *Presented by MIMU*
3. 5W Comparison Analysis (2020-2022) – *Presented by MIMU*
4. Discussion of Harmonization between Cluster/Sector 5W and MIMU 5W
5. Updates on Sector/Cluster/Agency Initiatives
6. AOB and other discussions

Attendance

Chair: Ei Ei Thein (MIMU)

Participants: ACF, BS, CARE, CSI, DRC, GNI, HAI, ICAP, Ipas, Jhpiego, KWEG, LWF, MC, MI, MIMU, MRCS, MSU, NRC, NYEIN, PTA, SARA, SP, SWISSAID Myanmar, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNOPS-Access to Health, UNRCO, WAMM, WF, WFP, WVM (40 participants from 32 organisations)

1. Household Amenities in Myanmar – *Presented by MIMU*

Analytical Brief focusing on the situation of household amenities in Myanmar over the five-year period from 2014 to 2019 was recently released. This is MIMU's third analytical brief after Vulnerability Study. (For further information on the data and methodology used in preparation of this Analytical Brief, as well as other relevant products to support information and analysis (dataset, infographic and dashboard), please see <https://themimu.info/household-amenities-analysis>)

This analysis compared the changes in the following amenities between 2014 and 2019: annual household income, home ownership, shelter and housing, household assets such as communication devices and transportation resources, sources of lighting and cooking fuel, water resources and sanitation. (For the detailed analysis on water resources, refer to <https://themimu.info/drinking-water-analysis>)

In conclusion, the following points were discussed. One third of Myanmar's households are still living in bamboo houses or huts. Ownership of mobile phones and home internet grew massively between 2014 and 2019, alongside a decrease in use of radio and landline phones. As many as 30 million people are not connected to the main power grid. Myanmar's availability of safer drinking water increased with 82% of households were using drinking water from improved sources in 2019. In terms of sanitation, 91% of Myanmar households - around 47 million people – had access to improved sanitation facilities by late 2019.

2. Climate, Environmental Degradation and Disaster Risk in Myanmar – *Presented by MIMU*

Between 2000 and 2019, 11,000 extreme weather events caused the deaths of 475,000 people and losses of USD 3.54 trillion globally. It is estimated that these costs will increase to up to USD 300 billion per year by 2030 and continue rising to USD 500 billion per year by 2050. This Analytical Brief builds on the [MIMU-HARP-F Vulnerability study](#) to explore the influence of climate change and environmental degradation on disaster risk in Myanmar.

Myanmar's changing landscape can be attributed to climate change, deforestation and water resource issues. This analysis focused on major natural hazards affecting Myanmar namely floods, cyclones and storms, drought and extreme heat, landslides. Finally, exposure and vulnerability is explained in details along with vulnerable population numbers due to various natural disasters mentioned.

(For further information on the data and methodology used in preparation of this Analytical Brief, as well as other relevant products to support information and analysis (dataset), please see <https://themimu.info/environmental-analysis>)

3. 5W Comparison Analysis (2020-2022) – Presented by MIMU

Each W from 5W was explained and the comparative status of 5W reports from organisations was presented. There were about 200 reporting agencies back in 2020 August but that number dropped to 159 in May 2021. There were 4 more in 2021 August round bringing the number to 163. In the latest round of 2022 March, there were a significant increase in the number of reporting NNGOs and the total was 209.

Comparing the 4 5W rounds from 2020 to 2022, it was found that May 2021 had the least number of agencies in all states and regions while 2020 August had the highest number except in Southern Shan State and Kachin State. Compared to August 2020, March 2022 round had reduced reporting in 15 sectors but there were some surprisingly higher numbers in some sectors.

And then, the numbers of projects and reporting agencies at the village tract level was presented using maps. While 83% of village tracts have reported activities in 2022 March round, it is still 4% point less than August 2020. The changes in projects at the village level across 4 rounds was also presented with maps.

Since 2021, data protection policies regarding the agencies information were implemented for MIMU 5W Products. While most 5W products are publicly available, agencies names are no longer included. Those products with names are only distributed to 5W partners and for inter-agency coordination purposes. There is also one more step with open and restricted tags and the names of those agencies that reported using restricted tags will never be included in any products. (MIMU 5W products can be found at <https://themimu.info/5w-maps-and-reports>)

MIMU is hosting the 5W products of latest 2 rounds but the products from other previous rounds are available upon request. Customized 5W maps can also be requested. 5W products are presented along with entry form and guidelines.

4. Discussion of Harmonization between Cluster/Sector 5W and MIMU 5W

Timeline of MIMU 5W was presented in relation to those Data collection calendars / Product calendars of 5Ws from other clusters/sectors.

5. Updates on Sector/Cluster/Agency Initiatives

CSI: CSI is currently active in northern Rakhine state (NRS) with a nutrition project in Maungdaw. Activities relating to home gardening are also underway along with other educational activities to provide foundational, transferrable or life skills to young women. There are also foundational and vocational skill trainings for adult women. Also providing mine action awareness. In central Rakhine state, there are WASH related activities such as hygiene kit distribution and vocational trainings. CSI is also facilitating some dialogue between communities in central and northern Rakhine state.

WFP: Quarter 1 cluster report for food security cluster has already been uploaded to website. As routine analysis, gap analysis on 2022 Targets for HIV has been done but has not been able to upload to website yet. WASH 3W Partners' Presence Map has been done and uploaded. Quarter 1 Monitoring Report can also be found. <https://fscluster.org/myanmar>

CARE: Since Feb 2021, existing programmes are implemented as humanitarian adaptable programmes. There are also new humanitarian programmes. Focus areas include northern Shan, Kayah, Chin, Rakhine, Mon, Karen states as well as areas with vulnerable groups in Yangon and Mandalay. Projects in Chin state are currently on hold.

Planning to recruit a humanitarian response senior officer and that person will be responsible for cluster 4W, 5W reporting.

UNHCR: Data collection has been done for Protection Cluster 5W. The related products will be out at the end of May. While protection incident monitoring information, which will also be finalized at the end of May, is not publicly available, agencies in the protection working group will have access to that. As for Shelter/NFI, CCCI, four workshops on harmonizing the terminology and typology appropriate for Myanmar context were conducted with Shelter/NFI/CCCI Working Group agencies with the invitation of Shelter Advisor. 5W data for Shelter/NFI/CCCI has also been collected and analysed and already reported to OCHA. The products of this 5W are aimed to be finalized either at the end of May or June first week at the latest. Q4 5W has been done for central Rakhine state and the products are available on Shelter Cluster website and MIMU website. Camp profile exercise round 11 data collection has been done for Kachin and northern Shan state. Because of some data quality issues, there are still follow-ups with field partners. After data cleaning, dashboard will be out in late June or first week of July.

LWF: Hope project is being done with four categories: infrastructure development, natural disaster, livelihoods and special conditions. There are school building projects in Myauk Oo and Sittwe that will be handed over at the end of May. Livelihood trainings are planned in Myauk Oo and Pauk Taw. DRR Awareness sessions are being given.

Mercy Corps: Cash Working Group data is collected twice a year and an infographic will be out at the end of May. Dashboard will be out at the end of June. There is intention to connect with clusters' IM focals. To not give the same data over and over, intend to do data integration.

OCHA: Quarter 1 monitoring report is out for HRP. The targeted population was 6.2 million and Q1 report shows the reach of 2.6 million (40%). About 30 m USD was used for the targeted population reached.

MIMU: 5W has been completed for March 2022 round with all products released. Assessment tracking is continuously updated. If agencies have assessment/publication/surveys, please send to MIMU. Data Analysis training will be held in June. As it is under IM Workshop, only those who have completed IM workshop will be invited. IM workshop will also be held from June 27 to 30th.

6. AOB and other discussions

The next meeting will be on July 27th. Please contact Ei Ei Thein (MIMU) if you have anything to present.