

# Inequality and Insecurity: Facts and Figures

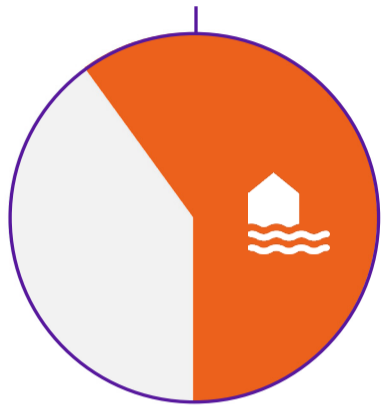
## on the situation of women and girls in Myanmar

This infographic, produced by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), compiles findings from various international and local publications as of November 2024, also including data from the MIMU HDP Nexus 5W and Assessment/Publication tracking. It highlights the multitude of challenges faced by women and girls in Myanmar since 2021, covering topics such as urgent humanitarian needs, economic and labor market challenges, conflict-related issues, and safety concerns.

### Impact of Disasters and Conflicts

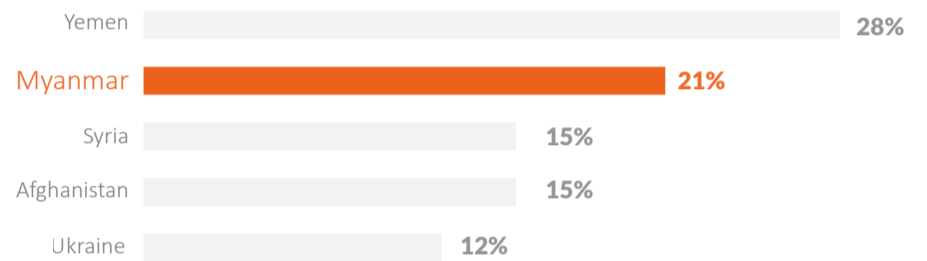
> **1,000,000**  
people affected

During the recent Monsoon flooding in September and October 2024, Women and girls were disproportionately affected<sup>1</sup>.



About **1 in 5** mine/ERW (Explosive remnants of war) casualties from 2018 to 2022 in Myanmar are women and girls (21%)<sup>2</sup>.

Second highest percentage of female casualties among the countries with the most female mine/ERW casualties (2018-2022)

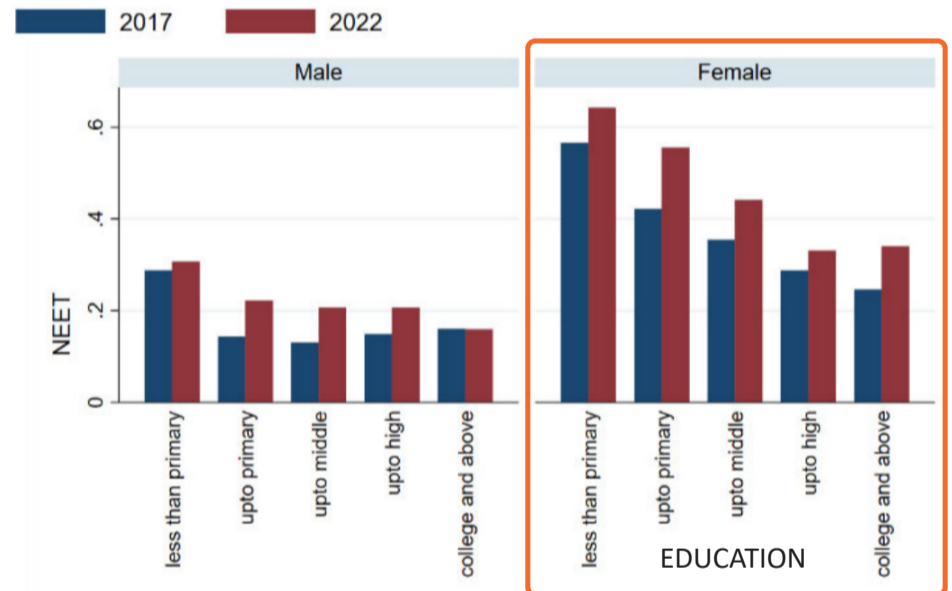
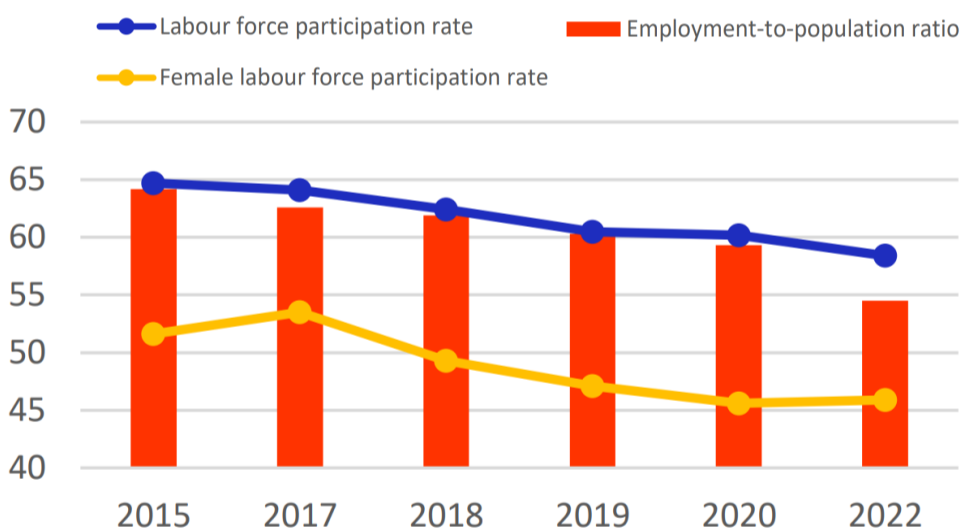


### Economic and Labor Market Challenges

Women have been significantly affected by the declining labour market since 2021.

Under numerous shocks to Myanmar's economy since 2017, women are more likely to be in NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) status in 2022 than in 2017<sup>4</sup>.

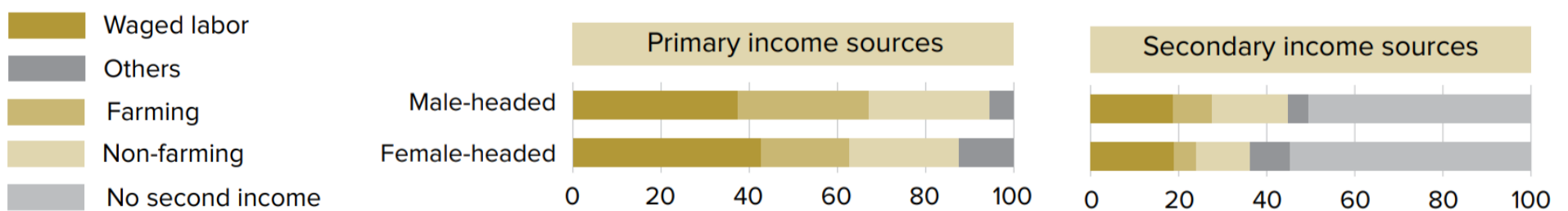
- **7.5 pp** Drop in female labour force participation rate in Myanmar (2017-2022), compared to an overall drop of 3.3 percentage points for both males and females during the same period<sup>3</sup>.



Waged labour plays a very important role as 43% of female-headed households rely on it as a primary income source and over half (55%) of them have no secondary income<sup>5</sup>.

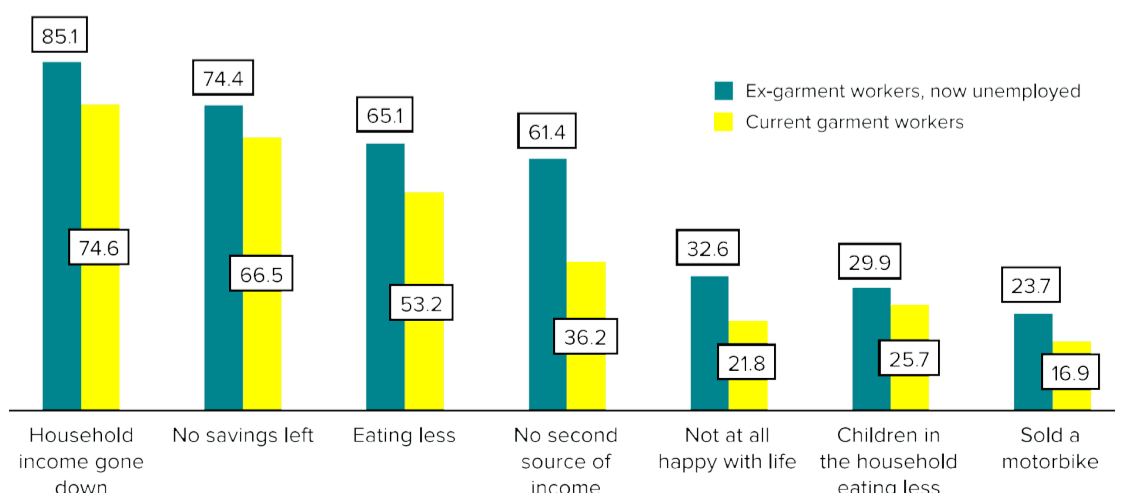
Sources of income among male- and female-headed households (%)

People's Pulse Survey 2023: Jun- Oct 2023



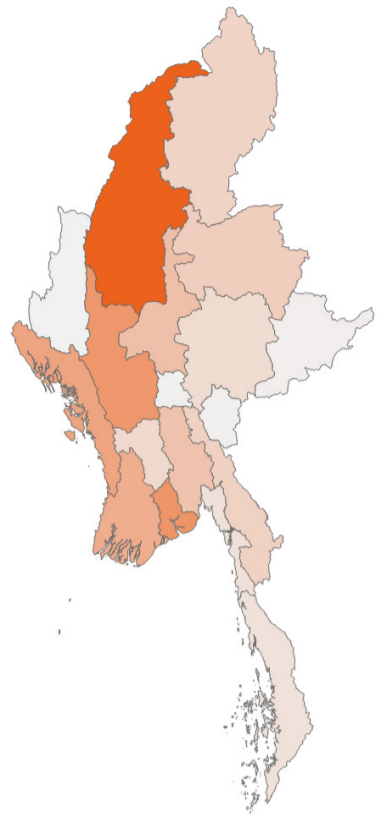
As a form of waged labour, the garment sector employs many women in Myanmar.

As an indication of the decline in this sector since 2021, the UNDP Myanmar Development Observatory's survey found that garment workers who have lost their jobs are worse off on nearly all indicators in the survey<sup>6</sup>.



## Humanitarian Needs and Gaps

Estimated **9.7 M** women and girls in Myanmar are in urgent humanitarian need<sup>7</sup>.



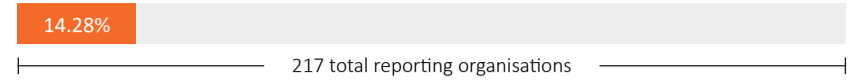
The majority of which, **about 54%**, are in Sagaing, Yangon, Magway, Rakhine, and Ayeyarwady.

Estimated People in Need (PiN) numbers (female) by State/Region (2024)

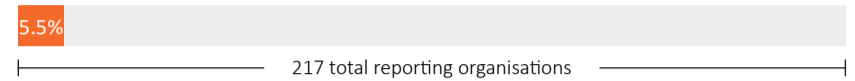
State/Region	Estimated People in Need (PiN) numbers (female)
Sagaing	1,549,118
Yangon	1,042,365
Magway	1,014,747
Rakhine	876,908
Ayeyarwady	789,850
Mandalay	612,592
Bago (East)	588,270
Shan (North)	476,491
Kayin	435,514
Kachin	414,676
Bago (West)	365,576
Shan (South)	345,152
Mon	291,841
Tanintharyi	284,774
Shan (East)	174,638
Kayah	163,321
Nay pyi taw	158,241
Chin	138,598

In the latest MIMU HDP Nexus 5W Round of August 2024<sup>8</sup>,

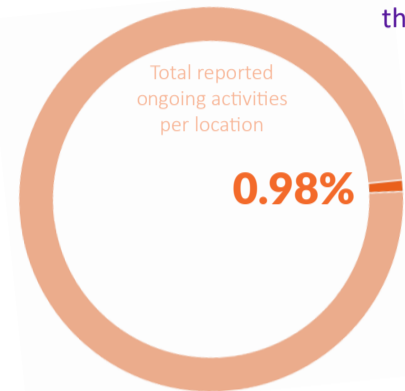
**31** organisations reported work on **Gender-based Violence**



**12** organisations reported work on **promoting gender equality and empowerment of women**



These relatively small numbers of organisations and their activities need better support.



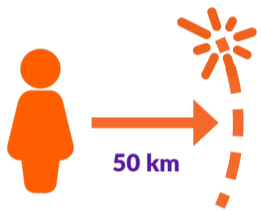
Gender-based Violence

65%, 706

35%, 376

Gender Equality / Empowerment ongoing activities per location reported countrywide

## Safety Concerns



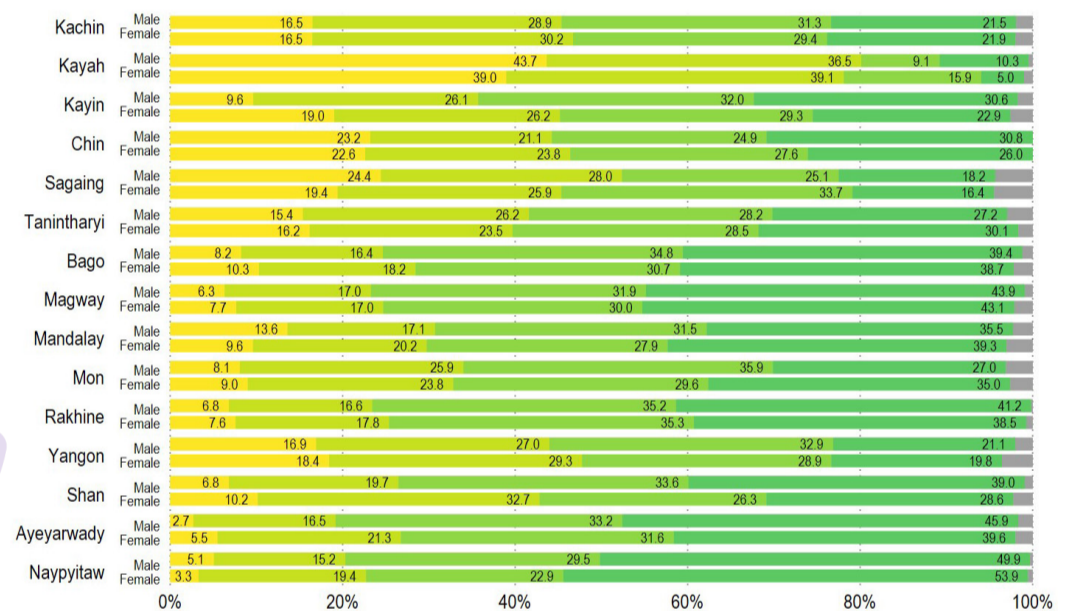
**97.9%** of women in Myanmar live within 50 kilometers of conflict<sup>9</sup>

Since 2021, women are experiencing increased **insecurity and fear**<sup>10</sup>.

In Kayah State, over 3 in 4 women (78.1%) reported feeling unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood at night, followed by Yangon Region (47.7%) and Kachin State (46.7%).

Feeling safe walking alone in own neighbourhood after dark (%)

Women Survey: Nov- Dec 2021



Even during the day,

About **1 in 3** women reports not feeling safe (30.1%) in their own neighbourhood

Over **Half** reports not feeling safe (56.3%) moving outside their neighbourhood



Feeling unsafe in and out of own neighbourhood during the day (%)

Women Survey: Nov- Dec 2021



## References

<sup>1</sup> Myanmar Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA WG). (2024). Gender Impact Flash Update: Myanmar Flooding No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor. (2024). Gender and the Mine Ban Treaty.

<sup>3</sup> ILO. (2023). Myanmar: Labour market update 2023.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank. (2023). A Growing Crisis: Work, Workers, and Wellbeing in Myanmar.

<sup>5</sup> UNDP. (2024). Poverty and the Household Economy of Myanmar: A Disappearing Middle Class.

<sup>6</sup> UNDP. (2022). Livelihoods Hanging by a Thread: A Survey of Garment Workers and Firms.

<sup>7</sup> UNOCHA. (2024). Myanmar: Humanitarian Needs [Dataset]. <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/myanmar-humanitarian-needs>

<sup>8</sup> Myanmar Information Management Unit. (2024). MIMU HDP Nexus 5W August 2024 Round [Dataset]. <https://themimu.info/5w-maps-and-reports>

<sup>9</sup> Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security. (2023). 2023 Women Peace and Security Index. GIWPS. <https://giwps.georgetown.edu/country/myanmar/>

<sup>10</sup> UNDP & UN Women. (2022). Regressing Gender Equality in Myanmar: Women living under the Pandemic and Military rule. <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/03/regressing-gender-equality-in-myanmar>

