



## Minutes of Information Management Network Meeting

3<sup>rd</sup> August 2022, 3PM MMT, online via Zoom

### Agenda

1. The Accessibility Map – *Presented by UNOCHA*
2. Updates on cluster/sector/agency initiatives
3. AOB and other discussions

### Attendance

Chair: Ei Ei Thein (MIMU)

Participants: UNOCHA, WJR, UNHCR, WHO, FAO, MSI, UNOPS, MIMU (11 participants from 8 organisations)

### 1. The Accessibility Map – *Presented by UNOCHA*

The accessibility map will be produced quarterly and it reflects the access situation in Myanmar. The map categorizes the difficulty of access at the township level based on three main components with weighted contributions to the overall accessibility score: physical constraints (15%), conflict intensity (35%), and stakeholder complexity (50%). Each component has its own sub indicators. Conflict intensity concerns with conflict events since 2021. The last indicator concerns with different armed parties and their relationship regarding giving access to national and international staff of agencies. The map also includes a table with estimated population accessible. One of the suggestions during the discussion was to create separate maps based on individual components.

Based on the accessibility scores, each township is given a ranking and 10 most difficult townships to access are presented along with their detailed component scores. It is interesting that top 3 townships are from Kayin state.

Paradoxical differences between accessibility score and report access constraint in some states/regions were discussed using side-by-side presentation of the two maps. It was suggested to use a table to describe access constraint as the map cannot properly represent the reported access constraints. Possible reasons behind high number of reported access constraints in Rakhine was specifically discussed. It may be simply because there are more agencies there. The methodology is also a contributing factor.

Map of Accessibility score and people in need (PiN) numbers at the township level is also discussed and suggested to make separate maps for PiN for clarity.

The reasons behind missing data in Ayeyarwady, Bago (West) and Shan(East) were discussed. Particularly in Ayeyarwady, lack of field staff presence was the main reason as they couldn't contribute to major sub indicators in the stakeholder complexity component. It was suggested to work with other agencies to get the missing data.

This map provides a clear definition of hard-to-reach townships in Myanmar while outlining focus areas and highlighting limitations. It can also be useful in developing access/operational strategies (using components and sub indicators), identifying similarities between townships to develop joint approaches and lessons from each other.

In terms of dissemination, reported access constraint map will be internal for now and the accessibility map (and 12-page report) will be widely available (via humanitarian access group, HCT, ICCG, etc.) along with next iteration of HRP products.

## 2. Updates on cluster/sector/agency initiatives

**FAO:** Agricultural input (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) distribution in progress in some townships of Ayeyarwady region and Rakhine state. Major activity involving agricultural input distribution + cash in HRP areas of Chin, Mon, Kayin, and Kayah States. Similar activities and good agricultural practice trainings are planned. Nutrition projects are being planned for central dry zone. Direct seedling training planned for Ayeyarwady, Naypyitaw and Shan State. Next round of FAO and WFP joint assessment will be conducted in the coming weeks. Third round information has been released. <https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring> Myanmar information can be found using filter.

**UNHCR:** In the last IM meeting, presented displacement tracking methodology with OCHA. Plan to share displacement figures every quarter. The most recent one has been made available. This is not a public data but can be requested on a case-by-case basis. Just completed the mid-year statistical review. As soon as it's been validated, it will be updated.

**UNOCHA:** Currently working on a few inter-cluster products. Received two inputs on HRP monitoring. PiN figures will be updated for first half of the year. Working on 2023 HPC products. Updated and calibrated IDP figures from UNHCR will be used as part of baseline. Once received MSNA (Multi sectoral needs assessment) inputs, these will be shared and PiN numbers will be updated. Regular products such as displacements are ongoing.

**FSC:** Food security workshop done. Shared township prioritization document. [https://food-security-cluster-myanmar.github.io/mmr\\_township\\_prioritisation/](https://food-security-cluster-myanmar.github.io/mmr_township_prioritisation/) Also many other reports and data can be found on FSC main website <https://food-security-cluster-myanmar.github.io/>. It is interesting in that it uses district level ICS data as MIMU's analyses and data from UNHCR. Many data and code is publicly available. FSC has moved to monthly reporting. Led the process of development of ISP (Information sharing protocol) among humanitarian partners.

**MIMU:** For GIS Team, Village mapping exercise is underway to collect more missing village coordinate points. It involved sending out invitations orientation and training google my maps. The main point is to collect more points from field colleagues of partner organisations. Next MIMU 5W round (October 2022) will be soon and products will be finalized by the end of October. For the capacity building, besides village mapping training, Advanced Excel training page will be launched for online self-paced learning.

## 3. AOB and other discussions

The next regular meeting will be tentatively on October 5<sup>th</sup> 2022.