

Minutes - Information Management Network Meeting - 4th Nov 2020

Chair: Shon Campbell, MIMU Manager.

Participants: UNICEF, DAI Global LLC, UNICEF, UNICEF-Nutrition, Urbanize: Policy Institute for Urban and Regional Planning, MIMU, UNHCR, WFP, World Bank, FAO, IFPRI, UNFPA, UNRCO, OCHA,

1. 2019 Inter-Censal Survey – Yu Myat Mun, Nelida Rodrigues (UNFPA)

An inter-censal survey was conducted by the Department of Population in late 2019 to identify growth/changes in the socio-economic statistics in the period between the full census activities in 2014 and 2024. The survey will be used to support evidence-based development plans. The data was collected between Nov 2019 and Jan 2020 and covers the equivalent of 1% of the country's population. The survey is only a sample and is not a census. It contains 110 questions which encompass 132 indicators divided among nine categories including WASH, Disability and Older Persons (new additions), Fertility and Internal/International Migration. The questions were developed in cooperation with stakeholders including government, INGOs, academia, private sector and others. It was conducted just before COVID-19 arrived in Myanmar and thus can be a baseline for before/after analysis.

The 2019 results were weighted to enable comparison to the 2014 census results. To ensure the sample accounted for the differing proportion of urban and rural areas, primary sampling units were first based on the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the 2014 Myanmar Census of Population and Housing. Based on this initial sample frame, a selection was done with probability proportional to population size including changes in population size. Each enumerated area has a minimum number of people required to be interviewed

The inter-censal survey enumeration was carried out using a *De Jure* method where people are enumerated in their usual or legal place of residence and was conducted for *conventional households only*. The 3,960 enumerated areas (EAs) were planned to cover a population of 548,553 people, however only 25% of EAs in Rakhine State could be enumerated. All EAs in Myauk U and Maungdaw districts could not be surveyed and only a few in Sittwe and Kyaukpyu districts. Therefore, the state-level data does not represent the whole of Rakhine state.

Inter-censal survey findings:

- Growth Rate: The conventional household population grew from 47.9 mil in 2014 to 51.1 mil in 2019 (0.88 annual growth rate)
- Sex Ratio: The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) went down from 93 in 2014 to 88 in 2019. Because the survey is only for conventional households, a contributing factor to the decline is that many men are in institutional households such as military housing.
- Age structure: The 65+ year old population grew from 5.8% in 2014 to 6.4% in 2019. The median age rose from 27.1 to 28.2. When comparing 2014 to 2019, it appears women in particular are living longer.
- Dependency ratios: Old-age dependency ratio grew from 8.8% in 2014 to 9.7% in 2019. This refers to the ratio of of the number of elderly people (65 and over) compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64 years old). The Ageing Index grew from 20.1 to 23.7. This refers to the number of elders per 100 persons younger than 15 years old in a specific population. Both indices increased which means that Myanmar population is aging.
- Marital status: Females begin to marry at about 15 years old. The female marriage rate peaks between 30-34 years of age.
- Household size and head of household: The average household size increased from 4.4 (2014) to 4.6 (2019). Based on the intercensal survey sample, the number of female heads of household declined from 23.7% to 23.2%.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Birth registration</u>: 81.7% of people were found to have their birth registration certificate while 4.2% were registered. Lastly, 13.4% had neither registration nor a certificate, the majority of whom were residing in rural areas. • <u>Bank account</u>: Only 13% of people reported having a bank account – they were mostly residing in urban areas. • <u>Literacy and numeracy (15 years and over)</u>: Literacy rates declined slightly from 89.5% (2014) to 89.1% (2019). The numeracy rate is 89.5%. • <u>School attendance</u>: 10.8% of 25+ year olds reported never having attended school. • <u>Highest grade (5 years and over)</u>: More females completed higher levels of primary and university level schooling than males, but more males attended middle school and high school levels. Those results are similar to the 2014 census. • <u>Main reasons for stopping schooling</u>: The most common reason is to help family (29.2%), followed by the cost of schooling being expensive (21.5%). • <u>Labour force participation rate</u>: The rate of female participation is rising when compared to 2014, however male participation is declining. • <u>Current activity status</u>: 45.6% of males and 44.5% of females worked as “own account workers (without regular employees)”. The next largest category for both males and females is as private employee. • <u>Occupation and industry (10 years and over)</u>: 41.2% of those working were “skilled agriculture forestry and fishery” workers and 45.2% worked in agriculture forestry and fishing. • <u>Lifetime internal net migration</u>: Ayeyarwady Region and Chin State had the largest negative net migration (moving out to other areas) while Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw had the largest positive net migration (moving into these areas). • <u>Reasons for movement</u>: For females, the largest reason was to follow family, while males most commonly moved for employment. • <u>Crude birth rate (CBR)</u>: Is declining when compared to 2014. Chin state had the highest CBR and Tanintharyi had the lowest. • <u>Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) and total fertility rate (TFR)</u>: Total fertility rate was declining when compared to 2014. Chin State had the highest total fertility rate. Fertility rates were highest from 25-29 years old. • <u>Crude death rate (CDR)</u>: Average CDR was 7.8 with Rakhine having the highest at 10.5. However, it should be noted that Rakhine data is limited. • <u>Early age mortality and life expectancy</u>: Mortality rates across the board were found to have declined since the 2014 Census. Infant mortality decreased from 61.8 (2014) to 30.9 (2019) and Life expectancy at birth increased from 64.7 to 69.4 however these are unadjusted for other factors. <p>Topics covered also included: Disability rate, older population, type of pension, type of housing, number of rooms, energy sources for lighting, energy sources for cooking, availability of communication and related amenities, availability of transportation items, drinking water, toilet facility. The presentation provided at the IM Network meeting will be shared with these minutes. The main report will soon be launched along with several thematic reports, some relating to the 9 broad indicator categories and others focusing on sub-categories.</p> <p>For the Provisional Results Report of 2019 ICS (MM language), please go to: https://dop.gov.mm/en/publication-category/provisional-result Myanmar and English versions of the data files can be downloaded at: https://dop.gov.mm/en/data-and-maps-category/provisional-result</p>
2.	<p><u>Review of IM Network Terms of Reference (TOR)</u> – <i>Shon Campbell (MIMU)</i></p> <p>UN Women provided some useful inputs to strengthen conflict sensitivity and gender sensitivity in the current IM Network Terms of Reference (2013). These edits do not make any major changes to what the IM network is doing or how the group operates. No other comments were received.</p>

	<p>A question was raised about how these updates would impact regional chapters/working groups: The arrangement of IM regional chapters/working groups is very similar to the GIS and ICT4D working groups. These working groups have a life of their own but feed into the IM Network to ensure the groups are informed. The Chairs of these groups can move to adopt some of these changes in their own group's terms of reference if they so choose. Ultimately, these groups are independent but are encouraged to link to the IM Network for the purposes of coordination and information sharing. One benefit of being connected is that the IM Network can take these groups' capacity building needs into account when considering future plans. Newly created IM groups that are not linked to the IM Network have been a problem in the past. The IM Network will not establish regional chapters unless an interested Network member would like to create one. The wording of the regional chapters section of the TOR will be adjusted to clarify this.</p> <p>It was suggested that point #3 in the TOR, "carry out coordinated and joint IM initiatives", should be emphasised through the actions of the IM Network, considering how to strengthen that objective and to realise it as a network. Zoom meetings could be continued to extend the outreach of the IM Network meetings beyond Yangon. MIMU is considering opening a Myanmar language IM Network meeting which could follow some of the topics in the English language meeting along with discussion on other topics felt to be relevant to the group - it was felt that this would be useful. The capacity to lead meetings on a regular basis is a limiting factor. The IM Network could look into the positions and agencies of its members, to better target and engage these members and potential new members. However, a point was made that due to a variety of factors including job titles, agency limitations and diverse stakeholder interests, the definition and requirements of a member, and outreach to potential new members, should remain inclusive. UNHCR, UNOCHA and MIMU agreed to a further discussion on this point in order to finalise the IM Network ToR.</p> <p>The various updates and edits have been incorporated in the TOR which was shared by email with IM Network members. If there are no objections after the final TOR is submitted, it will be assumed all members endorse the new version.</p>
3.	<p><u>Updates on National initiatives (Statistics and Spatial Data)</u> – Stephanie Kauv (MIMU)</p> <p>Some of the key activities from development partners on their work with government clusters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>World Statistics Day</u> took place on 20th October with an event arranged by the Central Statistics Organisation. • <u>Metadata for environmental statistics</u>: The Environmental Conservation Department with the support of UNDP capacity building, is developing a metadata for the creation of environmental statistics. • <u>Myanmar Statistical Dashboard</u>: CSO's new online Myanmar Statistical Dashboard, developed with support from UNDP, will soon be launched. • <u>NIF Reporting</u>: CSO and the Department of Planning with the support from UNDP is clarifying the availability of data for the National Indicator Framework (NIF) indicators to measure progress in the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan. So far information is available for 65% of the NIF indicators and the possibility of time series of the indicators is being reviewed. • <u>Preliminary results of the Intercensal (ICS) survey</u>: As discussed in this meeting – the Department of Population with support from UNFPA and World Bank is developing thematic reports and making further tabulations of the Intercensus data. • <u>Women's wellbeing survey</u>: To be undertaken in 2021 by CSO with the support of UNFPA. • <u>MOSWRR Monitoring & Evaluation framework</u>: The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR): Department of Social Welfare is organizing a workshop to identify priority indicators and Department of Disaster Management is developing a disaster management information system. UNICEF is providing support to this M&E framework. • <u>Myanmar COVID-19 Monitoring Platform</u>: Ongoing high-frequency phone surveys on companies and households conducted by CSO and World Bank. Round 2 results were published September.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Myanmar Living Condition Survey 2017</u>: CSO with the support of WB has completed the MLCS 2017 Data Documentation Initiative (data archiving and documentation) and is discussing possible installation of a National Data Archive repository on their network. CSO is planning to develop a data sharing policy for MLCS.
4.	<p>Updates on cluster/sector/agency initiatives</p> <p>IM Network: Special thanks to UNHCR and WFP for leading the one-day KoBo Orientation for IM Network members. 63 participants joined the workshop.</p> <p>RCO: Recently finished the Integrated Monitoring Evaluation Report and country-level data collection for the UN-SERF (UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 in Myanmar). This collects data on 60 out of 90 indicators across the five pillars from UN agencies through the UN INFO data platform. The global and country-level programme indicator dashboard is available through COVID-19 Data Portal. RCO is also preparing the 2020 Myanmar UN Country Team reporting through the internal Integrated Management Information System (IMS). This is a routine monthly and annual UNCT report. This year's annual UN reporting includes the UN contribution to themes including gender, youth, PSEA, and human rights and disabilities. All reports will be finished by the end of 2020.</p> <p>UNHCR: Recently updated their most recent CCCM Shelter/ NFI / Cluster analysis reports. The reports profile 147 sites in Kachin State and Northern Shan, and 19 sites in Central Rakhine. They provide information on needs and demographics at the site level and can be found at http://themimu.info/emergencies/shelter-nfi-cccm.</p> <p>Protection Working Group: Recent update of the PIMS – Protection Incident Monitoring System (available to PWG members)</p> <p>OCHA: The INFORM Index for Risk Management was recently updated. It is an international, multi-stakeholder forum for developing shared, quantitative analysis relevant to humanitarian crises and disasters. It can be found at https://drmhc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index and will be presented next meeting.</p> <p>UNFPA: Apart from the main intercensal report and thematic reports already mentioned, there will be a key findings report. All reports will be published together in Myanmar and English languages. There will also be demographic reports and reports on health, economy, social safety nets and governance.</p> <p>FAO: FAO distributed agricultural inputs to over 10,000 beneficiaries in Rakhine, Kayin and Mon States and Tanintharyi Region. There were also over a thousand pregnant and lactating female beneficiaries. FAO is currently conducting post-distribution monitoring for monsoon distributions. In collaboration with WFP, data was recently collected for a COVID-19 impact assessment. For World Food Day on Oct 16, FAO launched an agriculture action plan for disaster reduction.</p> <p>DAI: Implementing the community strengthening project funded by USAID in Kachin, Rakhine and Northern Shan state with the main focus of supporting peace building, community participation in local decision-making processes and access to basic services. DAI is preparing a conflict incident dashboard linked to ACLED data ((Armed Conflict Location Events Database) which will also share documents on research projects conducted by USAID, CSP and partner organizations.</p>

	<p>WASH cluster: There are ongoing international gap analysis surveys to gain input from 20 countries to determine which WASH gaps to prioritise. The Myanmar cluster will have virtual focus groups with partners and beneficiaries in Rakhine to contribute to this initiative and the final report will be shared next year at the global level. The WASH cluster finished their third quarter reporting and state levels snapshot have already been presented to partners.</p> <p>Nutrition: Engagement in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Programme processes providing suggested targeting and cost estimation in coordination with OCHA and other partners. They have also updated their HRP monitoring dashboard.</p> <p>IFPRI: Has been conducting extensive phone surveys on the impact of COVID-19 in Myanmar and has organised 4 webinars on COVID's socio-economic impacts. Ongoing capacity building trainings with MOALI in areas with phone survey implementation.</p> <p>MIMU: MIMU has developed and piloted 2 new <u>intermediate-level technical trainings</u> in QGIS (mapping) and Excel (data management) as well as delivering the 5-day QGIS training virtually for the first time. There were almost 300 applicants for the 20 training places, indicating significant interest in Myanmar-language trainings that all can build on. MIMU processed available satellite imagery to provide <u>23 maps of flood affected areas</u> over the 2020 monsoon season. Working together with IFES, MIMU has produced maps of the <u>UEC cancelled election areas</u> and an <u>Election Atlas</u> showing the results of the previous elections. MIMU has been following up with field-based partners to collect additional <u>commonly-used local names</u> to add to the Place Codes listing and Rakhine village maps which will soon be relaunched. Not all older maps are available online due to limited bandwidth, however these can be requested directly from MIMU at any time. The <u>MIMU Photo Archive</u> is nearing launch; it aims to provide space for MIMU partners (humanitarian, peace and development agencies) to share clearly-attributed photographs of their activities around the country. MIMU continues to contribute staff support to a UNOPS project to gather available COVID-related information supporting the Access to Health programme – public resources are shared through the <u>MIMU COVID-19 Webpage</u> which has been very well used and includes prevention messages in 18 ethnic languages provided with the support of UNICEF. In collaboration with the Education in Emergencies Working Group activities to promote early childhood education during this period of COVID restrictions, MIMU will host over <u>100 children's books</u> in multiple languages on the MIMU website.</p>
6.	<p>Next Meeting - The next regular meeting will take place on 5th January 2021 to include presentation on INFORM (OCHA) Please share any suggestions on possible themes/presenters.</p> <p>NOTE that an Experience Sharing Session on APPROACHES TO VIRTUAL TRAINING has been scheduled for IM Network members on December 2nd.</p>

	Participants	Agency/Organization	Position
1	Mee Mee Thaw	UNICEF	WASH Cluster Information Management Officer
2	Win Bo Aung	DAI Global LLC	Research Analyst
3	Win Lae Lae	UNICEF-Nutrition	Nutrition Officer
4	Shwe Zin Hla Shwe	UNICEF	Child Rights Monitoring Specialist
5	Nilar Khaing	Urbanize, Policy Institute for Urban and Regional Planning	Researcher
6	Javier Manrique	MIMU	IM Specialist

7	Su Wai Htet	UNHCR	Senior Data Management Assistant (GIS)
8	T NANG SENG PAN	WFP	M&E Officer
9	Shon Campbell	MIMU	MIMU Manager
10	Emilie Bernadette Perge	World Bank	Senior Economist
11	Aung Lwin	UNICEF	Monitoring Officer
12	Aye Mya Moe	FAO	M&E Officer
13	Nilar Aung	IFPRI	Research Specialist
14	Yu Myat Mun	UNFPA	Programme Analyst (Population and Development)
15	Aye Yupar	RCO	Data Management Officer
16	Matthew Richard	UNHCR	IMO
17	Muditha Sampath Henadeera Pathirage	OCHA	Information Management Officer
18	Nelida Rodrigues	UNFPA	Deputy Representative
19	Stephanie Kuv	MIMU	Data Analyst
21	Jackson Downing	MIMU	Public Relations Consultant
22	Win Myint	not provided	not provided