**Minutes of IM Network Meeting: 4th July 2018**

Chair: Shon Campbell, MIMU Manager.

Participants: IOM, UNFPA, NRC, PACT, WVI, WASH Cluster, OCHA, UNHCR, AmRC, SfCG, MIMU

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|  | **Issues discussed** | **Next steps** |
|  | **Vulnerability Analysis (MIMU)**  MIMU presented the recently released report, Vulnerability in Myanmar: A Secondary Data Review of Needs, Coverage and Gaps. The review was prepared by the Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme Facility (HARP- F) and MIMU, and financed by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development, the Government of Canada, and European Union humanitarian aid. Using publicly available data and information over the period 2014-2016, it provides a snapshot bringing to light some of the vulnerabilities as well as disparities across townships, countrywide, to support the design of effective programmes and policies. The analysis is based on three main overlapping aspects of vulnerability – climate risk, conflict, and under-development/under-investment.  Methodology - a consultant developed the multi-dimensional approach used in the analysis based on available published data: national datasets and information at township level over the period 2014-2016. The main sources are data from the 2014 Census, administrative data and the global Armed Conflict Location Events Database (ACLED). A vulnerability index is applied to all 330 townships which are also clustered into 8 main typologies based on common characteristics and development needs. Any such approach has limitations - an Index is not an absolute or perfect measure and is mainly useful for comparison, in this case across townships. There are also gaps in available critical data:   * Gaps in the 2014 Census data are most critical for Rakhine. While data was not available on many Census indicators for northern Rakhine in particular, township population proportions from available health data (2011) were applied to the Census data to estimate populations by township in these areas. * In the absence of poverty profiles at township level, a combination of Census information related to roofing, sanitation and child dependency has been used; * Some data critical to the analysis was simply not available – including reliable data on the impact of disasters countrywide over the past 20 years, and health and nutrition data (collected by MoHS but not publicly available); * Gender dimensions have also yet to be explored in more depth   Main Findings – based on this analysis (and the enumerated population in the 2014 Census), around 44% of population in Myanmar were found to have some form of Vulnerability when considered as critical limitations in quality of housing, sanitation, education, child dependency and availability of ID cards which reflect access to land and social services. Shan and Ayeyarwady have the largest populations of vulnerable persons. The report also considered risks and vulnerabilities in 8 thematic sectors, including health and nutrition, education, institutional capacity, livelihoods and household consumption. It underlines the need to strengthen capacity locally for further analysis of available data, and to ensure a countrywide approach which goes below state/region and district level to better understand vulnerability and resilience.  The report has been released for comment – the Executive Summary is available in English and Myanmar languages, and the English language report and data set are available on MIMU through <http://themimu.info/vulnerability-in-myanmar> MIMU and HARP-F are currently looking into options for translation of the full report. |  |
|  | **Surveys, assessments and national initiatives:**  **Recently released reports**   * **2017 Myanmar Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Survey** Report conducted by CSO, the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), and the [University of Copenhagen](https://www.ku.dk/english/). The survey of private manufacturing enterprises aims to strengthen evidence-based policy-making and is the first nationally representative survey focusing exclusively on manufacturing enterprises and their employees. Data was collected in 35 townships in all regions and states of the country in 2017. The sample comprises 2,496 enterprises and 6,722 employees and is statistically representative of more than 71,000 manufacturing firms in Myanmar. of.<https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/myanmar-micro-small-and-medium-enterprise-survey-2017> * **Myanmar Living Conditions Survey Report Key Indicator report** is the first of 2 planned reports from the data gathered by CSO, WB and UNDP and follows on from various household surveys that were previously conducted including the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (IHLCS 2005 and 2010), the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (from 1989 to 2012), and the Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey (2015).   **Rakhine Joint Assessment:**  The Rakhine Joint assessment described in the May minutes of the IM Network is beginning to move forward following the agreed MoU involving the Government, UNDP and UNHCR. Inputs from a UN technical working group, UN partners and donors were sought in discussions in Yangon and Sittwe in early May, however it has not been possible to bring changes to the questionnaire which had already been shared with relevant ministries and the Ethics Review Board/Committee. Some adjustment has been possible in the approach (ensuring NGO partner staff to support provision of the survey in appropriate languages for the various groups, female enumerators for the female focus groups, a strengthened outreach and communication strategy which includes the Rakhine State Government, township administrations and law enforcement agencies being fully informed about the assessment and field implementation plan).  The survey will be undertaken by local NGO People for People (PFP) and includes qualitative and quantitative assessment tools. PFP will arrange pre-visits and meetings to orient community leaders and communities in the selected villages on the assessment objectives and process.  Qualitative focus groups and in-depth interviews were due to start in late June and will be followed almost immediately by the quantitative survey, with data collection ending around September 2018. Refresher training is planned for June 2018 before start of the qualitative data collection. The quantitative survey will involve 60 interviewers to interview 1,000 ethnic Rakhine households and 1,000 Muslim households in central Rakhine. |  |
|  | Updates from agencies, clusters/sectors and working groups **IOM:** Supporting DDM to develop a guidance note for risk mapping for the country at TS level based on available data. Links could potentially be helpful with the TS level INFORM index development (focal point is OCHA).  **UNFPA:**Census data software training in use of REDATAM is scheduled for 26 July (English language) in Yangon.  **WVI:** Humanitarian response programme is underway in Maungdaw as well as in Kachin and includes food distribution and support to IDP camps and cash for work. WVI also has 32 other area development programmes in 32 townships and is working on a national vulnerability mapping which will focus specifically on the most vulnerable children. WVI’s Recovery and Resilience Programme is being implemented in Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw and Pauktaw in Rakhine, and the DRR programme has developed a concept note for a new project, "Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) Assessments Suit Application (CASA)".  **PACT:** TheAdvancing Community Empowerment Project is clarifying the definition of vulnerability that will be used as the baseline for programme.  **WASH CLUSTER:** With the ongoing conflict spreading to new areas, 12 new IDP locations were identified by start of July in Kachin ( WASH partners is providing services in 10 new locations) starting from April. IDPs are also moving to other 28 existing camps. National WASH cluster meetings continue monthly. The Myanmar cluster will have support from the Global WASH Cluster to review and update the WASH cluster monitoring framework.  **Search for Common Ground:** Currently producing short video clips together with local celebrities and MRTV to promote social cohesion for an edutainment programme which will be broadcast through State media- Radio and TV. Messages were developed in baseline conflict assessments around drug issues in North Okala and Lashio. A second project is focused on social cohesion for better service delivery in consortium with Scholar Institute and will be launched in late July. This aims to improve collaboration between local authorities and CSOs in 4 townships in Rakhine State: Sittwe, Ponnagyun, Toungup, and Ramree. The initiative targets local authorities, CSOs, Youth Leaders and Women Leaders in those areas.  **OCHA:** Launched a new cash 4W snapshot.  **American Red Cross:** described a series of projects which are currently underway –   * Enhancing Disaster Safely in Vulnerable Communities and Schools in Myanmar – Yangon (nearly finished) and Bago * Preparedness in Myanmar - Yangon, Bago, Kyaukyi, Dedayae and Kayah * Coalition Building in Coastal Cities for Building Resilience’ project in Mawlamyine - to implement actions that will increase the resilience of at-risk communities. * Data and IT Readiness – to strengthen capacity of MRCS in 332 branches across the country. Activities have included the One Street Map training (ToT) in Yangon organized by the American Red Cross together with One Map Myanmar, Phandeeyar and MIMU; mapping training and exercises in Mawlamyine together with by MRCS, OMM, Phandeeyar; Information management training jointly organized with MRCS and MIMU; mobile data collection training for MRCS staff to improve the accuracy and quality of baseline and monitoring surveys.   **UNHCR**: The Protection sector conducted a workshop with protection staff and partners from the field to review the PIMS / Protection Incident Monitoring system. Quarterly reporting formats and data requirements for these reports have been revised, resulting in more concise reports which are now also available in Myanmar language. The CCCM cluster completed a camp profiling for 132 camps in Kachin and N Shan together with camp-based agencies – the data has been presented to the government counterparts in these areas. UNHCR is appointing an IMO for Maungdaw.  **MIMU:** Recently released the report, Vulnerability in Myanmar; A secondary data review of needs, coverage and gaps. Resuming the GIS Working Group with a meeting held in late June – interested agencies are encouraged to get in touch with the MIMU GIS team for future meetings. Ongoing work on the National Coding System with One Map Myanmar and GAD as an enduring system that would be used across government and other development and private sector partners. Training in use of Access will be provided to GAD staff to support use of the system, as well as support in developing the associated policies for use of the coding system. 27 universities offering GIS and RS courses joined the MIMU Symposium focusing on needs and demand for evolving geospatial capacities in Myanmar in late May, along with participants from development, government and the private (120 participants in the 2-day meeting). Presentations made at the MIMU Symposium, including those by international experts, have been made available through the MIMU website. An IM workshop was conducted for agency and government participants in June, and a 10-day MIMU QGIS Training is underway from July 2nd to 13th. The MIMU Assessment/publication tracking includes records of over 1000 assessments, an overview of which as of 14th June 2018, has been made available <http://themimu.info/sites/themimu.info/files/documents/Overview_Assessments_registered_with_MIMU_21Jun2018.pdf> |  |
|  | **Next Meeting:** There will be no meeting in August unless specifically required to address emergencies. The next scheduled meeting will be on **Wednesday, September 5th, 2018 at 3:00 pm in the MIMU**.  Any agencies interested to make a presentation to please be in contact. |  |

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