



Agenda

1. Population Calculations for HNO/HRP – *Presented by OCHA*
2. Humanitarian Data Standards – *Presented by MIMU*
3. Food Security Cluster approach to 5W template revisions and considerations for harmonizing across 3W/5W exercises – *Presented by FAO-FSC*
4. Updates on Sector/Cluster/Agency Initiatives
5. AOB and other discussions

Attendance

Chair: Shon Campbell (MIMU)

Participants: FAO, Education Cluster, UNICEF, MIMU, WFP, Food Security Cluster, OCHA, ICRC, JICA (16 participants from 9 organisations)

1. Population Calculations for HNO/HRP – *Presented by OCHA*

The presentation began with a brief overview of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle along with associated products (Humanitarian Needs Overview/HNO, Humanitarian Response Programme/HRP, Periodic Monitoring Reports, and Humanitarian Snapshots) and the timeline. The HNO and HRP are part of that annual cycle. The HNO is, in principle, an advocacy and analysis document and serves to guide the response decisions, while the HRP is a strategy document, guiding how humanitarian agencies plan the activities to address the needs identified in the HNO. An important development in this year's HNO/HRP is that it has countrywide focus unlike the previous years' when only a few states/regions were targeted.

For 2022, the HNO used the following figures

- Countrywide population - 54 million (projected from 2014 Census and 2019 ICS with population growth figure, the latter being used for validation),
- People living in poverty after “double crises” - estimated 25 million (UNDP)
- People in need (PIN) - 14.4 million (derived from the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) approach (and taking the highest number of PIN across population groups and township based on various indicators of 7 clusters).
- Targeted population for humanitarian assistance – 6.2 million used in the HRP. This figure is smaller than the above categories given the limitations in provision of assistance and is the figure included in the HRP. It is derived from a similar approach to the PIN but focused on the cluster specific activities of the population as defined individually by each cluster. The estimated number of targeted beneficiaries based on gender, age group and disability are also included, along with the geographical distribution of need and target population as depicted in township level maps. The Food Security Cluster had highest PIN, Target, Funding requirement values across all clusters
- (See the attached presentation for details of this breakdown).

There are three **strategic objectives in the HRP**, each with different targeted population and funding requirement. While clusters and sectors have their own objectives, these ultimately feed into these three larger strategic objectives. The objectives related to (a) mental and physical well-being, (b) living standards, and (c) protection needs. The HRP document has more elaborate breakdown of these and the specific objectives.

Reviewing the historical trends in the HNO/HRP process indicate a sharp increase in 2022 as vulnerability increased and the HNO/HRP moved to a countrywide focus.

The operational capacity in the 2022 HRP shows 160 partners across various clusters/sectors as detailed in MIMU 3W. Just as in key figures breakdown, the Food Security Cluster has the most partners.

These documents are now publicly available on Relief Web and MIMU Platforms. Some useful platforms are also mentioned.

Links - [HNO 2022 on Relief Web](#), [HNO 2022 on MIMU](#), [HRP 2022 on Relief Web](#), [HRP 2022 on MIMU](#), [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\) data on Myanmar](#) for 2022, [Humanitarian Insight](#) for 2022.

2. Humanitarian Data Standards – *Presented by MIMU*

The development of a set of Countrywide Humanitarian Data Standards is an initiative started by the IM Network in 2014/2015 in response to the lack of agreed definitions across Myanmar's clusters/sectors (C/S). Without agreed definitions, C/S could not combine or exchange information, or undertake cross-sectoral analysis or to better understand intersectionality (the ways in which overlapping vulnerabilities may increase marginalization). This led to standardized categories and definitions being developed for use across various C/S and agencies working in humanitarian activities, including on location, age groups, sex, affected population groups and vulnerabilities.

The Humanitarian Data Standards are presented as a 2-page infographic with an overview of categories for inclusion in data gathering/databases on one side and the detailed definitions on the other. They are designed for application at household/individual use at level however the categories can also inform data gathering at community level. While not all categories are relevant to some C/S (for example, the age cut-off points for very young children may be relevant to health and education but not to WASH activities), the aim is to integrate whatever could be useful to C/S and their possible work with other sectors.

In 2020, MIMU led a review of the use of the Data Standards across C/S with a task group from the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). This confirmed that the Data Standards are relevant and useful, recommending minor revisions followed by wider integration in the data management tools of C/S and their partners. It found that the C/S had integrated the Data Standards to differing levels with the most systematic use being by 5 C/S (those supported by UNHCR and the WASH cluster).

Some of the most used **data standards** include location, sex disaggregation, age disaggregation, affected population (IDP, Crisis affected, Refugees etc.). As for the isolated location standard, it was for communities with restricted access to basic services and rarely used, only in the WASH cluster. There are 17 categories relating to vulnerability, but they were found to be used less systematically. The most frequently used categories were persons with disabilities, pregnant/lactating women (the definition of this revised), persons who are at risk of or survivors of GBV, and child-/single-parent headed households. Minor revisions were agreed to add/revise categories on Statelessness, Breastfeeding women and Other vulnerable groups with humanitarian needs in line with the revised HNO categories. The next step is to extend integration of the Data Standards to other C/S through the ICCG, ensuring partners are aware of the definitions and the Data Standards are integrated in the data gathering process of relevant C/S tools. C/S information management focal points have also noted the need for dedicated discussions on humanitarian data in a task group of the IM Network.

3. Food Security Cluster approach to 5W template revisions and considerations for harmonizing across 3W/5W exercises – *Presented by FAO-Food Security Cluster*

The Food Security Cluster is about to undergo 5W template revision. This presentation is intended to give some context to it and considerations for harmonizing data among partners. Important background information such as beneficiary numbers across state and region was presented. It can be seen that Yangon and Rakhine has the most beneficiary population. This skew is even more exaggerated at the township level where 3 townships have higher beneficiary numbers than others combined. Looking at the maps of partners' coverage across townships and the 2022 PIN map from HNO, this mismatch between partner existing partner footprints and the PIN for 2022 highlights the need for more dedicated field-level coordination.

The revised 5W template was presented and discussed the need for interoperability between clusters/sectors. More details can be found in Initial observations on the [Myanmar Food Security Cluster 5Ws](#) page.

4. Updates on Sector/Cluster/Agency Initiatives

Myanmar Language IM Network Group: The group was started in 2021 and will move from monthly meetings to meetings every 2 months. The first for 2022 was held in January. The meeting attendance averages about 40-50 participants. The meeting content and format is similar to the IM Network except the discussions are in Myanmar language. The next meeting will be on March 30th and will feature Data Protection Policies. Staff of humanitarian and development agencies working in IM-related positions are welcome to join (i.e. IM, M&E, Programme) – contact via ei.ei.thein@undp.org to join the Myanmar Language IM Network Mailing List.

MIMU: A new course on Advanced Excel has been created and the invitation sent to staff of previous MIMU trainings with the relevant background skills. It was designed in response to a request from UNDP and is now open to all agencies' staff. Applicants for this course must have finished other prerequisite courses (IM Workshop, Basic Excel Training) and their skills in Excel will be assessed in an hour-long entrance exam. Only 15 participants will be selected. MIMU's Data Analysis virtual training course is also coming up, and a new [Basic Tableau training course](#) has been prepared as a publicly available online course. MIMU is also undertaking a Client Survey to capture information on use of MIMU products and suggestions to improve them – the deadline is 15th Feb.

5. AOB and other discussions

Please contact MIMU Manager if you have any potential presentations to the group for the next meeting planned for April 6th.

Action Points

No.	Action Point	Responsible	Deadline
1	To arrange a meeting on population data	FSC, OCHA, UNICEF, MIMU	
2	To discuss cluster/sector interoperability and creating a task group	MIMU, FSC	
3	To share any suggestions of possible presentations/themes for the April IMN meeting	All IMN members	