**Minutes of IM Network Meeting: 9th May 2018**

Chair: Shon Campbell, MIMU Manager.

Participants: WVI, ICRC, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF WASH Cluster, MIMU

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|  | **Issues discussed** | **Next steps** |
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 | **Mobile-based data collection tools for use in Emergencies – OCHA/DDM**Olivier Uzel/OCHA presented work with the Department of Disaster Management to develop mobile-based Damages and Loss Assessment (DALA) tools for data collection in emergencies.This system aims to make village level data available in an update, correct and timely manner in emergencies. The system which has been in place involved collection of data on paper by GAD which was sent/phoned up the various administrative levels to be compiled centrally in DDM (previously RRD). Problems included cumulative numbers (eg numbers not reflecting return of IDPs), lack of clarity on who is in need, non-standard data collection, delays in data reaching decision-makers, and loss of detail as information was summarised repeatedly to be passed up the line on paper or by phone. This initiative started in late 2016. The RRD/DDM questionnaires were reviewed with WFP, MIMU, OCHA and MRCS in January 2017 drawing on experience in the 2015 and 2016 floods. The resulting questionnaire is only in Myanmar language (Zawgyi). It includes Pcodes to enable mapping. OCHA then provided support to RRD/DDM to develop the initial KoBo tool interface for OCHA/DDM/enumerators (KOBO is ODK-based with a more user-friendly interface). KoBo tool development is being undertaken by a local web development company – it currently generates a spreadsheet with available data. Further products have not yet been designed/developed to display the data for analysis or reporting but may eventually use Power BI as a free platform for dashboards and infographics. The system was recently launched with WFP which provided some tablets for data collection.Core challenges have included * Software - difficulty in customising the open KOBO software (resulting in DDM contracting this aspect to a web development company),
* Where data will be stored – the server location has not yet been decided - considering cloud-based hosting through the company, DDM or other options,
* Enumerators - the system also relies on enumerators who could be from CSO. CSO also has data collection tools which may be used in emergencies. The extent of coverage by these enumerators is not yet clear,
* Harmonisation - the system is not yet harmonised also with that of GAD (the primary information collector at village level in emergencies and recovery periods), or that being developed by MRCS/IFRC,
* Which products will be generated – not yet decided,
* Who can get the information and when – information sharing protocols/arrangements have not yet been developed to clarify who will get the information/products generated by the system, or when, to support response.
* Testing - Still requires a simulation to check questionnaire, functioning and to define products.
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|  | **IM situation in Cox’s Bazar**UNHCR provided a brief update on the recent support to IM capacity in southern Bangladesh. The main agencies involved are UNHCR 914 camps), IOM (14 camps) and the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG). Significant short-term international IM capacity has been made available and these posts need to be nationalised as soon as possible. UNHCR has completed post distribution monitoring in 14 of the 28 camps with a team gathering information through a questionnaire including multiple sectors (protection and other aspects) aiming to better understand which types of assistance were needed. The questionnaire was converted to KOBO and 70 enumerators trained to gather data at camp level. The questionnaire included many queries on the specific subtypes of assistance resulting in around 1300 columns in the KOBO tool. The challenge was then how to analyse so many variables – SPSS was used and maps created using Adobe illustrator, then put into PPT for presentations. Interactive dashboards were developed but were less immediately useful as staff using them had little time to analyse and requested static pre-prepared products. Among the results, cash assistance was found to be best for certain items. Teams are also focusing on emergency preparedness, and analysis of how many could be affected and likely impact coming into the rainy season. A key challenge is that the camps have grown up so quickly that areas within them are not named (except based on area leaders’ names) so there are no “addresses” as such.Place codes are being used but required translation of alternative village names to be understandable by those in the camps. UNHCR provided the translations. | MIMU to add translations of alternate names to the Place codes.  |
|  | **Surveys, assessments and national initiatives:****Ethics Review Committee** – a number of assessments are still pending approval from the Committee, some for periods of over a year. It was suggested that it would be helpful to document the issues raised to better understand and seek to strengthen the process. The Ethics Review Committee would be replaced by the new CDAQS (Committee for the Data Accuracy and Quality of Statistics) under the new Statistics Law. Since all Ministries are represented in the CDAQS, ethics issues related to statistics activities would be expected to be handled within the CDAQS.  **World Statistics Day** - celebrated on October 20th in Myanmar since 2015. CSO is aiming this year to deliver the final poverty report of the MLCS and is seeking this year to use this event to promote (i) data literacy; (ii) usage of statistics.**Rakhine Joint Assessment** – The Government of Myanmar (and the United Nations are conducting a joint assessment in Rakhine state, in line with the interim recommendations from the Rakhine Advisory Commission. The assessment has two primary objectives:1. Inform a transition from humanitarian to development assistance in Rakhine State
2. Inform the promotion of social cohesion and harmony in Rakhine State

An initiation workshop took place in Nay Pyi Taw in May 2017 with the participation of representatives of 14 Ministries, the State Secretary of Rakhine State Government, Senior Representatives of the World Bank and several UN agencies. MoSWRR selected the final approach as assessment in parallel in three townships and selected IDP camps. No further work on this was possible until April 2018. The RJA consists of two separate parts, which employs different methodologies and different instruments: * Part 1: An assessment of representatives of the different communities in the three townships of Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U and Minbya (“Zone 1”) to provide robust data on a variety of topics based on a mixed-methods survey (i.e. quantitative and qualitative data collection). Survey instruments/methodology were developed in a series of joint technical sessions between the UN and MoSWRR, in July 2017; the qualitative assessment will be delivered through 36 focus group discussions (separate for male and female), and 24 individual respondent interviews with youth, religious leaders, community based organisations, and village leaders. It seeks information on access to basic services (school, health), and resilience to natural disasters as well as opportunities for improved social cohesion. Data will be collected by the NGO, People to People. The quantitative survey will be administered in 2000 households (equal numbers of muslim and ethnic Rakhine). Assessment questionnaires are going for a third round through the Ethics Committee and it is hoped the assessment may start in June. Villages are being selected based on having mixed returnee populations
* Part 2: An assessment in IDP camps to identify key impediments and options for IDPs to be relocated and integrated into development programming once their camps are closed. The JIPS survey was expected to provide some of the required information for this part of the survey, however the results have not yet been accepted by government.

**Census data availability**: * REDATAM platform – UNFPA/DoP have launched the Redatam platform which allows users to computer basic statistics (tables, figures, maps) using data from the latest population and housing census, online.
* UNFPA is working with DoP on modalities enabling researchers and universities to access 1%, 5% and 10% sample of the Census data to stimulate research

**Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (MLCS)**: World Bank, CSO and UNDP organised a consultative workshop to validate key indicators, planning to release the report in May. **National capacity building** * UNDP is supporting a CSO training centre and upgrading of MMSIS to support better data dissemination
* UNFPA is also planning to set up a demographic programme beginning with a bachelor degree in demography in 3 universities
* WB is looking at developing a programme for Data Literacy targeting mainly users (media, civil society, planners and law makers)
 | MIMU to check with the non-SCD stats |
|  | **Cluster/Sector/agency updates****World Vision International WVI**: Plan to conduct enumerators training in three TS for collection of data through ODK for evaluation.**UNHCR**: South-eastern Myanmar – protection monitoring has been set up for recently returned refugees from Thailand using the existing Kobo based system to gather information to support programming (e.g. following how families are managing in terms of shelter, documentation etc). Round 7 Camp profiling in Kachin data collection has been ongoing from March to May 2018 and results are being presented in revised one-page infographics – to be disseminated in late May. New staff are sought for offices in southeast and northern Rakhine. **ICRC**: looking at training opportunities for Excel. Has digitised road dataset at different levels in northern Rakhine on OSM.**UNICEF WASH Cluster**: Disseminated recent updates on WASH services/gaps to newly displaced persons in Kachin, and the Myanmar WASH cluster report for the 4th quarter 2017. The WASH cluster is currently gathering information on stock and staff capacity for emergency preparedness countrywide and asking agencies engaged in WASH activities to keep them updated (information is available on the WASH cluster website). **OCHA**: In addition to the work on the DALA mentioned above, recent products include a mapping of incidents/displacement in Kachin, N Shan (A4 as well as more detailed maps for both). Humanitarian access tracking is also underway with information gathered by OCHA from agencies in central Rakhine, linked to data gathered by MIAG. The need for a clearer list of temporary settlements of IDPs in Kachin with the current conflict was discussed. The Shelter Cluster periodically updates such listings but not on a very frequent basis. UNHCR will check the possibility for a more frequent listing, with periodic (less frequent) infographics **MIMU:** Spaces are available for IM Network member agencies to apply for the 16th May workshop on Communications Strategy Development. This is offered by HAVAS Riverorchid and hosted by MIMU/RCHCO. It will focus on defining stakeholders, crafting messages and measuring impact for communications through mass media and social media in particular. The invitation was sent to IM Network members today.MIMU has also opened applications for the next 3-day IM workshop in June, and for Distance Excel training focusing on Shan state. Interested applicants should apply through the MIMU website as soon as possible.Final 3W products are being released this week. This 3W round has 4 categories of project focus – humanitarian activity related to the IDP situation (IDP-focused and IDP and host-community focused activities), as well as work with other vulnerable groups (non-IDP focused humanitarian work, crisis recovery, specific targeting of vulnerable groups in the community), and development focused activities. This enables a better understanding of the spread of agencies’ activities which are not focused on the IDP situation. The planned symposium on capacity needs in geospatial sectors will be held on 24-25 May to review the likely future needs of public, private and development sectors, and academic qualifications in pace to meet these needs. It will bring together members of the providers of training and qualifications in geospatial fields – including 29 universities/training institutions, and the current and potential users of these technologies (government depts, private and development sector representatives). Invitations have been sent out. | ICRC to check with MIMU re training optionsShelter Cluster to check possibilities of providing a more frequent listing of available info.Applicants for the MIMU training options to submit as soon as possible |
|  | **Next Meeting**The next meeting will be on **Wednesday, June 6th, 2018 at 3:00 pm in the MIMU**. Seeking inputs for a presentation for the meeting. | Check UNICEF availability re CCRA/child centred risk assessment report |

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