

MIMU



Humanitarian Data Standards

Myanmar IM Network

February 2022

Why Humanitarian Data Standards

❑ No agreed definitions across clusters/sectors in Myanmar

- Cannot exchange data between C/S
- Cannot undertake cross-sectoral analysis to improve response
- Very time-consuming to pull together data on the situation
- No way to consider intersectionality (how combinations of different vulnerabilities can increase the impact of negative events)

Require *Interoperable* data to be able to

- Exchange, combine, map available data
- Use data more efficiently across C/S

Myanmar's Humanitarian Data Standards

□ 2014-15 – development of Humanitarian Data Standards

- IM Network taskgroup review of C/S disagg categories found many inconsistencies, different definitions.
- Developed agreed categories for location, age, sex, affected population, and vulnerabilities to enable interoperable data.
- Endorsed by ICCG, shared with C/S, integrated in UNHCR, WASH C/S

□ 2020-21 – review of the use of the Data Standards across C/S

- Data Stds Task Group convened by MIMU (C/S IMO)
- Mapping of use of the Data Standards by C/S, partners)
- Minor revisions
- Discussion in the ICCG for wider use

This document is the result of the work undertaken by Data Disaggregation Task Group, a technical working group created by the Myanmar Information Management Network. The objective of this document is to provide a list of recommended terms and categories/ definitions to respond to gaps observed in data standards, disaggregation, and information sharing across businesses, institutions, sectors and clusters.

- ASSESSMENT REPORT
-
- AND
-
- RECOMMENDATIONS

...for definitions

[illegible]

Mapping of use of the Data Standards (Sept 2020)

□ Review of 23 tools from 9 C/S

- Data Standards in use to some extent across all C/S
- All categories used (only refugee sub-category not currently relevant)
- Extensive use of location, sex, age.
 - *The Data Standards remain relevant and useful*

□ Review of C/S partners' use of the Data Standards

- 105 of 113 partners (incl sector leads) using Data Stds
- 27 agencies using Data Stds to some extent with more than one C/S
- 8 agencies not using Data Stds at all (possibly related to tool type)
 - *Opportunities for wider integration across C/S*

Data Standards used by C/S (Sept 2020)

❑ Location

- Most frequently used
- S/R (all); TS (almost all), lower levels depending on the tool

❑ Sex disaggregation

- Used by most tools (other than 6 ... relevance?)

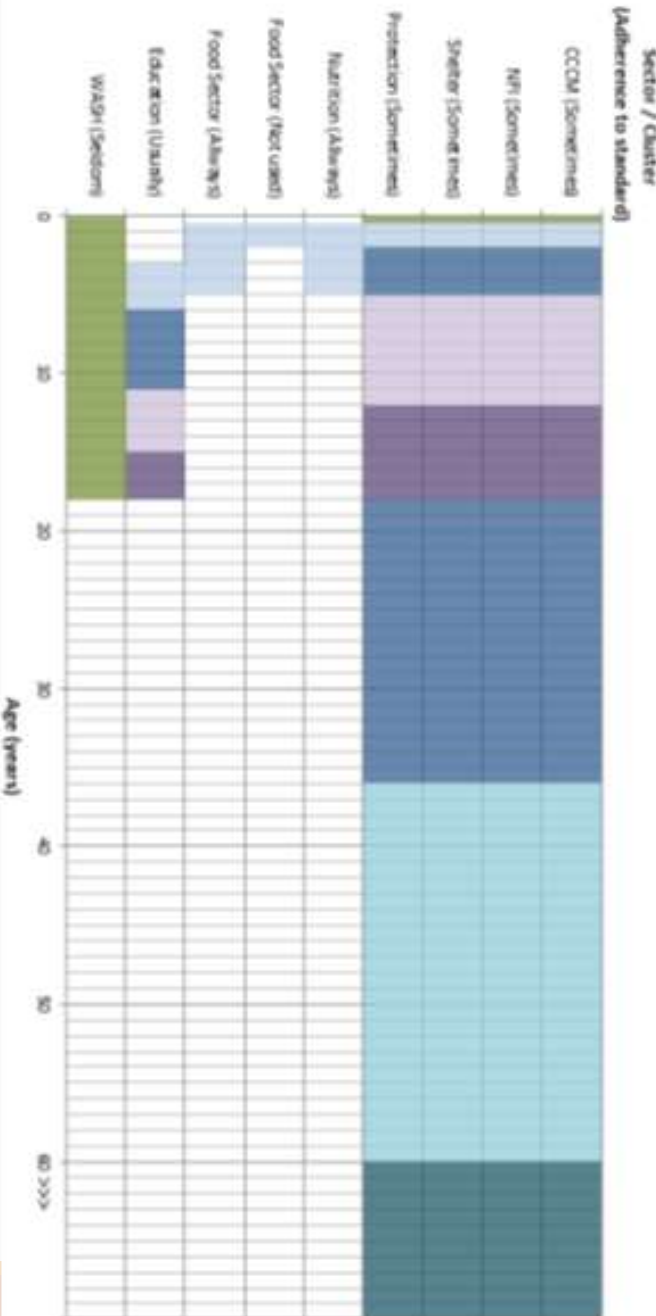
❑ Age disaggregation

- Around half of tools using compatible age disaggregation

Age Disaggregation

2014

2020



Clusters/Sector	Nutrition	Food Security		Food	EiE	CCCM/Shelter	Protection	GBV	WASH	Health
Number of Tools	3 tools	2 tools		1 tool	1 tool	2 tools	2 tools	1 tool	6 tools	5 tools
Number of Tools using Age Data Standards	2 tools	1 tool	1 tool	1 tool	1 tool	2 tools	2 tools	1 tool	3 tools	1 tool
Age (years)	0-5 year	All ages		0-2 year		0-2 year	0-2 year	0-2 year	Girls/Boys (below 14)	0-5 year
6 months										
1 year										
2 year										
3 year		Below 18			3-5 year	3-5 year	3-5 year	3-5 year	Women/Men (15 and above)	6-59 year
5 year					6-11 year	6-11 year	6-11 year	6-11 year		
11 year					12-17 year	12-17 year	12-17 year	12-17 year		
15 year		18-59 year							60 and above	60 and above
18 year										
24 year										
49 year		60 and above							60 and above	60 and above
60 year										
60 and above										

Data Standards used by C/S (Sept 2020)

❑ Affected population

- Integrated in 65% tools (all but 8 – relevance to these tools?)
- **IDP categories** (IDP, returnee, resettled)
 - Still relevant – in use by at least 1 C/S
- **Crisis-affected, Host and surrounding communities**
 - Still relevant – used by a number of C/S (7-10 tools)
- **Refugee categories** (MMR returnee / internationals)
 - Protection, GBV, Health, sometimes Nutrition tools

❑ Isolated location

- To map communities with restricted access to basic services
- Used only in WASH tools so far

Use of Data Standard categories (2)

❑ Vulnerability = 17 categories

- Use in less than half of tools, not used systematically
- 6 of the 9 reporting C/S
 - 2-15 of the 17 Vuln categories used in the various tools
 - CCCM, Shelter, NFI tools– gathering data on almost all categories
 - Some not using the vuln categories at all ... ?relevance to tools

Category of vulnerability	No. of tools	Clusters/sectors
Persons with disabilities	9	CCCM, WASH, Food security, GBV, Food
Pregnant/lactating women	6	CCCM, Food, Food security, Nutrition
Survivors / Persons at risk of GBV	6 (women) 5 (men)	WASH, CCCM, GBV
Child Headed HH, Single parent-headed HH	5	CCCM, Food

*Most
commonly-used
vulnerability
categories*

Cluster/sector

Vulnerability Data Standard

[illegible]

Partners' use of the Data Standards

60 / 87 partners using standards to some extent

- 27 partners using them in more than 1 C/S
- Few (8) not using the Data Stds at all - some not expected to use them

Partners' use of standards

- CCCM/Shelter/NFI, EiE, Protection, CP, Health – all partners
- GBV – 89% of partners
- WASH – 63%
- Nutrition – 41%

Cluster/Sector	Nutrition	Food Security	Food	EiE	CCCM/Shelter/NFI	Protection	GBV	WASH	Health	CP
Lead Agency	UNICEF - Nutrition	WFP & FAO	WFP	UNICEF/SCI	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNFPA	UNICEF - WASH	WHO	UNICEF - CP
Number of Partners that use the Data Standards by Cluster/Sector	9	N/A	N/A	10	5	12	16	26	46	10
Number of Partners that do NOT use the Data Standards by Cluster/Sector	13	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	2	15	0	0
Number of Partners by Cluster/Sector	22	N/A	N/A	10	5	12	18	41	46	10

ICCG Data Standards Taskgroup

2021 // Agreed the Data Standards are relevant, used by many clusters/sectors and partners, and are enabling cross-sector analysis. They should be integrated more widely to further support monitoring, analysis and the HPC.

- ❑ **REVISIONS** – Added/revised definitions for Statelessness, Breastfeeding women, Other vulnerable groups.
- ❑ **ICCG ENDORSEMENT** – Discussed in Nov21 ICCG
- ❑ **WIDER IMPLEMENTATION** – Light approach
 - share info on the Data Standards with C/S
 - introduce to partners through special sessions (what they are, how used...)

Myanmar Humanitarian Data Standards

Myanmar Inter-agency Information Management Network (IMN)
17 December 2021

Location	Age / Sex	Affected Population/Accommodation type	Isolation	Vulnerabilities
Place Codes (PCodes) And Place Names Location data to level of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State • Township • Village tract / Town • Ward / Village or Camp Add GPS Coordinates when possible	Sex Male/Female Age Categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Six Months — 1 year — 2 years — 3 years (Educ. Only) — 5 years — 11 years — 15 years (Educ. Only) — 18 years — 24 years — 49 years — 60 years 	IDPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self Settled camps Planned camps Collective centers Private accommodation In village of origin (Y/N) Returnee IDP Resettled IDP People in Host communities Crisis Affected people People in surrounding communities Refugees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-settled camps Planned camps Collective centers Private Accommodation Returning Refugees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return to place of origin Return to a place of their choice Other vulnerable people with humanitarian needs Stateless persons	ISOLATED LOCATION? (YES / NO) Communities with imposed restrictions on access to basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) • Child or Adolescent at risk • Unaccompanied children • Out-of-school children • Separated children • Woman/men at risk or survivor of GBV • Pregnant Women • Breastfeeding Women • Older person at risk • Persons with disabilities • Child headed household • Single-parent household • Nutrition insecure individuals • Households with, or at risk of, food insecurity • Persons with serious medical conditions • Persons with specific legal and physical protection needs

Flip for definitions

Affected Population Types - definitions

IDPs - as defined by the "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement" internally displaced persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

IDPs in villages of origin (May apply to any displaced person in any type of accommodation) - Displaced persons who has not been displaced out of original village/ward. Can apply to any IDP in any type of accommodation

Refugees - As defined by the 1951 Refugee convention. A person "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country."

Types of Accommodation displaced persons (IDPs or Refugees)

Planned camps - Purpose-built/officially recognized sites where services and infrastructure are provided or intended, depending on needs (e.g. water supply, food distribution, non-food item, education, health care)

Collective Centers - Pre-existing public building such as a church, monastery, community center, warehouse, school etc.

Self Settled Camps - Camps who were spontaneously created by the IDPs, that are not planned.

Private Accommodation - host families' houses/compounds or other private accommodation (e.g. rented houses)

Returnee-IDPs - These are former IDPs who have returned to the place where they lived before displacement, "Place of Origin", out of their own free will and with consent of government and local authorities.

Resettled IDPs - IDPs that resettled somewhere else other than the place where they lived before displacement, "Place of Origin", within Myanmar, out of their own free will and with consent of government and local authorities.

Crisis Affected people - Non-displaced, conflict or disaster affected people with humanitarian needs.

People in Host Communities - People living in communities that host large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, typically in camps within the community or in host families

People in Surrounding communities - Communities that are affected because they have a large number of IDPs living in surroundings villages– (IMN Myanmar/ WASH Cluster Myanmar)

Returning Refugees - Former Refugees who have re-settled permanently in their country of origin, out of their own free will and with consent of government and local authorities.

Returned to place of origin

Returned to a place of their choice

Other vulnerable people with humanitarian needs - Support to vulnerable people with humanitarian needs who are not covered by previous categories.

Stateless Persons - A stateless person is a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.

ISOLATED LOCATION (Location with imposed restrictions to access basic services - may apply to any of the affected population categories)

Vulnerability types and definitions (Note—more than one vulnerability may apply)

Child or Adolescent at risk - Child or adolescent especially at risk of protection concerns unless entirely related to their separated or unaccompanied status. These protection concerns could include child marriage, child labour, recruitment and use by armed forces, survivors of violence and abuse, etc.	Unaccompanied children - Either a boy or girl who has been separated from both parents and/or other relatives and who is not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.
Separated children - Boys and girls separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Separated children may include boys and girls accompanied by other adult family members.	Single-Parent Household - Household headed by a single parent (male or female) with one or more biological children. Includes households/families where the second parent, if still part of the family, is not living with the family/household.
Child-headed Household - Household headed only by a girl or a boy under the age of 18 years.	Out-of-school children - Children who have dropped out of school or never attended school.
Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) - Children that require special attention in school in order to reach the expected level of achievement	
Pregnant Women - Women in gestation.	Breastfeeding Women - Women who are breastfeeding children aged 0-23 months.
Men at risk of or survivors of GBV - Men who are especially at risk of or survivors of any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.	Women at risk of or survivors of GBV - Women who are especially at risk of or survivors of any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.
Persons with Serious Medical Conditions - Refers to a person with a particular medical condition that requires follow up, or particular consideration such as in repatriation or resettlement.	Older Persons at risk - Either male or female, normally aged 60 years or over however cultural norms should apply in the designation of who is an older member of the community.
Households with, or at risk of, Food Insecurity - Households with, or at risk of food insecurity. This may be due to issues of food access, availability, utilization, and/or access to income and markets (according to the 21 Core Indicators defined by the Food Security Cluster)	Nutrition-insecure individuals - Individuals who do not have secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, to ensure a healthy and active life.
Persons with Disability - Persons who have any long-term impairment (physical, sensory, learning), whether permanent or not, which may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.	Persons with Specific legal and physical protection needs - Persons not falling into the other categories but who have specific needs within the particular context (e.g. survivors of torture or violence, members of particular ethnic or religious groups, or other protection concerns).