Location codes and Cross-sectoral analysis

Location frameworks (such as Pcodes, NCS) enable

- exchange, combine and map info from a variety of sources,
- cross-sectoral analysis
- easy updates - information producers' updates can be easily shared, integrated in the work of others, including automatically
- different versions/time periods to be compared (historical changes)

Key providers

- govt, devt/humanitarian, private sector, academic/research

Current situation

- Govt depts – no shared system. NCS = admin level, MMR place name
- MIMU Pcodes - widely used. Includes English transliteration, geo-coordinates, commonly used local name

BUT issues re data quality, sharing, and limited analysis

Issues with Data

Data Quality

- No metadata/description of how collected, limitations on use
- Level of available data – not always reflecting what is collected
- Data coverage / incomplete datasets

Data Sharing

- Much is collected - usually not organized to share
- Reasons not to share – usual policy/practice, concern re quality
- Systems not in place to share, limited capacity
- Consultant generated reports often gather but don't share data

Lack of use for analysis

- Limited capacity / investment – including the international community
- Few examples of countrywide, cross-sectoral analysis
- Lack of demand for trend analysis

→ Need more analysis of all types - explore different dimensions, trends…

Issues with Geospatial Data

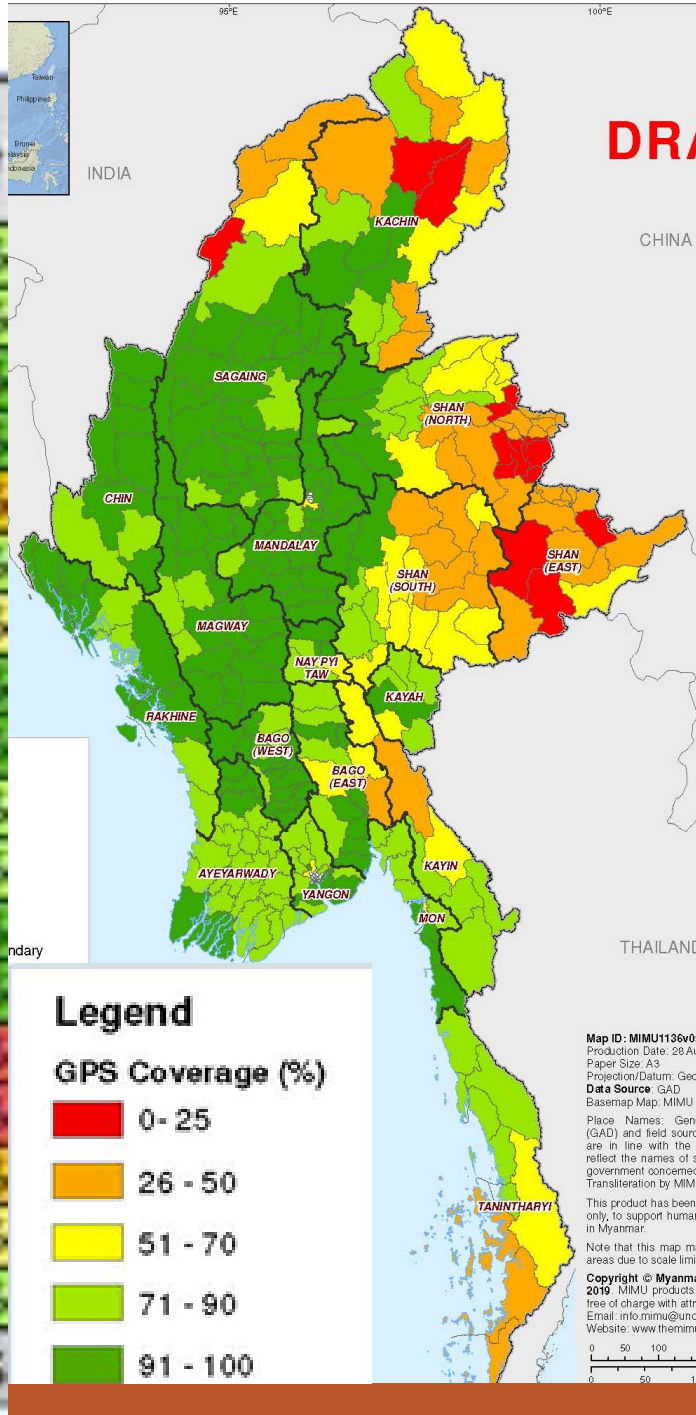
MIMU Place code initiative

- Details of 66,115 settlements,
- Tracks gazette changes
- Coordinates for 78% of Pcoded villages
- Linked to shapefiles
  - S/R, Districts, Townships
  - Approx 80% VTs, 22% Wards

HOWEVER

- ? Remote villages still not recorded
- 15,200 villages without geocoordinates – not on maps
- Gaps in VT boundaries and locations – especially in eastern areas
- Issues with Village names, transliterations
- Village registration – 2800 villages not included in GAD lists

State/Region	MIMU Village list	Village with GPS	Coverage
Ayeyarwady	12,120	10,130	84%
Bago (East)	2,885	2,301	80%
Bago (West)	3,609	3,357	93%
Chin	1,472	1,355	92%
Kachin	3,044	1,545	51%
Kayah	527	442	84%
Kayin	2,139	1,469	69%
Magway	4,788	4,575	96%
Mandalay	4,911	4,596	94%
Mon	1,143	936	82%
Nay Pyi Taw	812	699	86%
Rakhine	3,792	3,542	93%
Sagaing	6,105	5,609	92%
Shan (East)	3,292	1,210	37%
Shan (North)	7,241	3,383	47%
Shan (South)	4,784	3,024	63%
Tanintharyi	1,265	858	68%
Yangon	2,185	1,866	85%
Grand Total	**66,115**	**50,897**	**77%**



Opportunities and examples

Multi-sectoral datasets

MIMU multi-sectoral P-coded datasets

- Baseline data (230+ sources, digitised historical data)
- Vulnerability Study data (300+ indicators – Census, ACLED, 3W)

The Asia Foundation p-coded datasets

- Data from GAD TS profiles to be released

Recent examples of cross-sectoral analysis

- MIMU/HARP Vulnerability Study
- WB Multidimensional Welfare Index
- UNOPS Access to Health analytical approach to defining project areas

Moving forward

Data quality

- Be clear on what your data does or doesn't cover
- Consider data protection/data sensitivity – what can/cant be shared
- Caveats re inconsistencies and don't criticize too harshly…

Use and encourage the integration of location codes

- Ensure correct use of P codes in all datasets which include a location
- Updated with Pcode v9 and NCS codes when available

Data sharing

- Cleaned, appropriately structured data should be a deliverable for all consultants/initiatives gathering information
- Share at lowest possible level, encourage others to share

Invest in capacity for data/information management, analysis

- Internal/outsourced
- Consider trends, cross sectoral factors which may be relevant

Myanmar Sustainable Devt Plan

MSDP / Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan – August 2018

> *"long-term vision (2030) of a peaceful, prosperous and democratic country and is founded upon the objective of giving coherence to the policies and institutions necessary to achieve genuine, inclusive and transformational economic growth"*

Led by Ministry of Planning and Finance

"coherent and consistent govt-wide M&E framework"

1) **National Indicator Framework** / NIF – indicators, baseline targets, metadata to measure MSDP implementation. Submitted for approval.

2) **MSDP M&E system** – roles and responsibilities including data baselines, indicator focal points, MSDP M&E Unit for data quality, analysis

National Indicator Framework

National Indicator Framework / NIF – completed in August 2019

286 indicators

- ***41% measure SDGs***
- 72% are strategic (outcome and impact) level
- ***74% are measurable*** with the raw data which is currently collected by govt depts.

  Others can yet be measured
  - required calculation methods not yet tested in Myanmar
  - requires data from different ministries.

Metadata Development workshops – Sep19 – early 2020

- Led by CSO with support from UNDP
- Describe indicators, data quality criteria for each indicator, clear data gathering and reporting responsibilities

Metadata Development workshops

1) **“Kickoff” workshop – Sept 2019**

2) **Metadata Development workshops – to early 2020**

- 12 thematic workshops led by CSO with support from UNDP
- Request to CPG, UNCT, INGO Forum and LRC for participation

Themes

Group	CSO Sections	Related statistics/indicators	No. of indica
1	Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Fisheries Statistics Section	Agriculture; Livestock; Forest; Fisheries; and Environment	48
2	Construction, Transport and Communication Statistics Section	Construction; Transport; and Communication	19
3	Foreign Trade Statistics Section	Trade	15
4	Industry, Mining and Energy Statistics Section	Industry; Mining; and Energy	24
5	Monetary and Investment Statistics Section	Monetary	44
6	Prices & Internal Trade Statistics Section	Price	3
7	R & D Section	Peace; Governance; and Rule of Law	28
8	Social and Labor Statistics Section	Health; Education; and Labor	42
9	Survey Section	Indicators coming from MLCS and PPSoGS	25
10	Vital Statistics Section	Vital	20
11	Regional Section	Disaster related	16
12	IT Section	E-government related	3