**Minutes of IM Network Meeting: 5th April, 2017**

Chair Person: Shon Campbell, MIMU Manager.

Participants’ Organizations: MIMU, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNHCR, WFP

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|  | **Issues discussed** | **Next steps** |
|  | **Presentation: WFP on the Nagaland Food Security and Nutrition Survey Preliminary Findings** The survey was undertaken in late 2016 in 27 villages across the 3 townships with an estimated population of 117,000 people, 17,500 of whom are children under the age of 5 years. Nagaland remains very isolated and respondents reported having to walk for days to reach the nearest market or health centre – the average distance to market was 1 to 3 days, while a round trip to the nearest health centre takes on average 2.2 days round trip. 75% of villages had a primary school but only 2 of the 27 villages had a middle school. Livelihood opportunities are scarce; nearly one fifth of the household did not have any income in the 3 months prior to the interview, and sale of crops and livestock, casual labour engagement in opium cultivation and sale were the most common activities. Despite 90% of the households were engaged in agriculture, only one third of them received an income from sales of crops. Opium cultivation was the primary source of income for 14% of households. Food is not available throughout the year; Most of the food consumed comes from own production, with limited purchases of meat and fish. 79% of the households experienced food gaps in the past year with an average duration of 3.5 months, among the highest registered in Myanmar. The area has non-irrigated upland agriculture with shifting crops, minimal use of agricultural inputs and low productivity. 90% of households are engaged food crop production with rice and maize being the most cultivated crops and average farm size of 2.1 acres. Low soil fertility, pest infestation and lack of credit as well as landslides are major issues in agriculture, and farmers consume rather than sell their crops. More than half of the population did not have an adequate diet and hunger-related suffering is widespread among the population. The highest levels of diet inadequacy and hunger are in Nanyun Township where 45% of households lacked resources to get food, 48% of households had at least one member who went to sleep hungry at night, and 9% went for a whole day and night without eating anything. Many are at risk of micronutrient deficiency. 53% of households face stress and insecurity which puts their future productivity at risk, thus increasing their vulnerability – these include stress strategies (borrowing money for food, borrowing food or purchasing food on credit), 31% using crisis strategies (reducing expenditure on health and education, consuming seed stocks, selling productive assets), and 18% using emergency strategies (begging, illegal income activities and pawning/selling land). Acute malnutrition is a serious problem (10.8% MUAC), and significantly higher In Nagaland than in the rest of Sagaing (6-7%) or the Union average (7% from the recent DHS). Nearly 50% of children under 2 are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition indicating poor infant and child feeding practices such a low rates of exclusive breastfeeding. Children had high levels of morbidity at the time of the study with cough, fever and diarrhoea as the main issues. Measles vaccination coverage is low and there is extremely poor access to improved drinking water and safe sanitation. Risk factors for acute malnutrition in these areas: living in mountainous areas, inadequate household food consumption levels, use of unimproved water sources/recent bouts of diarrhoea, and having a mother who is illiterate.The assessment highlighted the serious food security and nutrition situation and confirmed the risk to the most vulnerable such as female-headed households and children, and indicated the need for health, WASH, education and livelihood opportunities. |  |
|  | **National surveys**Key national surveys which are underway include the MPLCS / Myanmar Poverty and living Conditions Survey, which is being undertaken by World Bank with a private sector partner. Data was gathered in 2015. The report is anticipated in mid-2017.This national-level result will provide the national poverty estimates.CSO, UNDP and World Bank are jointly conducting the MLCS / Myanmar Living Conditions Survey. Data is currently being collected and the report will be finalised in early 2018. This is the follow-up to the 2010 IHLCA – Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment – however there are some changes in the questions and the sampling frame is based on the Census results. The MLCS, like the IHLCA, will provide State-level estimates.  |  |
|  | **Cluster/Sector/agency updates****WFP** – is completing several surveys: The Food Security and Market Price Survey in 59 townships (550 villages). This is based on a comprehensive questionnaire and spatial sampling (10-15 km between villages included in the survey). This covers 9 regions, Rakhine (8 ts), Magway (17 ts), Ayeyarwady (4 ts), North Shan (4 ts), Kachin (7 ts), Chin (9 ts), Mandalay (4 ts), Mon (3 ts), Kayah (1 ts) and has been conducted together with DRD with support from NGOs (World Vision, MHDO,KMSS, ACF, CARE, Sympathy Hands). The Food Security and Nutrition Survey in Nagaland (presented at today’s meeting) will be released shortly. An Emergency Assessment in Northern Shan (Rapid Food Security Assessment) is being undertaken in late April in 6 townships (40-50 households). The countrywide Food Security Atlas being developed from 3 years of WFP monitoring data and presented to the IM Network in January will be released in early May.  **UNHCR** – The 6th round of camp profiling exercise in Kachin and Northern Shan, has been initiated by conducting training of CCCM partner agencies related to database and questionnaire. The data collection phase of the exercise will be until mid of May followed by data consolidation, analysis and dissemination by end of June 2017. The CCCM monthly monitoring tool used for 17 IDP camps in Rakhine was revised and the new revised infographics will be available by mid April. The data collection phase of camp profiling exercise in Rakhine supported by JIPS has been completed and results will be finalised after discussion with Sittwe-based agencies/sectors. It has not yet been decided whether this exercise will be replicated with local capacity (CCCM partners in Kachin and N. Shan have repeated the surveys started by JIPS). It was suggested to compare the results to those of the WFP post distribution monitoring. **UNICEF WASH Cluster** – has completed the revisions to the WASH 4W monitoring and is finalising the funding matrix, both of which feed in to HRP reporting.**UNOCHA** – has released the February 2017 IDP sitemap for Rakhine State and will soon release one for Kachin. Preparations are underway for a large donor mission. OCHA has 2 new IM staff – Paul has joined as the new IMO-Sittwe for 6 months and will focus on humanitarian-development information management in Zone 1. Aung Pyae Phyo has joined as database support in Myitkyina office. A new area of focus is the humanitarian-peace-nexus. **MIMU** – the MIMU 3W products are close to finalisation. Based on the inputs of 213 agencies, these include information of humanitarian and development programmes, and information can easily be found in the 3W dashboards; The Township level implementation dashboard now provide a heat map showing where there is more or less activity. The Technical Assistance dashboard refers to assistance delivered to or through government and includes reports by 3W partners as well as inputs from the doors as reported to the AIMS/Mohinga database. Developers are working on a MIMU Photo Archive and the platform bringing together information gathered by MIMU and MOE on school locations with the EMIS data. RRD has agreed the recommendations of the MIMU Review of EOC Information Management capacity undertaken in mid 2016. The final report will be shared with agencies who were engaged in support to the EOC emergency response. |  |
|  | **AOB:** The Worldpop maps were noted as a useful resource – these are based on satellite data on land cover along with other sources of information on population distribution (Census etc). For Myanmar the data on northern Rakhine is less accurate given the Census issues in that area, but the data is extremely useful for other areas of the country. (IN agreement with Worldpop, MIMU has processed the data to include TS boundaries – this is available from MIMU and the A4 maps are posted o the MIMU website).  |  |
|  | **Next Meeting**The next meeting will be on May 3rd at 3pm – suggested areas of focus include northern Rakhine, an update from OCHA on HRP data issues, and emergency preparedness for the coming cyclone/flood season.  | Share ideas for speakers  |

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