



Minutes of Information Management Network Meeting

30th September 2025, 3PM MMT, online via Zoom

Agenda

1. Post-earthquake Environmental Impact Assessment and Sustainable Recovery Recommendations (*EHS Myanmar*)
2. 2025 Common Operational Datasets - Population Statistics (*UNFPA*)
3. Hit Tine Platform (*Hit Tine Team*)
4. Updates on Cluster/Sector/Agency initiatives
5. Activity Updates from MIMU
6. AOB and other discussions

Attendance

Chair: Ole Hansen (MIMU)

Participants: MIMU, UNFPA, WWF, Health Cluster, Hit Tine, EHS Myanmar, WVM, PI, SCI, FAO, ER Cluster (21 participants from 11 organisations)

1. Post-earthquake Environmental Impact Assessment and Sustainable Recovery Recommendations (*EHS Myanmar*)

The presentation covered key points from the June 2025 report on post-earthquake environmental impacts and sustainable recovery. The opening noted that while immediate attention after a disaster goes to rescue and repairs, the environment is the “silent foundation” of recovery, and the aim of the assessment was to understand immediate human needs, and to offer long-term practical recommendations on environmental considerations for a greener, safer rebuild.

The brief context of the earthquake was presented, including its extensive destruction, and impact on communities. Within days, EHS Myanmar launched a rapid online survey using Google Forms. Over the period of one month, they collected 112 responses focused on personal experience, health challenges, and environmental changes, using mixed-method approach including multiple-choice, rating scales, and open-ended questions.

65% of respondents were aged 18–30, 64% were female and 35% male, and 93% personally felt the earthquake. Many respondents reported difficulty accessing clean drinking water in the early weeks, nearly one in five faced sanitation or hygiene challenges, and several described anxieties around aftershocks, particularly as the monsoon season approached.

On environmental impacts, water pollution/contamination, air pollution from dust and debris, landslides/soil erosion, waste and debris accumulation in communities, and visible damage to forests or rivers (50%) were mentioned. These issues can have negative effects on recovery.

Eight recommendations were presented:

1. Debris management
2. Clean water and sanitation
3. Eco-restoration (repairing damaged forests, rivers and land)
4. Community-based disaster management (letting local people lead planning and recovery)
5. Early warning systems
6. Needs assessment (asking communities what they need most and using the information to guide response),
7. Checklists to build long-term community sustainability and resilience
8. Step-by-step guide for community-based disaster management

Step 6 and 7 were discussed in further detail. For 6, need assessments in environmental areas can cover ecosystem protection (damage mapping and restoration using local species), disaster waste management (built on reduce-reuse-recycle principles, can include setting up eco-friendly debris sorting/reuse), water-source conservation (including water quality testing), soil & land restoration, climate-smart recovery (e.g. solar energy, rainwater harvesting, compost toilets), community engagement, policy enforcement (monitoring illegal logging and mining post-disaster), and monitoring and research (establishing long-term ecological monitoring plots).

For 7 (the post-earthquake environmental protection and restoration checklist), six steps were discussed:

1. Environmental assessment
2. Waste and pollution control to prevent soil, water and air contamination,
3. Ecosystem restoration
4. Sustainable recovery planning (to avoid rebuilding in ecologically risky zones)
5. Community involvement and education
6. Monitoring and reporting to track recovery and prevent secondary disasters.

Discussion, Q&A, Next Steps

- Sampling method and geographical distribution of respondents was discussed. A qualitative analysis was applied, and all responses were summarised rather than applying a formal sampling frame. A geographic mapping of respondents was also produced.
- On a question about follow-up projects to implement the recommendations, it was noted that EHS Myanmar is a self-funded, volunteer-run nonprofit with limited resources and currently views the report as an advocacy tool for decision makers, NGOs, and local leaders to take forward. They are sharing the work in English and through Myanmar-language channels via social media and other pages including MIMU Assessment and Publication page, as well as emailing respondents.

Access and download [the report, hosted on MIMU](#).

2. 2025 Common Operational Datasets - Population Statistics (UNFPA)

The Common Operational Datasets - Population Statistics (COD-PS) has recently been updated to produce Myanmar's 2025 baseline population data, particularly to be used for humanitarian response and the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), with figures available down to township (admin level 3). Adjustments were made to align with Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2026/HPC disaggregation requirements (including conflict-affected, non-displaced and other categories). The final projected total comes to around 55 million. For reference, this number is close to UN World Population Prospects (WPP) 2024 (about 54.85m), while it is lower than the 2014 DoP (Department of Population) projection (57.17m), and higher than the figure (about 51.32m) of the 2024 Census conducted by the de facto authorities without support from the UN.

Highlighted demographic data included a sex ratio of about 104 females per 100 males, a dependency ratio of 46.7, and an older-age dependency ratio of 10.9.

Regarding methodology, cohort-component population projection was applied at ADM-1, followed by a disaggregation to ADM-3, using Iterative Proportional Fitting (IPF) to produce sex (male/female) and five-year age-group projections. Baseline and change components include data on births, deaths and net migration to arrive at the COD-PS totals as of the April 2025 reference date.

The estimation draws on the "best available" data principle and covered official statistics, and humanitarian data ecosystem, including UNFPA/DoP 2014–2031 projections, the 2014 Census and 2015–16 DHS (for birth data), IGME 2000–21 Child mortality estimates, and UNHCR refugee/asylum flows. Cross-validation and disaggregation compared COD-PS against multiple sources at different admin levels: WPP 2024 nationally, 2014 census-based projections at admin 3 (disaggregated), 2024 census at admin 2, and GAD 2023 township profiles at admin 3. The most notable deviations appear in Rakhine and Yangon, which can likely be attributed to migration and mobility.

Partners are invited to share any additional reference datasets for cross-validation as well as additional documentation, and guidance to improve the datasets, mentioning that the exercise will be repeated next year.

The dataset is now available on request. Disaggregation is done by five-year age groups and sex. For HPC processes, special age groups were also covered for 0-17, 18-59, and 60+. Other custom age groups can be calculated on request to support partners' calculations such as people-in-need.

Discussion, Q&A, Next Steps

- Reason for using 2024 census data despite sensitivities and potential accuracy issues was requested. It was clarified that data scarcity necessitates triangulating across available sources. The 2014 census projection remains the main baseline for detailed disaggregation, while the 2024 census is used only for cross-validation of totals, not as an endorsement of its quality. The intent is to approximate current realities amidst rapid population movements, and it was emphasized that COD-PS does not rely on the 2024 census for disaggregation.
- Partners are encouraged to reach out to UNFPA for data requests.

3. Hit Tine Platform (*Hit Tine Team*)

The challenges in Myanmar on digital insecurity, surveillance, and connectivity, particularly in conflict-affected areas such as Sagaing, Kachin and northern Shan, was first discussed. This makes traditional assessments risky and difficult while the need for civic engagement has only grown.

Hit Tine was introduced as a community engagement platform for conflict-affected areas, funded by the EU. It provides a safe, secure space for communities to voice concerns, share experiences, and connect with organisations. Current capabilities allow communities to answer surveys and give feedback, join civic discussions, and follow updates. Users control their data and may remain anonymous. The platform is available as an Android app and a web version, and supports offline survey collection and responses. Security features are implemented in-app and in the backend, and onboarding is designed to be simple. The overall approach aligns with civic-engagement principles: inform, consult, collaborate, empower.

Features were discussed in more detail. Organisations can set up civic forums as public/private/secret, can allow open or anonymous participation, and the resulting data can be downloaded for deeper analysis. These are already used for sensitive dialogues. In addition to users' side, there are also options for organisations to remain anonymous.

Surveys and community consultations work both online and offline (similar to Kobo). For offline, local champions can collect ballot-style responses without internet and then sync later. Reports are easily generated and downloaded in Excel format.

Dissemination features let partners post announcements (training, jobs, funding) either publicly or via trusted local networks. In short, Hit Tine is not just a communications tool, but a data-collection and engagement system built for vulnerable civic spaces.

The two sides of the platform were demonstrated. For organisations, an admin account provides a dashboard to create a Hit Tine community, consult with it, view analytics/reports, and track progress. For individual users, the app shows available surveys to answer, a noticeboard of updates, and forums by topic to join and discuss (with alternative names or anonymously).

Incentive system uses "Public Points" that community members can earn through participation in surveys, and forums etc. These points can be redeemed later - previously for items such as phone credit but the reward system is currently being upgraded.

Data security and privacy are important considerations. Users provide only the data they are comfortable sharing and they can decide what to share and can delete history with one click. PINs are encrypted and never visible to the team. External experts run regular penetration tests, and internal access to sensitive data is strictly limited with layered approvals.

Current usage stats and achievements include 8,000+ users with 30–40% monthly active use, 100+ surveys launched, and 15+ civic forums established. The Public Voice longitudinal survey series, which was started in

October 2024, captures monthly community concerns on socio-economic issues across regions while forum discussions help validate findings and support local advocacy. The reports from this can be shared internally.

Organisations are invited to use the platform for rapid assessments, use forums and surveys that inform programme design, and co-design/pilot other activities. Hit Time is designed, not to replace existing systems but to complement where these traditional methods can struggle.

Planned features and goals include expanding to 70,000 users by end-2025 and onboarding 50+ CSOs, strengthening outreach, more multi-language support (Myanmar, Thai, English currently), piloting policy-consultation models with local governance actors, and positioning Hit Time as a regional model for rights-based engagement.

Discussion, Q&A, Next Steps

- MIMU to connect Hit Time with Myanmar Development Observatory (MDO)

Explore the [Hit Time platform](#).

4. Updates on Cluster/Sector/Agency initiatives

No updates were provided.

5. Activity Updates from MIMU

August 2025 round of MIMU HDP Nexus 5W was recently concluded and the products will be out in the coming weeks. Products will include Excel Data file (internal only on request for those who contributed), dashboards, maps, and infographics focusing on earthquake-related activities.

Upcoming trainings include:

- Data Visualization and Communication Training (28 - 30 Oct)
- IM Workshop (17 - 20 Nov)
- Basic QGIS Training (24 - 28 Nov)
- Advanced Excel Training (3 - 5 Dec)
- Basic Mapping Training (15 - 16 Dec)

6. AOB and other discussions

The next regular meeting will be tentatively scheduled in two months' time.