



JIPS Analysis mission Myanmar March 2017

Participants: Information Management Manager (JIPS) & Technical Advisor (Statistics Norway)

Dates: 6 – 19 March, visiting Yangon and Sittwe

GENERAL BACKGROUND

JIPS' engagement with the CCCM Cluster camp profiling exercise in Sittwe Township (Central Rakhine, Myanmar), led by UNHCR and DRC, was initiated by a support request in November 2015. To lead the exercise, a Technical Working Group (TWIG) consisting of UNHCR, DRC, LWF, NRC, UNOCHA, IOM, the Protection Working Group, IRC, Plan International and Relief International was set up. JIPS was invited for a scoping mission in May 2016 to support the TWIG members in the process of identifying the relevance of a profiling exercise in Rakhine and outlining a methodology approach for the exercise. Throughout the second half of 2016, JIPS provided remote support to the Profiling Coordinator, based in Sittwe, for the finalisation of the methodology and the survey tools and preparation for data collection. The fieldwork took place between November 2016 and March 2017 and the data is stored in UNHCR's KoBo server. This second JIPS mission took place in March 2017 with the aim to support the collaborative analysis of the household survey data as well as the methodology finalisation of the qualitative data.

MISSION OBJECTIVES

As indicated in the **Terms of Reference** of the mission (see mission TOR - Annex 1), the main objective of JIPS' mission was to support the Profiling TWIG in Sittwe during the collaborative analysis process and the preparation for qualitative data collection (methodology and tools). More specifically, JIPS' mission sought:

- To support the Profiling Coordinator with cleaning, processing and finalising the preliminary analysis of the household survey data and share it with the Technical Working Group (TWIG) in Sittwe.
- To support the Profiling coordinator and TWIG in preparing and facilitating a collaborative Analysis Workshop, which intends to review the preliminary findings with all partners of the exercise and decide upon the focus of the remaining analysis.
- To support the Profiling Coordinator and TWIG with the methodology development for the qualitative data collection based on the workshop results.
- To support the Profiling Coordinator and TWIG with development of a plan to collaborate with various community segments during the analysis and validation phase of the profiling exercise.

MISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

- JIPS recommends for a collaborative analysis phase, including further outlining the plans for “Cluster analysis workshops” with humanitarian and Governmental partners. These meetings will be key to:
 - Allow all key stakeholders to input into the analysis, to inform interpretation of findings from different areas of expertise;
 - Create ownership of the findings by a shared and endorsed reading of the situation for all key partners;
 - Allow for concrete use of the data.

These meetings could be facilitated as mini analysis workshops, and good minutes should be taken in case Cluster analysis contradicts each other and/or to best document cross-cluster priorities.

- JIPS recommends making preliminary data in the Cluster workshops available in easy to access formats for a non-technical audience, allowing all key partners to understand the data, for example concise draft documents with main findings/ summaries and visualizations. JIPS would also be available to support uploading the data in the Dynamic Analysis and Reporting System (DART – www.dart.jips.org), allowing partners to themselves explore, analyse and visualize their findings through an user-friendly platform.
- The mission reconfirmed that there is significant interest from the different partners to think beyond the “relief mentality” and think about possibilities for the future (solutions). JIPS recommends an in-depth analysis of the household survey data in order to understand future aspirations, obstacles and decision-making criteria of households in regard to their choice of a solution for displacement. As current household survey analysis will be complemented with more in-depth Focus Group Discussions, JIPS recommends a strong focus on future aspirations and obstacles. JIPS also recommends including analysis on future aspirations and obstacles in the various Cluster workshops to ensure that possible solutions and implications will be collected for every Cluster.
- JIPS recommends further exploring the interest from the community to be further involved in the analysis and validation stages of the profiling. JIPS is available to further support the TWIG with developing concrete methods for communicating with communities.

MISSION ACTIVITIES

During the mission, JIPS met in Yangon for a briefing/debriefing with CCCM Cluster colleagues, and spent 1.5 weeks in Sittwe to work with the Profiling Coordinator on cleaning and processing the household survey data, producing preliminary analysis and tabulations, conducting preliminary analysis with the Protection Working Group (PWG) through a presentation and working session, working on other tools and products, including Focus Group Discussion (FGD) materials and the analytical framework for the profiling, and, lastly, by organising a “Participation in profiling workshop” in Baw Du Pha-1 camp with enumerators (see mission schedule - Annex 2).

Data processing and analysis (left) and visit to Baw Du Pha-1 camp (central and right)



MISSION ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1. Data cleaning and processing:** The household survey data in Kobo consisted of various datasets collected on different target populations (Muslim – camps; Muslim – villages; Rakhine – camps incl. relocated; Rakhine – villages), which were merged in a final “master” dataset in Excel. This dataset was uploaded in SPSS, a project folder was set up and syntax files¹ were developed in order to:
 - Transpose household roster data (individual-level data from every household member) to merge with household-level data.
 - Clean small inconsistencies in the dataset and identifying “Other (please specify)” values in Myanmar language, which were submitted to DRC colleagues for translation.

¹ A syntax is a programming language unique to SPSS that allows you to perform analysis and data manipulation in ways that would be tedious, difficult, or impossible to do through the drop-down menus.

- Create consistent variable and value labels (catalogue of labels).
- Create new (derived) variables, which will allow for more in-depth analysis and disaggregation of data (e.g. analysis by age groups, female/child headed households, diversity etc).

The output of these activities were a final dataset ready for analysis, including two syntax files to re-create the complete dataset and derived variables.

2. Data analysis and tabulations: Based on the methodology and analysis plan for the profiling exercise, various syntax files were developed in order to create the initial tabulations required for analysis. Those syntax files, developed as so-called “macros”, automate the tabulation phase by allowing the profiling coordinator to update existing tabulations when transformations to the dataset are being made, or to run new tabulations as required. The output of these activities were:

- A syntax file allowing for comparative analysis of every variable by target population (Muslim – camps; Muslim – villages; Rakhine – camps incl. relocated; Rakhine – villages) and by grouped Muslim camps (as stated in the profiling objectives).
- A syntax file allowing for analysis of every variable by sub-groups of the target population or grouped Muslim camps, and to disaggregate by pre-identified variables (e.g. age groups, vulnerable groups, displacement phase, shelter type, etc.).
- Weights for all grouped Muslim camps and Rakhine camps incl. relocated, which were calculated to ensure the sample of the household survey is re-balanced and more accurately reflects the population. As the number of individuals/households in all strata are known through the enumeration exercise, the weights also allow for extrapolating the sample to the larger population and to create population estimates.
- A list of tabulations by topic to feed into the main findings document.
- Regression analysis on preferences for the future. Preliminary work has started for conducting more in-depth regression analysis on preferences for the future (returning, staying or relocation), for example by exploring which indicators (e.g. demographic profile, livelihood, location) most strongly contribute to/correlate with a given preference.

3. Capacity sharing: The Profiling Coordinator had attended a previous JIPS Profiling Coordination Training (PCT). The mission worked to build upon the PCT and to share technical capacity, particularly on SPSS data analysis by a demonstration and hand-over session. All syntaxes were handed over to the Profiling Coordinator, allowing replication of all of the steps currently undertaken in the processing and analysis phase, and to conduct additional and more in-depth analysis as required.

4. Analytical framework: The analytical framework of the profiling exercise was updated, reflecting the indicators, questions and answer options used in the household survey. The analytical framework document can help the TWIG and other key

stakeholders to maintain the overview, identify gaps in the current analysis as well as identify additional analysis to be conducted (see analytical framework - Annex 3).

5. **Enumeration:** Data from the enumeration was analysed, and initial tabulations and visualizations were developed to be included in the analysis. In addition, enumeration data was cleaned and processed and prepared in SPSS for further analysis. A final syntax file was shared with the Profiling Coordinator.
6. **Collaborative analysis of profiling data:** A meeting with the Government (State Secretary) by the co-leads of the TWIG – UNHCR and DRC, including the Profiling Coordinator and JIPS – was arranged to present an update of the analysis stage of the profiling, and to jointly develop a plan for Government and humanitarian organizations in Sittwe to collaborate in the analysis phase. Together with the Profiling Coordinator, a workplan was developed, which includes the planning for several collaborative analysis workshops through Cluster meetings. Cluster meetings are the usual fora where humanitarian organizations and government representatives already come together to plan for and coordinate sectoral interventions and priorities. The Cluster meetings will be followed by a series of workshops, again through Cluster meetings including humanitarian and government representatives, in order to develop recommendations.

As agreed in the data sharing protocol, an initial analysis session was organized during the mission with the Protection Working Group (PWG). The session allowed for initial feedback and suggestions for additional analysis. As time did not allow for discussion of all the themes covered in the profiling exercise, a follow-up session is planned by the Profiling Coordinator and the PWG to approve the completed dataset.

7. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** A draft FGD package was developed (Draft FGD package - Annex 4) with the objective of gathering additional in-depth information on community perceptions and practices relating to some of the profiling objectives. The package will need to be finalised and implemented after the Cluster workshops.
8. **Participation in profiling workshop:** A joint workshop with enumerators was organised by JIPS and CCCM HQ in Baw Du Pha-1 camp, with the aim to understand the community participation context of the relevant camp populations in order to identify best possible ways to feedback results of the profiling exercise to the population (see workshop TOR - Annex 5). In the first session, enumerators broke out in groups to discuss and map existing communication channels, including challenges and preferences in relation to communication with humanitarian organizations. In the second session, participants ideated concrete methods for involving the community in analysis and validation phase of the profiling exercise.

The workshop showed that there is a significant interest from the community to understand the findings from the profiling exercise and to learn and discuss how this would improve their situation. The workshop also identified a number of preferred and trusted communication channels, for example community groups were seen as a transparent forum allowing for

interaction between humanitarian organizations and the community. JIPS and CCCM are currently working on a final translation of the group work outputs, and will develop a summary report with concrete suggestions.

Community participation workshop in Baw Du Pha-1 camp (left, central and right)



MISSION LIMITATIONS

The mission was limited because of timing. The two week mission did not allow for the technical processing and preliminary analysis as well as a collaborative analysis of the findings through a workshop, as a result of which it was decided to postpone the workshop. Collaborative analysis and interpretation of findings is still pending and will continue in the coming weeks, according to the new plan.

NEXT STEPS

As agreed upon during the mission, JIPS and Statistics Norway are available to support as follows:

- **Final dataset:** To support the Profiling Coordinator to merge and recode translated “Other values” in master dataset.
- **Final tabulation overview:** To support the Profiling Coordinator to conduct additional in-depth cross-tabulations as required, as well as to further brainstorm about the use of regression analysis.
- **Approval from PWG:** Profiling Coordinator to present final data to the PWG in order to release the data.
- **Main findings - outputs:** JIPS to support the Profiling Coordinator to develop products with preliminary findings for a non-technical audience to be shared with Clusters (for example draft summary reports/ factsheets, and upload of data (protected through login/ password) in the Dynamic Analysis and Reporting Tool (DART – www.dart.jips.org).

- **Collaborative analysis and recommendations workshops:** JIPS is available to discuss remotely the division of tasks and responsibilities of the Profiling Coordinator and messaging in the workshop.
- **Focus Group Discussions:** Profiling Coordinator with remote support from JIPS to fine-tune the FGD tools, to agree upon final number and type of target groups and to conduct the FGDs after initial workshops with Clusters.
- **Final profiling report:** Profiling Coordinator with support of JIPS to work on the final profiling report. JIPS recommends a concise report, with clear and collaboratively developed and agreed upon recommendations for programming and advocacy for Government, humanitarian and development actors in Myanmar.
- **Feedback of data to community:** Profiling Coordinator to discuss and validate findings with representatives of the profiling target groups.
- **Dissemination and use of results:** JIPS to support with disseminating final report and results with wider profiling community and key stakeholders.

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- UNHCR's and DRC's excellent hosting arrangements and mission support;
- The Profiling Coordinator and TWIG partners for their achievements and great collaboration during the JIPS mission;
- JIPS staff in Geneva for their remote support.

ANNEXES

- 1. Mission TOR**
- 2. Mission schedule**
- 3. Analytical framework**
- 4. FGD package**
- 5. Participation in profiling TOR**