MIMU

Myanmar Information Management Unit

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Flood Mapping

JPTM 2018 Awaji
November 1st, 2018

www.themimu.info
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1. What is the MIMU?

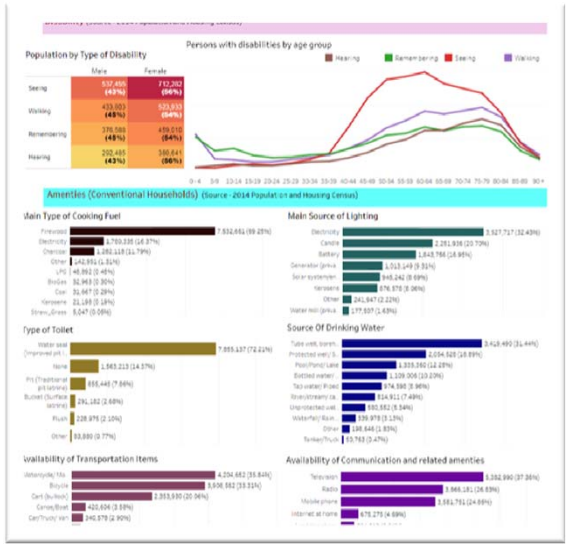
- ***A Service,*** established in 2007 to strengthen the analysis and decision-making of humanitarian and development actors in Myanmar

- ***Targets***: humanitarian and development actors in Myanmar (agencies, donors, government, academics….)

- ***Governance***
  - Part of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office
  - MIMU Advisory Board: representatives of UN, NGOs, Donors
  - Open data policy

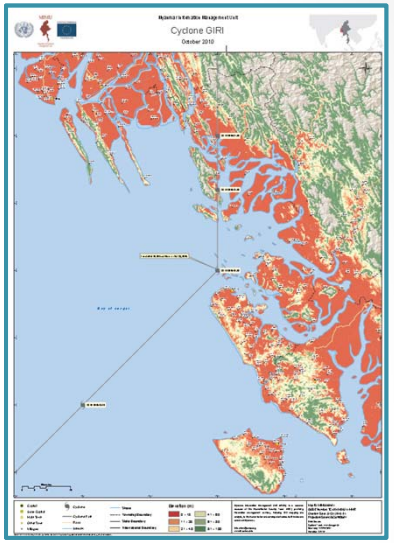
What MIMU provides?

Analysis & Visualization



Data repository

Mapping



Capacity Building

Technical Support

Technical Coordination

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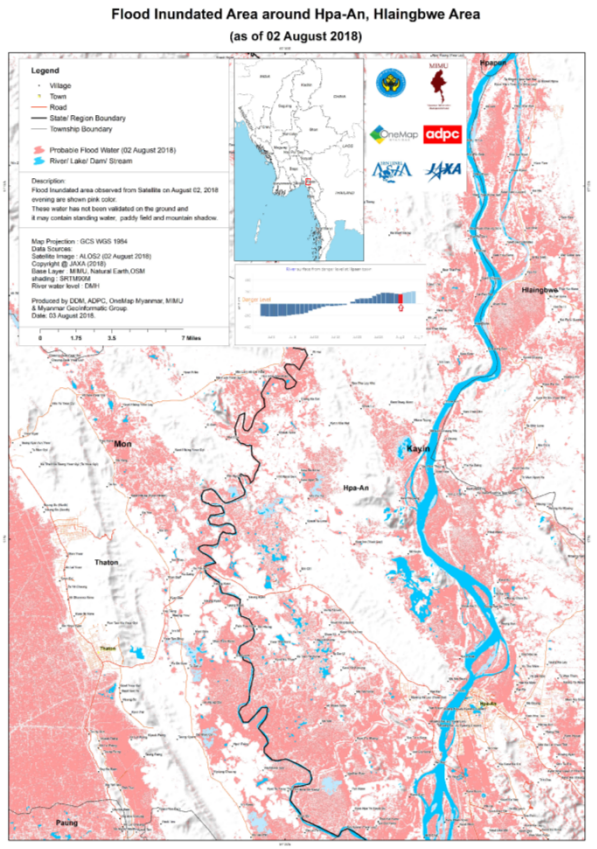
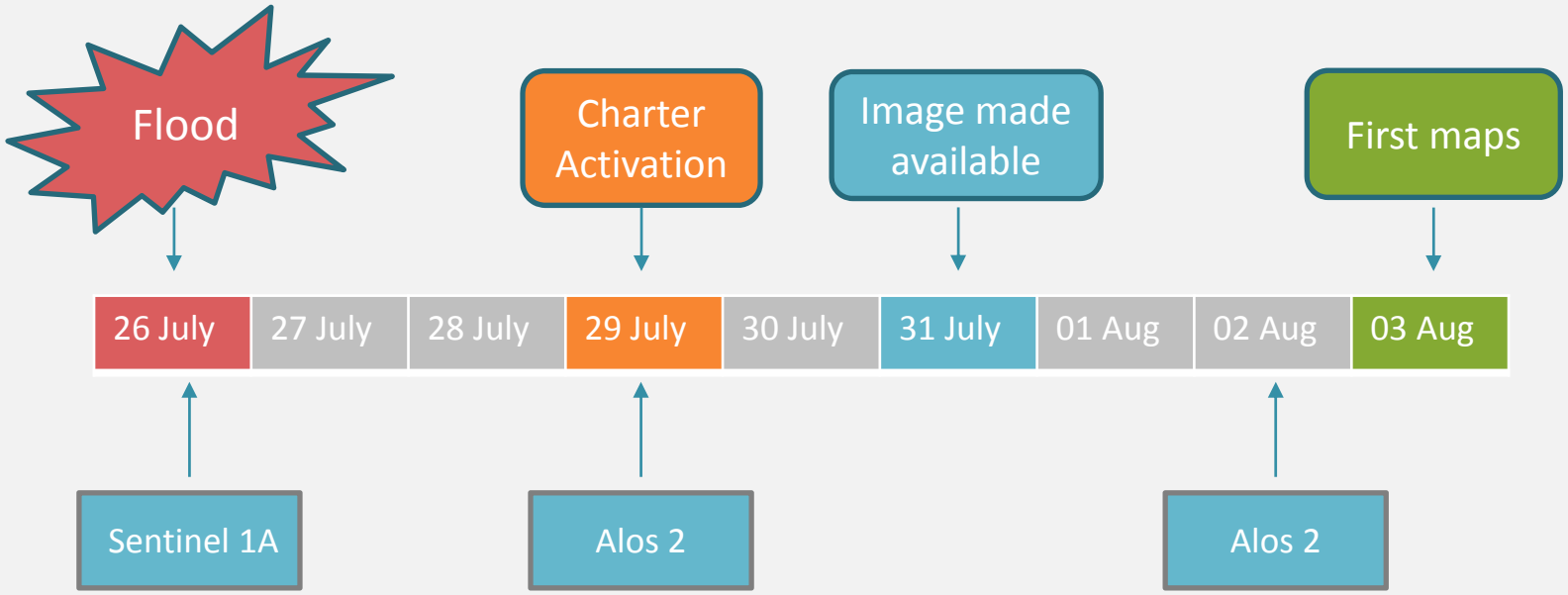
2. MIMU's role in emergency response

- ***Support to Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)***
  - Support coordination with Sentinel Asia
  - Training of staff
  - Mapping and Analysis

- ***Information Products***
  - Maps of disaster extent
  - Maps of assessment 3W
  - Maps of updates 3W
  - Specific web page for wide info sharing

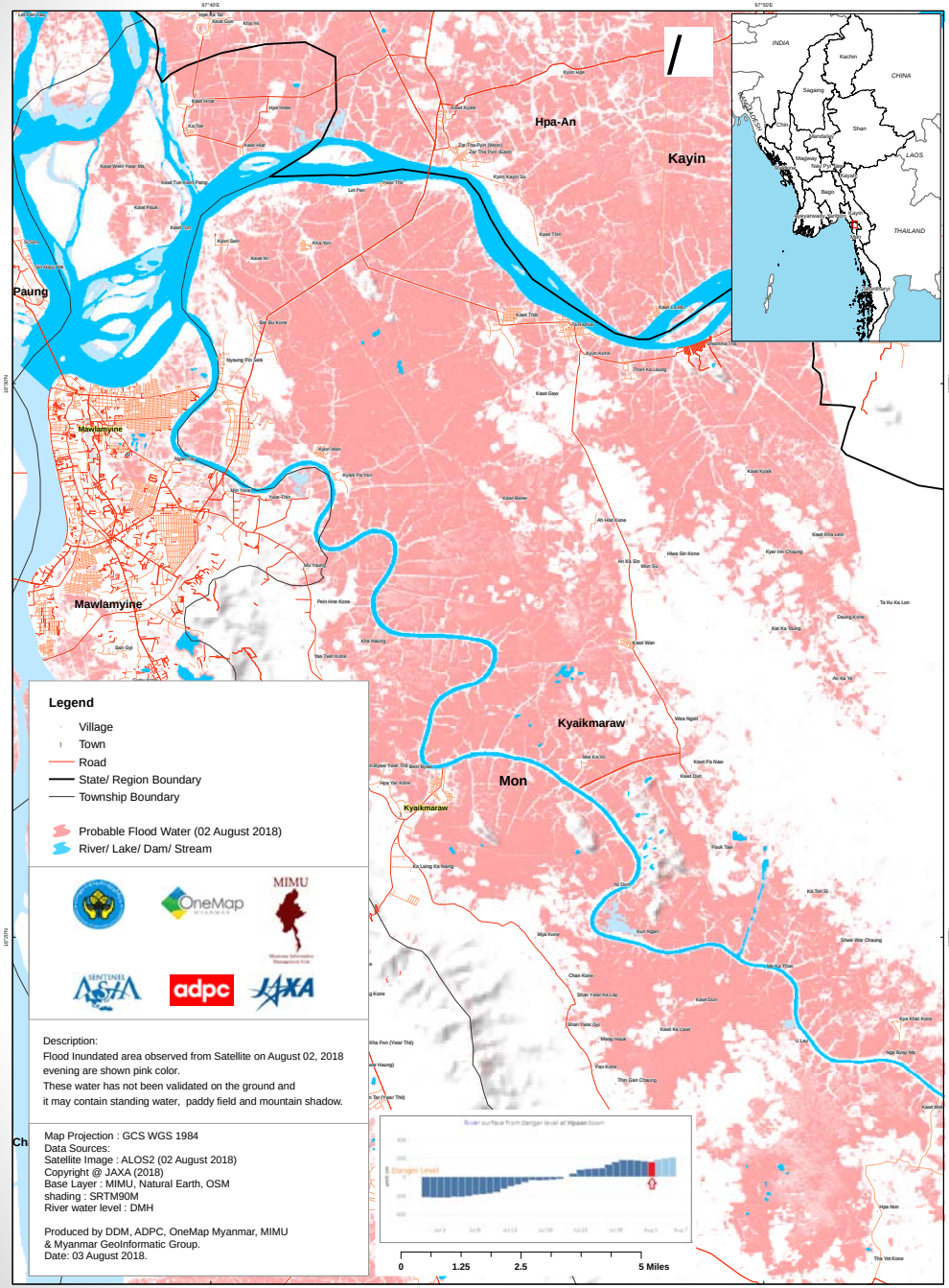


Flood mapping timeline July-Aug 18



Flood Inundated Area around Mawlamyine, Hpa-An, Kyaikmaraw Area

(as of 02 August 2018)



Joint effort: DDM, MIMU, ADPC, OMM

Output: SC5

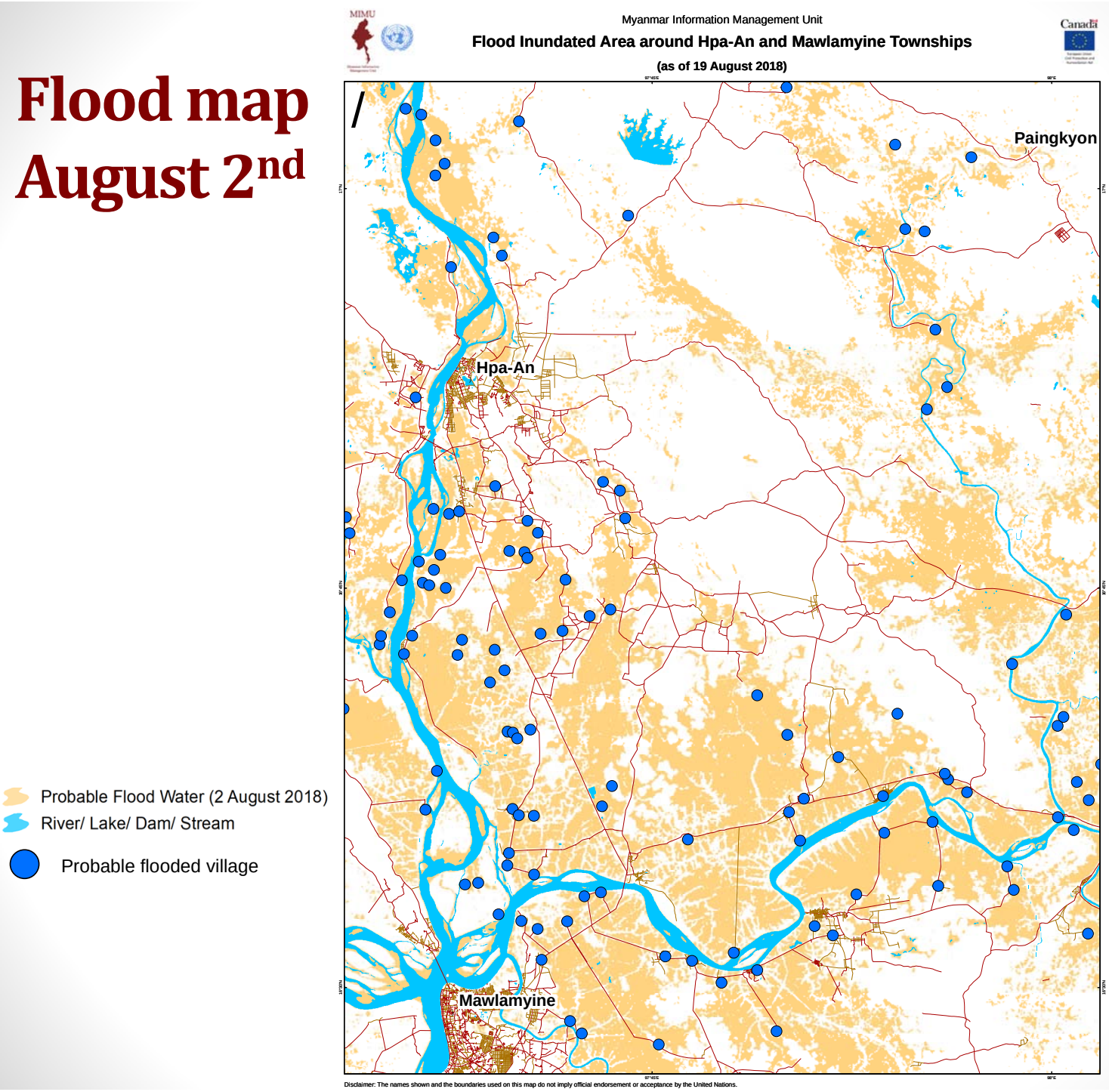
- 18 flood maps
- List of probable affected villages

Diffusion:

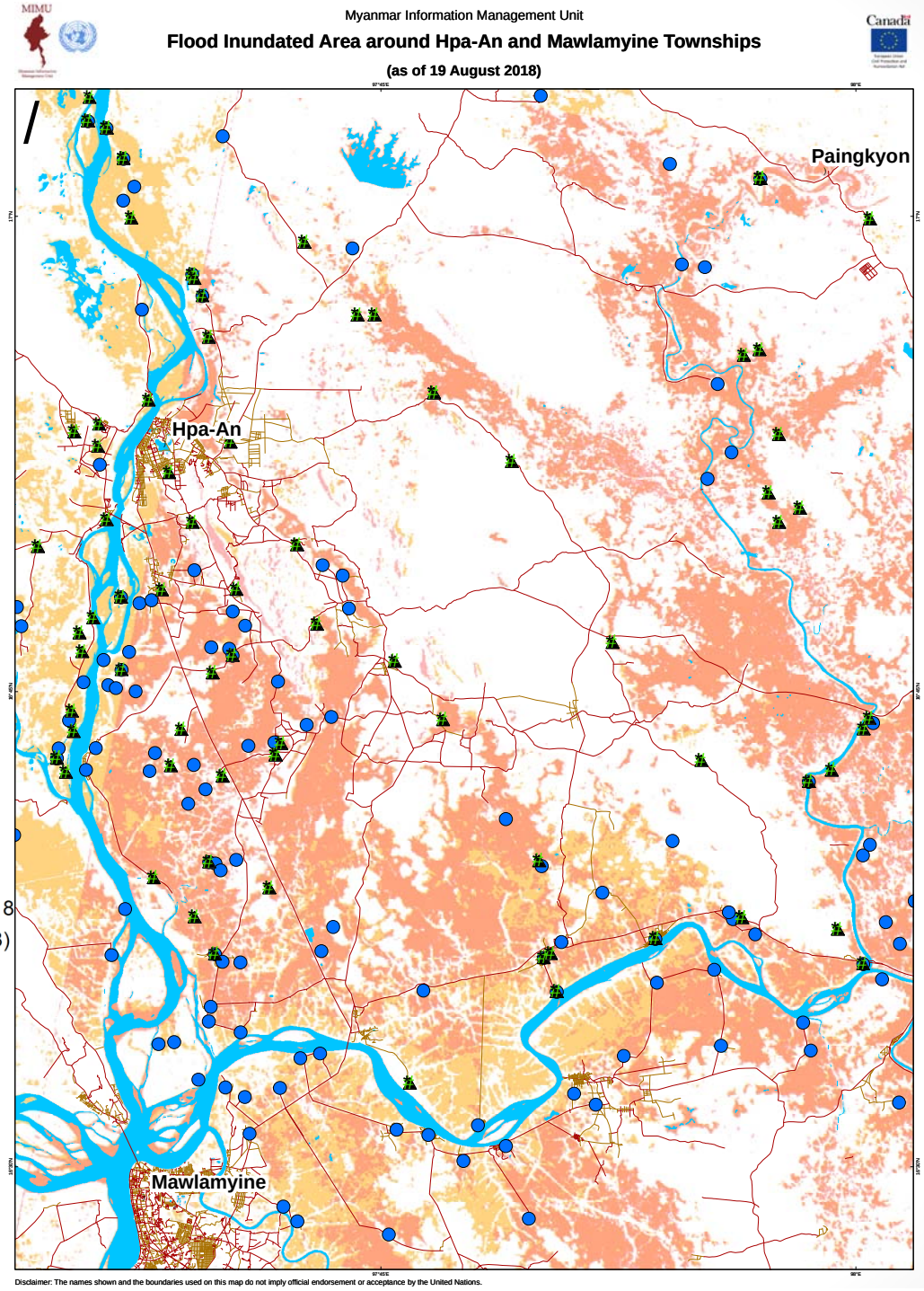
- Dept of Disaster Management
- MIMU Website

Image: FAO Myanmar, 2018

Flood map August 2nd



Flood map
August 2nd
August 18th



3. Gaps and Challenges

Identification of flooded villages

- DEM resolution not adequate (z = 5m), hiding low lying villages
- Tree cover and building materials density hiding surface water

Image: FAO Myanmar, 2018

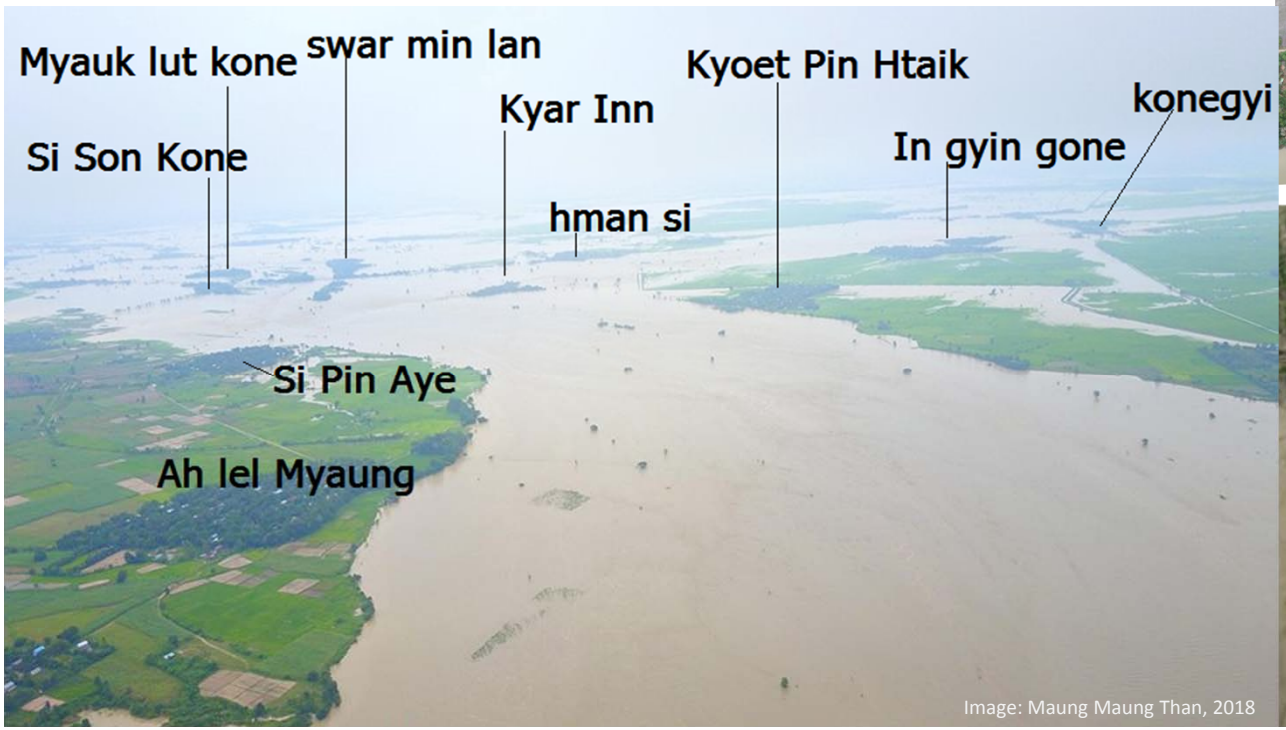


Image: Maung Maung Than, 2018

Image: MAEU Myanmar, 2015

3. Gaps and Challenges

- ***Possible under-reporting***
  - No capture of flash floods
  - Image not always taken at the peak of the flooding
- ***No platform for collection of field observations***
  - No mechanism in place to collect near real-time observations
  - No link between incoming data, Damage&Loss and flood mapping
- ***Late delivery for Government briefing***
  - First maps 1 week after the disaster

4. Gaps and Challenges

Analysis limitations

- No data of flood duration (nb days of submergence)
- No national system to track flood historical data over time

Limited access to baseline datasets

- No population data at village level
- No list of evacuation sites
- Restricted data on critical infrastructure: bridges, health facilities, electricity grid, telecom tower, etc.
- Possible over-reporting due to lack of baseline info (paddies)

Damage and loss analysis is made difficult

5. Are these maps useful?

Relevant at National level

- ***Evidence Base*** to brief the Government and decision-makers
- ***Prioritization*** for resource allocation - UN Agencies and INGO
- ***Area estimation*** for recovery planning - DDM
- ***Analysis*** - *FAO & MoALI joint crop assessment*

Limited use at local level

- ***General Administration Dept*** village list
- ***No habit*** to read maps, good local knowledge
- ***Limited bandwidth and printing*** capacity (no plotter)
- ***Little GIS capacity*** in the field

Research

- ***Flood modeling*** (Yangon Technological University)


Image: FAO Myanmar, 2018


Image: MIMU, 2018

6. Way forward

How can we improve?

- ***Data preparedness***
  - Villages
  - Infrastructure
  - Evacuation centres
  - Vulnerability data
  - Supporting development of a national coding system to enable interoperability of data from different sources

- ***Collect rapid field observations***
  - Strengthening collaboration with local actors
  - Linking with national systems as and when they come into place (such as a national DALA)

- ***Building local capacity*** for mapping
  - QGIS, Google Earth, mobile GPS trainings

ありがとうございました

Thank you