IDP Population Tracking Methodology

UN Myanmar

IM Network Meeting 12 May 2022



Introduction

• Displacement tracking in Myanmar is UN-led

• To capture and monitor population trends including secondary displacement and returns

 OCHA is the custodian of IDP data in Humanitarian Settings



Introduction

 Prior to 1 Feb, UNHCRs ASR and MYSR were the reliable sources of pop trends used by humanitarian community including for HRP

 OCHA complemented this with data on persons displaced due to natural disasters to get a holistic picture of displacements in Myanmar



Introduction

 Following 1 Feb, there was the need to monitor new displacements frequently to meet the information needs for the emergency response

• UNHCR/OCHA tracks on a weekly basis new IDPs

 Two separate methodologies exist in accounting for the pre-1Feb and post-1Feb IDP populations



- Updated twice a year through a stock-taking exercise (UNHCR ASR & MYSR)
- Field offices and partners triangulate data from various population tracking mechanisms
- Twice a year because this group are of a protracted nature; in fixed/well-defined sites and not subject to fluctuations in their population numbers



Methodology:

Stock taking of figures of IDP, Returnees, Stateless and Other PoC disaggregated at Region/State Level. Using a secondary data review methodology.

Core information routinely collected include:

- Total Populations at the start of the year
- Increase in population (due to new displacements, birth etc)
- Decreases in population (due to returns, durable solutions, death etc)
- Total population at the end of the reporting period
- Geographical information (Region/State)
- AGD breakdown (where possible)



Data sources:

- CCCM Camp Profiles: Provides an overview of the situation in the IDP camps and provides disaggregated population estimates. It covers 2012 Rohingya IDPs and is released quarterly for cRS, and half yearly for Kachin/Shan (North)
- CCCM/Shelter/NFI Cluster Analysis Report: Provides information on IDP locations including population demographics among others. Covers 20212 Rohingya IDPs and Tatmadaw-AA conflict displacements in cRS and Chin States. It is released quarterly for cRS and Monthly for Kachin/Shan (North)
- Rakhine State de facto Administrative Council (RSAC): Provides population figures related to Tatmadaw-AA conflict in nRS, and provides population breakdown by gender, townships and displaced locations. Data is collected twice a month using this mechanism
- SE IDP population tracking mechanism: Provides displaced population figures in the Southeast (Kayin and Bago (East) States), and is updated during field monitoring visits.
- CCCM Displacement Database: Provides displaced population figures based on site profiles completed by CCCM Partners related to AA/MAF conflict in Rakhine (Central) and Paletwa in Southern Chin. Provides breakdown by site and with partial disaggregation in some locations



Data Collection:

- UNHCR staff compiles pre-Feb population twice a year
- UNHCR ASR/MYSR template is used for data collection
- Data is compiled and triangulated before submission on UNHCR online portal for storage

Data Analysis:

• Trends, new displacements, returnees etc



Limitations

- AGD information is not always available
- Unable to systematically profile all protracted IDP sites due to current accessibility constraints

Dissemination

- Published twice a year after completion of ASR/MYSR Reporting cycle. Disseminated widely through OCHA, various online platforms, all IM products which refer to populations
- Due to protection sensitivity, township level population data is not publicly accessible but is available on a quarterly frequency, and can be requested by partners who require this information for the protection of persons of concern.



Pre-1 February Population data and IM products are made available on:

- UNHCR Population Statistics Reference: <u>https://popdata.unhcr.org</u>
- UNHCR Myanmar Data portal: <u>https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/mmr</u>
- Myanmar Shelter Cluster Portal: <u>https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/myanmar</u>
- Myanmar CCCM Cluster Portal: <u>https://cccmcluster.org/operations/myanmar</u>
- MIMU Website: <u>http://themimu.info/emergencies/shelter-nfi-cccm</u>
- UNHCR Myanmar Situation (regional update): <u>https://reporting.unhcr.org/myanmarsituation</u>
- UNHCR SE Working Group: <u>https://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/291?sv=0&geo=693</u>



- Launched in May 2021, the new movement tracker was designed to monitor population flows and capture stock and trends, including secondary displacement and returns.
- Tracker collects info about the composition of population settled in the accessed locations.
- Governed by an inter-agency agreement, where OCHA and UNHCR work jointly on the harmonization of new displacement data;



Methodology:

- Due to rapidly evolving situation and challenges in accessibility, we rely on secondary data sources to monitor flows and stocks for post-1 Feb displacement population
- OCHA and UNHCR has established an internal secondary data collection tool to document and verify displacement/return data sourced from media and partners.
- When reports of new displacements/movements is received from partners/news/social media this information is verified with our network of local civil society organizations (CSOs) who are on ground to provide basic assistance to the newly displaced persons.
- To avoid duplication, this information is verified at the IDP sites through their IDP representatives/village leaders to confirm whether these are new displacements or repeat displacements.

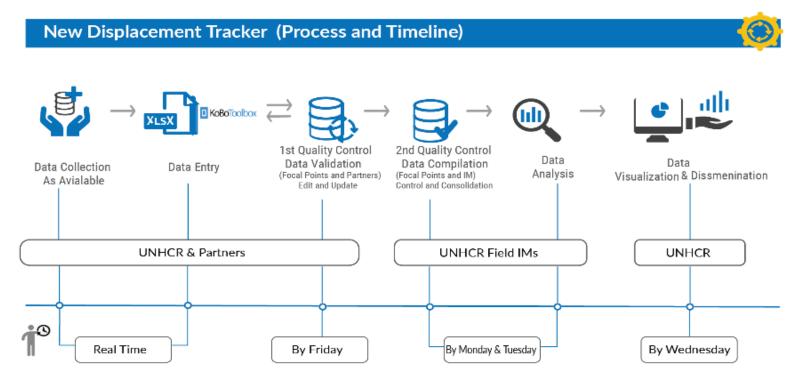


Core information routinely collected include:

- Population size by location (individuals and households)
- Geographical information (State/Region, Townships, Coordinates)
- Type of site (Camp, solution site, temporary displacements)
- Place of origin
- Secondary displacement and / or returns
- Time of arrival
- AGD breakdown (where possible)



Data flow diagram :





Data Collection:

- UNHCR/Partner staff collects data weekly from key informants
- UNHCR Kobo Server used for collection and storage
- Data is triangulated and compiled for analysis

Data Analysis:

• Trends, secondary displacements, returnees

Data visualization and outputs

Weekly displacement map and dataset



Key Informant Profile:

- Network of 80+ Key Informants
- Usually selected due to their access to, and regular contact with the communities in question
- They include:
 - Representatives of the displaced communities
 - Village/Community/Ward leaders
 - Religious leaders
 - Representatives of CBOs/CSOs
 - Local Disaster Management Authorities/Town Administrative Committees
 - Partner staff (Emergency Focal Points/Health/Protection Staff)
 - Community Volunteers etc



Limitations

- AGD information is not always available
- Not always possible to distinguish between secondary displacements and returns
- Information not readily available for newly displaced who move to live with relatives

Dissemination

- Published weekly after validation of figures at the field level by UNHCR and OCHA. The
 resulting weekly displacement map, including the aggregated dataset at State/Region level is
 shared publicly online, and through a mailing list.
- Due to protection sensitivity, township level population data is not publicly accessible but is available on a quarterly frequency, and can be requested by partners who require this information for the protection of persons of concern.



Post-1 February Population data and IM products are made available on:

Post-February Population (weekly displacement map)

- UNHCR Myanmar Data portal: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/mmr
- UNHCR SE Working Group: <u>https://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/291?sv=0&geo=693</u>
- MIMU Website: <u>https://themimu.info/</u>



Thank you!

Questions? Comments?

