

Humanitarian Figures

Survey Findings & Recommendations

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Executive Summary

Rationale

Throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, from sudden-onset emergencies to protracted crises, population figures are used as a basis for calculating or estimating needs, targeting appropriate response and tracking the delivery of humanitarian assistance along with its expected outcomes. Despite the existence of an IASC developed classification model, the Humanitarian Profile¹, often times there is a lack of common understanding on how population groups are defined, which methods should be used for calculating and collecting population figures, and agreed processes for the most part do not exist for collecting, aggregating and validating/endorsing.

A working group was recently formed to investigate how these different figures are defined, calculated and managed. As a first step in the overall process to assist the humanitarian community in achieving predictable and quality management of population statistics, the WG conducted an online survey. The results of the survey are summarized in this report. The survey questionnaire can be found in Annex I.

Summary Findings

Some key observations are summarized below:

- Population figures in the first days of an emergency are based on rough estimates using available census data or other sources, to geographically delineate the “affected population” from the rest of the country’s population; as the emergency evolves, more sector-specific data is collected, using estimates that rely on secondary data and more reliable primary data to measure conditions of specific parts of the population;
- Definitions on categories (“people affected”, “people in need”, “people reached”, etc. (see the onion model on page 3)) are not coherently applied;
- The humanitarian profile is used to some extent; however, a great variety of other categories have been identified by operations which are not part of the IASC Guidelines on the Humanitarian Profile;
- While the majority of respondents noted a coordination body was responsible for agreeing on and validating figures, this process was seen as problematic; among the reasons cited were (i) lack of agreed upon definitions, (ii) documented procedures for reconciling and aggregating multiple datasets and (iii) sources to triangulate calculations.

¹ IASC Guidelines on the Humanitarian Profile Common Operational Dataset: [click here for link](#)

Calculating/estimating figures for “people in need” throughout a crisis

Over the course of an emergency, respondents reported that the type of data used and needed becomes more detailed and sector-specific over time. Generally, operations tend to focus primarily on geographic characteristics such as “IDPs in affected areas” and over time include more details on conditions and/or status and vulnerabilities. The data used and required in complex/protracted emergencies was slightly different, as data related to programs was also included.

Depending on the phase of the crisis, the methodologies used focused on rapid estimation techniques moving then to more representative surveys.

[NB: Annex II provides a list of answers by respondents as to which (i) data categories, (ii) sources and (iii) methodologies operations used for estimating the number of “people in need” over time.]

First Days of an emergency

In the first days of a crisis, respondents reported that data with estimations derived from census or other population data with a geographic component are used to establish figures for “people in need”, e.g. IDPs in a certain geographic area. “People in need” were often defined in general terms, e.g. “number of IDPs” or “children with SAM/MAM”. The data sources on which those estimations are based vary greatly, from government/partner reports to satellite imagery and Situation Reports. Many different methodologies are used to establish these figures with “assessments” being the most commonly mentioned; estimation, observation and information from government were mentioned less often.

First Weeks

In the first weeks of a crisis, the data used to estimate/calculate the number of “people in need” becomes more sector-specific and includes increasingly more information on specific vulnerabilities per sector. The data collected contains more demographic attributes such as age and sex disaggregation, special needs and specifics about children. With regards to data sources to estimate figures, more and more actors undertake assessments which then are subsequently used as the basis for estimations.

First Months

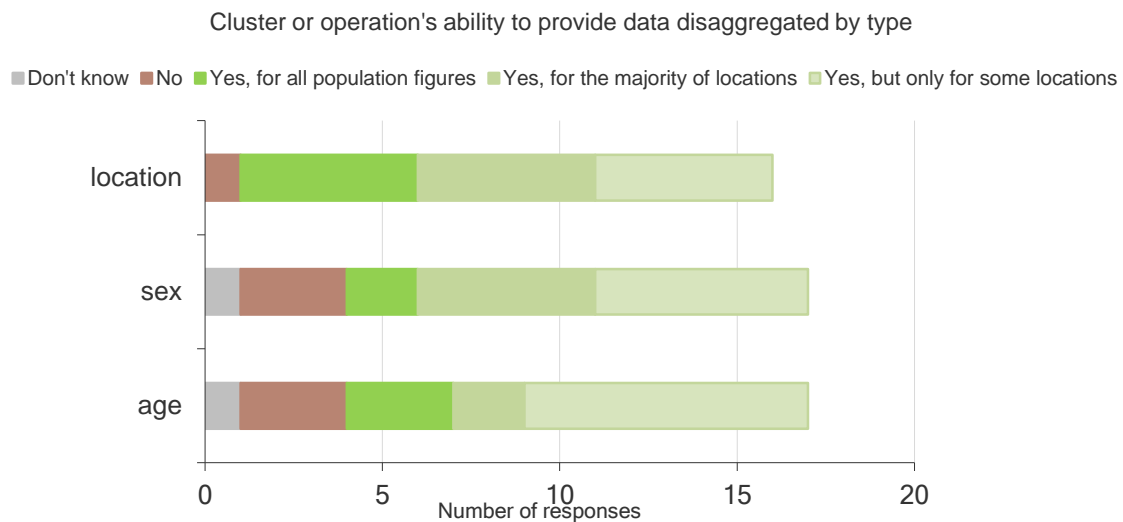
As the crisis evolves, the data used to calculate “people in need” becomes more detailed demographically and more sector-focused with more primary data being used than earlier in the emergency. Instead of “number of IDPs”, “number of households” are used as defining criteria. Different vulnerable groups start being used for disaggregating further sectoral data, from the early days. Registration or “counting” was cited as being one of the main methods for establishing figures of “people in need” at that point.

Protracted Crisis

For protracted crises, there was a need to have more detailed data (e.g. PALW, persons with disabilities) to define the numbers of “people in need”. Data sources and methodology used are the same as for sudden onset emergencies, i.e. governments, assessments, etc.

Disaggregation – Sex, Age & Location

Data disaggregation in the first months of an emergency varies, depending on the disaggregation type. According to the respondents, data by location is more readily available than other types of disaggregation, followed by sex and then age. It was also noted that country-wide coverage for any disaggregated data was difficult, meaning it may only be available for some parts of the country. The graph below illustrates the availability of the three different types of disaggregation in the first months of a crisis.



Categorizing humanitarian figures

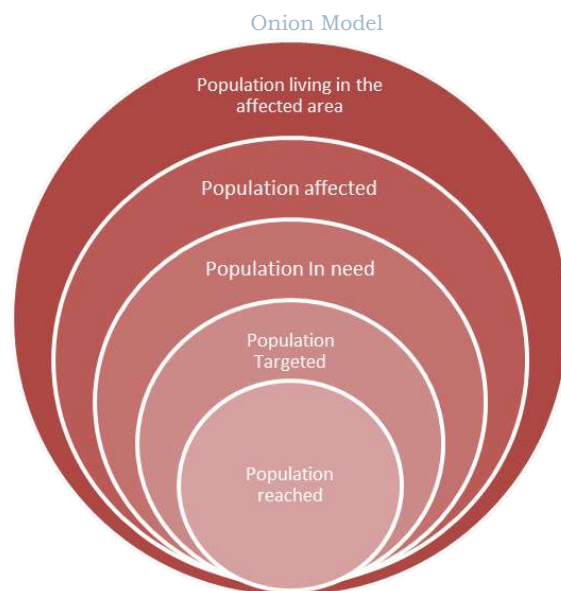
Respondents were asked how they define within their cluster or operation the following categories: “population living in affected area”, “population affected”, “population in need,” “population targeted” and “population reached” (see onion model).

Population living in affected area

Respondents confirmed the use of geographic boundaries of a crisis (where did it or is it occurring) to delineate an “affected area” and relied upon census data and/or pre-existing figures of the total population to calculate the population living in this area.

Affected Population

Many respondents didn’t know the definition used or simply used the same figures for the “population living in



affected area” to define the category. However, some respondents made a difference between those being “affected”, i.e. IDPs versus those being “non-displaced” or being the “host community”. Some respondents highlighted that there is a need to take into consideration criteria such as “coping mechanisms” and “vulnerability” to determine who is “affected” as those with low vulnerability and a high capacity to cope might not be in “need” and thus “affected”.

When asked specifically about the definition of being “affected”, many of the respondents talked about populations that experienced negative effects as a result of a crisis.

Directly & indirectly affected

When making the distinction between being “directly” and “indirectly affected”, respondents defined “directly” as (i) being exposed to a human right’s violation/protection incident; (ii) being faced with an immediate threat from a crisis; (iii) being (geographically) in close proximity to a crisis; or as being physically/emotionally impacted.

Indirectly affected was defined as having experienced secondary effects of a disaster/crisis, such as (i) economic fallout or infrastructure being damaged; (ii) as not being directly impacted physically and/or emotionally; or (iii) as having been geographically distant from the center of a crisis. Host communities were cited as a population group being “indirectly affected”.

Humanitarian Profile

The humanitarian profile, which is explained in more detail in the IASC Guidelines², uses a hierarchical structure of 21 different mutually exclusive categories to systematize different types of the overall population with “affected” and “not affected” as the primary classifying element. Consequently, the survey asked about how operations were using (if at all) this classification tool to identify and define “affected population”.

Only 5 out of 19 respondents indicated using the humanitarian profile or a variation of it to categorize affected populations. Six indicated not using it at all, and two responded that they didn’t know if it was used.

Overall, respondents identified 54 other categories to systematize the humanitarian profile which were not mentioned in the IASC Guidelines. Out of the 21 categories suggested by the IASC Guidelines, 10 were reportedly used; however, as many as 7 categories were reportedly used out of the 10 so-called standard categories.

Population in need

“Population in need” was defined as those that require some type of humanitarian assistance or intervention due to the crisis. The type of population being “in need” was sometimes linked to a specific sector, e.g. the protection cluster or a sub-set of the population of a specific age group, e.g. malnourished children.

Severity Parameters

Participants were asked what parameters they use to determine the degree/severity of needs of the affected population and to differentiate, for instance, between “people at risk”, “people in moderate need of assistance”

² IASC Guidelines on the Humanitarian Profile Common Operational Dataset, 2011

and “people in acute (urgent) need of assistance”. Respondents in their answers did not differentiate between parameters for conflict or sudden onset disasters.

The main differences reported in approaches to determine severity parameters related to:

- The conceptual and measurement model (i.e. measuring risk based on physical environment criteria, vulnerability criteria or being part of an affected group)
- The type of data available (and the method used to obtain them) and the different possible categorizations based on each type.

Different conceptual and measurement models were described by respondents, based on several data sets:

- **Estimations based on physical environment criteria:** This model uses characteristics of the impacted geographical area that increases exposure to threats or risks of the population living in this geographic area. Distance to the main event (e.g. to the center of the storm/typhoon), intensity of impact (i.e. category of the hurricane, magnitude of the earthquake, etc.), aggravating factors (i.e. altitude) or vulnerability of infrastructures to specific types of disasters are captured and used as a proxy to identify the most (severely) impacted geographical areas. Consequently, the number of people living in the affected area (or a segment of them) is used to estimate the number of people at risk or the number of people affected. The list of parameters can vary according to the type of disaster, the time of the year (i.e. winter or summer, rainy season, harvest period) and the location (i.e. crops affected by a typhoon in a highly agricultural dependent area).
 - **Estimations based on vulnerability criteria:** Demographic, socio-economic, political or religious characteristics of the population are used to determine the vulnerability of specific segments of the population or their exposure to specific threats. Most common criteria are:
 - Demographic based, i.e. sex and age
 - Livelihood based: farmers, pastoralists who can be affected differently by different types of hazards
 - Religious, ethnic or political affiliation based, i.e. targeted violence against a certain minority group
 - Family composition/status: Female-headed household, unaccompanied children, etc.The choice of vulnerability criteria is highly dependent on the type of crisis and lessons learnt from past disasters. The number of people who match the vulnerability criteria or a combination of them is used to estimate the number of people at risk, the number of people affected or the number of people in need.
 - **Estimation based on the humanitarian profile:** An extension of the vulnerability criteria is commonly used when affiliation to a pre-defined affected group is determined. This is typically the case when the humanitarian profile classification is used, distinguishing between population groups who are displaced or not displaced and subsequent sub-categories, i.e. IDPs in public buildings, IDPs with host family, etc. The number of people within each category or sub-category is used to estimate the total number of people at risk, affected or in need.

In some instances, a combination of the above methods are used, each estimate being used as a “boundary” of the others (i.e. the estimates obtained based on the humanitarian profile cannot exceed the estimates based on physical environment criteria).
 - **Estimations based on conditions and status at different sector level:** The last measurement model is based on information related to the conditions and status of the population, typically obtained through field
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assessment or random surveys, i.e. SMART, EFSA, Cluster surveys, etc. Based on an agreed threshold (Sphere standards, international thresholds, cut-off points, etc.), the number of people falling over or below the threshold is used to estimate the number people affected, the number of people in need and the number of people moderately or severely in need. (Example: number of people having access to 15 litres safe water per day)

Each of the models used lead to at least one categorization. However the analysis was sometimes taken one step further, and based on specific assumptions (i.e. it can be assumed that IDPs living in rented accommodation are better off than IDPs in collective shelter or self-settled camps), lead to estimates of other categories (see graph below).

Time from onset	Measurement model based on:	People living in the affected area	People affected	People in need		
				People at risk	People in moderate need	People in acute need
↓	Physical environment	Estimates	Assumptions			
	Vulnerabilities	Estimates	Assumptions	Estimates		
	Humanitarian profile	Estimates	Assumptions	Estimates	Assumptions	
	Conditions and status	Estimates	Assumptions	Estimates	Assumptions	Estimates

Population targeted

When asked what definitions were used for “population targeted”, several responded that they didn’t know the definitions used for targeted populations or used the category itself as the definition. The remaining, when defining targeted populations, talked about prioritizing those that have the greatest need, referencing Sphere, or those that have special needs and are particularly vulnerable. They talked about populations that require life-saving interventions. The ability to access populations was noted when defining targeted populations, as well as organizations’ capacity to respond and available funding. It was mentioned that organizations’ programming determined the “population targeted” and that often for the protection sector/cluster “population in need” and “targeted” were one and the same.

Population reached

When asked how they defined “population reached” the majority of respondents said it was an estimate of the number of people who had received humanitarian assistance or services of some kind. They cautioned that summing up the number of people receiving assistance within or across clusters can lead to double counting and that often times those that receive assistance aren’t always those that have been targeted.

Reached vs. Covered

Respondents were asked how they differentiate between “populations covered” and “populations reached”.

- “Population reached” was referred to as the “number of people in need who have been the beneficiary of one or several humanitarian activities (deliveries of goods and services, training, etc.)”.
- “Population covered” was defined as the population in need whose identified needs across sectors have been fulfilled permanently (based on pre-established standards, such as Sphere) or whose status and conditions have returned to “normal”³ after having been reached at least once by humanitarian activities. Populations considered as “covered” will reportedly consequently be deducted from the category “population in need”. However, not mentioned was the challenge that some needs have a repetitive nature and continue to exist over time, i.e. water, food, education and health services typically. Other needs can be fulfilled (sometimes for a limited duration) by one activity such as a training session, NFI kit distribution, shelter distribution, etc.

Determining gaps in response

Respondents were asked how they estimate gaps in response provision in their respective clusters or operations. Two distinct approaches were outlined one response-based and the other needs-based.

- Some operations are measuring the difference between population targeted by the response and population reached by humanitarian activities (based on activity and beneficiary tracking), to identify the gap. **Gap = People targeted – people reached.**
- Some operations assess gaps using a needs monitoring approach. **Gap = People in need (but unassisted).**

None of the respondents mentioned using **Gap = People in need – people covered** to estimate gaps, which reflects the most comprehensive method to measure gaps, however this requires regular and effective measurement of both needs and response.

Tracking assistance

Not surprisingly, tracking assistance delivered is based on different methods: activity monitoring and extended 3Ws, programme monitoring reports or other tracking systems. The tools cited most often were extended 3Ws, google docs, Excel, SAM caseload calculation, cluster monthly infographics, factsheets, critical gaps in assistance one-pagers, websites, etc.

Some operations mentioned the use of helplines, grievance desks and complaint mechanisms as a way to track assistance and response. Random verification by phone and field visits were also cited as used to corroborate received reports. Finally, donor reporting was also named as a way of effectively tracking the response, as donor requirements for reporting might provide more accurate results than voluntary information.

Validating Humanitarian Figures

More than half of the survey respondents mentioned having had problems during the process of validating overall population figures. The main challenges referred to were government’s involvement in the process, lack of agreed

³ “normal” might relate to an indicator (GAM/SAM for children) or a category (returned IDPs)

upon definitions, undocumented procedures for reconciling multiple datasets and/or lack of multiple sources to triangulate, verify and validate data.

The type of setting (conflict vs. natural disaster) was seen as a determining factor for the overall validation process. There were more difficulties reported in the overall process in mixed and conflict settings than in natural disaster settings.

Interestingly, 60% of technical staff interviewed (Information Management Officers) indicated having problems validating overall figures while the majority of cluster and inter-cluster coordinators mentioned not having problems.

Recommendations on way forward

- I. Provide definitions for the different categories (“onion model”).
- II. Develop guidance on which methodologies to use for providing population figures for each of the categories and in different phases of a crisis (duly taking into consideration sex and age disaggregated data) in particular:
 - a. Develop minimum standards for data collection, processing, aggregation and dissemination for all population figures including, but not limited to:
 - i. Documentation on metadata for any population figures/statistics and where it is derived from (methodology, time, calculation method, data flows, etc.)
 - ii. Outline of the degree of reliability of population figures especially in the early phase of an emergency (visual etc.)
 - b. Consolidate documentation of best practices for defining “people reached” and “people covered” for inter-sectoral response, including how these figures are used in reducing overall figures for (NB: could be addressed by the MTG?)
 - c. Start discussion on hierarchy of disaggregation (feasibility vs. wish list)
 - d. Start discussion on how to define and estimate severity of being affected and best practices on the use of severity parameters
- III. Define governance and process structure for validating population figures including jointly agreed and harmonized methodologies for data collection and endorsement

ANNEX I - Survey Questions

Dear colleague,

In 2011, the IASC IM Task Force was requested to provide a systematized way to account for, on an ongoing basis, the number of people having humanitarian needs arising from a given emergency. The result of these efforts was a classification model called the “humanitarian profile” with the purpose to provide, in a predictable way, a categorical way to record numbers that facilitate humanitarian planning and needs assessment. Although the guidance provided a classification format and definitions, it did not provide guidance on how to operationalize the humanitarian profile, or include suggested methodologies to establish figures for each humanitarian category (i.e. guidance to collect the numbers). Additionally no guiding documents outline the establishment of multi-actor forums at the country level needed to agree on terminology or develop a governance model to ensure a population management strategy is developed for each country or region. Different approaches within clusters/sectors on how to classify the population vary from “status” over “vulnerability” to “severity” criteria with further confusion on specific terminology around “people in need”, “people targeted”, “people reached”. Therefore, this document aims to initiate solutions for improving the implementation of the Humanitarian Program Cycle.

Based on these challenges, a small working group has been created at the global level to start outlining a way to address these challenges and provide guidance afterwards.

We would be thus grateful if you could provide as much details as possible to the below questions. You have been selected as being a key person to provide feedback on this.

Please distinguish between conflict and or natural disaster settings when you answer the questions.

If you have questions, or if you would like to send us additional documents, please do not hesitate to reply to the email address inviting you to participate in the survey.

Thanks.

1. I am a:

- Information Management Officer
- Cluster Coordinator/Co-facilitator
- Other (please specify)

2. I have experience working in:

- I have experience working in: A natural disaster setting only
- A conflict setting only
- Both (conflict and natural disaster settings)

3. Currently, I am working in:

- A natural disaster setting
- A conflict setting
- A mixed setting (both, natural disaster and conflict)
- N/A (HQ, regional support)

4. Please specify in which country you are currently working (e.g. DRC, CAR)

For your cluster, can you give some examples of the main information types used for estimating/calculating people in need figures, common information sources and the methods for estimation (see table one below)?

Cluster Name: i.e.: Shelter cluster

Timeframe	Information, Indicator or proxy used	Source	Method
In the first days of a sudden onset emergency	Number of IDPs	Gvt, DTM, UNHCR, UNDAC reports, etc.	Using number of IDPs as a proxy for number of people in need of shelter
In the first weeks of a sudden onset emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of houses destroyed • Number of people in camps or evacuation centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite imagery, Secondary Data review • Camp registration or estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates of number of houses/buildings partially or totally destroyed. Multiplication by average number of people by housing unit. Count is being processed by Stand By task force • Estimates or count of people in camps through systematic field visits
In the first months of a sudden onset emergency	Number of houses partially or totally destroyed	Surveys, Secondary Data review	Representative sample surveys, inference based on sampling calculation
In a complex crisis	Number of houses burnt or destroyed, partially or totally	Surveys	

5. In line with the table above, please complete the following information for the timeframe "first days of an emergency":

Information, Indicator or proxy used:

Source:

Method:

6. In line with the table above, please complete the following information for the timeframe "first weeks of an emergency":

Information, Indicator or proxy used:

Source:

Method:

7. In line with the table above, please complete the following information for the timeframe "first months of an emergency":

Information, Indicator or proxy used:

Source:

Method:

8. In line with the table above, please complete the following information for the timeframe "complex/protracted emergency":

Information, Indicator or proxy used:

Source:

Method:

9. Within the first two months of an emergency, is your cluster/ operation able to provide:

	Yes, but only for some locations	Yes, for the majority of locations	Yes, for all population figures	No	Don't know
Population figures disaggregated by age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Population figures disaggregated by sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Population figures disaggregated by location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. What is the coordination structure in your country to agree on and validate overall population figures?

- Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
- Information Management Working Group
- Inter-agency Working Group within a specific cluster
- Inter-agency Working Group outside any specific cluster
- Don't know

11. Did the group encounter any challenges to agree on and validate overall population figures?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

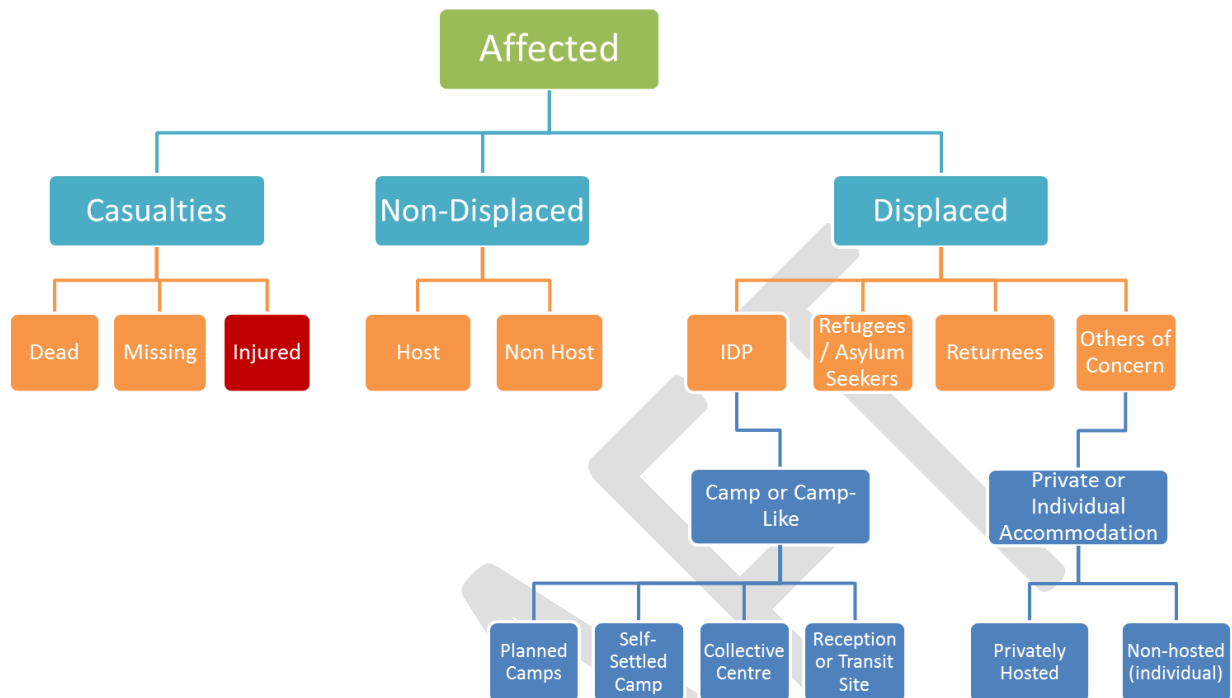
If yes, please specify which challenges:

For your cluster, can you describe if and how you are using the humanitarian profile as a way to estimate affected population figures (see Graph "Affected group categorisation" below)?

(NB: Information on the humanitarian profile are available at:

https://assessments.humanitarianresponse.info/files/iasc_guidelines_humanitarian_profile.pdf)

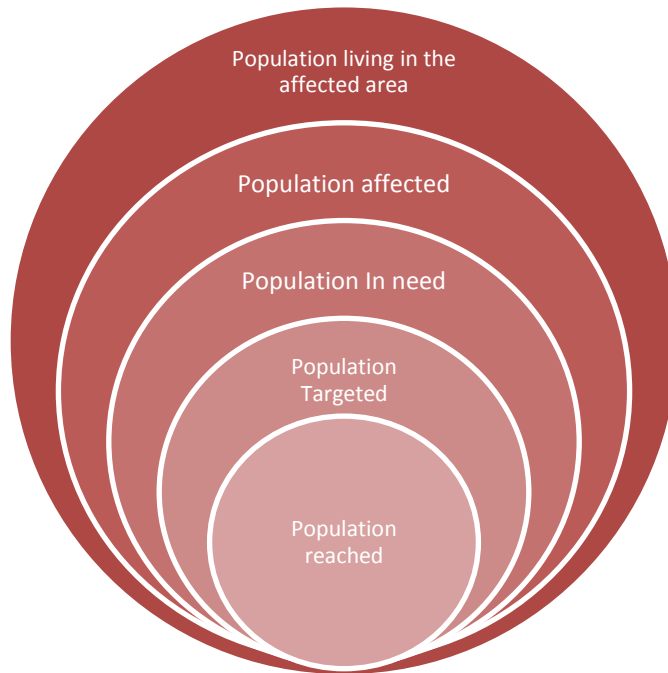
Affected group categorisation (Adapted from the guidelines on the humanitarian profile Common Operational Dataset, June 2011)



12. Please illustrate with a few examples or relevant documents (provide hyperlinks if relevant):

For strategic planning and response monitoring, the humanitarian community often uses the following categories (see graph below):

- Population living in affected area
- Population affected
- Population in need
- Population targeted
- Population reached



13. Referring to the graph above which standard categories and definitions are you using in your cluster/operation? Please enter the respective definitions in the textbox below.

Population living in the affected areas:

Population affected:

Population in need:

Population targeted:

Population reached:

14. What is the definition of being "affected"? Take into consideration that not all "affected" people are "in need". Please provide as much details as possible and specify to which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

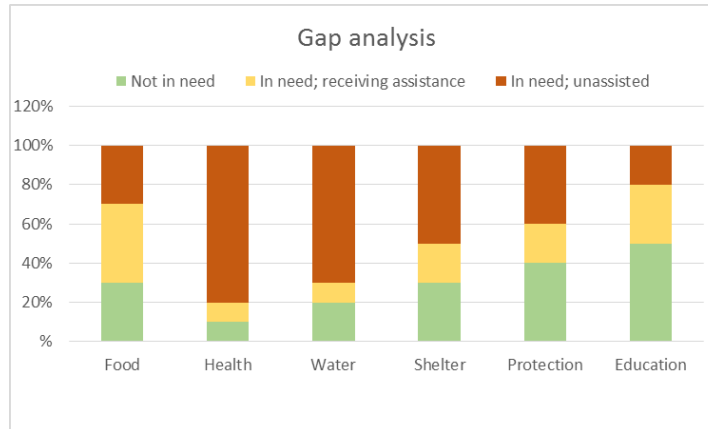
15. For you, what is the difference between being directly and indirectly affected by the crisis? Please provide as much details as possible and specify to which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

16. Which sets of criteria (e.g. severity parameters or scale) do you use in your cluster/operation to differentiate between:

- People at risk
- People in moderate need of assistance
- People in acute need of assistance

Please provide as much details as possible and specify to which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

We would like to know more about how your cluster is calculating/estimating gaps in assistance provision (see graph two below); questions around gap analysis are covered in the following questions 9 - 12.



17. How do you estimate gaps in response in your cluster/operation? Please specify, for which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

18. How do you track assistance received or not? Please specify, for which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

19. How do you define being “covered” or “reached”, or in other words, what does it take to drop from the category “In need/receiving assistance” to “Not in need”? Please specify, for which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

20. Has your cluster/operation developed tools, definitions or templates to tackle this issue? Provide examples in the textbox below and/or send us any documents on the topic. Please specify, for which setting (conflict and/or natural disaster) your answers apply.

21. Please provide any additional comments you may want to raise:

22. Would you be available for follow up questions/discussions if need be (per phone)?

- Yes
- No

ANNEX II - Respondent Profiles

A total of 19 people participated in the survey between 17 July and 20 August. The survey was distributed to a total of 80 people. The following tables show the profiles of the respondents:

Function	Total
Cluster Coordinator/Co-facilitator	5
Information Management Officer	10
Other	4
Grand Total	19

Experience working in:	Total
A conflict setting only	3
A natural disaster setting only	2
Both (conflict and natural disaster settings)	14
Grand Total	19

Currently working in the following countries	Total
Afghanistan	1
Budapest, GLC TTL	1
Colombia	1
DRC	1
Lebanon	1
Myanmar	1
NA	1
Niger	1
Pakistan	1
Philippines	5
Rapid Response Team	1
Regional Office Canberra, Australia	1
No Response	3
Grand Total	19

ANNEX III – Tables & Graphs

The following table shows the different categories of data as recommended by the IASC Humanitarian Profile and the answers respondents gave as to which of those categories they are using in estimating people in need in the first days, weeks and months of a crisis as well as in protracted crises.

IASC Categories (21)

Categories	Identified in responses	Comments
Affected	Yes	
Casualties	No	
Displaced	Yes	
Non-Displaced	No	
Dead	Yes	
Missing	No	
Injured	Yes	
IDP	Yes	Most used this category
Refugees	Yes	
Asylum Seekers	No	
Others of Concern	Yes	
Host	No	
Non-Host	No	
Camp or Camp-Like	Yes	
Private or individual Accommodation	No	
Planned Camp or Settlement	Yes	For camp but not specifically for Planned
Self-settled Camp	Yes	For camp but not specifically for Settlement
Collective Center	No	
Reception or Transit Site	No	
Privately Hosted	No	
Non-hosted (individual)	No	

The following table shows all data categories identified by respondents as being used **to estimate the number of people in need** in the first days, weeks and months of a crisis as well as in protracted crises.

Categories (54)

of HHs
of Affected
of children in need of IYCF interventions
of children in need of micronutrient interventions

of children with SAM, MAM

of Displacement

of families

of female headed households

of GBV cases reported,

of IDPs

of IDPs needing protection

of IDPs with other details (inside and outside of camp)

of incidents reported (harassment, extortion, kidnapping, arbitrary detention etc.)

of persons in need of special assistance

of persons killed / injured

of persons with disabilities

of PLW in need of targeted supplementary feeding programs

of Refugees

of returns

of UAM and SM

of unaccompanied and separated children

of violations

Access to civil documentation

Access to food and water

Age and gender breakdown of the IDP population

Children affected

Children associated with armed forces and armed groups

Children in need of psychosocial support

Children separated or unaccompanied

Conflict affected

Current locations of displaced persons

Damaged houses

Economic activities of displaced persons

Ensure equitable access to assistance, quality service delivery, and support for IDPs to return safely to their places of origin. Support affected people by ensuring inclusive registration. Ensure grievance desks are established in areas of displacement and return. Establish mobile protection teams. Monitor return and advocate returns are safe, voluntary, well informed, and dignified. Support for unaccompanied children, monitoring of child protection issues, and ensuring psychosocial support, including accessible child-friendly spaces. To ensure specific protection support for women through the provision of woman-friendly spaces, psychological services and livelihoods support. Provide NFIs and shelter kits to returnee families. Ensure access to cash. Support the establishment of one-room shelters for most vulnerable groups.

Houses damaged

Human Cost

Indigenous groups

Intention of displaced persons to return to PoO
Intention to return - temp. or perm
Likelihood of threat / risk in place of origin and place of refuge
Mine and UXO risk present
Number of people who are exposed to different hazards
Nutritional status
People in need
People with special vulnerability criteria
Profiling of IDPs in camps
Redress mechanisms present, security concerns,
Risk and threats in place of displacement and origin
Role of local authorities in providing assistance
Security concerns
Shelter needs
Social / community support in location of displacement
Threat / risk from armed actors in location of displacement

The following table shows all **data sources** identified by respondents for estimating the number of people in need in the first days, weeks and months of a crisis as well as in protracted crises.

Different sources used by IASC (50)

Any other nutritional surveys
AORs
Churches
Civil society
Cluster coordinator
Community participation
Crowd sourcing
Data analysis
Detailed protection cluster assessment
DHS
Direct coordination with communities and actors on the ground
DSWD Dromic
DTM
Field reports
FTR
Government

Help line established- call center

Humanitarian Assessments

ICRC

IDP registration

Inter-agency assessments

IYCF surveys

Joint HCT missions

Local NGOs

MIRA

Monitoring visits by IDP Task Forces

National authorities

National surveys

NDRRMC Situation Reports

OCHA

Official data on IDPs/returnees

Other NGOs

Partners

Prevalence is usually proxy from GAM in children if no other surveys available

Prevalence of MN deficiencies

Protection cluster members on the ground

Rapid need assessment data

Report of the evaluations

Regular assessments

Satellite imagery

Secondary data analysis

Situation reports

SMART surveys

Survey

UNDAC

Department of Refugees and Repatriation (co-chairs of the IDP Task Forces)

UNHCR

UNOSAT imagery

WFP

WHO

The following table shows all **data methods** identified by respondents for estimating the number of people in need in the first days, weeks and months of a crisis as well as in protracted crises.

Methods (37)

Prevalence of GAM, SAM, MAM in population affected, Secondary data from preparedness/pre-disaster,
of IDPs in Evacuation Centres-# of IDPs staying with relatives/friends
of IDPs remaining in in ECs/#of IDPs staying with friends/relatives
Assessment (visit, interviews, etc.), identify the needs, protection issues and solutions of IDPs, visits, Sectoral survey based on sample
Assessment activities
Assessment at household level, field monitoring visits,
Assessment missions
Assessments (interviews, visits etc.)
Continuous protection monitoring, field visits, help line
Data collected by Local NGOs or communicated through helplines or equivalent direct from the communities.
Estimate, Assessment activities, MIRA or equivalent
Estimates from e.g. border crossings, lists from municipalities. Household level registration
Estimates from field visits, Sectoral survey based on sample
Estimates from field visits, Surveys (sectoral or multi-sectoral)
Estimates from Govt. authorities. Surveys (MIRA and focal group
Estimation based on GAM in children in affected areas
Estimation, IDPs report, Head count, Protection cluster Situation Report, Physical assessment by IDP task forces
Estimation, Lists from municipalities
Estimation, Rapid assessment
Gather secondary data to identify the priority or remote areas and collaborate with other actors
Local authority and field office sources. Direct observation.
MIRA or equivalent. Measuring the response using 4Ws at Admin 4 level with respect to the estimated needs in each location to identify those areas with the greatest remaining needs. Direct coordination with communities to gauge more accurately actual levels of damage.
Physical assessment by IDP task forces
Rapid FTR through DSWD camp managers, WCPD, NGOs, C/MSWD, Red Cross
Registration data at individual level
Registration of households/individuals. People waiting registration (with appointments). Estimates of additional refugees.
Registration, Estimation
Representative sample surveys and Govt. sources
Representative sample surveys.
Situation report for the protection cluster, Secondary data, Collect and coordinate information from key government partners
Survey, camp registration
Surveys (sectoral or multi-sectoral)
To identify what are the issues for protracted displacement and what solutions they want
Usually estimated number of children 0-24 months in the affected areas (or areas that nutrition cluster thinks are the most in need) are in need
Usually estimated number of children up to x years (varies depending on estimated capacity of partners and availability of funding) in the affected areas (or areas that nutrition cluster thinks are the most in need. Population data are usually takes from the latest DHS or census
Visit