

# Challenges in obtaining data on IDPS at the operational level

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# Overview

# Where are IDPs?

- Logistical challenges
- Areas of conflict and insecurity

# Poor statistical capacity

- NSS often weak
- Or not operational in region
- No population register and no registration of IDPs
- Definitional issues on who an IDP is (statistically)

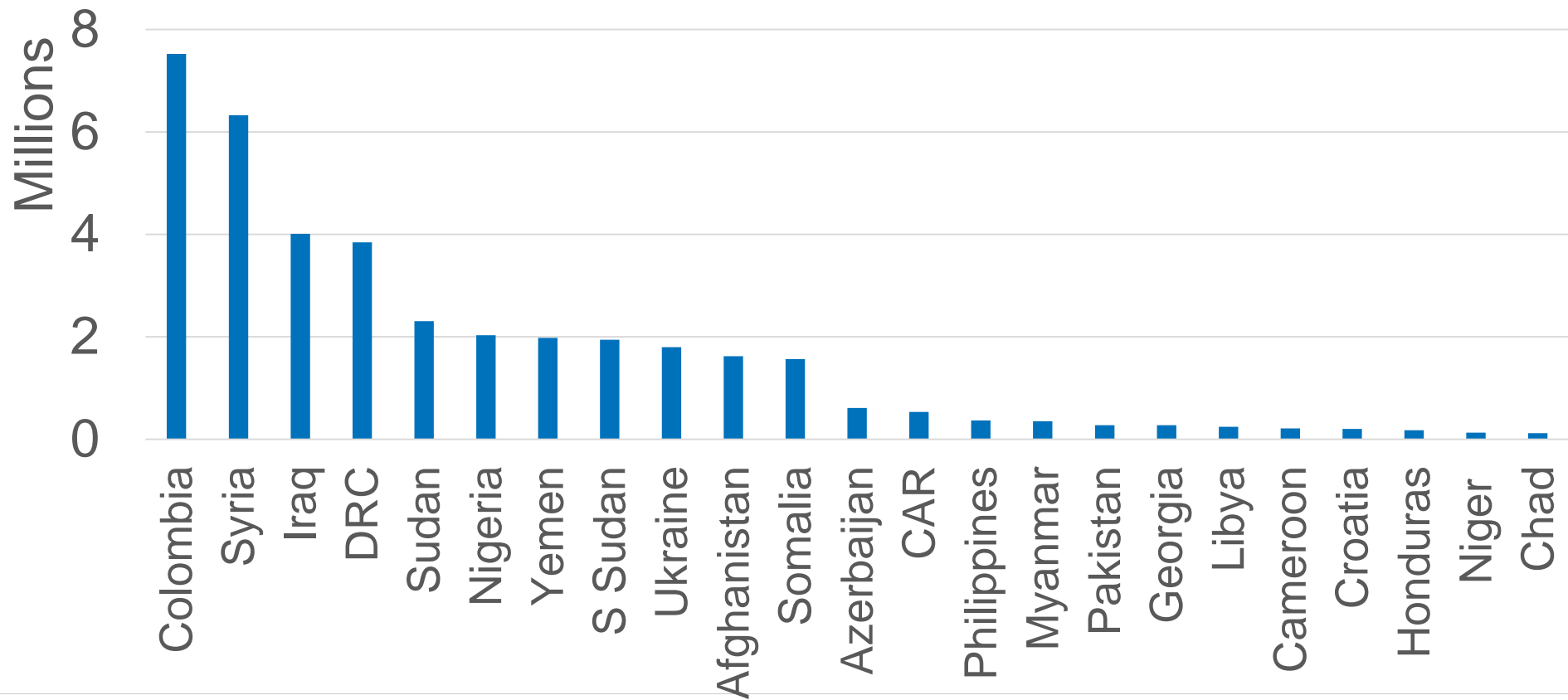
# Humanitarian situations

- Emphasis on rapidity
- Need to examine prolonged situation, integrate with development

# Internal capacity

- No standardized approach to population data management
- Expertise in data from registration
- Need interagency coordination

# Countries with large IDP populations, mid-2017





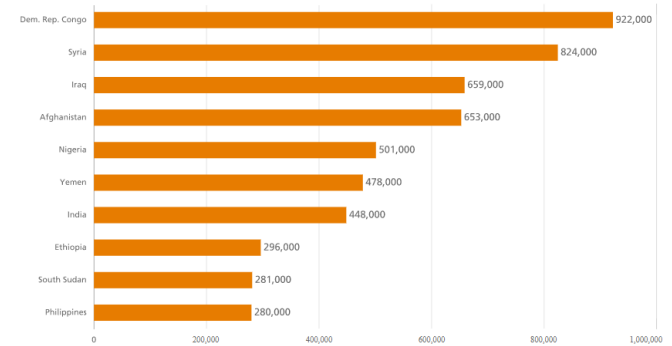
# DRC example



# Displacement in DRC

- As of Nov. 17 (Source: OCHA)
  - 4.35 million IDPs
  - 1.9 million (44%) newly displaced in 2017 (as of Nov. 17)
  - 1.8 million returned IDPs
  - 527,000 refugees in DRC
  - 622,000 refugees from DRC

Countries with most new displacements by conflict and violence in 2016



SOURCE: IDMC, with World Bank data



# Scale, complexity of the emergency and humanitarian access

- Vast country with very poor road network; political instability
- Geographic scale: 15 out of 25 provinces affected; lack of humanitarian access to most of the affected areas;
- 1 in 10 (13.1 million) need humanitarian assistance and protection ;
- Most of the IDPs (96%) live in host family; only 4% in sites

# Data challenges

- Expensive data collection needed vs lack of funding
- Non agreed/harmonized methodology and definitions
- Not timely; often collected through alerts on new displacements but not kept updated;
- Collection often linked to assistance distribution and only where there is humanitarian presence;
- Indirect, unclear statistical methods used
- Data not fit for purpose: do not allow operational intervention;

# Way forward

# Improved interagency coordination

- Leverage capacity
- Agree definitions and methodologies
- Share data and metadata
- Involvement of development actors

# Data sources and triangulation

- Coverage – what information is missing
- Identifying data collection methodologies and tools
- Sources for triangulation

# Data quality

- Timeliness in rapidly changing situations
- But not just timeliness
- Comparability
- Scope
- Compliance with future recommendations



# Leveraging national capacity

- Ensure national actors involved
- Advocacy for inclusion of forced displacement in national plans, national priority