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

Millions

Colombia, Syria, Iraq, DRC, Sudan, Nigeria, Yemen, S Sudan, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Somalia, Azerbaijan, CAR, Philippines, Myanmar, Pakistan, Georgia, Libya, Cameroon, Croatia, Honduras, Niger, Chad.
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 refuges in DRC
  - 622,000 refugees from DRC

SOURCE: IDMC, with World Bank data
The displacement crisis

- Long and very acute crisis; multiple humanitarian crises
- Largest and most violent IDP crises; yet weak humanitarian presence;
- Complexity of the displacement patterns (*deplacement pendulaire*, multiple displacements; returns...)

![Map of Democratic Republic of Congo](image)
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