



# JIPS Mission to Myanmar

## May 2016

**Participants:** JIPS Profiling Advisor and JIPS Information Management Manager

**Dates:** 9 May to 1 June 2016, visiting Yangon and Sittwe

### MISSION BACKGROUND

In 2012, two waves of inter-communal violence swept through Rakhine State causing the primary displacement of an estimated 120,000 persons. A “third wave” of displacement of an approximated 30,000 added to the humanitarian needs in camps. By the end of 2015 the total number of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings across Rakhine State was estimated to be around 145,000, including those living close to the camps and may have moved into the camps (“third wave of displacement”).<sup>1</sup> Since the outset of the crisis, no IDP registration by the international community has been implemented and no in-depth data collection exercise on the displacement situation has been conducted for contextual and capacity reasons. The Government carried out an IDP registration in 2015, but its results are not publicly available.

Currently, the humanitarian community carries out needs assessments for their own sectoral purposes, and there have been other data collection exercises by the Government and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster (further observations will be described in **Section A**). Nonetheless, actors with whom JIPS met highlighted the need, not only to update population figures, but also to obtain accurate and up-to-date information on the situation of displacement in Rakhine State, including information on intentions for the future and related needs.

Between 2013 and 2015 JIPS already supported the CCCM Cluster’s camp profiling activities initiated by partners in Kachin. This initial collaboration opened the way for the request for JIPS’ support in Rakhine State in late 2015: a joint request from the CCCM and Protection Clusters, UNHCR, DRC and other humanitarian organisations, to support a profiling exercise in Sittwe and surrounding townships (Pauktaw, Rathedaung and Myebon). JIPS Executive Committee prioritized JIPS’ support to Myanmar in December 2015<sup>2</sup>. The mission was hosted under the overall responsibility of UNHCR (as lead of the CCCM Cluster) and DRC. (**Annex 1: JIPS support request form**)

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<sup>1</sup> As of 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016 the current IDP population across Rakhine State is 118,084. This reduction is principally due to a Rakhine State Government-led process in 2015 that resulted in IDPs decommissioning their temporary shelters and being assisted to build their own individual houses through a process of owner-driven construction, either in their place or origin or a new location.

<sup>2</sup> At the time of prioritisation, JIPS ExCom included DRC, NRC-IDMC, UNHCR, UNDP, IRC and the Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights of IDPs.

## MISSION OBJECTIVES

The mission's objectives were clearly identified in the Terms of Reference (TOR) (**Annex 2: Mission TOR**). The overall objective was to:

- Provide technical support to partners in the planning and development of a profiling exercise of the internal displacement situation in Rakhine State, focusing primarily on Sittwe Township and (resources and feasibility permitting) on IDP locations in Pauktaw, Rathedaung, and Myebon Townships.

## MISSION ACTIVITIES

During the mission, JIPS met key stakeholders in Yangon and Sittwe. Profiling workshops were held in Sittwe to initiate the profiling process, agree upon objectives and methodological elements of the exercise, develop a draft set of themes and indicators, encourage partner buy-in and shape coordination mechanisms. Field visits were arranged in four Sittwe IDP camps: Basara (camp manager: LWF), Maw Thei Nyar (camp management agency: NRC), Dar Paing and Kaung Do Kar 1 (camp management agency: LWF). Field visits to Ohn Taw Gyi camp (Sittwe) and Pauktaw camps were cancelled due to weather conditions. A full mission schedule can be found as an annex to this report. (**Annex 3: Mission Schedule**)

## MISSION LIMITATIONS

Due to the limited timeframe of the mission, mission outputs (including draft methodology, themes and indicators, TOR for coordination structure, Profiling Coordinator TOR, data sharing agreement and workplan) could only be shared after the mission. Apart from the cancelled field visits to Ohn Taw Gyi camp (Sittwe) and Pauktaw camps due to weather conditions, the mission itself did not face major constraints.

## MISSION ACHIEVEMENTS

The mission facilitated the launch of the profiling process through stakeholder consultations, participatory workshops and feedback sessions in Yangon and Sittwe. It is important to note that the **achievements of this mission are built upon the preparatory work done by partners in Myanmar**, especially through the formation of a Technical Working Group (TWIG) by CCCM, DRC, LWF, NRC, IRC, IOM, OCHA, Plan International, and the Protection sector. See **Annex 4: presentations zip file** for the introductory and debrief presentation, and presentations from the methodology and themes and indicators workshops.

Figure 1 Field visit in Sittwe camps



The general achievements of the mission in Yangon and Sittwe can be summarized as follows. Achievements are further outlined in the mission observations and recommendations section, as well as the Annexes:

- Profiling objectives: Overall objectives and specific objectives agreed upon.
- Key elements of the methodology agreed upon, including geographic areas, target populations and data collection methods.
- Key themes for the profiling exercise agreed upon, including a draft list of indicators.
- Input gathered for a proposed data sharing protocol.
- Partnerships for the profiling discussed, including a draft profiling coordination structure.
- Input gathered for draft process management tools, including budget, workplan and TOR for a Profiling Coordinator.

## **MISSION OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on mission preparation, findings and JIPS experience in other contexts, the JIPS mission made the following key observations and recommendations:

### **A. General**

1. The situation of internal displacement in Sittwe Township, as well as the surrounding Townships of Pauktaw, Rathedaung and Myebon is complex. IDPs have been displaced in several waves from different areas, including urban and rural areas. People have been displaced directly due to the inter-communal violence which swept through Rakhine State in 2012 (first and second waves of displacement associated with the first and second waves of violence), or due to its aftermath consequences, resulting in the presence of more “recent IDPs” from neighbouring villages (third wave of displacement). All three waves of IDPs are living in the camps and moving within and outside of the camps; neither the Government nor humanitarian actors have carried out a comprehensive official registration including all three groups<sup>3</sup>; many camps and host villages have no clearly defined boundaries, and IDP and host populations have mingled over time. In addition, while the vast majority of the IDPs are Muslims settled in planned camps, there are also Muslim IDP households living in host villages, and Rakhine/Marimagyi households who have been displaced by the violence and are living with host families, planned camps or individual houses. All these factors have made it difficult for responders to develop an accurate and reliable picture of the displacement situation. Recently, the Government has supported the resettlement of populations residing in selected Rakhine and Marimagyi camps, and return of populations residing in some Muslim IDP camps, with support of the international community. However, large numbers of IDPs have remained in the camps, particularly in Sittwe Township.
2. Currently, there is no harmonized IDP baseline, although important data collection efforts have taken place. Between March and June 2015, the CCCM Cluster led a “household headcount survey” through its Camp Management Agencies, in view of gathering information on names, basic demographics (age and gender breakdown) and information on vulnerabilities. This was a sizeable effort by the Cluster and camp management agencies to gather figures and additional information on the IDP population. As an example, the survey tool also intended to collect information on area of origin, but interviews with different actors highlight that this information was in the end not

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<sup>3</sup> The IDP registration exercise conducted by the Government in 2015 only included the first and second waves of displacement.

collected during the survey, due to information sensitivities. To date, the information produced by this “household headcount survey” is the baseline the CCCM Cluster and other actors use.

Despite the efforts, several challenges were encountered during the data collection process. As an example, one of the limitations was the lack of a harmonised implementation plan for data collection and processing, including a common methodology. This could be due to the different realities faced by the camp managers in the camps’ multiple contexts. Nonetheless, the absence of a harmonised methodology led to different data collection methods that currently limit the possibility to compare the accuracy of the information collected. Furthermore, information collected during mission highlighted limitations for the development of common basic definitions for data collection or analysis. As an example, the definition of a household was unclear, as well as other definitions of vulnerabilities. In addition, due to staff turnover, it is unclear if a common approach was used to ensure the quality of information during the data entry. It is also unclear which waves of displacement were covered. In sum, although JIPS acknowledges the notable effort undertaken by the different camp managers and the CCCM Cluster to collect the information, methodological limitations make it necessary to update the baseline.

Adding to the uncertainty of the figures, it would seem that, in 2012, the Government listed the IDPs who moved to the camps during the first and second wave of displacement, and this list would be the list currently used by humanitarian partners for food distributions. Nonetheless, the dynamics in the camps have changed; a third wave of IDPs has come to the camps, and there might be intra/inter-camp movements that alter the dynamics of the figures.

In 2015, the Government also carried out a headcount effort although the methodology and final figures are not publicly available. This could be taken into account as a potential data source for the profiling, although taking into account limited knowledge on methodology and data sharing feasibility.

Finally, LWF is the only camp management agency that has a system in place to update the camp population figures on a monthly basis, through their incentive workers<sup>4</sup>.

Due to the lack of trust in the accuracy of figures **JIPS recommends that the camp management agencies as part of the CCCM Cluster agree upon a common data management system in order to update these figures on a more regular basis**, also in order to track more accurately movements between camps. The profiling exercise can serve as a good starting point in order to establish a baseline of population figures, as well as to build the capacity of camp management staff. Additionally, JIPS could support the development of this data management system, in articulation with CCCM IM staff in Yangon and Sittwe, and other interested actors.

3. Other existing data collection systems (sectoral assessments) are mainly linked to assistance. Many stakeholders highlighted to JIPS the challenges in relation to the accuracy of population figures defined through distribution lists, and the interest for the profiling to provide

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<sup>4</sup> Workers in the camp who, as part of their duties, monitor population movements and numbers during the month.

updated information for better assistance targeting (possible update of assistance lists). Nonetheless, the precariousness of the situation for the populations in the camps renders assistance (food or NFIs) a very important asset, and expectations of an increase or decrease in assistance (f.ex. through a cut in the distribution lists) could exacerbate existing community sensitivities and tensions. In addition, information collected during the mission highlights that the Camp Management Committees – CMCs<sup>5</sup> – strongly influence the process of which households are (or are not) included in distribution lists.

Furthermore, in relation to the possibility of updating assistance lists through the profiling process, JIPS finds it important to clarify that profiling generally provides an overall analysis of a displacement situation (snapshot profiling), through quantitative and qualitative methods at individual, household or community levels. Household surveys are sample-based, collect anonymous data, and aim at identifying and analyzing population trends, often through a comparative approach with host population. Thus, profiling is, by nature, not intended to update household lists, as such an update would require an in-depth process with different characteristics. Nonetheless, profiling can provide useful information for better assistance targeting in the future, through the identification of trends and overall characteristics of the population. In consequence, as discussed with mission partners, **JIPS recommends a profiling process that delinks data collection from direct assistance. Collecting anonymous profiling data would also help, not only to overcome sensitivities and protection issues related to data collection (f.ex. the perception of collecting household names to reduce assistance), but to reduce respondent bias and gather more accurate information. The profiling process should be accompanied by a strong information campaign to sensitize communities, including the Rakhine Buddhist community, in advance.** This sensitisation campaign should also include feedback to communities on the information collected and its use. In addition, it should take into account transmitting clear messages to CMCs about the purpose of the profiling exercise to avoid potential misperceptions, and analyse other possible community entry points for (qualitative) data collection (f.ex. youth development groups, women groups, etc.).

However, in spite of being an anonymous process, **a profiling can contribute to identify targeting criteria for future humanitarian/development activities through the analysis of the data collected, and also contribute to a shared situational analysis and further coherence of response.**

Furthermore, in relation to one of the main information gaps mentioned during the mission – the situation of IDPs from the “third wave” of displacement – a cross analysis of profiling themes and indicators collected (f.ex. place of origin and time of displacement) could provide useful trends for better information on their situation, in order to identify their particular vulnerabilities, need and potential solutions.

4. Existing data collection systems currently lack usage of commonly agreed upon definitions. For example, in the context of the IDP camps, it would appear that the definition of a household includes all people who live in the same unit.<sup>6</sup> However, anecdotal experience from camp managers in previous data collection processes has shown that some men have several wives, at times, living in different units in

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<sup>5</sup> CMCs have been appointed by the Government and are comprised of inhabitants of the camps responsible for camp management at community level.

<sup>6</sup> In the IDP camps, households live in housing units (rooms). One longhouse is composed of 8 units, with one household per unit.

the longhouses and even in different camps. Furthermore, one family might inhabit more than one unit in a longhouse, or various families could share one space together. Despite this, existing data systems and conducted assessments rarely outline how a household is defined and operationalized for data collection. Lack of a consistent practice or even a description of how a household is defined makes it difficult to compare existing data and estimates of populations in camps. **JIPS recommends that assessment reports and other similar outputs use the same household definition or clearly communicate which definition they use, and outline a clear justification for this choice to make the results more useful and to facilitate comparison. Other basic definitions should be harmonized such as, for example, certain vulnerability criteria to be measured during the profiling.** It is recommended that these basic criteria (including vulnerabilities) are discussed, from the beginning, with the Protection Working Group and the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) who has already conducted harmonisation in this regard. A profiling exercise would then be based on those agreed upon definitions, as the initial analysis framework for data collection.

## **B. In relation to the planned profiling exercise in Sittwe**

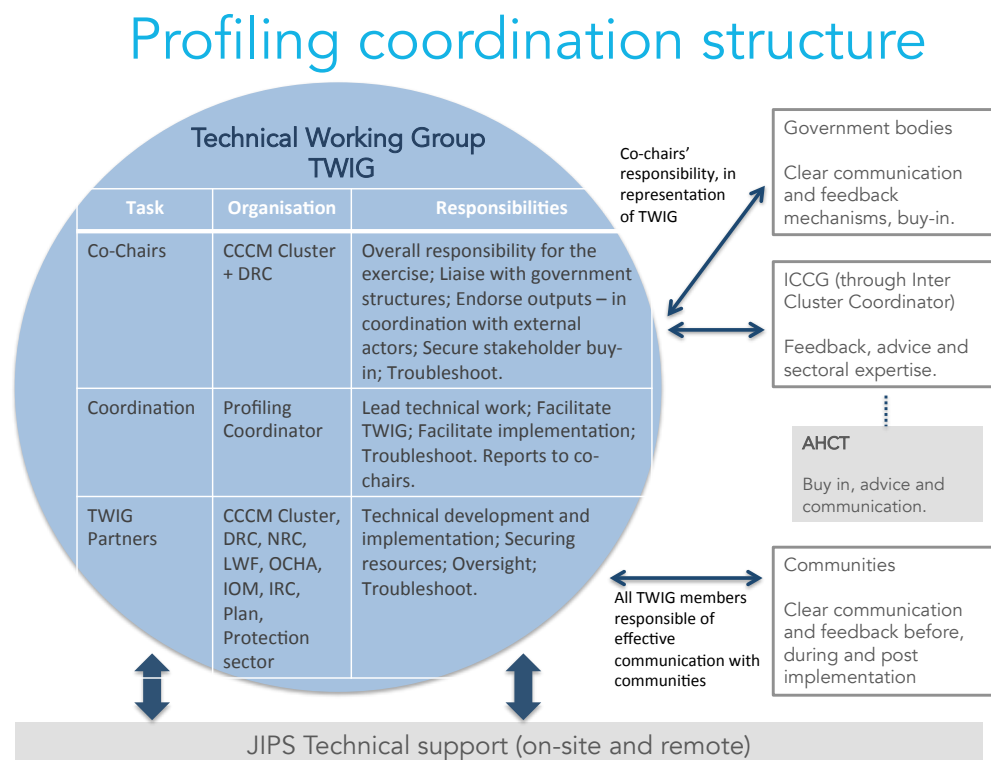
5. The mission identified and secured significant interest from the different partners to think beyond the “relief mentality” and think about possibilities for the future (solutions). The need for a stronger evidence base to inform programming and strategy for possible solutions has become clear to many stakeholders. A clear information gap relates to area of origin, as well as to skills and capacities before displacement that can be useful to determine self-identified priorities. In depth analysis on topics of major concern/interest of the target population and what influences their choices (e.g. children's education, permanent housing, getting a secure job, family reunification) is essential to inform planning to improve their lives, even in their current situation and if a preferred solution is far away at the moment. **JIPS recommends for an in-depth analysis (within constraints of context and identified use of data) of the displaced populations' situation in order to understand the aspirations and decision-making criteria of households in regard to their choice of a solution for displacement. It is expected that the planned profiling exercise can contribute to this effort.**
6. A coordination platform to oversee the profiling process has been established during the mission, as presented in **Figure 1**. A Technical Working Group – TWIG – consisting of a group of actors who will manage the practical implementation of the profiling exercise was set up. This TWIG will be co-chaired by the CCCM Cluster (through its coordinator) and DRC, who will be responsible for the development and endorsement of the exercise. The Technical Working Group will be supported by the sectoral expertise of the members of the InterCluster Coordination Group – ICCG –, facilitated by OCHA. The ICCG will provide feedback, advice and expertise in key steps in the process. In addition, the Technical Working Group will liaise and develop communication procedures/strategies with Government and Communities.

Based on experience in other contexts, the role of the coordination platform is crucial for the profiling. It is important for roles and responsibilities to be clear from the start, and for genuine joint decision-making to be encouraged. As agreed during the mission, **JIPS recommends that the TWIG finalise the draft TORs for the coordination platform in a timely fashion, concretizing membership and identifying contributions. (Annex 5: Coordination structure TOR)**

7. For the profiling exercise JIPS additionally recommends one person with full time dedication to oversee the exercise and help coordinate different partners through the process, as presented in Figure 1. Considering the availability and workload of the staff that would be in charge of supporting the profiling exercise, a Profiling Coordinator should be based in Sittwe (hosted for example by UNHCR or DRC). JIPS can help to identify a person with a relevant skillset and experience. While the Profiling Coordinator is identified, JIPS recommends for the CCCM Cluster and DRC to allocate time of the current staff members to act as “interim” Profiling Coordinators in order to kick-start the preparatory work. **(Annex 6: Profiling Coordinator TOR).**

8. JIPS highlights the importance to define a clear communication strategy/procedures at senior management/political both between Yangon and Sittwe, and with Government officials. Clear communication between regional and national offices is key to make better-informed technical decisions, and overcome possible obstacles throughout the process. In addition, clear communication with Government officials can promote transparency and accountability, contributing to build trust in the exercise and promoting information exchange. For technical purposes, **it is recommended that for planning and implementing the profiling exercise technical decision-making remains at Sittwe level** – due to the proximities to the population and to field realities – with periodic discussions/inputs from Yangon senior management (CCCM and DRC). Inputs from national sectoral partners can also be included if needed, although sectoral participation should also be coordinated from Sittwe (see figure 2 – Coordination Structure). For the development of the profiling exercise, it is also key to keep in mind other data collection exercises that might be taking place in Sittwe during the second half of 2016, such as possible WASH targeting updates or even possible food distribution updates. Coordination with these exercises is key, as to avoid simultaneous work and confusion of the populations, particularly if there are food distribution updates and perceptions of information gathering activities to adjust distribution lists **(see point #3).**

Figure 2 Profiling Coordination Structure



9. Agreed upon objectives and methodology, and recommendations for the technical development of the profiling exercise in Sittwe are included in the relevant annexes (see **Annexes 5-11**).

The agreed upon objectives of the exercise aim “to provide an evidence-base to inform a comprehensive response and the search for solutions to the displacement situation, including elements for coordinated advocacy and response, by **1)** Providing an update of IDP population figures, based on anonymous data, disaggregated by age, sex, location, place of origin and diversity; **2)** Analysing the internal displacement history of target population; **3)** Analysing the current situation of target populations including their socio-economic situation, living conditions and protection concerns; **4)** Understanding the vulnerabilities, capacities, coping mechanisms and future intentions/perceptions of target populations regarding possible solutions. **5)** Providing a dataset available to the humanitarian and development community.

The profiling objectives will be achieved through a camp-by-camp comparative analysis between IDPs in camps and residents of host villages in Sittwe Township, and its results intend to be used for humanitarian and development programming purposes (improving the quality of assistance through a better knowledge of the camp population) and to analyse possibilities for solutions to the displacement situation in a longer term perspective.

**Figure 3 TWIG workshop in Sittwe**



10. Methodological aspects: **It is recommended that the profiling exercise is implemented through a mixed-methods approach**, including quantitative and qualitative data collection methods (**See Annex 7: Methodology**). Quantitative methods include an enumeration and a sample based household survey, and the sampling approach for the camp-by-camp analysis will be decided upon the results of the initial enumeration (possibility to cluster camps with similar characteristics). A mapping exercise will need to be pursued in order to identify the host villages to be sampled and profiled. Qualitative methods, on the other hand, can complement the results of quantitative data collection. In addition, in a highly sensitive context such as Rakhine State, qualitative data collection can also allow to gather in-depth information on potentially sensitive issues.

Nonetheless, if – as foreseen by the mission and the interviewed partners – unexpected challenges arise that might limit the profiling process (including access to communities and/or resource mobilization), **JIPS recommends to keep in view the possibility of a flexible**



**approach where methodological adaptations could be made** (for example to apply a less resource-intensive enumeration or sampling approach) in order to achieve similar results, that can still be useful for the actors and partners in Sittwe and Yangon<sup>7</sup>.

As discussed with the members of the Technical Working Group for the profiling exercise, camps in different townships face different realities. Hence, it is recommended to roll out the profiling through a phased approach, initially in Sittwe Township and subsequently in Pauktaw, Myebon and Rathedaung. The Sittwe camps are prioritised, among others, as they hold the largest number of IDPs for which in-depth information is required. Besides being more logistically accessible they contain over 90 per cent of all remaining IDPs across Rakhine State.

11. Based upon the consultations with the different partners in Yangon and Sittwe, the following themes have been initially discussed for the profiling exercise, and should be further developed and agreed upon: Demographic data (Household composition, education, occupation, documentation); Access to health, food and education (Availability of and access to health services, food and education); Housing, land and property (Incidents of HLP losses, compensations mechanisms); Livelihoods (Security/resilience, coping mechanisms, expenses and access to assistance); Displacement history & mobility (Displacement history and mobility trends, future plans & aspirations); Social cohesion (Relationship between population & belonging to community); Safety & security (Access to safety, security and justice, (perceptions of) security). A list of core indicators was developed during the mission and is included in **Annex 8. JIPS recommends for the members of the Technical Working Group to further refine the list of indicators, by identifying a manageable indicator list (core indicators) that is not only needed but also feasible to collect.**

**It is also recommended to keep in view the means to include a gender-sensitive approach for the collection of these indicators**, either through quantitative or qualitative methods. The Protection Working Group including UNFPA would be important partners to consult in this process.

12. The JIPS mission learnt that there are high sensitivities in relation to data protection and sharing. Sensitivities include how to work with the population in terms of communicating the objectives of the profiling exercise and delinking it from distributions (informed consent), the data collection phase (keeping the data secure), access to the data, level of aggregation of data to be shared, and data sharing procedures. Information on the process for the headcount survey conducted in 2015 would indicate that data access and sharing agreements were not well defined and communicated to organisations participating in the survey, and information was not shared at the desired level. For transparency purposes, and as a need highlighted by many partners, including the protection sector, **JIPS recommends working on a data sharing agreement with the different partners, in parallel to the development of the themes and indicators for the profiling.** This data sharing agreement should **identify levels of information sensitivity** as well as **set clear procedures to share data (with whom and how)** according to these sensitivities.

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<sup>7</sup> Options for a flexible approach could include, for example, a partial enumeration taking into account those camps where figures are regularly being updated, or getting updating population figures through using geospatial data analysis techniques.

Prior to the development of this data sharing protocol and communication procedures, **it is recommended for profiling partners to reflect on the use of the data to be collected**, as this will impact methodology and data sharing. JIPS strongly recommends only gathering data that is “needed” and has a purpose, rather than data that might be “interesting” but without a specific purpose. This recommendation is also valid for data sharing: identify the purpose of collecting data that might be too sensitive to share publicly, both for the short and long term.

Finally, clear communication procedures with the different partners and sectors involved (including government) are key to promote understanding and raise awareness on the levels of data sharing. It is of JIPS’ belief that the anonymity of the data will contribute to reduce initial protection concerns. Nonetheless, the active participation of the Protection Working Group would be required throughout the profiling process in order to identify other possible data protection concerns, and the design of an awareness campaign towards communities would also be crucial. **(See Annex 9: Proposal for data sharing protocol)**

13. Profiling exercises can take time. As determined during the mission, a 6-8 month timeframe has been outlined for the profiling process (See **Annex 7 – Methodology**), and keeping up the momentum will be key. Momentum built during the JIPS mission and preparatory work should be capitalized upon by in-country partners. **JIPS recommends the TWIG members to set up a clear meeting agenda in order to initiate the work**, and define remote support needs from JIPS. **(Annex 10: Workplan and Annex 11: Immediate next steps presentation)**
14. During the mission, it was highlighted by different stakeholders that data collection might face logistic challenges in terms of weather (rainy season) and access, particularly for remote locations like Pauktaw and Meybon. In addition, survey fatigue, translation issues and education levels of the target populations will mean that the survey will need to be kept as simple as possible, though aiming to maintain a balance between data collection needs and feasibility of the data collection procedures. For example, translation from English to Rakhine to Muslim and back will increase the risks of losing out on important information, and will need to be mitigated against by keeping the questionnaire straightforward. In addition, translations in the field will mean that filling in a questionnaire will take substantial time. Because of these operational challenges, **JIPS recommends allowing enough time for training and field testing/ piloting the profiling tools**, in order to enhance the quality of the information and reduce respondent bias.

## **NEXT STEPS**

As agreed upon during the mission, JIPS is available to support the profiling exercises in Sittwe in the following ways:

Immediate next steps:

- Through its consultant database JIPS can contribute to identifying a Profiling Coordinator, based in Sittwe, to oversee the practical implementation of the profiling exercise. JIPS can also remotely back up CCCM and DRC staff who may need extra support for the starting phase. Finally, JIPS will analyse other possibilities for technical support in various phases, through its existing agreements with Statistics Norway.

- Support the TWIG remotely to develop the key project management and technical tools for the exercises including: data sharing protocol, budgets, workplan, Profiling Coordinator TOR, Coordination structure TOR, themes and indicators, methodology proposal, and data collection tools.
- Support the TWIG remotely with the mapping process of the Sittwe host villages, by outlining a detailed mapping guidance and supporting data processing and analysis, as required.
- Plan for follow-up support missions (most likely to support training, piloting the tools and supporting the data collection and analysis phases).
- Support all other phases, both on-site and remotely, as required.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

JIPS mission is grateful to:

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- UNHCR's and DRC's excellent hosting arrangements and mission support – especially Edward Benson, Yasmine Ali, Stephen Williams, Kate Smith, Richard Tracey, Krishnan Nair, Bruce Spires and Courtney Cox.
- UNHCR, CCCM Cluster, DRC, LWF, NRC, RI, IRC, IOM, OCHA, Plan International, Protection Working Group amongst other partners for their engagement in the mission, including political and technical support and advice.
- All other partners in Yangon and Sittwe we have been able to meet for their useful contributions, feedback and support during the mission.
- OCHA Sittwe office for supporting the logistics for the workshops.
- JIPS staff in Geneva for their remote support and smooth running of operations in absence of mission staff.

## **ANNEXES**

Annex 1: JIPS support request form

Annex 2: Mission TOR

Annex 3: Mission Schedule

Annex 4: Presentations zip file

Annex 5: Coordination Structure TOR

Annex 6: Profiling Coordinator TOR

Annex 7: Draft methodology document (including relevant suggested documents for secondary data review)

Annex 8: Proposal of themes and indicators

Annex 9: Proposal for data sharing protocol

Annex 10: Workplan

Annex 11: Immediate next steps presentation