



Assessment Technical Working Group

December 2019

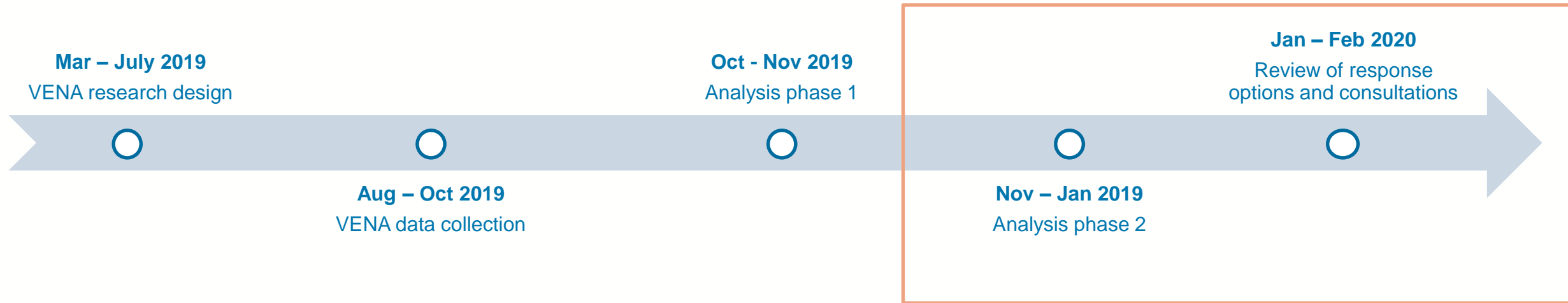
Agenda

- Brief VENA update (10 mins)
- UNHCR individual profiling exercise (45 mins)
 - Data collection plan
 - ProGres mainstreaming and data maintenance
 - Data sharing
- Partner data collection plans for 2020 (10 mins)
- AOB (5 mins)
 - Enumerator rate survey
 - New ATWG co-chair from UNHCR

VENA update

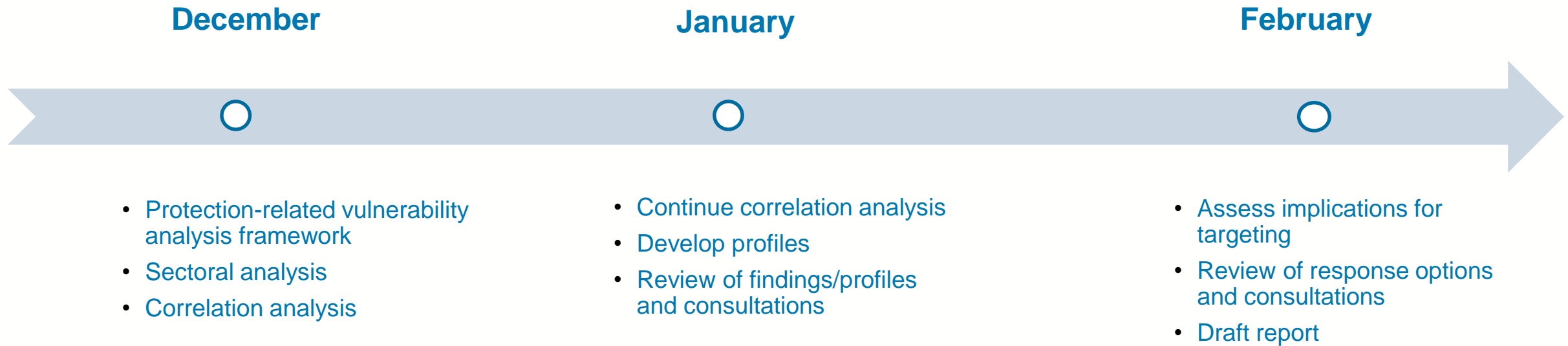
- Protection-related vulnerability analysis framework
- Sectoral analysis
- Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- Market analysis
 - Settlement factsheets
 - Comparative analysis overview

VENA process overview



- **Analysis phase 1**
 - Analyze VENA dataset based on vulnerability framework
 - Identify critical issues and limitations
- **Analysis phase 2**
 - Define household profiles based on vulnerability correlations
 - Evaluate inclusion/exclusion error
 - Assess implications for targeting

VENA process overview



Preliminary MPI for VENA

ATWG 13 Dec 2019

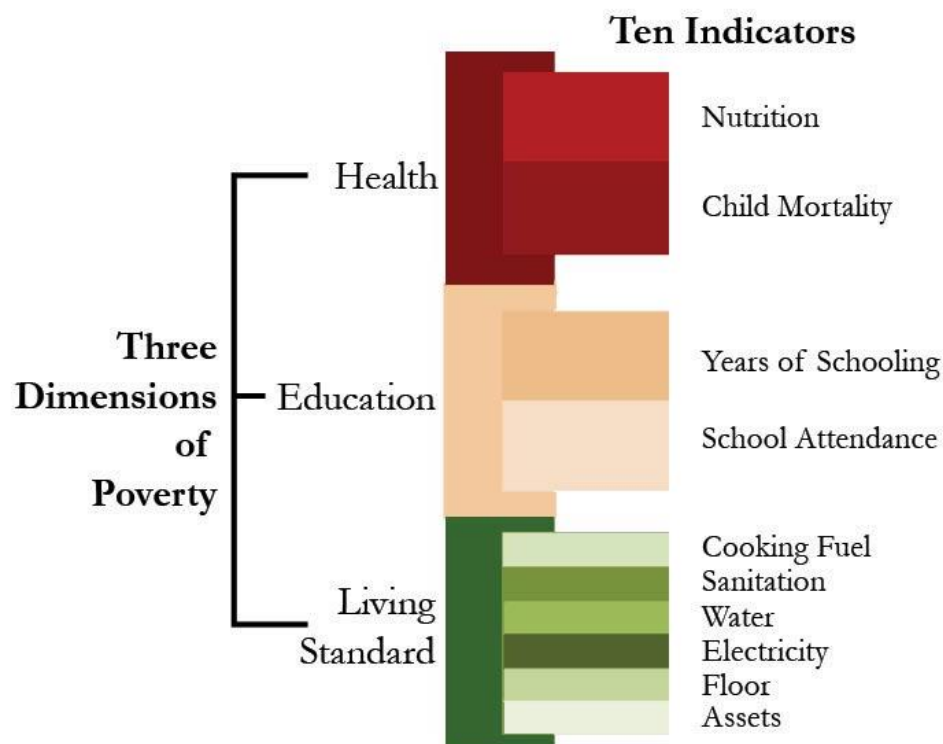


Multidimensional Poverty Index: Why?

- Like measures of vulnerability in VENA that consider multiple dimensions, MPI looks beyond income/consumption expenditure (in HC context) to understand **deprivations across dimensions aside from standard income poverty**
- In Uganda, 4 pillars: education, health, living standards, employment/financial empowerment
- **Standardized measure with clear methodology that can be compared to host communities***

To better understand the situation of refugees relative to their host communities.

Global



Uganda*

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation cut-off	Indicator Weights	Dimension Weight
Education	Years of Schooling	Deprived if no household member above 14 years of age has completed 6 years of schooling.	1/8	1/4
	School attendance	Deprived if any child aged 6 to 18 years is not attending school.	1/8	
Health	Access to Health Services	Deprived if at least one household member was sick in the 30 days preceding the survey and did not seek for care due to a range of reasons	1/12	1/4
	Improved water	Deprived if the household has no access to an improved source of water or if the average time taken to and from the improved water source is more than 30 minutes according to MDG standards	1/12	
	Improved toilet facility	Deprived if the household does not use improved toilet facility and the toilet facility is not shared	1/12	
	Over crowding	Deprived if the household is overcrowded (3 or more people per room)	1/16	
Living standards	Electricity	Deprived if the household has no access to clean energy sources such as electricity, solar, generator, thermal etc.	1/16	1/4
	Housing Material	Deprived if the household has unimproved walls or roof or floor	1/16	
	Asset ownership	Deprived if the household does not have at least one communication or transport asset (bicycle motorcycle motorboat radio phone TV) and has no car	1/16	
	Child labour	Deprived if any household member 5 to 17 years is engaged in work	1/12	
Employment and Financial inclusion	Productive employment	A household is deprived if the head is subsistence farmer only or casual labourer in agriculture	1/12	1/4
	Financial services	Deprived if no member of the household (16 years and above) has/uses financial products or does not use mobile money	1/12	

Light detail

- Scores which range from 0 (no deprivation) to 1 (deprived)
- National has nested weights for individual and household levels, VENA is household only
- Pillars are equally weighted
- National threshold of 40%, where multidimensionally poor are deprived in 2 of every 5 indicators (still requires sensitivity analysis!)

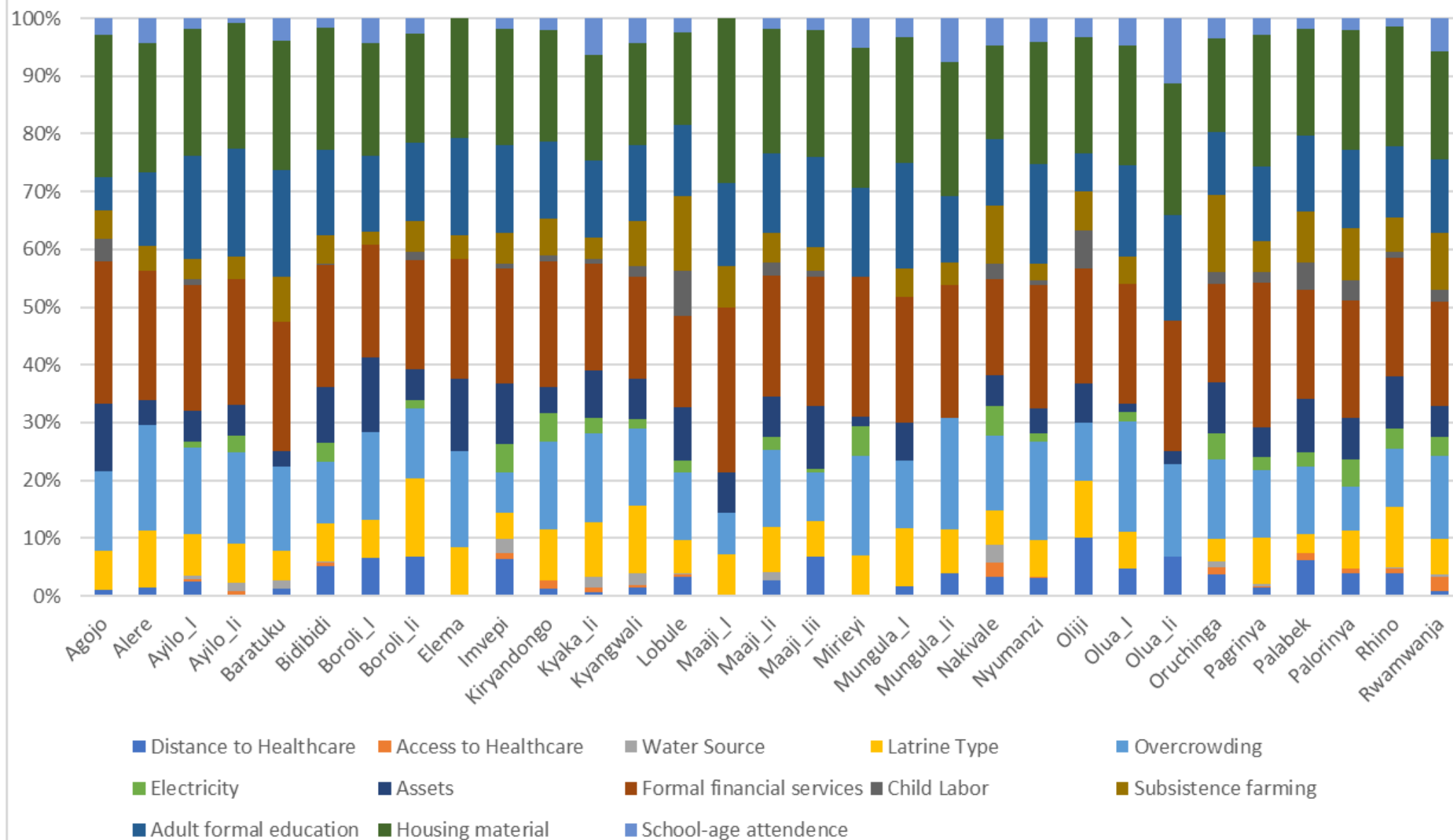
*Caveats

- National MPI (UBOS, OPHI, UNDP) has been through validation Dec. 5 but **will launch Jan. 2020**
- Need ATWG expertise & feedback for certain indicators, so it is subject to change
- The national and VENA indices will **never be perfectly** comparable (but it can get close...)

Initial findings

- Settlements with the highest incidence of MP:
Lobule, Oruchinga, Nakivale, Kyangwali, Boroli, Rwamwanja
- Key deprivations contributing to incidence rates:
Access to financial services*, housing material, overcrowding, adult completion of six years formal education

Deprivation contributions to settlement-level MPI



Trends relative to national MPI*

- In general, the index needs “calibration”
- Overall rate is slightly lower than national average, much lower than rural average (as are several districts/subregions – to explore whether water will change this)
- National key deprivations are in improved toilet facility, housing material, energy

Subregion	District	Comparison to national
Acholi	Lamwo	Below
West Nile	Adjumani Arua Koboko Moyo Yumbe	Some above, many below
Toro	Kyegegwa	Almost same
Bunyoro	Hoima Kiryandongo	Hoima is above Kiryandongo is below
Ankole	Isingiro	Well above

Questions for ATWG:

All of the following are considered deprived in host community context.

For refugees:

- (1) should **water trucking** be considered deprived for water source;
- (2) should **dry cells** (batteries) be considered deprived for electricity;
- (3) can **SACCOs be considered formal financial services** in refugee contexts;
- (4) in which settlements can we expect conditions between HC and RS to be the **most similar or different** (on a spectrum...)

Thank you!

Settlement	Distance to Healthcare	Access to Healthcare	Water Source	Latrine Type	Overcrowding	Electricity	Assets	Formal financial services	Child Labor	Subsistence farming	Adult formal education	Housing material	School-age attendance
Agojo	0.04	0	0	0.28	0.56	0	0.48	1	0.16	0.2	0.24	1	0.12
Alere	0.0625	0	0	0.4375	0.8125	0	0.1875	1	0	0.1875	0.5625	1	0.1875
Ayilo_I	0.111111111	0.022222	0.022222	0.333333	0.688889	0.044444	0.244444	1	0.044444	0.155556	0.822222	1	0.088889
Ayilo_li	0	0.034483	0.068966	0.310345	0.724138	0.137931	0.241379	1	0	0.172414	0.862069	1	0.034483
Baratuku	0.058823529	0	0.058824	0.235294	0.647059	0	0.117647	1	0	0.352941	0.823529	1	0.176471
Bidibidi	0.246187364	0.028322	0.002179	0.313725	0.503268	0.159041	0.455338	0.991285	0.013072	0.230937	0.699346	0.997821	0.074074
Boroli_I	0.333333333	0	0	0.333333	0.777778	0	0.666667	1	0	0.111111	0.666667	1	0.222222
Boroli_li	0.357142857	0	0	0.714286	0.642857	0.071429	0.285714	1	0.071429	0.285714	0.714286	1	0.142857
Elema	0	0	0	0.4	0.8	0	0.6	1	0	0.2	0.8	1	0
Imvepi	0.316483516	0.052747	0.120879	0.224176	0.356044	0.248352	0.516484	1	0.035165	0.274725	0.756044	1	0.096703
Kiryandongo	0.058548009	0.06089	0	0.398126	0.697892	0.222482	0.206089	0.981265	0.04918	0.288056	0.604215	0.885246	0.088993
Kyaka_li	0.027777778	0.049145	0.096154	0.508547	0.82265	0.143162	0.446581	0.987179	0.042735	0.196581	0.713675	0.980769	0.344017
Kyangwali	0.076759062	0.031983	0.104478	0.667377	0.746269	0.08742	0.394456	0.991471	0.098081	0.439232	0.742004	0.982942	0.247335
Lobule	0.206997085	0.029155	0.005831	0.361516	0.734694	0.139942	0.574344	0.994169	0.498542	0.813411	0.772595	1	0.16035
Maaji_I	0	0	0	0.25	0.25	0	0.25	1	0	0.25	0.5	1	0
Maaji_li	0.127659574	0	0.06383	0.361702	0.617021	0.106383	0.319149	0.978723	0.106383	0.234043	0.638298	1	0.085106
Maaji_iii	0.302325581	0	0	0.27907	0.372093	0.023256	0.488372	1	0.046512	0.186047	0.697674	0.976744	0.093023
Mirieyi	0	0	0	0.285714	0.714286	0.214286	0.071429	1	0	0	0.642857	1	0.214286
Mungula_I	0.076923077	0	0	0.461538	0.538462	0	0.307692	1	0	0.230769	0.846154	1	0.153846
Mungula_li	0.166666667	0	0	0.333333	0.833333	0	0	1	0	0.166667	0.5	1	0.333333
Nakivale	0.187660668	0.14653	0.18509	0.347044	0.768638	0.303342	0.318766	0.974293	0.156812	0.598972	0.670951	0.958869	0.277635
Nyumanzi	0.141025641	0.012821	0	0.294872	0.794872	0.064103	0.205128	0.987179	0.038462	0.141026	0.794872	0.987179	0.192308
Oliji	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.333333	1	0.333333	0.333333	0.333333	1	0.166667
Olua_I	0.230769231	0	0	0.307692	0.923077	0.076923	0.076923	1	0	0.230769	0.769231	1	0.230769
Olua_li	0.3	0	0	0	0.7	0	0.1	1	0	0	0.8	1	0.5
Oruchinga	0.221938776	0.061224	0.071429	0.216837	0.808673	0.265306	0.522959	0.992347	0.122449	0.780612	0.642857	0.946429	0.201531
Pagrinya	0.056818182	0.011364	0.011364	0.318182	0.465909	0.090909	0.204545	1	0.068182	0.215909	0.511364	0.909091	0.113636
Palabek	0.325773196	0.057732	0	0.17732	0.614433	0.127835	0.476289	0.997938	0.237113	0.472165	0.684536	0.969072	0.092784
Palorinya	0.187904968	0.034557	0.00432	0.319654	0.360691	0.222462	0.347732	0.982721	0.161987	0.436285	0.645788	0.99784	0.101512
Rhino	0.186252772	0.037694	0.011086	0.501109	0.485588	0.170732	0.436807	0.982262	0.055432	0.288248	0.592018	0.997783	0.066519
Rwamwanja	0.046875	0.131696	0.017857	0.330357	0.770089	0.176339	0.287946	0.966518	0.109375	0.529018	0.674107	1	0.3125
Grand Total	0.169952888	0.055139	0.047985	0.36224	0.632699	0.176235	0.400977	0.987611	0.118304	0.411621	0.681556	0.977142	0.168208

Poverty Identification with k=40%		
District	Settlement	Settlement incidence rate of multidimensionally poor HH (H)
Koboko	Lobule	0.763848
Isingiro	Oruchinga	0.693878
Isingiro	Nakivale	0.634961
Hoima	Kyangwali	0.590618
Adjumani	Boroli_li	0.571429
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja	0.564732
Adjumani	Oliji	0.5
Lamwo	Palabek	0.48866
Adjumani	Baratuku	0.470588
Kyegegwa	Kyaka_li	0.470085
Adjumani	Boroli_I	0.444444
Arua	Imvepi	0.417582
Moyo	Palorinya	0.401728
Adjumani	Olua_li	0.4
Adjumani	Mungula_I	0.384615
Adjumani	Ayilo_li	0.344828
Adjumani	Mungula_li	0.333333
Arua	Rhino	0.330377
Adjumani	Maaji_lii	0.325581
Yumbe	Bidibidi	0.311547
Adjumani	Olua_I	0.307692
Adjumani	Nyumanzi	0.294872
Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	0.290398
Adjumani	Maaji_li	0.255319
Adjumani	Alere	0.25
Adjumani	Maaji_I	0.25
Adjumani	Ayilo_I	0.222222
Adjumani	Pagrinya	0.215909
Adjumani	Elema*	0.2
Adjumani	Agojo*	0.16
Adjumani	Mirievi*	0.071429

Individual Refugee Profiling



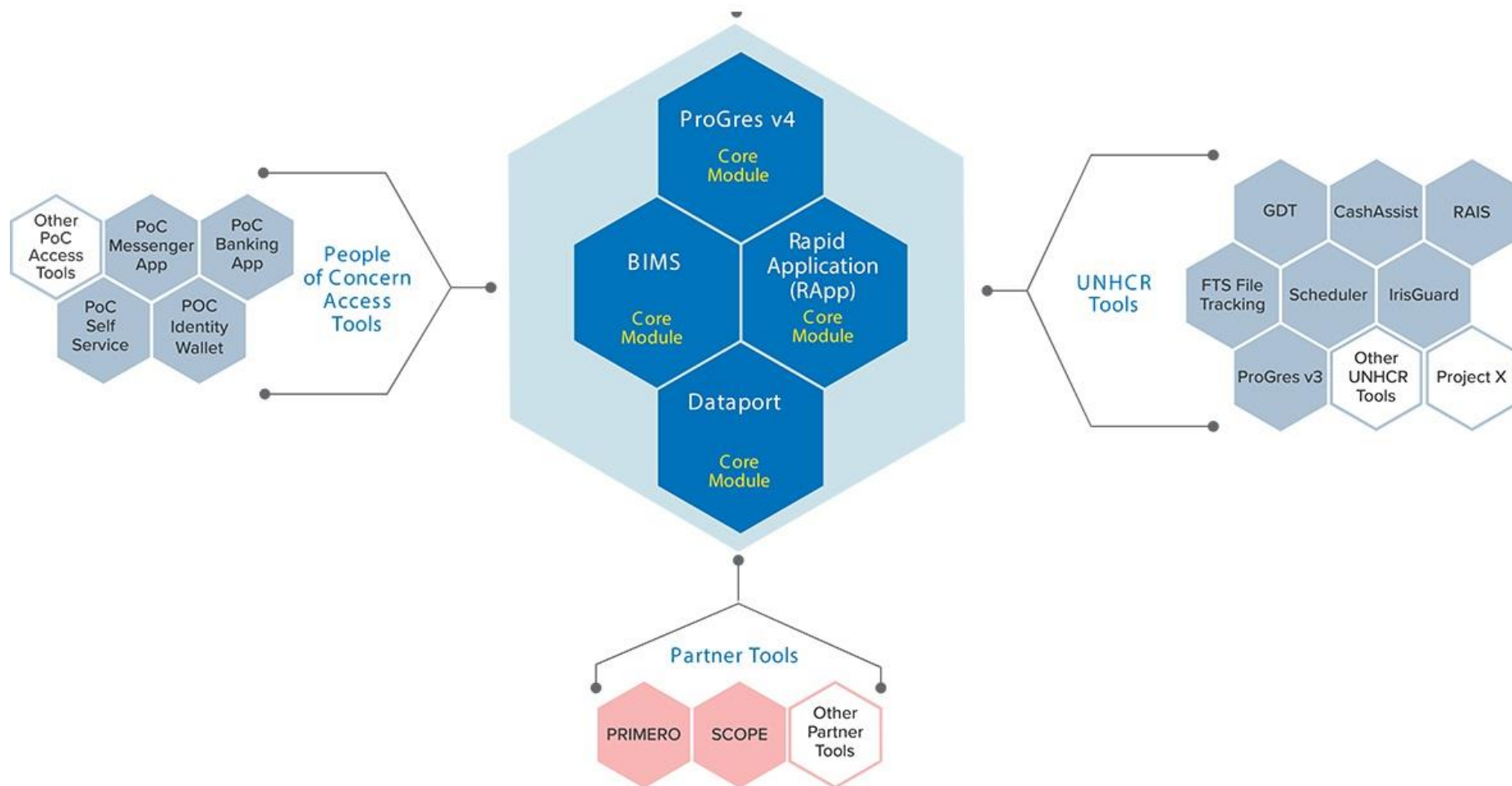
Background

- In 2018, the operation transitioned from the Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) to ProGres V4, the latest version of the evolving refugee registration, assistance, profiling and case management database developed by UNHCR.
- Due to the time-sensitive nature of rapid verification exercise, only key preliminary data per individual was captured.
- Various data collection exercises are ongoing across the Uganda operation for different purposes. This data collection is not harmonized or centralized.

One Database for Refugees

UNHCR PRIMES

(Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem)



Objectives

- To provide comprehensive profiles in ProGres V4
- To support the establishment/strengthening of referral mechanisms to appropriate service providers during data collection.
- To verify the existing specific needs in ProGres V4 and identify any new individuals with specific needs.
- To collect key sector specific indicators that will allow evidence-based programming at the sectorial level.
- To support the update of household compositions, based on home visits during data collection, allowing referrals to OPM for merges or splits, as needed.

Objectives

- To minimize costly repeated data collection exercises, and related refugee fatigue
- To allow a comprehensive, evidence-based understanding of the refugee population to enable the implementation of the basic needs approach.
- To look beyond cash assistance and enable development actors to use the data for inclusion in poverty reduction and social protection programmes.
- To analyze the data and attract private sector investments in refugee-hosting districts and connect refugees to employment and business opportunities.

Approach

Establish a comprehensive primary dataset

- A comprehensive primary dataset - will be established by building on the existing PSN verification exercise, planned in most of the settlements and implemented in some. The initial objective of the PSN exercise was to conduct home visits to individuals with specific needs for verification.

The exercise will be expanded to collect the intended dataset by:-

- Creating a comprehensive questionnaire with individualized sectorial data
- Expanding the scope of the enumerator training

The profiles will include

- **Registration**
- **Shelter**
- **Education**
- **Protection**
- **Livelihoods**
- **Health**
- **Nutrition and Food Security**
- **Energy and Environment**

Recording Interventions

1- Intervention decision [Eligibility]

2- Intervention delivery

3- Intervention decision cancelation

Data Maintenance

Specific Needs:

- **Identification:** Potential persons with specific needs should be referred to the protection partners or other concerned partners with relevant expertise operating in their respective location for an interview / assessment.
- **Follow up:** Any follow-up action should be recorded in ProGres V4 as part of the case management module wherever feasible.
- **Inactivation:** It will be effected upon confirmation that a specific need is no longer applicable due to changes in the personal situation of the persons of concern or other reasons (specific needs are not static and may change over time).

Data Maintenance

Individual Profiles:

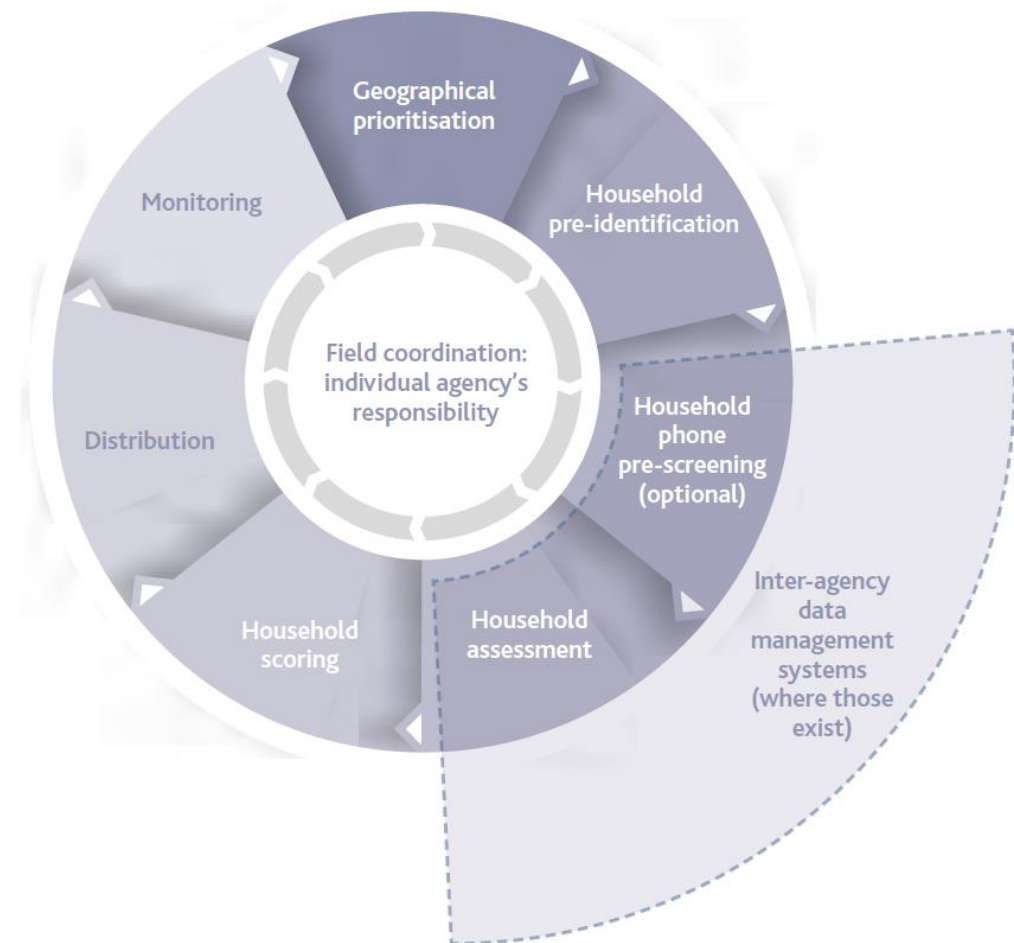
- Triggered:** Profiles could be affected by registration activities (family reunification, new birth, death or spontaneous departure), which will trigger an update as the family composition change affects the vulnerability level.
- Expired:** The data collected will have a shelf-life, if not updated during that period those profiles should be queued for update.
- New Profiles:** All newly registered individuals should be profiled after registration.

Data Quality

- Well defined data quality measures will be detailed to ensure completeness, correctness, integrity and consistency of the collected data before uploading it to ProGres V4.
- ProGres V4 database maintains field level audit history to ensure that all updates are tracked and validated.

Targeting Interventions

- ProGres must have the minimum required indicators for effective pre-identification
- Econometric models cannot be used for household level targeting if the indicators are not available for the entire population
- Accepting appeals from refugees can only be possible with household level data available



Questions?

UNHCR Data Management Strategy | Sharing of Data | Reporting

December 2019

Background | Registration Milestones

- proGres v3 used until 2014. RIMS in 2015+
- Verification in 2018 – 24% not present,
- proGres v4 rollout for registration by OPM
- SOPs on food assistance (Sep 2018)
- SOPs on registration in Uganda (December 2018)
- **MOU on registration and data management (April 2019)**
- **MOU on access and use to information in the national register (Aug 19)**
- **MOU with UCC under development**

Data Management | Strategy

- Ensure compatibility with proGres for datasets collected by UNHCR and partners for a Unified database for evidence based/data driven approach for programming
- Ensure secondary data sets are accurate and complete in line with global standard by working with partners through a sectoral approach
- Analyse all datasets and establish linkages between the different sectorial data to support informed decision making at the sectorial level

Data Management | Outputs

- **Individual profiles at the household level** - to allow an understanding of the different vulnerabilities
- **Sector specific population targets** – by analysing the data including vulnerabilities
- **Data coverage gaps** - % of coverage and available data on a monthly basis
- **Monthly sector specific reports** – based on activities

Data sharing | Protection

- **UNHCR Data Protection Policy May, 2015** - For Individualized data, rights of data subjects and transfer to 3rd parties, same standard for UNHCR and partners
- **Partner Data Protection Policies**
- **Data Protection and Privacy Act March, 2019**

Data sharing | Framework

- MOU on registration and data management with **OPM** (April 2019)
- OPM directive on use of proGres by all Partners
- Partners
 - **PPA** (Appendix 2, Protection of Personal data)
 - Annex F (Processing and Protection of Personal Data of POCs) – 2020, FAQ
 - Data sharing agreement (DSA) for OPs

Data sharing | Annex F

1. **Nature and purpose of processing** – detailed activity
2. **Personal data elements necessary to be processed** – for each activity
3. **Legitimate basis for the collection of personal data** – consent for each activity, how consent will be obtained
4. **UNHCR Access to data collected by partner** – what, why, frequency
5. **Access and user control measures** – users, their rights and changes, control measures (pwds, locked files....)

Data sharing | Annex F

- 6. Storage and transfer of personal data** – physical, electronic
- 7. Rights of data subject** – joint collection and referral for data updates
- 8. Personal data breach notification** – who to notify in UNHCR/Partner
- 9. Sharing data with 3rd parties** – who, what and why, standards
- 10. Termination** – return of data, data retention based on consent or national law

Data sharing | Data Sharing agreement

1. **Preamble**
2. **Definitions – legal, acronyms**
3. **Purpose**
4. **Personal data to be transferred – data elements**
5. **Additional data requests**
6. **Means for data transfer – format**
7. **Specific Purpose for data transfer**

Data sharing | ...Data Sharing agreement

- 8. Sharing with 3rd parties**
- 9. Interested person access**
- 10. Security of personal data**
- 11. Notification of personal data breach**
- 12. General provisions – cessation, duration, modification, immunities**

proGres| Rollout strategy

- TOT approach - PRIMES focal points
- Government, UNHCR, Partners – IPs, OPs
- Modular approach – REG, AST, RSD, RST, CP/SGBV, LPN
- Sector/ Sub-sector lead
- Data migration for mapped data
- Full rollout by March 2020



17
National
partners



72
International
NGOs



9
UN
agencies



3
Government
partners

Reporting | tools

- proGres - individualized
- Activity Info – aggregated, indicator/activity for RRP
- OPM M&E system

Way forward| 2019/20

- Full rollout of proGres
- Individual profiling
- Compliance with data management policy for a unified system and linkage
- Compliance with data protection and data sharing framework - Sharing of FAQ/DS note
- Reporting through proGres/ AI/ OPM M&E avoiding overlap





Questions?