



GENDER DIMENSIONS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Understanding Inequality Through Data & Analysis

DATA OPTIONS FOR ASSESSING GENDER DIMENSIONS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

A BACKGROUND NOTE

JUNE 2021

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WORLD BANK GROUP

Building the Evidence on Forced Displacement

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For more information about the GDFD research program, please contact Lucia Hanmer (lhanner@worldbank.org) and Diana J. Arango (darango@worldbank.org)



INTRODUCTION

Globally, around 70 million people have fled their homes as a result of conflicts. (UNHCR 2018)

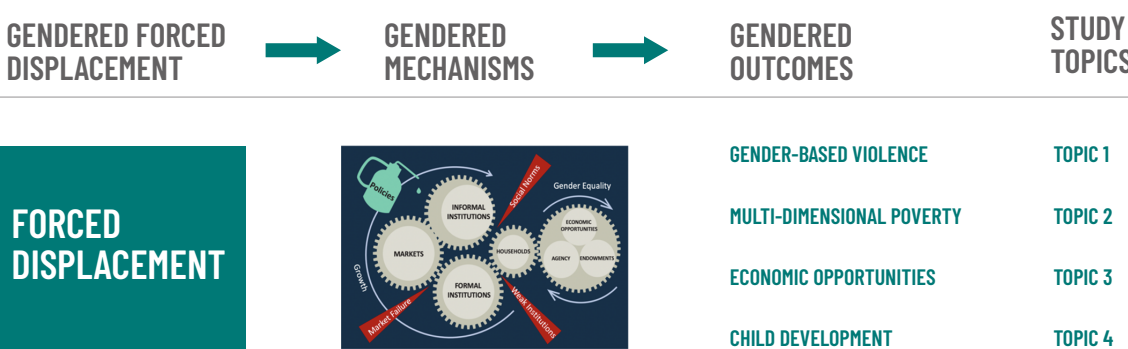
Forced displacement has profound impacts on the lives and livelihoods of affected populations, which creates enormous demands on government and other stakeholders supporting their needs.

Yet, designing and implementing policies that are effective, ethical, and equitable has been severely limited due to the lack of empirical research.

Rigorous evidence on the causes, characteristics and consequences of forced displacement remains scarce. This is primarily due to a lack of suitable, high-quality micro-level data. Moreover, while it is increasingly recognized that many outcomes of forced displacement, such as the shock experienced, coping strategies used and the outcomes vary strongly according to gender there is little evidence on the gender dimensions of force displacement.¹ However, there has been important progress in collecting high-quality micro-level data in fragile and conflict-affected situations over the past decade, including in contexts of forced displacement.²

This note provides a summary of existing data that are of potential use in analysis gender and displacement, as a tool for researchers who wish to fill the evidence gaps. The note is based on an extensive review of a large variety of data sources and was organized around four specific topics the project intends to study: Gender-based violence, multi-dimensional poverty, economic opportunities and child development (Fig. 1).

FIGURE 1 OVERVIEW OF PRELIMINARY STUDY TOPICS IN THE GDFD PROJECT



¹ Forcibly Displaced: Toward a Development Approach Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced, and Their Hosts. Washington, DC: World Bank (2017). Rohwerder, B. (2016). Women and girls in forced and protracted displacement (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1364). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.
 Buvinic, M. et al. (2013). Violent Conflict and Gender Inequality: An Overview. The World Bank Research Observer, 28(1), 110-138.

² Verwimp, P. et al. (2019). The Microeconomics of Violent Conflict, Journal of Development Economics, 141, 102297.

Growing the evidence base about gender and forced displacement requires data sources that meet the following criteria.

INFORMATION AT THE MICRO LEVEL

First, data must be based on information gathered at the individual or household level. Insights into households' and individuals' welfare and behavior allows investigation of the mechanisms interlinking forced displacement and gender inequality. Ideally, the micro-level information is sex- and age-disaggregated and geo- and time-coded with high precision, to facilitate matching of different data sources and a gender analysis.

INFORMATION ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Second, the data source must contain information on forced displacement. This information includes information on forced displacement characteristics, such as displacement status indicators, location (camp or non-camp), insights into factors that led people to flee, variables that capture experiences during displacement, or individual's aspirations and future plans.

RELEVANT INFORMATION ON OUTCOMES OF INTEREST

Third, the data source must provide insights into at least one of the four study topics: Gender-based violence, multi-dimensional poverty, economic opportunities, and child development (see Fig. 1). The data must facilitate meaningful comparisons of outcomes of interest, such as between displaced persons and

non-displaced persons from same location of origin, or between refugee and host populations.

Examples of relevant outcome measures include:

- Individual experiences of intimate partner violence and other forms of gender-based violence (e.g. physical violence by partners and sexual violence by non-partners)
- Household-level welfare e.g. income consumption and expenditure measure, access to humanitarian assistance and social protection
- Household access to water, sanitation and basic services
- Male and female labor force participation (e.g. self-employment and informal labor, entrepreneurship, farming)
- Sex-disaggregated data on child development outcomes (e.g. learning and nutrition)

RELEVANT INFORMATION ON THE DRIVERS AND CORRELATES OF GENDER-BASED INEQUALITIES, BARRIERS AND VULNERABILITIES

Fourth, the data must contain information that enables analysis of gender dimensions in the outcomes of interest and in the factors shaping these outcomes. In other words, gendered outcomes for at least one of the four study topics, as well as measures of underlying gender gaps, inequalities, barriers and vulnerabilities.

In the past, a dominant approach to these domains has been to group households by the sex of their head, including distinctions of the de jure from de facto head of the household.

For example, female household headship has often been used as an indicator of poverty. Yet, a growing body of scholarship shows that the conventional approach of using self-reported female headship as the grouping category can severely underestimate actual poverty in households headed by females.³ In addition, such simple, binary categorizations obscure an enormous degree of heterogeneity within and between households grouped into male- and female headed⁴ and, specifically, welfare status at the individual level.⁵

More recent work has developed more nuanced approaches, for example disaggregating households based on measures of household composition,⁶ devising measures of individual poverty within households^{7,8} and building metrics based on the access to employment or economic opportunities of male and female labor force participants or their earnings.⁹

Against this background, examples of relevant measures include, but are not limited to:

- Sex and marital status of the household head, de jure and de facto household headship;
- Measures of women's voice, agency and social inclusion (e.g. intra-household bargaining power and civic participation);
- Dependency ratios and household composition, including elderly and disabled;
- Relevant norms and attitudes e.g. on women and girl's mobility outside the home, women's employment, girl's access to higher education, child marriage, gender-based-violence;
- Male and female earnings, hours worked and conditions of employment; and
- Sex-disaggregated data on access to assets and capital (e.g. land and finance).

³ Rogan, M. (2013). Alternative Definitions of Headship and the 'Feminisation' of Income Poverty in Post-Apartheid South Africa. *Journal of Development Studies*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2013.812199>

⁴ Chant, S. (2006). Rethinking the 'feminization of poverty' in relation to aggregate gender indices. *Journal of Human Development*, 7(2), 201-220.

⁵ Munoz Boudet et al. (2018). Gender Differences in Poverty and Household Composition through the Life-cycle. *World Bank Policy Research Paper 8360*. World Bank Group: Washington, DC.

⁶ Hanmer, L. et al. (2020). How does poverty differ among refugees? Taking a gender lens to the data on Syrian refugees in Jordan, *Middle East Development Journal*, DOI: 10.1080/17938120.2020.1753995.

⁷ Deere, C. D. et al. (2010). Poverty, Headship, and Gender Inequality in Asset Ownership in Latin America. Working Paper 296, Gender, Development, and Globalization Program, Center for Gender in Global Context, Michigan State University.

⁸ Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle. Overview booklet. World Bank, Washington, DC.

⁹ Grown and Valodia (2010). *Taxation and Gender Equity: A comparative analysis of direct and indirect taxes in developing and developed countries*. Routledge: London and New York.



DATA LANDSCAPE

Most data sources that are of potential interest to study the gender dimensions of forced displacement are part of larger systematic efforts.

Main sources:

ONE FORCED DISPLACEMENT
DATA PORTALS

TWO DATA PORTALS LARGE-SCALE
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

THREE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

ADDITIONAL SOURCES:

FOUR OTHER DATA PORTALS

FIVE HIDDEN GEMS
SUCH AS ONE-OFF SURVEYS

FIGURE 2 OVERVIEW OF DATA SOURCES

SOURCE 1
FORCED DISPLACEMENT DATA PORTALSSOURCE 3
ADMINISTRATIVE DATASOURCE 2
LARGE-SCALE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYSSOURCE 4
OTHER DATA PORTALS

FORCED DISPLACEMENT DATA PORTALS

Data on forced displacement is increasingly becoming available through online data portals.

Among these, we identify and briefly discuss three data sources that hold particularly large potential:

- The Migration Data Portal ([link](#))
- The Global Internal Displacement Database ([link](#))
- The Humanitarian Data Exchange ([link](#))

The Migration Data Portal (MDP) is hosted by the International Organization for Migration's Global Migration Data Analysis Center (IOM-GMDAC). It provides a platform that gives policy makers, researchers, journalists and the general public access migration statistics and data on migrants, pulling together data from a number of organizations.

The wide-ranging data accessible through the portal cover forcibly displaced populations, mostly at the aggregate country level, and with at least some sex-disaggregated data. While the portal notes that in various of its sources "sex-disaggregated data are not always collected", others do, and in those cases male and female adults and children the portal presents separate analyses.¹⁰

The available information is grouped into five themes:¹¹ 1) Immigration and emigration statistics (e.g. international migration flows and migrant stocks); 2) Types of immigration (e.g. different forms of forced displacement and child migration); 3) Migration and vulnerability (e.g. women and child trafficking); 4) Migration and development (e.g. unemployment and remittances statistics); and 5) Migration policy (e.g. refugee and family reunification policy).

The MDP also provides access to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data. The DTM was designed to be able to track and monitor displacement

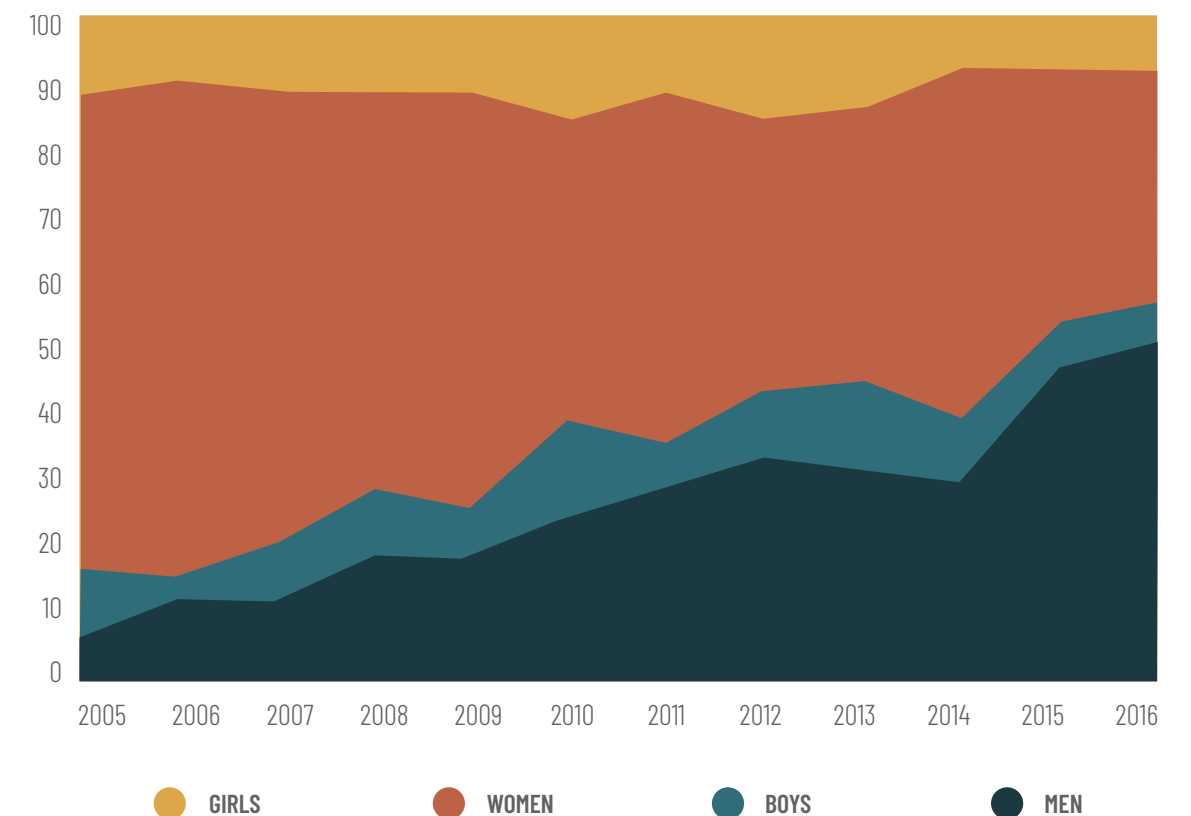
and population mobility. It uses a variety of tools to collect monthly data at the group, location, household and individual levels. As well as monitoring movements of displaced populations, the DTM provides information on their needs (such as food, shelter, WASH and security) and their intentions in regard to return, community perceptions, displacement solutions and other thematic issues. The DTM Field Companion¹² provides sectoral questions for gathering data from key informants that are used for location assessments. Sectors covered include: child protection, languages, education, GBV, Health, Protection, Settlements and Shelters and WASH. For example, the GBV Field Companion provides a template for gathering information on the availability of GBV services and their accessibility as well as proxy indicators for GBV risk in camps/camp-like settings.¹³

As noted on its website, the main purpose of the MDP is to provide "the bigger picture" and provide and visualize migration data at the national level. The data come from a range of sources, are not always sex-disaggregated, only some are based on micro-data, provide limited information about conditions facing displaced persons (including gendered constraints and barriers), and are typically lacking such details as age and marital status. Some important micro-data presented on the portal are sex-disaggregated. In Figure 3, we pro-

vide an example of from the innovative Missing Children program on child trafficking.¹⁴ Such data can be particularly useful for key policies and programs at national and international levels. Yet, the key limitation is that even when

statistics are based on micro-level data, the micro-level data are not provided – and hence do not allow for micro-level analyses of the gender dimensions of forced displacement.

FIGURE 3 EXAMPLE OF MDP DATA DETECTED VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY SEX OVER TIME



Source: Migration Data Portal (MDP)

¹⁰ <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/gender-and-migration>.

¹¹ <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes>.

¹² <https://displacement.iom.int/dtm-partners-toolkit/field-companion-pdf>.

¹³ <https://displacement.iom.int/system/tmf/tools/GBV%20and%20DTM%20data%20in%20Short.docx?file=1&type=node&id=4878&force=>.

¹⁴ The child trafficking data source is the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC), which itself combines various data sources, including individual-level data. For further information see: <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org> and https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/sites/default/files/CTDC%20codebook%20v6_0.pdf.

The Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD) portal is an online platform of the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Its purpose is similar to that of the MDP, pulling together an impressive range of displacement data that can be explored and visualized via an innovative and interactive interface. This way, it provides quantitative information on displacement to practitioners, researchers, journalists and the general public.

The portal has three “sub-portals”. First, the Displacement Data tab, which is the main tool for accessing and viewing a wide range of displacement data at national and global levels. As an example, Fig. 4 presents GIDD displacement figures for the 15 countries with the highest numbers of new displacements due to conflict and violence in 2018.

FIGURE 4 EXAMPLE OF GIDD DATA—TOTAL NUMBERS OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

COUNTRY	TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS (CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE)	NEW DISPLACEMENTS (CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE)	NEW DISPLACEMENTS (DISASTERS)
ETHIOPIA	2,137,000	2,895,000	296,000
CONGO DEM. REP.	3,081,000	1,840,000	81,000
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	6,119,000	1,649,000	27,000
SOMALIA	2,648,000	578,000	547,000
NIGERIA	2,216,000	541,000	613,000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	641,000	510,000	9,300
CAMEROON	668,000	459,000	-
AFGHANISTAN	2,598,000	372,000	435,000
SOUTH SUDAN	1,869,000	321,000	6,600
YEMEN REP.	2,324,000	252,000	18,000
EL SALVADOR	-	246,000	4,700
PHILLIPINES	301,000	188,000	3,802,000
INDIA	479,000	169,000	2,675,000
IRAQ	1,962,000	150,000	69,000
INDIA	5,761,000	145,000	67,000

Source: Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD)

Second, the Global Displacement Risk Model portal, which takes a “prospective point of view” and is specifically focused on data-based modelling of displacement risk due to disasters. Third, the innovative Displacement Data Exploration Tool, which offers visualizations of how country-level displacement indicators vary over time and across and over different levels of various indicators from the World Bank’s open data catalogue across countries. The latter includes country-level, sex-disaggregated data on demography, education, health, multi-dimensional poverty and gender-based discrimination and violence, among many others, and GIDD plans to include “more data related to development and humanitarian assistance and more granular data on specific sectors, such as agricultural production and food availability”.¹⁵ As for the MDP, however, the key limitation is that the portal does not provide micro-level data, even if an indicators are based on them.

The Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) portal is managed by OCHA’s Centre for Humanitarian Data. It is designed for sharing data on individuals affected by

a crisis and their immediate needs. The portal spans many crises and organizations and provides access to more than 10,000 datasets, based on a huge variety of different surveys and methodologies. Specifically, this includes extensive and consistently formatted data from a variety of organizations reaching IDPs and refugees from across the world. Most of the data is publicly available and provides information on an aggregate level.

HDX is now including microdata and plans to add more in the future. Some datasets contain micro-level information on gender-based violence, multi-dimensional poverty, economic opportunities and child development, and are either publicly available or upon request. In addition, contextual data are also hosted in the exchange platform, including on affected people, coordination and context, food security and nutrition, geography and infrastructure, health and education, population and socio-economy, damage assessments as well as geospatial data.¹⁶ Figure 5 provides an example of sex-disaggregated micro-level data available on the portal.

¹⁵ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/database>.

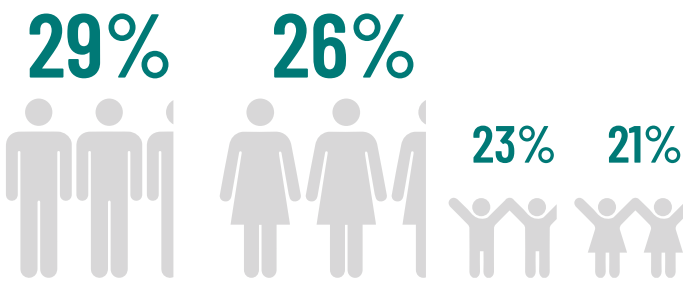
¹⁶ For example on Syria: <https://data.humdata.org/group/syr>.

FIGURE 5 EXAMPLE OF HDX DATA—MIGRATION FLOWS AT BENTIU PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS (POC) SITE

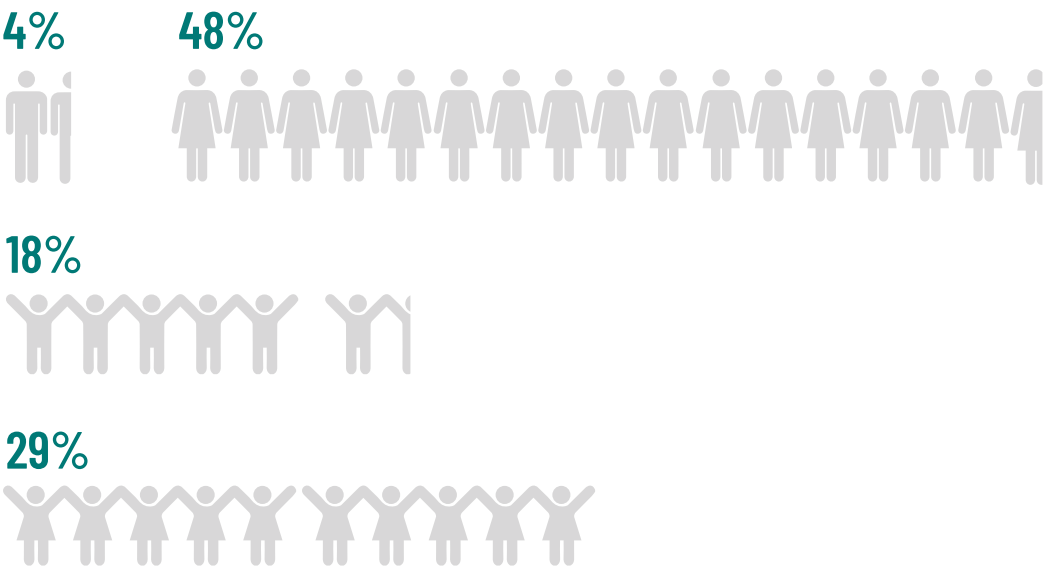
POPULATION FLOW AT BENTIU POC SITE

Bentiu PoC site has witnessed the largest net population flow between July 2017 and March 2018. During the nine months, 31,366 individuals left the site and 7,661 people arrived at the site.

AVERAGE MONTHLY ENTRIES: 851



AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS: 3,485



*Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent
Data source: IOM DTM, Bentiu PoC Site Flow Monitoring, July 2018

Source: Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX)



LARGE-SCALE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Large-scale cross-nationally comparable household surveys provide a wealth of information on individuals around the world.

By “cross-nationally comparable” we mean surveys that largely adhere to international methodology protocols and are thus comparable, even if it they were not designed to be as such.

In this note, we consider five categories of surveys that are most relevant to understanding the gender dimensions of displacement:

- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS; [link](#))
- Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS; [link](#))
- Multiple Indicator Source Surveys (MICS; [link](#))
- Living Standards and Measurement Study surveys and other international household surveys that are “similar in spirit” (LSMS; [link](#) & IHSN; [link](#))
- Joint IDP Profiling Service surveys (JIPS; [link](#))

Other sources of potential interest not examined here include:

- Global Barometer Surveys ([link](#))
- World Value Survey ([link](#))
- Gallup polls ([link](#))

We briefly review the first five in turn and discuss how suitable they are for analyses into the gender dimensions of displacement, with a particular focus on the aforementioned four study topics: gender-based violence, multi-dimensional poverty, economic opportunities, and child development. The first three categories of surveys (DHS, VACS and MICS) are heavily harmonized surveys that are typically nationally representative and funded largely through a coordinated/centralized program. They are not general living standards/multi-topic surveys but are primarily focused on

specific topics. The fourth category contains multi-topic household surveys that are conducted by national statistics offices to monitor socio-economic conditions, often conducted every 3-5 years and nationally representative. In this very broad category we focus the review on the important and large sub-category of LSMS surveys. As a fifth category, we review JIPS surveys, which are focused on displacement settings and usually not nationally representative, but are based on large, random samples and similar methodologies and protocols as the other surveys, which makes them comparable across country settings.

We include all surveys that credibly identify, either directly or indirectly whether an individual or a household has been displaced. By direct identification, we mean that a survey includes a direct question on whether an individual or household has been displaced. By indirect identification we mean that displacement information may be inferred providing an option to answer. There are two principal routes for inference. First, some surveys include questions that are not specifically about forced displacement, but one or more answer categories are. For example, some surveys include a question on the reasons why a household/individual moved to their current place of residence, with an answer option that clearly indicates forced displacement. For example, “moved for security reasons” or “fled due to paramilitary activity”. Second, some surveys collect detailed information on where a household/individual was born and/or their migration history. In this case, it is usually not possible to gain information about displacement from the survey alone. Rather, the survey data has to

be matched with additional information from other data sources, such as spatially and temporally coded conflict event data. If granular enough, his method can allow to identify displacement status and distinguish displaced respondents from host population respondents.

It is important to note that for either form of identification certain groups may be systematically excluded and hence the data collected may not be representative due to the sampling frames used. For example, large-scale surveys are often sampled from a census frame, which typically exclude temporary settlements of displaced individuals. And even when the whole population of interest encompassed by the sampling frame, certain individuals or entire households may be structurally less likely to be interviewed, for example because they moved in the meantime. In such cases, existing limitations need to be acknowledged and results interpreted accordingly.

In the appendices we present a detailed overview of potentially project-relevant and suitable datasets for all five survey types and a large list of specific variables covering identification of displacement status (Appendix 1) and the outcome variables and correlates of interest (Appendix 2). We also provide below some tables for each survey type that lists relevant and suitable datasets for two selected domains: gender-based violence and child marriage.

¹⁷ See: <https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Methodology.cfm>.

¹⁸ A full list of survey topics can be found here: <https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm>.

¹⁹ See: <https://dhsprogram.com/topics/gender-Corner/index.cfm>.

DHS surveys have large sample sizes of between 5,000 and 30,000 households, which usually are selected in a multi-stage random sampling process conducted about every 5 years. DHS data have now covered over 90 countries across multiple waves. While some survey topic choices in questionnaires are driven by country demands, the survey questionnaires are largely standardized. In addition, the survey process protocol and approach to releasing geographic information system (GIS) data are standardized.¹⁷

All DHS data are publicly available and provide information on a wide range of social, economic, and demographic data, providing a swathe of opportunities for research into questions at the intersection of gender and displacement.¹⁸ Survey topics span all four study themes of particular interest to this project (gender-based violence, multi-dimensional poverty, economic opportunities, child development).

The DHS has a strong focus on gender (the so-called “Gender Corner”),¹⁹ which offers indicators of gender inequality, women’s empowerment and gender norms in a range of domains, such as domestic violence, women’s empowerment, female genital cutting and child marriage. The questions on norms include proxies for empowerment, like decision-making in the household.

There are a few instances where displacement data are collected in a DHS.

In Colombia, the last four DHS surveys (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015) allow displacement to be imputed at the individual level by using variables indicating recent migration and the specific reasons for migration, including violence and insecurity to due armed group violence. Combined with extensive information on child health and intimate partner violence data, including psychological, physical, economic, and sexual forms, these surveys lend themselves for analyses of child development and gender-based violence in the context of forced displacement.²⁰

One major limitation is that in most DHS there is no detailed information on eco-

nomic activity beyond whether individuals are in paid work – that is, nothing on hours, earnings and so on. There is also no information to allow estimates of monetary poverty, although asset wealth quintiles can be computed to broadly group households.

The appendices provide detailed information on DHS datasets relevant to analyses of the gender dimensions of forced displacement. To illustrate how DHS data can be used, Figure 6 lists project-relevant and suitable DHS surveys for analyses of two specific domains: gender-based violence and child marriage.

FIGURE 6 DHS DATASETS THAT ALLOW TO STUDY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND CHILD MARRIAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED SETTINGS.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	Benin (2017-18), Burundi (2016-17), Colombia (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015), Ethiopia (2016), Jordan (2017-18), Kenya (2014), Mali (2018), Nepal (2011, 2016), Nigeria (2018), Pakistan (2012-13, 2017-18), Philippines (2017), Uganda (2016), Tanzania (2015-16)
CHILD MARRIAGE	Afghanistan (2010), Benin (2017-18), Burundi (2016-17), Colombia (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015), Eritrea (2002), Ethiopia (2016), Indonesia (2017), Jordan (2002, 2017-18), Kenya (2003, 2014), Mali (2018), Nepal (2011, 2016), Nigeria (2018), Pakistan (2012-13, 2017-18), Philippines (2017), Tanzania (2015-16), Turkey (2003, 2008, 2013), Uganda (2016)

²⁰ For example. see Calderón, V., Margarita G., and A. M. Ibáñez (2011). “Forced migration, female labor force participation, and intra-household bargaining: does conflict empower women?” Documento CEDE 2011-28.

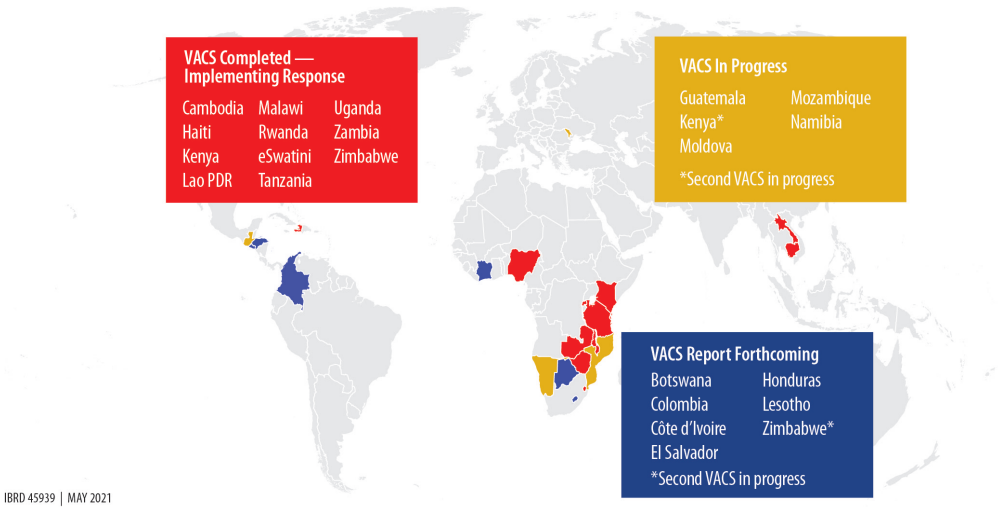
The Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys (VACS) are nationally representative household surveys of males and females ages 13 to 24 conducted by Together for Girls, a public-private partnership.²¹ VACS measure the prevalence, past 12-month incidence and circumstances surrounding sexual, physical and emotional violence in childhood, adolescence (before age 18) and young adulthood (before age 24) in randomly selected samples. The surveys also measure various risk factors, protective factors and consequences of violence. VACS results are (primarily) meant to contribute to national- and global-level monitoring of violence prevalence, prevention and response, and are published in national reports, used in the development of national action plans, and guide evidence-based programming.²²

Figure 7 provides an overview of completed and on-going VACS surveys.

VACS datasets are typically made publicly available on the VACS website (see previous footnote), coordinated through Together for Girls and the respective country governments. The datasets are usually cross-sectional and based on individual- and household-level interviews.

A standardized core questionnaire has been used since 2013, which aims to establish a “gold standard” in measuring violence against children, adolescents and young adults and ensure comparability with violence measures in other surveys. The standard core questionnaire was updated in 2017, leading to a new HIV module and three modules for surveys to be implemented in Latin America: weapon carrying, migration and community/gang violence. The new surveys in Latin America are still ongoing or have been completely recently (see Fig. 7).

FIGURE 7 OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED AND ONGOING VACS SURVEYS



Source: Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys (VACS)

²¹ For further information on Together for Girls see here: <https://www.togetherforgirls.org>.

²² VACS reports from all completed surveys can be found here: <https://www.togetherforgirls.org/violence-children-surveys/>.

VACS datasets include particularly detailed information on and correlates of gender-based violence and child development. Variables include: education, health (including physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health outcomes), gender attitudes related to violence, perceptions of safety, witnessing violence, victimization, perpetrating violence, and seeking and using services after experiencing violence.

Some VACs make a specific effort to survey internally displaced populations, such as in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Haiti. As an example, the

VACS Haiti survey conducted in the aftermath of the Haitian earthquake in 2012, producing extensive data on dynamic of gender-based violence for both sexes, and delineating between displaced and nondisplaced households and individuals.

Appendix 1 provides detailed information on VACS datasets of interest to analyses of the gender dimensions of forced displacement. Figure 8 lists project-relevant and suitable VACS surveys for analyses of the two specific domains of gender-based violence and child marriage.

FIGURE 8 VACS DATASETS THAT ALLOW TO STUDY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND CHILD MARRIAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED SETTINGS

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	El Salvador (2017), Haiti (2012), Kenya (2010)
CHILD MARRIAGE	El Salvador (2017), Haiti (2012), Kenya (2010)

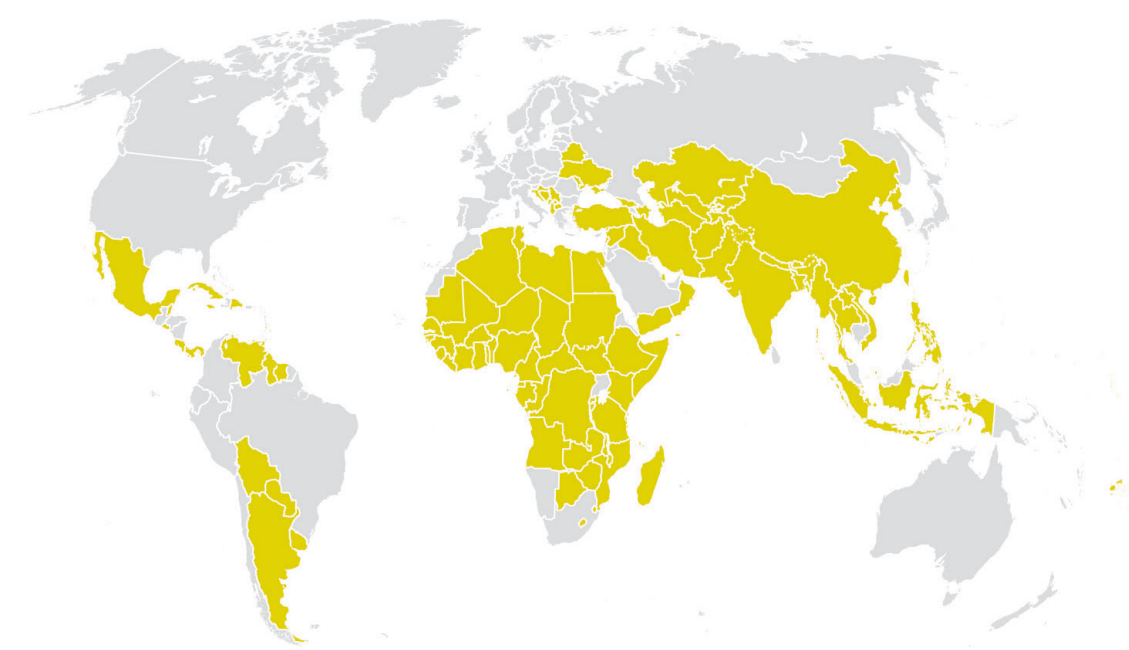
The Multiple Indicator Source Surveys (MICS) program by UNICEF have become “the largest source of statistically sound and internationally comparable data on women and children worldwide”.²³ Since 1995, 336 surveys have been completed in 116 countries across the world (see Fig. 9). MICS are typically large-scale household surveys, with a focus on topics that directly affect children and women. UNICEF maintains an

online portal, from which MICS reports can be downloaded and where access to available survey datasets can be requested.²⁴

Similar to DHS surveys, data collection in MICS provide standard tools for survey planning, sampling and questionnaires, including household, women, men, children aged 0-4, children aged 5-17. Datasets from the latest round include GPS coordinates for households.

²³ Webpage: <https://mics.unicef.org/about>.
²⁴ Webpage: <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

FIGURE 9 OVERVIEW OF COUNTRIES WITH AT LEAST ONE COMPLETED MICS IN YELLOW



IBRD 45945 | MAY 2021

Source: Multiple Indicator Source Surveys (MICS)

Core MICS datasets now capture 200 distinct indicators, 237 counting those requiring sex disaggregation separately. More generally, gender is at the heart of MICS, and the datasets include in-depth and wide-ranging information on the study topics of gender-based violence and child development. This includes modules on early childhood development, child labor, and experiences of and attitudes to violence against women.

However the MICS coverage of forced displacement is limited.

Appendix 1 provides a list of datasets that may be useful to investigate for these purposes. Figure 10 lists project-relevant and suitable MICS datasets for analyses of gender-based violence and child marriage.

FIGURE 10 MICS DATASETS THAT ALLOW TO STUDY GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND CHILD MARRIAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED SETTINGS.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	Zimbabwe (2019)
CHILD MARRIAGE	Bangladesh (2019), DRC (2017-18), Gambia (2018), Ghana (2018), Lesotho (2018), Pakistan (Punjab; 2017-18), Zimbabwe (2019)

LSMS is a household survey program managed by the World Bank’s Development Data Group. The program provides technical assistance to national statistical offices in designing and implementing large-scale household surveys, to produce high-quality, multi-topic, multi-level data. The surveys are generally nationally representative and comparable, with similar core modules, and typically use geo-referencing and computer-assisted data entry technologies. To date, more than 100 LSMS surveys have been produced, which can be accessed via the World Bank Microdata Library.²⁵ As noted above, there are many other national multi-topic household surveys that are organized the same way, are similar in spirit, sometimes draw on LSMS support, and use comparable methodologies and protocols, which are beyond the scope of the in-depth review. Examples, among many others, include the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), the

Living Standards Survey (LSS) in Ghana, and the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) in Malawi.

LSMS provide comprehensive and sex-disaggregated data on a wide range of socio-economic domains of interest to the gender dimensions of displacement, particularly on both monetary and nonmonetary dimensions of poverty, and child nutrition, health and education. The recent LSMS-ISA sub-program focus on innovative panel data on multiple topics in agricultural settings,²⁶ while the LSMS+ focuses on gender inequalities in collaboration with the World Bank Gender Group.²⁷ The latter places emphasis on intra-household, sex-disaggregated household survey information on 1) ownership of and rights to selected physical and financial assets, 2) work and employment, and 3) entrepreneurship, and has so far been collected Malawi, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cambodia and Nepal.

²⁵ See Section 5 and here: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home>.

²⁶ See: <http://surveys.worldbank.org/lsmis/programs/integrated-surveys-agriculture-ISA>.

²⁷ See: <http://surveys.worldbank.org/lsmis/programs/lsmis-plus>.

Surveying of contexts of displacement, displaced people and respective “comparable” communities is relatively rare in LSMS, limiting their potential for the study of gendered drivers or impacts of displacement. However, questions about exposure to conflict, violence and displacement have now been included in at least seven surveys national surveys to date (see also Appendix 1), and more surveys are likely to follow suit in the future. For example the third round of the longitudinal General Household Survey in Nigeria from 2015/16 contains a conflict exposure module that captures community and household exposure to conflict and violence, including information on witnessed events, experiences, perpetrators, circumstances, causes and consequences, and specific questions related to displacement. Appendix 1 provides a detailed overview of LSMS datasets of potential relevance for the study of the gender dimensions of forced displacement. For the two specific domains of gender-based violence and child marriage, there are no suitable LSMS surveys.

The Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) is an inter-agency body that provides assistance to governments and development organizations to improve local information on displacement. In a collaborative process between partner organizations, clear data objectives and methodology are established to conduct specialized displacement profiling surveys. This process engages

heavily with local settings, potentially limiting comparability across sites, but ensuring contextualization and typically micro-data from both displaced and non-displaced groups are collected.

JIPS household surveys often include information on all household members’ characteristics (such as age, sex, education, and occupation) and extensive household indicators of monetary and nonmonetary poverty, such as housing/shelter characteristics, the main source of income, government support, financial coping mechanisms, and access to and information on health care.

Countries surveyed to date include Greece (refugees in Thessaloniki), Honduras, Iraq (four surveys), Kosovo, Somalia and Sudan. JIPS are increasingly being made available via the HDX portal (see Section 2),²⁸ while access to others can be requested from JIPS directly.

Apart from more “standard” information on displacement, JIPS surveys often also capture subjective assessments like attitudes and future aspirations, e.g. households’ intentions and required conditions to return to the place of origin, and perceptions of safety and security.

The appendices include a list of JIPS datasets that hold potential for micro-analyses of the gender dimensions of forced displacement.

²⁸ Webpage: <https://data.humdata.org/organization/jips>.



ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The administrative data from international organizations that appear to be most relevant to gender and forced displacement are:

- Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (**UNRWA**)
- UNHCR Profile Global Registration System (**ProGres**), including Home Visits

At present none of these datasets are publicly available. Yet, they may be released by the agencies concerned for specific evaluation or research purposes. We now briefly review each of them.

GBVIMS was developed by UNFPA, IRC, WHO and the UNHCR to harmonize the collection and analysis of GBV data obtained through service delivery in humanitarian settings. The GBVIMS Steering Committee has since grown to include UNICEF and IMC. The GBVIMS enables humanitarian actors responding to GBV to safely collect, store and analyze GBV incident data obtained by service providers. The GBVIMS facilitates the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data among stakeholders in a setting with the aim of improving coordination and programming. The GBVIMS toolkit has been used in over 20 countries for more than a decade.

The GBVIMS tool collects information on incidences of GBV reported to service providers so the data are not representative of GBV rates across the communities as many GBV survivors do not seek help. While not publicly available, GBVIMS data holds potential for the analysis of reported cases of GBV in the context of crises and displacement.

UNRWA is the UN agency responsible for the wellbeing and human development of the over 5 million displaced

Palestinians. UNRWA household surveys include both more recent waves of refugees from contemporary conflicts and from protracted displacement circumstances, spread across the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

UNRWA collects extensive data, especially on people receiving social assistance, mainly about poverty, education, health and healthcare. While no data is collected from nondisplaced host communities, those in recent and protracted displacement conditions can be compared at different points of time.

ProGres (Profile Global Registration System) is UNHCR's global case management system that is used by its different work units to facilitate protection of persons of concern to the organization, and includes a database of refugees, asylum seekers and returnees registered by UNHCR. The registration process assigns individuals a unique number that serves as a reference for recording data in all subsequent activities, including decisions on refugee status and right of return or resettlement in a third country, and the delivery and tracking of protection and assistance services, as applicable. ProGres collects information on all individual members of a household, including age, sex, education, relationship to the household head, and vulnerability status.

Home Visits are an on-going method for data collection used by the UNHCR Jordan Cash Based Interventions unit to determine vulnerability in six operational sectors. The data is gathered from refugees through periodic home visits and refugees requesting UNHCR multi-purpose cash assistance. They are thus a non-randomized sample of ProGres and their use could introduce bias for statistical analysis. In addition to demographic information about the household, the collected data on food security, health, specific needs of individual household member (e.g. related to disability, children at risk, severe medical conditions), housing conditions, expenditure, income, documentation, and assistance received.

For instance, the Syrian Home Visits dataset in 2017-18 contains information for at least a total of 54,408 Syrian refugee households comprising 208,014 individuals. These data can provide important insights, for example Hanmer et al (2020) analyze how gender inequality impacts household poverty of Syrian refugees in Jordan.²⁹

²⁹ Hanmer, L. et al. (2020). How does poverty differ among refugees? Taking a gender lens to the data on Syrian refugees in Jordan, Middle East Development Journal, DOI: 10.1080/17938120.2020.1753995. .



OTHER DATA PORTALS

Beyond the three basic sources, other data collected as part of larger, systematic efforts of potential interest to gender and displacement could be relevant, namely:

- World Bank Group Microdata Library ([link](#))
- UNHCR Microdata Library ([link](#))
- UNHCR-World Bank Group Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement ([link](#))
- Economic Research Forum Microdata Catalogue ([link](#))

Other examples, not discussed here, include:

- WHO ([link](#))
- Eurostat ([link](#))

While most of these sources provide a wealth of information, it is not immediately clear if this may include specific topics this project set out to study or fulfill the other requirements.

The World Bank Group Microdata Library

contains a large collection of data sources that are of potential interest for research into the gender dimensions of forced displacement.³⁰ The collection includes the previously discussed LSMS datasets and a set of four studies conducted as part of the “Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement”. The latter is a multi-partner, World Bank-led study that conducted comparable surveys inspired by LSMS across a broad range of forms and contexts of forced displacement: IDP populations and host communities in North-east Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan, as well as refugees and hosts in Ethiopia.³¹ For more detail on these surveys see Section 6.

The recently established **UNHCR Microdata Library** is a new data portal that provides access and links to micro-level data on all people of concern to UNHCR, including refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees and stateless people.³² The portal covers micro-data collected by UNHCR or by partner organizations with UNHCR’s support, including publicly available census data, administrative data, and survey data. As of 18 May 2020, the portal lists 28 datasets. Most of the currently available datasets contain sex-disaggregated data and data on displacement status, and provide information on a broad range of topics, including health, income, livelihoods, living conditions, and

perceptions of risks. So far, the portal is most useful for analyzing populations in camp settings and beneficiaries of UNHCR programs, but lacks information from comparable, non-displaced populations.

In October 2019, **UNHCR and the World Bank Group established the UNHCR-World Bank Group Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement**.³³ The Center is dedicated to enhancing the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-based decisions that can improve the lives of affected people.

The work programme is structured around five main themes:

1. To fill data gaps and support country level engagement to increase the collection of socio-economic data on populations affected by forced displacement;
2. To improve open access to forced displacement data, with adequate anonymization and safeguards to ensure compliance with the legal data protection framework;
3. To fill data analysis and knowledge gaps, developing methodologies for measuring impact and promoting innovative methods to strengthen forced displacement data; and

4. To strengthen a global data collection system, based on common norms, definitions, and methodologies, with a particular effort on strengthening country systems where necessary, and
5. To share and disseminate knowledge through seminars, conferences and fellowship programs. The Center was launched in October 2019 and once an online presence and data portal are established, the data center promises to be a unique new source of data for innovative gender analyses of forced displacement.

The Economic Research Forum (ERF) provides micro data designed to promote cross-national and/or cross-temporal research. Datasets include primary data collected by with ERF support as well as sets of acquired micro data, which are available with open access through the ERF Micro Data Catalogue.³⁴ Most existing surveys are labor force and labor market surveys and provide sex-disaggregated indicators. Typical variables include geographical characteristics, household composition, ownership of durables, education, nationality and migration, as well as current labor status, wages and income.

Survey sizes often capture several thousand of households, although in some cases only sub-samples of complete survey are publicly available and access to full dataset can be requested from national governments.

While ERF survey datasets contain granular information on poverty and economic conditions more generally, much ERF data is not suitable for displacement analyses. Many surveys take place in non-displacement settings, and in other settings displaced populations are not sampled in sufficient numbers or identifiable. Exceptions include Palestinian labor force surveys, which cover displacement camps,³⁵ the Jordan Labor Market Panel Survey, which in the 2016 wave added 3,000 households from areas with forcibly displaced non-Jordanian households, including refugee camps,³⁶ and a similar Labor Market Panel Survey in Sudan,³⁷ which in the 2020 wave will focus on surveying forcibly displaced households.

³⁰ Webpage: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home>.

³¹ Webpage: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/publication/informing-durable-solutions-for-internal-displacement>.

³² Webpage: <https://microdata.unhcr.org/index.php/home>.

³³ Webpage: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/forceddisplacement/brief/unhcr-world-bank-group-joint-data-center-on-forced-displacement-fact-sheet>.

³⁴ Webpage: <http://www.erfdataportal.com/index.php/catalog>.

³⁵ For example, see: <http://www.erfdataportal.com/index.php/catalog/160>.

³⁶ Webpage: <http://www.erfdataportal.com/index.php/catalog/139>.

³⁷ Webpage: <https://g2lm-lic.iza.org/thematic-areas/ta3/advancing-data-capacity-for-policy-innovation-in-sudan-labor-market-panel-survey-2019/>.



HIDDEN GEMS

Lastly, we examine a fifth data source, typically one-off surveys, which may provide unique “gems” for learning about gender and displacement. We discuss five examples which, with the exception of a food security survey from North-east Nigeria, are all publicly available in the World Bank Microdata Library:

- Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement initiative (Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan)
- Skills profile (Ethiopia)
- IDP profile (North-east Nigeria)
- Food security survey (North-east Nigeria)
- High frequency survey (South Sudan)

The Informing Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement initiative provides a recent, innovative and comparable set of large-scale household surveys funded by DFID, the Somalia Knowledge for Results Trust Fund of the Multi-Partner Fund, the UN-World Bank Partnership Trust Fund, Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI), and the World Bank’s Forced Displacement Trust Fund.

The initiative has collected individual and household-level data through personal interviews in **Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan**. In each context, the comprehensive surveys cover both IDPs and non-displaced popula-

tions, including host communities. The survey instruments are inspired by the LSMS surveys and allow comparisons of displaced and non-displaced groups. In addition to IDPs, refugees from three of four study countries (Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan residing in camps in Ethiopia) were also surveyed.

In a 2017 **skills profile** survey in **Ethiopia**, the World Bank collected data from 5317 households in both refugees and host communities, at the household and individual levels. In addition to standard socio-economic questions on assets and consumption, the survey includes extensive questions pertaining to the nature of displacement, a “Personal Living Conditions” module capturing recent experiences of violence and perceptions of violence in their current local area, and a conflict exposure module capturing past exposure to violence.³⁸

The **IDP profile** survey in **North-east Nigeria** was conducted by IOM and the World Bank in 2018. A total of 2947 households were surveyed, sampled from IDP camps and host communities in various regions in North-east Nigeria. The survey includes socio-economic modules, such as on nutritional and consumption, and has an extensive displacement module, capturing nature and consequences of displacement.³⁹

Also, in North-east Nigeria, FAO organized a **Food Security Survey** in the context of an agricultural food secu-

rity intervention. The sample can be classified in terms of conflict exposure and consequences, including current displacement status (displaced versus non-displaced) and proximity to violence. This information has been used to study various forms of food security.⁴⁰ For instance, the study documents that the agricultural intervention lifted the average food consumption score among IDP from a “poor” to an “acceptable” level by FAO standards. The dataset is not publicly available at the moment.

In **South Sudan**, the National Bureau of Statistics implemented a **high frequency survey** in collaboration with the World Bank. The study includes four waves of representative surveys across seven states between 2015 and 2017, with sample sizes of close to 2000 households. For example, wave 4 of the study, conducted in 2017, includes data on four of the largest IDP camps in South Sudan. The survey questionnaire covers topics including demographics, employment, education, consumption, as well as perceptions of wellbeing and of the effectiveness of public institutions. The different survey waves are publicly available in the World Bank Microdata Library.⁴¹

³⁸ Webpage: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3445>.

³⁹ Webpage: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3410>.

⁴⁰ Baliki, G., Brück, T. and W. Stojetz (2018). Strengthening Food Security in Acute Crisis Settings: First Insights from North-east Nigeria. ISDC Policy Brief: Berlin, Germany.

⁴¹ Webpage: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/home>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 OVERVIEW OF SURVEYS WITH SEX DISAGGREGATED DISPLACEMENT DATA

OVERVIEW						INFORMATION RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT							SAMPLED POPULATIONS							
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	GPS DATA	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	DIRECT QUESTION(S) ON DISPLACEMENT	INDIRECT INFORMATION ON DISPLACEMENT	METHOD OF INDIRECT DISPLACEMENT INFERENCE	REASONS FOR MOVING	PREVIOUS LOCATION (AT DISTRICT LEVEL OR LOWER)	TIME IN PRESENT LOCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	REFUGEES	IDPS	DISPLACED IN REFUGEE CAMPS	DISPLACED WITHIN HOST COMMUNITIES	HOST COMMUNITIES	NON-CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	NON-DISPLACED GROUPS	ASYLUM SEEKERS
DHS	AFGHANISTAN	2010	2010	No	22.351	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	*	*	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
DHS	AFGHANISTAN	2015	2015	No	24.395	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	Yes	*	*	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
DHS	BENIN	2017	2018	Yes	14.156	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	BURUNDI	2016	2017	Yes	15.997	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	COLOMBIA	2000	2000	No	10.907	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	COLOMBIA	2005	2005	No	37.211	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	COLOMBIA	2010	2010	Yes	51.447	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	COLOMBIA	2015	2015	No	44.614	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	ERITREA	2002	2002	*	9.389	Yes	No	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2000	2000	Yes	14.072	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2005	2005	Yes	13.721	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2011	2011	Yes	16.702	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2016	2016	Yes	16.650	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

OVERVIEW						INFORMATION RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT							SAMPLED POPULATIONS							
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	GPS DATA	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	DIRECT QUESTION(S) ON DISPLACEMENT	INDIRECT INFORMATION ON DISPLACEMENT	METHOD OF INDIRECT DISPLACEMENT INFERENCE	REASONS FOR MOVING	PREVIOUS LOCATION (AT DISTRICT LEVEL OR LOWER)	TIME IN PRESENT LOCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	REFUGEES	IDPS	DISPLACED IN REFUGEE CAMPS	DISPLACED WITHIN HOST COMMUNITIES	HOST COMMUNITIES	NON-CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	NON-DISPLACED GROUPS	ASYLUM SEEKERS
DHS	INDONESIA	2002	2003	Yes	33.088	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	INDONESIA	2007	2007	No	40.701	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	INDONESIA	2012	2012	No	43.852	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	INDONESIA	2017	2017	No	47.963	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	JORDAN	2002	2002	Yes	7.825	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	JORDAN	2007	2007	Yes	14.564	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	JORDAN	2012	2012	Yes	15.190	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	JORDAN	2017	2018	Yes	18.802	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	KENYA	2003	2003	Yes	8.561	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	KENYA	2008	2009	Yes	9.057	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	KENYA	2014	2014	Yes	36.430	No	Yes	Previous Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	MALI	2018	2018	Yes	9.510	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	NEPAL	2001	2001	Yes	8.602	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	NEPAL	2006	2006	Yes	8.707	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	NEPAL	2011	2011	Yes	10.826	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	No	No	*	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	NEPAL	2016	2016	Yes	11.040	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	*	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	NIGERIA	2018	2018	Yes	40.427	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

OVERVIEW						INFORMATION RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT							SAMPLED POPULATIONS							
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	GPS DATA	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	DIRECT QUESTION(S) ON DISPLACEMENT	INDIRECT INFORMATION ON DISPLACEMENT	METHOD OF INDIRECT DISPLACEMENT INFERENCE	REASONS FOR MOVING	PREVIOUS LOCATION (AT DISTRICT LEVEL OR LOWER)	TIME IN PRESENT LOCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	REFUGEES	IDPS	DISPLACED IN REFUGEE CAMPS	DISPLACED WITHIN HOST COMMUNITIES	HOST COMMUNITIES	NON-CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	NON-DISPLACED GROUPS	ASYLUM SEEKERS
DHS	PAKISTAN	2006	2007	Yes	95.441	No	No	---	No	No	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	PAKISTAN	2012	2013	No	12.943	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	PAKISTAN	2017	2018	Yes	14.540	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	PHILIPPINES	2017	2017	Yes	27.496	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	TANZANIA	2015	2016	Yes	12.563	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	TURKEY	2003	2003	No	10.836	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	TURKEY	2008	2008	No	10.525	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	TURKEY	2013	2013	No	11.794	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	UGANDA	2000	2001	Yes	7.885	No	No	---	No	No	Yes	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	UGANDA	2006	2006	Yes	8.870	No	Yes	---	No	No	Yes	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	UGANDA	2011	2011	Yes	9.033	No	No	---	No	No	No	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DHS	UGANDA	2016	2016	Yes	19.588	No	Yes	Reason	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
JIPS	GREECE	2018	2018	No	641	Yes	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
JIPS	HONDURAS	2018	2018	No	849	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
JIPS	IRAQ (DUHOK)	2016	2016	No	1.205	Yes	No	---	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
JIPS	IRAQ (ERBIL)	2015	2016	No	1.163	Yes	No	---	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
JIPS	IRAQ (SOUTH CENTRAL)	2015	2016	No	4.000	Yes	No	---	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
JIPS	IRAQ (SULEIMANIAH)	2016	2016	No	1.201	Yes	No	---	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

OVERVIEW						INFORMATION RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT							SAMPLED POPULATIONS							
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	GPS DATA	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	DIRECT QUESTION(S) ON DISPLACEMENT	INDIRECT INFORMATION ON DISPLACEMENT	METHOD OF INDIRECT DISPLACEMENT INFERENCE	REASONS FOR MOVING	PREVIOUS LOCATION (AT DISTRICT LEVEL OR LOWER)	TIME IN PRESENT LOCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	REFUGEES	IDPS	DISPLACED IN REFUGEE CAMPS	DISPLACED WITHIN HOST COMMUNITIES	HOST COMMUNITIES	NON-CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	NON-DISPLACED GROUPS	ASYLUM SEEKERS
JIPS	KOSOVO	2016	2016	No	1.327	Yes	No	---	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
JIPS	SUDAN (NORTH DARFUR)	2018	2018	Yes	3.002	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
LSMS	IRAQ	2012	2012	Yes	24.944	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
LSMS	NEPAL	2010	2011	Yes	7.020	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
LSMS	NIGERIA	2015	2016	Yes	4.611	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
LSMS	NIGERIA	2018	2019	Yes	4.749	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
LSMS	TIMOR-LESTE	2008	2008	No	4.477	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2010	2011	Yes	3.123	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2011	2012	Yes	3.123	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2013	2014	Yes	3.123	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2015	2016	Yes	3.300	Yes	No	---	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
MICS	BANGLADESH	2019	2019	No	64.400	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MICS	DRC	2017	2018	Yes	21.630	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	No	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MICS	GAMBIA	2018	2018	No	7.750	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MICS	GHANA	2018	2018	No	13.202	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MICS	IRAQ	2018	2018	No	20.521	Yes	Yes	Previous Location	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*
MICS	LESOTHO	2018	2018	Yes	10.413	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

OVERVIEW						INFORMATION RELATED TO DISPLACEMENT							SAMPLED POPULATIONS							
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	GPS DATA	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	DIRECT QUESTION(S) ON DISPLACEMENT	INDIRECT INFORMATION ON DISPLACEMENT	METHOD OF INDIRECT DISPLACEMENT INFERENCE	REASONS FOR MOVING	PREVIOUS LOCATION (AT DISTRICT LEVEL OR LOWER)	TIME IN PRESENT LOCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	REFUGEES	IDPS	DISPLACED IN REFUGEE CAMPS	DISPLACED WITHIN HOST COMMUNITIES	HOST COMMUNITIES	NON-CONFLICT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES	NON-DISPLACED GROUPS	ASYLUM SEEKERS
MICS	PAKISTAN (PUNJAB)	2017	2018	No	53.840	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
MICS	ZIMBABWE	2019	2019	No	12.012	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
VACS	EL SALVADOR	2017	2017	No	5.894	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	No	No	*	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
VACS	HAITI	2012	2012	No	2.016	No	Yes	Previous Location	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
VACS	KENYA	2010	2010	No	8.708	No	Yes	Reason	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2 OVERVIEW OF KEY SURVEYS WITH GDFD OUTCOMES AND CORRELATES OF INTEREST

OVERVIEW				GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY								LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION			CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY MEN	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY WOMEN	DHS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MODULE	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNERS	SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	ILLNESS AND INJURY	NUTRITION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS	HOUSING CONDITIONS	EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET ACCESS	HOURS OF WORK	GENERAL TIME USE	CHILD HEALTH	CHILD NUTRITION	CHILD MARRIAGE
DHS	AFGHANISTAN	2010	2010	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	AFGHANISTAN	2015	2015	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	BENIN	2017	2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	BURUNDI	2016	2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	COLOMBIA	2000	2000	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	COLOMBIA	2005	2005	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	COLOMBIA	2010	2010	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	COLOMBIA	2015	2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	ERITREA	2002	2002	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2000	2000	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2005	2005	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2011	2011	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	ETHIOPIA	2016	2016	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	INDONESIA	2002	2003	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

OVERVIEW				GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY								LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION			CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY MEN	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY WOMEN	DHS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MODULE	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNERS	SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	ILLNESS AND INJURY	NUTRITION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS	HOUSING CONDITIONS	EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET ACCESS	HOURS OF WORK	GENERAL TIME USE	CHILD HEALTH	CHILD NUTRITION	CHILD MARRIAGE
DHS	INDONESIA	2007	2007	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	INDONESIA	2012	2012	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	INDONESIA	2017	2017	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	JORDAN	2002	2002	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	JORDAN	2007	2007	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	JORDAN	2012	2012	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	JORDAN	2017	2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	KENYA	2003	2003	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	KENYA	2008	2009	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	KENYA	2014	2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	MALI	2018	2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	NEPAL	2001	2001	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	NEPAL	2006	2006	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	NEPAL	2011	2011	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	NEPAL	2016	2016	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	NIGERIA	2018	2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	PAKISTAN	2006	2007	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

OVERVIEW				GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY								LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION			CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY MEN	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY WOMEN	DHS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MODULE	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNERS	SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	ILLNESS AND INJURY	NUTRITION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS	HOUSING CONDITIONS	EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET ACCESS	HOURS OF WORK	GENERAL TIME USE	CHILD HEALTH	CHILD NUTRITION	CHILD MARRIAGE
DHS	PAKISTAN	2012	2013	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	PAKISTAN	2017	2018	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	PHILIPPINES	2017	2017	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	TANZANIA	2015	2016	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	TURKEY	2003	2003	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	TURKEY	2008	2008	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	TURKEY	2013	2013	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	UGANDA	2000	2001	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	UGANDA	2006	2006	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	UGANDA	2011	2011	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
DHS	UGANDA	2016	2016	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
JIPS	GREECE	2018	2018	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
JIPS	HONDURAS	2018	2018	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
JIPS	IRAQ (DUHOK)	2016	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
JIPS	IRAQ (ERBIL)	2015	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
JIPS	IRAQ (SOUTH CENTRAL)	2015	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

OVERVIEW				GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY								LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION			CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY MEN	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY WOMEN	DHS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MODULE	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNERS	SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	ILLNESS AND INJURY	NUTRITION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS	HOUSING CONDITIONS	EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET ACCESS	HOURS OF WORK	GENERAL TIME USE	CHILD HEALTH	CHILD NUTRITION	CHILD MARRIAGE
JIPS	IRAQ (SULEIMANIAH)	2016	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
JIPS	KOSOVO	2016	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
JIPS	SUDAN (NORTH DARFUR)	2018	2018	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
LSMS	IRAQ	2012	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	NEPAL	2010	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	NIGERIA	2015	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	NIGERIA	2018	2019	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	TIMOR-LESTE	2008	2008	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2010	2011	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2011	2012	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2013	2014	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
LSMS	UGANDA	2015	2016	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MICS	BANGLADESH	2019	2019	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICS	DRC	2017	2018	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICS	GAMBIA	2018	2018	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

OVERVIEW				GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE								MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY								LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION			CHILD DEVELOPMENT		
DATA SOURCE	COUNTRY	SURVEY YEAR (START)	SURVEY YEAR (END)	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE	ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY MEN	DHS DV MODULE ANSWERED BY WOMEN	DHS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MODULE	FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNERS	SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PARTNERS OR NON-PARTNERS	INCOME	EXPENDITURES	ILLNESS AND INJURY	NUTRITION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS	HOUSING CONDITIONS	EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET ACCESS	HOURS OF WORK	GENERAL TIME USE	CHILD HEALTH	CHILD NUTRITION	CHILD MARRIAGE
MICS	GHANA	2018	2018	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICS	IRAQ	2018	2018	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICS	LESOTHO	2018	2018	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICS	PAKISTAN (PUNJAB)	2017	2018	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MICS	ZIMBABWE	2019	2019	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
VACS	EL SALVADOR	2017	2017	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
VACS	HAITI	2012	2012	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
VACS	KENYA	2010	2010	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes