

Steps

Location

Age / Sex

Affected Population/Accommodation type

Isolation

Vulnerabilities

Place Codes (PCodes) and Place Names

Location data to level of:

- State
- Township
- Village tract / Town
- Ward / Village or Camp

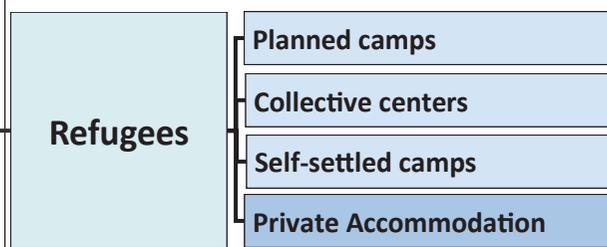
With GPS Coordinates when possible

Sex
Male/Female

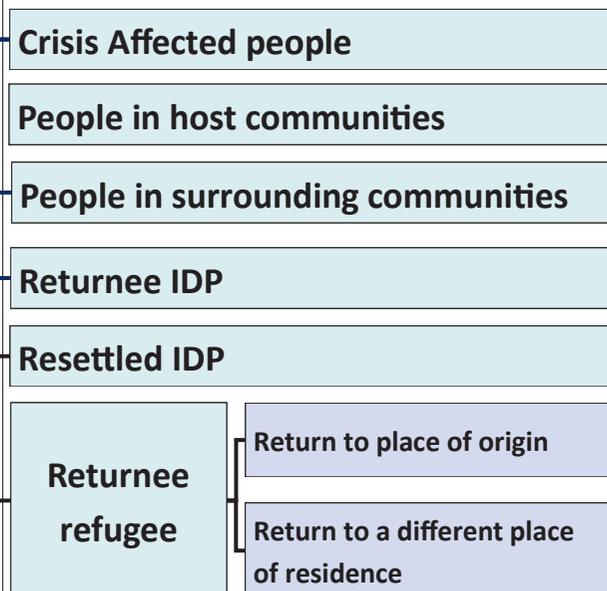
Age Categories

- Six Months
- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years (Educ. Only)
- 5 years
- 11 years
- 15 years (Educ. Only)
- 18 years
- 25 years
- 50 years
- 60 years

Displaced populations



Non-Displaced populations



ISOLATED LOCATION?

(YES / NO)

Communities with imposed restrictions on access to basic services

- Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN)
- Child or Adolescent at risk
- Unaccompanied children
- Out-of-school children
- Separated children
- Woman/men at risk or survivor of GBV
- Pregnant Women
- Lactating Women
- Older person at risk
- Persons with disabilities
- Child headed household
- Single-parent household
- Nutrition insecure individuals
- Households with, or at risk of, food insecurity
- Persons with serious medical conditions
- Persons with specific legal and physical protection needs

Flip for definitions

Affected Population Types - definitions	
IDPs - as defined according to the “Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement” internally displaced persons (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.	
IDPs In villages of origin (May apply to any displaced person in any type if accommodation) - Displaced persons who has not been displaced out of original village/ward. Can apply to any IDP in any type of accommodation	
Refugees - As defined by the 1951 Refugee convention. A person “owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.”	
Types of Accommodation displaced persons (DPs or Refugees)	
Planned camps - Purpose-built/officially recognized sites where services and infrastructure are provided or intended, depending on needs (e.g. water supply, food distribution, non-food item, education, health care)	Collective Centers - Pre-existing public building such as a church, monastery, community center, warehouse, school etc.
Self Settled Camps - Camps who were spontaneously created by the IDPs, that are not planned.	Private Accommodation - host families’ houses/compounds or other private accommodation (e.g. rented houses)
Returnee-IDPs - These are former IDPs who have returned to the place where they lived before displacement, “Place of Origin”, out of their own free will and with consent of government and local authorities.	
Resettled IDPs - IDPs that resettled somewhere else other than the place where they lived before displacement, “Place of Origin”, within Myanmar, out of their own free will and with consent of government and local authorities.	
Crisis Affected people (non displaced) - People that are directly affected by any crisis (environmental or man-made), and have humanitarian needs, however are not displaced.	
People in Host Communities - People living in communities that host large populations of refugees or internally displaced persons, typically in camps within the community or in host families	
People in Surrounding communities - Communities that are affected because they have a large number of IDPs living in surroundings villages– (IMN Myanmar/ WASH Cluster Myanmar)	
Returnee-Refugee - These are former Refugees who have re-settled permanently in their country of origin, out of their own free will and with consent of government and local authorities.	Returned to place of origin
	Returned to a different place of residence
ISOLATED LOCATION (Location with imposed restrictions to access basic services - may apply to any of the affected population categories)	
Vulnerability name - Vulnerability definition (Note—more than one vulnerability may apply)	
Child or Adolescent at risk - Child or adolescent especially at risk of protection concerns unless entirely related to their separated or unaccompanied status. These protection concerns could include child marriage, child labour, recruitment and use by armed forces, survivors of violence and abuse, etc.	Unaccompanied children - Either a boy or girl who has been separated from both parents and/or other relatives and who is not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.
Separated children - Separated children are those boys and girls separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Separated children may therefore include boys and girls accompanied by other adult family members.	Single-Parent Household - Household headed only by a single parent (male or female) with one or more biological children. Includes households or families where the second parent, if still part of the family, is not living with the family or household.
Child-headed Household - Household headed only by a girl or a boy under the age of 18 years.	Out-of-school children - Children who have dropped out of school or never attended school.
Children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) - Children that require special attention in school in order to reach the expected level of achievement	
Pregnant Women - Women in gestation.	Lactating Women - A woman who is breastfeeding her children (usually up to 24 months after birth).
Men at risk of or survivors of GBV - Men who are especially at risk of or survivors of any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.	Women at risk of or survivors of GBV - Women who are especially at risk of or survivors of any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.
Persons with Serious Medical Conditions - Refers to a person with a particular medical condition that requires follow up, or particular consideration such as in repatriation or resettlement.	Older Person at risk - Either male or female, normally aged 60 years or over however cultural norms should apply in the designation of who is an older member of the community.
Households with, or at risk of, Food Insecurity - Households with, or at risk of food insecurity. This may be due to issues of food access, availability, utilization, and/or access to income and markets (according to the 21 Core Indicators defined by the Food Security Cluster)	Nutrition-insecure individuals - Individuals who do not have secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, to ensure a healthy and active life.
Persons with Disability - Persons who have any long-term impairment (physical, sensory, learning), whether permanent or not, which may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.	Persons with Specific legal and physical protection needs - Persons not falling into the other categories but who have specific needs within the particular context (e.g. survivors of torture or violence, members of particular ethnic or religious groups, or other protection concerns). Either male or female.