The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) reports two sets of population figures: Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) and the RRRC's Family Counting exercise. Their distinct yet complementary methodologies are outlined below.

NPM: ESTIMATES BASED ON KEY INFORMANTS

- NPM is designed to give an overview of the total refugee population and basic needs information, and to track fluctuations in population due to internal movements or new arrivals.

- NPM collects data every two weeks on population, locations and multi-sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in all areas within Cox's Bazar District where refugees have been identified. A team of 70 enumerators collects this data through field-level interviews with key informants (KI). The findings of KI interviews are triangulated at the field level through direct observations and spontaneous community group discussions.

- On average, during a two-week data collection period, a single round of NPM site assessment collects approximately 1,800 interviews with individual KIs. The data is updated, on average, every month or two.

- NPM's agility allows for continued refinement of its methodology, which can affect reporting in rare circumstances. For example, expanding geographic coverage or improvements in estimate calculations may affect overall numbers reported in the absence of major changes in the actual population. In these situations, the data is clearly identified as reflecting the refined methodology or increased coverage.

FAMILY COUNTING: HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL REGISTRATION

- The Family Counting Exercise, undertaken by the RRRC and supported by UNHCR, is a shed-to-shed exercise, physically counting each household and providing age and gender disaggregated demographic data. As of 9 April 2018, there are 201,527 refugee households, 876,049 individuals counted and verified through the exercise. The majority of the Rohingya refugee population is included in this exercise: the entire population, excluding those in a few isolated host communities.

- In addition, the data includes specific protection needs and vulnerabilities at the household level and GPS coordinates for each household. The data is being continuously updated and validated through complementary exercises such as the linking exercise, during which each head of household was interviewed at their sheds, and which led to the merging of the individual MoHA data with the household-based Family Counting data. Further, updating of the data ensures that individuals who may not have been counted earlier such as new arrivals are included, and realigns GPS coordinates for those who may have relocated.

- The Family Counting Card provides a unique identifier for each household. The family counting data is used for programming purposes, and supports protection and assistance activities both at the household and individual level.