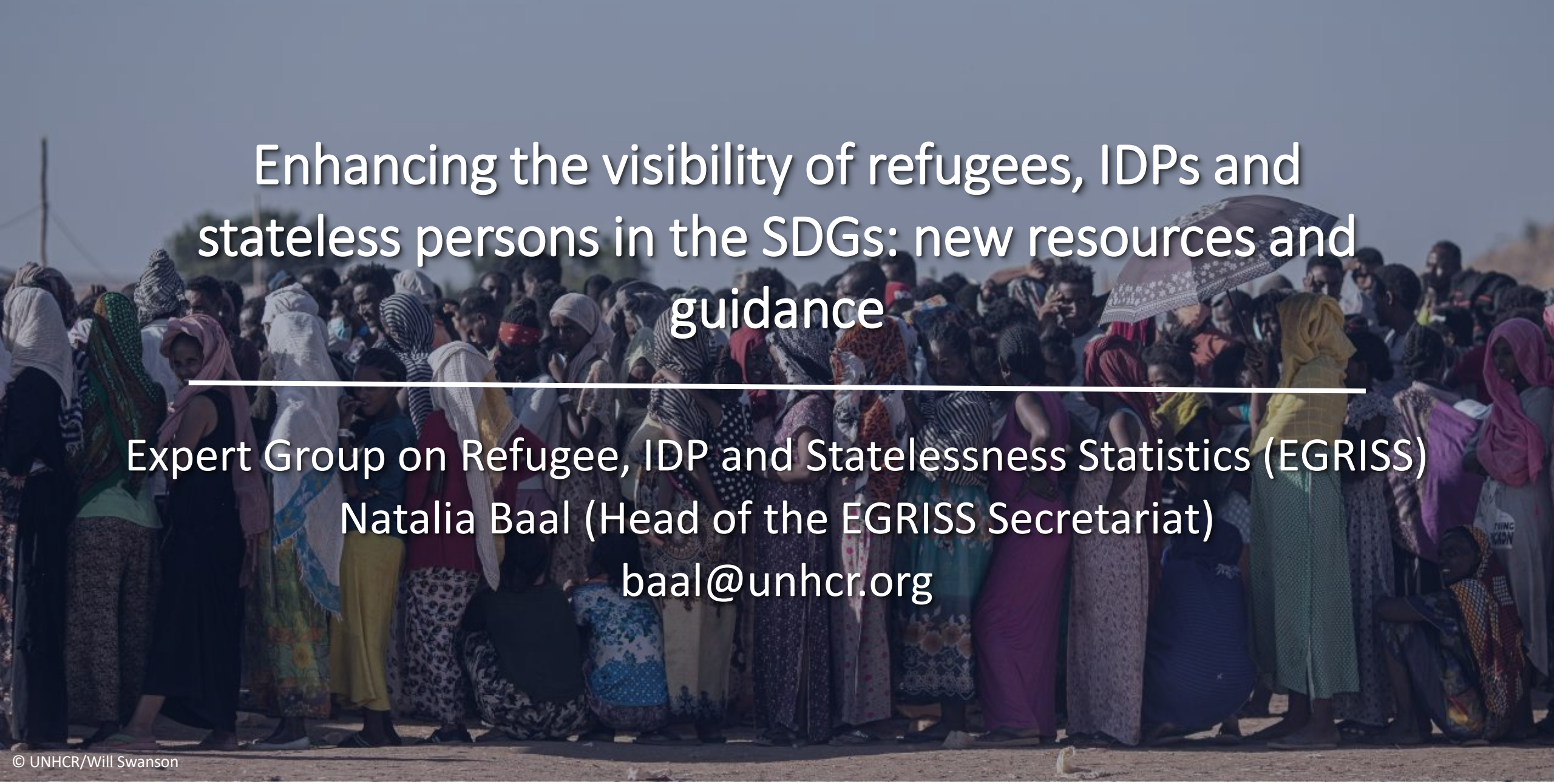

Enhancing the visibility of refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in the SDGs: new resources and guidance

Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS)
Natalia Baal (Head of the EGRISS Secretariat)
baal@unhcr.org

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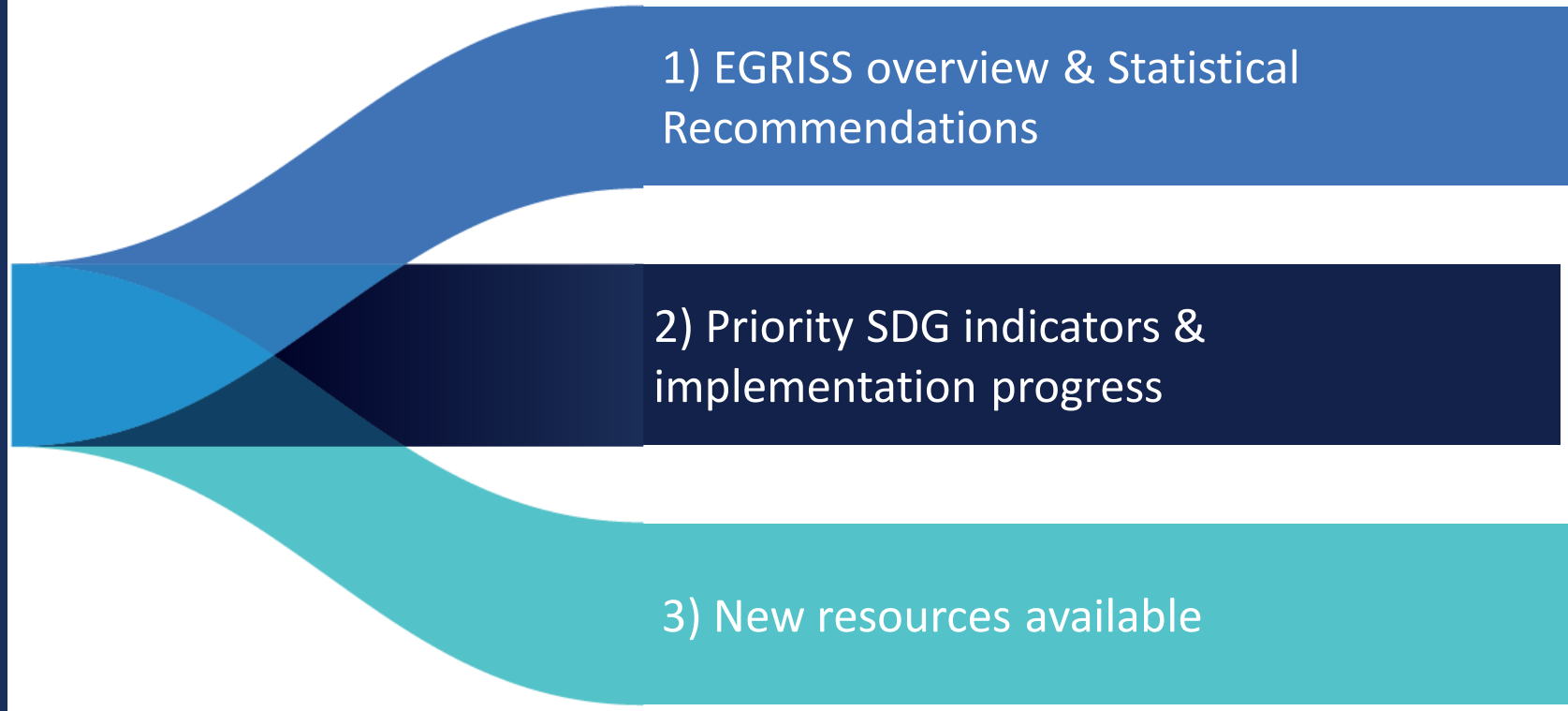
EGRISS EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE, IDP AND STATELESSNESS STATISTICS

Presentation Overview



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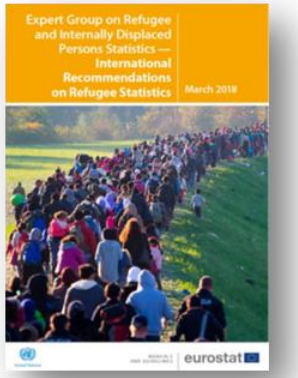
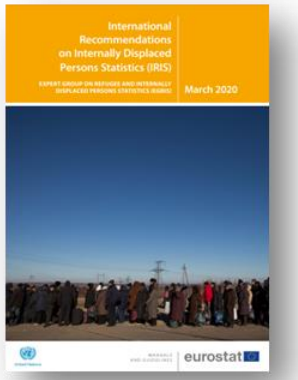
The Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS)



1st Mandate
IRRS endorsement



2nd Mandate
IRIS endorsement

3rd Mandate
IROSS endorsement
Dissemination and implementation support

2016 - 2018 | 2018 - 2020 | 2020 - 2024

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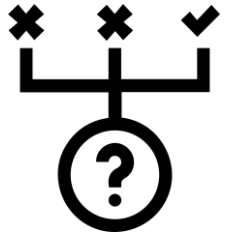
- Expert Group mandated by the UN Statistical Commission
- Members include 57 countries & 36 international/regional organizations
- Produced **International Recommendations Refugee (IRRS), IDP (IRIS**) and **Statelessness Statistics (IROSS)**
- Focused now on **promoting and supporting implementation** at national, regional and international levels

EGRISS directly addresses challenges identified by countries…

Available data from **operational sources** produced by humanitarian agencies and of mixed quality



Lack of **agreed upon & commonly used statistical frameworks** or guidance

Often **excluded from national data production systems** (census, surveys and administrative registers)

Varying levels of **statistical capacity and/or political will**

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…and works collaboratively to achieve its goals

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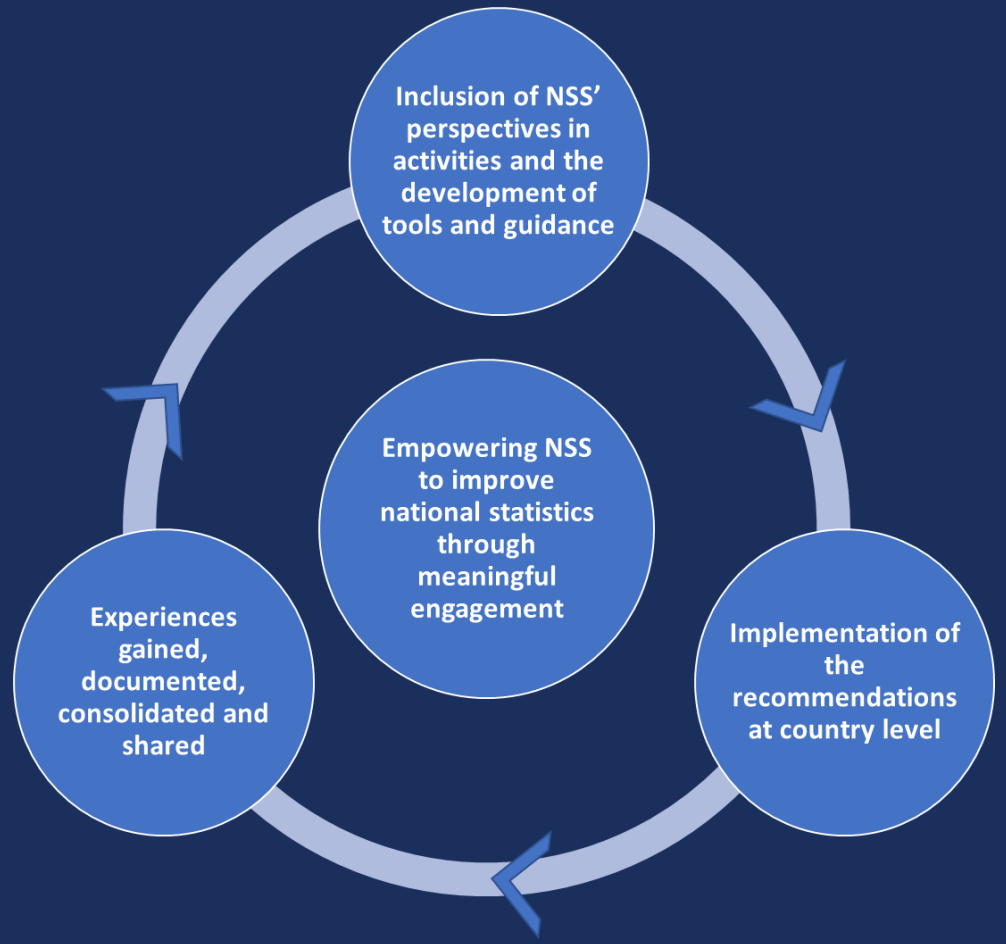
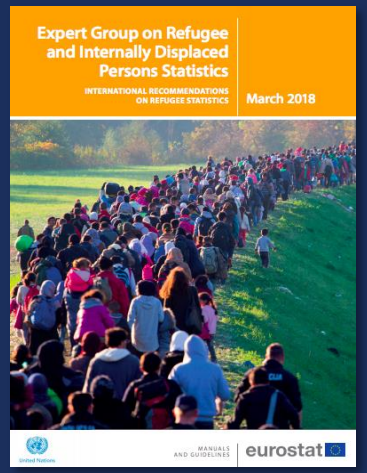
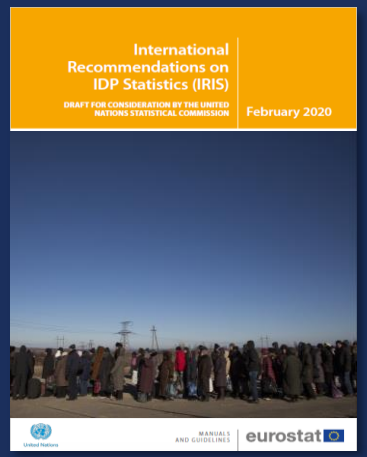
- Membership & participatory approach
- Empowerment & national experience
- Governance, Technical Subgroups, Secretariat







Why are the Recommendations on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics important?

- World's first internationally endorsed statistical frameworks for each population group - defining who should (and who should not) be included in official statistics
- Recommends which statistics and characteristics should, at minimum, be produced with focus on enhanced visibility in the SDGs
- Recommends how they can/should be produced through the work of national statistical systems and improvements to key data sources and coordination practices
- Relevant for Governments and the national/regional/international stakeholders who support their efforts from humanitarian and development sectors – hence EGRISS' collaborative approach and broad membership

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Forced Displacement and Statelessness in the SDGs

- Visibility in the framework: SDG indicator 10.7.4: *"Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin"*
- Visibility for development action: 12 SDG indicators prioritized for disaggregation by forced displacement status (also relevant for statelessness)
- Focus on statelessness: 12 plus additional 4 SDG indicators (highlighted).

Basic needs & living conditions

- Prevalence of stunting among children u5 (2.2.1)
- % of births attended by health personnel (3.1.2)
- % of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1)
- % of urban population living in slums (11.1.1)

Livelihoods & economic self-reliance

- % of population below national poverty line (1.2.1)
- % of children with minimum proficiency in reading/mathematics (4.1.1)
- % of population with access to electricity (7.1.1)
- % of informal employment in total employment (8.3.1)
- Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons w disabilities (8.5.2)

Civil, political & legal rights

- % of adults with secure land tenure rights (1.4.2)
- % of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (16.1.4)
- % of children u5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority (16.9.1)
- Legal frameworks are in place to monitor equality and non-discrimination due to sex (5.1.1)
- Proportion of pop. having felt discriminated against in the last 12 months (16.b.1/10.3.1)

Global partnerships for the goals

- Proportion of SDG indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with FPOS (17.18.1)

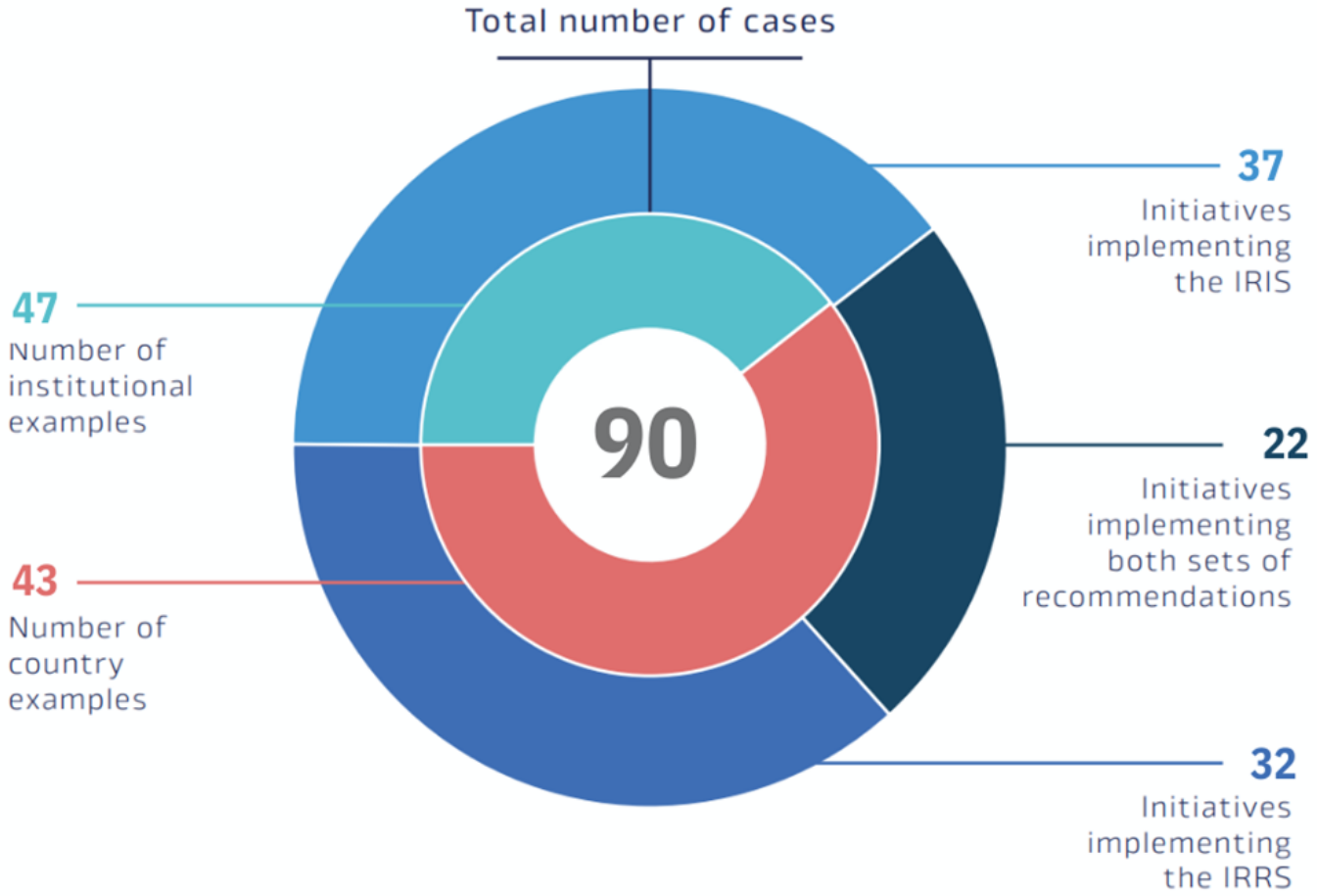
Implementation progress in 2020-2022

Central African Republic
2021 Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey

SDG 1.2.1 – Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
Non-IDP household	IDP out-of-camp household	IDP in-camp household
68.6	68.0	76.3

Uganda
Including refugees in the 2022 demographic and health survey (DHS)

Ethiopia
Expanding National Poverty Survey to Include Refugees



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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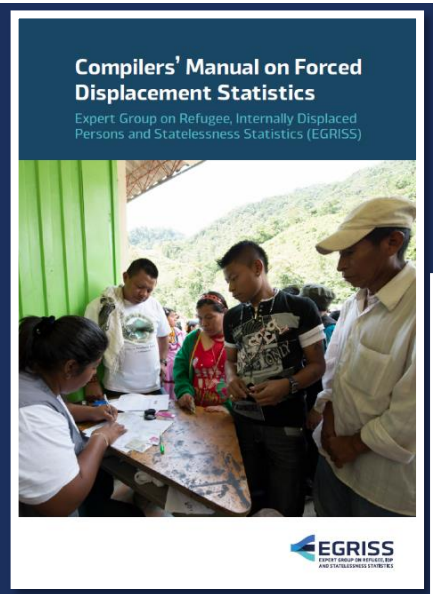
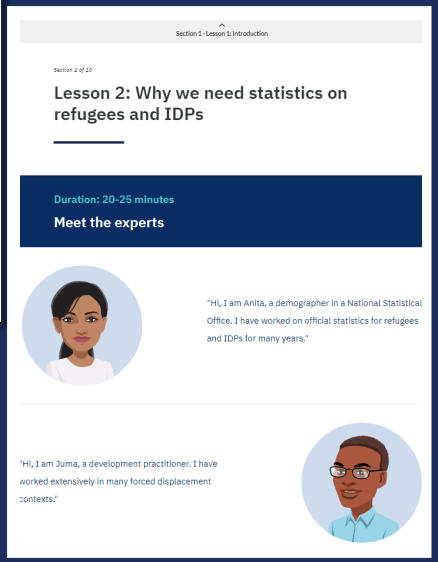
New resources (beyond the Recommendations themselves)

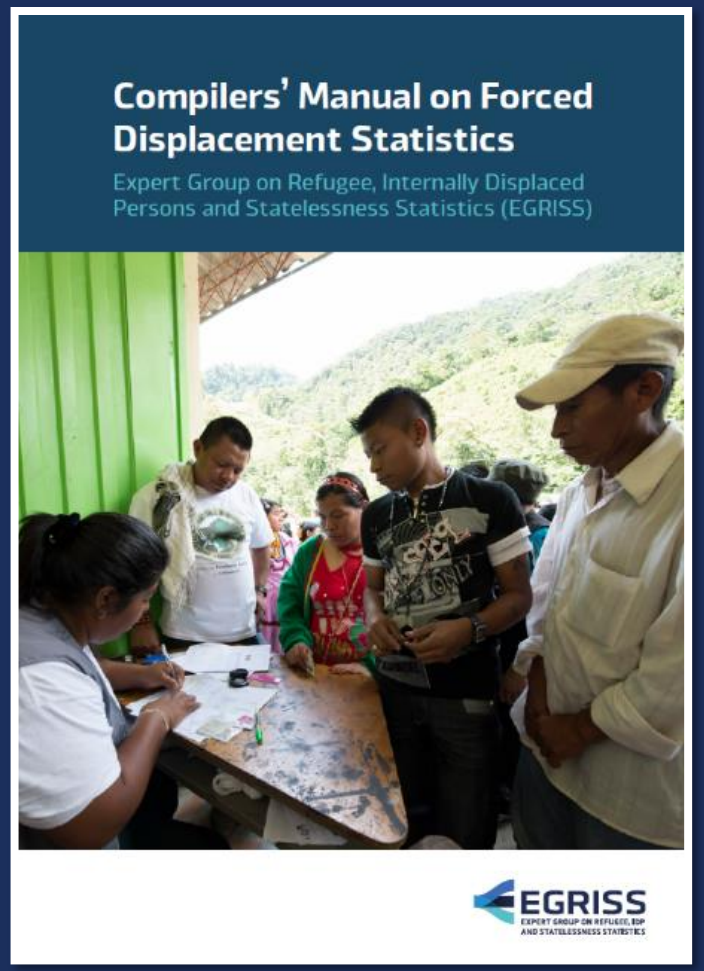
- Technical Guidance:
  - ✓ how to implement the recommendations in practice
- Online learning:
  - ✓ ensuring accessibility of the international recommendations
- Methodological research:
  - ✓ to address recurring challenges





Technical guidance for practitioners

Revised EGRISS Compilers' Manual



- Provides clear technical guidance to implement IRRS and IRIS through national statistical systems
- Complements the International Recommendations through use-case structure of 7 practical scenarios, elaborated with country examples
- User-Friendly Navigation with option to download individual use-cases or the full manual
- Next steps: Future revisions to include IROSS-related material.

Ensuring accessibility of the Recommendations

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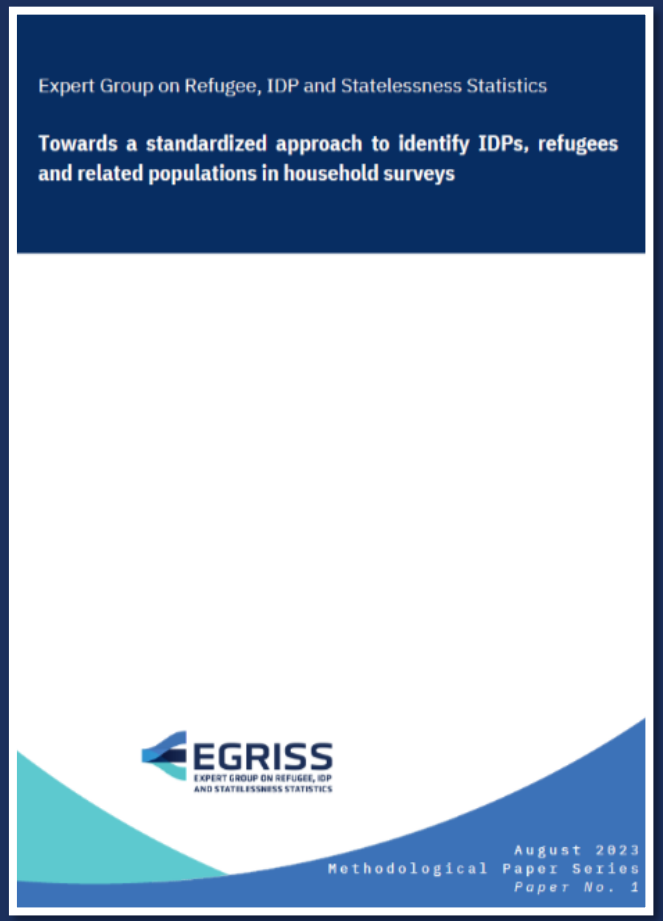
EGRISS Online learning platform

- Online course (annual facilitated program & self-paced modules) for practitioners
- Aims to make the content of the IRRS and IRIS more accessible
- Developed in partnership with UN-SIAP & launched in 2023 with around 500 participants completed
- Now working to incorporate IROSS (statelessness)

Addressing recurring challenges

Standardized refugee and IDP identification questions



- Provides suggested question sets for the identification of refugees and IDPs in surveys and discusses placement options
- Motivated by increased requests from countries and growing interest from global survey program teams to incorporate these questions
- Future work will further refine these methods and provide more detailed guidance
- Recent dissemination activities:
  - ISWGHS webinar

Too difficult to disaggregate by migratory / displacement status?

Rationale: Inclusion (& disaggregation) of displacement and statelessness in national statistics and SDGs is critical so they are not left behind, but how feasible is this?

Scope: EGRISS-IAEG-SDGs proposed 12 priority indicators for displacement status disaggregation and 2 additional statelessness-related indicators

Methodology: Collaborative effort to assesses relevant SDG indicator survey modules (LFS, MICS) to identify required adjustments (if any) needed to capture forced displacement and statelessness.

Preliminary Insights: Adapting surveys for displaced and stateless populations is feasible but must consider factors like locations and cultural norms.

Next Steps: Finalize and publish the paper, provide metadata adjustments for priority indicators (contribution to CR 2025), and develop use case for the next Compilers' Manual revision.

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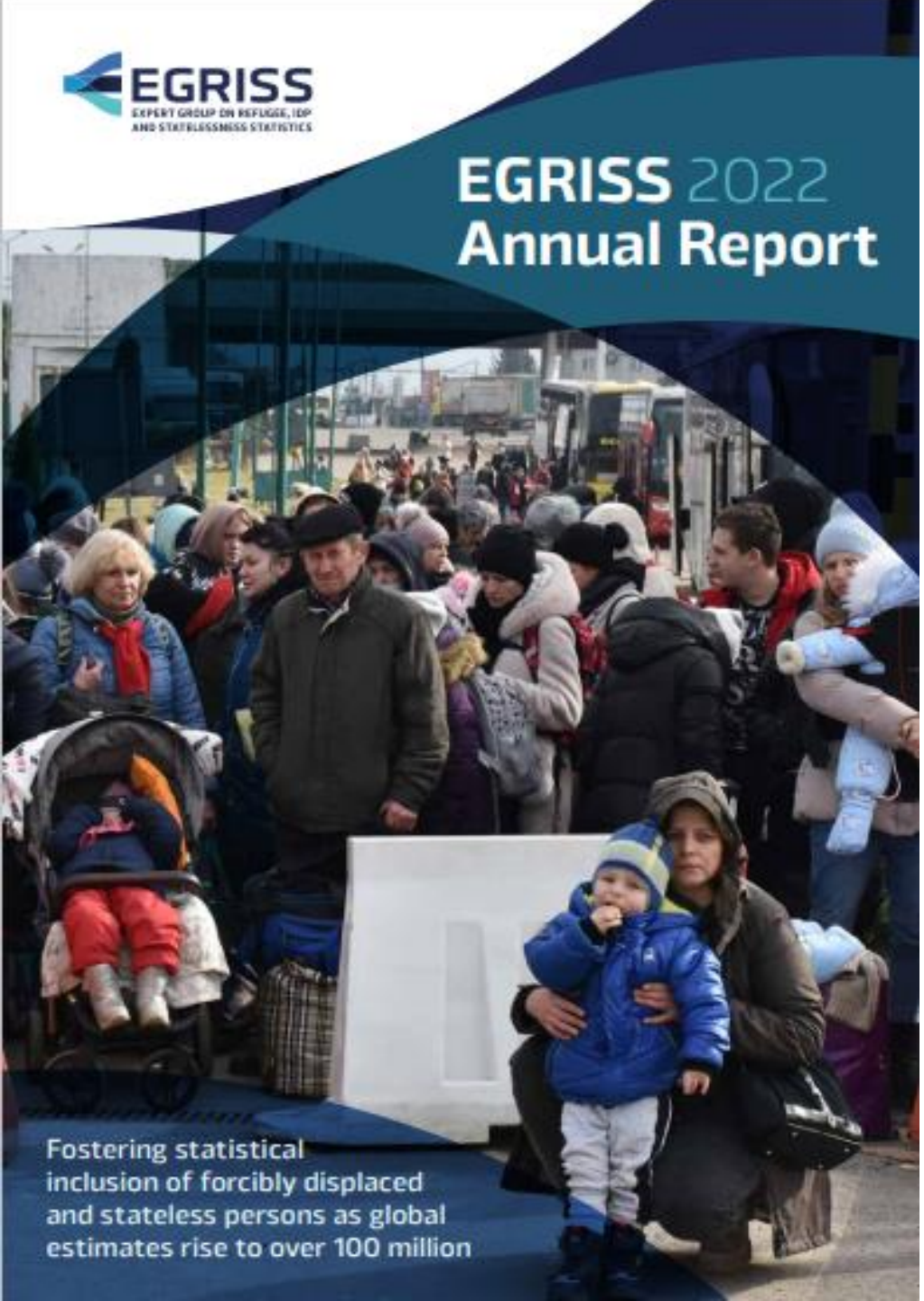

Thank you!

Please visit www.egrisstats.org to learn more
egrisstats@unhcr.org
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