Leaving No One Behind:
Disaggregation of SDG indicators by forced displacement

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Gady Saiovici – Senior Statistics and Data Analysis Officer
Carolina Ferrari - Assistant Statistics and Data Analysis Officer

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Content

- Background on priority SDG indicators on forced displacement
- Thematic report on data disaggregation
- Ongoing work, including Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS)

Background

- Forced displacement has a dedicated SDG indicator (10.7.4) but its scope is restricted to stock of refugees by country of origin
- For a fuller picture of living conditions, integration, rights, and to inform policy, disaggregation of other SDG indicators by displacement status is much needed. The same applies to other (often excluded) population groups, under the LNOB principle.
- **12 SDG indicators** from Expert Group on Refugee & IDP Statistics (EGRIS) identified as priority for disaggregation to enhance visibility of forced displacement in Agenda 2030
- **Selection builds on:**
  - EGRIS experience: 34 IRRS indicators, IRIS & consultation with members
  - Review of 24 migration-relevant indicator recommendations from *Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda Expert Meeting* (June 2017)
  - Durable solutions indicator project for IDPs (inter-agency project to measure progress towards durable solutions, piloted by countries)
  - Pragmatic review considering data availability (prioritizing Tier I when possible)

12 priority indicators under 3 policy areas

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

Civil, political & legal rights

- % of total adults with secure land tenure rights (a) with legal documentation, and (b) who perceive rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (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, by age (16.9.1)

Thematic report on data disaggregation

- Aim to take-stock of existing available data and develop targeted recommendations to improve visibility of forcibly displaced persons (FDPs) in Agenda 2030
- Reviews the availability of published disaggregated SDG indicators, and when not published, assesses the feasibility of estimating them based on the data and metadata available.
- Explores **57 publicly available** datasets
- Datasets came from **26 countries**:

  Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Somalia, South Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the USA

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Findings: Data source limitations

	National coverage	Not national coverage
FDPs included by design	5	0
FDPs not excluded but not included by design either	16	0
Target population: FDPs	3	23
Comparison Refugees-host population	0	1
Target population: Migrants	5	4
Total	**29**	**28**

- **FDP are not systematically included in sampling universes**
  - The lack of inclusion by design of sub-samples of FDPs does not allow unbiased estimation of any indicators for this subpopulation.
- **Studies that focus specifically on FDPs often do not have national scope**
  - Inability to produce estimates that can be used to make inferences about FDPs in the whole country

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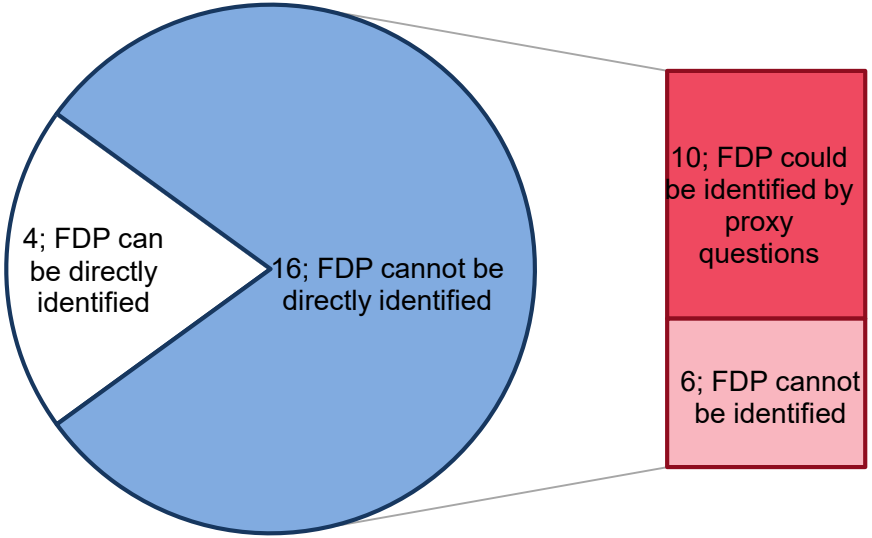
Findings: Studies on general population

- **Difficulties in identifying FDPs when they were not the sole analyzed population**
  - Only 4 (out of 20) surveys in which the target was the general population allowed for direct identification of FDPs (included by design). Indirect identificatory variables were inconsistent and do not conform to international standards.
- **Disaggregation and estimation of indicators is not possible in most studies in which FDPs were not sole analyzed population**
  - Sample sizes for FDP are not sufficient, and surveys lack weights or documentation to calculate them



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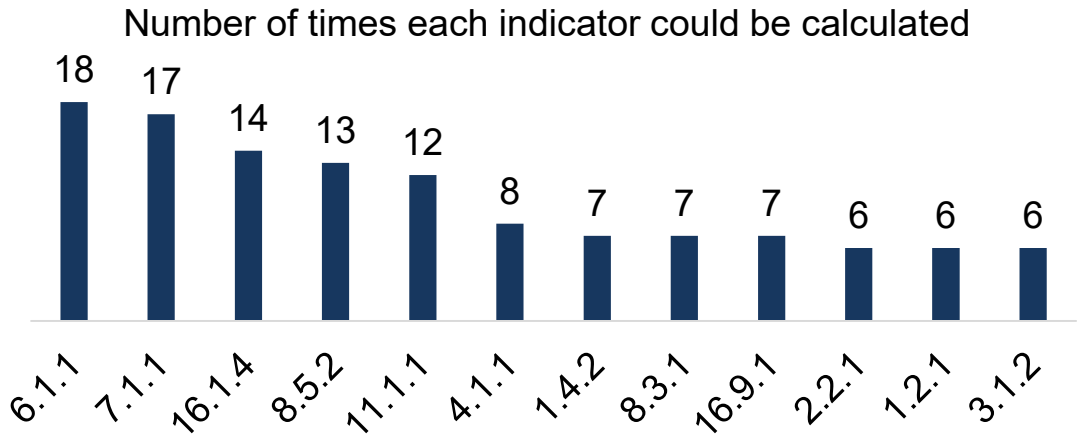
Findings: Disaggregated indicators

A total of 121 estimates for the prioritised SDG indicators were obtained, out of 684 (57x12) possible estimates: **this demonstrates it is possible, but much more work needs to be done**.



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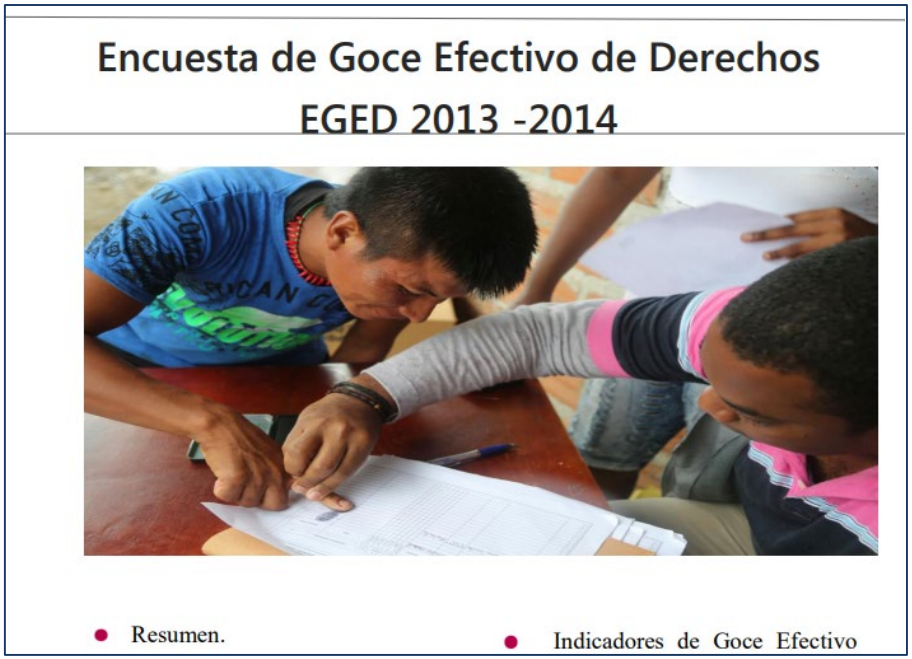
Case study: Colombia



- World largest IDP population
- Inclusion of IDPs in national statistics through several sources: household surveys, census, vulnerability assessments, administrative data
- **Battery of rights-based indicators** built on these data, including housing, health, education, food, income generation and identification documents
- Displacement statistics are used both for operational purposes and public policy making

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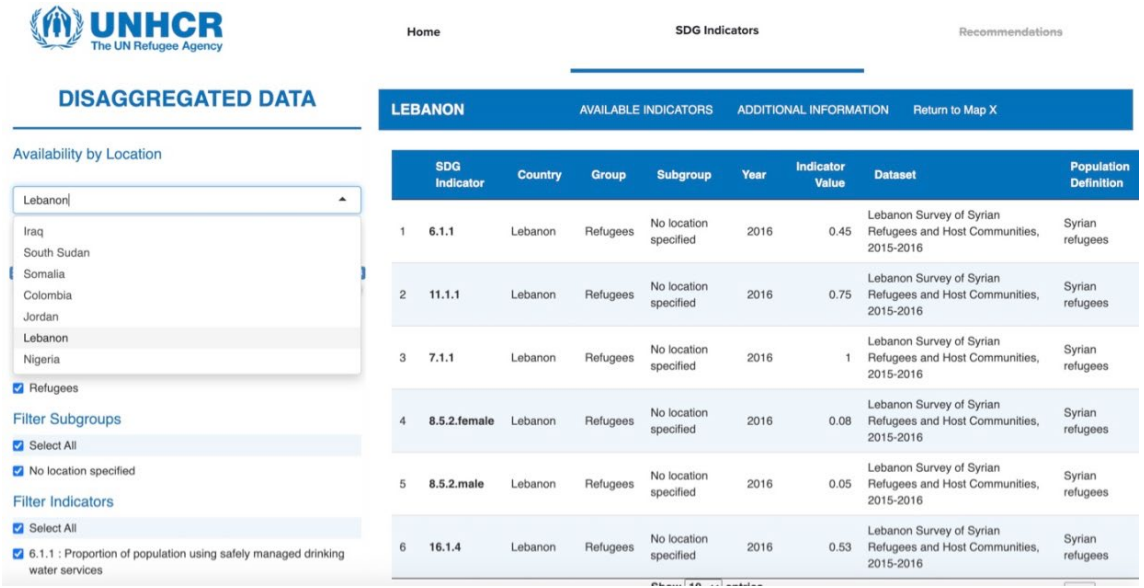
Making data available

An online repository of the 12 priority SDG indicators for FDPs is being created. New examples will be added as they emerge.



Recommendations

Development of an awareness raising strategy

- Among producers of statistics about relevant guidelines and definitions needed to produce indicators disaggregated by FDPs

Make it easier to generate micro-data that is suitable for disaggregation

- Develop and share a module for identification of refugees and internally displaced in line with international standards, including data processing scripts
- *Benefit from current Census round to generate sample frames for specific populations*

Increase collaboration efforts

- Especially custodian agencies and institutions supporting national surveys (such as LSMS, MICS, DHS, LFS), and data derived from admin. records (such as EMIS/UNICEF and HMIS/WHO)

Identify easy gains

- Concentrate efforts in countries/regions where forced displacement presents a development challenge will increase the relevance and visibility of results

Identify, systematise, aggregate and report on available data

- Identify interested data producers, provide targeted support, make data more easily available, and adjust international reporting systems accordingly

Ongoing work

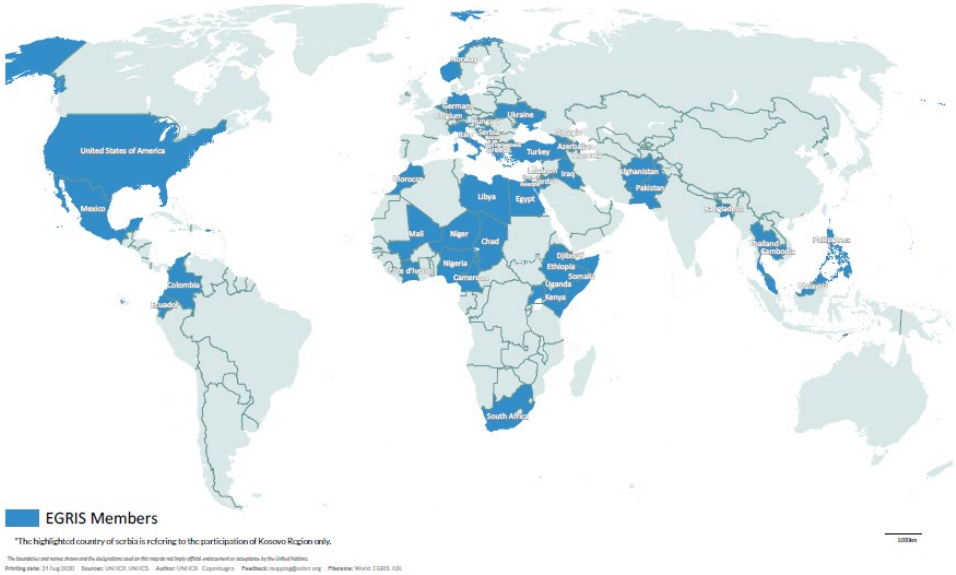
- **Phase III of EGRIS**
  - TOR endorsed by UNSC, includes explicit focus on SDG disaggregation
  - 45 country members and newly revised Steering Committee
  - Third mandate is focused on the implementation of the International Recommendations on Refugee and IDP Statistics

- **World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement**
  - New initiative focused on enhancing socio-economic data on forced displacement
  - Particular focus on inclusion of FDPs in national surveys, with several countries planned/ongoing

- **UNHCR**
  - New Data Transformation Strategy
  - Build momentum around new SDG refugee indicator (10.7.4)

Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS)

- Group established in response to the increased need for better evidence-based policy and practice
- The group is formed by experts from 45 national statistical offices and 25 regional and international organizations.



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EGRIS achievements

- Recommendations adopted at UN Statistical Commission: Internally agreed standards and definitions for national and international work concerning statistics on refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs

    1. International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS) – March 2018
    2. International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) – March 2020

- Compilers' Manual: tool with practical guidance on implementation

- International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) to be discussed at the 54th session of the UNSC in March 2023.

- EGRIS is currently in its third mandate which focuses on the implementation of the recommendations through activities around: 1) Promotion & dissemination; 2) Capacity Building; and 3) Knowledge sharing & refinement of the CM.

International Recommendations on Refugee and IDP Statistics (IRRS & IRIS)

1. Creation of a **statistical framework** standardizing relevant **terminology** and classifications
2. List of basic **data tabulations** and **indicators**
3. Assessment of **data sources** and **methods** and ways to improve them
4. Identification of **socioeconomic indicators** for refugee integration and wellbeing/ and measurement of **progress towards durable solutions** and **overcoming key displacement-related vulnerabilities for IDPs**
5. List of recommended **SDG indicators** to be disaggregated by forced displacement
6. Steps to improve statistical **coordination** at national, regional, international levels

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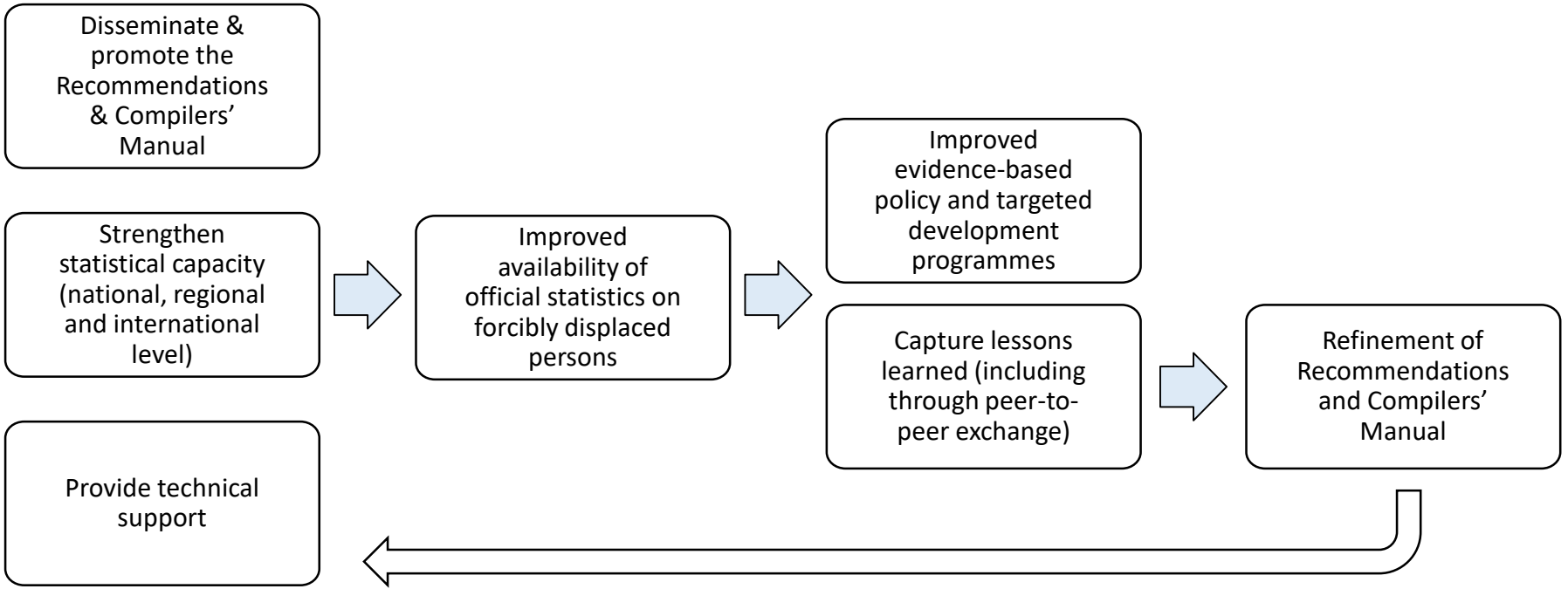
EGRIS Phase III



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For more information...

- Report "Data disaggregation of SDG indicators by forced displacement":

https://www.unhcr.org/5fd237b84.pdf

- https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/methodology/

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Thank you!

saiovici@unhcr.org

ferraric@unhcr.org

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