

Refugees & IDPs in 2030 Agenda: Thematic report on data disaggregation



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Background

- **12 SDG indicators** from Expert Group on Refugee & IDP Statistics (EGRIS) 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

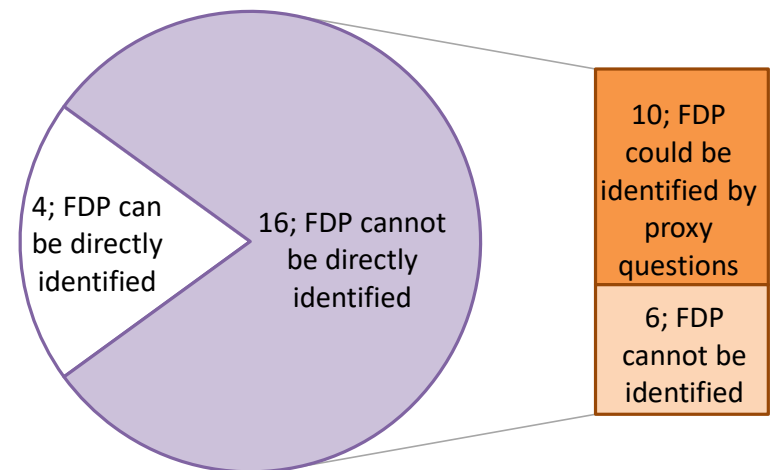
Findings: Data source limitations

- **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

	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

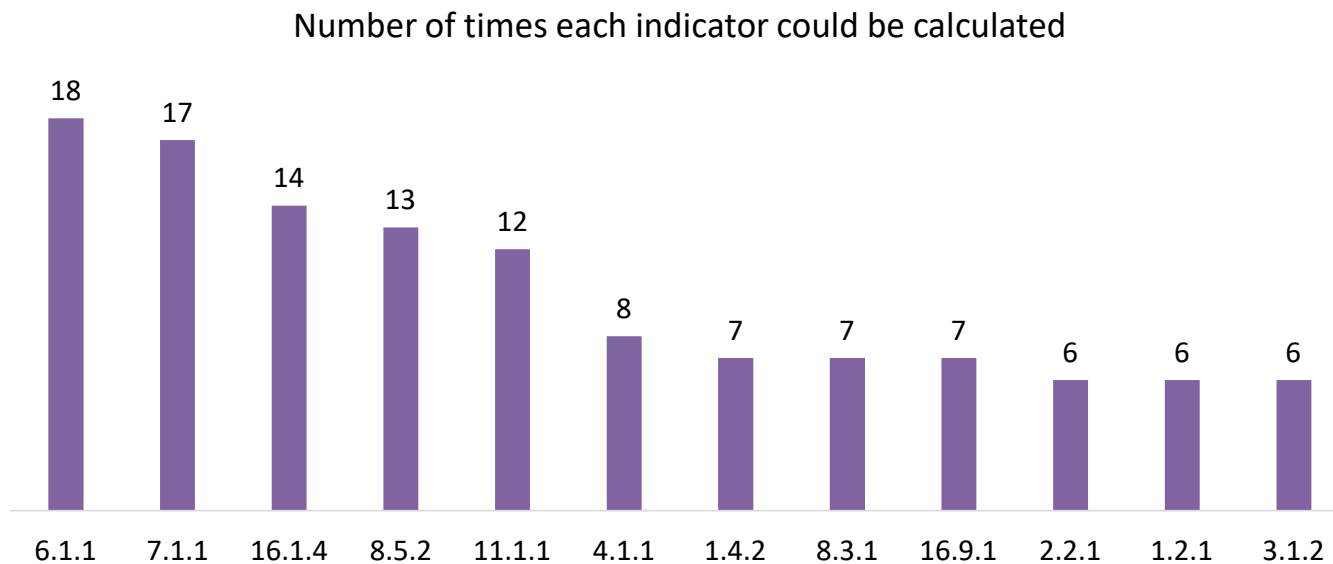
Findings: Studies on general population

- **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



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.**



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.

The screenshot displays the UNHCR Disaggregated Data interface. On the left, a search box contains 'Lebanon' and a dropdown menu lists other countries: Iraq, South Sudan, Somalia, Colombia, Jordan, Lebanon (selected), and Nigeria. Below the search box are filter options for 'Refugees' (checked), 'Filter Subgroups' (with 'Select All' checked), and 'Filter Indicators' (with 'Select All' and '6.1.1 : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services' checked).

The main content area shows a table of data for Lebanon. The table has columns for SDG Indicator, Country, Group, Subgroup, Year, Indicator Value, Dataset, and Population Definition. The data is as follows:

SDG Indicator	Country	Group	Subgroup	Year	Indicator Value	Dataset	Population Definition
1 6.1.1	Lebanon	Refugees	No location specified	2016	0.45	Lebanon Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities, 2015-2016	Syrian refugees
2 11.1.1	Lebanon	Refugees	No location specified	2016	0.75	Lebanon Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities, 2015-2016	Syrian refugees
3 7.1.1	Lebanon	Refugees	No location specified	2016	1	Lebanon Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities, 2015-2016	Syrian refugees
4 8.5.2.female	Lebanon	Refugees	No location specified	2016	0.08	Lebanon Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities, 2015-2016	Syrian refugees
5 8.5.2.male	Lebanon	Refugees	No location specified	2016	0.05	Lebanon Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities, 2015-2016	Syrian refugees
6 16.1.4	Lebanon	Refugees	No location specified	2016	0.53	Lebanon Survey of Syrian Refugees and Host Communities, 2015-2016	Syrian refugees

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

Encuesta de Goce Efectivo de Derechos EGED 2013 -2014



- Resumen.
- Introducción.

- Indicadores de Goce Efectivo de Derechos - IGED a nivel de subregiones y total nacional

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
- **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
 - Ongoing planning through technical sub-groups aligned to many of above recommendations
- **WB-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