15th meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Forced Displacement and Statelessness in the SDGs

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Olso, Norway   23rd October 2024

EGRISS EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE, IDP AND STATELESSNESS STATISTICS

Presentation overview

1. Statistical Inclusion of refugees in Moldova 🇲🇩

2. Global progress of Statistical Inclusion & monitoring use of international recommendations on refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics 🌐
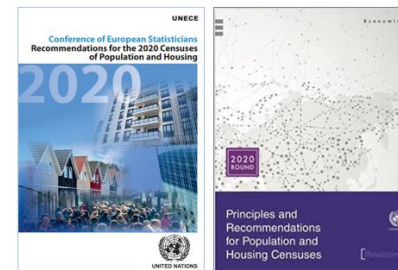
3. Forced Displacement and Statelessness in the SDGs – priority indicators & key resources 📝
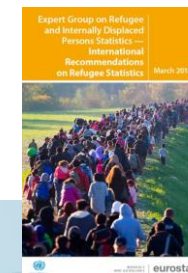
Moldova's 2024 Population and Housing Census

Concepts used

Usual residence, **place of birth**, **country of citizenship** and others - adopted by Census National Committee in 2023, in compliance with the definitions as per:

- *UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (2017)
- *Recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians,* UN Economic Commission for Europe on RPL round 2020
- *Regulation (EC) No. 763/2008* of the EU Parliament and the EU Council regarding RPL and 4 other regulations implementing this regulation
- *International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS)* (2020)
- *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS)* (2018)
- *International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS)* (2023)

Reference date:
8 April 2024

8 aprilie – 7 iulie
RECENSĂMÂNTUL 2024
POPULAȚIEI ȘI LOCUINȚELOR

Moldova's 2024 Census:
Forcibly displaced & stateless populations

- Needed to improve **availability** and the quality of statistics on these specific groups at country/sub-national level

- Crucial to inform sound **decision-making** and support longer-term **development strategies** at country level

- Data enriched by the **refugee status** can be used to answer a variety of **socio-economic questions** about people seeking protection (e.g. information on labour force participation, economic sectors of those in employment)

- **Requested** by data users (Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Migration Inspectorate, OHCHR, IOM, UNHCR) – during public consultations

Moldova's 2024 Census questionnaires

What is the year of last arrival/return to the Republic of Moldova? ☐☐☐☐

Where were you born?

1 ☐ in this locality   3 ☐ in another country

2 ☐ in another locality in Republic of Moldova   9 ☐ uk

What was the locality name? _(SELECT)_

What was the country name? _(SELECT)_

Where was your father born?

1 ☐ in Republic of Moldova   2 ☐ in another country   9 ☐ uk

What was the country name? _(SELECT)_

Where was your mother born?

1 ☐ in Republic of Moldova   2 ☐ in another country   9 ☐ uk

What was the country name? _(SELECT)_

What citizenship do you hold?

1 ☐ Republic of Moldova   4 ☐ without citizenship

2 ☐ Republic of Moldova and other country   _(SELECT)_

3 ☐ of another country   _(SELECT)_   (indicate country of last citizenship)

What is the country name?

What was the reason for entering Moldova?

1 ☐ employmenat work/ business interest   4 ☐ forced displacement

2 ☐ at studies   5 ☐ other reasons

3 ☐ family reasons   9 ☐ uk

What is your status on the territory of the Republic of Moldova?

1 ☐ refugee   3 ☐ temporary protection

2 ☐ asylum seeker   4 ☐ other reasons

STATISTICA MOLDOVEI

STATELESSNESS

RECENSĂMÂNTUL POPULAȚIEI ȘI LOCUINȚELOR 2024

Include core migration variables recommended by IRRS, IRIS:

- country of birth
- country of citizenship
- country of birth of parent(s)
- Year of arrival
- Age or date of birth, Sex
- Country of citizenship (including stateless, undetermined status and multiple citizenship)
- Country of previous or last residence (for both refugees in the country and refugees returning to the country of citizenship)
- R**eason for migration** (including forced displacement) for foreign-born migrants to determine the displaced population
  - with response categories including forced displacement
- Legal residential/international protection **status**:
  - refugees, asylum seekers, temporary protected status, other - as an additional topic in the census

Moldova's 2024 Census allows

1) establishing **stock** numbers of <u>forcibly</u> <u>displaced</u> populations, <u>refugees</u> and <u>stateless</u> people with the potential for disaggregation by age, sex, ethnicity, religion, languages and other characteristics in the census program

2) Identification of **movements**, **current situation** and **URP status** – when used <u>in combination </u>with question on current **<u>usual residence </u>**(presence during last 12 months or intention to stay)

3) **comparison** with other population groups, such as <u>general</u> <u>migrant groups </u>in the country, as well as to the <u>general local population </u>– when used <u>in combination </u>with questions on **housing and living conditions,** families and households, employment, education, health

4) **detailed geographically** referenced **data dissemination** (in 2025-2026), while protecting the security and confidentially of people

5) census data can be used as a **sampling frame** for designing prospective <u>sample surveys </u>on these groups in the future

6) **cross-checking** the data from <u>administrative sources </u>and from providers of different support (registration, cash, humanitarian, etc.) for persons in a refugee-like situation

STATISTICA MOLDOVEI

RECENSĂMÂNTUL 2024
POPULAȚIEI ȘI
LOCUINȚELOR

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Coverage:

- Priority was given to questions (**1/3**) related to the **migration topic**

- Data collection included persons living in **refugee camps, receptions centers, temporary structures and collective accommodation** during census

- In the census questionnaire there are questions that can **directly identify** forcibly displaced persons

- Reason for migration (including forced displacement) for **foreign-born migrants** is to identify the displaced population

- NBS is making use of **other data sources**, such as registers, other administrative sources and combine with census data to check and most probably produce **more detailed migration statistics**

- **SDGs indicators** complemented with additional data on refugees, forced displacement status

Dissemination
of Census results:

- Preliminary results:
  6 months (7 January 2025);

- Final results – brief (thematic informative notes):
  12 months (7 July 2025);

- Final results – full:
  18 months (December 2025).

Challenges:

- **Administrative data** sources are <u>not complete</u>
- **Comparison** of <u>census data</u> with <u>administrative data</u> - because of different approaches: census data are based on self-declaration of forcibly displaced status, whereas administrative data - on legal status
- **Left bank of Nistru (Transnistria)** region is not covered

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Indicator 10.7.4.:
Proportion population who are refugees, by country of origin

About EGRISS

- Expert-Group mandated by the UNSC (2016)
- Third mandate; TOR revision process in Q3 2024
- **Membership:** 60 Countries, 37 Regional & International Organisations
- **TSGs:** Regional Engagement and Capacity Development; Methodological Research and Guidance Development
- **Governance:** Steering Committee with 15 members.

EGRISS developed *and* works to promote/support implementation *of* IRRS (2018), IRIS (2020), IROSS (2023)

- Regional workshops & and thematic webinars;
- Development of guidance and tools (Compiler's Manual, E-learning course, and 'Recommendations at a Glance' series)
- Translation of the Recommendations in French, Spanish, Arabic & Russian (IRIS also available in Ukrainian);
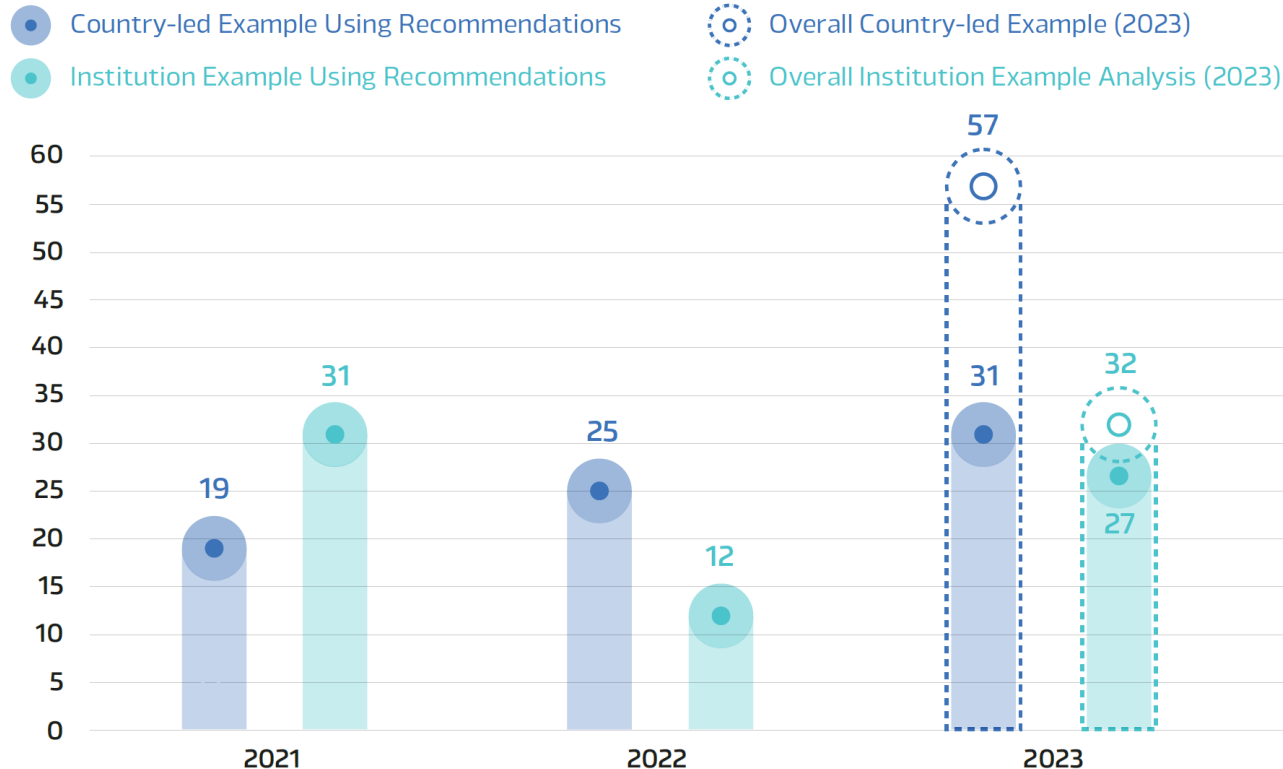
Alignment of other Recommendations & Handbooks

Monitoring *of* implementation

Key results from the 2023 GAIN Survey

- Country-led Example Using Recommendations
- Institution Example Using Recommendations
- Overall Country-led Example (2023)
- Overall Institution Example Analysis (2023)

Case studies

Norway: Identifying Stateless Persons in the Population Register

Uganda: Including Refugees in the Demographic and Health Survey

Honduras: Informing durable solutions for IDPs with national statistics

Armenia: Integrating Data on Displacement into the 2022 Census

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).

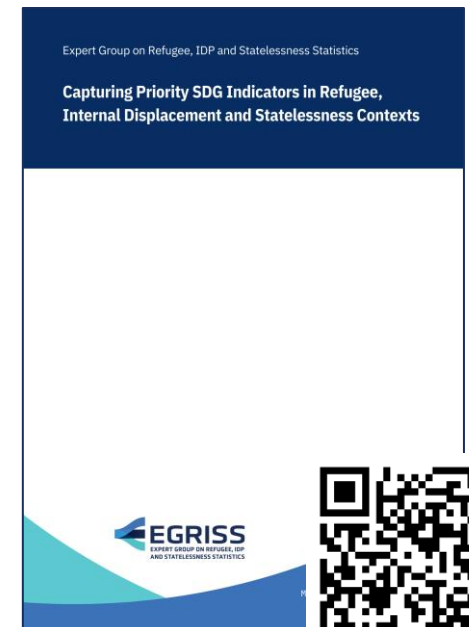| Basic needs & living conditions	Livelihoods & economic self-reliance	Civil, political & legal rights	Global partnerships for the goals
Prevalence of stunting among children u5 (2.2.1)	% of population below national poverty line (1.2.1)	% of adults with secure land tenure rights (1.4.2)	Proportion of SDG indicators produced at the national level, in accordance with FPOS (17.18.1)
% of births attended by health personnel (3.1.2)	% of children with minimum proficiency in reading/mathematics (4.1.1)	% of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (16.1.4)	
% of population using safely managed drinking water services (6.1.1)	% of population with access to electricity (7.1.1)	% of children u5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority (16.9.1)	
% of urban population living in slums (11.1.1)	% of informal employment in total employment (8.3.1)	Legal frameworks are in place to monitor equality and non-discrimination due to sex (5.1.1)	
	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons w disabilities (8.5.2)	Proportion of pop. having felt discriminated against in the last 12 months (16.b.1/10.3.1)	

Methodological paper on

Capturing Priority SDG Indicators in Refugee, Internal Displacement and Statelessness Contexts

Developed by EGRISS TSG2, in a collaborative process with review by custodian agencies, **it's targeted at supporting countries in their efforts to collect granular socioeconomic data on refugees, internally displaced and stateless persons**. The paper:

o Provides an analysis of data collection practice and computation methods for 14 prioritized SDG indicators.
o Identifies specific considerations that may be required to produce better data on refugee, IDP and stateless populations for these indicators.
o Provides a review of the planning, design, and data collection phases for household surveys to identify technical and operational considerations.

Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics

Capturing Priority SDG Indicators in Refugee, Internal Displacement and Statelessness Contexts

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AND STATELESSNESS STATISTICS

Country examples

Key Findings

Georgia, 2018, MICS

Indicator 2.2.1:
The prevalence of stunting was 4.4% for IDPs, compared to 5.8% for non-IDPs.

Uganda, 2022, UDHS-7

Indicator 7.1.1: While 26.3% of the general population in Uganda has access to electricity, only 4.3% of the refugee population enjoys this basic service.

Rwanda, 2022, Population and Housing Census (RPHC561)

SDG Indicator 16.9.1: High levels (94.3%) overall, with a slightly lower rate for refugee populations (86.1%).
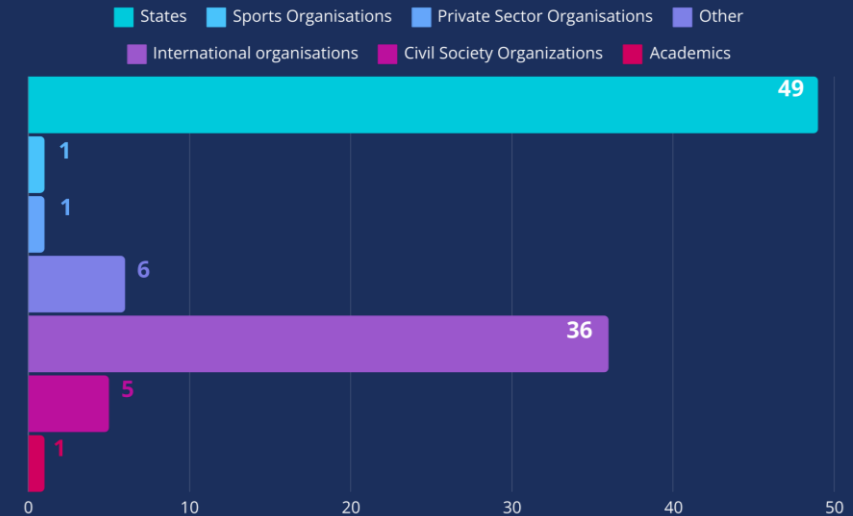
No fundamental modifications to the defined indicator methodology are required to generate data that can be disaggregated by forced displacement and statelessness status; However, a series of key considerations for planning, design, and data collection efforts, have been identified to improve the quality and comparability of data.

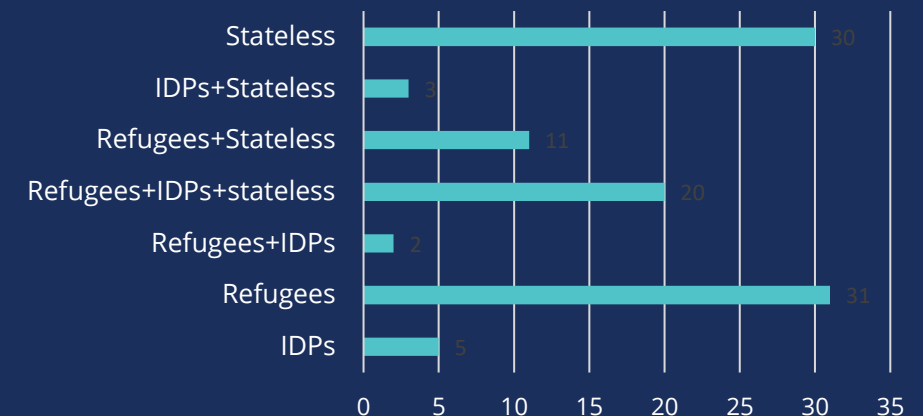| SDG INDICATOR #	SDG INDICATOR TITLE	OVERVIEW OF SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age.	Special consideration: additional training of interviewers for vulnerable groups, as well as time needed to perform measurements in camp and camplike conditions.
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	Contextualization or customization of the questionnaire may be needed to include skilled obstetrical staff in the response categories, if pathways for health services for refugees, internally displaced, and stateless populations differ from that of the general population.
6.1.1	Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services.	Train interviewers to identify main water source in camp or camp-like setting to be able to test the quality of drinking water.
11.1.1	Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.	Provide guidance on how to capture housing affordability in camp or camp-like settings.
1.2.1	Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line.	Assess value of food and non-food consumption when goods are received for free or without associated price information and take steps to ensure comprehensive price information availability.
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people achieving minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics.	Provide guidance on used curriculum and languages for forcibly displaced or stateless populations.

Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Statistical Systems and Surveys

- **99 pledges submitted;**
- **Co-leads**: EGRISS, Joint Data Center, Republic of Djibouti (INSTAD);
- **Follow-up based on 3 three key principles**: Build on existing mechanisms; minimize burden on pledging partners; put countries first & showcase success stories;
- **Implementation/Monitoring:**
  - Follow-up activities / Priority countries
  - Role/Coordination with Djibouti/HQ/ Regional / country offices
  - Timelines/Resources

Submitting actor

Legend:
- States
- Sports Organisations
- Private Sector Organisations
- Other
- International organisations
- Civil Society Organizations
- Academics

- States: 49
- Sports Organisations: 1
- Private Sector Organisations: 1
- Other: 6
- International organisations: 36
- Civil Society Organizations: 5
- Academics: 1

Population group

- Stateless: 30
- IDPs+Stateless: 3
- Refugees+Stateless: 11
- Refugees+IDPs+stateless: 20
- Refugees+IDPs: 2
- Refugees: 31
- IDPs: 5

Thank you

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