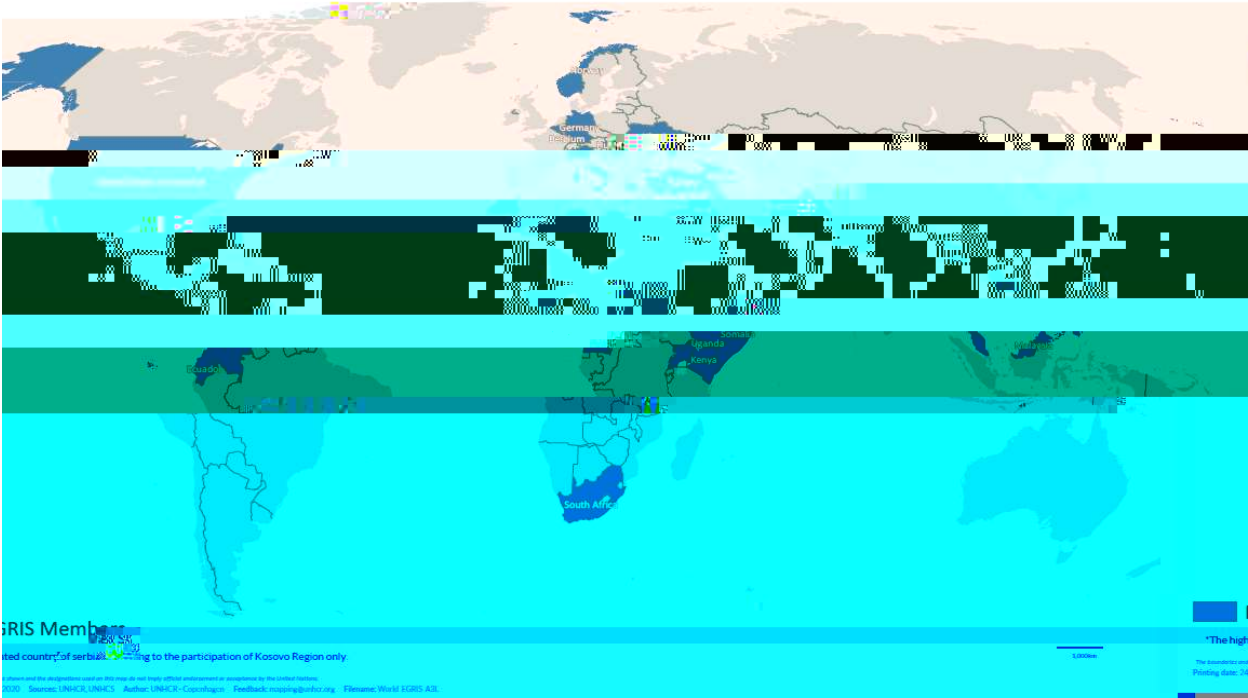


**WRITTEN SUBMISSION FOR THE HIGH LEVEL PANEL ON
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT
FROM THE EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE AND IDP**

EGRIS' governance and membership reflect its inclusive and consultative way of working. As of January 2021, the group comprises 45 country members (primarily representatives from national statistical offices; see map below for an overview of the membership) and over 23 international and regional organizations involved in the production of data on forcibly displaced populations or supporting national statistical systems. The way of working is characterized by peer-to-peer exchange between members, interactive workshops/meetings and the designation of thematic working groups as relevant.

A dedicated IDP subgroup was set up during EGRIS' first two phases of work to focus on internal displacement. The subgroup was led by the JIPS with the support of the UNSD, Statistics Norway and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). Representatives of the following countries and territories also took part in the IDP subgroup: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Kosovo, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, Ukraine. This expertise was also complemented by participants from the African Centre for Statistics, the African Development Bank, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Security and Development Center; the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Platform on Disaster Displacement, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and the World Bank Group. The group therefore benefitted from a broad range of expertise including legal, operational, policy and statistics. The IDP subgroup has been disbanded for EGRIS third mandate which is focused on working collectively on the refugee and IDP agenda (see more details on phase III below).



official statistics. This, however, depends on- and is often impeded by- the quality and coverage of the data collection undertaken

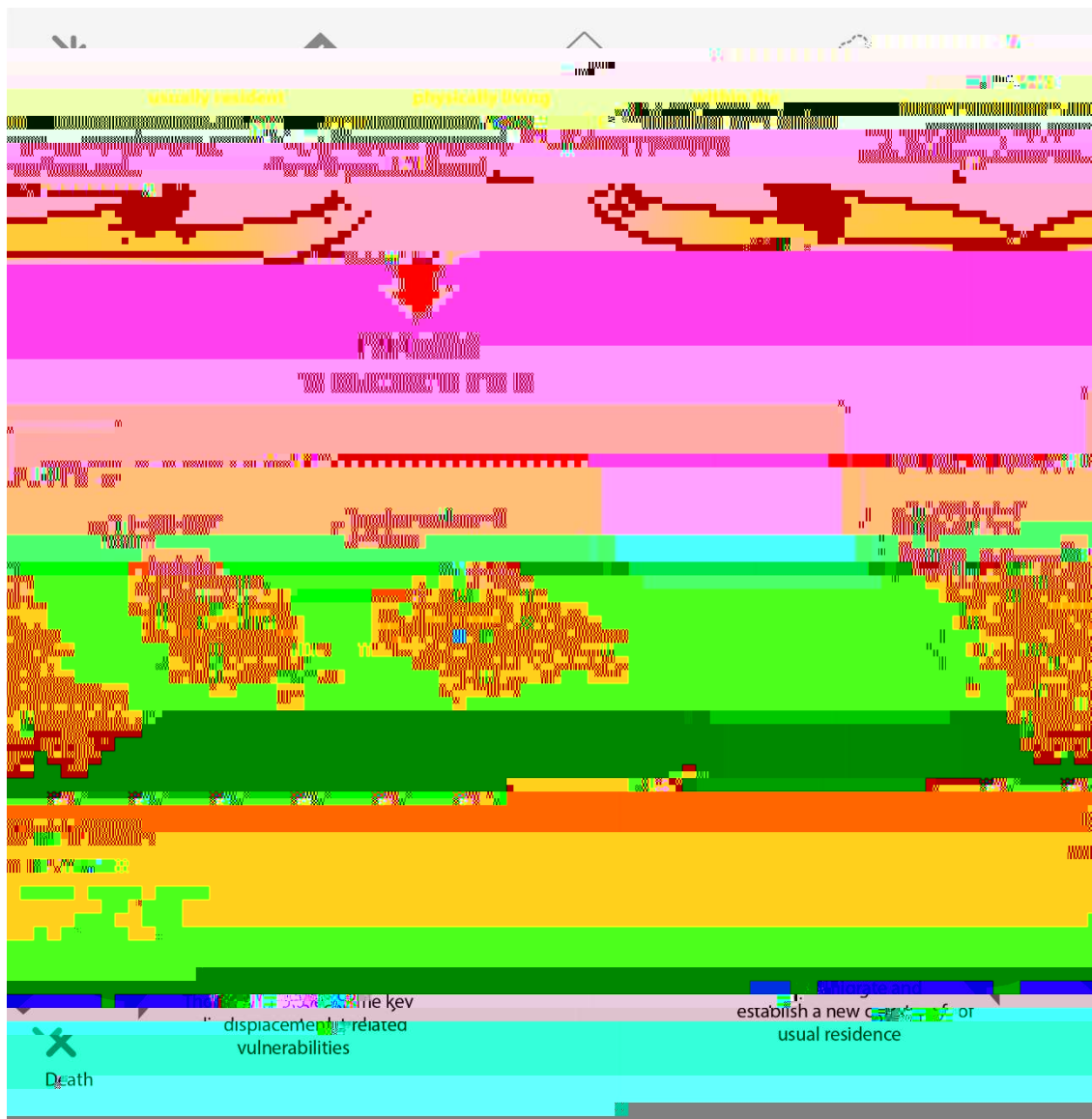
The EGRIS has hence developed recommendations on how to produce official statistics on IDPs to raise the profile of NSOs in the process and to provide very practical guidance to improve data

persist in the realm of internal displacement, for example on the socio economic wellbeing of IDPs.

As official statistics are guided by statistical standards and must provide clear definitions of the concepts measured, the capturing of IDPs in a transparent way allows for the systematic use of IDP data and comparability across contexts.

Key elements of the IRIS and why they matter

The International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), produced by EGRIS, are the first ever official recommendations on IDP statistics and were endorsed unanimously by the UN Statistical Commission in 2020. This is a crucial milestone towards government-owned high quality data on internal displacement that can inform national and international policymaking and decisions.



receive less attention than those in locations of displacement) in order to help secure appropriate solutions.”

5 Measuring solutions and “exiting the IDP stock” (paragraph 122-172)

Based on the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs, the recommendations define how to measure progress towards durable solutions. They outline a methodology based on all 8 IASC criteria to ensure that official statistics cover progress in a consistent manner. It is important that all relevant dimensions are covered, not only a selection of dimensions. This analysis will facilitate the prioritization of government policies and humanitarian and development interventions towards those criteria that underperform in comparison with non-displaced populations. This measure also allows for a more nuanced understanding of the “de”

Criteria	Sub-criteria
1. Safety and security	1.1. Safety and security of IDPs
2. Access to services	2.1. Access to services
3. Livelihoods	3.1. Livelihoods
4. Health and well-being	4.1. Health and well-being
5. Education	5.1. Education
6. Social inclusion	6.1. Social inclusion
7. Environmental protection	7.1. Environmental protection
8. Gender equality	8.1. Gender equality
9. Accountability	9.1. Accountability
10. Transparency	10.1. Transparency
11. Participation	11.1. Participation
12. Sustainability	12.1. Sustainability
13. Resilience	13.1. Resilience
14. Protection	14.1. Protection
15. Dignity	15.1. Dignity
16. Non-discrimination	16.1. Non-discrimination
17. Equality	17.1. Equality
18. Inclusion	18.1. Inclusion
19. Empowerment	19.1. Empowerment
20. Agency	20.1. Agency
21. Self-determination	21.1. Self-determination
22. Human rights	22.1. Human rights
23. International law	23.1. International law
24. Humanitarian law	24.1. Humanitarian law
25. Refugee law	25.1. Refugee law
26. Statelessness	26.1. Statelessness
27. Citizenship	27.1. Citizenship
28. Nationality	28.1. Nationality
29. Identity	29.1. Identity
30. Documentation	30.1. Documentation
31. Legal status	31.1. Legal status
32. Rights	32.1. Rights
33. Obligations	33.1. Obligations
34. Responsibilities	34.1. Responsibilities
35. Accountability	35.1. Accountability
36. Transparency	36.1. Transparency
37. Participation	37.1. Participation
38. Sustainability	38.1. Sustainability
39. Resilience	39.1. Resilience
40. Protection	40.1. Protection
41. Dignity	41.1. Dignity
42. Non-discrimination	42.1. Non-discrimination
43. Equality	43.1. Equality
44. Inclusion	44.1. Inclusion
45. Empowerment	45.1. Empowerment
46. Agency	46.1. Agency
47. Self-determination	47.1. Self-determination
48. Human rights	48.1. Human rights
49. International law	49.1. International law
50. Humanitarian law	50.1. Humanitarian law
51. Refugee law	51.1. Refugee law
52. Statelessness	52.1. Statelessness
53. Citizenship	53.1. Citizenship
54. Nationality	54.1. Nationality
55. Identity	55.1. Identity
56. Documentation	56.1. Documentation
57. Legal status	57.1. Legal status
58. Rights	58.1. Rights
59. Obligations	59.1. Obligations
60. Responsibilities	60.1. Responsibilities
61. Accountability	61.1. Accountability
62. Transparency	62.1. Transparency
63. Participation	63.1. Participation
64. Sustainability	64.1. Sustainability
65. Resilience	65.1. Resilience
66. Protection	66.1. Protection
67. Dignity	67.1. Dignity
68. Non-discrimination	68.1. Non-discrimination
69. Equality	69.1. Equality
70. Inclusion	70.1. Inclusion
71. Empowerment	71.1. Empowerment
72. Agency	72.1. Agency
73. Self-determination	73.1. Self-determination
74. Human rights	74.1. Human rights
75. International law	75.1. International law
76. Humanitarian law	76.1. Humanitarian law
77. Refugee law	77.1. Refugee law
78. Statelessness	78.1. Statelessness
79. Citizenship	79.1. Citizenship
80. Nationality	80.1. Nationality
81. Identity	81.1. Identity
82. Documentation	82.1. Documentation
83. Legal status	83.1. Legal status
84. Rights	84.1. Rights
85. Obligations	85.1. Obligations
86. Responsibilities	86.1. Responsibilities
87. Accountability	87.1. Accountability
88. Transparency	88.1. Transparency
89. Participation	89.1. Participation
90. Sustainability	90.1. Sustainability
91. Resilience	91.1. Resilience
92. Protection	92.1. Protection
93. Dignity	93.1. Dignity
94. Non-discrimination	94.1. Non-discrimination
95. Equality	95.1. Equality
96. Inclusion	96.1. Inclusion
97. Empowerment	97.1. Empowerment
98. Agency	98.1. Agency
99. Self-determination	99.1. Self-determination
100. Human rights	100.1. Human rights

The measure, designed to balance comprehensiveness and feasibility, represents a significant advancement in this area of policy and practice as it enables a more systematic approach between countries to determine the “end of displacement” in statistical and aggregated terms although it does not amount to a full durable solutions measure. Further work under phase III of EGRIS is ongoing to develop a fully applicable measure based on core elements agreed upon in the IRIS to support countries to measure when IDPs should exit the national stock.

6 Data quality and confidentiality (paragraph 191- 196)

A focus on improving the quality of data on IDPs is central to the IRIS. Specific challenges in collecting reliable IDP data are often related to

- Confidentiality/anonymity (i.e. information on IDPs can be sensitive and should not be shared in a way that allows for identification),
- Coverage (i.e. the challenge to cover whole IDP populations if access is limited and the safety of IDPs and data collectors is paramount),
- Representativeness (i.e. ensuring that collected data on IDPs represent the total IDP populations and is not systematically biased),
- Timeliness (i.e. IDP populations change rapidly as events causing displacement change),
- Periodicity (i.e. data on population flows can be more useful if collected periodically),
- Comparability (i.e. international standards, definitions, and survey methodologies allow comparisons between contexts and overtime),
- Impartiality (i.e. official statistics on IDP displacement are free from political influence despite highly political contexts), and
- Transparency (i.e. well-documented processes and accessibility of data and methodological/technical documentation is crucial to increase credibility and trust).

7. Data sources for IDP statistics (paragraph 191-282)

The recommendations provide an overview of potential data sources on IDPs from a variety of agencies, national authorities, international organizations and NGOs. IDP data can stem from population and housing censuses, sampled household surveys,

administrative data and registers, as well as alternative data sources, or a combination of these. At present, surveys are the most adaptable to the data needs and the IRS recommend including IPs in sampling frames and questionnaires. Administrative sources, such as civil and population registers, if their coverage and representativeness are of sufficient quality, can also provide important information for example on voter registration and access to/eligibility for basic services. Moving forward, the use of alternative data sources such as geospatial information and mobile

raising amongst relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels will be key.

2) As outlined above, national statistical systems can play an important role in government

modalities for providing technical support to countries - first steps towards a concrete coordination of capacity development efforts. Another has mapped the priority areas of improvement for the Comptes' Manual and initiated work on a number of them, including on the measures related to IDP solutions. Another important aspect of the joint EGRIS work is the peer to peer exchange

generate non politicized official statistics on IDPs. National Strategies for the Development of Statistics in affected countries should actively discuss and plan for the inclusion of IDPs.

Complementary resources

Website of the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP statistics is under development (part of phase III work plan); in the mean time useful additional resources on the EGRIS include:

[Eurostat website on the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP statistics](#)

[JIPS website on Official IDP and Refugee Statistics \(with a focus on IDPs\)](#)

[UNHCR website on Measuring Forced Displacement and Statelessness](#)

With submissions to the High Level Panel by EGRIS members that include a mention of EGRIS/IRIS, include: [Norway](#), [UNHCR](#), [JIPS](#), [IOM](#), [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix](#), [World Bank](#), [World Bank- UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement](#), [IDMC](#), [European Union](#)