



Refugees, Data and the New York Declaration

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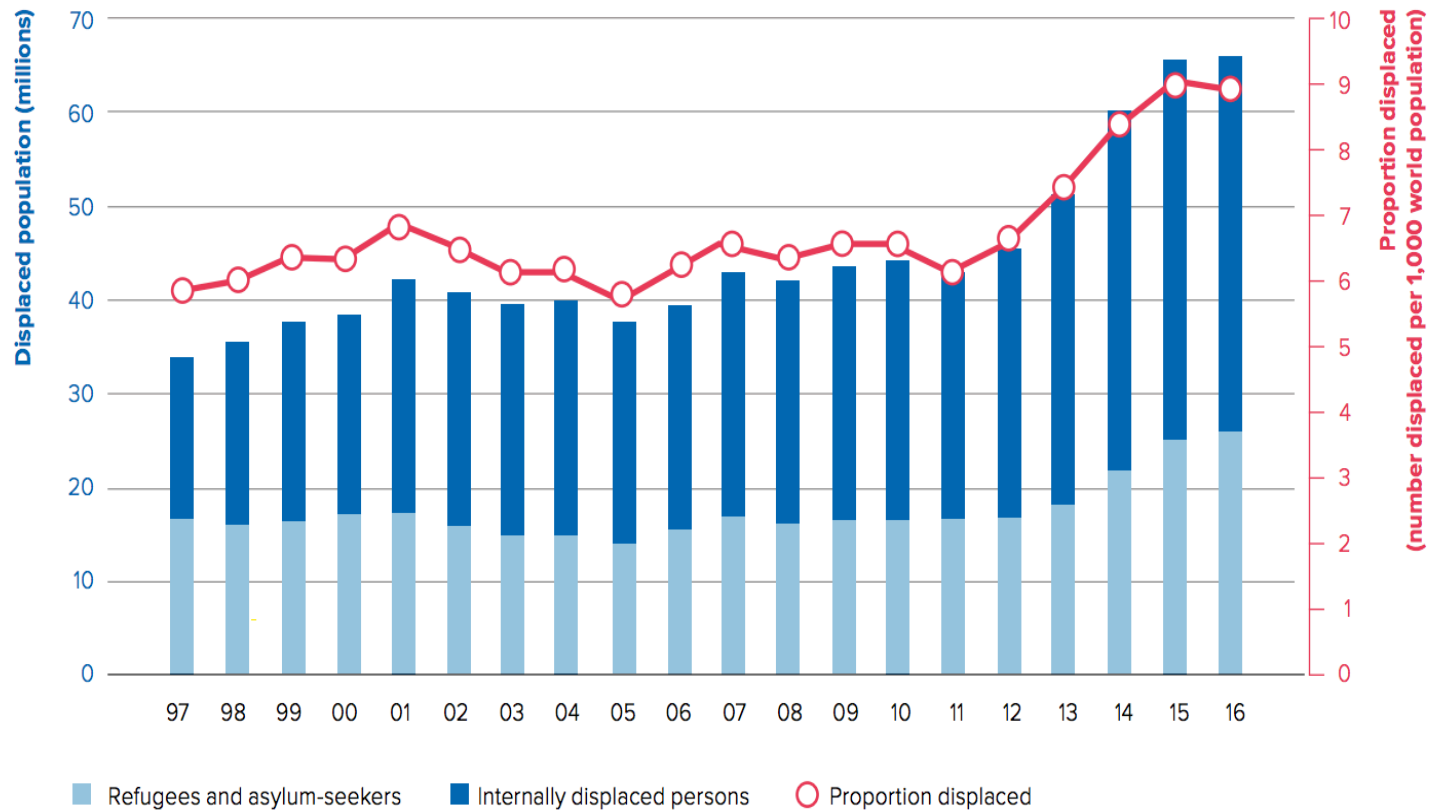


UNHCR's goals with data


- Better integration of data and research into evidenced-based decision making
- Data and information as assistance and a service to affected people for their empowerment
- Bridging the data, information and knowledge gaps by working with others

Forced Displacement Trends (1997-2016)

Figure 1 | Trend of global displacement & proportion displaced | 1997-2016



Source: UNHCR, Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016



What are some data-related findings?

- Good quality data on forced displacement is very challenging -> definitions, terminology, access, methods, and conditions surrounding their displacement.
- Data - even simplest data - can make a significant impact in decision making and perceptions.
- Humanitarians, development actors and researchers can have radically different considerations for data.
- Migration and Asylum Statistics is a more accurate way to think about this data enterprise than just 'Migration Statistics'

Refugees



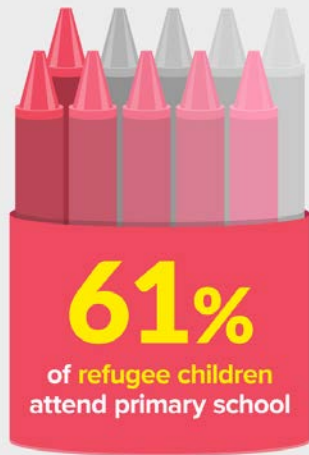
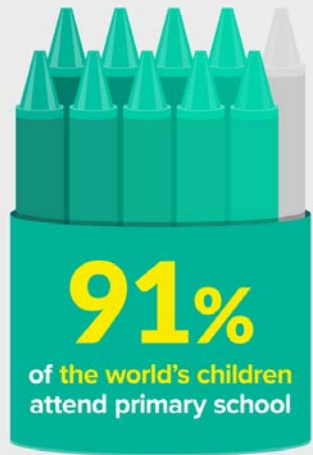
51% are **children > 18**

67% live in **protracted** settings

24% displaced > than **20 years**

84% hosted in **low- and middle income** countries

Primary enrolment rates



Secondary enrolment rates

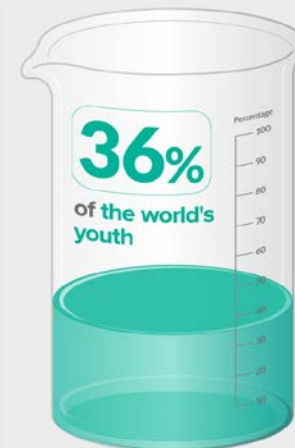
84% of the world's adolescents
attend secondary school




23%
of refugee adolescents
attend secondary school



Higher education enrolment rates




Refugee Education Rates



How does the zero draft respond to data needs?

- International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics; national statistical authorities
- Digital identities for refugees, with biometrics
- Inclusion in national population and civil registries
- More information on the demographic, socio-economic and well-being of refugees and host communities.
- Inclusion of refugees in development of national statistics
- Data protection as the means for responsible data sharing



What are good practices and lessons learnt?

- Taking the politics out of the numbers is **important**
 - National statistical authorities
 - Collaborative processes for data collection
- A **topical focus** for research – such as education – helps move the entire agenda knowledge forward, including on the ‘demoninator’ and definitional questions.
- Data **innovations in data collection methods** are more effective than others; for example ‘big data analytics’.



EGRIS

- Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics
 - UN Statistical Commission; 40 member states and agencies
 - International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS)– March 2018
 - Technical report on IDP Statistics and Data – March 2018
 - Compiler’s manual – March 2020
 - International Recommendations on IDP Statistics – March 2020



Common actions

- Adoption and implementation of **IRRS**
- Joint data efforts collaborations
 - Joint IDP Profiling Service (**JIPS**) (collaborative data collection, analysis)
 - Data centers – **WB-UNHCR**; IOM's in Berlin; OCHA 's in the Hague.
 - UNSD, UNDESA on shared **definitions** for migration and asylum statistics
 - UNHCR-OECD joined data collection for complementary pathways
- **Trust framework** for data sharing among humanitarian and protection actors
- **SG's commitments** to improved data across branches (security, political, development and humanitarian)
 - WHS and **Grand Bargain** commitments to collective assessments and data sharing
- Disaggregation of **SDGs for refugees** and other forcibly displaced populations