4th African School on Migration Statistics

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 26-28 May 2025

Report

Report Outline

Background
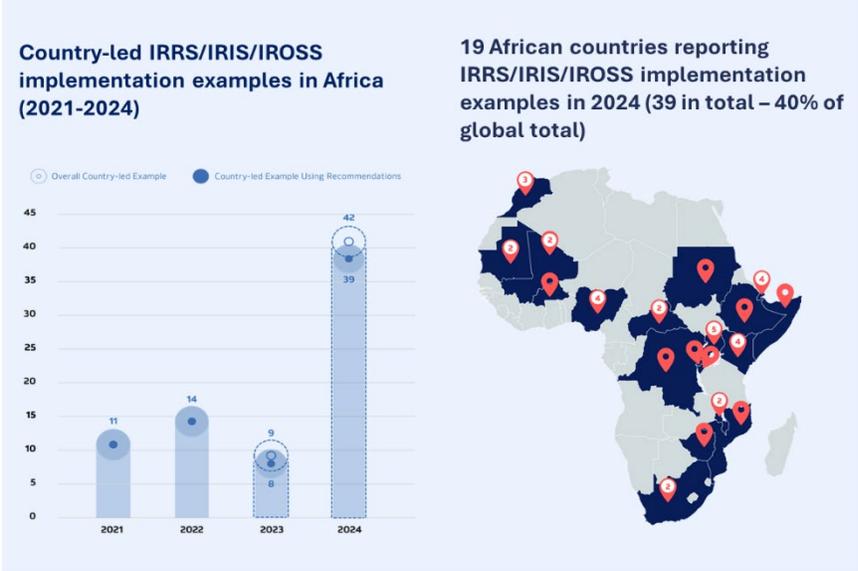
Forced displacement and statelessness remain critical challenges across the African continent, with the region hosting an estimated 45 million forcibly displaced or stateless persons at the end of 2024 (35.7 per cent of the global total as calculated by UNHCR)[1]. The rising numbers are driven by a range of factors, including persistent conflict and violence, human rights violations, and climate-related pressures. Alongside its magnitude, the protracted nature of displacement in Africa is notable, which points to the growing need for better quality, timely and comparable data that Governments can rely on to inform both policy and response. On the policy front, African Governments have clearly recognized the importance of addressing statelessness, exemplified by the recent adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Specific Aspects of the Right to a Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa. In terms of statistics and data, the African Union's Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017-2026 (SHaSA 2), adopted to support the effective implementation and evaluation of the impact of the continental (e.g. Agenda 2063), regional and national development agendas, underscores the critical need to strengthen national data systems. This is essential for informing policies that address forced displacement and statelessness.

Since the endorsement of the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS, 2018), the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS, 2020) and the International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS, 2023), Governments are making significant efforts to implement these new standards through the adaptation of their national censuses, household surveys and improved development and use of administrative data systems. This includes Governments from 19 African countries in 2024 alone, according to results from the Global Annual Inclusion Survey (GAIN) (this number increases to 25 from 2021-2024). Looking forward, momentum continues to build with 28 pledges on statistical inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national data production systems made by African Governments or regional entities in the context of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.

Country-led IRRS/IRIS/IROSS implementation examples in Africa (2021-2024)

○ Overall Country-led Example ● Country-led Example Using Recommendations

19 African countries reporting IRRS/IRIS/IROSS implementation examples in 2024 (39 in total – 40% of global total)

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[1] See Global Trends

Regional cooperation between countries supported by the establishment of Migration & Displacement Working Groups by several Regional Economic Commissions' departments of statistic [2] , have also created a platform for peer-to-peer exchange and to share progress. Participants in these working groups, African members of EGRISS and experts engaged in supporting the improvement of statistics on refugees, IDP sand stateless persons in the continent regularly identify the need for continued regional cooperation, capacity development for statistical systems, better standardized methodologies and stronger knowledge of international standards as key to improving forced displacement and statelessness statistics in the region.

It is against this background that the African Union's Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) and Statistics Sweden (SCB), decided to partner with the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP, and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) to organize the 2025 African School on Migration Statistics with a focus on forced displacement and statelessness data and statistics. This was the fourth iteration of the Africa School on Migration Statistics which was part of the second phase of their Migration Statistics in Africa project (2023-2026).

Objectives

This iteration of the School emphasised the progress made by both Member States and RECs to improve national statistics on forcibly displaced and stateless persons. Participants had the opportunity to delve deeper into the topic, with country examples showcasing efforts to improve the inclusion of these populations. A key feature of this School was the focus on practical applications, highlighting examples where the Recommendations have been used to enhance official statistics on refugees, IDPs, and stateless populations. The program aimed to offer a platform for knowledge exchange, capacity building, and fostering cooperation among Member States to address the challenges in data collection and reporting on these groups, paving the way for stronger national statistical systems across Africa.

The aim of the 4th African School on Migration Statistics was to leverage existing momentum to improve the production and use of data and statistics on forced displacement and statelessness in Africa. It sought to assist Member States and RECs in the development and maintenance of inclusive national data systems, thereby improving the quality of statistics on refugees, IDPs, and stateless populations.

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[2] Including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Specific objectives included:

1. Strengthen understanding of the International Recommendations on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics.
2. Learn from experiences of implementing the Recommendations in different national contexts.
3. Identify opportunities for enhanced regional cooperation and engagement on the production and use of forced displacement and statelessness data.
4. Identify methods to adapt the Recommendations to the realities and specificities of Africa countries, including through the alignment of regional guidelines on migration statistics.

About the Workshop

The three-day workshop, hosted by ANSTAT in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, brought together 35 participants from across the region, namely from Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tchad, Uganda, Zimbabwe. The following regional bodies were also represented by participants: African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union (AU), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States Commission (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

The workshop was jointly organized by the African Union (AU), Agence Nationale de la Statistique (ANSTAT), Expert Group for Refugee, IDP, and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Statistics Norway, Statistics Sweden, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – and was generously supported by four donors, including the European Union, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany Foreign Office, the Government of Sweden, the USA' Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, and the World Bank.

The agenda featured various sessions on the EGRISS Recommendations, country presentations to share the practical application of the Recommendations in different countries and regions, and several sessions incorporating interactive group work, all designed to foster rich discussion and regional collaboration.

A summary of discussions can be found below, and the full agenda and participant list in the annex.

Summary of discussions

Day 1:

The workshop opened with a session to welcome and introduce all participants and high-level panel where representatives from Statistics Sweden, UNHCR, IOM, STATAFRIC, and ANSTAT delivered opening remarks.

This was followed by a context-setting session where experts from STATAFRIC, UNHCR, IOM and the African Development Bank discussed the importance of statistical inclusion to strengthen national responses to forced displacement and statelessness in Africa. Interventions highlighted the need for more sustainable financing for national statistics, the importance of enabling participation of affected populations in data processes and showcased both progress made and challenges identified across the region. Additional insights addressed relevant global policy frameworks (e.g., the GCM, GCR and UN Action Agenda on Internal Displacement) and regional mechanisms including the establishment of STATAFRIC in 2013 and SHASA2, that aim to harmonize and support continental data strategies.

The afternoon provided an opportunity for participants to become familiar with the international recommendations and statistical frameworks produced by EGRISS (IRRS, IRIS and IROSS) through complementary presentation and interactive group work formats. Whilst all key elements of the Recommendations were shared, including advice on use of different data sources and how to strengthen national and regional statistical coordination, the session focused primarily on statistical frameworks and the definition of different population groups highlighting the distinction between legal and statistical definitions and the specific complexities and nuances associated with applying the definitions in practice (e.g., those with unrecognised nationality status, returned IDPs, and implications of statistical guidance on 'usual residence' for displaced populations).

Day 2:

Day 2 of the workshop featured country case studies on applying international recommendations in practice, highlighting diverse national approaches and challenges in collecting data on statelessness, displacement, and migration. Ethiopia shared progress made towards including refugees in the national statistical system through the Digital ID program. Nigeria presented results from a nationally-led IDP survey. Djibouti presented (remotely) the success of its recent census that incorporated refugees, IDPs and statelessness. Côte d'Ivoire shared findings from a mixed-methods study estimating over 6% of the population to be at risk of statelessness. Morocco showcased progress in integrating displacement-relevant questions into national surveys, with new studies focused on refugees and migrants. South Sudan emphasized its reliance on DTM for data on IDPs and returnees due to limited national capacity. Cameroon presented its recent pilot survey on internal displacement and the comprehensive Forced Displacement Survey in 2024–2025.

These presentations were followed by a deep dive into administrative data-based research on refugee labour market integration in the Nordic region. Norway reported the most favorable outcomes, with subsidized employment emerging as the most effective approach. Challenges included policy divergence across countries and limited harmonization.

Participants then engaged in group work exploring regional challenges, needs, and opportunities. Key roadblocks to statistical inclusion highlighted through the discussions included limited coordination, political insecurity and conflict, underutilization of administrative data, and resource constraints. Participants identified standardized tools, sustainable funding, and peer learning as key priorities. Regional cooperation was seen as crucial for harmonization, strategic alignment, and knowledge exchange to strengthen national systems.

Day 3:

Day 3 began with regional group work to develop forward-looking roadmaps, followed by a discussion on the proposals and a concluding session on key takeaways and next steps. The roadmap exercise offered an opportunity to enhance regional cooperation, localize the Recommendations in national and sub-regional contexts, and align planning efforts. Each region shared highlights from their roadmap – covering challenges, timelines, data gaps, and support needs.

A final session of the workshop discussed with participants a set of recommendations developed based on the workshop deliberations. These were refined collectively and are included in the following section.

Recommendations

Recommendations to African Member States

1. Strengthen national statistical offices and enhance their capacity where needed to enable **better coordination** with relevant stakeholders (including for example affected communities, migration authorities, disaster management authorities, ministry of planning, ministry of interior and other relevant institutions) to improve collection of data on refugees, IDPs and statelessness that can be utilized for the production of official statistics. Ensuring focal points for migration statistics have clear responsibilities for coordination of displacement statistics, and establishment (or strengthening) of dedicated Technical Working Groups, will be helpful to ensure better accountability.

2. Assess the **availability and quality of existing data** on refugees, IDPs and stateless persons to identify opportunities for improvement, based on the statistical frameworks included in the IRRS, IRIS and IROSS.

3. Identify **upcoming opportunities** to include/identify refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in national census, administrative registries and relevant household surveys. Develop a **national roadmap including concrete steps** to include these populations in data collection, analysis and dissemination, for example through the use of booster samples for displaced persons in national surveys, appropriate standardized identification questions (based on the international recommendations) in data collection forms, adaptation and modernization of existing registers, and development of displacement/statelessness-specific analysis plans. Advocate for strengthening quality of data sources through development of governance frameworks and quality assessments tools, like registers, for example. Steps should also be taken to enhance use of integrated data sources to harness and make interoperable different data sources.

4. Explore utilization of data from **operational sources managed by international partners (e.g. refugee registration or IDP enrollment; DTM)**, in combination with data from traditional data sources for a more comprehensive view of the situation of refugees, IDPs and stateless persons, taking data quality, ethical and protection concerns into consideration.

5. Ensure that refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics are incorporated into **national statistical development strategies** in appropriate and meaningful ways, in order to underpin resource mobilization/prioritization for statistical capacity development. Ensuring public consultations for the development of NSDS are inclusive of organizations working with refugees/IDPs/stateless populations and enabling inclusion of displacement/statelessness in National Development Plans can be critical.

6. Promote the **adoption** of the International Recommendations on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (IRRS, IRIS and IROSS) in national statistical plans and activities through advocacy, training and other capacity strengthening efforts.

7. **Document and share experiences** and best practices in the application of the IRRS, IRIS and IROSS, and urge member states and other organizations to consider joining the membership of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS).[3]

Recommendations to international and regional partners

1. Present the outcomes of the 4th African School on Migration Statistics during the 2025 Annual Meeting of the Committee of Director Generals of NSOs and to senior management within key institutions in a timely an effective manner, highlighting recommendations shaped and key-takeaways.

2. Integrate or enhance focus on *national* statistics on refugees, IDPs and statelessness and implementation of the IRRS, IRIS and IROSS (i.e. "statistical inclusion") into the strategies and workplans of existing regional bodies, international organisations and institutional data strategies.

3. Translate EGRISS resources like the IROSS, E-learning, 'Recommendations At-a-Glance' documents for IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS, and Compiler's Manuals on Forced Displacement Statistics into French, Arabic and Portuguese for wider accessibility in Africa (NB – IRIS and IRRS are already available in French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian).

4. Collectively mobilize resources for statistical coordination and capacity strengthening taking advantage of the Global Refugee Forum Multi-stakeholder pledge on statistical inclusion and upcoming visibility opportunities such as the , formerly known as High Level Officials Meeting in December 2025. Collective efforts and a coordinated call to action will be particularly important in current international development funding climate.

5. Help address the priority methodological gaps and challenges identified in the workshop discussions such as A) guidance on how to measure the exits from the IDP stock (or when to stop counting IDPs), B) reconciling statelessness population estimates between census and administrative data sources, C) practical guidance for hard-to-reach populations D) provide standardized guidance across various data sources, including identification modules for application in census and surveys.
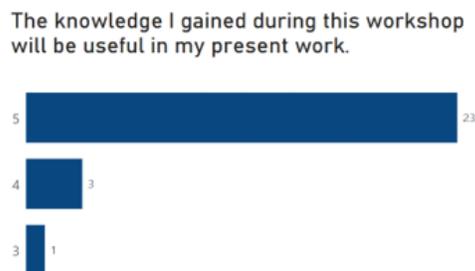
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[3] The following is a list of current EGRISS members in the region: Country members: Morocco (HCP), Somalia (SNBS), Egypt (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Djibouti (INSTAD), Cameroon (INS), Chad (INSEED), Côte d'Ivoire (Anstat), Democratic Republic of the Congo (INS), Eswatini (CSO), Ethiopia (CSA), Jordan (Department of Statistics), Kenya (KNBS), Lebanon (Central Administration of Statistics), Libya (Bureau of Statistics and Census), Mail (INSTAT), Morocco (High Commission for Planning), Niger (INS), Nigeria (NBS), Rwanda (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda), Somalia (SNBS), South Africa (Statistics South Africa), South Sudan (National Bureau of Statistics South Sudan, Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency); Institutions/regional bodies: African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union (AU), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA).

6. Ensure alignment between different regional guidance initiatives on migration and displacement statistics in Africa (e.g. those developed by IGAD, EAC, ECOWAS and STATAFRIC) and incorporate global standards on refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics from IRRS, IRIS and IROSS as appropriate. At the international level, further align key statistical frameworks including those on international migration, labour migration and trafficking in persons.

7. Organize and support further statistical capacity development programs on refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics, including training programs, workshops, peer-exchange programs and technical support at the regional and national levels. This could include more regularly organising the African School of Migration Statistics and should aim to ensure there is a regional platform for ongoing consultations and coordination on efforts to build capacity, harmonize methodological work and align activities.

Workshop Evaluation

Based on evaluation results from 28 participants, the workshop was well received with participants providing overwhelmingly positive feedback. A few points are summarized below:

- Objectives were clear and met (100% of participants agreed)
- Knowledge gained during the workshop was overall perceived as helpful for participants' daily work, the content effectively enhanced knowledge/skills and it was at an appropriate level of understanding

The knowledge I gained during this workshop
will be useful in my present work.

5	23
4	3
3	1

- The following sessions were identified as the most useful sessions:
  - 1. Session 1.5: Introduction to the international recommendations on refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics
  - 2. Session 2.2: IDP, refugee and statelessness statistics in practice (Part I): Applying the recommendations
  - 3. Session 2.3: IDP, refugee and statelessness statistics in practice (Part II): Data sources and coordination
- Suggestions for session improvement included content relevance, content applicability, engagement, as well as workshop facilitation and practicality.

- Other suggestions for workshop improvement included more region-specific sessions, more time overall (the workshop seemed too short for many of the participants) and administrative/organizational improvements.

Annex

Final Agenda

4th African School on Migration Statistics:

Forced Displacement and Statelessness Statistics

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 26-28 May 2025

DAY 1			
Time	**Session**	**Format**	**Moderator**
8:00 – 9:00	**Registration**		
9:00 – 9:45	**Session 1.1:** Welcome & introduction Getting to know each other Objectives, agenda, workshop etiquette	Group activity	Grace Steffan, UNHCR Natalia Baal, EGRISS
9:45 – 10:30	**Session 1.2:** Opening remarks Rooting the workshop in regional priorities and commitments. • Hélène N'Garnim-Ganga, UN Resident Coordinator (TBC) • Stefan Andersson, Head of International Development Cooperation, Statistics Sweden • Olivier Guillaume E. Beer, UNHCR Representative • David Preux, IOM Chief of Mission • Dr Jose Awong, STATAFRIC, Ag. Head of Statistics System Coordination & Innovation • Thiékoro Doumbia, National Statistics Agency (ANSTAT) for Côte d'Ivoire Director General	Panel	Jean-Pierre Ntezimana, Statistics Sweden
10:30 – 11:00	**Coffee Break**		
11:00 – 12:00	**Session 1.3:** Setting the context Forced displacement and statelessness in Africa and the added value of inclusive national statistics for development engagement. Presentations will also cover GAIN 2024 results showing progress on statistical inclusion in Africa and AU STATAFRIC's Strategic Plan 2017-2026. • Grace Steffan, UNHCR, Snr. Statistics and Data Analysis Officer • Harry Cook, IOM, Regional Specialist, Data and Research • Jose Awong, STATAFRIC, Ag. Head of Statistics System Coordination & Innovation	Panel	Sadiq Kwesi Boateng, Statistics Norway

Time	Session	Format	Moderate
	• Roza Mamuye Bora, African Development Bank, Principal Statistician, Economic and Social Statistics Division		
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch		
13:00 – 13:30	Session 1.4: Power walk – Leaving No One Behind Forced displacement, statelessness and the SDGs	Group activity	Aimé Dago, STATAFRIC Filip Mitrovic, EGRISS
13:30 – 14:15	Session 1.5: Introduction to the international recommendations on refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics Statistical frameworks and other key recommendations – 30 mins Q&A – 15 mins	Presentation	Natalia Baal & Filip Mitrovic, EGRISS
14:15 – 14:45	Coffee break		
14:45 – 16:15	Session 1.6: Group Exercise Statistical frameworks and population groups	Group activity	Natalia Baal & Filip Mitrovic, EGRISS
16:15	Group Photo		

DAY 2			
Time	Session	Format	Moderate
8:45 – 9:00	Session 2.1: Recap of Day 1	Group activity	Grace Steffan, UNHCR
9:00 – 10.30	Session 2.2: IDP, Refugee and Statelessness Statistics in Practice (Part I): Applying the Recommendations Showcasing experiences from Ethiopia (on refugees), Nigeria (on IDPs), South Africa (refugees and stateless) and Djibouti (on refugees, IDPs and stateless) applying the international recommendations – 1 hr Q&A – 30 mins	Panel	Sadiq Kwesi Boateng, Statistics Norway
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Break		
11.00-12.30	Session 2.3: IDP, Refugee and Statelessness Statistics in Practice (Part II): Data sources and coordination Showcasing experiences from Cote D'Ivoire (census), Morocco (survey) and South Sudan (operational data) using different data sources and coordination mechanisms to produce displacement/statelessness statistics – 1 hr Q&A – 30 mins	Panel (presenters tbc)	Riham Abouelhassan, IOM
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 14:00	Session 2.4: Cross-Country Data Harmonization to Analyse Refugee Policies Presentation from Research Director, Kristian Rose Tronstad on "Nordic Integration and Settlement Policies for Refugees: A Comparative Analysis of Labour Market Integration Outcomes"	Presentation	Jean-Pierre Ntezimana, Statistics Sweden

Time	Session	Format	Moderate
14:00 - 15:45	Session 2.5: World Café Addressing challenges and identifying opportunities to improve national statistics on forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Africa Three "cafes" discussing three questions: 1) What are the key roadblocks for countries to pursue statistical inclusion in Africa? 2) What are the key priorities and specific needs (resources, technical support) for the region? 3) How can regional cooperation on forced displacement and statelessness statistics facilitate progress at national level?	Group activity	Grace Steffan, UNHCR Natalia Baal, EGRISS Each café: 3 hosts (one national, one regional and one global focal point)
15:45 -16:15	Coffee Break		
16:15 -16:45	Session 2.6: Feedback from cafes	Plenary discussion	Participants (Group rapporteur)

DAY 3			
Time	Session	Format	Moderate
8:45 – 9:00	Session 3.1: Recap of Day 2	Group activity	Harry Cook, IOM
9:00 – 10:15	Session 3.2: Group work: Building a roadmap Participants divided into groups (4-5 groups) organised by sub-region to develop draft roadmaps, building on content from World Café and previous sessions	Group activity	Léa Mahfouz, IOM, Ahmadou Hamady Dicko, JDC
10:15 - 10:45	Coffee Break		
10:45 – 11.00	Evaluation Time allocated to complete workshop evaluation forms		Tarek Achouch STATAFRIC
11:00 - 11:45	Session 3.3: Feedback on group work Groups share draft roadmaps and receive feedback/suggestions from others	Group activity	Léa Mahfouz, IOM, Ahmadou Hamady Dicko, JDC
11:45 – 12:30	Session 3.4: Moving forward Summary, Key takeaways and way forward Participants invited to share key takeaways	Plenary discussion	Natalia Baal EGRISS, Grace Steffan UNHCR, Harry Cook IOM
12:30-13:30	Lunch		

END of WORKSHOP

Participant List

First name	Last name	Institution	Title
Abdul Rahman	Carew	Statistics Sierra Leone	Statistician
Alzouma	Mahamadou	Institut National de la Statistique du Niger (INS-Niger)	Chef de Division des Statistiques Sociales
Amenan Estere	Yao	Statistique (AnStat) - Côte d'Ivoire	Demographer
Anaclet Désiré	Dzossa	Institut National de la Statistique - Cameroun	Chef de Division des Statistiques Demographiques
Angue Ella	Rosine	Direction Générale de la Statistique (DGSTAT) - Gabon	Directrice Adjointe du Bureau Central du Recensement
Assima Nzenda	Mtaula	Delegação Provincial do Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Moçambique	Técnico
Assouan	Bihi	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	Project Officer
Bakang Susan	Motlhatlhedi	Statistics Botswana	Statistician
Charles	Ogolla	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	Head of Statistics Unit
Daouda Aba	Fane	Institut National de la Statistique du Mali (INSTAT-Mali)	Statisticien Démographe, Chargé de la Recherche et Point Focal Migration
Derrick	Eranda	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	Demographer
Djanmon	Waissala	Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSEED) - Tchad	Chef de Service des Mouvements de Population et de l'Etat Civil (C/SMPEC)
Filomena Oyana	Ngui Angono	Institut National de Statistique de Guinée Equatoriale	Chef de Département de Statistiques et Études Sociodémographiques
Fuad	Abdi	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS)	Head of Migration and Displacement Statistics
Geofrey	Akor	Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics (NBS-Nigeria)	Migration Focal Person
Jean-Jacques	Mongbo	WAEMU	Chief of the Monitoring Divison

Koko Angelo	Kunibouo	Office National de la Population – Côte d'Ivoire	Chef de Département de l'Ingénierie et des Statistiques
Koko Angelo	Kunibouo	Office National de la Population – Côte d'Ivoire	Chef de Département de l'Ingénierie et des Statistiques
Kra	Ko Fie Didier Laurent	Agence Nationale de la Statistique (AnStat) - Côte d'Ivoire	Démographe, Chargé d'études
Lomundu	Denis	National Bureau of Statistics - South Sudan	Principal statistician
Ly	Marianne	Office Nationale de la Population (ONP)	Head of Statistics Department
Mantue Sunday	Reeves	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services	Director of Population and Social Statistics
Martin	Musau Muludika	Institut National de la Statistique - République Démocratique du Congo	Chef de Bureau (Statisticien)
Mohamed	Mghari	Morocco High Commission for Planning (HCP)	Regional Director for Planning
Mohamed	Almarabit	Department of Statistics and Census - Libya	Sharie Aljumhuria
Morgan Peguy	Denambona	Institut Centrafricain des Statistiques et des Études Économiques et Sociales	Chef de service des méthodes et normes statistiques
Mustapha	Hinin	Office Nationale de la Population (ONP)	General Director
Omar	Moussa Ali	Institut National de Statistique de Djibouti (INSTAD)	Directeur des Statistiques Démographiques et Sociales
Paul	Koreki	Ministry of Justice	Government Focal Point on Statelessness Issues and Technical Advisor
Perfect	Makumbe	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency	Demographic Analysis Manager
Priscilla M	Ndayara	East African Community (EAC)	Demographer
Roza Mamuye	Bora	African Development Bank	Principal Statistician, Economic and Social Statistics Division
Sehin	Merawi	Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS)	Senior Statistician in Migration Statistics desk
Serge	Atsain	Statistique (AnStat) - Côte d'Ivoire	Infographer

Silvère Arnaud D.	Houenou	Economic Community of West African States Commission (ECOWAS)	PO Migration Statistics
Theophile	Tapsoba	Institut national de la statistique et de la démographie (INSD) - Burkina Faso	Statistician
Thiekoro	Doumbia	Statistique (AnStat) - Côte d'Ivoire	Director General
Wilson	Kamali	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Head of Statistics and Research
Zinelabidine	Leith	African Migration Observatory / African Union (AU)	Training and Capacity Building Officer

Organizers and Facilitators

First name	Last name	Institution
Jean-Pierre	Ntezimana	Statistics Sweden
Stefan	Andersson	Statistics Sweden
Muhanad	Sammar	Statistics Sweden
Kjell	Tambour	Statistics Sweden
Åsa	Vernby	Statistics Sweden
Sadiq Kwesi	Boateng	Statistics Norway
Brian	Okengo	AU Health, Humanitarian Affairs & Social Development (AUC-HHS)
Adoum	Gagaloum	STATAFRIC
Jose	Awong Alene	STATAFRIC
Tarek	Achouch	STATAFRIC
Grace Sanico	Steffan	UNHCR
Ahmadou	Dicko	WB-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement
Konan Francis	Djaha	UNHCR
Katana Hamed	Coulibaly	UNHCR
Filip	Mitrovic	EGRISS Secretariat
Natalia	Baal	EGRISS Secretariat
Léa	Mahfouz	IOM
Riham	Abouelhassan	IOM
Harry	Cook	IOM
Kristian	Rose Tronstad	Oslo Met – Storbyuniversitetet