EGRISS
EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE, IDP AND STATELESSNESS STATISTICS

GAIN TABLES 2024

First Edition
October 2025

COVER IMAGE:
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This document was produced by the Secretariat of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS). Thanks are extended to Filip Mitrovic and Ladina Schlatter, who led the project, as well as Natalia Krynsky Baal and Temirlan Utegulov, who both contributed. The design work done by Eric Machado Raupp is appreciated. Financial support was made available by the World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center (JDC) on Forced Displacement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 02

Tables 03

- Section 1. Overall Trends 03
- Section 2. Analysis of Implementation Examples 08
- Section 3. Methodological Developments 17
- Section 4. EGRISS Publications 19
- Section 5. Global Refugee Forum pledges 20
- Section 6. Future Examples 23

Maps of Examples 25

Annexes 27

- Annex 1. GAIN Glossary 27
- Annex 2. Response Rates 27
- Annex 3. Acknowledgements 28

INTRODUCTION

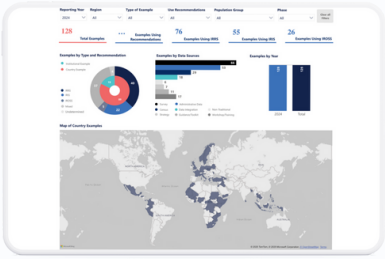
ABOUT THE GAIN SURVEY AND GAIN TABLES PUBLICATION

The Global Annual Inclusion (GAIN) Survey monitors statistical projects related to refugees, individuals in need of international protection, IDPs, and stateless populations within national data systems and/or using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS).

The GAIN Survey is managed by the EGRISS Secretariat. Initiated in 2021, the survey first captured data on examples[1] related to the IRRS and IRIS seeking input from respondents within EGRISS' existing membership base and was administered only in English. In 2023, the survey was expanded to include statelessness and IROSS-related examples, to broaden coverage beyond EGRISS members, and was administered in English, French, and Spanish to facilitate higher engagement from non-anglophone stakeholders. GAIN 2024 results are based on data collected through a self-administered questionnaire shared with EGRISS members/focal points, participants in previous rounds of the GAIN Survey, and participants in other EGRISS trainings and workshops (see Annex 3 for full list of respondents).

"GAIN Tables" is a new publication developed in response to increased demand for GAIN data. As the survey has expanded in scope, use of the produced data has grown as well, now supporting methodological work, capacity building efforts, stakeholder data needs, and other workstreams. This inaugural 2024 version of GAIN Tables is based on data published in the EGRISS 2024 Annual Report (AR) and the GAIN dashboard, but also provides additional tables, maps, and snapshots of the GAIN Survey's 2024 results.

The publication is organised as follows: It begins with a series of Tables displaying overall trends on examples and the use of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS (section 1), followed by example implementation analysis, including country-led and institution-led examples disaggregated by countries and regions, components of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS most frequently used, as well as challenges (section 2). The document continues with tables on methodological development (section 3), EGRISS publications and their visibility (section 4), GRF pledges (section 5), and future examples (section 6). The publication concludes with a Maps section, providing supplementary visual geographical information.



Click the image to access the dashboard

[1] More on GAIN Survey terminology, like examples, country-led or institution-led examples, in Annex 1: GAIN Glossary.

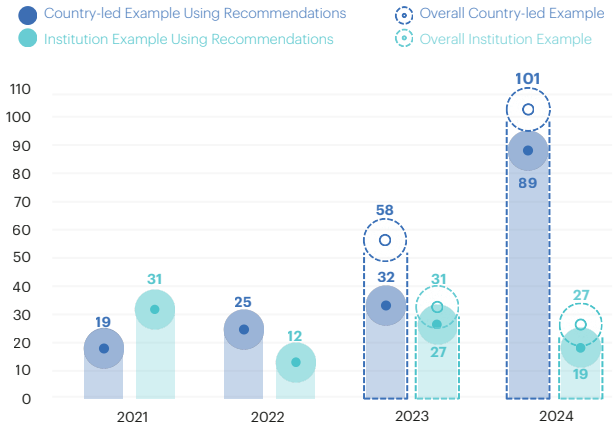
TABLES

SECTION 1. OVERALL TRENDS

Table 1.1. Trend of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation examples, by year
(AR: Figure 4, pg. 24)

In 2024, compared to previous years, momentum for country-led examples reported through GAIN was tangible, and the proportion of examples that use the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS has increased from 55 per cent in 2023 to 88 per cent in 2024.

A total of 128 examples were reported in 2024: 101 were led by countries or governments, and 27 by other institutions (including a variety of international, regional, and national organisations). The year-on-year trend indicates a growing uptake of the International Recommendations within national statistical systems (NSS) whereas a less linear development can be seen in institution-led examples. While the total number of country-led examples using the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS jumped from 32 in 2023 to 89 in 2024, those not using them fell from 11 to 4 in the same period, and "don't know" responses declined from 14 to 6, suggesting greater clarity around application. Taken together, of the 101 country-led examples in 2024, 89 (88 per cent) explicitly adopted the EGRISS Recommendations – up from 55 per cent in 2023. These trends can also be observed on the interactive GAIN dashboard available on the EGRISS website.



Example Lead/Placement	Use of Recommendations	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Overall Examples	Overall Country-led Examples Using Recommendations	19	25	32	89	165
	Overall Country-led Examples	19	25	58	101	203
	Overall Institution-led Examples	31	12	31	27	101
	Institution-led Examples Using Recommendations	31	12	27	19	89
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	19	25	32	89	165
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations	0	0	11	4	15
	Don't Know if EGRISS Recommendations Used	0	0	14	6	20
	Not reported Use of EGRISS Recommendations	0	0	1	2	3
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	31	12	27	19	89
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations	0	0	3	0	3
	Don't Know if EGRISS Recommendations Used	0	0	1	4	5
	Not reported Use of EGRISS Recommendations	0	0	0	2	2
CSO Led Examples	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations	0	0	0	2	2

Table 1.1 supports Figure 4 in the 2024 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 4 data, disaggregated by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO), respondents use of the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS and year of reporting in GAIN.

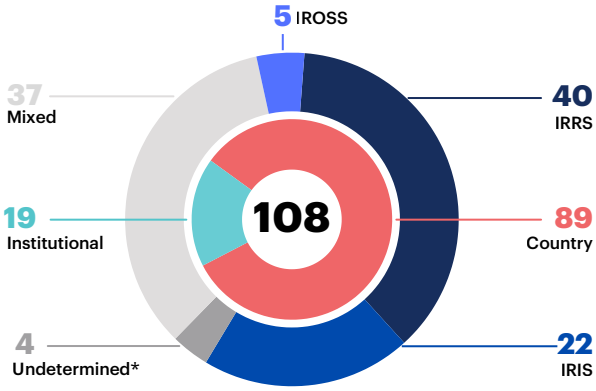
Table 1.2. Breakdown of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation examples in 2024
(AR: Figure 5, pg. 25)

In 2024, the IRRS led the tally of examples describing use of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS with 40 of 108 total examples reported, however, mixed examples follow closely behind with 37 of 108 examples.

Overall, of the 101 country-led examples identified in 2024, a significant majority (89) used the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS. IRRS-only implementations more than doubled since 2021 (from 19 to 40); IRIS-only use rose from 8 in 2023 up to 22 in 2024; whilst IROSS-only use trails with 7 in 2023 and only 5 in 2024. Notably, mixed-use Recommendations examples climbed steadily from 10 in 2021 to 37 in 2024. When also considering mixed-recommendation implementation, IRRS was applied in a total of 76 examples, as can be seen on the GAIN dashboard. For a breakdown of mixed Recommendation use, please see Table 1.3 in the next page.

Most country-led examples used the IRRS for example implementation (34), closely followed by mixed-use Recommendations examples (30), while 16 examples used IRIS and only 5 utilised IROSS. Country-led examples that reportedly used the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS but didn't specify which ones (undetermined) appeared for the first time in 2024 (four examples).

Among institution-led examples, mixed-recommendation implementations took the lead with seven examples, followed by IRRS and IRIS implementations with six examples each. In summary, IRRS remains the backbone of implementation, but the rapid rise of mixed-recommendation implementations points to a continued upward trend in governments working on examples addressing more than one population group.



* *Respondents to the GAIN 2024 did not respond to the question on what Recommendations were used or answered they did not know.*

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Overall Examples	IRIS	21	12	8	22	63
	IROSS	-	-	7	5	12
	IRRS	19	16	22	40	97
	Mixed	10	9	22	37	78
	Undetermined	0	0	0	4	4
Country-Led Examples	IRIS	7	9	6	16	38
	IROSS	-	-	5	5	10
	IRRS	12	13	13	34	72
	Mixed	0	3	8	30	41
	Undetermined	0	0	0	4	4
Institution-Led Examples	IRIS	14	3	2	6	25
	IROSS	-	-	2	0	2
	IRRS	7	3	9	6	25
	Mixed	10	6	14	7	37

Table 1.2 supports Figure 5 in the 2024 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 5 data, examples are disaggregated by lead (country-led or institution-led examples, both international or CSO) and by year of reporting in GAIN.

Table 1.3. Breakdown of mixed-use examples of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation by year

(AR: pg. 24)

Of the 37 examples that used more than one set of International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS, half of country-led examples used IRRS and IRIS, while five of seven institution-led examples combined all three sets of Recommendations.

Notably, in 2024, 37 examples demonstrated an integrated approach, incorporating multiple sets (at least two) of the EGRISS Recommendations simultaneously. Among country-led examples, a clear increase can be seen from 2023 to 2024, with examples combining all EGRISS Recommendations rising from 3 to 11 and examples using IRRS and IRIS combined from 4 to 15, respectively. Overall, for country-led and institution-led examples combined, the most common combinations, both appearing in 16 examples, were IRRS and IRIS, and the use of all three sets concurrently.

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations - Mixed Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Overall Examples	All 3 Combined	-	1*	14	16	31
	IRIS + IROSS	-	-	0	1	1
	IRRS + IRIS	10	8	7	16	41
	IRRS + IROSS	-	-	1	4	5
	Total	10	9	22	37	78
Country-Led Examples	All 3 Combined*	-	1*	3	11	15
	IRIS + IROSS	-	-	0	1	1
	IRRS + IRIS	0	2	4	15	21
	IRRS + IROSS	-	-	1	3	4
	Total	0	3	8	30	41
Institution-Led Examples	All 3 Combined	-	-	11	5	16
	IRRS + IRIS	10	6	3	1	20
	IRRS + IROSS	-	-	0	1	1
	Total	10	6	14	7	37

Table 1.3 supports analysis on page 24 in the 2024 Annual Report. It only includes examples reporting mixed use of the EGRISS Recommendations and is disaggregated by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO) and by year of reporting in GAIN.
* IROSS were adopted in 2023, meaning some examples used the draft of the Statelessness Recommendations in 2022.

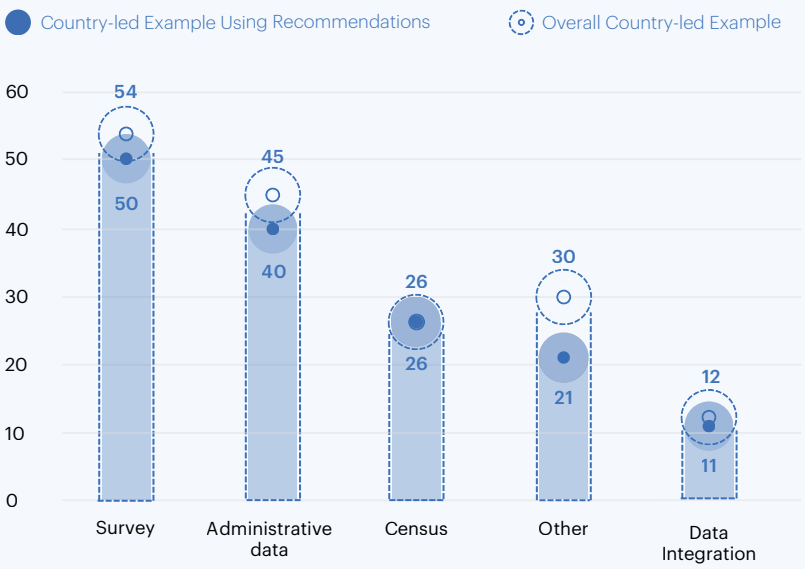
Table 1.4: Overview of data sources and tools, by year

(AR: Figure 7, pg. 27 for country-led examples, pg. 49 for institution-led examples)

Among the 89 country-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS reported in 2024 (Table 1.1), over half of the country-led examples (50 of 89) relied on surveys as their primary data source, followed by administrative data and censuses. For institution-led examples that implemented the Recommendations, the main data sources fell into the "Other" category which includes non-traditional data sources, strategies, guidance/toolkits, workshops/trainings and other.

For country-led examples, sample surveys emerged as the most used method, mentioned in more than half (54) of the 101 country-led examples in 2024. Among these, 50 implemented the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS. Administrative data ranked second, with 45 examples, 40 of which implemented either IRRS, IRIS, or IROSS – representing a significant increase from 2023, when only 12 administrative data examples utilised these frameworks. National population censuses were the third most common data source, with all 26 examples informed by the Recommendations. Additionally, 21 of 30 workshops/trainings, guidance/toolkits, non-traditional data sources and strategies – grouped as "Other" in the figure – used the EGRISS Recommendations. The remaining 12 examples involved data integration (combination of multiple sources).

Among all the institution-led examples, other data sources, summarised as non-traditional, strategy, guidance/toolkits, workshops/trainings, and other were most used. Of the 47 institution-led examples, 33 used at least one set of the Recommendations. Among these, the use of surveys using the Recommendations declined from 15 in 2023 to 9 in 2024, in contrast to country-led examples, as described above, possibly indicating a trend towards inclusion in national surveys.



Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Survey	15	9	12	50	86
		Census	2	3	15	26	46
		Administrative Data	3	6	12	40	61
		Data Integration	0	6	5	11	22
		Other**	1	3	7	21	32
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	0	0	6	4	10
		Census	0	0	5	0	5
		Administrative Data	0	0	20	5	25
		Data Integration	0	0	6	1	7
		Other**	0	0	3	9	12
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Survey	20	3	15	9	47
		Census	2	0	9	2	13
		Administrative Data	4	0	11	5	20
		Data Integration	1	0	6	6	13
		Other**	13	9	32	11	65
	Not Using Recommendations and Other*	Survey	0	0	2	3	5
		Census	0	0	2	1	3
		Administrative Data	0	0	2	3	5
		Data Integration	0	0	1	0	1
		Other**	0	0	2	7	9

Table 1.4 supports Figure 7 in the 2024 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 7 data focused on country-led examples, the table shows institution-led examples, disaggregated by using and not using EGRISS Recommendations (and other), by source and by year of reporting in GAIN.
*Other in Not Using EGRISS Recommendations include: Don't Know and Not Reported.
** Other in sources include: Non-Traditional, Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other.

SECTION 2.
ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION EXAMPLES

Table 2.1: Count of countries reporting IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation examples, by region and year
(Not in AR)

In 2024, 46 different countries reported examples that used the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS, marking a significant increase from previous. The majority of countries reporting examples in 2024, as in previous years, are located on the African continent (19 unique countries).

Most countries reporting examples of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation in 2024 were located on the African continent (19 of 46). While this has been the case since the first GAIN survey in 2021, the number of countries reporting examples from Africa jumped from 7 in 2023 to 19 in 2024.

The region with the second highest tally of countries implementing the International Statistical Recommendations was Europe (10), followed by Asia and Oceania (9). There was a first country implementing the recommendations in Oceania (Marshall Islands).

The overall number of countries reporting examples using the International Recommendations increased from 25 in 2023 to 46 in 2024. For a visual representation of the examples, please see Map 7.2 and the interactive GAIN dashboard.

Example Lead	Region	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Country-Led Examples	Africa	10	12	7	19	48
	Americas	4	4	4	4	16
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	5	9	14
	Europe	1	2	6	10	19
	Middle East	1	1	3	4	9
Total		16	19	25	46	106

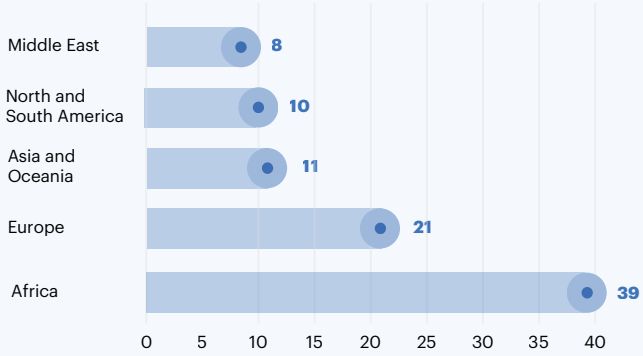
Table 2.1 is not in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO), by region, and by year.

Table 2.2: Country-led examples of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation, by region
(AR: Figure 6, pg. 25)

Two of five of the 2024 country-led examples implementing the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS were reported in Africa.

Of the 101 country-led examples reported in 2024, a substantial majority (89) used the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS to guide their implementation (see Table 1.1). The analysis shows that the majority of these examples were implemented in Africa (39), followed by Europe (21), Asia and Oceania (11), the Americas (10), and the Middle East (8).

Notably, there was a significant increase in 2024 in reported examples in both Africa and Europe compared to 2023: In Africa, eight examples were reported in 2023 compared to 39 examples reported in 2024, and in Europe, 8 examples were reported in 2023 compared to 21 examples reported in 2024.



Example Lead	Region	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Country-Led Examples Using EGRISS Recommendations	Africa	11	14	8	39	72
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	5	11	16
	Americas	5	8	7	10	30
	Europe	2	2	8	21	33
	Middle East	1	1	4	8	14
Overall Country-Led Example	Africa	11	14	9	42	76
	Americas	5	8	10	10	33
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	8	12	20
	Europe	2	2	27	28	59
	Middle East	1	1	4	9	15

Table 2.2 supports Figure 6 in the 2024 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 6 data on country-led examples using the EGRISS Recommendations, it shows overall country-led examples irrespective of EGRISS Recommendation use, disaggregated by region and by year of reporting in GAIN.

Table 2.3: Institution-led examples, by level of implementation
(AR: pg. 49)

In 2024, most institution-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS were implemented at the regional level (9 of 19), followed by global (6 of 19) and country levels (4 of 19).

Of the 27 institution-led examples, 19 used the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS, while two did not, and six did not report whether they used of the Recommendations. While GAIN aims to monitor statistical projects that either use the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS or pursue statistical inclusion, some institutions may report on projects for which the Recommendations were not applied.

Use of Recommendations	Example Level	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Overall Institution-Led Examples	Global	18	1	8	7	34
	Regional	2	4	16	12	34
	Country	11	7	7	8	33
	Total	31	12	37	27	101
Institution-Led Examples Using EGRISS Recommendations	Global	18	1	8	6	33
	Regional	2	4	13	9	28
	Country	11	7	6	4	28
	Total	31	12	27	19	89
Institution-Led Examples Not Using EGRISS Recommendations	Global	0	0	0	1	1
	Regional	0	0	2	0	2
	Country	0	0	1	1	2
	Total	0	0	3	2	5
No Response	Regional	0	0	1	3	4
	Country	0	0	0	3	3
	Total	0	0	1	7	7

Table 2.3 supports analysis on page 49 in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by level of example implementation (global, regional, or national) and year.

Table 2.4: Components of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS most frequently used, by recommendation and by example lead

(AR: pg. 27)

Among the 89 country-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS reported in 2024 (Table 1.1), the statistical frameworks were the most used components of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS (84). Similarly, for institution-led examples, 14 of 19 total examples reported in 2024 used the statistical frameworks of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS. This data demonstrates improvement in producing comparable statistics on forcibly displaced and stateless populations.

For country-led examples, 94 per cent of the reported examples (84) implemented statistical frameworks contained in the International Recommendations, with 40 using IRRS, 33 IRIS, and 11 IROSS statistical frameworks. This was followed by the recommendations for designing/adjusting data sources and analysis, with 55 examples each. This finding is particularly significant, as the statistical population definitions introduced in the EGRISS Recommendations represent a key innovation, potentially paving the way for more consistent and comparable statistics across countries.

For institution-led examples, the analysis presents a similar set of findings, with the statistical framework/population groups being the most frequently used element of the EGRISS Recommendations, followed by coordination and recommendations for designing/adjusting data sources.

	Country-Led Examples				Institutional -Led Examples			
Elements of EGRISS Recommendations Used	**IRIS**	**IROSS**	**IRRS**	**Total**	**IRIS**	**IRRS**	**IROSS**	**Total**
Analysis	20	7	28	55	4	1	0	5
Coordination	18	7	21	46	6	3	1	10
Data integration	6	1	21	28	0	1	0	1
Data sharing	11	2	17	30	5	2	1	8
Dissemination	7	2	18	27	2	0	0	2
Indicator selection	18	8	25	51	1	2	0	3
Institution-led or sectoral strategy	5	1	13	19	1	1	1	3
Other (specify)	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
Recommendations on data sources	23	4	28	55	5	3	1	9
Statistical framework/population group	33	11	40	84	7	5	2	14

Table 2.4 supports analysis on page 27 in the 2024 Annual Report, disaggregated by elements of the EGRISS Recommendations used and by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO).

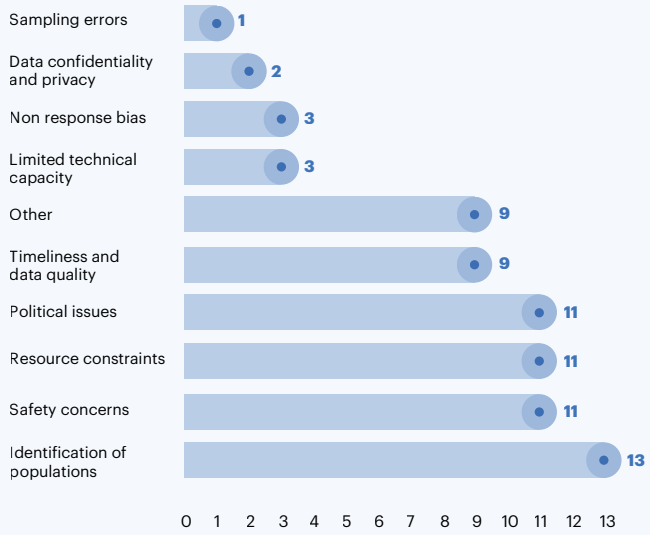
Table 2.5: Overview of respondents facing challenges with example implementation, including types of challenges faced

(AR: Figure 8, pg. 28)

Among the country-led examples reported in 2024, identifying populations emerged as the leading challenge related to example implementation (13 of 35), followed by concerns related to safety, resource constraints, and political issues (each 11 of 35).

Challenges relating to example implementation were identified in 35 of 89 of the country-led examples using the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS. The most frequently reported challenge was the difficulty in identifying populations (13 examples), followed by safety concerns, resource constraints, and political issues, each cited by 11 respondents. Additionally, nine examples highlighted "Other" challenges, including time constraints, competing priorities, poor internet connectivity, and limited access to administrative data for sampling purposes.

Overall, challenges reported increased significantly from 2023 to 2024, which may be partially attributable to the overall higher number of examples reported in 2024 compared to 2023.



Challenges in Example Implementation	2023	2024	Total
Count of Respondents Facing Challenges			
Challenges faced	13	35	48
No challenges faced	6	30	36
No response on challenge or do not know	13	24	37
Types of Challenges Faced in Examples Implementation			
Data confidentiality and privacy	2	2	4
Identification of populations	5	13	18
Limited technical capacity	2	3	5
Non-response bias	4	3	7
Other	4	9	15
Political issues	2	11	15
Resources constraints	4	11	15
Safety concern	1	11	12
Sampling erros	2	1	3
Timeliness and data quality	4	9	13

Table 2.5 supports Figure 8 on page 28 in the 2024 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 8 data on types of challenges identified, the table provides overall numbers of examples who did/did not face challenges.

Table 2.6: Overview of respondents facing challenges with IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS application, including types of challenges faced
(Not in AR)

Among all examples reported in 2024 utilising the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS, only one of 10 examples reported challenges directly related to the application of the Recommendations.

While institution-led examples did not report significant challenges in either 2023 and 2024, country-led examples identified two challenges more frequently than others: the lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities (mentioned 6 of 11 times) and insufficient technical support (cited 5 of 11 times). These findings suggest that, while the International Recommendations are increasingly being used, there is a need for greater regional cooperation and coordination, as well as increased technical support to facilitate their effective implementation.

Example Lead	EGRISS Recommendations Implementation Challenges	2023	2024	Total
Count of Respondents Facing Challenges				
Overall	Challenges faces	7	11	18
	No challenges faces	12	41	53
	No response on challenge or do not know	39	49	88
Types of Challenges Identified				
Overall	Lack of clarity (on how to implement)	1	2	3
	Lack of further guidance (not sufficient methodological information)	5	3	8
	Lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities	0	6	6
	Lack of technical support	0	5	5
	Lack of training and capacity building opportunities	2	3	5
	Other	6	3	9
Country-Led Examples	Lack of clarity (on how to implement)	1	2	3
	Lack of further guidance (not sufficient methodological information)	4	2	6
	Lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities	0	6	6
	Lack of technical support	0	5	5
	Lack of training and capacity building opportunities	0	3	3
	Other	4	3	7
Institution-Led Examples	Lack of further guidance (not sufficient methodological information)	1	1	2
	Lack of training and capacity building opportunities	2	0	2
	Other	2	0	2

Table 2.6 is not in the 2024 Annual Report. The table shows implementation challenges, disaggregated by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO). Question was first introduced in GAIN in 2023, so previous years are not presented.

Table 2.7: Overview of country-led examples with implementation partnerships
(AR: pg. 28)

Partnerships remain an important aspect of country-led examples reported in GAIN with almost half (47 of 101) involving collaboration, including with national and international partners.

Collaboration continued to be a key factor for country-led examples in producing statistics on refugees, IDPs, and stateless populations, with 47 of the 101 examples engaging with national and international organisations, as well as academia (though with only two examples engaged in academic partnerships, to a much lesser extent). Interestingly, while the total number of examples nearly doubled from 2023 to 2024, the number of reported partnerships remained consistent. Of the total of examples, 29 included at least one national partner, 28 involved at least one international organisation, and only two partnered with academic institutions.

Analysing partnerships by regions over 2021 to 2024 reveals that, on average, the percentage of examples using partnerships has increased from 2021 to 2023, however, have declined significantly from 2023 to 2024 from 83 per cent of examples with partnerships to 44 per cent of examples utilising partnerships.

Partnership Type		2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Overall						
Total Country-Led Examples		19	25	58	101	203
Total Country-Led Examples with Partnerships		4	16	47	47	114
Types of Partnerships						
Academia Partnerships		0	0	2	2	4
International Organisation Partnerships		3	16	22	28	69
National Organisation Partnerships		3	12	34	29	78
Partnerships	Region	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
Country-Led Examples with Partnerships	Africa	1	8	7	17	33
	Americas	1	6	7	7	21
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	5	5	10
	Europe	2	1	4	8	15
	Middle East	0	1	3	2	6
Country-Led Examples with Partnerships	Africa	10	6	1	1	18
	Americas	4	2	0	1	7
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	0	2	2
	Europe	0	0	3	9	13
	Middle East	1	0	0	1	2
Country-Led Examples with Partnerships	Africa	0	0	0	21	21
	Americas	0	0	0	2	2
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	0	4	4
	Europe	0	0	1	4	5
	Middle East	0	0	1	5	6

Table 2.7 is not in the 2024 Annual Report. The table shows partnerships in country-led examples, disaggregated by type of partnership (with academia, international or national organisations) and year, as well as partnerships per regions per year.

Table 2.8: Mentions of institution-led partnership organisations in country-led examples

(AR: pg. 28)

The majority of partnerships for country-led examples involving international organisations were with UNHCR and IOM, with 10 examples each mentioning UNHCR or IOM.

Of the 47 country-led examples with partnerships (see **Table 2.7** above), both UNHCR and IOM were involved in 10 examples each. UNFPA and the World Bank supported five and four examples, respectively.

Institution-Led Partnership Organisation Mention	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
UNHCR	2	18	18	10	48
IOM	1	6	9	10	26
JDC	0	5	4	0	9
UNFPA	0	0	7	5	12
World Bank	0	1	6	4	11

Table 2.8 supports analysis on page 28 in the 2024 Annual Report. The table shows mentions of the international partners supporting country-led examples and year.

Table 2.9: Length of implementation
(Not in AR)

Most sources are reported to take approximately one year to complete (87), followed by ones that are of an ongoing/continuous nature (33). A significant number of surveys and other sources (13 each) reported no planned end date.

Regarding implementation timelines, many sources using the EGRISS Recommendations were typically completed in one year (87), with the next most common duration being more than one and up to three years (23). Regarding examples not using the EGRISS Recommendations, a significant number were reported to take up to one year to finish (10), followed by those extending beyond five years (5).

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	Source	Less than 1 year to finish	More than 1 year and up to 3 years to finish	More than 3 years and up to 5 years to finish	More than 5 years to finish	No end planned	Undetermined	Total
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Survey	49	8	0	2	13	14	86
		Census	30	8	4	0	3	1	46
		Administrative Data	31	4	2	4	13	7	61
		Data Integration	10	4	0	1	6	1	22
		Other**	19	1	0	1	8	3	32
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	4	2	2	1	1	0	10
		Census	1	2	0	2	0	0	5
		Administrative Data	5	3	1	2	2	12	25
		Data Integration	2	1	1	2	0	1	7
		Other**	5	2	0	0	5	0	12
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Survey	20	9	2	1	13	2	47
		Census	7	3	0	2	1	0	13
		Administrative Data	10	3	2	3	2	0	20
		Data Integration	8	2	0	1	1	1	13
		Other**	32	6	0	7	13	7	65
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	3	0	0	1	0	1	5
		Census	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
		Administrative Data	3	0	0	1	1	0	5
		Data Integration	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Other**	3	0	0	2	2	2	9

Table 2.9 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by example sources (respondents to GAIN survey answered a multiple-choice question) and implementation length. Table is disaggregated for 2024 only.
*Other in Not Using EGRISS Recommendations include: Don't Know and Not Reported.
** Other in sources include: Non-Traditional, Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other.

SECTION 3.
METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Table 3.1: Analysis of focal points in GAIN based on their connection to migration statistics
(Not in AR)

Among GAIN Survey 2024 respondents, 9 of 10 serve as focal points for both migration and forcibly displaced and stateless population statistics within their organisations, both for country- and institution-led examples.

Six respondents are focal points for forcibly displaced or stateless populations only, most of them in international organisations. Table 3.1 underscores the operational context and institutional roles that will inform and benefit from this upcoming analysis. This highlights the further need to harmonise the International Recommendations developed by EGRISS to improve interoperability and their application in tandem (see Table 1.3).

Example Lead	GAIN Respondent Position	GAIN Respondent Position Link to Migration	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Overall Examples	Reporting on migration & forcibly displaced/stateless	Has migration on title	1	3	27	14	45
		No migration on title	0	0	2	4	6
		Has population on tile	0	6	35	27	68
	Reporting only on forcibly displaced/stateless		4	2	8	6	20
	Head or deputy head of organisation		0	0	7	12	19
	Generic focal point position		1	0	21	24	46
	No data on focal point position		7	13	1	21	42
Country-Led Examples	Reporting on migration & forcibly displaced/stateless	Has migration on title	1	2	23	12	38
		No migration on title	0	0	1	3	4
		Has population on tile	0	4	30	21	55
	Reporting only on forcibly displaced/stateless		0	0	1	3	4
	Head or deputy head of organisation		0	0	7	10	17
	Generic focal point position		0	0	14	15	29
	No data on focal point position		5	10	1	17	33
Institution-Led Examples	Reporting on migration & forcibly displaced/stateless	Has migration on title	0	1	4	2	7
		No migration on title	0	0	1	1	2
		Has population on tile	0	2	5	6	13
	Reporting only on forcibly displaced/stateless		4	2	7	3	16
	Head or deputy head of organisation		0	0	0	2	2
	Generic focal point position		1	0	7	9	17
	No data on focal point position		2	3	0	4	9

Table 3.1 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The Table is disaggregated by example lead, position of the GAIN respondent in their organisation, GAIN respondent reporting on migration next to forced displacement and by year.

Table 3.2: Breakdown of identification questions used by example lead
(Not in AR)

Most survey and administrative data examples that use identification questions to collect data on refugees, IDPs, and stateless individuals use questions related to forced displacement (18 of 23), citizenship (17 of 23), and habitual residency (12 of 23).

While about three quarters of all survey and administrative data examples that include identifications ask questions on citizenship (74 per cent) and being forced to flee (78 per cent), questions on habitual residency, border crossing, and international protection were asked less frequently. Please refer to Table 2.5, where identifying populations groups has been reported as a key challenge experienced by country-led examples.

Example Lead	Identification Questions	2024	Total
Overview of surveys and administrative data			
Overall	Surveys and/or administrative data sources	83	83
	Surveys and/or administrative data sources using identification questions	23	23
Overview of Identification Questions			
Overall	Citizenship	17	17
	Crossing a border	11	11
	Forced to Flee	18	18
	Habitual Residency	12	12
	International Protection	11	11
	Other	3	3
Country-Led Examples	Citizenship	14	14
	Crossing a border	8	8
	Forced to Flee	14	14
	Habitual Residency	12	12
	International Protection	7	7
	Other	2	2
Institution-Led Examples	Citizenship	3	3
	Crossing a border	3	3
	Forced to Flee	4	4
	International Protection	4	4
	Other	1	1

Table 3.2 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by example lead, type of identification question and year. The question was first introduced in GAIN in 2024, so previous years are not presented.

SECTION 4.
EGRISS PUBLICATIONS

Table 4.1: Visibility of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS publications
(Not in AR)

The majority of respondents demonstrated awareness of EGRISS publications (63 of 87). The International Statistical Recommendations appear to have the highest visibility with IRIS in the lead (52 of 63 respondents), followed by IRRS (50 of 63 respondents) and IROSS (39 of 63 respondents).

Of those who reported having engaged with EGRISS publications, most reported having seen/received the IRIS, the IRRS, and the IROSS, followed by promotional publications showcasing the recommendations. While the IRIS were the most frequently seen/received by respondents in 2024, the IRRS were reported as the most widely used of the three Recommendations (as reported in Table 1.2).

Response	2023	2024	Total
Publication Received			
Publications Seen/Received	52	63	115
No Publications Seen/Received	28	24	52
No Response or Don't Know	21	23	44
Type of Publications			
IRIS Recommendations	34	52	86
IRRS Recommendations	43	50	93
IROSS Recommendations	11	39	50
Annual Report	24	29	53
Revised Compiler's Manual	29	21	50
Methodological Paper	19	18	37
Promotional Materials	17	17	34
External Publications Showcasing Recommendations	0	16	16
Other	4	3	7
Don't Know	0	1	1

Table 4.1 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by EGRISS publications seen or received, and type pf publication. Question was first introduced in GAIN in 2023, so previous years are not presented.

Table 4.2: Impact of EGRISS-developed publications on implementation example
(Not in AR)

EGRISS publications significantly impacted organisations and their work, for example by enhancing questionnaire design, handling data, formulating policies, or improving training approaches, as reported by 50 of 56 who responded to this question.

The publications enhanced users' knowledge of the populations of interest (reported by 88 per cent of respondents) and contributed to improvements in data collection and analysis methods (reported by 62 per cent of respondents). About 48 per cent responded that the EGRISS publications supported training or capacity-building initiatives.

Response	2024	Total
Publication Impact		
EGRISS Publication Had an Impact	50	50
EGRISS Publication Did Not Have an Impact	6	6
No Response or Don't Know About Impact	54	54
Specific Impact Reported		
Increased general knowledge on refugees, IDPs, and statelessness statistics	44	44
Enhanced data collection and analysis methods	31	31
Supported training or capacity-building initiatives	24	24
Facilitated data integration across systems	15	15
Aided in effective dissemination of information	13	13
Other	1	1

Table 4.2 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by EGRISS publications impact, specific impact reported of EGRISS and year. Question was first introduced in GAIN in 2024, so previous years are not presented.

SECTION 5.
GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM PLEDGES

Table 5.1: Update on implementation of GRF pledges on statistical inclusion
(Not in AR)

GAIN 2024 also collected data on the implementation of GRF pledges on inclusion in national statistics and surveys. Data collected reveals clear reporting gaps (only 42 of 103 have informed progress). Implementation is ongoing for those that did report (34), and only few (6) are completed.

In 2024, GAIN added questions on the progress of implementing GRF pledges related to statistical inclusion, complementing data available in UNHCR's centrally managed GRF pledge database. Consistent with the geographical focus of example implementation overall, the largest number of pledges were made for Africa (33), followed by North America (17). This excludes 22 pledges not made for a particular country/for which the country was not reported. Most of the pledges were submitted by States (51), followed by international organisations (36). Clear reporting gaps exist and need to be addressed.

Updates on GRF Pledges Progress	Planning stage	Implementation (in progress)	Completed (Fulfilled)	Reported	Total
Source					
GRF Database	2	30	5	37	37
GAIN Survey Data	0	4	1	5	5
No Data Available	0	0	0	0	61
Region					
Africa	1	16	1	18	33
Asia	0	1	1	2	8
Europe	0	4	3	7	10
Middle East	1	0	0	1	4
North America	0	3	1	4	17
Oceania	0	2	0	2	2
Region/Country Not Reported	0	5	0	5	22
South America	0	3	0	3	7
Pledge Lead					
Academics and Researchers	0	1	0	1	1
Civil Society Organisations	0	3	0	3	6
International Organisations	0	5	0	5	36
Private Sector Organisations	0	0	0	0	1
Other	1	1	0	2	7
Sports Organisations	1	0	0	1	1
States	0	24	6	30	51
Total	**2**	**34**	**6**	**42**	**103**

Table 5.1 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by updates on GRF Statistical Inclusion Pledges progress, by data source, region of pledge origin, and pledge lead type.

Table 5.2: Linkages of GAIN 2024 Examples with GRF pledges on statistical inclusion

(Not in AR)

Beyond direct reporting on pledge implementation progress, a large proportion (nearly three quarters) of 2024 GAIN examples provided by organisations that have also submitted GRF pledges on statistical inclusion are linked to these same pledges (19 of 26).

This connection is strongest among country-led examples (17 of 23), while two of three institution-led examples also report a direct connection to a GRF pledge. Only three reported no linkage. More "don't know/no response" (four) than explicit "no" suggests room to strengthen reporting of pledge linkages. This table complements the pledge-progress update by focusing specifically on whether each GAIN example is tied to a GRF pledge of the reporting organisation.

Example Category	Relation of Example to GRF Pledges of the Organisation	Total
Overall	GAIN Examples Linked to GRF Pledge	19
	GAIN Examples Not Linked to GRF Pledge	3
	Don't Know or No Response on Linkage	4
Country-Led Examples	GAIN Examples Linked to GRF Pledge	17
	GAIN Examples Not Linked to GRF Pledge	3
	Don't Know or No Response on Linkage	3
Institution-Led Examples	GAIN Examples Linked to GRF Pledge	2
	GAIN Examples Not Linked to GRF Pledge	0
	Don't Know or No Response on Linkage	1

Table 5.2 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by updates on GRF Statistical Inclusion Pledges linkages with GAIN examples, by pledge lead type.

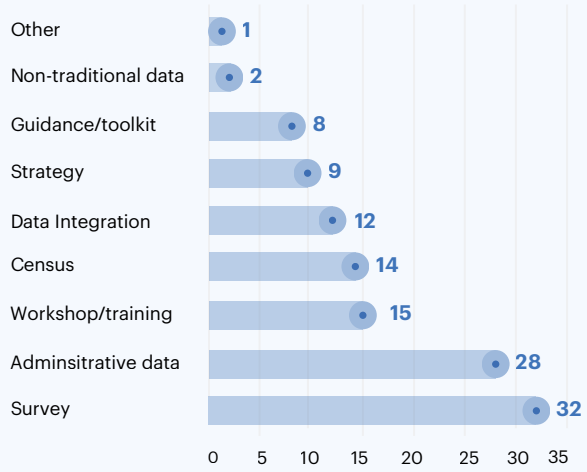
SECTION 6.
FUTURE EXAMPLES

Table 6.1: Future examples using different types of data sources or tools
(AR: Figure 14, pg. 50)

A majority of 46 reported upcoming examples of statistical projects will rely on surveys (32) and/or administrative data (28), continuing the data source trend observed in 2024. This is followed by planned workshops/trainings (15 of 46) and censuses (14 of 46). Please note, multiple sources could be chosen per example.

In 2024, GAIN respondents were asked to report on future/planned examples of statistical projects aimed at furthering the statistical inclusion of the three key populations. This question was not asked in previous years of the survey.

Overall, 46 future examples were reported. Analysis highlights a substantial commitment to diverse methodological approaches, with surveys being the most utilised data source for future examples (32 examples). Close behind are 28 future examples that will leverage administrative data systems, followed by 15 capacity-building workshops, 14 national census operations, 12 data integration initiatives, the development of 9 statistical strategies, and 8 specialised guidance documents or toolkits. Additionally, two future projects are set to use non-traditional data sources.



Future Example Source	Future Examples (2025/2026)
Survey	32
Administrative Data	28
Workshop/Training	15
Census	14
Data Integration	12
Strategy	9
Guidance/Toolkit	8
Non-Traditional	2
Other	1

Table 6.1 supports Figure 14 on page 50 in the 2024 Annual Report (replicated above). The table is disaggregated by upcoming multiple sources (respondents to GAIN survey answered a multiple-choice question).

Table 6.2 Overview of future example implementation, by planned start date, population of interest, region, example lead, and data sources (Not in AR)

The majority of upcoming examples will be led by national statistical systems (92 compared to 28 led by international organisations and CSOs). Most future examples reported will focus on mixed population groups (60 per cent), and many of them will be implemented in Africa (44 per cent).

Most of the future examples were expected to begin in 2025, either in the first or second quarter of the year. A significant portion (60 per cent) will focus on mixed population groups (72 examples), followed by refugees only (29 examples). Consistent with the current geographical distribution of examples, the majority are planned for Africa (53 examples), and most will be country-led (92 examples).

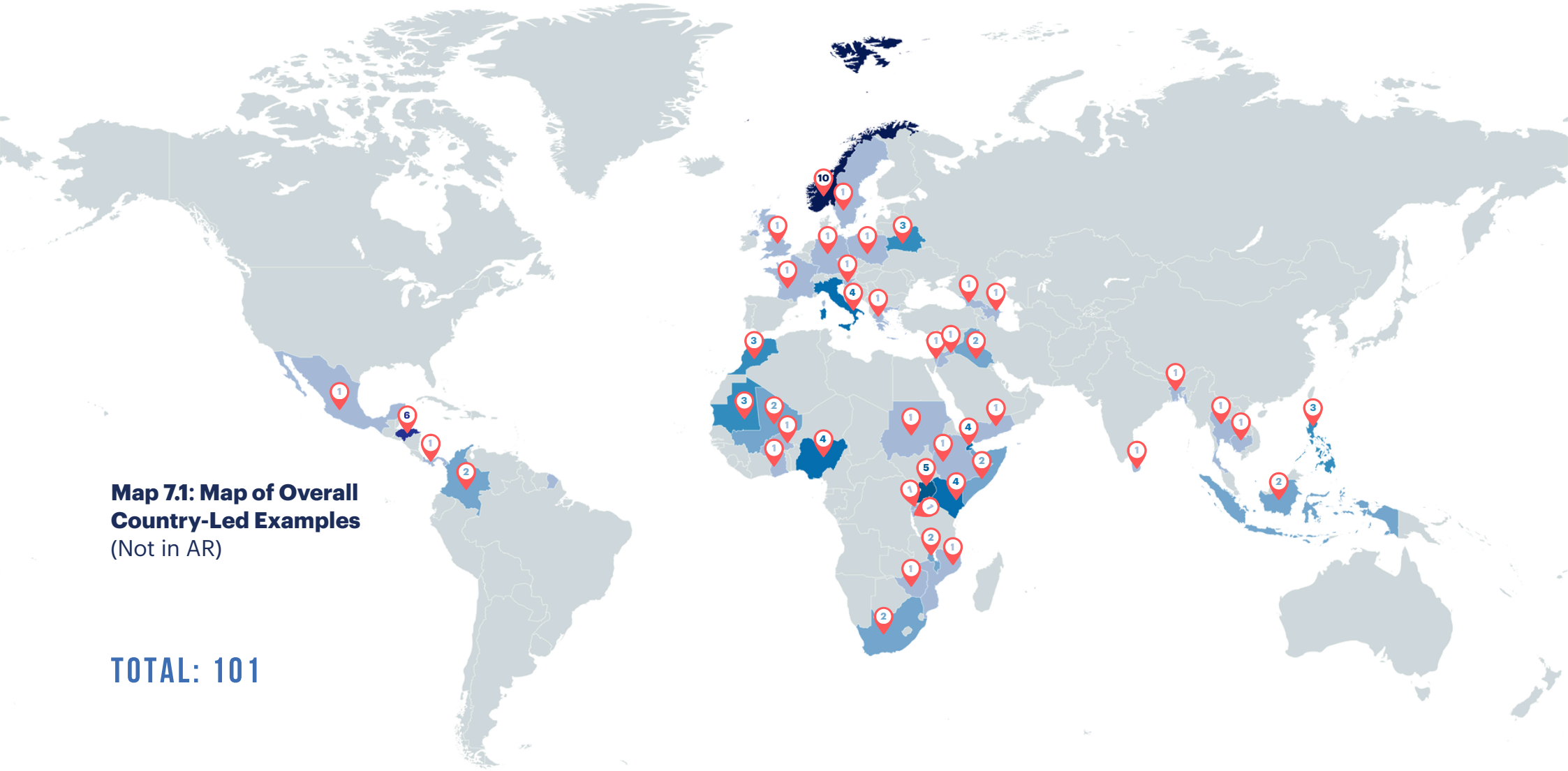
Regarding mixed population groups, almost all (70 examples, or 97 per cent) future examples include refugees, while 46 per cent of those that include refugees also include IDPs and statelessness, 32 per cent also include IDPs, and 19 per cent also include stateless populations. Only two examples will not include refugees, but only IDPs and stateless populations.

Future Example		Administrative Data	Census	Data Integration	Guidance/ Toolkit	Non-traditional	Strategy	Survey	Workshop/ Training	Other	Total
Planned Start	Q1	9	7	4	2	2	4	11	8	0	47
	Q2	12	3	6	4	0	3	12	6	1	47
	Q3	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	12
	Q4	2	3	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	11
	Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Population of interest	IDP Only	2	2	2	0	0	1	6	2	1	16
	Mixed	17	9	7	5	1	5	15	11	0	72
	Refugee Only	9	3	3	3	1	1	7	2	0	29
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Region	Africa	11	8	5	5	0	4	14	6	0	53
	Asia	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	8
	Europe	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
	Middle East	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	13
	North America	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	8
	South America	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
	Other	6	3	4	2	1	0	9	4	0	29
Lead	Country (NSO or other in NSS)	22	10	7	6	1	8	26	11	1	92
	International Organisation	5	4	5	2	1	1	6	4	0	28
	Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 6.2 is not featured in the 2024 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by upcoming multiple sources (respondents to GAIN survey answered a multiple-choice question), by quarter, population of interest, region of implementation and future example-lead.

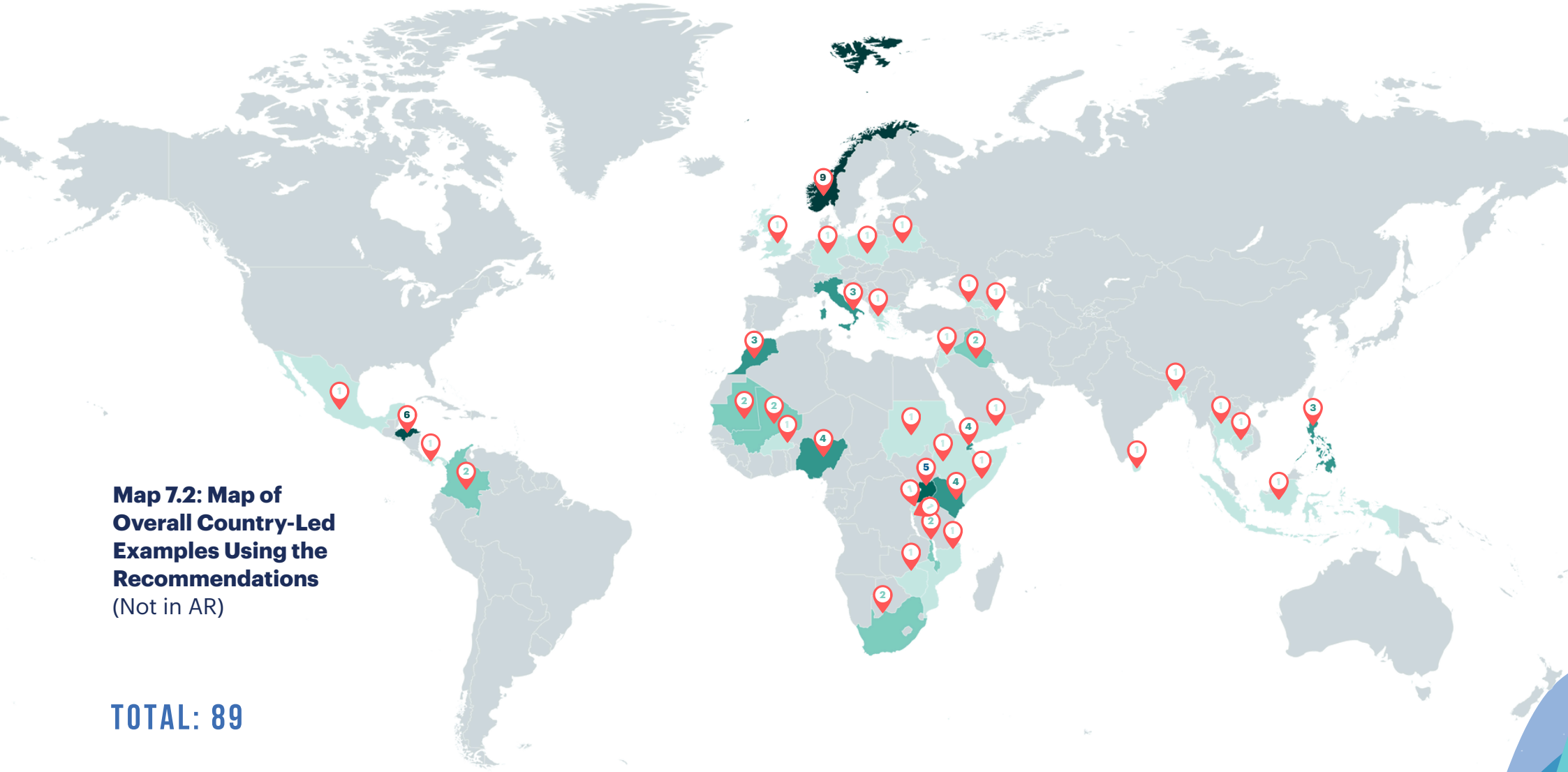
MAPS OF EXAMPLES

The maps of examples display the total number of reported country-led examples. The number in the pin symbol ( ) indicates how many examples have been reported for that country. Map 7.1 shows all examples, while Map 7.2 highlights those that were using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS. For more information on examples by region, please see Table 2.1.



Map 7.1: Map of Overall Country-Led Examples
(Not in AR)

TOTAL: 101



Map 7.2: Map of Overall Country-Led Examples Using the Recommendations
(Not in AR)

TOTAL: 89

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. GAIN GLOSSARY

Terms & Definitions

Example: An example can either be a data source (like census, survey, administrative data base, integration of different sources), or a tool (like a workshop or a training, strategic document, guidance or a toolkit). While previously reported examples were followed up on specifically, only examples that were not reported on in previous surveys were counted in the survey.

Example leads:

- **Country-led:** Country-led data collection initiatives. Country-led examples include activities led by National Statistical Offices or another Government entity conducted in their national context, usually as part of the national statistical system.
- **Institution-led:** Data collection led by international organisations without explicit country leadership.
- **CSO-led or Other:** Data collection by civil society organisations or other entities.

Partnerships: A partnership includes involvement of a national, an international, or an academic partner in the example implementation. Respondents could list multiple partners.

Multiple-choice questions: Examples can use more than one data source, therefore the tables including data sources are multiple choice, meaning a specific example can report more than one data source (for example, AR.2.2 and AR.2.3).

ANNEX 2. RESPONSE RATES

The EGRISS Secretariat would like to express our sincere gratitude to the individuals listed below for their participation in completing the GAIN 2024 survey. The response rates were as follows.

NSSs	Number of Countries	Number of NSOs/ Line Ministries in NSS	Number of Individual Respondents from NSS
Contacted	138	246	367
Responded	57	68	79
Institutions	**Number of Institutions**	**Number of Regional or Country Offices of Institutions**	**Number of Individual Respondents from Institutions**
Contacted	37	46	206
Responded	23	29	29

ANNEX 3.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Abdalmajid Ali, Libyan Statistics and Census Authority (BSC)
Abdirahman Abdikarim, National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI)
Abdirashid Abdullahi Heydar, Ministry Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA)
Abdulhamit Öztürk, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)
Abdoulkader Dahir Ainan, Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS)
Ahmad Hleihel, Israel Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
Ahmadou Dicko, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Alfina Fasriani, Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
Alia Aghajanian, The World Bank (WB)
Aleksandre Arabuli, National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat)
Amsalu Bashe Bala, Ministry of Labor and Skills
Amos Nai, Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Ance Cerina, Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (CBS)
Andy Nshimbi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Avni Kastrati, Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS)
Aurelia Spataru, National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (NBS)
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Minja Tea Dzamarija, Statistics Norway (SSB)
Mohamed Kane, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Mohamed Mghari, Morocco's High Commission for Planning (HCP)
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Rifian Tsauri, Perantara
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