

GAIN TABLES 2025

*Second Edition
May 2026*

COVER IMAGE:

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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE GAIN SURVEY AND GAIN TABLES PUBLICATION

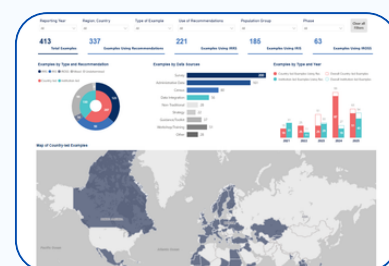
The Global Annual Inclusion (GAIN) Survey monitors statistical projects related to refugees, individuals in need of international protection, internally displaced persons, and stateless persons within national data systems and/or using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by the Expert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

The GAIN Survey is managed by the EGRISS Secretariat. Initiated in 2021, it first captured data on examples (see [Annex 1](#) for terminology) 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.

In 2025, the survey was further enhanced to include Russian and Arabic languages. New questions were also introduced, covering the main data source used in examples, the inclusion of the national population in reported examples, and the use of implementation results in policy practice. GAIN 2025 results are based on data collected through a self-administered questionnaire shared with EGRISS members and focal points, participants in previous rounds of the GAIN Survey, and participants in other EGRISS trainings and workshops (see [Annex 2](#) for acknowledgments). Following a data quality review conducted in 2025, historical data from 2021 to 2024 have been revised in selected tables; a full list of revisions is provided in the Errata ([Annex 3](#)).

“GAIN Tables” is a publication developed in response to increased demand for GAIN data. As the survey has expanded in scope, use of the data produced has grown, now supporting methodological work, capacity-building efforts, stakeholder data needs and other workstreams. Following the scope and structure of the 2024 first edition, this second publication is based on data published in the EGRISS 2025 Annual Report and the [GAIN dashboard](#), but also provides additional tables, maps and snapshots of the GAIN Survey’s 2025 results.

The publication is organized 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 policy use, inclusion of national population, components of IRRS, IRIS and IROSS most frequently used, as well as challenges (Section 2). The document continues with tables on methodological developments (Section 3), EGRISS publications and their visibility (Section 4), Global Refugee Forum pledges (Section 5) and future examples (Section 6). The publication concludes with a maps section providing supplementary visual geographical information.



Click on the image to
access the dashboard

TABLES

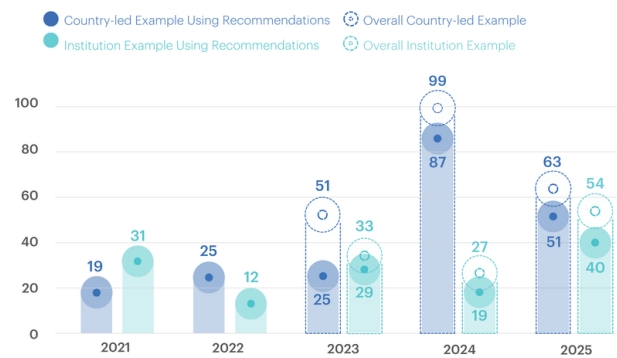
SECTION 1. OVERALL TRENDS

Table 1.1. Trend of IRRS, IRIS and IROSS implementation examples by year
(Annual Report: Figure 2, pg. 25)

Adoption of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRIS remained high, with 81 per cent of country-led and 74 per cent of institution-led examples applying them, despite a challenging landscape and a decline in country-led examples in 2025.

A total of 117 examples were reported in 2025: 63 were led by countries (country-led) and 54 by institutions (institution-led, including international, regional and national organizations). The year-on-year trend indicates a shift in the distribution of reporting leads. Institution-led examples increased from 27 in 2024 to 54 in 2025, while country-led examples declined from 99 in 2024 to 63 in 2025. Of 63 country-led examples reported, 51 (81 per cent) adopted the Recommendations, compared with 87 of 99 (88 per cent) in 2024. Institution-led examples using the Recommendations rose from 19 in 2024 to 40 in 2025.

Additionally, "don't know" responses regarding use of the Recommendations in country-led examples fell from six to three, pointing to growing maturity around application. These trends can also be observed on the interactive **GAIN dashboard**.



Example Lead/Placement	Use of Recommendations	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Overall Examples	Overall Country-led Examples	19	25	51	99	63	257
	Overall Country-led Examples Using Recommendations	19	25	25	87	51	207
	Overall Institution-led Examples	31	11	33	27	54	156
	Institution-led Examples Using Recommendations	31	11	29	19	40	130
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRIS Recommendations	19	25	25	87	51	207
	Not Using EGRIS Recommendations	0	0	11	4	9	24
	Don't Know if EGRIS Recommendations Used	0	0	14	6	3	23
	Not reported Use of EGRIS Recommendations	0	0	1	2	0	3
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRIS Recommendations	31	11	29	19	40	130
	Not Using EGRIS Recommendations	0	0	3	2	9	14
	Don't Know if EGRIS Recommendations Used	0	0	1	4	5	10
	Not reported Use of EGRIS Recommendations	0	0	0	2	0	2

Table 1.1 supports Figure 2 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 2 data, disaggregated examples by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO), respondent's use of the Recommendations developed by EGRIS and year of reporting in GAIN.

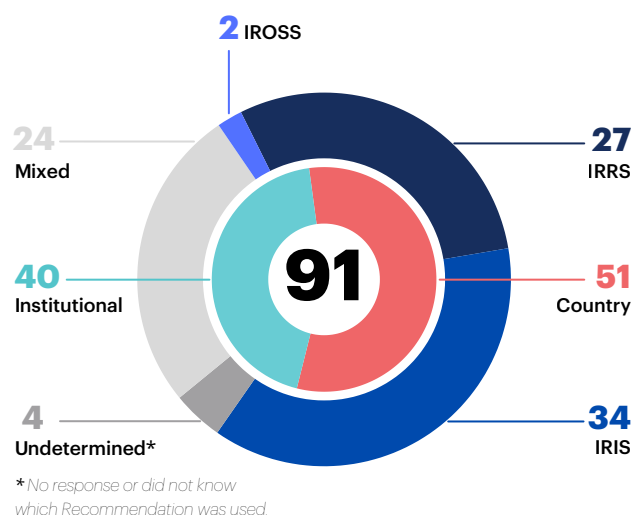
Table 1.2: Breakdown of IRRS, IRIS and IROSS implementation examples in 2025
(Annual Report: Figure 3, pg. 26)

IRIS-only examples surpassed IRRS-only examples for the first time since 2022, with 34 and 27 examples respectively, driven by a rise in institution-led IRIS implementation.

Of 63 country-led examples identified in 2025, 51 (81 per cent) used the Recommendations. Among these, 22 applied IRRS, 15 IRIS, 2 IROSS, and 11 applied a combination of the Recommendations (Mixed), with 1 undetermined. Compared with 2024, country-led IRRS examples declined from 34 to 22, and mixed-use Recommendation examples fell sharply from 28 to 11, while IRIS country-led examples remained stable, moving from 16 to 15. For a breakdown of mixed-use of the Recommendations, which can be used to further nuance this analysis, please see [Table 1.3](#).

Among institution-led examples, IRIS led with 19 examples, followed by mixed-use of the Recommendations with 13 and IRRS with 5. This marks a shift from 2024, when IRRS and IRIS were equally represented at six examples each. No institution-led IROSS-only examples were reported in 2025.

These specific breakdowns of the Recommendations use can also be explored on the interactive [GAIN dashboard](#).



Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Overall Examples	IRIS	21	12	4	22	34	93
	IROSS	-	-	7	5	2	14
	IRRS	19	15	22	40	27	123
	Mixed	10	9	21	35	24	99
	Undetermined	0	0	0	4	4	8
Country-Led Examples	IRIS	7	9	2	16	15	49
	IROSS	-	-	5	5	2	12
	IRRS	12	13	13	34	22	94
	Mixed	0	3	5	28	11	47
	Undetermined	0	0	0	4	1	5
Institution-Led Examples	IRIS	14	3	2	6	19	44
	IROSS	-	-	2	0	0	2
	IRRS	7	2	9	6	5	29
	Mixed	10	6	16	7	13	52
	Undetermined	0	0	0	0	3	3

Table 1.2 supports Figure 3 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 3 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 in 2025

(Annual Report: pg. 25)

Examples of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRIS being used in combination with each other declined overall in 2025, as a decline in country-led examples (from 28 to 11) was partially offset by an increase in institution-led examples (from 7 to 13). Overall, all three Recommendations combined was the most common of the mixed-use examples reported in 2025.

A total of 24 examples incorporated multiple sets of the Recommendations simultaneously, compared with 35 in 2024. The decline was primarily driven by country-led examples, which fell from 28 to 11. Among country-led mixed-use examples, the most common combinations were all three Recommendations combined (5) and IRRS and IRIS combined (4), compared with 10 and 15 examples respectively in 2024. Mixed-use of the Recommendations among institution-led examples rose from 7 in 2024 to 13 in 2025. All three Recommendations combined, as well as IRRS and IRIS combined, each accounted for six examples. No IRIS and IROSS combined examples were reported in 2025 across either category.

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations - Mixed Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Overall Examples	All 3 Combined	-	1*	14	15	11	41
	IRRS + IRIS	10	8	6	16	10	50
	IRRS + IROSS	-	-	1	3	3	7
	IRIS + IROSS	-	-	0	1	0	1
	Total	10	9	21	35	24	99
Country-Led Examples	All 3 Combined*	-	1*	1	10	5	17
	IRRS + IRIS	0	2	3	15	4	24
	IRRS + IROSS	-	-	1	2	2	5
	IRIS + IROSS	-	-	0	1	0	1
	Total	0	3	5	28	11	47
Institution-Led Examples	All 3 Combined	-	-	13	5	6	24
	IRRS + IRIS	10	6	3	1	6	26
	IRRS + IROSS	-	-	0	1	1	2
	Total	10	6	16	7	13	52

Table 1.3 supports analysis on page 25 in the 2025 Annual Report. It only includes examples reporting mixed use of the Recommendations, and is disaggregated by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO), and by year of reporting in GAIN.

*IROSS was adopted in 2023, some examples used a draft of the Statelessness recommendations in 2022.

Table 1.4.a: Overview of all data sources and tools in reported examples in 2025¹
(Annual Report: Figure 5, pg. 28)

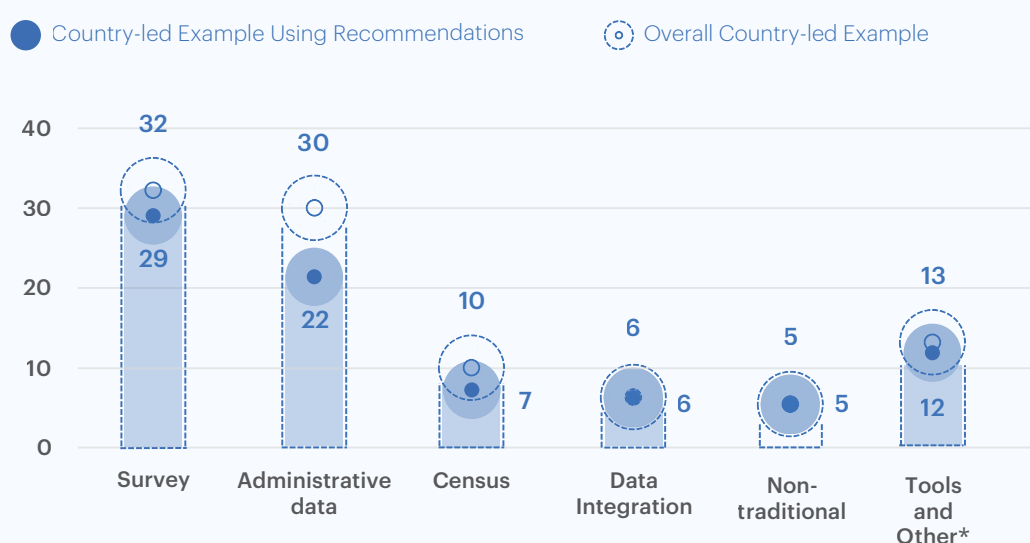
Reflecting all data sources and tools cited in reported examples, surveys remained the most common for country-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRIS. Among institution-led examples, both surveys and ‘Tools and Other’² category was the most frequently reported.

For country-led examples, surveys were the most used data source, reported in 32 of 63 country-led examples, of which 29 used the Recommendations. Administrative data sources ranked second with 30 examples, 22 of which used the Recommendations, compared with 40 in 2024. Censuses accounted for 10 examples, with 7 using the Recommendations. Tools and Other² were reported in 13 examples, 12 of which used the Recommendations. The remaining examples involved data integration (six) and non-traditional data sources (five).

Among the 54 institution-led examples, surveys and Tools and Other² were the most reported, with 27 and 25 examples respectively. Of these, 21 in each category used the Recommendations. Administrative data followed with 21 examples, 14 of which used the Recommendations.

These results highlight a key trend in 2025 where funding constraints impacted resource-intensive data collection activities. While resource-heavy projects often led by countries decreased, less resource-intensive activities managed to move forward. These were typically institution-led and often fell under the Tools and Other² category.

These data source categories can be explored further on the interactive **GAIN dashboard**.



* Workshops/trainings, guidance/toolkits, strategies, and other data sources

¹ Respondents were asked about the data sources and tools applied in each example, with the possibility of featuring multiple responses, making the overall number of data sources and tools higher than the overall number of examples.

² In GAIN 2025 Tables, Tools and Other category includes the following data sources: Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	Source	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRIS Recommendations	Survey	15	9	8	48	29	109
		Census	2	3	13	26	7	51
		Administrative Data	3	6	11	40	22	82
		Data Integration	0	6	4	10	6	26
		Non-traditional	0	0	0	5	5	10
		Tools and Other**	1	3	2	16	12	34
	Not Using EGRIS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	0	0	6	4	3	13
		Census	0	0	5	0	3	8
		Administrative Data	0	0	20	5	8	33
		Data Integration	0	0	6	1	0	7
		Non-traditional	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Tools and Other**	0	0	3	8	1	12
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRIS Recommendations	Survey	20	2	15	9	21	67
		Census	2	0	9	2	4	17
		Administrative Data	4	0	11	5	14	34
		Data Integration	1	0	6	6	5	18
		Non-traditional	2	0	7	0	2	11
		Tools and Other**	11	9	27	11	21	79
	Not Using Recommendations and Other*	Survey	0	0	2	3	6	11
		Census	0	0	2	1	1	4
		Administrative Data	0	0	2	3	7	12
		Data Integration	0	0	1	0	4	5
		Non-traditional	0	0	0	0	6	6
		Tools and Other**	0	0	2	7	4	13

Table 1.4.a supports Figure 5 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 5 data focused on country-led examples, the table shows institution-led examples, disaggregated by using and not using EGRIS Recommendations (and other), by source and by year of reporting in GAIN.

*Other in Not Using EGRIS Recommendations include: Don't Know and Not Reported

** In GAIN 2025, Tools and Other category includes the following data sources: Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other

Table 1.4.b: Overview of main data source and tools in reported examples, 2025³
(Not in the Annual Report)

When considering only the main data sources indicated, surveys still accounted for the majority of country-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS, while the Tools and Other² category prevailed among institution-led examples.

Of 51 country-led examples using the Recommendations, surveys were the most common primary source with 25 examples, followed by administrative data with 17 and censuses with 4. For country-led examples not using the Recommendations, administrative data was the most reported primary source with 7 examples.

In 19 of 40 institution-led examples using the Recommendations, Tools and Other² was the primary category, followed by surveys with 14 and administrative data with 6. In institution-led examples not using the Recommendations, Tools and Other² accounted for 5 examples, while administrative data and non-traditional sources each accounted for 4.

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	Source	2025
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Survey	25
		Census	4
		Administrative Data	17
		Data Integration	2
		Tools and Other**	3
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	3
		Census	2
		Administrative Data	7
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Survey	14
		Administrative Data	6
		Data Integration	1
		Tools and Other**	19
	Not Using Recommendations and Other*	Survey	1
		Administrative Data	4
		Non-traditional	4
		Tools and Other**	5

Table 1.4.b is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table shows institution-led examples in addition to country-led examples, disaggregated by using and not using EGRISS Recommendations (and other), by source.

*Other in Not Using EGRISS Recommendations include: Don't Know and Not Reported

** In GAIN 2025, Tools and Other category includes the following data sources: Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other

³ In GAIN 2025, respondents were additionally asked about the main data source and tool applied in each example, making overall number of main data sources and tools align with the overall number of examples for the year. Table 1.4.b captures the single main data source or tool identified by each respondent, unlike Table 1.4.a, which presents all data sources and tools reported per example.

Table 1.5: Count of countries reporting IRRS, IRIS and IROSS implementation examples by region in 2025
(Not in the Annual Report)

The African continent maintained the highest count of countries for the fifth consecutive year (16 of 35 countries). In 2025 this was followed by Europe, which also accounted for the second highest count of countries in 2024.

Most countries reporting examples of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS implementation in 2025 were located on the African continent (16 of 35), as has been the case since the first GAIN Survey in 2021, although a small decline from 18 in 2024 is noted. The region with the second-highest tally of countries implementing the Recommendations was Europe with 7, followed by Asia and Oceania with 5 and the Americas with 4.

As one country can report multiple examples each year, the country counts in this table differ from example counts in [Table 1.6](#). For a visual representation of country coverage, please see [Map 7.2](#) and the interactive [GAIN dashboard](#).

Example Lead	Region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Country-Led Examples	Africa	10	12	5	18	16	61
	Americas	4	4	3	4	4	19
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	5	8	5	18
	Europe	1	2	5	10	7	25
	Middle East	1	1	2	4	3	11
Total		16	19	20	44	35	134

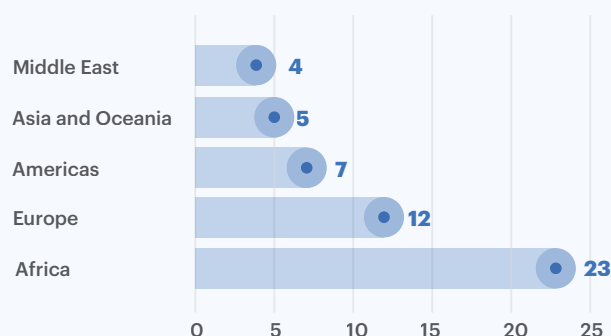
Table 1.5 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO), by region and by year.

Table 1.6: Overall country-led examples by region in 2025
(Annual Report: Figure 4, pg. 26)

Africa reported the highest number of country-led examples in 2025 overall. Among those using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS, the region accounted for almost half of all country-led examples (23 of 51).

Of 51 country-led examples using the Recommendations in 2025, 23 were reported in Africa, followed by Europe with 12, the Americas with 7, Asia and Oceania with 5 and the Middle East with 4. Compared with 2024, these numbers declined across all regions in line with the overall decline (see [Table 1.1](#)).

Considering overall country-led examples, including those not using the Recommendations, the regional ranking remains the same as in the previous year: Africa leads with 25 examples, followed by Europe (17), the Americas (10), Asia and Oceania (6) and the Middle East (5).



Example Lead	Region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Country-Led Examples Using EGRISS Recommendations	Africa	11	14	5	38	23	91
	Americas	5	8	5	10	7	35
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	5	10	5	20
	Europe	2	2	7	21	12	44
	Middle East	1	1	3	8	4	17
Overall Country-Led Examples	Africa	11	14	6	41	25	97
	Americas	5	8	8	10	10	41
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	8	11	6	25
	Europe	2	2	26	28	17	75
	Middle East	1	1	3	9	5	19

Table 1.6 supports Figure 4 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 4 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.

SECTION 2.

ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION EXAMPLES

Table 2.1: Institution-led examples by level of implementation in 2025

(Annual Report: pg. 30)

There was a shift, with institution-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRIS now being implemented more at the regional (18 of 40) and country level (15 of 40) rather than at the global level (7 of 40).

Of 54 institution-led examples reported in 2025, 40 used the Recommendations, 9 did not and 5 did not respond (see [Table 1.1](#)). Examples using the Recommendations were most frequently implemented at the regional level (18), followed by the country level (15) and the global level (7). Compared with 2024, regional-level examples using the Recommendations rose from 9 to 18, and country-level examples from 4 to 15.

Use of Recommendations	Example Level	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Overall Institution-Led Examples	Global	18	1	10	7	9	45
	Regional	2	4	16	12	20	54
	Country	11	6	7	8	25	57
	Total	31	11	33	27	54	156
Institution-Led Examples Using EGRIS Recommendations	Global	18	1	10	6	7	42
	Regional	2	4	13	9	18	46
	Country	11	6	6	4	15	42
	Total	31	11	29	19	40	130
Institution-Led Examples Not Using EGRIS Recommendations	Global	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Regional	0	0	2	0	2	4
	Country	0	0	1	1	6	8
	Total	0	0	3	2	9	14
No Response	Global	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Regional	0	0	1	3	0	4
	Country	0	0	0	3	4	7
	Total	0	0	1	6	5	12

Table 2.1 supports analysis on page 30 in the 2025 Annual Report. Table is disaggregated by level of example implementation (global, regional or national) and year.

Table 2.2: Inclusion of national population in reported census, survey and administrative data examples, in 2025⁴
(Not in the Annual Report)

The national population was included alongside refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in most (64 per cent) of the country- and institution-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS.

As censuses cover the national population by definition, census examples are automatically counted as including the national population, while those reporting survey and administrative data examples were asked for this information explicitly. For country-led examples using the Recommendations, 28 included the national population alongside populations of interest (refugees, IDPs or stateless persons), while 18 focused on populations of interest only. For the country-led examples not using the Recommendations, eight included the national population and four covered populations of interest only.

Institution-led examples using the Recommendations showed a similar pattern: 14 included the national population and 5 focused on populations of interest only. For institution-led examples not using the Recommendations, four included the national population, while one included only refugees, IDPs or stateless persons.

Example Lead	Use of Recommendations	Population Type	2025
Country-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Populations of interest only	18
		National population included	28
	Not Using EGRISS Recommendations and Other*	Populations of interest only	4
		National population included	8
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRISS Recommendations	Populations of interest only	5
		National population included	14
		Don't Know	1
	Not Using Recommendations and Other*	Populations of interest only	1
		National population included	4

Table 2.2 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. The table represents inclusion of the national population, disaggregated by use of the EGRISS Recommendations (and other), by example lead, and year of reporting in GAIN.

*Other in Not Using EGRISS Recommendations include: Don't Know and Not Reported

⁴ New question introduced in GAIN 2025 to capture inclusion of national population in reported examples.

Table 2.3: Policy use awareness among IRRS, IRIS and IROSS implementation examples in 2025⁵

(Annual Report: pg. 30)

Initial results on the connection between use of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS and policy impact show a higher concentration among country-led examples compared to institution-led examples, with 78 per cent of those confirming awareness of policy impact reported through country-led examples.

Overall, a total of 18 examples confirmed a connection to policy impact, based on a question introduced in 2025 that asks respondents for their awareness of the example's impact on policy. Among these, 14 were country-led examples, out of which IRRS accounted for six, IRIS for five and mixed-recommendation examples for three. Policy uptake was more limited among institution-led examples: only four confirmed use in a policy or strategic document.

Example Lead	Recommendations	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
Overall Examples	IRRS	7	11	9	27
	IRIS	6	20	8	34
	IROSS	0	1	1	2
	Mixed	3	12	9	24
	Undetermined	2	1	1	4
Country-Led Examples	IRRS	6	10	6	22
	IRIS	5	7	3	15
	IROSS	0	1	1	2
	Mixed	3	3	5	11
	Undetermined	0	0	1	1
Institution-Led Examples	IRRS	1	1	3	5
	IRIS	1	13	5	19
	Mixed	0	9	4	13
	Undetermined	2	1	0	3

Table 2.3. supports text on page 30 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to the text on page 30, examples are disaggregated by lead (country-led or institution-led examples, both international or CSO) and by the use of recommendations.

⁵ In GAIN 2025, a question on awareness of use of examples in policy documents was introduced. The question was asked regardless of implementation phase and therefore captures examples that may be planned, ongoing or completed.

Table 2.4: Breakdown of policy use awareness among IRRS, IRIS and IROSS implementation examples by main data source in 2025
(Not in the Annual Report)

Administrative data is the most used data source among country-led examples using the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRIS, with confirmed policy use awareness (9 of 14). For institution-led examples that were also able to confirm their policy impact, Tools and Other² ranked highest.

For country-led examples using the Recommendations, administrative data led with 9 confirmed responses out of 14, followed by surveys (3) and Tools and Other² and Census (1). Surveys accounted for the largest number of country-led examples but had a lower share of confirmed policy use awareness.

For institution-led examples using the Recommendations, Tools and Other² recorded the highest confirmed policy use with 2 of 4 examples, while surveys and administrative data each confirmed 1 example. No data integration examples confirmed policy use awareness across either category.

Example Lead	Source	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
Overall Examples	Administrative Data	10	8	5	23
	Census	1	2	1	4
	Survey	4	21	14	39
	Data Integration	0	3	0	3
	Tools and Other**	3	11	8	22
Country-Led Examples	Administrative Data	9	4	4	17
	Census	1	2	1	4
	Survey	3	12	10	25
	Data Integration	0	2	0	2
	Tools and Other**	1	1	1	3
Institution-Led Examples	Administrative Data	1	4	1	6
	Survey	1	9	4	14
	Data Integration	0	1	0	1
	Tools and Other**	2	10	7	19

Table 2.4 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table shows examples disaggregated by lead (country-led or institution-led examples, both international or CSO) and by the main data source.

** In GAIN 2025, Tools and Other category includes the following data sources: Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other

Table 2.5: Components of IRRS, IRIS and IROSS Recommendations most frequently used by example lead in 2025

(Annual Report: pg. 28)

Statistical frameworks remain the most frequently used elements of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRISS for both country-led and institution-led examples, as has been the case in previous GAIN survey rounds.

For country-led examples, the statistical framework or population group element was selected 54 times, followed by recommendations on data sources (39) and data integration (26). Indicator selection was reported 24 times, data sharing 22 times and coordination and dissemination 19 times each.

For institution-led examples, the statistical framework or population group again led with 41 selections, followed by indicator selection (26), coordination and recommendations on data sources each with 24. Data sharing accounted for 12 selections and institutional or sectoral strategy for 11.

Elements of EGRISS Recommendations Used	Country-Led Examples				Institutional-Led Examples			
	IRIS	IRRS	IROSS	Total	IRIS	IRRS	IROSS	Total
Analysis	15	11	5	31	8	2	0	10
Coordination	7	9	3	19	15	6	3	24
Data integration	7	14	5	26	6	3	1	10
Data sharing	8	9	5	22	9	3	0	12
Dissemination	7	8	4	19	7	1	0	8
Indicator selection	9	10	5	24	15	9	2	26
Institution or sectoral strategy	8	5	4	17	6	4	1	11
Other (specify)	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	4
Recommendations on data sources	10	22	7	39	14	7	3	24
Statistical framework/population group	17	29	8	54	23	12	6	41

Table 2.5 supports analysis on page 28 in the 2025 Annual Report, disaggregated by elements of the EGRISS Recommendations used and by example lead (country-led or institution-led, both international or CSO).

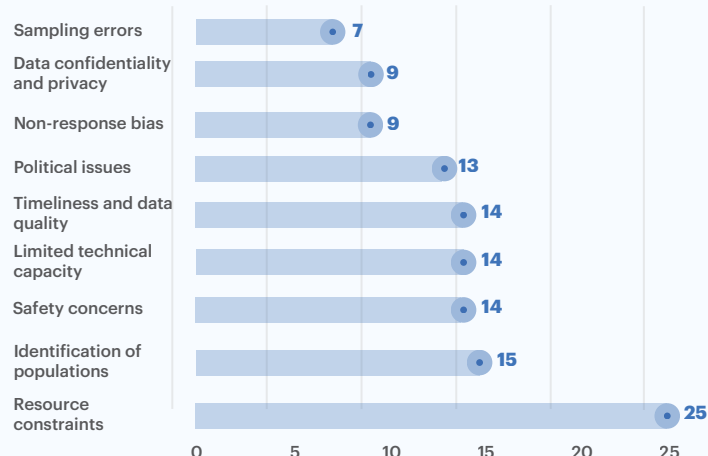
Table 2.6: Overview of examples facing challenges with implementation, including types of challenges faced, in 2025

(Annual Report: Figure 6, pg. 29)

While most examples did not report challenges, resource constraints were the top challenge reported across the examples that did (25), jumping ahead of any other challenge compared with 2024. Overall, more challenges were reported in 2025 (42 per cent) compared with the previous year (32 per cent).

For country-led examples, resource constraints were the most common challenge with 16, followed by timeliness and data quality (12) and identification of populations (11).

For institution-led examples, resource constraints were also at the top with nine reported, followed by limited technical capacity (eight) and identification of populations and safety concerns (each with four).



Example Lead	Challenges in Example Implementation	2023	2024	2025	Total
Count of Respondents Facing Challenges					
Overall	Challenges faced	43	41	49	133
	No challenges faced	20	44	33	97
	No response on challenge or do not know	21	41	35	97
Types of Challenges Faced in Examples Implementation					
Overall	Non-response bias	12	6	9	27
	Sampling errors	9	3	7	19
	Identification of populations	14	17	15	46
	Data confidentiality and privacy	6	3	9	18
	Resources constraints	15	15	25	55
	Political issues	8	14	13	35
	Safety concerns	4	13	14	31
	Timeliness and data quality	21	11	14	46
	Limited technical capacity	10	4	14	28
	Lack of accessible guidance	4	0	5	9
	Other	12	10	10	32
	Don't Know	0	0	1	1

Example Lead	Challenges in Example Implementation	2023	2024	2025	Total
Types of Challenges Faced in Examples Implementation					
Country-led Examples	Non-response bias	5	5	3	13
	Sampling errors	5	3	2	10
	Identification of populations	7	15	11	33
	Data confidentiality and privacy	2	3	4	9
	Resources constraints	7	11	16	34
	Political issues	3	12	8	23
	Safety concerns	2	11	10	23
	Timeliness and data quality	11	9	12	32
	Limited technical capacity	4	4	6	14
	Lack of accessible guidance	1	0	1	2
	Other	6	9	3	18
	Don't Know	0	0	1	1
Institution-led Examples	Non-response bias	7	1	6	14
	Sampling errors	4	0	5	9
	Identification of populations	7	2	4	13
	Data confidentiality and privacy	4	0	5	9
	Resources constraints	8	4	9	21
	Political issues	5	2	5	12
	Safety concerns	2	2	4	8
	Timeliness and data quality	10	2	2	14
	Limited technical capacity	6	0	8	14
	Lack of accessible guidance	3	0	4	7
	Other	6	1	7	14

Table 2.6 supports Figure 6 on page 29 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). In addition to Figure 6 data on types of challenges identified, table provides overall numbers of examples who did/did not face challenges.

Table 2.7: Overview of examples facing challenges with IRRS, IRIS and IROSS application, including types of challenges faced in 2025
(Not in the Annual Report)

As implementation of the International Statistical Recommendations developed by EGRIS matures, challenges related to their application continue to decline, with 9 of 51 examples reporting challenges in 2025 compared with 11 of 87 in 2024. Lack of further guidance and lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities are the two most common challenges reported in 2025.

For country-led examples, lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities was the most reported challenge (six), followed by lack of training and capacity-building opportunities (five) and lack of further guidance and lack of technical support (four each). For institution-led examples, lack of further guidance was also the most cited challenge (three), followed by lack of training and capacity-building opportunities (two).

Example Lead	EGRIS Recommendations Implementation Challenges	2023	2024	2025	Total
Count of Examples Facing Challenges					
Overall	Challenges faced	6	11	9	26
	No challenges faced	11	40	29	80
	No response on challenge or do not know	8	36	13	57
Types of Challenges Identified					
Overall	Lack of clarity (on how to implement)	0	2	2	4
	Lack of further guidance (not sufficient methodological information)	5	3	7	15
	Lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities	0	6	7	13
	Lack of technical support	0	5	4	9
	Lack of training and capacity building opportunities	2	3	7	12
	Organizational resistance	0	0	1	1
	Other	6	3	2	11
Country-Led Examples	Lack of clarity (on how to implement)	0	2	2	4
	Lack of further guidance (not sufficient methodological information)	4	2	4	10
	Lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities	0	6	6	12
	Lack of technical support	0	5	4	9
	Lack of training and capacity building opportunities	0	3	5	8
	Other	4	3	1	8
Institution-Led Examples	Lack of further guidance (not sufficient methodological information)	1	1	3	5
	Lack of peer-to-peer learning opportunities	0	0	1	1
	Lack of training and capacity building opportunities	2	0	2	4
	Organizational resistance	0	0	1	1
	Other	2	0	1	3

Table 2.7 is not in the 2025 Annual Report. 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 2.8: Overview of country-led examples with implementation partnerships in 2025

(Annual Report: pg. 29)

Partnerships were more commonly reported as a feature of country-led examples in 2025, with 47 of 63 (75 per cent) reporting partnerships compared with 46 of 99 (46 per cent) in the previous year. Partnerships with international organizations are most frequently reported (32), followed by those with other national organizations (23).

Analyzing partnerships by region, Africa recorded the highest number of country-led examples with partnerships (21 of 25 country-led examples in the region), followed by Europe (6 of 17), the Middle East (4 of 5) and the Americas and Asia and Oceania (3 of 10 and 3 of 6 respectively). Compared with 2024, Africa saw a pronounced increase from 16 to 21 examples with partnerships.

Partnership Type		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Overall							
Total Country-Led Examples		19	25	51	99	63	257
Total Country-Led Examples with Partnerships		4	16	42	46	47	155
Types of Partnerships							
Academia Partnerships		0	0	2	3	3	8
International Organization Partnerships		3	16	18	28	32	97
National Organization Partnerships		3	12	33	29	23	100
Partnerships	Region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Country-Led Examples with Partnerships	Africa	1	8	5	16	21	51
	Americas	1	6	5	7	3	22
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	5	5	3	13
	Europe	2	1	3	8	6	20
	Middle East	0	1	3	2	4	10
Country-Led Examples without Partnerships	Africa	10	6	0	1	2	19
	Americas	4	2	0	1	4	11
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Europe	0	1	3	9	6	19
	Middle East	1	0	0	1	0	2
Don't Know or no Response provided	Africa	0	0	0	21	0	21
	Americas	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Asia and Oceania	0	0	0	3	1	4
	Europe	0	0	1	4	0	5
	Middle East	0	0	0	5	0	5

Table 2.8 supports analysis on page 29 in the 2025 Annual Report. Table shows partnerships in country-led examples, disaggregated by type of partnership (with academia, international or national organizations) and year, as well as partnerships per regions per year.

Table 2.9: Mentions of partnership organizations in country-led examples in 2025
(Annual Report: pg. 29)

UNHCR remains the most frequently mentioned partner in country-led examples (26), now followed by the World Bank (14) and IOM (13).

Of 47 country-led examples with partnerships reported (see Table 2.8), mentions of UNHCR rose from 14 in 2024 to 26 in 2025. The World Bank grew from 5 to 14, representing the second largest increase. IOM was mentioned in 13 examples, JDC⁶ in 8, and UNFPA in 4.

Partnership Organization Mention	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
UNHCR	2	18	17	14	26	77
IOM	1	6	9	11	13	40
JDC	0	5	4	0	8	17
UNFPA	0	0	6	5	4	15
World Bank	0	1	5	5	14	25

Table 2.9 supports analysis on page 29 in the 2025 Annual Report. Table 2.9 shows examples ranked by most mentions of the international partners supporting examples, and by year.

⁶ Given that JDC is an institutional partnership between UNHCR and World Bank, some of the examples reported and supported by JDC may not have been attributed to the partnership with JDC specifically leading to the potential undercount of the partnerships.

Table 2.10: Expected length of time for implementation of examples reported in 2025
(Not in the Annual Report)

Most examples take less than one year to complete, for both country-led and institution-led examples. Most examples with this duration are surveys.

Among country-led examples using the Recommendations and expected to be completed within one year, surveys were the most common data source (67), followed by administrative data (44) and Tools and Other² (19). For those with a duration of one to three years, surveys again led (10), followed by Tools and Other² (5). Where no end date was reported, surveys (18) and administrative data (17) were most frequent. For institution-led examples using the Recommendations and expected to finish within one year, Tools and Other² accounted for the highest number (31), followed by surveys (28) and administrative data (16). Tools and Other² also recorded the most examples with no end date planned (21).

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 EGRIS Recommendations	Survey	67	10	0	2	18	12	109
		Census	35	8	3	0	4	1	51
		Administrative Data	44	8	2	4	17	7	82
		Data Integration	12	4	0	1	8	1	26
		Non-traditional	4	1	0	0	5	0	10
		Tools and Other**	19	5	0	1	8	1	34
	Not Using EGRIS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	6	3	2	1	1	0	13
		Census	2	3	1	2	0	0	8
		Administrative Data	7	4	2	2	6	12	33
		Data Integration	2	1	1	2	0	1	7
		Non-traditional	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Tools and Other**	5	2	0	0	5	0	12
Institution-Led Examples	Using EGRIS Recommendations	Survey	28	14	2	2	19	2	67
		Census	7	3	0	3	4	0	17
		Administrative Data	16	5	2	4	7	0	34
		Data Integration	8	3	0	2	4	1	18
		Non-traditional	10	0	0	1	0	0	11
		Tools and Other**	31	11	0	7	21	9	79
	Not Using EGRIS Recommendations and Other*	Survey	6	3	0	1	0	1	11
		Census	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
		Administrative Data	6	2	0	2	2	0	12
		Data Integration	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
		Non-traditional	3	2	0	1	0	0	6
		Tools and Other**	7	0	0	2	2	2	13

Table 2.10 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table is disaggregated by example sources (respondents to GAIN survey answered a multiple-choice question) and implementation length. Table is disaggregated for 2025 only.

*Other in Not Using EGRIS Recommendations include: Don't Know and Not Reported

** Tools and Other in sources include: Non-traditional, Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other

SECTION 3.

METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Table 3.1: Analysis of GAIN respondents by position and coverage of migration statistics in 2025

(Not in the Annual Report)

Most GAIN Survey respondents hold positions in their organizations that cover both migration and forcibly displaced and stateless populations statistics, a pattern that has remained consistent across previous GAIN survey rounds.

For country-led examples, respondents describing positions covering migration and displacement were the largest group (35), followed by those in generic statistical positions where scope is not determinable from the description alone (21) and heads or deputy heads of organizations whose broad organizational mandate covers both areas (7). This distribution reflects the overlap between migration and forced displacement statistics in practice, which **TSG2** is actively addressing through a dedicated methodological paper on synergies between the EGRIS Recommendations and the **Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility**.

Example Lead	GAIN Respondent Position	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Overall Examples	Migration and displacement in position scope	1	9	64	45	45	164
	Displacement and statelessness only in position scope	4	2	8	6	2	22
	Head or deputy head of organization (migration and displacement in organizational scope)	0	0	7	12	8	27
	Generic focal point position (migration and displacement scope not determinable)	1	0	21	24	38	84
	No data on focal point position	7	13	1	21	3	45
Country-Led Examples	Migration and displacement in position scope	1	6	54	36	35	132
	Displacement and statelessness only in position scope	0	0	1	3	1	5
	Head or deputy head of organization (migration and displacement in organizational scope)	0	0	7	10	7	24
	Generic focal point position (migration and displacement scope not determinable)	0	0	14	15	21	50
	No data on focal point position	5	10	1	17	1	34
Institution-Led Examples	Migration and displacement in position scope	0	3	10	9	10	32
	Displacement and statelessness only in position scope	4	2	7	3	1	17
	Head or deputy head of organization (migration and displacement in organizational scope)	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Generic focal point position (migration and displacement scope not determinable)	1	0	7	9	17	34
	No data on focal point position	2	3	0	4	2	11

Table 3.1 (revised categories) is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table is disaggregated by example lead, position of the GAIN respondent in their organization and by year. Position categories are based on the respondent's job title as reported in the GAIN Survey. Whether migration and displacement are in scope is inferred from the title where possible, and noted as not determinable where it is not.

*Errata: The methodology for historical data has been reviewed.

Table 3.2: Breakdown of identification questions used in survey and census sources by example lead in 2025

(Not in the Annual Report)

Specific questions to identify displaced or stateless populations in surveys and censuses are used in most relevant examples (51 per cent). Taking country and institution-led examples together, the most used identification questions include “forced to flee” (31), followed by habitual residency (18), citizenship (16) and crossing international borders (16).

Of the 65 examples in 2025 using surveys and censuses as a data source (see [Table 1.4.a](#)), 33 incorporated specific questions designed to identify displaced or stateless respondents. For country-led survey examples, “forced to flee” was the most common identification question (20), followed by habitual residency (15). Citizenship and border crossing were used in 12 examples, and international protection in 9. For institution-led survey examples, “forced to flee” again led with 11. International protection, citizenship and crossing a border each accounted for four examples.

Compared with 2024, the use of identification questions increased from 14 to 33 overall, with “forced to flee” recording the largest absolute increase across both groups. This growth reflects efforts to address the identification of population groups, reported as the second most cited implementation challenge in [Table 2.6](#). Ultimately, these trends highlight the continued relevance of the ongoing TSG2 work on identification of refugees and IDPs in household surveys.

Example Lead	Identification Questions	2024	2025	Total
Overview of surveys and censuses				
Overall	Survey and census sources	78	65	143
	Survey and census sources using identification questions	14	33	47
Overview of Identification Questions				
Overall	Citizenship	10	16	26
	Crossing a border	8	16	24
	Forced to Flee	12	31	43
	Habitual Residency	7	18	25
	International Protection	7	13	20
	Other	2	6	8
Country-Led Examples	Citizenship	7	12	19
	Crossing a border	5	12	17
	Forced to Flee	9	20	29
	Habitual Residency	7	15	22
	International Protection	4	9	13
	Other	1	1	2
Institution-Led Examples	Citizenship	3	4	7
	Crossing a border	3	4	7
	Forced to Flee	3	11	14
	Habitual Residency	0	3	3
	International Protection	3	4	7
	Other	1	5	6

Table 3.2 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table is disaggregated by example lead, type of identification question and year. 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 in 2025
(Not in the Annual Report)

EGRISS publications continued to rise in visibility, with 73 of 96 respondents reporting seeing or receiving them. IRIS and IRRS were the most visible, at 62 and 60 mentions respectively.

Following, the most visible EGRISS publications are IROSS (48) and the Annual Report (37). External publications showcasing the Recommendations rose from 16 in 2024 to 22 in 2025, matching promotional materials (22). IROSS had the largest jump in visibility from 39 to 48 respondents compared to the previous year. Notably, the Revised Compilers Manual was mentioned by relatively few (24) respondents, a low figure for a core implementation resource that aims to address many of the challenges commonly highlighted by practitioners.

Response	2023	2024	2025	Total
Publication Received				
Publications Seen/Received	52	63	73	188
No Publications Seen/Received	28	24	16	68
No Response or Don't Know	21	23	7	51
Type of Publications				
IRIS Recommendations	34	52	62	148
IRRS Recommendations	43	50	60	153
IROSS Recommendations	11	39	48	98
Annual Report	24	29	37	90
Revised Compiler's Manual	19	18	24	61
Methodological Paper	29	21	28	78
Promotional Materials	17	17	22	56
External Publications Showcasing Recommendations	0	16	22	38
Other	4	3	2	9
Don't Know	0	1	1	2

Table 4.1 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table is disaggregated by EGRISS publications seen or received, specific challenges identified and year. Question was first introduced in GAIN in 2023, so previous years are not presented.

Table 4.2: Impact of EGRISS-developed publications on example implementation in 2025

(Not in the Annual Report)

The positive impact of EGRISS publications continues to grow, now reported by 65 of 73 respondents, compared to 50 of 63 in 2024.

Increased general knowledge on refugees, IDPs and statelessness statistics was the most frequently cited impact (61), followed by support to training or capacity-building initiatives (37) and enhanced data collection and analysis methods (32). Aided dissemination of information was reported by 18 respondents and facilitated data integration across systems by 15.

Encouragingly, only 2 respondents indicated that EGRISS publications did not have an impact.

Response	2024	2025	Total
Publication Impact			
EGRISS Publication Had an Impact	50	65	115
EGRISS Publication Did Not Have an Impact	6	2	8
No Response or Don't Know About Impact	7	6	13
Specific Impact Reported			
Increased general knowledge on refugees, IDPs, and statelessness statistics	44	61	105
Enhanced data collection and analysis methods	31	32	63
Supported training or capacity-building initiatives	24	37	61
Facilitated data integration across systems	15	15	30
Aided in effective dissemination of information	13	18	31
Other	1	1	2
Don't Know	0	1	1

Table 4.2 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. 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 in 2025
(Not in the Annual Report)

Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges on statistical inclusion show progress based on data from the GRF Database, supplemented by GAIN 2025 data. Of these, 68 pledges reported progress, with implementation ongoing for the majority (54) and only 10 considered fulfilled.

Progress data was sourced primarily from the GRF Database (62 pledges), with 37 pledges having no data available. GAIN 2025 Survey supplemented updates for additional six pledges that were not reported in GRF database. Africa had the largest number of pledges with reported progress (21), followed by the Americas (16). States were the most common pledge lead (34 reported), followed by international organizations (26). Reporting gaps remain and warrant further attention.

Updates on GRF Pledges Progress	Planning stage	Implementation (in progress)	Completed (Fulfilled)	Reported	Total
Source					
GRF Database	3	50	9	62	62
GAIN Survey Data	1	4	1	6	6
No Data Available	0	0	0	0	37
Region					
Africa	0	18	3	21	34
Americas	0	14	2	16	24
Asia	1	5	1	7	9
Europe	0	5	3	8	11
Middle East	1	0	0	1	4
Oceania	0	2	0	2	2
Region/Country Not Reported	2	10	1	13	21
Pledge Lead					
Academics and Researchers	0	1	0	1	1
Civil Society Organizations	0	4	0	4	8
International Organizations	3	22	1	26	36
Private Sector Organizations	1	1	0	2	6
Other	0	0	1	1	2
States	0	26	8	34	52
Total	4	54	10	68	105

Table 5.1 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. 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 2025 Examples with GRF pledges on statistical inclusion
(Not in the Annual Report)

Links between examples reported in GAIN and GRF pledges remain strong. Of 26 GAIN 2025 examples submitted by organizations that also hold GRF pledges on statistical inclusion, 22 of reported examples are directly linked to those pledges.

This connection is strongest among institution-led examples (16 of 18), an improvement from 2024 (2 of 3). Rate of links between GRF pledges and GAIN examples for country-led examples remains consistent (6 of 8), even with lower number of examples reported compared to 2024 (17 of 23). This table complements the pledge-progress update in [Table 5.1](#) by focusing specifically on whether each GAIN example is tied to a GRF pledge of the reporting organization.

Example Category	Relation of Example to GRF Pledges of the Organization	2024	2025	Total
Overall	GAIN Examples Linked to GRF Pledge	19	22	41
	GAIN Examples Not Linked to GRF Pledge	3	2	5
	Don't Know or No Response on Linkage	4	2	6
Country-Led Examples	GAIN Examples Linked to GRF Pledge	17	6	23
	GAIN Examples Not Linked to GRF Pledge	3	2	5
	Don't Know or No Response on Linkage	3	0	3
Institution-Led Examples	GAIN Examples Linked to GRF Pledge	2	16	18
	GAIN Examples Not Linked to GRF Pledge	0	0	0
	Don't Know or No Response on Linkage	1	2	3

Table 5.2 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. The table is disaggregated by updates on GRF Statistical Inclusion Pledges linkages with GAIN examples, by pledge lead type.

SECTION 6.

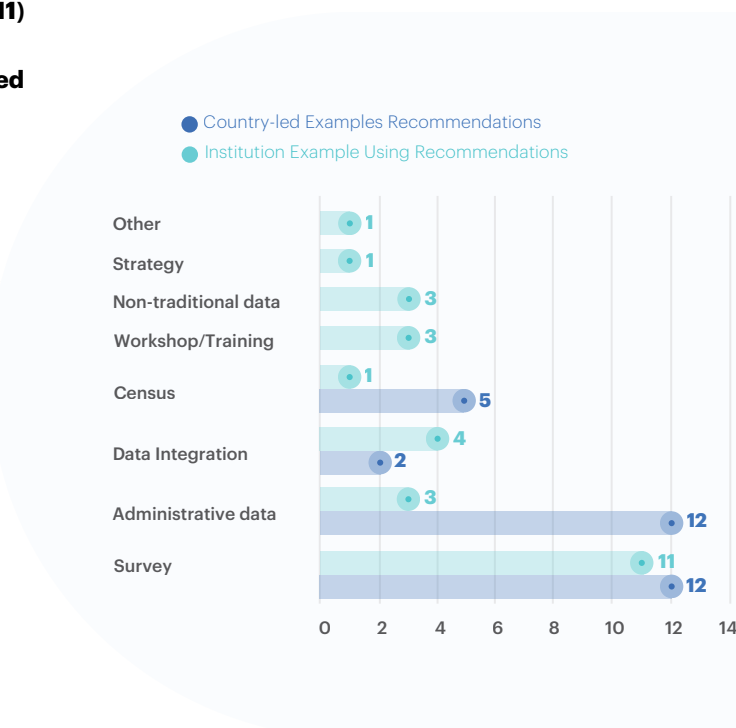
FUTURE/EXPECTED EXAMPLES

Table 6.1: Future examples using main type of data source or tool by implementation group

(Annual Report: Figure 7, pg. 31)

A total of 62 future examples were reported in 2025, with surveys expected to remain the most common data source for both national (11) and international organization-reported examples (12), continuing the pattern observed in 2025 examples (see Table 1.4.a).

Building on the previous round, GAIN 2025 continued collecting data on future and planned examples aimed at furthering the statistical inclusion of refugees, IDPs and stateless persons. Out of a total of 62 future examples reported, national stakeholders account for 12 of the 15 planned administrative data examples and five of the six planned censuses. International and regional organizations lead on data integration (four of six) and account for all planned non-traditional data sources (three), workshops and trainings (three), and guidance and toolkits development (two). This table is new in 2025 and no historical comparison is available.



Reported for	Future Example Source	Future Examples (2026/2027)
Country NSS/NSO/Line Ministry	Survey	11
	Census	5
	Administrative Data	12
	Data Integration	2
	Other	1
	Unknown	1
International Organization	Survey	12
	Census	1
	Administrative Data	3
	Data Integration	4
	Non-traditional	3
	Strategy	1
	Guidance/Toolkit	2
	Workshop/Training	3
	Unknown	1

Table 6.1 supports Figure 7 on page 31 in the 2025 Annual Report (replicated above). Table is disaggregated by upcoming main source (respondents to GAIN survey answered a multiple-choice question).

Table 6.2: Breakdown of future example implementation by population group, region, example lead, and main data source
(Not in the Annual Report)

Future examples are nearly equally split (32 and 30 respectively) between NSOs and international organizations. Most report on mixed population groups, including both refugees and IDPs (36 examples, 57 per cent of all future examples).

Africa (13) and Europe (14) account for the two largest regional concentrations, with 31 examples reported across other regions. Refugee-only examples (15) and IDP-only examples (6) follow mixed population groups as the next most common populations of interest.

Country-led examples are primarily survey- and administrative-data-driven (11 and 12 respectively), while institution-led examples are more varied, spanning data integration (4), non-traditional data sources (3), workshops and training (3) and guidance and toolkit development (2).

Future Example	Administrative Data	Census	Data Integration	Guidance/ Toolkit	Non-traditional	Other	Strategy	Survey	Workshop /Training	Other	Total
Population of interest	IDP Only	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
	Mixed	7	6	3	0	2	0	14	3	0	36
	Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
	Refugee Only	5	0	2	2	0	0	6	0	0	15
	Stateless Only	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Region	Africa	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	13
	Europe	8	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	14
	Middle East	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	North America	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Other	3	2	4	2	3	0	12	3	1	31
	South America	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lead	Country (NSO or other in NSS)	12	5	2	0	0	1	11	0	1	32
	International (International organization or CSO)	3	1	4	2	3	0	12	3	1	30
	Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

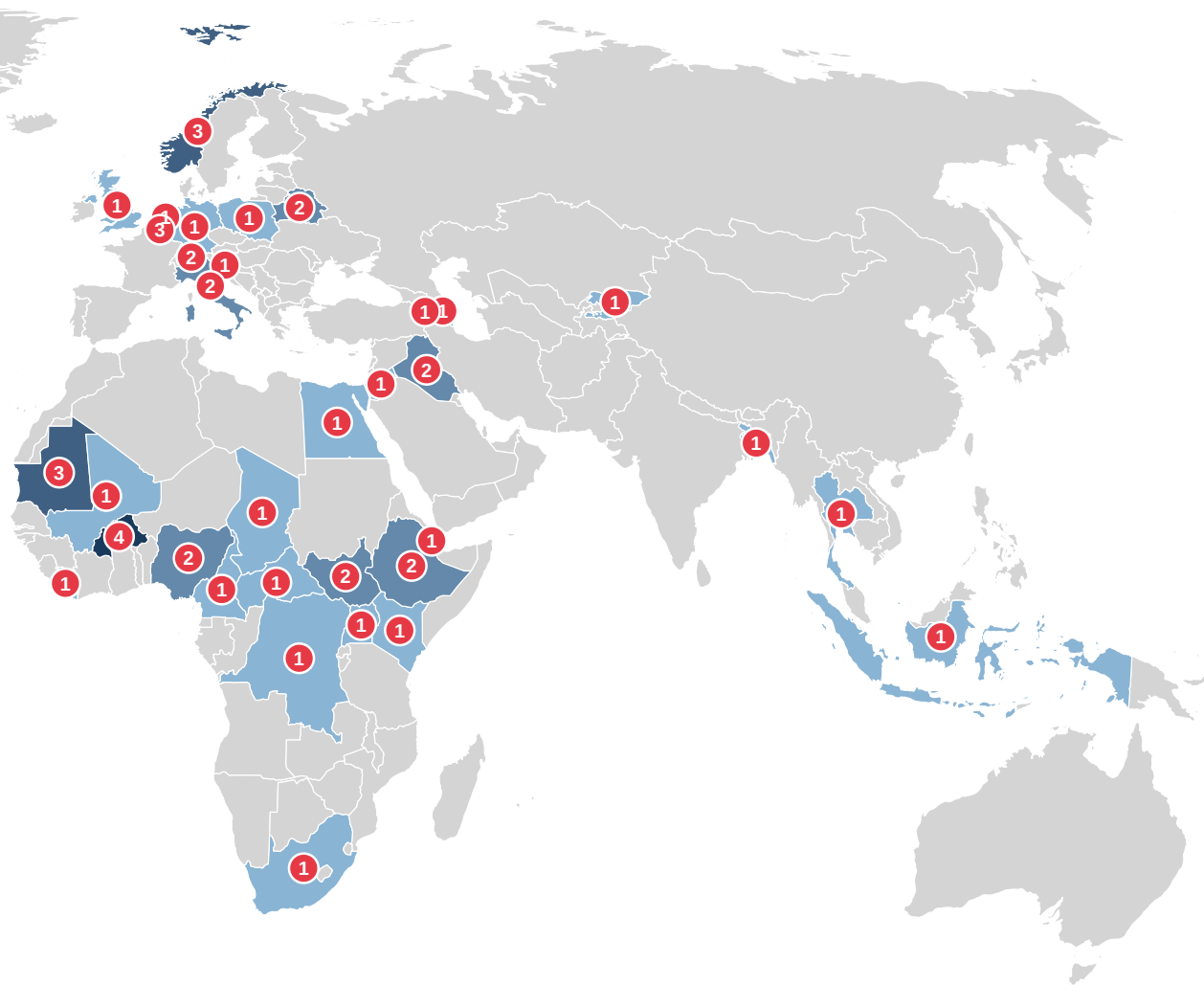
Table 6.2 is not featured in the 2025 Annual Report. Table is disaggregated by upcoming main source (respondents to GAIN survey answered a multiple-choice question), population of interest, region of implementation and future example-lead.

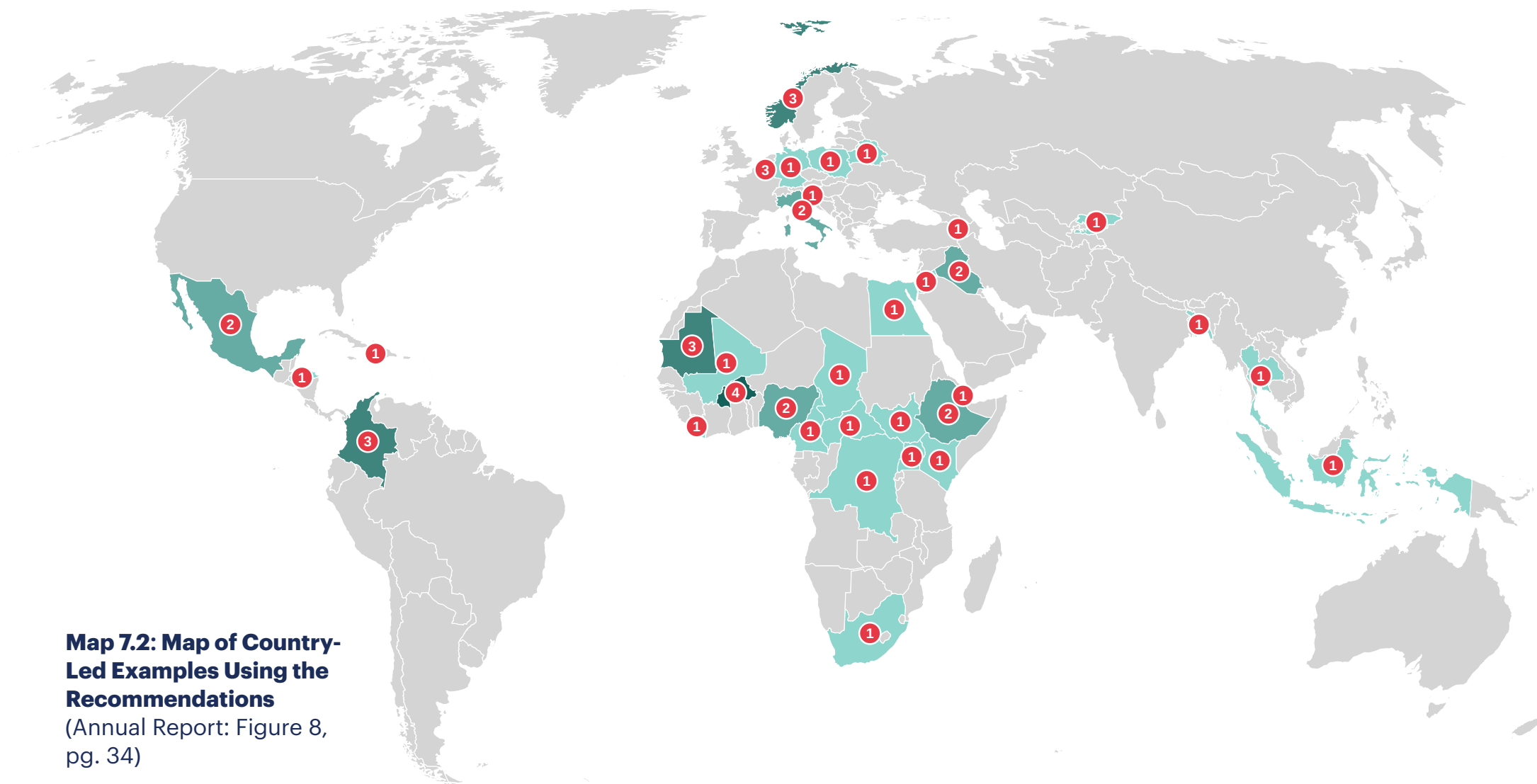
MAPS OF EXAMPLES

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 EGRIS. For more information on examples by region, please see [Table 1.5](#).

**Map 7.1: Map of Overall
Country-Led Examples**
(Not in the Annual Report)

TOTAL: 63





Map 7.2: Map of Country-Led Examples Using the Recommendations

(Annual Report: Figure 8, pg. 34)

TOTAL: 51

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 organizations without explicit country leadership.
- **CSO-led or Other:** Data collection by civil society organizations or other entities.

The Recommendations: This term refers collectively to the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS), the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS), and the International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) developed by EGRISS.

Tools and Other: In GAIN 2025, this category includes examples with data sources such as Strategy, Guidance/Toolkit, Workshop/Training and Other.

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, challenge or element; therefore the tables including data sources, challenges or elements are multiple choice, meaning a specific example can report more than one of these categories (for example, Table 1.4.a, Table 2.4, Table 2.5, Table 2.6, Table 2.7, Table 3.2, Table 4.1, Table 4.2).

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ANNEX 3. ERRATA IN GAIN TABLES (2021-2024)

Following data quality review conducted in 2025, historical data from 2021 to 2024 GAIN results was revised in following tables in GAIN 2025:

Table 1.1: Overall Country-Led (CL) Using Recs changed: in 2023 from 32 to 25; in 2024 from 89 to 87. Overall CL Examples changed: in 2023 from 58 to 51; in 2024 from 101 to 99. Overall Institution-Led (IL) Examples changed: in 2022 from 12 to 11; in 2023 from 31 to 33. IL Using Recs changed: in 2022 from 12 to 11; in 2023 from 27 to 29. Breakdown values changed accordingly.

Table 1.2: Overall IRIS changed in 2023 from 8 to 4. Overall IRRS changed in 2022 from 16 to 15. Overall Mixed changed: in 2023 from 22 to 21; in 2024 from 37 to 35. CL/IL breakdown changed accordingly.

Table 1.3: Overall All 3 Combined changed in 2024 from 16 to 15. Overall IRRS+IRIS changed in 2023 from 7 to 6. Overall IRRS+IROSS changed in 2024 from 4 to 3. Overall Total changed: in 2023 from 22 to 21; in 2024 from 37 to 35. CL/IL breakdown changed accordingly.

Table 1.4.a: CL using Recs / Survey changed in 2023 from 12 to 8. CL using Recs /Census changed in 2023 from 15 to 13. CL using Recs /Admin Data changed in 2023 from 12 to 11. CL using Recs /Data Integration changed: in 2023 from 5 to 4; in 2024 from 11 to 10. IL using Recs /Survey changed in 2022 from 3 to 2.

Table 1.5: Total countries reporting changed: in 2023 from 25 to 20; in 2024 from 46 to 44. Regional breakdown changed accordingly.

Table 1.6: CL using Recs (all regions) changed in 2023 by 8 (Africa -3, Americas -2, Europe -1, Middle East -1); 2024 by 2 (Africa -1, Asia & Oceania -1). Overall CL (all regions) reduced: in 2023 by 7; in 2024 by 2. Overall CL changed accordingly.

Table 2.3: Overall IL Total changed in 2022 from 12 to 11. IL Using Recs Total changed in 2022 from 12 to 11.

Table 2.6: Overall / Challenges faced changed: in 2023 from 46 to 43; in 2024 from 42 to 41. No challenges faced changed in 2023 from 21 to 20. No response/don't know changed: in 2023 from 22 to 21; in 2024 from 42 to 41. Types of challenges changed accordingly.

Table 2.7: Overall / Challenges faced changed in 2023 from 7 to 6. No challenges changed: in 2023 from 12 to 11; in 2024 from 41 to 40. No Response/Don't Know changed: in 2023 from 13 to 8. Types of challenges changed accordingly.

Table 2.8: Total CL Examples changed: in 2023 from 58 to 51; in 2024 from 101 to 99. Total with Partnerships changed: in 2023 from 47 to 42; in 2024 from 47 to 46. Regional breakdown changed accordingly.

Table 2.9: UNHCR mentions changed in 2023 from 18 to 17. UNFPA mentions changed in 2023 from 7 to 6. World Bank mentions changed in 2023 from 6 to 5; in 2024 from 6 to 5.

Table 3.2: Overall / Surveys and/or administrative sources changed in 2024 from 83 to 82. CL/IL breakdown changed accordingly.

ANNEX 4. RESPONSE RATES

The response rates for the GAIN 2025 were as follows:

NSSs	Number of Countries	Number of NSOs/ Line Ministries in NSS	Number of Individual Respondents from NSS
Contacted	143	266	452
Responded	58	62	65
Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Individual Respondents from Institutions
Contacted	45		178
Responded	20		31

