

International Forum on Migration Statistics  
17<sup>th</sup> June 2025 | Malmö, Sweden

# Don't forget migration within borders: strengthening data on internally displaced persons through the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics

## MODERATION

**Natalia Baal**, Head of Secretariat, Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS)

## SPEAKERS

**Avni Kastrati**, Director of Social Statistics, Kosovo Statistics Agency (KSA)

**Gabriel Auxume**, Head of Planning, National Institute of Statistics (INE), Honduras

**Akor Geoffrey**, Migration Focal Person, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria

**Johannes Hoogeveen**, Global Lead Poverty and Fragility, Senior Economist Sahel and Central Africa, World Bank

# Describing Displacement and Statelessness dynamics through the 2024 Census

Prepared by: Avni Kastrati

Date: June 2025

# Context and historical background

- ▶ - Kosovo's complex history of conflict and displacement.
- ▶ - 1998-1999 Kosovo War: ~850,000 ethnic Albanians expelled.
- ▶ - Post-war displacement of ethnic Serbs and minorities after 2004 unrest.
- ▶ - 2008 Kosovo independence challenges with documentation and citizenship.
- ▶ - 2018 Regulation on Return and 2020 Statelessness Determination Procedure.
- ▶ - Kosovo Agency of Statistics efforts since 2011 expanded in 2024 census.

# The 2024 Census - overview

- ▶ Kosovo's second census after independence.
- ▶ Conducted April-May 2024, covering ~650,000 buildings.
- ▶ 3,500 enumerators and 900 supervisors.
- ▶ Budget from national sources plus UNFPA and UNECE support.
- ▶ Central Census Commission with government and international representation.
- ▶ Challenges in northern Serb-majority municipalities; partial enumeration and estimates used.

# Use of international recommendations

- ▶ Integration of EGRISS international guidelines for displacement.
- ▶ Expanded questions on previous residence, reason, and dates of movement.
- ▶ Identification of displaced persons in camps and institutional housing.
- ▶ For the first time, diaspora included through online registration in multiple languages.
- ▶ Advancements in capturing statelessness via citizenship and documentation questions.

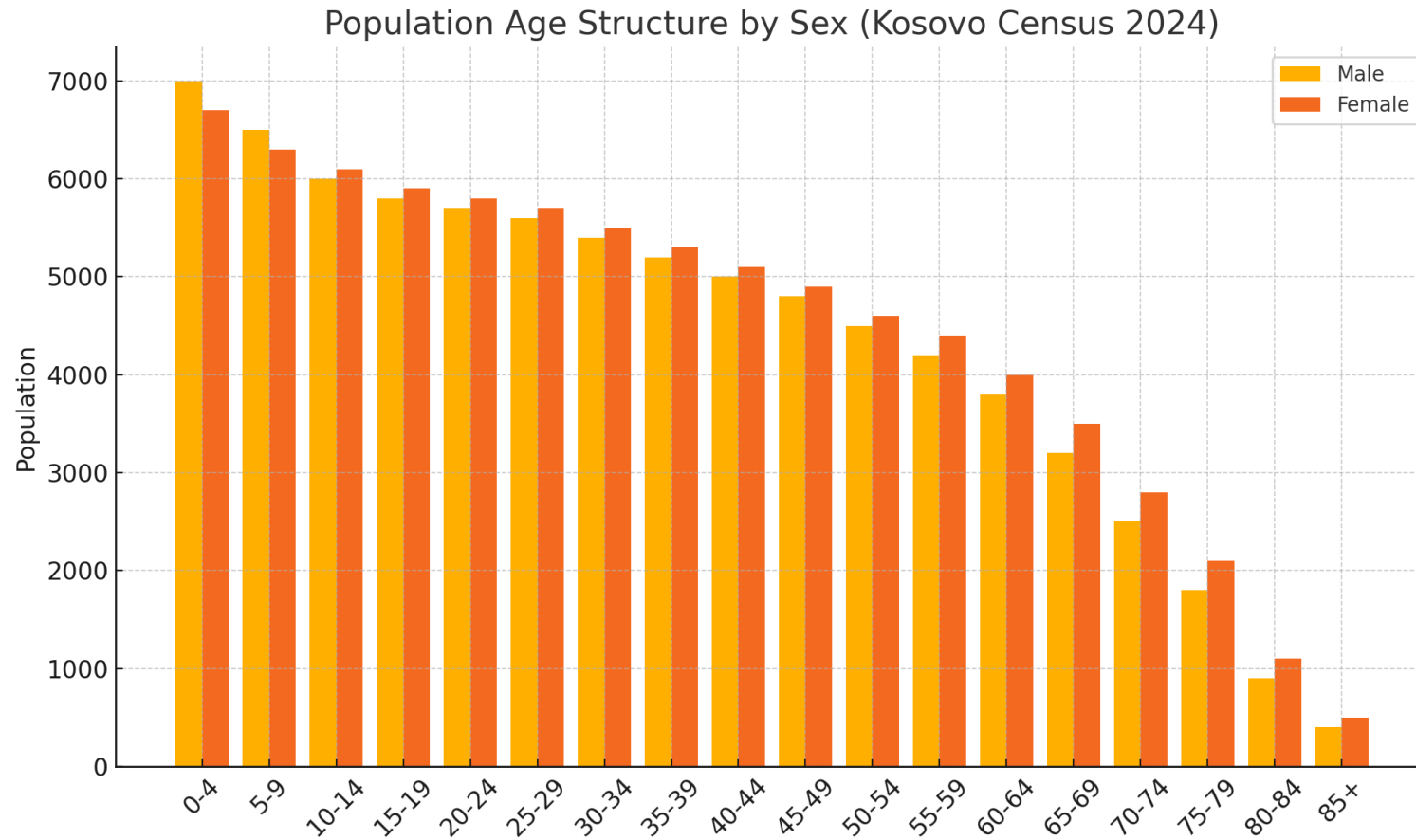
# Challenges faced during census

- ▶ Enumeration suspended in Serb-majority northern municipalities due to political tensions.
- ▶ Recruitment of local Serbian enumerators was not enough to resume enumeration.
- ▶ Data gaps filled using UNECE population estimates experience and experts (~24,000 residents).
- ▶ Difficulty capturing IDPs in return or other settlements special in north part.
- ▶ Ongoing efforts to improve data quality.

# Preliminary results and future plans

- ▶ Preliminary results published December 2024.
- ▶ 24 thematic reports planned for 2025 including displacement and statelessness.
- ▶ Plan to establish a dedicated displaced and stateless persons; project planned by 2026.
- ▶ Cooperation with Ministry for Communities, UNHCR, municipalities, NGOs.

# Population age structure by sex





# Summary and conclusion

- ▶ 2024 Census significantly improved data on displacement and statelessness.
- ▶ Enables planning for social inclusion and protection of rights.
- ▶ Establishes roadmap for a dedicated displaced and stateless register.
- ▶ Highlights importance of international cooperation and statistical innovation.

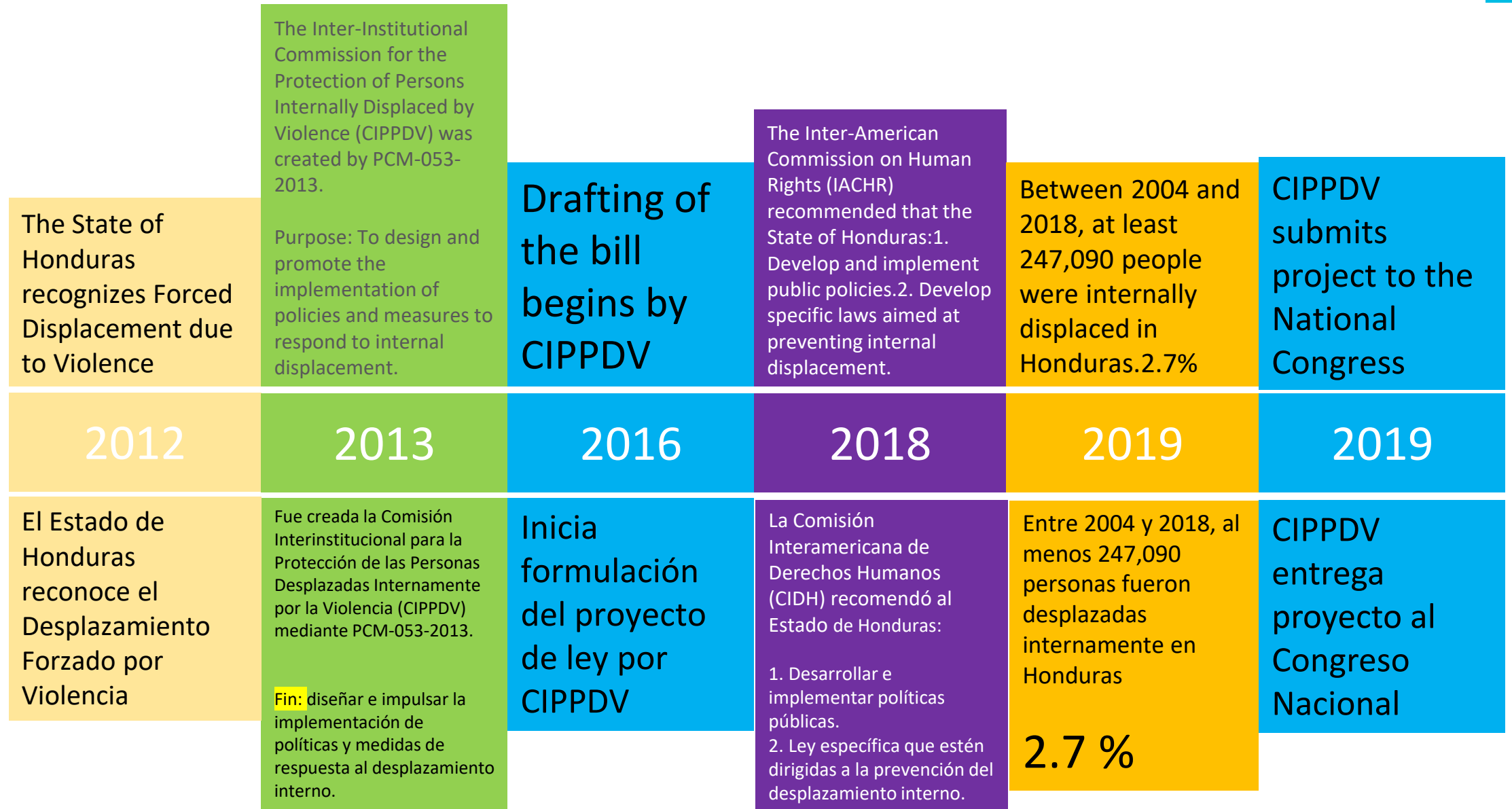
# Thank You

- ▶ Thank you for your attention!
- ▶ Questions and discussion welcome.

**Developing national  
statistics on IDPs in  
Honduras**

**Desarrollo de  
estadísticas nacionales  
sobre desplazados  
internos en Honduras**

# Milestones in Honduras - Hitos en Honduras



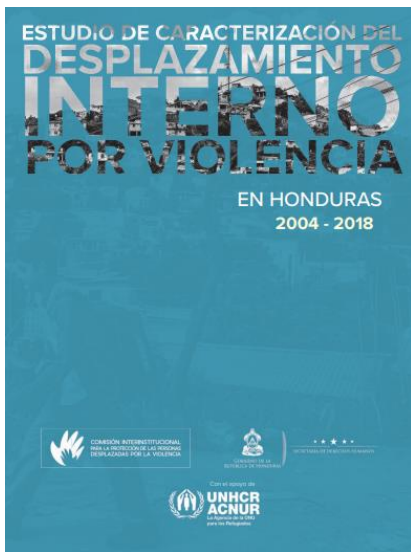
# Milestones in Honduras - Hitos en Honduras



Bill formally introduced to the National Congress	The National Congress of Honduras approved the Law for the Prevention, Care, and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons.	INE-SEDH and UNHCR: Coordinating four rounds of data collection for the Honduran Household Survey to identify IDPs.	Pledge ID: GRF-08218 Pledge title: The National Institute of Statistics of Honduras will generate data and evidence on forced mobility in the country. Global Refugee Forum	Methodological refinement Support: Joint Data Center National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) UN Refugee Agency Secretariat of Human Rights Continuing surveys of the IDP module in the Household Survey (3 rounds) Total sample: 29,000 households	A question was included in the POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS: What was the reason [NAME] came to live in this municipality? INSECURITY VIOLENCE CROP LOSS NATURAL DISASTERS
2020	2022	2023	2023	2024	2024
Proyecto de ley se introduce formalmente al Congreso Nacional	El Congreso Nacional de Honduras aprobó la <u>Ley para la Prevención, Atención y Protección de las Personas Desplazadas Internamente</u>	INE- SEDH y ACNUR: Coordinan para realizar 4 rondas de levantamiento de información en la Encuesta de Hogares de Honduras para identificar PDI.	Pledge ID: GRF-08218 Pledge title: El Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Honduras generará datos y evidencia sobre la movilidad forzada en el País. Foro Mundial sobre Refugiados	Afinamiento metodológico Apoyo: Joint Data Center Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía de México (INEGI) la Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados ACNUR El Buró Regional de ACNUR para las Américas y el Caribe, la Secretaría de Derechos Humanos Se continúa los levantamientos del módulo PDI en la Encuesta de Hogares ( 3 rondas) Muestra total: 29 mil hogares	Se incluyó una pregunta en el instrumento del CENSO DE POBLACIÓN Y DE VIVIENDA. ¿Cuál fue la razón por la que [NOMBRE] se vino a vivir a este municipio? INSEGURIDAD CIUDADANA VIOLENCIA PÉRDIDA DE COSECHAS DESASTRES NATURALES



## Some reference documents and the law /Algunos documentos de referencia y la ley



POR TANTO,

DECRETA:

La siguiente:

### LEY PARA LA PREVENCIÓN, ATENCIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN DE LAS PERSONAS DESPLAZADAS INTERNAMENTE

#### TÍTULO I

#### DISPOSICIONES GENERALES

#### CAPÍTULO ÚNICO

#### FINALIDAD, ALCANCE, NATURALEZA, PRINCIPIOS, DEFINICIONES Y FORMAS DEL DESPLAZAMIENTO INTERNO

ARTÍCULO 1.- FINALIDAD DE LA LEY. La presente Ley tiene la finalidad de prevenir

los medios que permitan el regreso voluntario, seguro y digno de las personas desplazadas forzosamente a su hogar o su lugar de residencia habitual, o su reasentamiento voluntario en otra parte del país. Las autoridades procurarán facilitar su reintegración cuando han regresado o se han reasentado en otra parte.

ARTÍCULO 2.- ÁMBITO DE APLICACIÓN. La presente Ley se aplicará a todas las personas desplazadas forzosamente definidas como tales en el Artículo 6 siguiente, así como aquellas en riesgo de serlo. También se aplicará a las personas retornadas con necesidades de protección en los eventos en los que la

## Forced Internal Displacement

The survey on migration and remittances (2023) was conducted by INE-Honduras in coordination with IOM. **3.0 percent of the population (294,396)** believes they have been forced to change their habitual residence to another location within Honduras in the last 5 years. Among the urban population, the percentage of displaced persons is higher (3.8%) than in rural areas (2.0%).

## Efforts to produce statistics on IDPs



Country: Honduras

2022

CENTROESTAD  
Regional  
Workshop on  
Internal  
Displacement  
Statistics in the  
SICA, Honduras,  
November, 2022

INE Honduras presented a  
set of questions  
formulated using the  
International  
**Recommendations on  
Internally Displaced  
Persons Statistics (IRIS)**

2023

INE-SEDH and UNHCR:  
Coordinating four  
rounds of data  
collection for the  
Honduran Household  
Survey to identify IDPs

**FIRST LIFT**  
**4 ROUNDS**

The sample for the Household Survey (2023) for each survey was  
7,428 homes (total sample 29,712 homes)

2024

**Second lift**  
**3 rounds**

**More IDPs were captured with  
question FD01.**

FD01/Have you ever moved because  
you didn't feel safe in your  
neighborhood/neighborhood?

**The report on forced  
displacement is planned to be  
presented this year (2025).**

2025

The lifting of the module  
on forced displacement  
**continues.**



**Honduras coordinates**

**SEC-ECLAC WORKING GROUP:  
PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR THE  
PRODUCTION OF HARMONIZED  
STATISTICS ON FORCED  
DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION**

**2024-2025**

**Honduras coordina**

**GRUPO DE TRABAJO CEA-CEPAL:  
GUÍA PRÁCTICA PARA LA  
PRODUCCIÓN DE ESTADÍSTICAS  
ARMONIZADAS SOBRE  
DESPLAZAMIENTO FORZADO Y  
MIGRACIÓN**



País Coordinador  
HONDURAS



BELICE



COSTA RICA



GUATEMALA



PANAMÁ



MÉXICO



CUBA



REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA



BRASIL



CHILE



COLOMBIA



PARAGUAY



PERU

## GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To strengthen the capacities of NSOs in Latin America and the Caribbean for the adoption and implementation of the Recommendations of the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS), in a complementary manner with the framework of statistics on migration, internal mobility and transit.

## OBJETIVO GENERAL

Fortalecer las capacidades de las ONE de América Latina y el Caribe para la adopción e implementación de las recomendaciones del Grupo de Expertos sobre Estadísticas de los Refugiados, los Desplazados Internos y los Apátridas, de forma complementaria con el marco de estadísticas de migración, movilidad interna y tránsito.

Strategic supports





# Regional Cooperation - continued

## Progress has been made on:

- Diagnostic tool.
- Implementation of the diagnostic tool in the member countries of the working group.
- Regional diagnostic report.
- Document on regional and international frameworks.
- **60% progress in drafting the content of the Guide document.**

## Se ha avanzado en:

- Instrumento de diagnóstico.
- Aplicación de diagnóstico a los países miembros del grupo.
- Documento Diagnóstico regional.
- Documento Marcos regionales e internacionales.
- **Avance del 60% en el contenido del documento Guía.**



Moving forward and looking to the future

Two questions are being refined to further disaggregate the causes of forced displacement, particularly due to climate change, with the support of (CIAT).	With the support of a consultant (to be hired by UNHCR), the Bioversity International Alliance and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) will be added to this effort as support.	Report on forced displacement in Honduras will be presented A microsite on the INE website will contain statistical information on IDPs	Analysis of the question on the population and housing census form (opportunity to delve deeper into the analysis of PDI)
2024	2025	2025 proyección	2026 proyección
Se afinan dos preguntas para desagregar a mayor detalles las causas del desplazamiento forzado en particular por cambio climático y una pregunta para conocer las necesidades de las personas apoyo de (GCIAT)	Con el apoyo de Consultora (contratará ACNUR) y sumado a este esfuerzo se integrará como apoyo la Alianza de Bioversity International y el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT).	Se presentará informe sobre desplazamiento forzado en Honduras Un micrositio en la página website -INE información estadística sobre PDI	Análisis de la pregunta en la boleta del censo de población y vivienda (oportunidad de profundizar en el análisis sobre PDI)





# **STRENGTHENING NATIONAL OWNERSHIP IN DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN NIGERIA**

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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
ABUJA, NIGERIA

# *OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION*

INTRODUCTION

THE IDP SURVEY

THE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

CHALLENGES, WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, NEXT STEP

CONCLUSION

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ABUJA, NIGERIA

# INTRODUCTION

Internal displacement has impacted Nigeria for many years as the country grapples with a complex tapestry of security concerns, including the 2009 Boko Haram insurgency and other communal clashes, armed conflict and banditry.

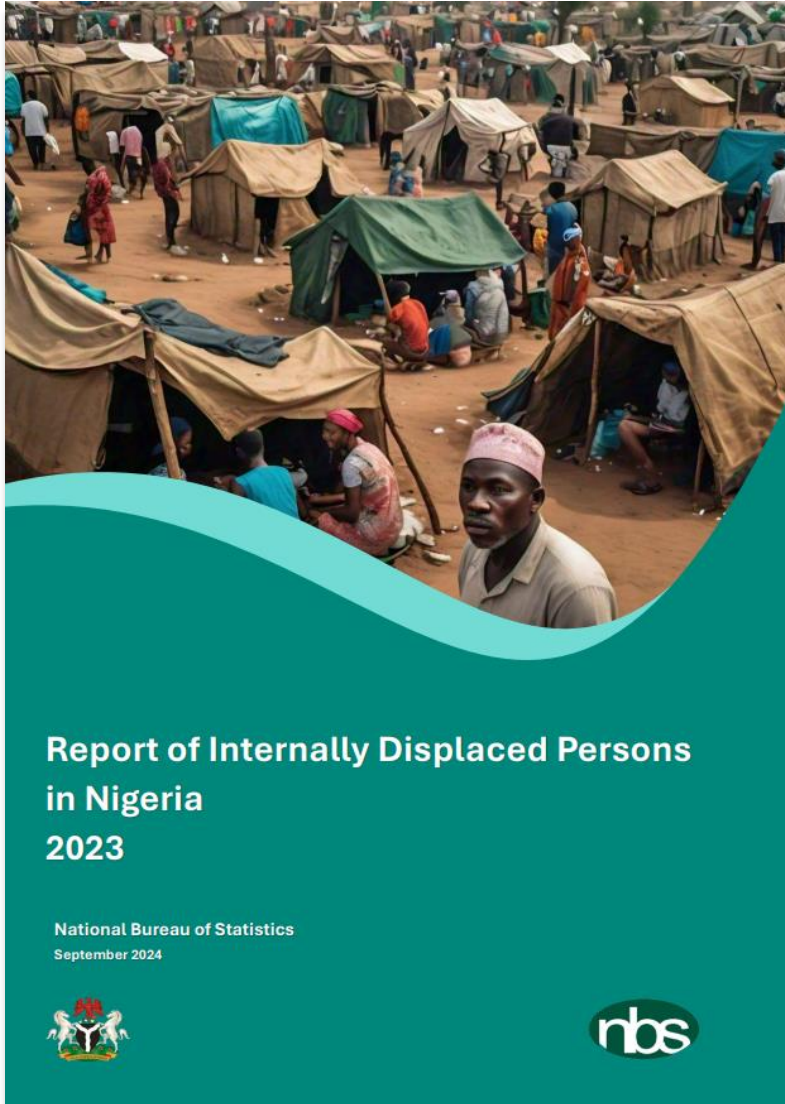
Latest estimates report over **3.3 million IDPs** in the nation at the end of 2023.

Government leadership on responses to the issue has been clear for some time:

- 2021 National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons and other national and sub-national legislative actions.
- National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons Act Bill.

In 2023, NBS was empowered to carry out its first ever Survey on Internally Displaced Persons under the leadership of the Statistician General. Inspired by their participation in EGRISS' All Members Meeting in 2022 and the IRIS, the goal was to produce nationally owned data on IDPs that captured this population's demographic composition, diagnose challenges experienced, and identify opportunities to foster durable solutions.



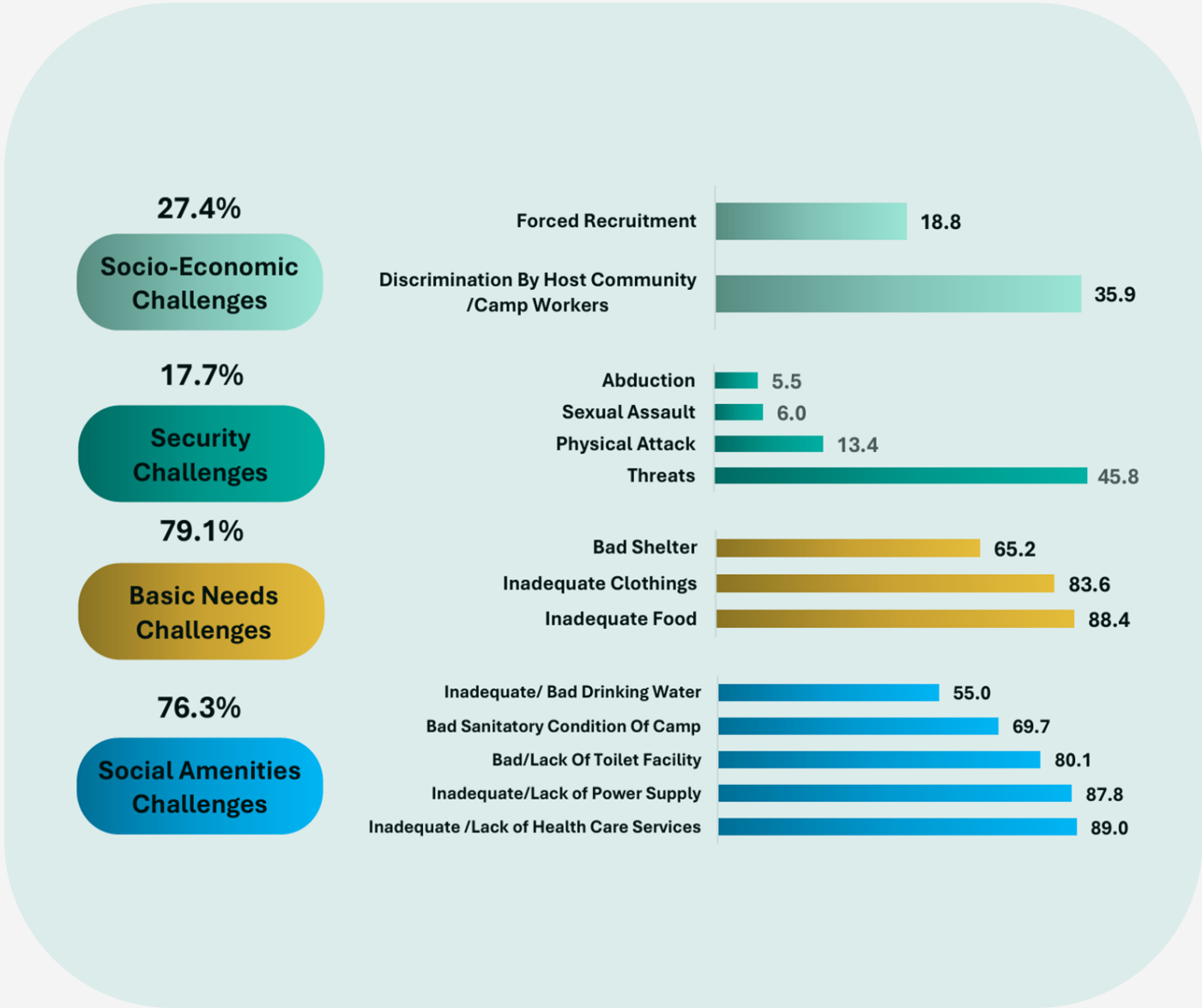


Fully funded by NBS, the IDP Survey was a collaboration with more than 20 partners: an ad- hoc Technical Working Group (TWG) with representatives from the Interministerial Technical Working Group on Migration and Development, in addition to external national and international stakeholders, was set up to coordinate the work. Members of the TWG included the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), well as UNHCR, and IOM. The group supported the development of the survey instruments used and helped to design the enumerator training.

Due to financial restraints and security considerations, the survey was conducted only in seven states heavily affected by displacement — Adamawa, Yobe, Borno, Sokoto, Katsina, Benue and Nasarawa. Over a 12-day period, 120 field personnel realised the data collection, covering the IDP population in 340 camps and camp-like settings, and a sample of host communities in 36 locations. However, IDPs residing in host communities were not included given challenges of reliably identifying them.

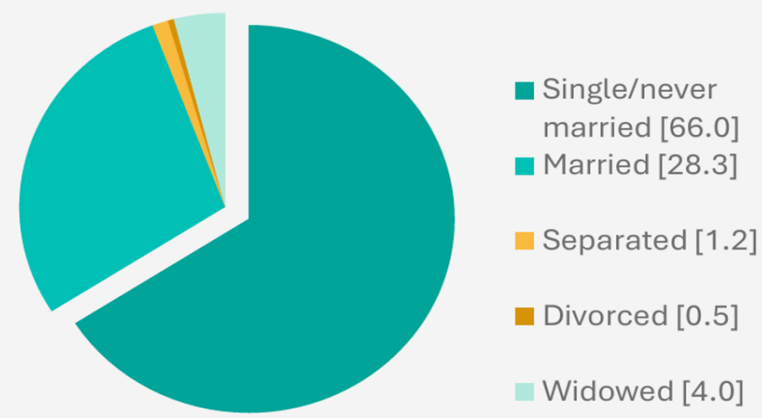
The study shows that the IDPs are faced with numerous challenges which include bad shelter, inadequate clothing, and inadequate clothing, remain acute among the internally displaced population, affecting 79.1% of them.

Social amenities issues (inadequate drinking water, power supply, health care services, and bad sanitary condition of the camp and toilet facilities) come second, with 76.3%. Socio-economic challenges are low (27.4%), despite 35.9% of the IDPs informing that they have suffered discrimination by the host community or camp workers. Lastly, security challenges such as abduction, sexual assault, physical attack, and threats impact a minority of 17.7%.

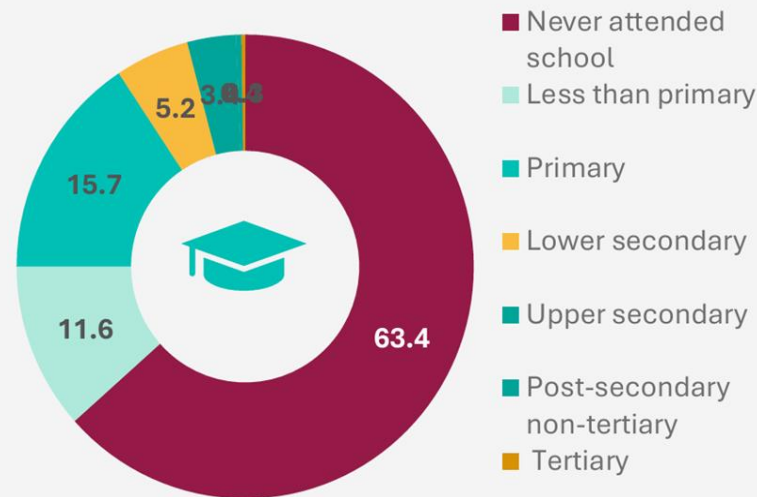




## Marital Status of IDPS



## Educational Level of IDPS



## Reasons for Displacement



**16.3%**  
**Farmers/  
Herders  
clash**



**81.2%**  
**Boko Haram  
Insurgency**



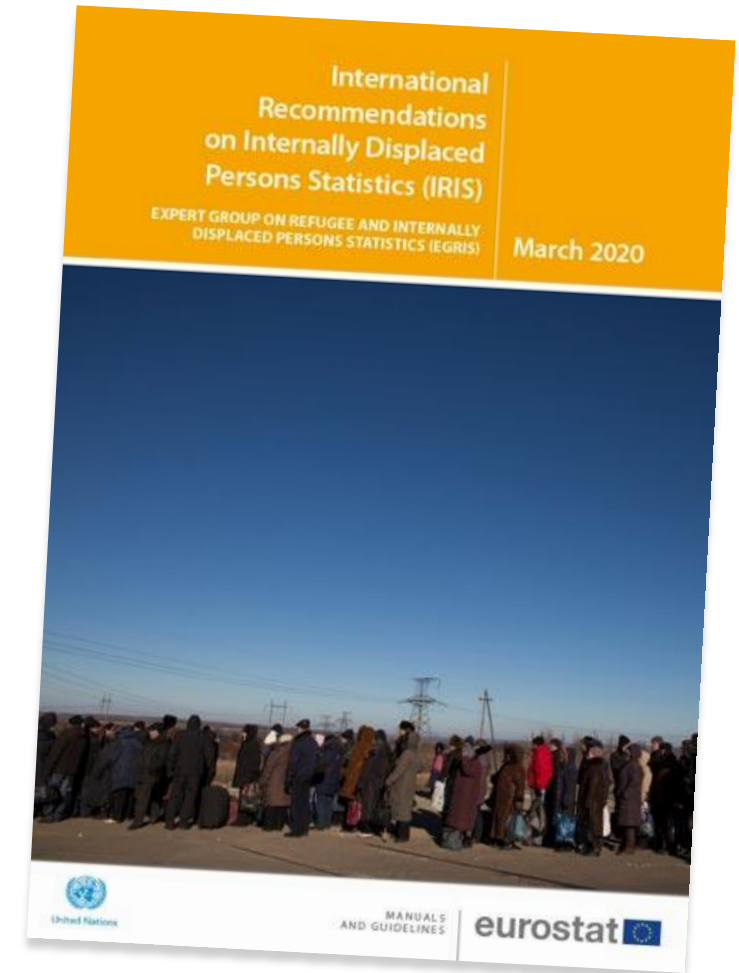
**1.3%**  
**Banditry/  
kidnapping**

# THE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

National ownership data enables better informed Government action, as underlined by the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS).

As such, the 2023 IDP Survey embodies a central tenant of the IRIS. While the recommendations encourage integrating displaced populations into existing national surveys or other data sources, this standalone survey realized a significant initial step toward strengthening national responsibility for IDP statistics.

More specifically, the IRIS informed the questionnaire design including the identification of IDPs and questions to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the population to better inform pathways to durable solutions. The inclusion of host communities is strongly advised by the IRIS, enabling some comparative analysis between the different groups.



# CHALLENGES, WHAT HAS BEEN DONE & NEXT STEPS

- Funding
- Spontaneous exit by IDPs from camps
- Difficulty ascertaining IDPs in host communities due to Nigeria peculiar situation
- Lack of official data due to coverage deficiency of the whole country where IDP may exist

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

- Return intention survey in collaboration with IOM.
- IDPs Returnees assessment survey

## NEXT STEP

- Planned nationwide IDP survey (which will include IDPs in host communities)
- Establishment of Working Group on IDPs Data and Durable Solution because is not a forever status

# CONCLUSION

As a signatory of the Kampala Convention and having pushed forward a range of national and sub-national legislation on internal displacement, Nigeria has made significant strides in the political sphere to address the challenge. In the statistical field, the IDP Survey described here, demonstrates a willingness to enhance national ownership also around data.



Results are expected to inform the development of more evidenced-based policies and the evaluation of existing ones that aim to foster durable solutions to displacement. NBS plans to conduct a similar survey in the other parts of the country (in particular those impacted by climate- induced displacement) and explore opportunities to identify and over-sample IDPs residing in host communities so they can be effectively incorporated into wider household surveys.

# Measuring IDP exit

## Don't forget migration *within* borders

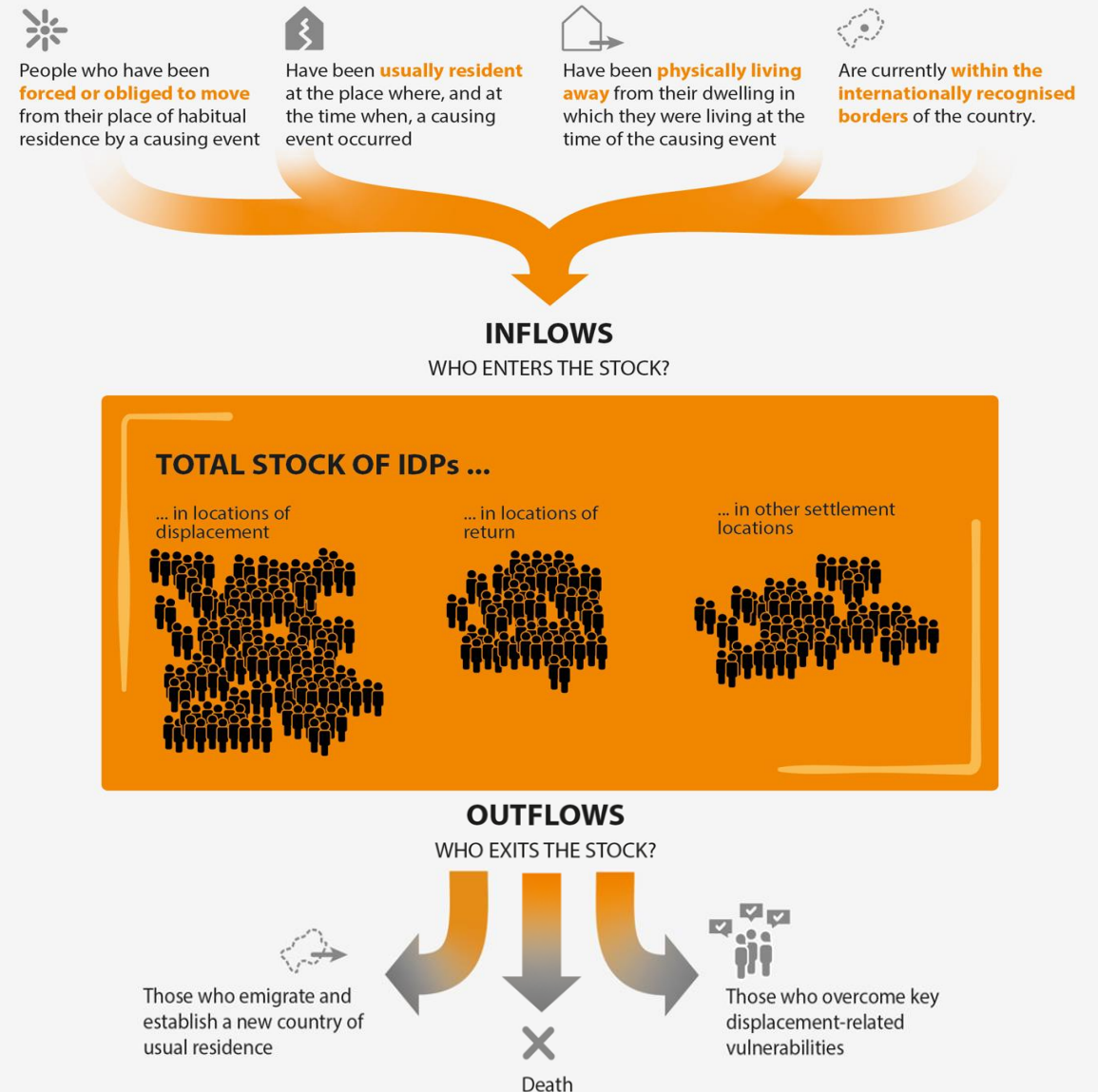
Johannes Hoogeveen

IFMS 17 June 2025



# Context

- Growing magnitude of displacement globally due to:
  - An increasing number of 'displacement events'
  - Limited IDP exit due to statistical definition issues
- Increasing financial pressure necessitates:
  - Greater selectivity in the use of assistance
  - Better integration between humanitarian and development approaches



# Measuring IDP exit to date

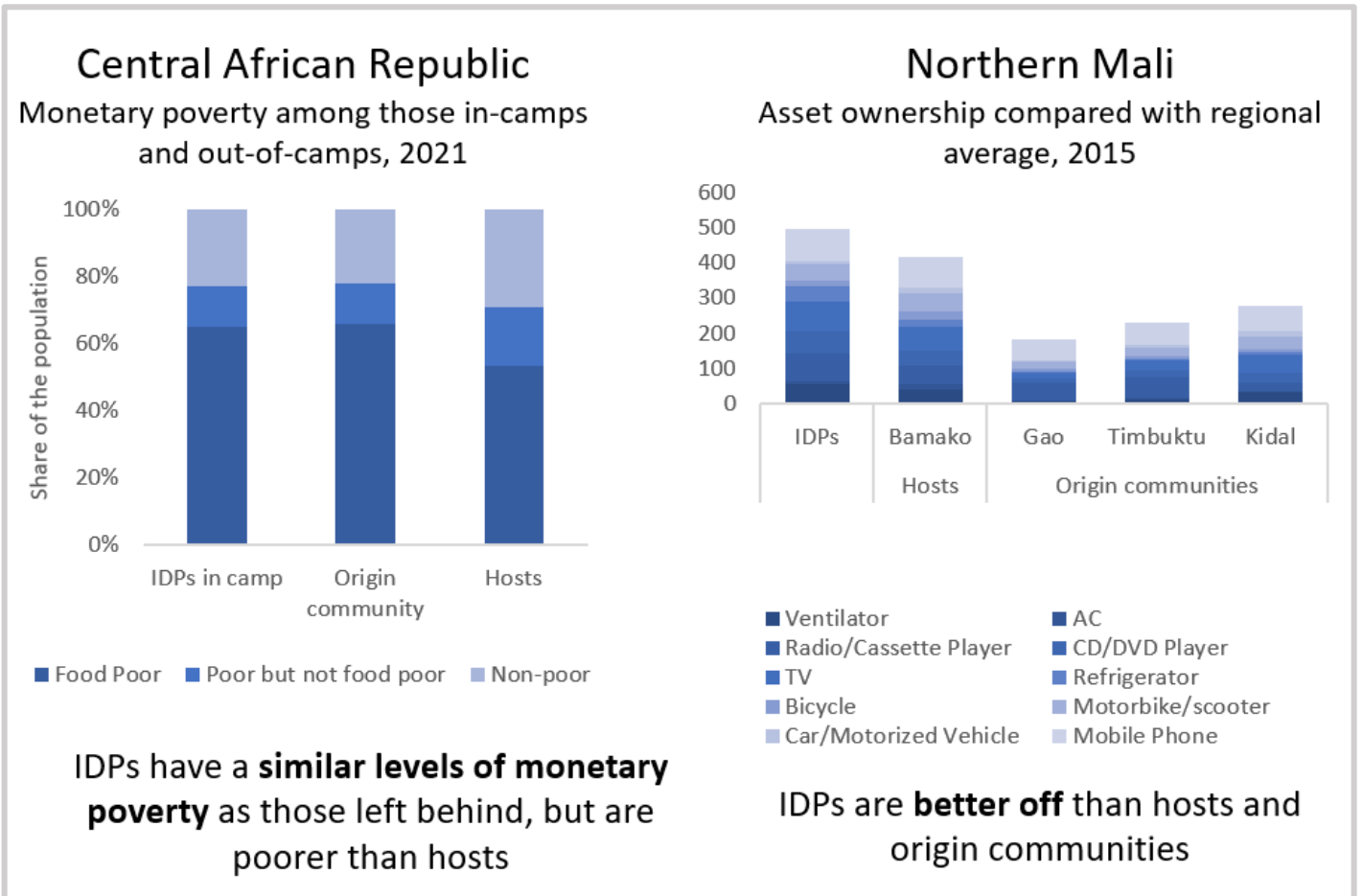
- Definition of IDP exit is based on displacement-related protection/assistance needs and the enjoyment of human rights without discrimination due to displacement.
- To assess ‘displacement-related’ protection needs, IDPs are compared with the non-displaced population
- EGRISS has explored the feasibility of two distinct measures (intended for aggregate statistics) :
  - Progress towards durable solutions using 8 criteria from the IASC (“the progress measure”).
  - Assessment of **key** displacement-related vulnerabilities using 5 criteria from the IASC (“the composite measure” or “exit measure”).
- Both measures are difficult to operationalize statistically
  - When tested, few non-displaced from the top wealth quintile in Colombia, Nigeria and Somaliland met even the shorted 5 IASC criteria (EGRISS 2023)

## IASC durable solutions criteria

1. Safety, security and freedom of movement
2. Adequate standard of living
3. Employment and livelihoods
4. Housing, land and property
5. Personal and other documentation
6. Family reunification
7. Participation in public affairs
8. Effective remedies

# Are IDPs unicorns?

What justification do international organizations have to favor one group of citizens over another?





# Can global poverty measures be used to measure IDP exit?

- The development community relies on poverty measures to focus its assistance.
- People who are found to be “poor” are deemed vulnerable and targeted for assistance
- The poverty line captures:
  - Minimum caloric needs
  - Essential non-food items (housing; clothing; out of pocket spending for health and education)

## Reasons to anchor IDP exit to poverty measurement

### Broad acceptance

- Poverty measures are globally accepted (e.g. SDG 1.1)

### Experience

- Poverty measurement is an established field in statistics with a long tradition which can be tapped for measurement issues

### Fairness

- By using poverty measures, IDPs and nationals are evaluated using the same welfare metric

### Humanitarian-Development nexus

- By relying on a common metric, integration along the H-D nexus is facilitated

# IDP exit using global poverty measures

Option 1: Monetary Self-Reliance
Earning an income (excluding humanitarian assistance) exceeds the national poverty line (draws from FGT poverty measures)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>An IDP is self-reliant when their income exceeds the <b>poverty line*</b>. <math>s_i = 1</math> if <math>y_i &gt; z</math>, else 0.</li></ul> <p><math>s_i</math> is the self-reliance indicator of refugee <math>i</math>, <math>z</math> is the poverty line, <math>y_i</math> is earned income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Self-reliance can be expressed as the average incidence of self-reliance among the IDP population: <math display="block">S = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left( \frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^0</math><p>with <math>n</math> is the number of IDPs and <math>q</math> self-reliant IDPs.</p></li><li>This is equivalent to the FGT indicators used for poverty measurement</li></ul>

Option 2: Multidimensional Self-Reliance		
Socio-economic exit based on an IDP's multi-dimensional deprivation score (draws from the MPM)		
Domain	Weight	Deprivation indicator
Monetary poverty	1/3	Self-reliance (consumption net of humanitarian assistance under the national poverty line)
Education	1/3	Children not enrolled in school
Basic infrastructure	1/9	No safe drinking water
	1/9	No safe sanitation
	1/9	No electricity

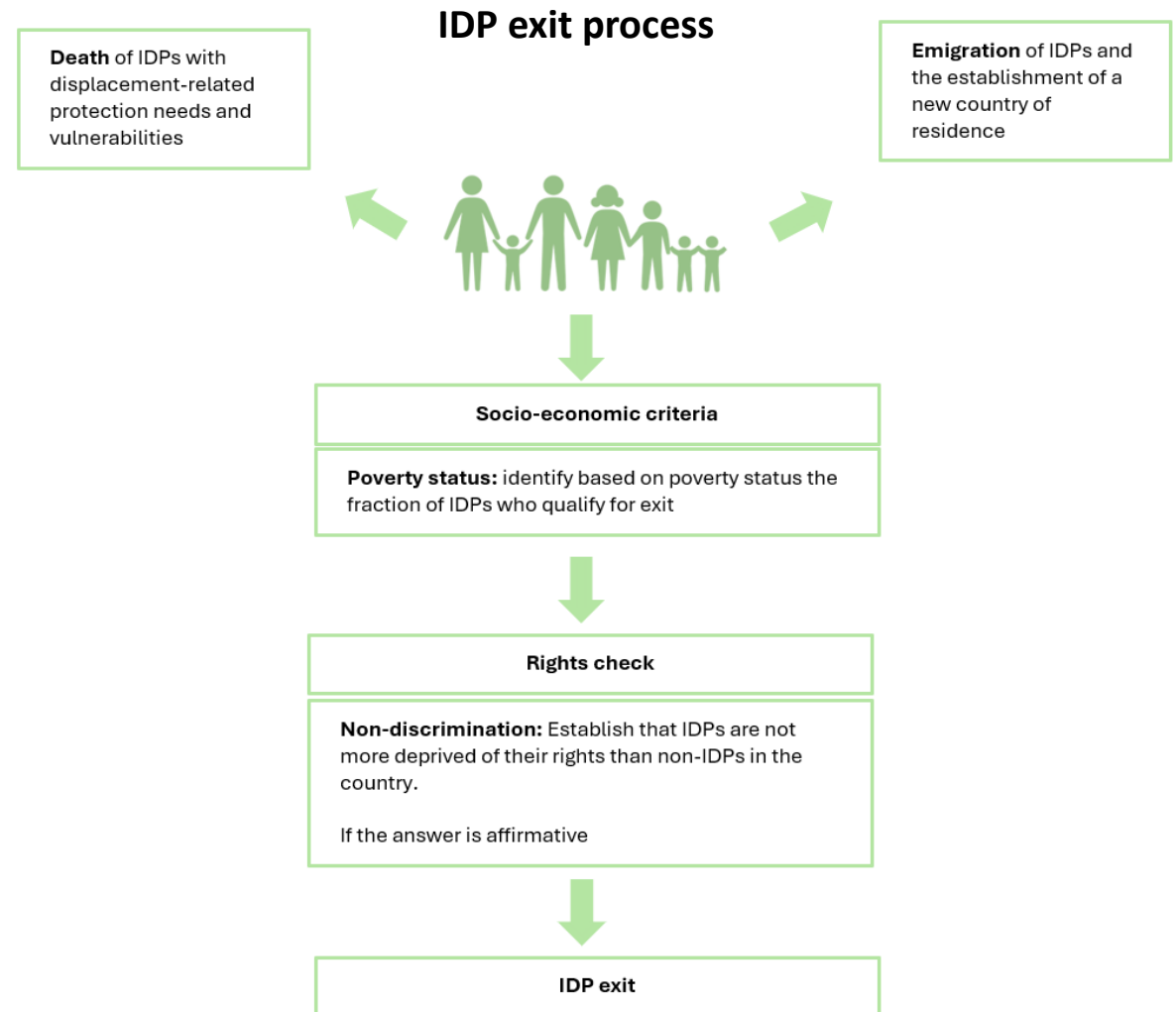
# What about IDP rights?

## IASC criteria stress IDPs rights which need to be respected:

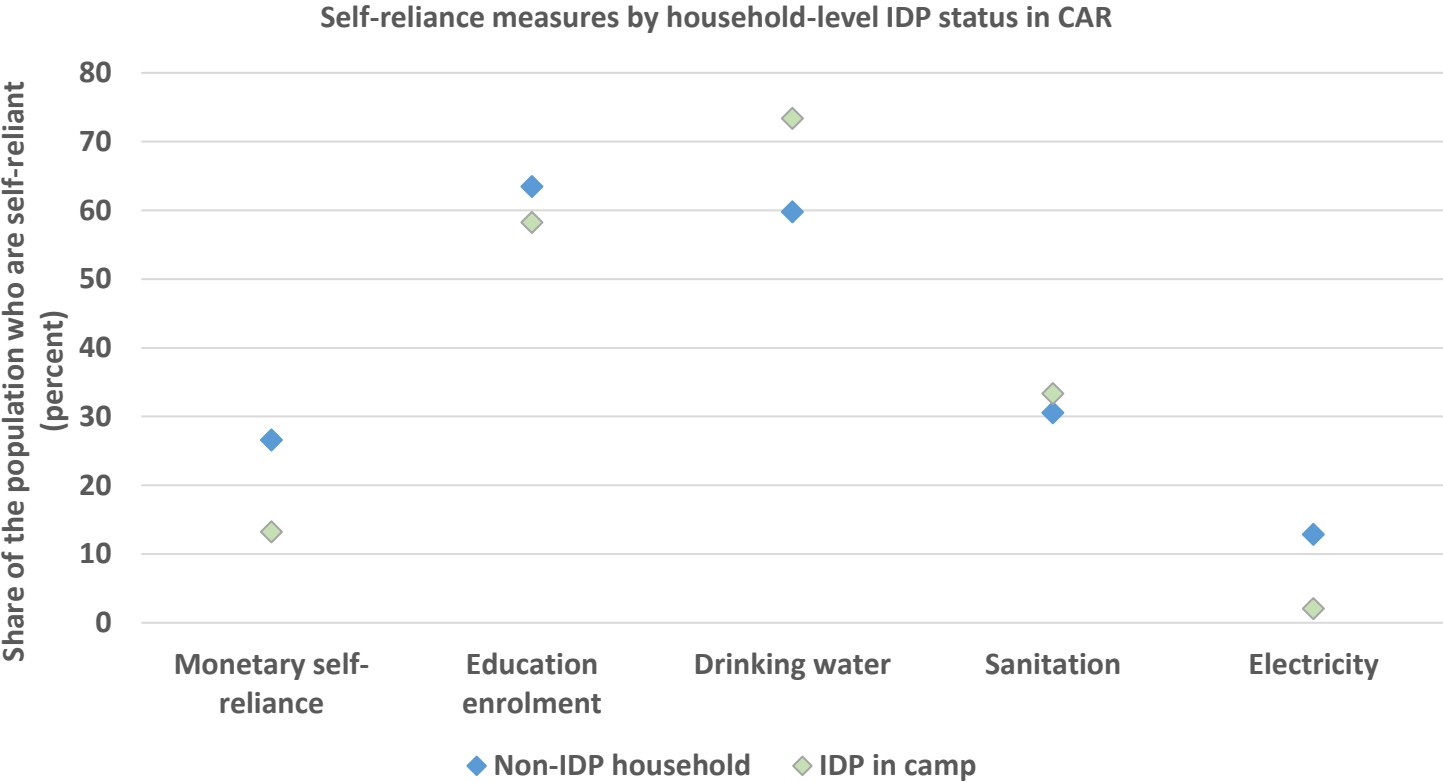
- Freedom from violence
- Freedom of movement
- Access to documentation

These rights are not 'absolute'. The fairness criterium suggest that IDPs should not face a level of discrimination that exceeds discrimination faced by other non-displaced groups in society.

Allow IDP exit if on **each of the rights criteria** the answer is that IDP rights are not more severely curtailed than those of the non-displaced



# Application for the CAR

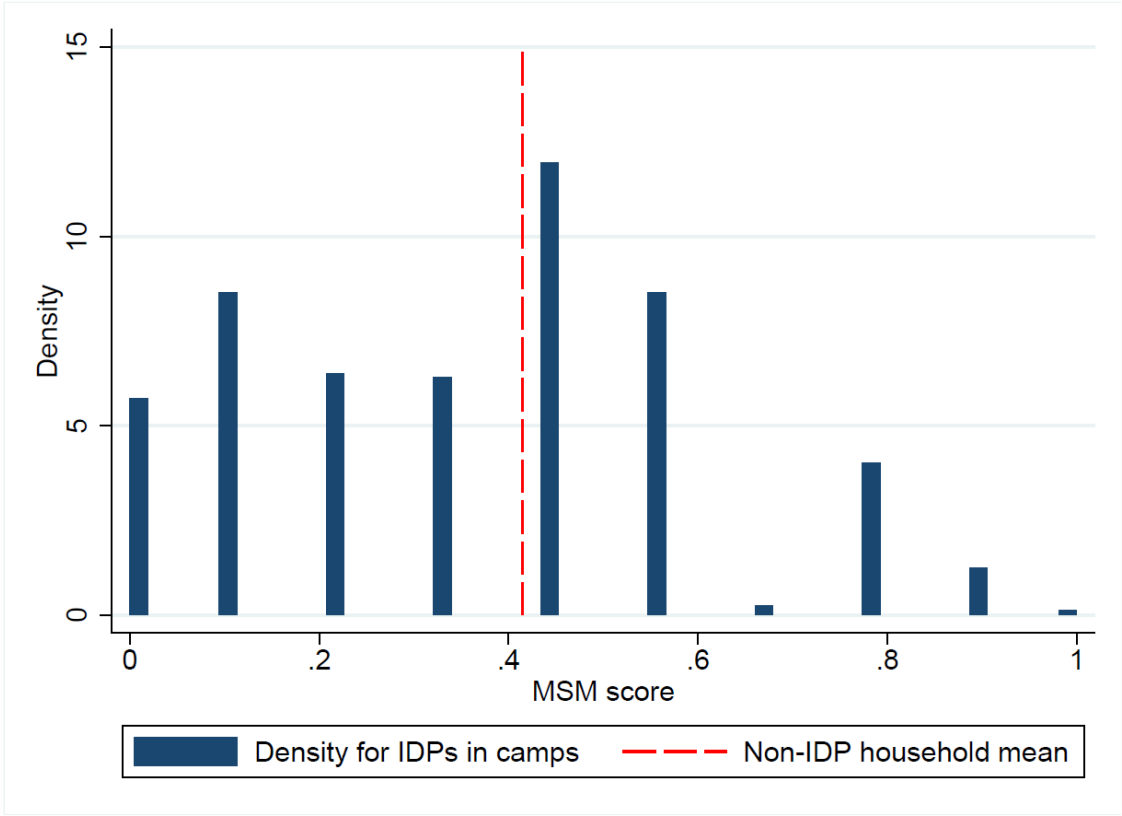


Depending on the criteria used a fair number of IDPs may qualify for exit.



# Around half of IDPs in camps are classed as having exited

Histogram of MSM scores for IDP in-camp households



	Share of population meeting IDP exit criterion (percent)	
	Non-IDP household	IDP in camp
Self-reliance measure	26.6	13.2
MSM threshold of two third	18.9	10.2
Relative MSM threshold		49.2

Note: Weights add up to total population, not number of households. Source: 2021 EHCVM.



## Conclusion

- **IDP exit can be defined in a way that aligns with poverty measurement:**
  - It avoids unequal treatment between IDPs and other vulnerable nationals
  - Is conceptually clear and based on an established methodology which is widely accepted and globally adopted



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## MODERATION

**Natalia Baal**, Head of Secretariat, Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS)

## SPEAKERS

**Avni Kastrati**, Director of Social Statistics, Kosovo Statistics Agency (KSA)

**Gabriel Auxume**, Head of Planning, National Institute of Statistics (INE), Honduras

**Akor Geoffrey**, Migration Focal Person, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria

**Johannes Hoogeveen**, Global Lead Poverty and Fragility, Senior Economist Sahel and Central Africa, World Bank