



Migration Data and Reporting on Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda: Global Webinar

IOM-UNDP Global Programme on Making Migration Work for Sustainable Development (Phase III)

Synthesis Report



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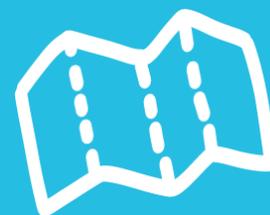
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OBJECTIVES



Objectives:



Present **existing tools, methodologies** and **guidance** on migration data and reporting on progress towards the 2030 Agenda.



Share **experiences, results, lessons learned** and **practices** on migration data collection, sharing and use (including how these actions support development initiatives and plans; progress monitoring and reporting on SDGs and other global frameworks).



Provide **expert capacity building** and **advice** on improving data collection and analysis instruments, methodologies and tools at national and local levels.

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138 participants: Local and national government; data and migration experts; civil society; academia; IOM, UNDP and SDC representatives



Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, Tunisia



29 September 2021 from 9-11:30 CEST and **30 September** 2021 from 15:30-18:00 CEST



Data Disaggregation

- 1 There is an urgent need for **data disaggregation by migratory status**; currently, 24 SDG indicators are recommended for disaggregation by migratory status and **only one of these is globally disaggregated (IOM)**.
See [Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation Guide](#)
- 1 **Disaggregated data can help reduce inequalities** by providing an evidence base for the integration of migration and development policies (Ecuador).
See [Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development's Package of Tools](#)
- 1 Data can be disaggregated by **collecting information on respondents' country of birth and/or citizenship**; additional variables can be added that respond to national policies (IOM).
See [Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation Guide](#)
- 1 Identifying migrants and producing evidence-based policy through data disaggregation by migratory status can **improve resource allocation**, effectively **saving money for governments (IOM)**.
- 1 Migration data **disaggregation by gender** and other dimensions is important as **gender impacts service uptake (Jamaica)**.
See [Gender and Migration Data: A Guide for Evidence-Based, Gender-Responsive Migration Governance](#)
- 1 Disaggregated **reintegration data** can help governments **respond effectively to sustainable reintegration needs (Nepal and the Republic of Moldova)**.



Labour Migration and Data

- 1 Disaggregating **employment data by migratory status** can support policy to improve employment outcomes for returnees (*Serbia*).
- 1 **Public employment registries** that collect labour emigration data can be used for policy to improve employment opportunities and promote regular migration pathways (*Republic of Moldova*).
- 1 Capturing reintegration data is challenging when **returning migrants do not register with employment agencies** within their country of origin (*Republic of Moldova*).
- 1 Capturing labour emigration data is challenging when **individuals migrate independently of government labour programmes** and agreements (*Serbia*).
- 1 Capturing and sharing data on employment experiences, skills and education through **immigration forms** can support labour market integration for returning migrants and displaced persons (*Ecuador and Jamaica*).



Meeting Policy Needs

- 1 **Integrated data on migration compiled in a living document**, for example in the form of migration profiles, ensures data remains current to support evidence-based policy (*Serbia*).
See [Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process](#); see also the [Migration Governance Framework \(MiGOF\)](#).
- 1 **Technical working groups** and **consistent leadership on data** in governmental agencies can support effective coordination on data collection and indicator alignment (*Serbia*).
- 1 Data is essential to **meeting reintegration needs**, particularly for children and other vulnerable returnees (*Republic of Moldova*).
See [Development of a Monitoring Toolkit and Review of Good Practices for the Sustainable Reintegration of Child Returnees](#)
- 1 Technical assistance around **best practices for data privacy and management** is needed to protect migrants (*Jamaica and Nepal*).
- 1 Greater **sensitization of service providers** interfacing with migrants is needed to facilitate data collection on migratory status (*Ecuador and Jamaica*).
- 1 Data collection and analysis costs make **data sustainability** a common concern (*Ecuador and the Republic of Moldova*).



Sourcing, Collecting and Harmonizing Data

- **Widely available public data on migration** is critical to the achievement of the SDGs and measuring policy impact across sectors (*SDC*).
- **Centralized data repositories** via inter-agency cooperation can improve data quality and ensure data security (*the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Moldova*).
- Greater efforts are needed to support the **comparison and analysis of migration data** across sources, methodologies and modalities (*all*).
- Significant **already-existing administrative data** can be used to monitor and evaluate migration and sustainable development (*the Republic of Moldova and the Kyrgyz Republic*).
- Support for **capacity building around data interpretation** is needed, particularly to distinguish migrant stocks and flows (*the Republic of Moldova and the Kyrgyz Republic*).
- **Aligning national indicators with SDG indicators** can help assess the impact of migration and sustainable development policies (*Serbia*).
See [SDG Indicator Global Database](#)



National-Local Data Coordination

- 1 **Local data collection that uses uniform national indicators** can inform policy responses to human mobility (*Ecuador*).
- 1 **Cooperation** among and across governmental agencies in mapping existing data and identifying gaps meets regional and local needs (*Tunisia*).
- 1 Support and **capacity building for data disaggregation and dissemination** is needed at the regional and local levels (*Tunisia*).
- 1 A territorialized, **'bottom-up' data collection system** is suggested to ensure that regional and national data strategies reflect local contexts and needs (*Morocco, Nepal and Senegal*).
- 1 **Generating data at the local level** can be faster and more efficient than at other levels, and ensures regional and national data strategies meet local needs (*Ecuador*).

COUNTRY INTERVENTIONS

Data Needs



Ecuador

Technical assistance to sensitize local authorities on the need for disaggregated data on people on the move and their rights; data on the motivators of emigration and its impact on transnational families



Jamaica

A **centralized database**, disaggregated by gender, where agencies supporting returning migrants can share and access information and which includes: baseline skills/education data and data protection mechanisms to ensure data can be shared safely



Morocco

Additional **regional-level data that reflects the local needs** and contexts of migrants to national level for policymaking



Nepal

Data on the **employment outcomes of returnees**



Senegal

Qualitative data on experiences of unemployed migrants and inequalities, particularly as related to un/employment, and establishing **surveys that are specific to migration/migrants**



Serbia

Centralized data on labour emigrants, including to prevent exploitation and support anti-trafficking efforts



Tunisia

Data harmonization across definitions, indicators and methodologies

COUNTRY INTERVENTIONS

Data Sources



Ecuador

Ministry of Finance data on the impact of migration on financial flows



Jamaica

Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency and **Jamaica Customs Agency** data on arriving and returning migrants, including skill/education levels



Kyrgyz Republic

Ministry of Digital Development's central administrative database, accessible to various institutions, agencies



Morocco

High Commission for Planning (Haut Commissariat au Plan) collection of and reporting on local-level data



Nepal

Multi-stakeholder labour emigration database; municipal reintegration data for returnees; upcoming **national census**



Republic of Moldova

National Employment Agency info system (data disaggregated by sex, region, age, education, country of destination); **National Bureau of Statistics** website (data disaggregated by migratory status)



Senegal

National Agency of Statistics and Demography's quantitative administrative data



Serbia

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia's labour force surveys



Tunisia

National Observatory for Migration

COUNTRY INTERVENTIONS

Data Challenges



Ecuador

- **Insufficient baseline data** to support an integrated and accessible data system
- Difficulties **harmonizing indicators** across public data
- Lack of **institutional culture** around data on mobility
- **Turnover of partners** in local government



Kyrgyz Republic

- **Data misinterpretation**, particularly on migrant stocks vs. flows
- **Insufficient data quality** and disaggregation



Senegal

- **Reliance on infrequent data collection** (some surveys occur only once every ten years)



Tunisia

- **Variable indicators and methodologies** across data sources
- Little **data dissemination** for use and analysis



Jamaica

- Migrants can be challenging to locate due to **lack of registration**, ID documents
- Lack of **service provider sensitization** on collecting data from those interfacing with migrants
- **Data silos** due to privacy concerns and confidentiality



Nepal

- **Variable methodologies** across governmental offices
- Lack of **data digitisation**
- Inadequate **data management**



Serbia

- **Insufficient data on international migration** (as compared to robust data on internal migration)

COUNTRY INTERVENTIONS

Data Solutions



Ecuador

- Leverage **sector-specific institutionalized data collection** (e.g., Ministry of Finance data on financial flows)



Jamaica

- Establish a **national employment registry** for migrants to increase employment opportunities and promote regular pathways.
- Create a **centralized repository of migration data** around which national data strategy and collection policies can be built
- **Map critical service providers** across four priority sectors who interface with migrants for data sensitization



Republic of Moldova

- Create an **integrated national information system across governmental agencies and levels** to centralize data on returning migrants



Senegal

- Establish a **territorialized, 'bottom-up' data collection strategy**, with data collected at the smallest local level possible



Serbia

- Organize and present **existing data sources by topic** related to migration and sustainable development, to promote ease of access and alignment with SDGs



Tunisia

- Strategically **reinforce the data and policy linkages** between education and employment to reduce irregular migration and meet both national and international labour market demand

COUNTRY INTERVENTIONS

Good Practices



Ecuador

- **Uniform indicators** established by the New Agenda on Equality, integrating national and local data
- Collecting and sharing demographic, health, geographic and socio-economic data from **visa applications** for evidence-based policy responses to displacement



Jamaica

- Collaboration with the **private sector** helps to identify resources that support data collection



Kyrgyz Republic

- **Central governmental database exchanges info** among agencies, reduces duplication of documents and increases response time to queries



Nepal

- Collecting data at the local level via **Migrant Resource Centers**
- Engaging **multiple stakeholders** in the database on labour emigrants (private sector, recruitment and insurance agencies, banks, etc.)



Republic of Moldova

- **National referral system** for the reintegration of returnees
- Adoption of **UN methodology on usual residence**, measuring migration, return, and employment



Serbia

- Continuous data through **11 years of Migration Profiles**



Tunisia

- Institutional cooperation to **map existing data and gaps** via National Migration Observatory

TOOLS



-  [Integrating Migration into Urban Development Toolkit](#) (IOM, UN Habitat)
 - **Theory of Change** and **Indicator Bank**
 - Toolkits also available for 8 other development sectors.

-  [IOM Migration Data Strategy](#) (also available in [brief](#)) (IOM)

-  [Migration Governance Indicators](#) (IOM)

-  [Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process, Part II, Framework for Developing a Template](#) (IOM)

-  [Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation](#) (IOM)

-  [Contributions and Counting: Guidance on Measuring the Economic Impact of your Diaspora Beyond Remittances](#) (IOM)

-  [Gender and Migration Data: A Guide for Evidence-Based, Gender-Responsive Migration Governance](#) (IOM)

-  [Integrating Migration into COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response: A Toolkit for Development Partners](#) (IOM)

-  [Migration & Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19: Assessment of Return Communities in Nepal](#) (Case Study) (IOM)

-  [SDG Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit for UN Country Teams](#) (UNDESA)

-  [SDG Indicator Bank](#) (UNDESA)

-  [My JMDI Toolbox on Migration and Local Development](#) (Joint Migration and Development Initiative, JMDI)
 - **Data on Migration and Local Policies** (Module 1; Topic 3), including a case study of the Philippines (pg. 62)

TOOLS



MIGRATION DATA PORTAL

The bigger picture

Check out the [Migration Data Portal](#) for further migration data and figures and resources and for more information about gathering, using and disseminating migration data.

MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT



Check out [M4D Net](#) for further resources and information about migration and sustainable development. Find data and resources on migration for [every SDG and development sector](#).



MISSING MIGRANTS

TRACKING DEATHS ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES

Check out the [Missing Migrants Project](#) for data, figures and analyses that document the deaths and disappearances of people in the process of migration towards an international destination.

