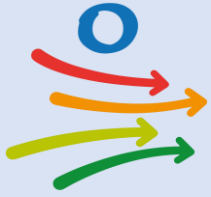# International migration in the context of The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

- **Objectives**: Identify gaps in migration statistics and discuss how to improve the availability and quality

- Held in New York from 20 to 22 June 2017

- Organized by UN Statistics Division, In collaboration with UN Population Division and IOM

- 50+ experts from
  - 14 countries
  - Eurostat, ILO, IOM, OECD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-FFDO, UNODC, UN Global Pulse, etc.
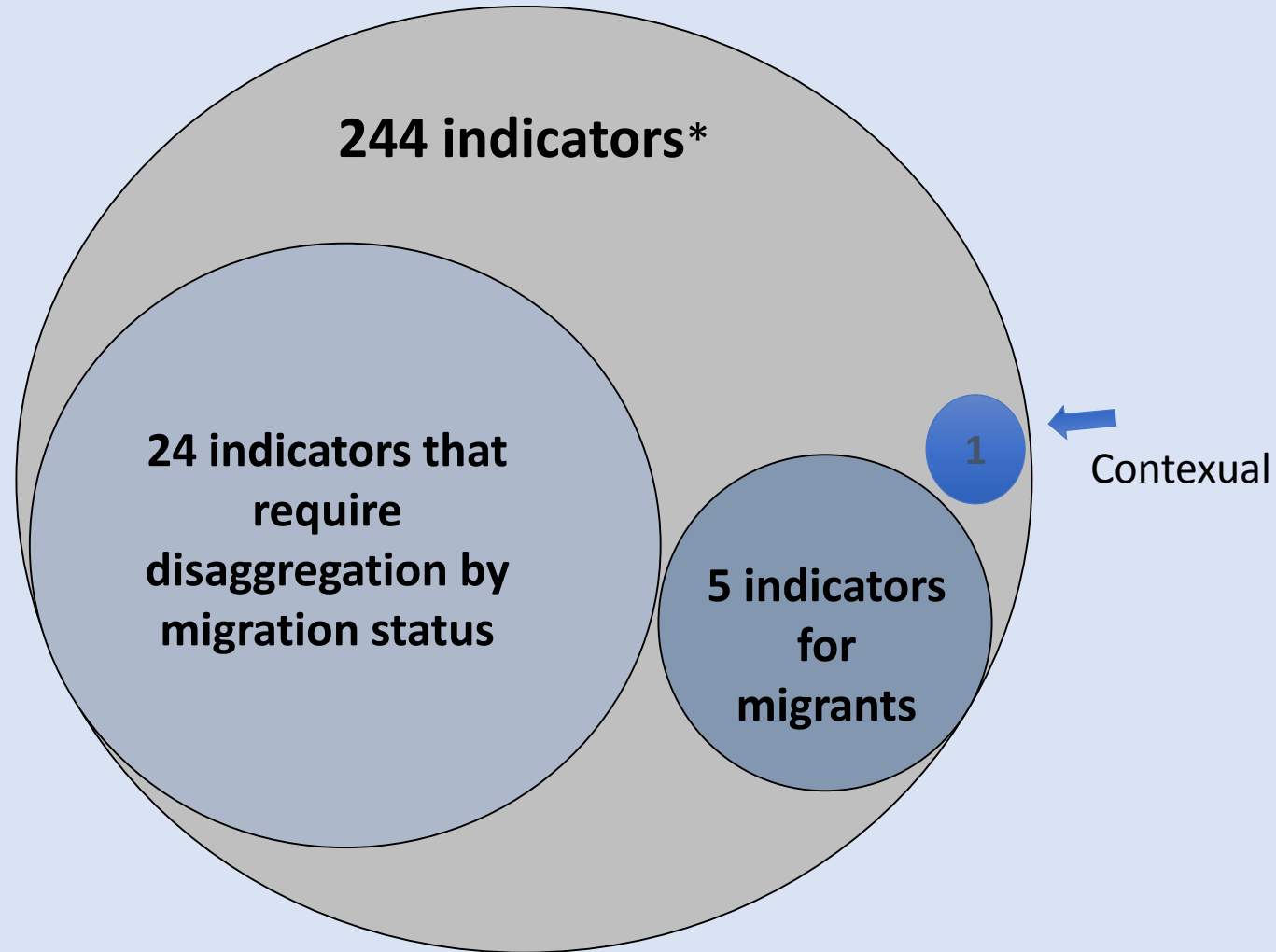
Migration in the 2030 Agenda

- 11 out of 17 Goals are relevant to migration
- 10+ Targets include reference to issues pertaining to migration

SDG Indicators for Global Monitoring

244 indicators*

24 indicators that require disaggregation by migration status

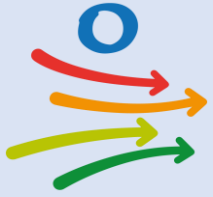**5 indicators for migrants**

1 ← Contexual

* include 9 duplicates and 3 triplicates

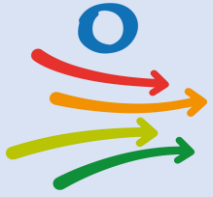# Why we care migratory status in the context of Agenda 2030?

- **Combat inequalities** within and among countries
- Shared prosperity and decent work **for all**
- Pledge that **no one will be left behind**

Indicator 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution, A/RES/70/1

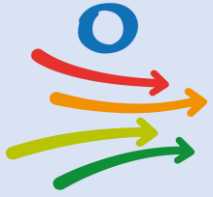# Defining migratory status : Step-wise approach

- Step 1: For all indicators that should be disaggregated by migratory status
  - Country of birth: foreign-born vs native born population
  - Country of citizenship: foreigners vs citizens

- Step 2: If there is a need to distinguish between first generation migrants and second generation migrants, then migratory status could be defined by
  - Country of birth of the person and country of birth of the parents: foreign-born persons, native-born persons with both parents born abroad and native-born persons with at least one parent born in the country

- Step 3: Other disaggregation dimensions:
  - Age, sex, time of arrival, reason for move…..
  - Refugees and asylum seekers
  - Internal migrants
  - Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Other recommendations on

- Data collection and compilation
  - P & H Censuses
  - Surveys
  - Administrative records
  - Non-traditional sources
- Data dissemination
- Methodological development
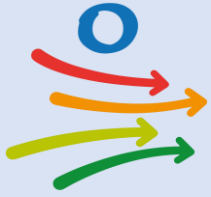- Coordination
- Capacity building

Planned activities

- **Create an Expert Group on Migration Statistics,** comprises of national statistical offices, relevant line ministries and international, regional and sub-regional organizations to enhance coordination and to assist the work on the improvement of migration statistics (2017)

- Consult with relevant stakeholders on a **standardized questionnaire module** to identify international migrants, to be used in censuses and surveys (2017-2018)

- Produce a **technical publication** on collecting, compiling and using data for migration-related SDG indicators (2018)

- Provide **technical assistance** to 6 countries in Asia and Latin America on producing data for migration-related SDG indicators (2018-2021)

Thank you !

Challenges in defining migratory status

- Balancing between a comprehensive conceptual framework and measurement limitations
  - Some concepts do not have internationally-agreed definitions
  - Not all data sources capture information to identify specific groups of migrants
  - Or not frequent enough – migration is only a special module included in surveys every X number of years
  - Capturing migrants through household surveys: insufficient sample size
- How to work with countries concerned with emigration?