

The Global Compact on Migration and the SDGs: The Data Challenge



Outline

- Renewed calls for better data on migration in the GCM and SDG frameworks.
- Challenges are significant, lack of data, lack of agreement on what needs to be measured, lack of capacities.
- What should be the priorities for action ? How can SDG indicators, contribute to monitoring of GCM ?

Migration in the SDGs



3 Key Policy Questions

1. How to reduce risks of migration for migrants and promote their well-being.
2. How to enhance the development benefits of migration.
3. How to reduce irregular migration.

New York Declaration 2016

- New York Declaration states: “**We recognize the importance of improved data collection,**
- **particularly by national authorities, and will enhance international cooperation, through capacity-**
building, financial support and technical assistance”.

Para 40 NY Declaration

- Data should be disaggregated by sex and age and include information on regular and irregular flows, the economic impacts of migration and refugee movements, human trafficking, the needs of refugees, migrants and host communities and other issues.
- Thematic meetings of GCM include specific data recommendations.

SDGs, GCM and Migration Indicators

- SDGS and GCM call for measures to:
- Facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration
- Maximize the contribution of migrants and migration to development.
- “Leave no one behind”, ensure that migrants are not the most vulnerable group in society – need to disaggregate data on work, income, education, health, by migratory status.

Where are we today ?

- **Some global monitoring of:** stocks of migrants, remittance flows, transaction costs, trafficking, migration conventions, migrant deaths. Regional monitoring of integration indicators.
- **Little global monitoring of:**
 - Migration governance, recruitment costs, well-being of migrants, especially vulnerable, re-integration of returnees, public attitudes, migration flows, and irregular migration trends.
- **How can GCM benefit from and complement SDG monitoring of migration indicators ?**

Migration indicators and SDGs: IOM Data Analysis Centre

- Conference, Improving Data on Migration, December 2016, Foreign Office, Berlin.
- Developed Migration Governance Index with EIU and IOM colleagues, phase 2 to begin shortly.
- Using Gallup data to study migrant well-being in Africa. Are migrants among “the left behind” ?
- Expert meeting and report on “Measuring Safe Migration”, Nuremburg, June 2016.
- Special Issue of Migration Policy Practice on SDGs and Improving Data on Migration, March 2016.
- UN DESA/IOM adding migration policy questions to UN Population and Development Inquiry.

Conference “Improving Data on International Migration: Towards Agenda 2030 and the Global Compact on Migration”

Berlin, 2-3 December 2016

- Participants: leading international experts on **migration and development data**, together with representatives from governments, civil society and the private sector from around the world
- Focused on practical steps to **address data gaps, build data capacities and highlight innovative practices globally**
- And **how to strengthen the collection, sharing and analysis of data on international migration**
- **10 point action plan** discussed



The Migration Governance Index (MGI)



- Commissioned by IOM, implemented by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
- Aim: evaluation of country-specific migration governance structures
- 1st phase: 15 pilot countries
- Note:
 - Bench-marking tool, not ranking system
 - Largely based on MiGOF domains (no crisis-related migration)
 - Focus: governance inputs & processes, not outputs

Available at gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-index-mgi

- Phase 2 planned


Measuring *well-managed* migration policies

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

(IOM and UNDESA as *custodian agencies*)

- Based on working definition from IOM's 2015 **Migration Governance Framework (MIGOF)**:

- 
1. Institutional capacity and policy
 2. Migrant rights and integration
 3. Safe and orderly migration
 4. Labour migration and recruitment costs
 5. International cooperation and partnerships
 6. Humanitarian crises and migration policy

- And existing instrument: **UN Inquiry among governments on Population and Development**

Note:

For 10.7.2 to be included in any of the future annual SDG progress reports, **it has to graduate from tier III to tier I**. This requires a decision by the IAEG-SDG based on the submission by the custodian entities.

Workshop „Understanding and Measuring ‘safe’ migration”

Nuremberg, 21-22 June 2016

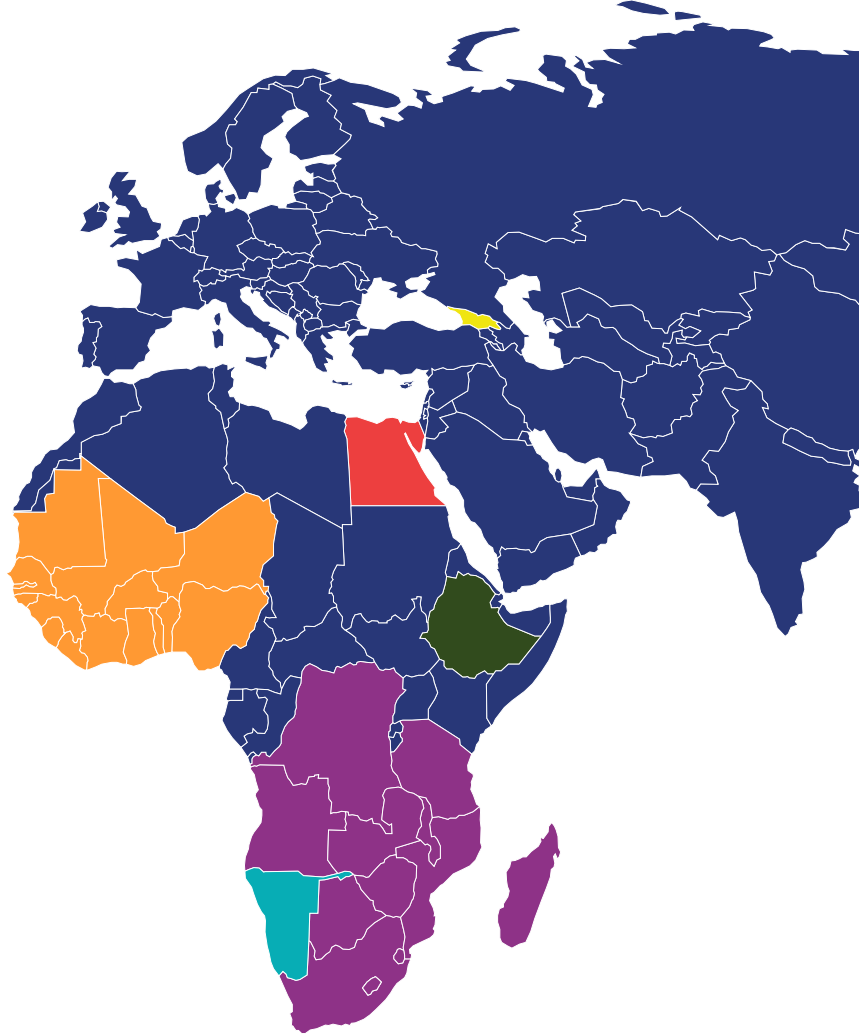
- Discussing the complexity of the concept of Safe migration within the European Context
- Assessing which data/indicators are useful to measure Safe migration
- Bring together key migration data providers and users, as well as migration experts
- Assess Human Trafficking data , and discuss how human trafficking information can aide in defining and measuring “safe” migration
- Analyse migration of children to Europe with a focus in the vulnerabilities and risks migrant children face during and after their journeys to Europe

Capacity-Building

- Enhance capacities of states to collect, analyze, manage and share migration data.
- Facilitate the production of reliable, consistent, and comparable statistical data.
- Capacity-building central to monitor SDGs and to base national or regional migration policies on robust evidence.

Currently implemented in:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| ➤ ECOWAS & Mauritania | Community | ➤ Egypt |
| ➤ Namibia | | ➤ Ethiopia |
| | | ➤ Georgia |
| ➤ S. African Development | | |

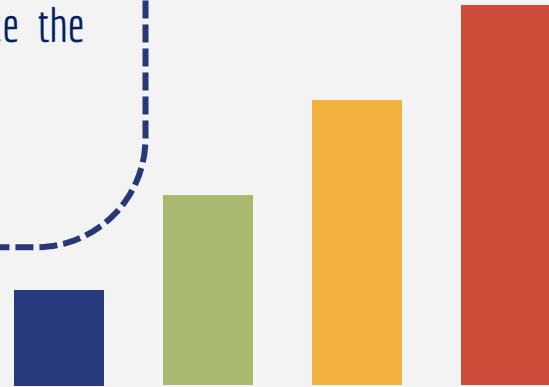


IOM data position paper for GCM

- Enhance Data Dialogue between all stakeholders – supporting International Forum on Migration Statistics.
- Develop global framework to monitor data progress.
- Make better use of existing data – every country prepare a migration report ?
- Exploit new data sources – such as Big Data.
- Build national capacities based on national priorities – focus on most vulnerable migrants, world migration survey including flow data and overview of policy responses ?

To Conclude

- There have been many calls to improve data on international migration over the years.
- While there has been some progress in collecting data on global migrant stocks, remittances and trafficking, there are many gaps in information about migration.
- The GCM and Agenda 2030 provide an opportunity to significantly enhance the evidence base on migration.



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Global Monitoring-

1. Irregular migration – very patchy data. But apprehensions, returns, trafficking, smuggling, overstaying
2. Risks of migration, data on trafficking, deaths, transit flows, integration indicators.
3. Development benefits of migration, best data on remittances, very little on recruitment costs, very little on real labour migration impacts beyond estimates.