19 June 2017

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

United Nations Headquarters, Conference Room 9
20-22 June 2017, New York

Work programme (Draft)

Day one: 20 June 2017

Time	Agenda item
09:30 – 10:00	*Registration*
10:00 – 10:30	**Session 1: Opening and administrative matters** • Opening remarks • Introduction of participants and administrative matters • Introduction of work programme, the methods of work and the background documents provided to participants
10:30 – 11:30	**Session 2: International migration and development: implication for data collection** The session reviews global and national policy initiatives related to international migration, discusses their implications for data collection and identifies challenges related to the collection and use of migration-related data. *Presentations:* International perspective • The Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind: implication for migration data (UNSD) • New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular migration: implication for migration data (UNPD) • Global Compact Thematic Paper (IOM) • The Addis Ababa Action Agenda and its implication for migration data (FfDO)
11:30 – 12:00	*Coffee break*
12:00 – 12:30	**Session 2 (continued)** National perspective • Ghana • Jamaica *Discussion*

12:30 – 13:00	**Session 3: Indicator 10.7.2 – implementation of well-managed migration policies**
	The session invites experts to review and provide input on the proposed methodology on monitoring indicator 10.7.2
	Presentations
	• *Migration policy index (10.7.2): proposed methodology (UNPD/IOM)*
	Comments and discussion
13:00 – 15:00	*Lunch break*
15:00 – 16:15	**Session 3 (continued)**
16:15 - 16:30	*Coffee break*
16:30 – 18:00	**Session 4: Leaving no one behind: defining migratory status**
	Questions for presentations and discussion
	• How can "migratory status" be defined in the context of data disaggregation?
	• For household-based indicators, shall we consider the distinction made between household with and without migrants?
	• For Goal 4 (education) indicators, shall we consider descendants of migrants although they might not be international migrants?
	• How do we factor in other migrant groups such as refugees and internal migrants?
	• How do we address needs for migration data for countries concerned with emigration?
	• Can we adopt a stepwise approach for the definition of "migratory status"?
	Presentations
	• Defining migratory status (UNSD)
	• UNESCO Institute for Statistics
	Comments and discussion
18:30-19:30	*Welcoming cocktail (DC2-15th floor)*

Day two: 21 June 2017

Time	Agenda item
10:00 – 13:00 (including a coffee break around 11:15)	**Session 5: Identifying SDG indicators that are relevant to migration**
	The session reviews a list of proposed SDG indicators for their relevance to migration, including those that directly concern migrants; those that should be disaggregated by migratory status or those that provide contextual information; assesses data requirements for those indicators; identifies gaps in existing methodologies and proposes strategies to overcome these gaps,

	including the use of non-traditional data sources.
	Key Questions for presentations and discussion:
	• Are the proposed SDG indicators relevant for migration? For global monitoring? And in national context? • Are the indicators conceptually defined at global and national level? • Are data available for these indicators, globally and at national level • What are the challenges in producing data for these proposed indicators? • To overcome data gaps, what are the strategies to improve methodology and data availability?
	Presentations:
	• Proposal on the SDG indicators that are relevant to migration, a review of existing method and challenges (UNSD) • Methodological development on measuring trafficking (UNODC) • Ecuador • Indonesia • Switzerland • USA • OECD
	Comments and discussion
13:00 – 15:00	*Lunch break*
15:00 – 16:30	**Session 6: Using population censuses to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators** The session (a) provides an overview of using population censuses to measure migration and characteristics of migrants, based on a review of national practices; (b) assesses the extent to which population censuses can be used to produce data for the migration-relevant SDG indicators; and (c) proposes strategies for population censuses as a source for migration-relevant SDG indicators *Key Questions for presentations and discussion:* • How questions are asked in the census to define migrants? • Are migration-related data collected through your most census disseminated? • Which migration-relevant SDG indicators can be measured through population censuses in your country? • What are the strength and limitations of using censuses to measure/monitor migration-relevant SDG indicators? • What are the strategies to enhance the use of population censuses for data on migration? *Presentations* • Overview of using population census to measure migration and characteristics of migrants and its potential to compile data for SDG indicators disaggregated by migratory status (UNSD) • Presentations by countries/agencies - South Africa

	- Uganda *Comments and discussion*
16:30 – 16:45	*Coffee break*

16:45 – 18:00	**Session 7: Using household surveys to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators**
	
	The session (a) provides an overview of household surveys as a tool to measure migration and characteristics of migrants; (b) highlights the potential of household surveys in producing data for SDG indicators to be disaggregated by migratory status; and (c) proposes strategies for household survey as a source for SDG data to be disaggregated by migratory status.
	
	Key Questions for presentations and discussion:
	
	• Are migrants identified in major household surveys in your country? If so, how often? What questions are asked to define migrants? How large is the sample size?
	• Which migration-relevant SDG indicators can be monitored through surveys in your country?
	• What are the strength and limitations of using household surveys to monitor migration-relevant SDG indicators?
	• What are the strategies on better usage of household surveys to monitor migration-relevant SDG indicators?
	
	Presentations
	
	• SDG Indicators under ILO`s custody & Using household surveys to compile SDG disaggregated by migratory status (ILO)
	• Presentations by countries/agencies
	   - Egypt
	   - Mexico
	   - Lomonosov Moscow State University (Ms. Olga Chudinovskikh)
	
	Comments and discussion

Day 3: 22 June 2017

Time	Agenda item
10:00 – 11:15	**Session 8: Using administrative sources to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators** The session (a) provides an overview of administrative sources as a tool to measure migration and characteristics of migrants; (b) highlights the potential of administrative sources in producing data for migration-relevant SDG indicators; and (c) proposes strategies for better utilising administrative sources to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators. *Key Questions for presentations and discussion:* • What type of administrative source can be used to monitor migration-relevant SDG indicators in your country?

	• What is the coverage of each source?
	• Are migrants identified in these sources? If yes, what questions are asked to define migrants?
	• What are the challenges in using these sources to generate data for migration-relevant indicators?
	• What are the strategies to better utilise administrative sources in compiling data for migration-relevant SDG indicators
	
	Presentations
	
	• Administrative sources for data on international migration and migration-relevant SDG indicators (UNSD)
	• Presentations by countries/agencies:
	  - Mexico
	  - Norway
	  - Thailand
	
	Comments and discussion

11:15 – 11:30	*Coffee break*
11:30 – 13:00	**Session 9: Using non-traditional data sources to produce data for migration-relevant SDG indicators** The session explores the potential of non-traditional data sources to produce data for migration-relevant SDG indicators. Non-traditional source includes (a) integration of multiple data sources and (b) big data. *Presentations* • Canada on integration of multiple data sources • Big Data for Migration: Uses, opportunities and challenges (IOM) • Global pulse *Comments and discussion*
13:00 – 15:00	*Lunch break*
15:00 – 18:00	**Session 10: Key recommendations** The session presents main recommendations to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators. The session will also formulate action-oriented recommendations on migration data collection and compilation for the *Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*. In addition, the outcome of the meeting will inform the work of the IAEG-SDG work stream on data disaggregation.