# 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**

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<tr>
<td>09:30 – 10:00</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 1: Opening and administrative matters</strong></td>
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<td>• Opening remarks</td>
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<td>• Introduction of participants and administrative matters</td>
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<td>• Introduction of work programme, the methods of work and the background documents provided to participants</td>
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<td>10:30 – 11:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 2: International migration and development: implication for data collection</strong></td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td><strong>Presentations:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>International perspective</strong></td>
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<td>• The Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind: implication for migration data (UNSD)</td>
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<td>• New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular migration: implication for migration data (UNPD)</td>
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<td>• Global Compact Thematic Paper (IOM)</td>
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<td>• The Addis Ababa Action Agenda and its implication for migration data (FfDO)</td>
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<td>11:30 – 12:00</td>
<td><strong>Coffee break</strong></td>
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<td>12:00 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 2 (continued)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>National perspective</strong></td>
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<td>• Ghana</td>
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<td>• Jamaica</td>
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<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
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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

Lunch break

Session 3 (continued)

Coffee break

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

Welcoming cocktail (DC2-15th floor)

Day two: 21 June 2017

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**

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>Lunch break</td>
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<td>15:00 – 16:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 6: Using population censuses to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators</strong></td>
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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
### 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)

### Day 3: 22 June 2017

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<th>Time</th>
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<td>10:00 – 11:15</td>
<td>Session 8: Using administrative sources to compile data for migration-relevant SDG indicators</td>
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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.