

### **Integrating gender perspective into migration surveys in Morocco**

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Gender roles, norms and unequal rights and opportunities shape differently the migration decisions, reasons, networks and experiences of women and men migrants. Indeed, they have different needs and interests and may have different capacities or opportunities to contribute to and benefit from development. Therefore, the integration of gender perspective into migration data sources is crucial to collect comprehensive data to study and analyze the determinants and consequences of migration and its linkage with development through a gender lens. Besides, it allows the deep understanding of the situations when migration occurs because of gender inequality and of those when migration itself is a source of gender inequality. The need for such data is necessary in Morocco, especially in the context of SDGs and the GMCs, for evidence-based policies and gender sensitive migration governance to address the female migrants' specific needs and achieve gender equality.

This paper aims first to highlight the importance and the methodological process of the integration of a gender perspective into Moroccan migration surveys, by considering, in addition to patterns of gender-selective migration and the nature of the consequences engendered for women by male outmigration, these following questions: How may gender inequality be a potential factor leading to migration? How could inequality, in terms of opportunities (own decisions, access to resources, education, information, etc.) affect women and men migrants differently in terms of outcomes and their contribution to development in Morocco and host countries? How can the labor market segmentation based on gender and the segregation in traditionally female occupations be better understood? What are the differences in remittances patterns (sent/used) by women and men? How could it change the gender relations and roles within their households and their communities? What are the gender issues for forced migrants who are more vulnerable, especially those belonging to minority groups and are exposed to insecurity and exploitation-trafficking? Besides

This paper intends also to give an overview of the migration surveys with a focus on Maroc.HIMS.2018, methodological aspects, target population, sampling design issues and a scope on questionnaires, modules and tools, with a focus on some related SDGs questions. The target population includes different group of migrants: current migrants, return migrants, non-migrants and potential migrants, immigrants (regular and irregular) and forced migrants. The questionnaires are designed in modules to collect comprehensive, multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative data. The main topics are mainly on migration history, background, pre-migration situation and motives for moving abroad, networks and assistance, work history and segmentation, marital status and reproduction, perceptions about the migration experience, remittances: nature, volume, frequency, channels, uses, etc.

The main data can be summarized in the trends, patterns, determinants and consequences of international migration, as well as data on why, when and how migration occurs or/and might occur, and on the decision to migrate, the processes, the histories and the migration experiences and practices, migration intentions and potential destination, attitudes and perceptions about social and economic integration/reintegration or exclusion.

**Keywords:** migration, surveys, gender perspective.