

Data needs to measure gender and migration in the context of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

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UNSD work on international migration statistics

- Developing methodologies, under the guidance of the Expert Group on Migration Statistics (formalized by the Statistical Commission in 2018)
 - SDG data disaggregation by migratory status
 - A standard set of migration questions to be included in censuses/surveys
 - Revision of the 1998 *UN Recommendations on Statistics for International Migration*
- Capacity building – Development account project (2018-2021), focusing on 6 countries in Asia and Latin America. Africa project is to start soon.
- Data collection and dissemination
- Contribution to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration negotiation, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Statistical Commission

Outline

1. Global Compact
for Safe, Orderly
and Regular
Migration

2. How does
gender factor in
the Global
Compact?

4. Implication for
future work

3. Gender in the
Global Compact:
measurement

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

A milestone in the history of dialogue and international cooperation on migration

Comprised of 23 Objectives and **187** relevant action-oriented commitments

The first objective is about **DATA!**

Guiding principles: Migration is a part of human history and a source of prosperity

Rooted in SDGs – migration is relevant for sustainable development of all countries and contribute to development

Will be adopted formally in Morocco on 10-11 December 2018

VERY GENDER RESPONSIVE!



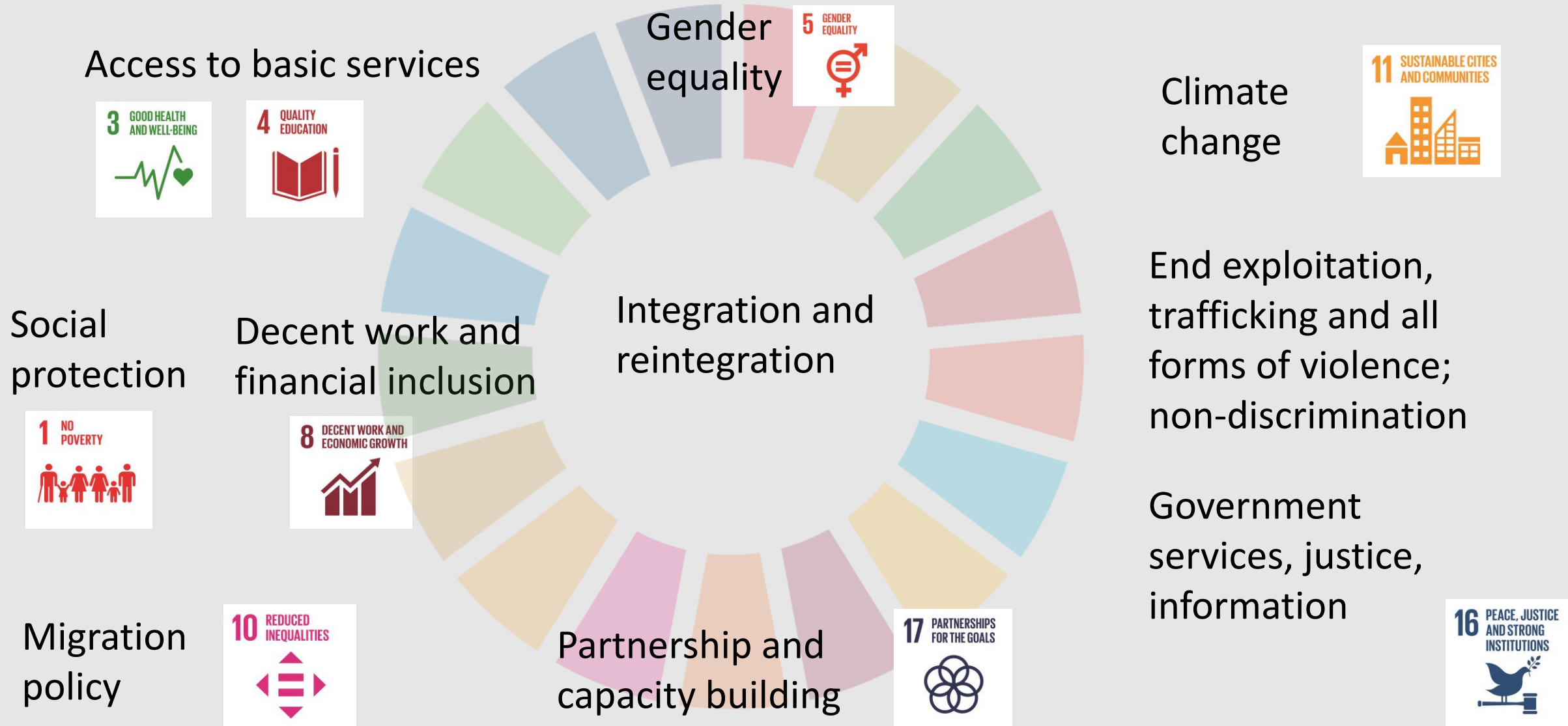
A gender-responsive Global Compact

- Human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration
- Their specific needs are properly understood and addressed
- They are empowered as agents of change

Gender is one of the cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles

"Gender" appeared 29 times, in 14 objectives

Global Compact and SDG



Gender and migration

Gender norms

Before-
migration

During-
migration

After-
migration

Degree of agency in decision to move:

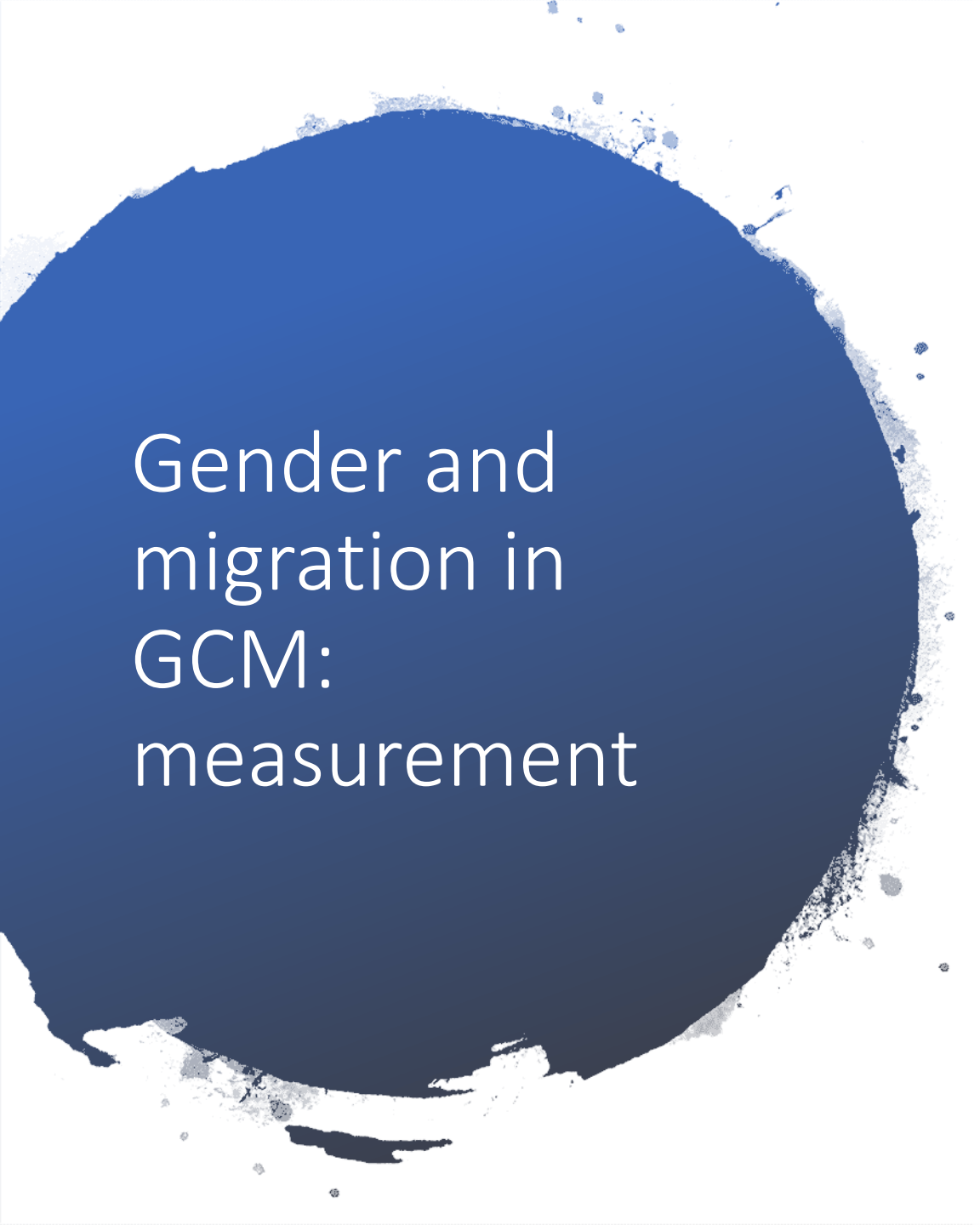
- Prevented from moving
- Forced to move
- Escape from traditional/gender norms (e.g., FGM)

Gender differences in

- Vulnerability
- Access to information and justice
- Education level and field – qualification validation
- Labour market segregation
- Social network
- Rights to confer legal identity for children

Impact of migration:

- change in restrictive gender norms
- Remittances sent and used
- Women's empowerment
- Portability of pension



Gender and migration in GCM: measurement

Data disaggregated by sex and age (including children and older persons)

- Children: minors travelling alone and their vulnerability
- Older persons: access to earned benefits

Further disaggregation is necessary

- Status in employment/occupation
- Type of information
- Remittances, by channel, recipient, sender and use
- Legal identity for children: by status of parents
- Access to health services, by type (reproductive, mental health)
- Access to social protection, by type, incl. maternity benefit
- Access to justice, by marital status and migratory status in the country

Drivers and impact of migration: gender dimension

Implication for future work: gender and migration

- Methods:

- Further work on the gender dimension of migration and the measurement of gender responsiveness
- Are current SDG indicators relevant for measuring gender+migration?
- How to work with multi-dimensional data disaggregation requirement?
- How would the policy dimension be better reflected – balance between process and outcome indicators?

- Capacity building activities

- Policy assessment: are gender and migration integrated in national laws/policies/developmental plan?
- Integrating gender into migration measurement/data framework

- Collaboration – marriage of different communities





Thank you!

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