Integrating gender perspective into migration surveys Morocco

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Context & commitments

Context & commitments

The positive contribution of migration to development is increasingly recognized

Global

- The SDGs Agenda recognizes the contribution of migration to sustainable development.
  - ✓ Migration and Gender are crucial & cross-cutting issues and relevant for SDGs;
  - ✓ "Migratory status" disaggregation variable.
- The global compacts for refugees and migrants (gender & data are central)
  - ✓ 1st objective of GCM is on Data
  - ✓ GCM : Gender-responsive.

Regional

- Morocco is mandated by AU to lead the African migration group.
- Is Hosting the intergovernmental conference to adopt the GCM.
- Hosting the African Migration Observatory to "Understand, Anticipate, Act"

National

Morocco has two Migration Strategies

- National strategy on immigration and asylum (SNIA)
- National strategy on emigration. Diaspora (SNMRE)

Growing need for better data on all dimensions and impacts of migration for well managed policies

N°	SDGs-Migration (UNSD-Migration EG)
1.1.1	Poverty below international line
1.3.1	Social protection coverage
3.1.1	Maternal mortality
3.2.1	Under-fve mortality
3.3.1	HIV infection
3.4.1	Mortality rate
3.8.1	Health services
3.8.2	HH expenditures on health
3.c.1	Health worker density
4.1.1	Minimum proficiency
4.3.1	Formal and informal education/training
4.6.1	Literacy and (b) numeracy skills
4.b.1	Official Flows for scholarships
5.5.2	Women in managerial positions
8.3.1	Informal employment
8.5.1	Average hourly earning
8.5.2	Unemployment
8.6.1	NEET- 15-24 years old
8.8.1	Occupationnal injuries
8.8.2	Labour rights
8.10.2	Account/ mobile services provider
10.2.1	People below 50% median income
10.3.1	People felt discriminated/arrassed
10.7.1	Recruitment cost
10.7.2	Migration governance
10.c.1	Remittance cost
11.1.1	Population in slums, informal settlements/inadequate
16.1.3	Physical /psychological and sexual violence
16.2.2	Human trafficking per 100,000
16.9.	Under 5 years civil registration

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Global Migration compact. axes

(1) Data for evidence based policies

(2) Adverse drivers and structural

(3) Information /all stages of migration

(4) Legal identity / documentation

(5) Regular migration

(6) Decent work

(7) Vulnerabilities in migration

(8) Missing migrants

(9) Smuggling of migrants

(10) Trafficking

(11) Borders Management

(12) Migration procedures

(13) Migration detention

(14) Protection/ assistance/cooperation

(15) Basic services for migrants

(16) Inclusion and social cohesion

(17) Discrimination /perceptions of migration

(18) Recognition of skills/ competences

(19) Migrants and diasporas & developement

(20) Remittances /financial inclusion

(21) Safe and dignified return /reintegration

(22) Mechanisms for portability/ social security

(...) onal cooperation/ global partnership

SNIA-Immigration & Asylum (11pgms/80 actions)

Facilitation of social and economic integration

Education and Culture, Professional training

Health, Housing, Youth and Sport, Well-being

Flow management and fight against trafficking

Cooperation and International Partnerships

Legal framework and respect of migrants rights

Gouvernance and communication

MDM. Moroccan DIASPORA (3 axes/

Moroccan identity and cultural & values reinforcement

Rights and interests Protection of Diaspora

Guarantee of access to consulates services

Political participation & societal debates

Social & economic integration in host countries

Fight against stigma and racism

Social, legal and humanitarian assistance

Facilitation of reintegration in case of return

Development and mobilization of skills/ Diaspora networks

Drain productive investments/ 13th region

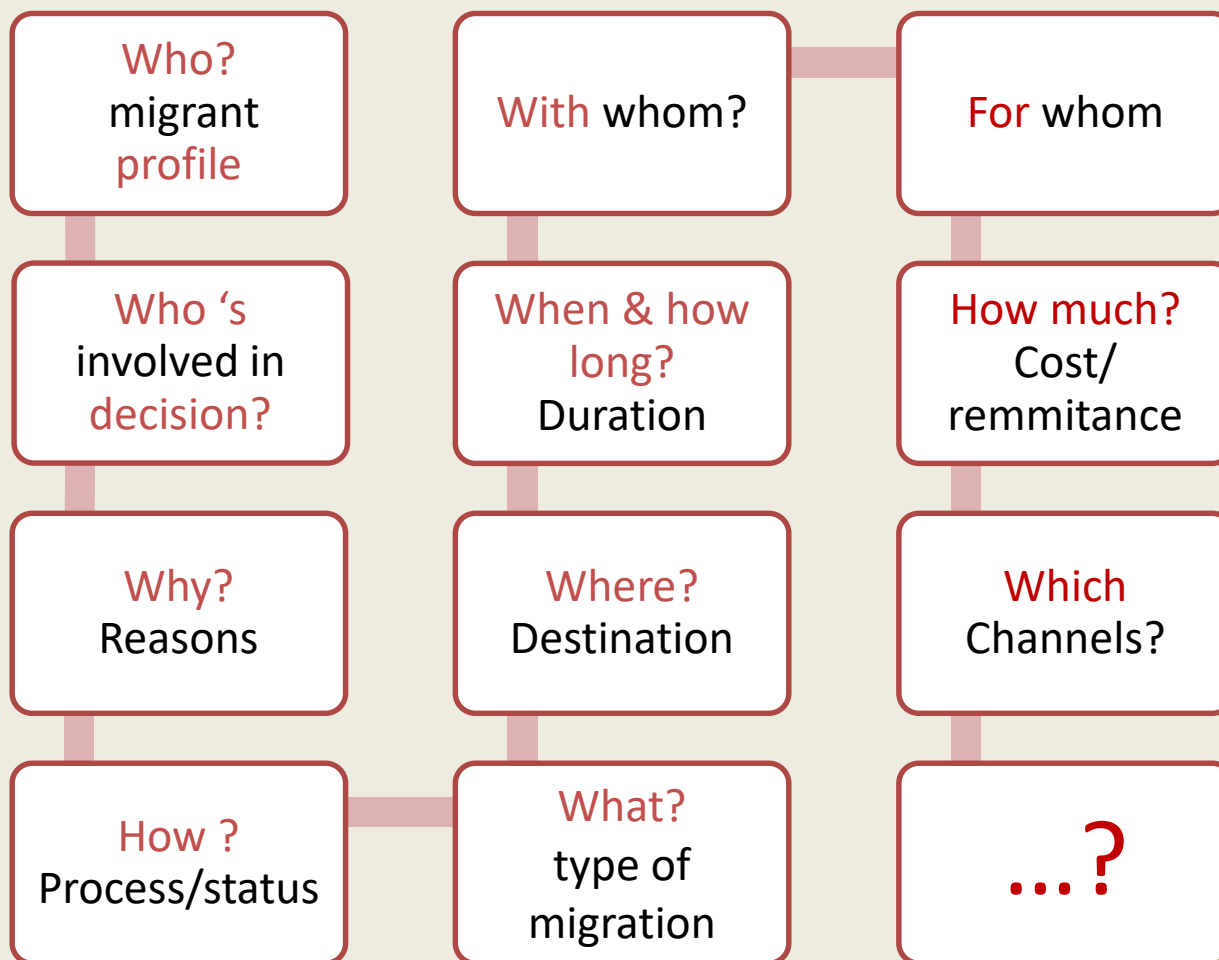Maintenance and development of financial transfers

5

What kind of data are needed ?

Numbers	Migrant profile	Vulnerablity	Migration profile	Migration& development	Migrants Integration
Stocks	Youth	Death	Permanent	Remmittances gain	Legal
Fows	Elderly	Missing	Short /long	Remmittances cost	Civil-political
Emigration	Age groups	Smugling	Seasonal	Investments	Health
Immigration	Workers	Human trafficking	Circular	Scholarships funds	Education
Net migration	Students	Forced migrants	Forced	Skills transferts	Inclusion
Returnees	Women	Unaccompanied minors	Regular		Economic
	Skilled	Undocumented	Irregular		Attitudes
	Unskilled	Violence survivors	Mixed		Acceptance
		« Modern Slavery »	Environmental		

Mapping & addressing data gaps

Gender issues related to migration?

Who? migrant profile

With whom?

For whom

Who 's involved in decision?

When & how long? Duration

How much? Cost/ remmitance

Why? Reasons

Where? Destination

Which Channels?

How ? Process/status

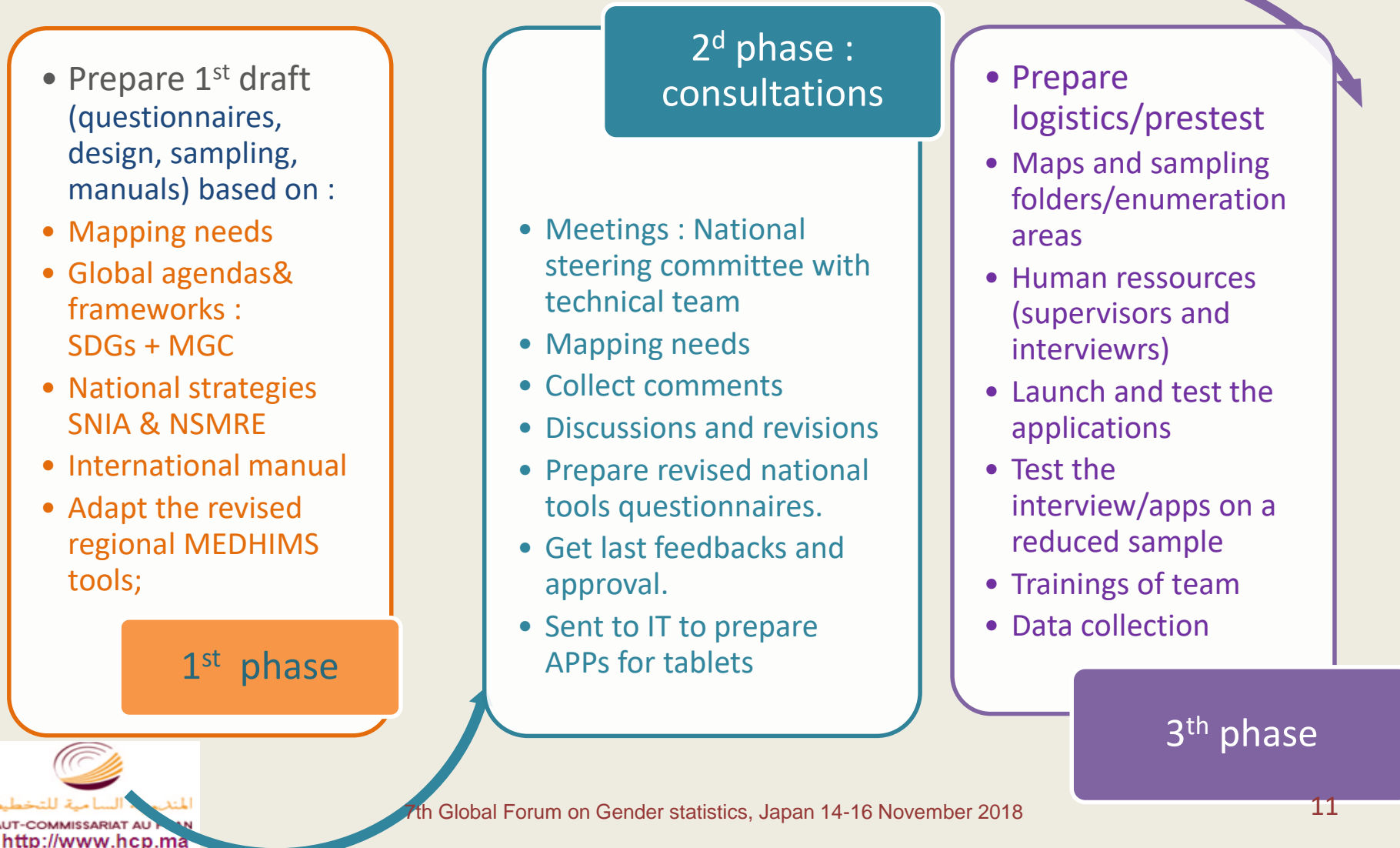**What?** type of migration

...?

Main gender issues

- Push (country of origin) and pull (country of destination) factors ?

- Gender inequalities affect women's and men's migration?

- Who takes/ is involved in the decision making process?

- Which factors are influencing the decision to migrate?

- Are there any stereotypes with regard to migration

- Do they move individually or with family members?

- Who is left behind? with consent/willing or not? And why ?

- Do gender roles affect women and men's migration? In the same way

- Do men and women have equal access to pre-migration information/assistance?

- Do gender inequalities affect men and women migration?

- Are there any gender inequalities/segregation regarding labour market in CoO & CoD?

- Are there any gender specific barriers/restrictions ?

- How do gender roles influence the patterns of sending remittances?

- Who beneficiate from? who decide for the uses of remittances?

- how money is spent? For what purposes?

Main gender issues

- Do they have equal opportunities/face same challenges?
- Does migration affect gender relations among HH members left behind ?
- What is the impact on the members left behind?
- Do family members left behind have access to basic services/rights
- How do gender roles influence the patterns of receiving and spending remittances?
- Who beneficiate from remittances?
- Who is involved in management/use of remittances?
- What is the impact during return migration and the re-integration?
- How did migration empower or dis-empower women and men migrants?
- Are skills acquired recognized and transferred to the home country?
- What economic opportunities do female and male returnees have?
- Are returnee migrants able to engage in decision political spheres (CoO/CoD)?
- What are the issues related to gender-specific vulnerability?
- Who are the vulnerable groups: which situations/risks ?

Consultations process and questionnaires'design

1st phase

- Prepare 1st draft (questionnaires, design, sampling, manuals) based on :
- Mapping needs
- Global agendas& frameworks : SDGs + MGC
- National strategies SNIA & NSMRE
- International manual
- Adapt the revised regional MEDHIMS tools;

2d phase : consultations

- Meetings : National steering committee with technical team
- Mapping needs
- Collect comments
- Discussions and revisions
- Prepare revised national tools questionnaires.
- Get last feedbacks and approval.
- Sent to IT to prepare APPs for tablets

3th phase

- Prepare logistics/prestest
- Maps and sampling folders/enumeration areas
- Human ressources (supervisors and interviewrs)
- Launch and test the applications
- Test the interview/apps on a reduced sample
- Trainings of team
- Data collection

Overview of the Survey
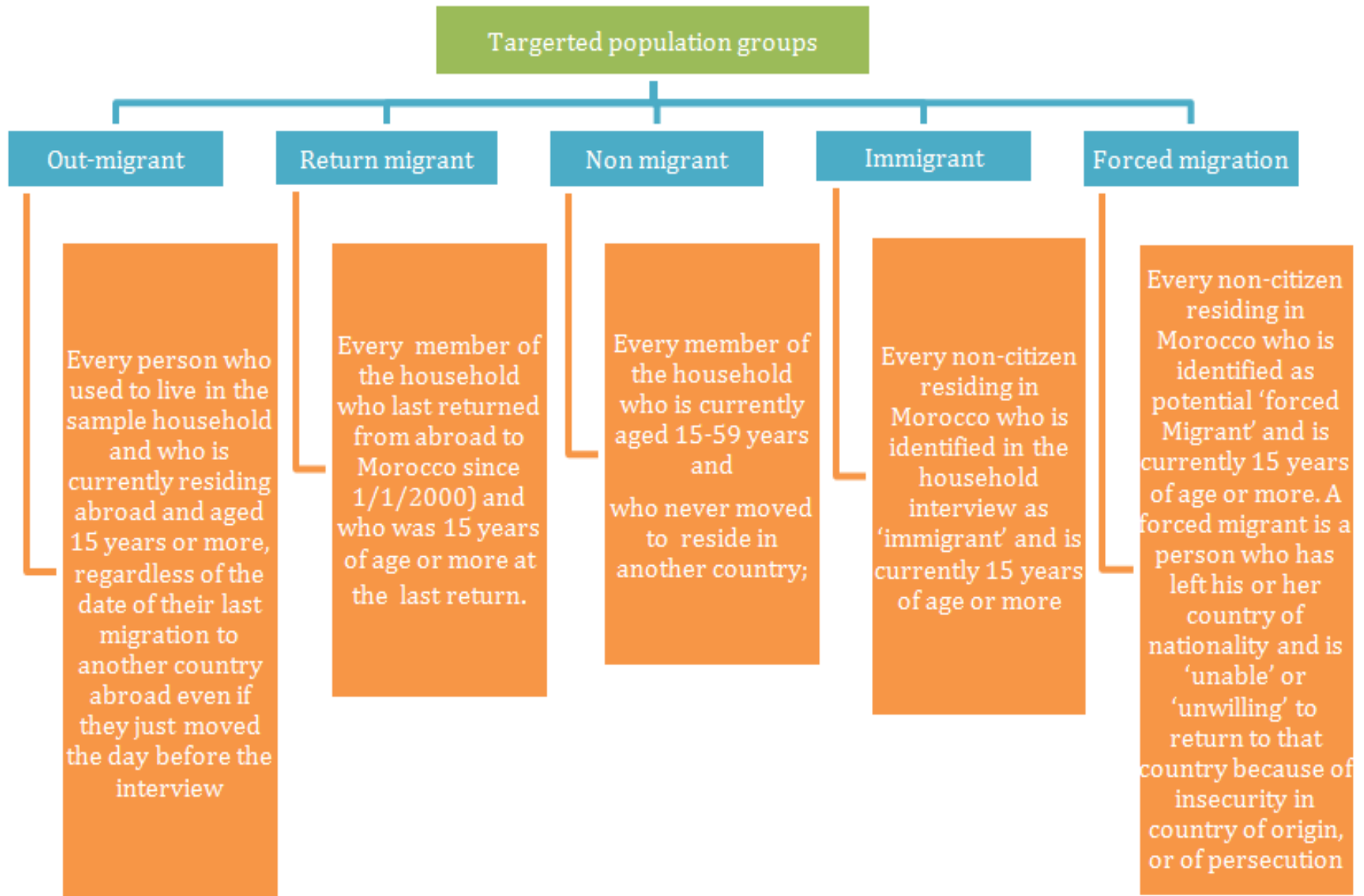
Overview of the survey

The survey is a MEDHIMS, a regional project (supported by WB, EU, UNHCR, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, others) that was planned to overcome the lack in terms of detailed, harmonized and comparable data on international migration among the south Mediterranean countries.

Objectives of the survey

The objectives of the Moroccan migration survey are guided by and the frameworks of the SDGs and GCM, which emphasize the great need for collecting, analyzing and using migration data. Aiming to meet also the national needs, the main objectives of the survey are:

1. To collect and analyze detailed data on recent trends and profiles of international migration, characteristics of migrants 'groups (compared to non-migrants);

2. To study the causes, determinants, dynamics and consequences of international migration, and the inter-linkages between migration and development;

3. To explore scenarios for a closer cooperation in the sector of migration and development between the sending and receiving countries, particularly the European Union.

Targeted population and eligible groups

Targerted population groups

Out-migrant	Return migrant	Non migrant	Immigrant	Forced migration
Every person who used to live in the sample household and who is currently residing abroad and aged 15 years or more, regardless of the date of their last migration to another country abroad even if they just moved the day before the interview	Every member of the household who last returned from abroad to Morocco since 1/1/2000) and who was 15 years of age or more at the last return.	Every member of the household who is currently aged 15-59 years and who never moved to reside in another country;	Every non-citizen residing in Morocco who is identified in the household interview as 'immigrant' and is currently 15 years of age or more	Every non-citizen residing in Morocco who is identified as potential 'forced Migrant' and is currently 15 years of age or more. A forced migrant is a person who has left his or her country of nationality and is 'unable' or 'unwilling' to return to that country because of insecurity in country of origin, or of persecution

The questionnaires design

In designing the questionnaires, the key challenge was to provide a holistic framework that deals with various dimensions of international migration through the collection of data that are multi-topic, multi-level, retrospective and comparative:

Multi-topic data. The Qs are designed to collect data on the following five population groups: out migrants, return migrants, non-migrants (and among them prospective migrants), immigrants and forced migrants. Various aspects of the respondents' lives as well as 'emerging issues' of international migration for which data are required are covered by the questionnaires in order to provide the variables needed for the analysis.

Multi-level data are also needed as migration decision-making is affected by institutional and structural factors operating at the regional, national, and the local community levels. Contextual data are also necessary to study interactions between migration experience and socio-economic changes. Thus, in addition to gathering data at the household and individual levels, the Qs are designed to gather information on characteristics and socio-economic status of the household and on characteristics of local communities.

The questionnaires design
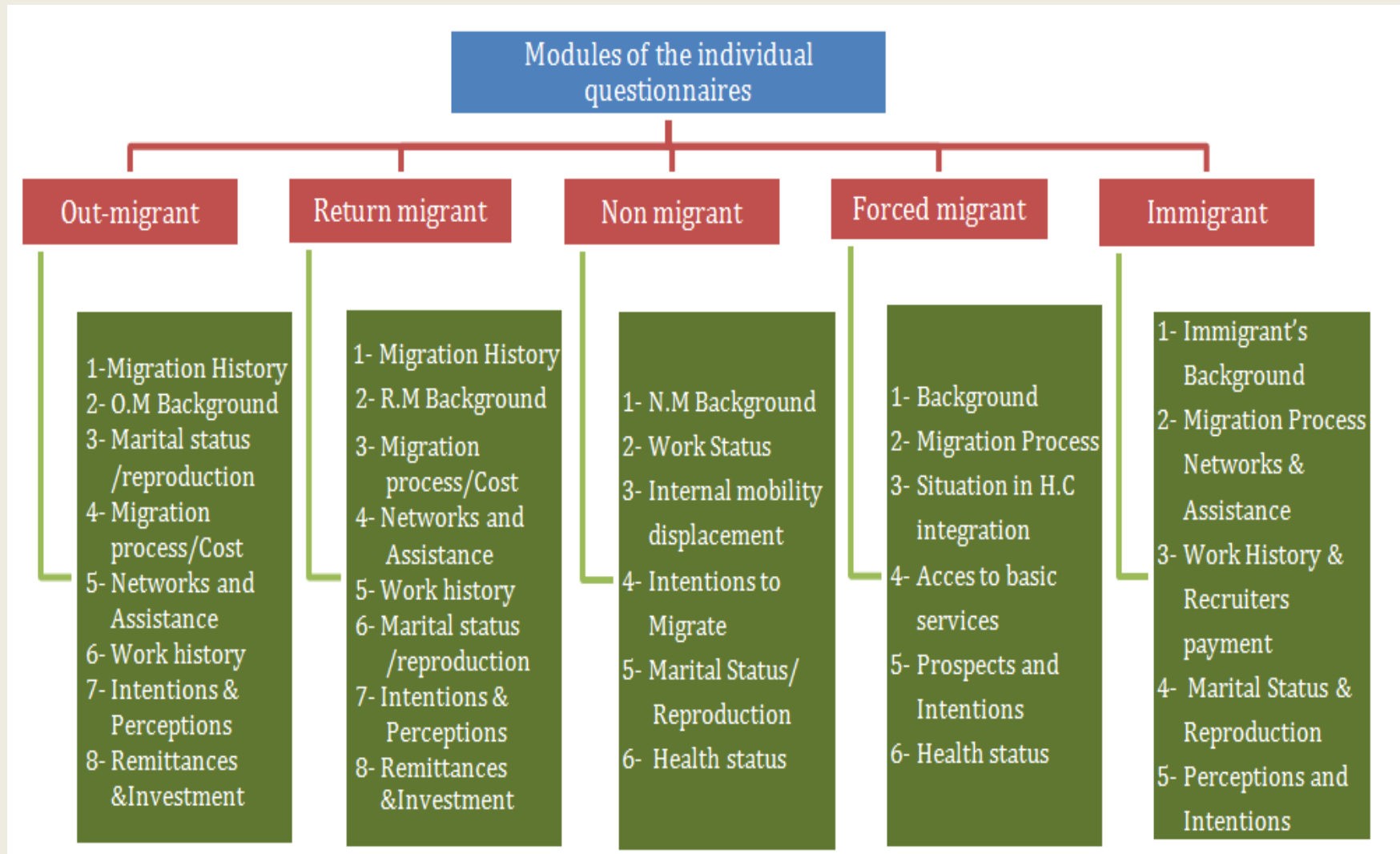
Retrospective data.

Most research questions call for dynamic analyses that require dated data. It is firstly necessary to explore the patterns of circulation (the comings and goings of the migrants, the routes they use, etc.). To explain migration causes, we also need information not at the time of the survey but just before each migration. And to explore the impact of migration on family changes, we need to know the time of migration and to get dated information on various topics including marriage and fertility before and after migration.

Comparative framework.

The lack of comparable data is a major handicap to the study of migration from the our region. A major objective of the surveys is to attain comparability and harmonization across countries through the use of standardized questionnaires in order to disentangle national specificities and general processes.
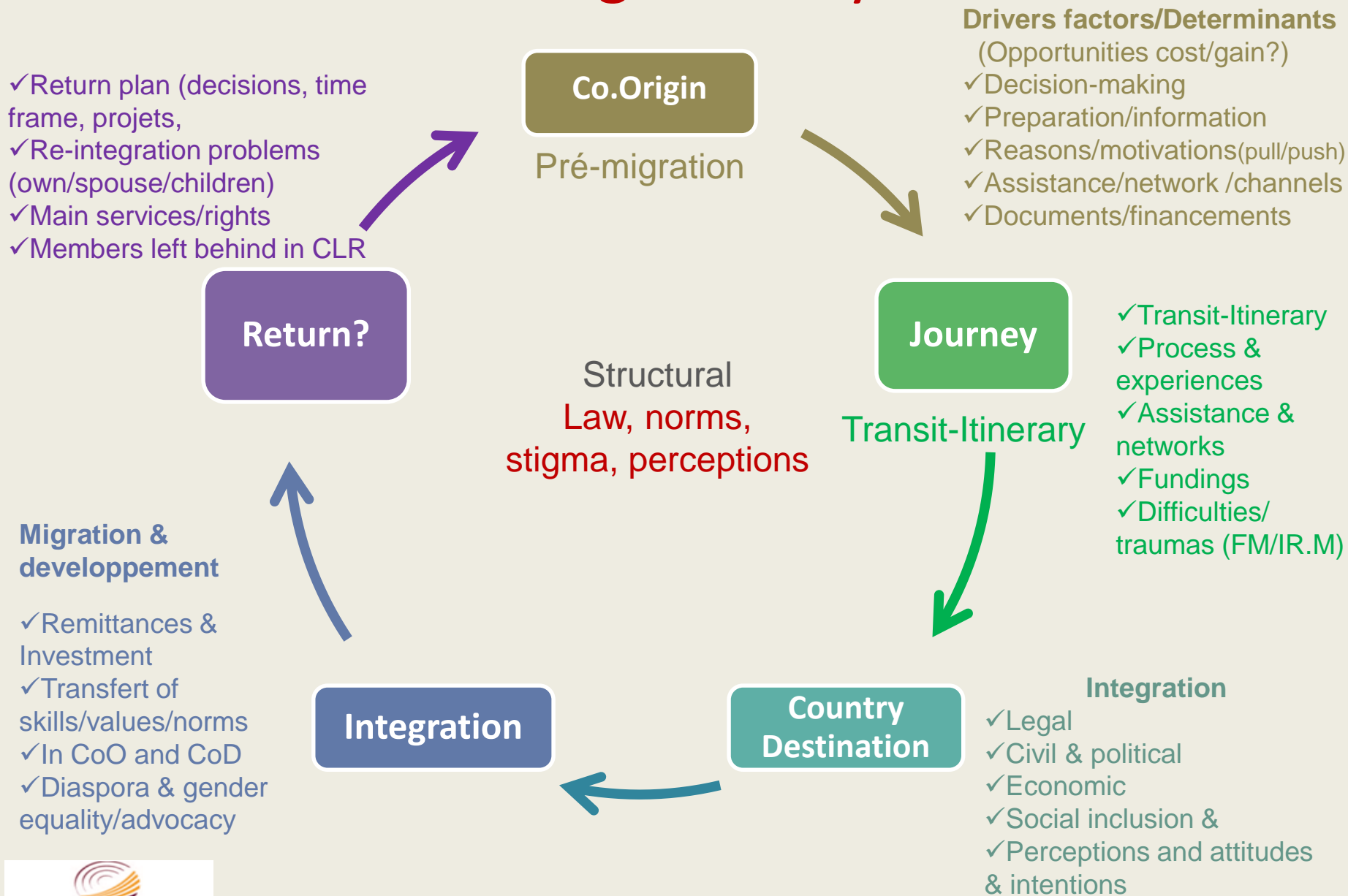
Individual questionnaires & modules

Modules of the individual questionnaires

Out-migrant
1-Migration History
2- O.M Background
3- Marital status /reproduction
4- Migration process/Cost
5- Networks and Assistance
6- Work history
7- Intentions & Perceptions
8- Remittances &Investment

Return migrant
1- Migration History
2- R.M Background
3- Migration process/Cost
4- Networks and Assistance
5- Work history
6- Marital status /reproduction
7- Intentions & Perceptions
8- Remittances &Investment

Non migrant
1- N.M Background
2- Work Status
3- Internal mobility displacement
4- Intentions to Migrate
5- Marital Status/ Reproduction
6- Health status

Forced migrant
1- Background
2- Migration Process
3- Situation in H.C integration
4- Acces to basic services
5- Prospects and Intentions
6- Health status

Immigrant
1- Immigrant's Background
2- Migration Process Networks & Assistance
3- Work History & Recruiters payment
4- Marital Status & Reproduction
5- Perceptions and Intentions

Gender related issues Considered

Gender & Migration cycle

Co.Origin

Pré-migration

Drivers factors/Determinants
(Opportunities cost/gain?)
- ✓Decision-making
- ✓Preparation/information
- ✓Reasons/motivations(pull/push)
- ✓Assistance/network /channels
- ✓Documents/financements

✓Return plan (decisions, time frame, projets,
✓Re-integration problems (own/spouse/children)
✓Main services/rights
✓Members left behind in CLR

Return?

Structural
Law, norms, stigma, perceptions

Journey

Transit-Itinerary

- ✓Transit-Itinerary
- ✓Process & experiences
- ✓Assistance & networks
- ✓Fundings
- ✓Difficulties/ traumas (FM/IR.M)

Migration & developpement

- ✓Remittances & Investment
- ✓Transfert of skills/values/norms
- ✓In CoO and CoD
- ✓Diaspora & gender equality/advocacy

Integration

Country Destination

Integration
- ✓Legal
- ✓Civil & political
- ✓Economic
- ✓Social inclusion &
- ✓Perceptions and attitudes & intentions

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Pre-migration issues

	Restrictions on women (in CoO or in CoD)	Specific concern
Laws	Get ID/passeport/ visa /residence or work permits / family reunification documents	Young, non married, guardian or parent
	Mixed marriage / Join spouse or Family member DOC	Religion, ethnic, nationality
	Get /Confer citizenship (children/spouse)	Married, status, duration of stay
Norms/Stigma	Study abroad / Work abroad	Young/ Non married/field/CoD
	Marry foreigner/with different ethnic/race/religion	Religion, ethnic, nationality
Decision to migrate	Own decision? Others'? Who is involved/based on what(factors)?	Profile and context (individual/ family/ community)
	Migrate individually (who is left behind) : cost/gain ?	Children/spouse/ parent/others
	Migrate accompanied (with whom) : cost/gain ?	Children/ Spouse/ parents/others & CoD & status
Information /programs (equal access ?)	Gender sensitive: program ? Agencies? Services?	Migrants Skills / type agencies
	Migration/recruitment/scholarship/marital agencies	Migrants Skills / type agencies
	Awareness channels/ opportunities/risks challenges	Migrants profile/channels type

Example :Decision making within HH

Who usually makes the following decisions: (mainly) About the Following?	Response categories	Respondent	Spouse	Both jointly	Father	Mother	Someone else Males in HH	Someone else Females in HH	Someone else not a HH member
	1. Moving to other country/migration	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. Making major HH purchases/	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Making basic HH purchases /needs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4. Heath care decisions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Visits to your family or relatives?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	6. Education (children)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. Use of remittances	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8. Saving/investing/business /assets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Example : Potential migration & decision making
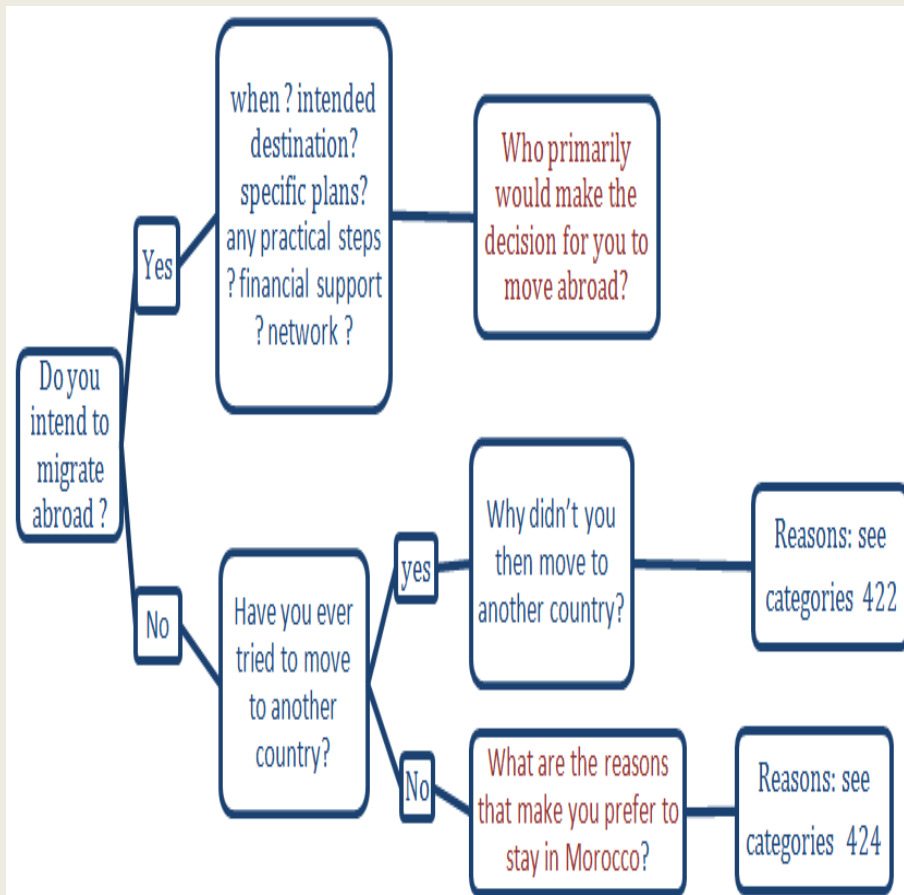
Categories Q-411	Categories Q-422	Categories Q-424
Myself	Couldn't get documents /visa required	Have a good job and
Spouse	Couldn't get exit permit/ passport form	Have successful business
Child (ren)	Too expensive	Adequate social security
Father	Too complicated, didn't know what	Feel comfortable only in
Mother	Spouse, family couldn't get documents	Spouse/HH wants to stay
Other relative	Job fell through	Will get 'single status' visa
Employer	Lack of needed skills	Children here in school
Friends	Spouse, family opposed	To look after HH members
Other (specify)	Needed to care for family members	Low level of crime in this
	Job situation here improved	Low cost of living here
	Other personal reason	Too expensive to move
	Other (specify):	Other (specify):

Migration process issues

	Gender inequalities (in CoO or in CoD)	Specific concern
Drivers/ factors	Push &pull in terms of opportunities/barriers	Migrants' profile/context
	Access to services/rights/ressources/technology	Migrants' profile/context
	Existence of relatives/friends/social network	Migrants' profile/context
Reasons/ motives	Socio-economic (work/business/education/training)	Workers/tertiary students
	Demographic(join family member/spouse/mariage)	Age, marital status, HH structure.
	Forced:Humanitarian(refugees, asylum seeker, victim of human traficking, etc) or environmental	Migrants' profile/country of origine.
Assistance Networks/ Funding	Type of assistance, from CoO or cOD	Migrants' profile/context.
	Assistance : agencies, recruiters, relatives/friends	Formal/informal/contract type/contact
	Migration cost/recruitment cost/others	Contract/contact/position/skills/age/reason/etc.
	Own funding? Familly support/ relatives/friends, institution, state etc.	Grant, Loan, assets sold, etc. living conditions, reason, age.
Process	Documents and compliance with regulations	Status/profile/ Country profile
	Routes, destination/transit countries/ reasons	Migrants'profile/ Country profile
	Transportation means/difficulties during the journey	Migrants'profile/ Status/Country

Example :Reasons or motives of migration

For out-migrants and return migrants

Main reason(s) for

- First/last move to countries of destination (first, Nth, last/current country)

- First/last return to countries of origin (Morocco)

- Intending to move from/to remain/to leave a country (itinerary/migration history)

- For wanting to migrate again for return migrants

For Immigrants

Main reason(s) for

- Moving out of CoO for the first time

- Leaving last country abroad

- Choosing to move to this country

- Intending to remain/or leave current host country

For forced migrants

Main reason(s) for

- Moving from CoO,

- Moving from 1st country of asylum

- Moving from last country of asylum

- Choosing this country

- Moving from CoO for the first time

- Leaving last country abroad

- Intending to remain/ leave this country.

Categories groups :

- **Demographic-social**
- **Economic**
- **Environmental**
- **Humanitarian**
- **Related to women rights, gender equality/inequality or discrimination**

Example: Migration history and itineraries

Migration History Since First Move Abroad					
Countries lived/reside in	In what month and year did you move to ?		Where did you move to?		Reasons for leaving (PREV.COUNT RESIDE)?
	Month	Year			
First	⌴⌴	⌴⌴⌴⌴	_____	⌴⌴⌴	⌴⌴
Second	⌴⌴	⌴⌴⌴⌴	_____	⌴⌴⌴	⌴⌴
...	⌴⌴	⌴⌴⌴⌴	_____	⌴⌴⌴	⌴⌴
Nth	⌴⌴	⌴⌴⌴⌴	_____	⌴⌴⌴	⌴⌴

Migrants' integration

	Gender issues & associated rights	Specific concern
Legal	Permanent or renewable legal residency status	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	Acquisition of nationality/ registration civil register	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	Recognized as refugees (FM)/ as regular (IR.M)	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
Economic	Access to services (work, income-generating opportunities, financial services, social protection or security benefits)	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	for forced and irregular migrants (subsistence, grants, social protection benefits)	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	Belongings or financial resources	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
Social and cultural	Access to basic services (health care, education, professional training, languages proficiency, housing).	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	Discrimination, exploitation	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	Xenophobia, violence	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
	Acceptance of the host country's institutions and values	Migrant's profile/status/CcR
Civil and political	Access to justice (courts and judicial mechanisms and procedures)	Migrants' profile/status/CcR
	Access to civil and political rights (join association, political parties, freedom of speech, etc.)	Migrants' profile/status/ CcR

Migration impact

	Gender inequalities : contribution/costs/gain	Specific concern
Remittances	**Received** : Money taken (by) or transferred(to) the migrant ahead of move/or abroad	Students/workers/unemployed/inactive/age
	Sent: amount, nature, recipient, frequency, channel?	Profile (migrant & recipient & HH)
	Used: for whom, for what (basic needs, education /health /savings (shares or stocks) /investment/	Profile (migrant & recipient & HH)
Investment	Amount of the migrant's investment	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
	Setors of the migrant's investment	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
	Number of employed people	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
Contribution in public life	Economic/politics	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
	Environnement	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
	Human & women rights/ politics/ gender equility	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
	Capacity building	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO
Social	Change in individual & HH living conditions, Access to sevices/rights and the developpement of the comunities	Profile migrant /context/CoD/CoO

Expected data

- Why, when and how migration has occurred and could happen in the future;
- The processes leading to the decision to migrate;
- The situation before the migration and reasons for leaving abroad;
- Migration histories and migration experiences and practices;
- Migration intentions and potential destination;
- Migration networks and assistance;
- History and professional mobility before and after migration;
- Perceptions about social, economic and professional integration and social exclusion;
- Circular migration models;
- Skills and knowledge acquired by migrants;
- The impact of migration on unemployment and the dynamics of work.
- Migration and the gender perspective and its impact on children and the family;
- Channels / natures / volumes of remittances and their use for local investments;
- The impact of migration on household behavior and practices;
- The future plans of migrants; on the structure of return migration and reintegration measures
- The qualifications and skills of potential migrants

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Main indicators

Legal
- Legal status/ Legal basis of stay in country
- Freedom to travel/mobility*

Civil-political:
- Citizenship
- Legal access to the labour market
- Right to own property
- Benefits/social protection (SDG 1.3.1)
- Access to justice
- Possession of a bank account
- Possession of valid travel documents
- Registration of birth (16.9.1)*

Demographic and migration
- Age, Sex
- Country of birth
- Country of birth of mother and father
- Reason for migrating
- Marital status
- Age at first
- Mixed marriages
- Fertility history, Marriage history
- Reasons for choosing current country
- Years of residence in host country
- Family and household context

Health
- Self-reported health status
- Coverage of essential health services (3.8.1)
- Under 5 mortality rate *
- Stunting and malnutrition among (2.2.1 and 2.2.2) *

(* were reconsidered because of the burden)

Health. cont
- Women's health decisions (5.6.1)
- Access to healthcare and unmet need
- Mental health Suffered violence (16.1.3 & 5.2.1)*
- Violence (5.2.1/5.2.2) and (16.1.3) *

Main indicators

Education
- Educational attainment
- Participation in education (4.1.1 & 4.5.1)
- Participation in preschool education/
- Access to childcare (Host country) (4.2.2)
- Language proficiency
- Literacy and numeracy (4.6.1)
- Participation in language courses
- Years spent out of education as a child
- Child integrating into the school system

Social inclusion
- Multidimensional poverty (1.2.2)
- Material deprivation (1.2.2)
- Housing
- Internet use
- Attitudes towards Discrimination (10.3.1 & 16.b.1)
- Participation in local activities/groups (16.7.1)*
- Discrimination & harassment (10.3.1)

Economic
- Employment status (8.5.2)
- Informal sector employment (8.3.1) *
- Income and Consumption (10.2.1 & 2.3.2)
- Youth (15-24) NEET (8.6.1)
- Type of contract
- Average hourly earnings (8.5.1)
- Current occupation
- Participation in work training
- Sector or industry of employment
- Recognition of foreign qualifications in host country
- Main obstacles to finding a job
- Remittance costs (10.c.1)
- Child labour (8.7.1)
- Unemployment rate (8.5.2)
- Population below 50% of median income (10.2.1)*
- Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries (8.8.1)*
- Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (10.c.1)

Main related challenges

Main challenges

- As any household survey it is based on interviewee's responses (in certain cases on proxy responses), therefore :

- Gender bias could occurs when collecting data on attitudes, perception, intentions to move, decision-making power in the household, domestic violence and reproductive health.

- Accurate data may not be provided regarding legal and administrative topics related to the migration process and status.

- Problems related to memory could occur because many reference periods were considered therefore that could affect the quality of the information collected.

- One of the limitations of household surveys is the difficulties to cover gender issues related to some vulnerable groups who are hard to reach.

  - ✓ Women victims of trafficking
  - ✓ Violence victims/survivors
  - ✓ Women border workers
  - ✓ Women seasonal migrants
  - ✓ Unaccompanied women minors.