



United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data in
the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the
Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

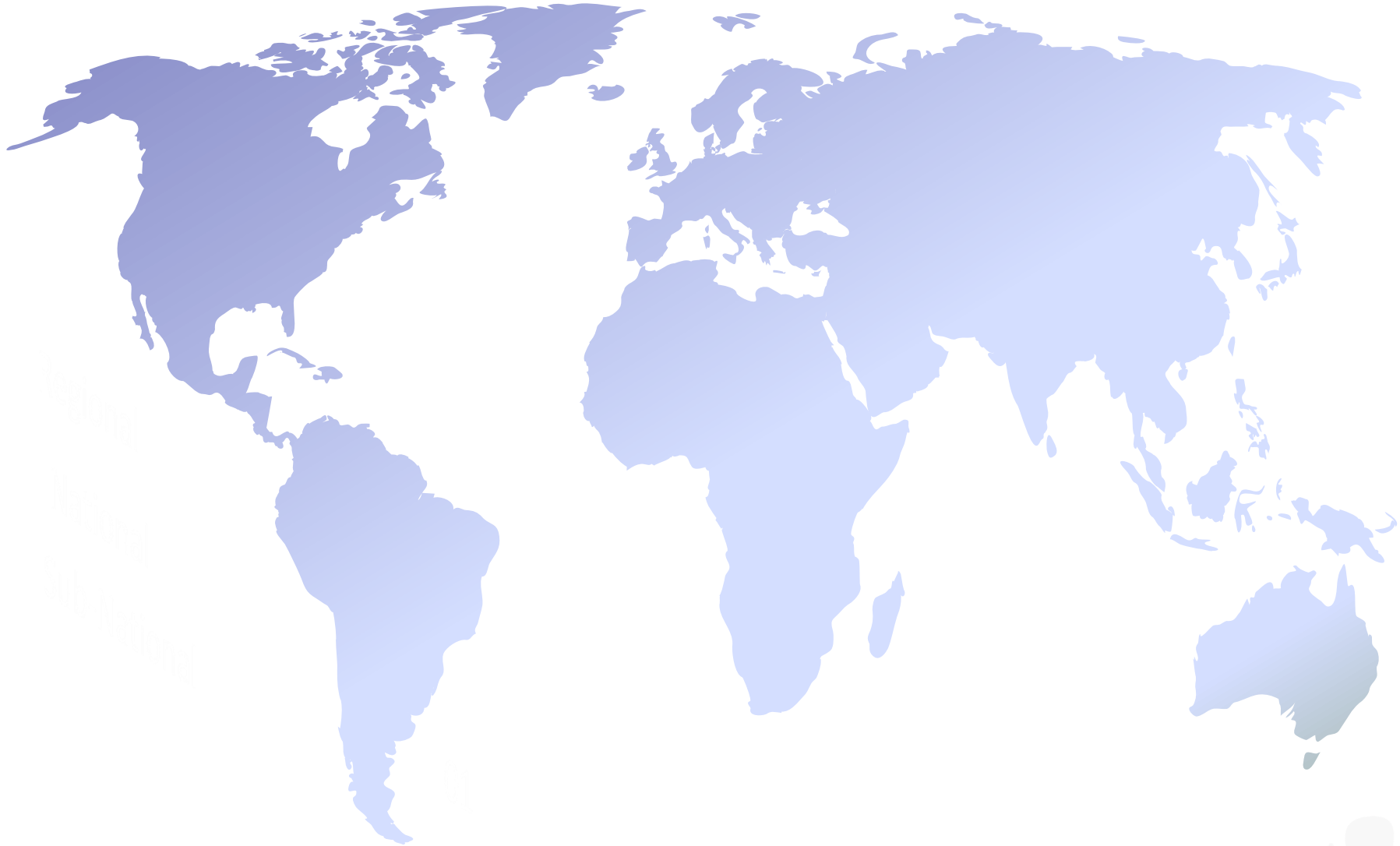
UNHQ New York 1-3 July 2019

The Need for and Uses of Statistics on International Migration

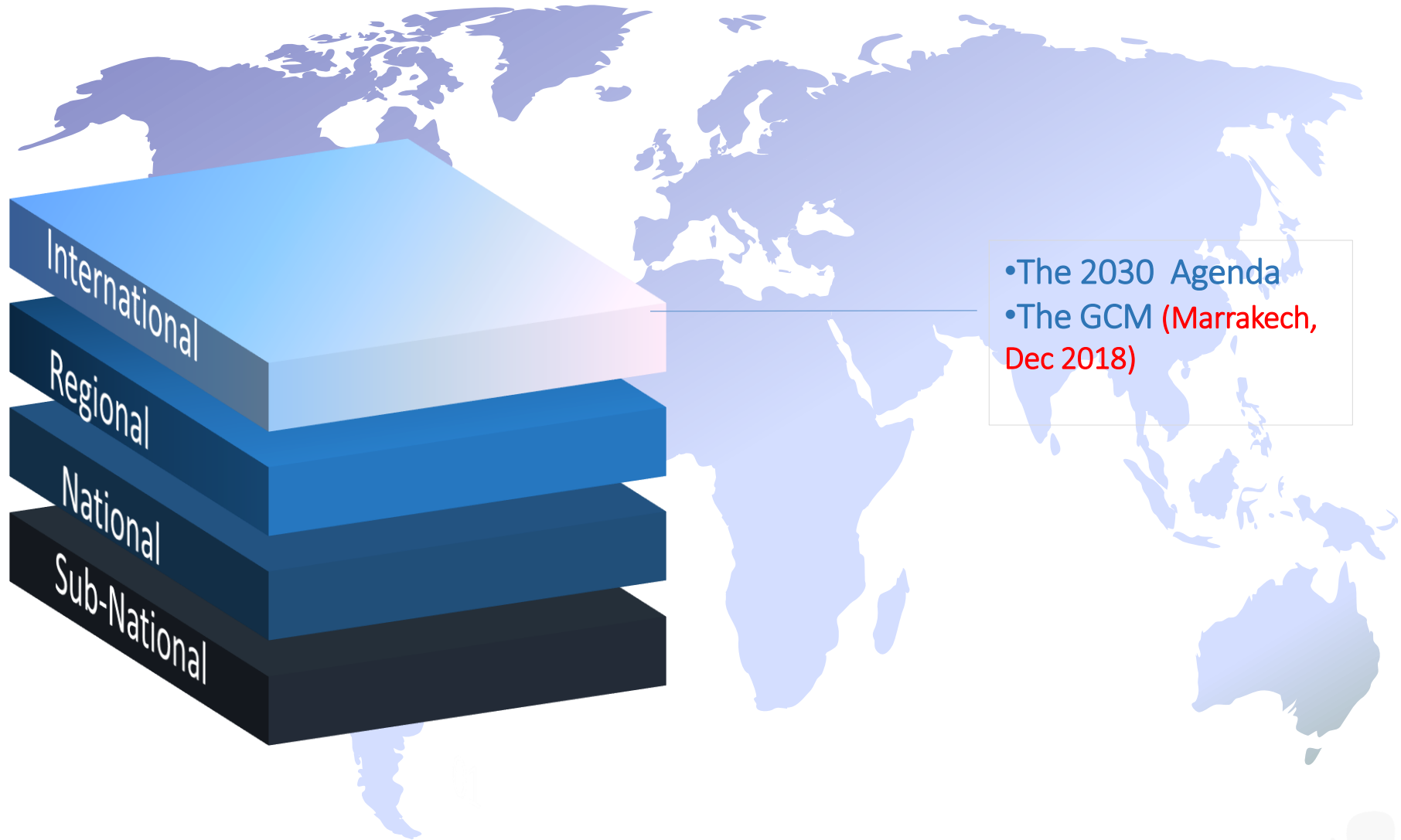
NSO, Morocco

Karima BELHAJ
k.belhaj@hcp.ma

Context and Commitments



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Context and Commitments

International level

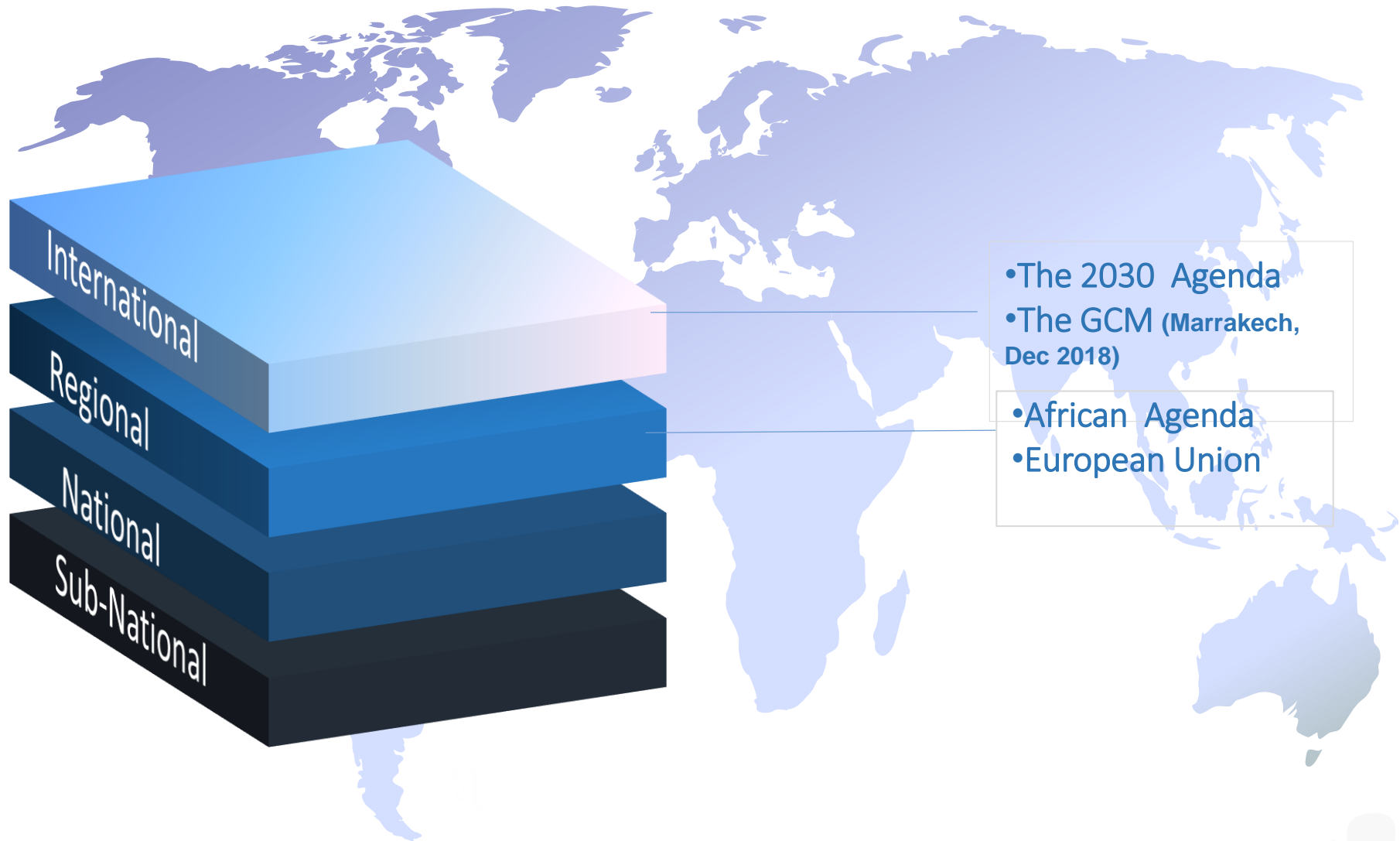


Disaggregated data is Essential to **leave No One Behind** including Migrants



Improving data for safe, orderly and regular migration

Context and Commitments



Context and Commitments

Regional level

Africa

2063 Agenda

- **Free movement of people** and leading to **full economic integration**

The Revised Migration Policy Framework

- To develop a strategic framework for **migration policy** in Africa and facilitating the **participation of migrants, in the development of their own countries**

African Agenda for Migration

- Collective **autonomy** of the continent

Context and Commitments

Regional level :

EU-Morocco partnership programme

Improving migration governance in Morocco through the support of the national strategies of immigration and asylum and for the Moroccans living abroad.



1. The social and humanitarian assistance to migrants and unaccompanied minors

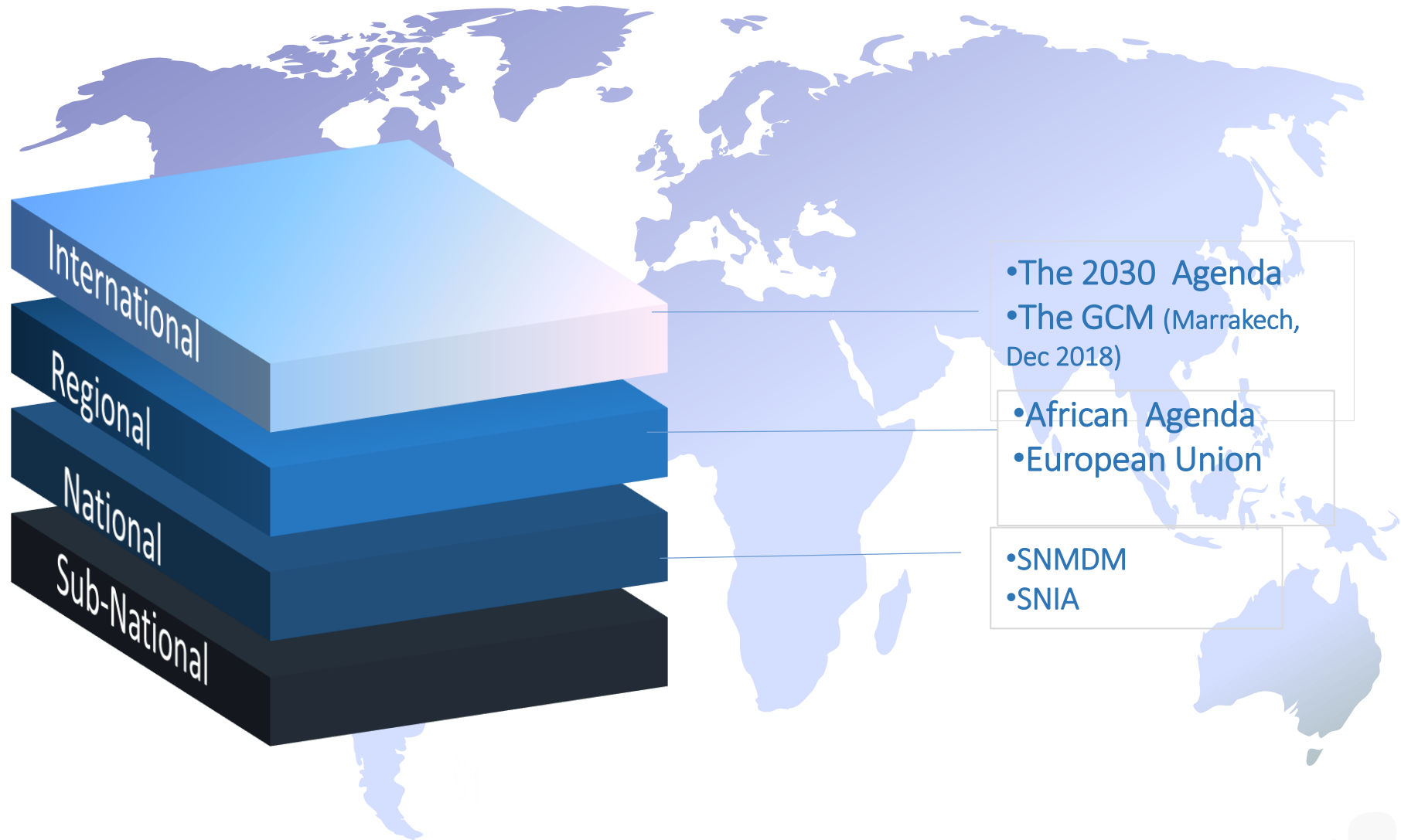
2. The setting up of a legal and regulatory framework of the national strategy of immigration and asylum

3. The reinforcement of the knowledge on migration phenomena (**National Migration observatory and Morocco-HIMS**)

4. The professional insertion of regularized migrants

5. The enlargement of the program of voluntary return of migrants in Morocco to their country of origin.

Context and Commitments



Context and Commitments

National level :

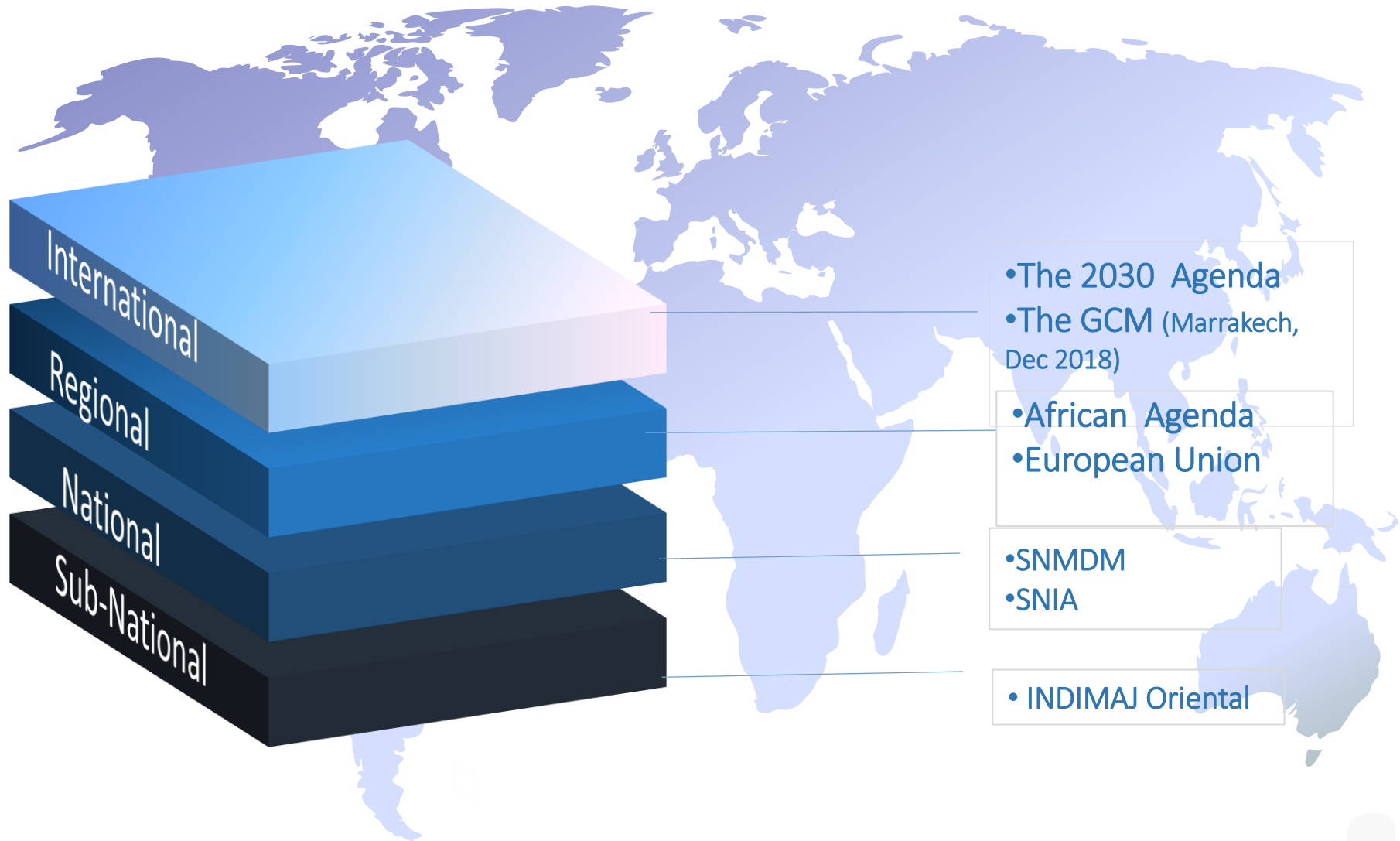
National Strategy for the Moroccan Living Abroad (SNMDM)

- Preserving the MLA Moroccan Identity
- Protection of the MLA rights and interest
- Contribution of the MLA to the country's development

National Immigration and Asylum Strategy (SNIA)

- Promoting regular migrants integration
- Preparing an Institutional framework
- Upgrading the regulatory framework
- Managing migration flows while respecting human rights

Introduction: framing migration for development

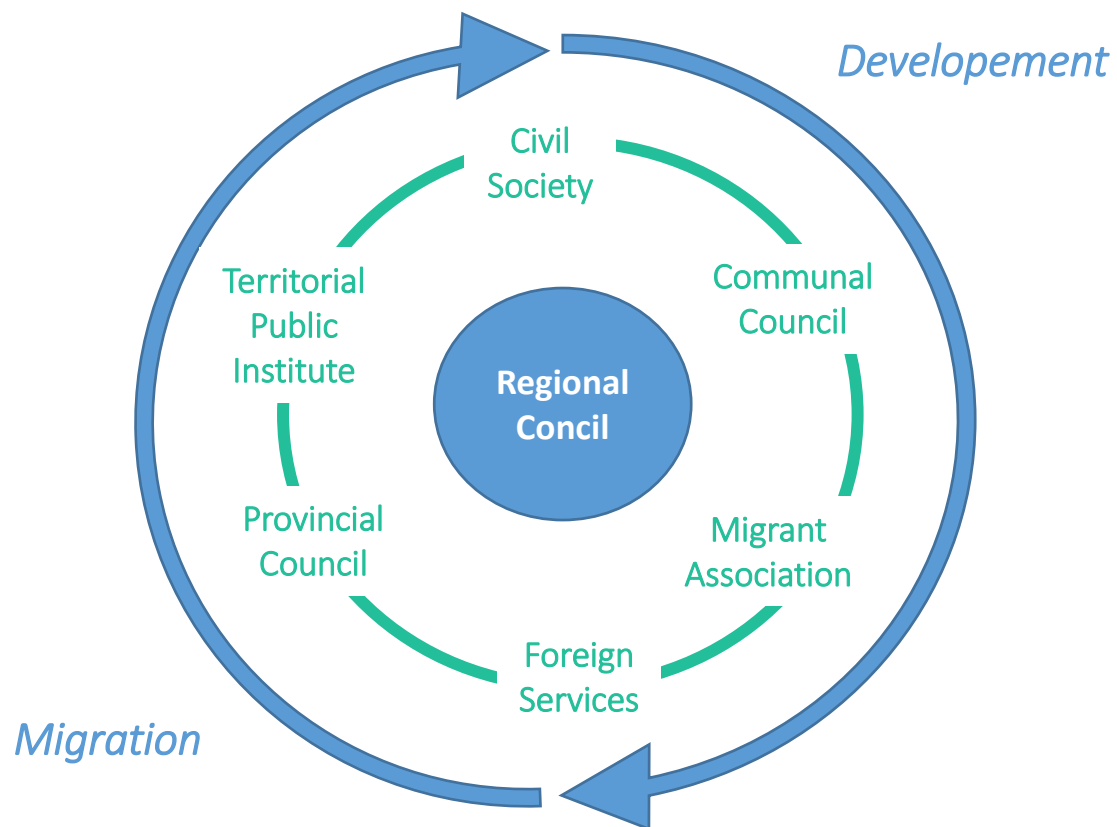


Introduction: framing migration for development

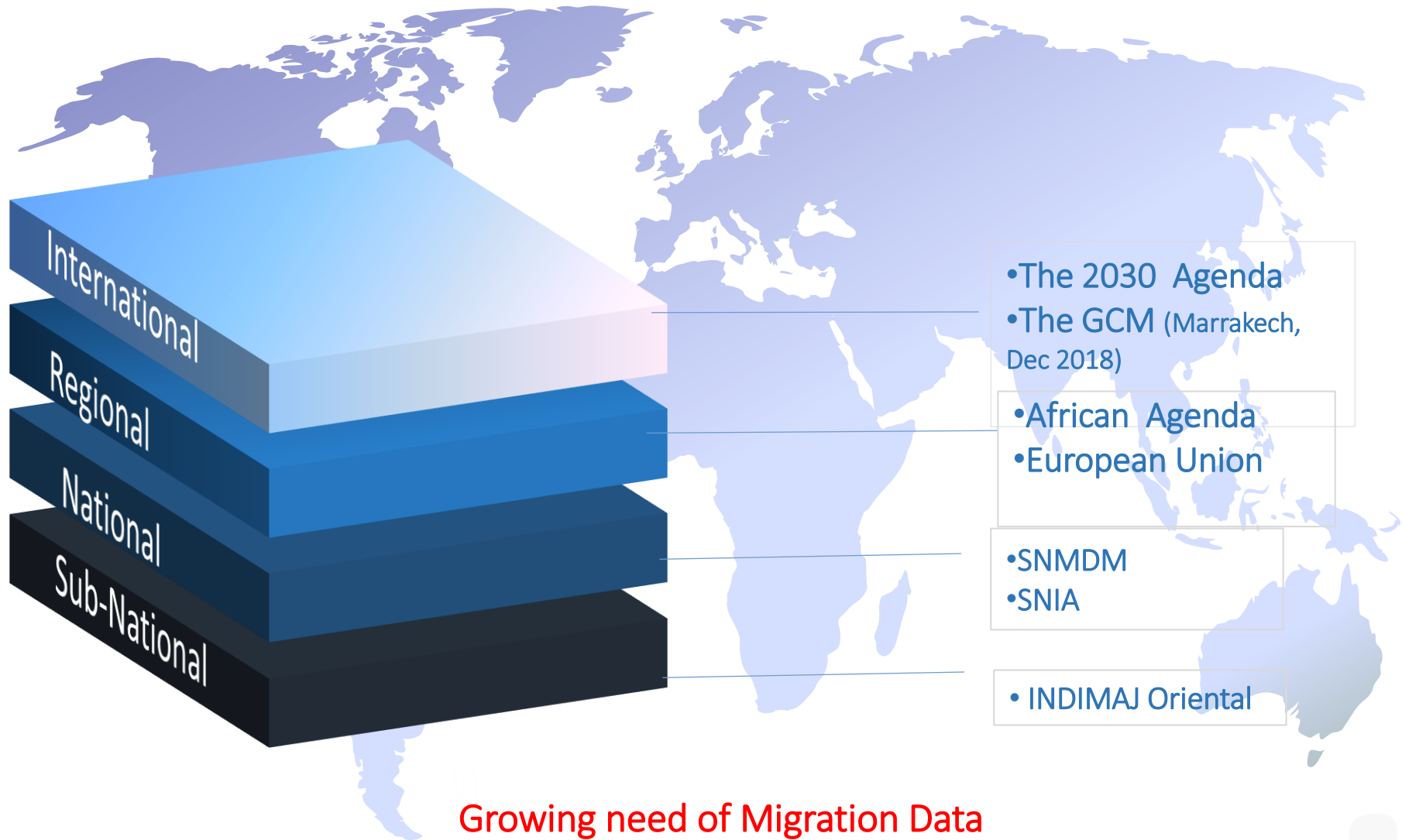
Sub-national level : INDIMAJ-Oriental

Initiative for Inclusive Development for Migrants in the Oriental

Implementation of national migration strategies and mainstream migration into local development plans by involving stakeholders at the territorial level in terms of migration and development (Local Authorities, Civil Society,....)



Introduction: framing migration for development



What kind of Data is needed ?

Migrant/Potential Migrant

- Stock/ Flows
- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics
- Pre- and post-migration situation and motives for migration (employment, education, qualifications, integration/exclusion,...)
- Migration intentions and potential destination
- Circular migration
- Skills and knowledge acquired by migrants
- Migration and the gender perspective and its impact on children and the family
- Overall awareness of migration issues and practices

Migration

- Trends, patterns, determinants, consequences
- Migration drivers and destinations
- Migration-decision processes, migration histories and migration experiences and practices
- Migration networks and assistance

Impact of migration

- Remittances and their utilization and impact
- Impact of migration on household economic behaviour and practices
- Scholarship funds
- Brain drain

Cross-cutting issues

Effectiveness of governmental interventions on migration management

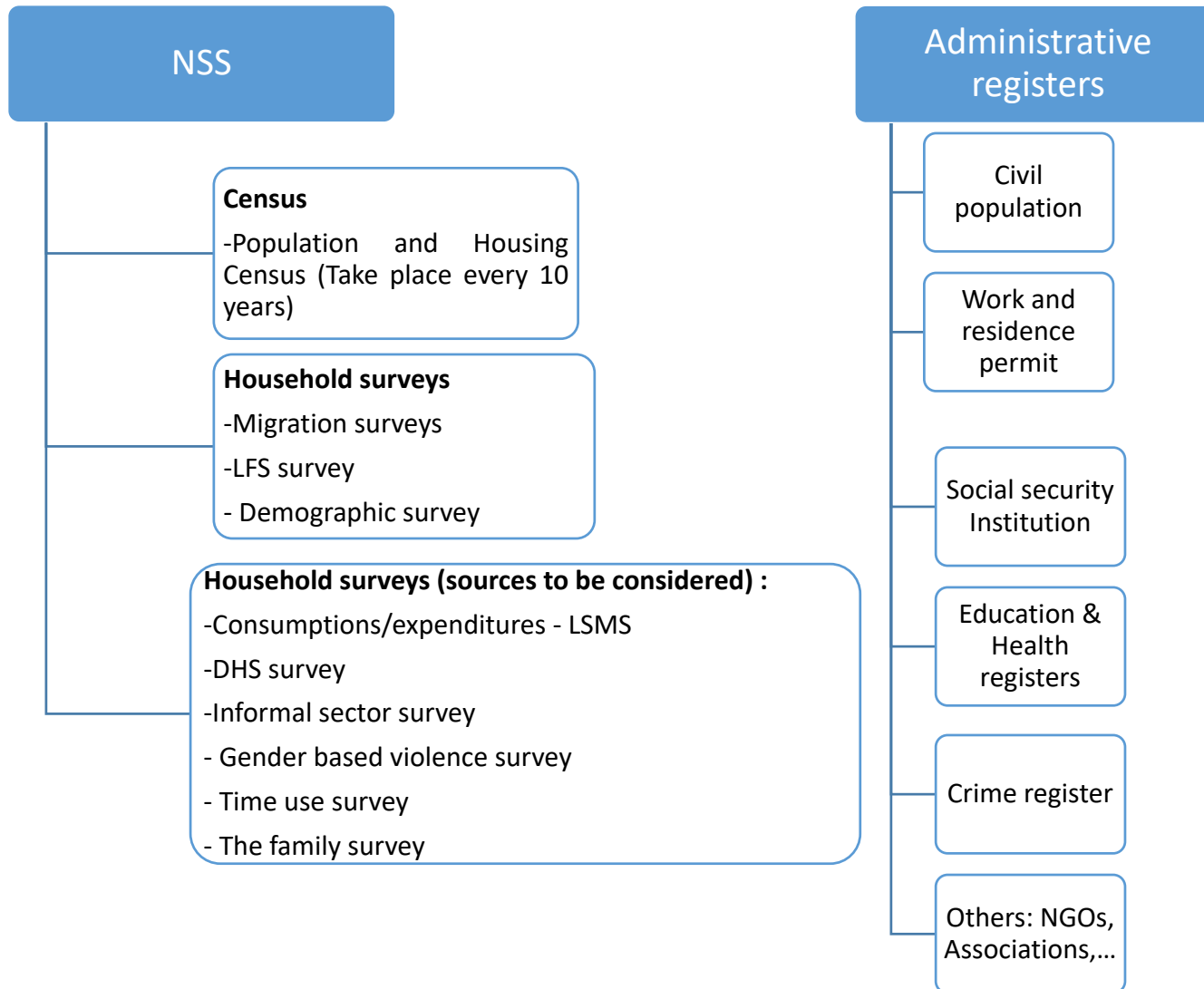
Assessing and addressing migration data gaps

Roadmap

- A roadmap for **assessing and addressing migration data gaps** is being set up through a **participative approach** involving all stakeholders, both producers, users, NGOs and International agencies.
- Many issues related to migration were discussed and considered to be integrated through specific questions or modules to be included in different data sources, based on different related **frameworks** (IAEG, UNSD, MEDSTAT IV,...).

Assessing and addressing migration data gaps

Main migration data sources



Reporting on international migration modules/questions proposed by the UNSD under the guidance of the UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics,

Topic	Population census(s)	Household survey(s)
A. Country of birth	Yes in 2014 Place of birth/country of birth	Yes in the National Multi-round Demographic Survey 2009-2010 And Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019
B. Country of citizenship	Yes in 2004 and 2014	Yes (LFS since 2017 Yes in and Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019
C. Country of birth of parents	No	Yes in Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019
D. Ever lived abroad	No	Yes in the National Multi-round Demographic Survey 2009-2010 and in Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019
E. Household members residing abroad	Yes in 2004 and 2014	Yes in the National Multi-round Demographic Survey 2009-2010, but (with a different formulation)
F. Year or period of arrival in the country for foreign-born persons	No	Yes in the National Multi-round Demographic Survey 2009-2010 and in the LFS since 2018; and in Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019
G. Acquisition of citizenship	No	Yes in Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019 (When /How did you acquire dual citizenship)
H. Main reason for migration	No	Yes in the National Multi-round Demographic Survey 2009-2010 ; and in the LFS since 2018; and in Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019

Inventory for reporting on migration-relevant SDG indicators under the EMWGMS / MEDSTAT IV Migration

Relevance to migration	Indicator available as defined by the SDG metadata	Disaggregated by migratory status	Indicator available with some deviation from the SDG metadata	Disaggregated by migratory status
For migrant (5)	0	-	4 (4.b.1,10.7.1,10.7.2, 16.2.2)	4 (4.b.1,10.7.1, 10.7.2, 16.2.2)
For disaggregation - extended (22)	10 (1.1.1, 3.2.1,3.3.1,3.4.1,3.8.1 ,3.8.2, 5.5.2, 8.5.2, 8.6.1, 8.10.2)	3 (5.5.2,8.5.2,8.6.1)	8 (1.3.1,4.1.1,4.3.1,4.6.1, 8.5.1,10.2.1,10.3.1,16.9.1)	7 (1.3.1,4.3.1, 4.6.1,8.5.1,10.2.1,10.3.1, 16.9.1)
For disaggregation - minimum (2)	0	-	-	-
Contextual Indicator (1)	1 (3.c.1)	0	-	-

Main Indicators needed

(SDG, EGRIS, OECD, MENOA and other frameworks)

Demographic

- Age, Sex
- Country of birth
- Country of birth of parents
- Marital Status
- Etc.

Education

- Access to education by migratory status
- Number/proportion of Tertiary-level students benefiting of (academic exchanges, scholarships, academic professionals, professorships, international training)
- Scholarship funding (SDG 4.b.1)

Health

- Coverage of essential health services by migratory status (SDG 3.8.1)
- Access of migrants in detention to basic needs and services (minimum, access to food, basic health care, legal orientation and assistance, information and communication as well as adequate accommodation)
- Migrants fatalities and injuries by country origin/host country
- Migrants recorded death by country of origin and country of death

Main Indicators needed

(SDG, EGRIS, OECD, MENOA and other frameworks)

Legal-Civil

- Proportion of the population who are registered in the civil registry systems
- Proportion of migrants by status of residence in the country of current residence
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider SDG 8.10.2

Migration

- Flow and stock of migrants (inflows and outflows) by reason of migration
- Potential migrants (inflows and outflows) by reason of migration
- Number of border crossing (inflows and outflows) by border point type
- Unaccompanied or separated child crosses using international border by border point type
- Number (stock and flows) of return migrants by country of last residence
- Voluntary returns (by host country/by country of origin)
- Existence of flexible/efficient/effective pathways for regular migration policies/programs responding to every migration profiles and needs

Rights

- Population who have access to basic integration services and rights by migratory status (OECD/IRRS)
- Stock and flows of vulnerable of migrants by sex and group and country of exploitation
- Proportion of repatriated remains deceased migrants, to their countries of origin
- Proportion of Consular representations with required capacities to identify, protect and assist our nationals abroad who are in a situation of vulnerability
- Proportion of migrants reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG 16.b.1)
- Proportion of migrants victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms SDG 16.3.1

Main Indicators needed

(SDG, EGRIS, OECD, MENOA and other frameworks)

Economic

- Labor migrants and potential labor migrants (Stock and flows) by country of destination and educational/skills level (ILO/ETF)
- Recruitment cost as a proportion of the amount remitted (SDG 10.c.1) borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination (SDG 10.7.1)
- International labour recruitment and employment in the country (origin/destination) by type of recruiter
- Labour recruitment/employment in the country (origin/destination) by type/duration of contract
- Proportion of migrants workers employed in the host country with recognized skills acquired competences and professional experience at all skills levels
- Diaspora investments and entrepreneurship by economic sector and locality& amount of investment
- Remittances as a proportion of the GDP/
Remittances received, as % of GDP
- Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (SDG 10.c.1)

Information

- Proportion of the population who are well informed about legal guidance, procedures, rights, obligations, risks of migration
- Proportion of the migrants who get assistance/support/informations in any stages of migration before moving/coming to country of current residence

Rights cont.

- Migrants smuggling by origin, transit and destination countries
- Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (SDG 16.2.2 & 16.2.3)
- Perceptions/attitudes of the population about what could be a typical human trafficker (MENOA/ MEDHIMS)

Potential use of data/indicators for policy making

- the establishment of a 'National Migration Profile' that will allow to identify certain common characteristics of the migration flows to the main receiving countries;
- the development of migration policies and future migration programming;
- the development of scenarios to support circular and managed migration,
- the identification of priority areas in the field of education and vocational training;
- the development of policy measures on recognition of qualifications and the use of transparency tools for the skills of migrants acquired at home and abroad;
- the development of policy measures on mitigating the adverse effect of brain drain;
- the development of policy measures dealing with forced migration;
- achieving better understanding of how remittances can be used to foster local development, and developing relevant policy measures in collaboration with the main receiving countries;
- Etc..

Main challenges

- **Sampling issues** : conventional household surveys do not cover minorities (as immigration is a rare phenomenon in Morocco) especially those in vulnerable situation (unaccompanied minors, Victims of trafficking,..);
- **Bias** occurring when collecting data on migration experience, perceptions etc. through a **proxy** respondent;
- several data sources (LSM survey, The DHS survey,...) are limited in providing migration-relevant information due to lack of certain **key variables** as country of birth or/and country of citizenship . Also adding more question may affect the purpose of those surveys.
- Some data sources are **not disseminated** (Civil register) or use different **concept and definitions** (legal/administrative basis)
- **Methodological** constraints -
- **Relevance** at the national/sub-national
- **Feasibility** (cost/Burden issues)
- **Frequency/Timeliness**
- **Reliability**

Opportunities and Way forward

- Improving the National Statistical System and **mainstreaming** Migration data into national development data plans;
- Incorporation **new actors** (NGOs, Local Authorities...) into the data production ecosystem;
- Exploring methods of **combining information** from different data sources (administrative data -survey) and **non-traditional data** sources (Big data) and considering linking these data sources ;
- **Harmonizing** the statistical production systems (concepts, definitions, methods, frameworks...) in accordance with international/EU standards;
- Supporting activities that address data gaps and national needs for **capacity building**;
- Providing a holistic and **harmonized framework** to compile data for migration-relevant indicators.

Thank You!

For further Information...

k.belhaj@hcp.ma

www.hcp.ma