SADC – CAD Regional Workshop on Administrative Data for Migration Statistics, 17 – 21 March 2025, Johannesburg, South Africa

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SADC Statistics

17 March 2025

SADC TREATY – 17 August 1992

- Main Objectives: Eradicate poverty in the region through regional integration

- Objectives to be achieved mainly through harmonization of political and socio-economic policies of Member States

- Governance Structure: Summit, Council, MCO, sectoral and cluster ministerial committees (Statistics Committee)

- Secretariat responsible for collation and dissemination of information on the Community and maintenance of a reliable database

VISION 2050

- 2012 Extra-Ordinary summit of SADC Head of States approved development of Vision 2050.

- Aim: defining the long-term strategic intent of the organisation, realign the priorities of regional cooperation and integration and to set long-term indicative targets, taking into account existing and emerging dynamics in the regional, continental and global arenas.

- SADC Vision 2050 approved by Summit in August 2020

- Statistics: A robust and responsive regional statistical system to underpin regional integration processes, including measurement of progress and impact.

RISDP 2020 – 30/ Statistics as a cross-cutting sector

- Strategic Objective (aspiration from Vision 2050): Robust and responsive regional statistical system to underpin regional integration processes, including measurement of progress and impact.

- Strategic Outcome: Enhanced statistical infrastructure, systems, and capacity across the region for production and effective use of harmonised regional statistics

RISDP 2020 – 30/ Statistics as a cross-cutting sector

- Key Interventions
  - Policy and legal frameworks for coordination of regional statistics in the region developed and implemented.
  - Responsiveness, efficiency, and effectiveness of the regional statistical system improved.
  - Capacity across the entire data value chain of the regional statistical system strengthened.
  - A comprehensive methodology and/or statistical system for the collection of gender disaggregated data at national and regional levels developed.

RISDP 2020 – 30/ Statistics as a cross-cutting sector

- Implementation Plan developed during 2021 with identification of RISDP Outputs and associated Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). 5 RISDP Outputs identified and approved:
  - Regional statistical policy frameworks developed
  - Statistical standards and procedures harmonized
  - ICT - enabled regional statistical data production and dissemination tools developed
  - Statistical capacity building programmes for regional integration developed
  - Data quality assessment frameworks for real sector statistics developed
- Implementation Costs: $20m for programmes during 2020-30 and representing 5% of RISDP 2020-30 costing

RSDS 2020-30

- Aligned to goals of RISDP 2020-30, SHaSA, SDGs for harmonization of statistics.

- Results Framework: Strategic Intervention areas of RSDS linked to Vision 2050 strategic objective, RISDP 2020-30 strategic outcome and outputs.

- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (mid-term review and final evaluation, annual reports)

- Financing plan (Member States contributions, Statistics Training Fund, cooperation with Pan-African Institutions and donors projects)

RSDS 2020-30 – Strategic Intervention Areas

- Strategic Intervention Areas for RSDS 2020-30

- 1. Policy frameworks for development of regional statistics;

- 2. Institutional strengthening and sustainability of the SRSS;

- 3. Harmonization of regional statistics

- 4. Digital transformation of regional statistics

- 5. Capacity for data production, management, dissemination and use

- 6. Quality of regional statistics

SADC Protocol on Statistics

- The instrument is required to ensure that the institutional arrangements for collecting, processing and dissemination of regional statistics are formalised and adequately capacitated (earmarked in 2003).

- The Protocol on Statistics will enhance the level of statistical development both nationally and regionally, facilitating the pursuit of monitoring and measuring progress of development agendas at national, regional, continental and global level. Signature and ratification of the Protocol will be a demonstration of Member States' commitment to the overall goals of statistical development in terms of political will, policy direction and resource allocation.

SADC Protocol on Statistics

- Some Objectives:
  - serve as a legal framework for enabling and enhancing statistical development and innovation in the Region
  - serve as an advocacy instrument for statistical development and usage in the region
  - ensure alignment of the goals of national statistical strategies to regional, continental and international statistical strategies for the development of statistics
  - an instrument for undertaking resource mobilisation and capacity building to implement national and regional statistical programmes

Harmonization of Migration Statistics

- SADC Collaboration with IOM (MOU)

- Concept Note for development of Migration Information System in 2020 elaborating context, needs for the system and linkages with continental and global agendas on migration.

- Initial assessment with MS as embedded in CN:
  - Strengthening of national coordination and harmonization mechanisms
  - Regional coordination and capacity building
  - capitalize on the potential of the upcoming round of population censuses
  - Enhancing the use of administrative data

Harmonization of Migration Statistics

- 3 phases for implementation to operationalize regional migration databases

- **Planning** through stakeholders' engagement at MS level (Development of roadmap)

- **Capacity Building** to enhance institutional capacity for the timely collection, analysis and reporting of migration data by providing relevant migration stakeholders with appropriate skills and knowledge

- Migration Flows Monitoring

- Harmonization of data,

Harmonization of Migration Statistics

- Development of strategic framework to guide the harmonization and development process focusing on the following core aspects:

- 1. Data definitions

- 2. Accessibility and exchange mechanism

- 3. Governance framework and coordination mechanism

Harmonization of Migration Statistics

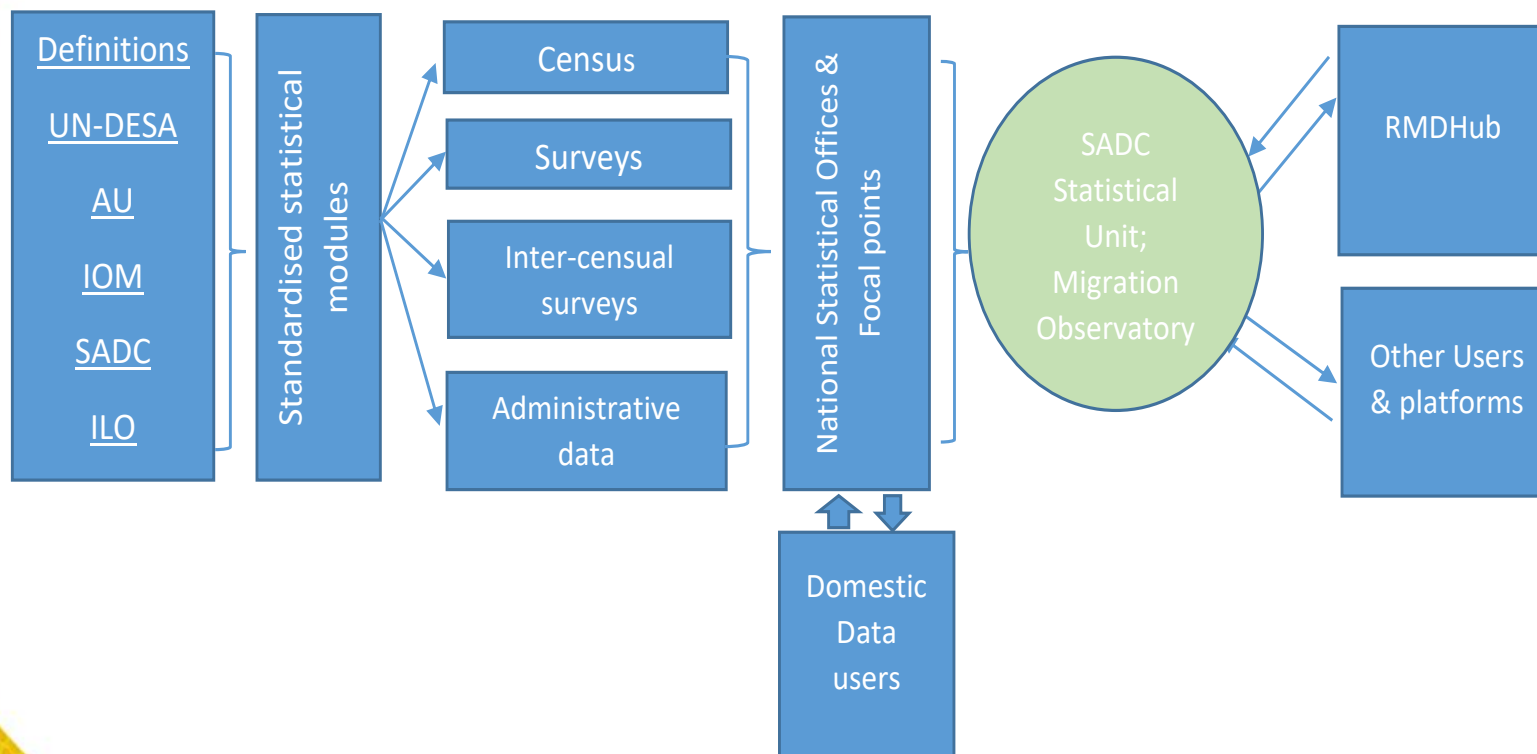- Data Definitions/Scope of Variables needed for monitoring regional programmes

Disaggregation	Description
Age	0 – 10 Child; 11 – 15 Minor; 15 – 24 Youth; 18 – 35 Youth; 18 – 64 Working age; 65+ Pensioner
Duration of stay	Length of stay in the country
Education	Low level skills: Up to primary school Medium level skills: Up to high school High level skills: Tertiary, post-graduate
Employment Status & sector: public or private	Status: Formal, informal, self-employed, full time, part-time, seasonally employed Sector: Agriculture, Industry, Services
Gender	Male, female, other
Income	Low income; Middle income; High income
Location of stay	Urban, peri-urban, rural, region/province
Marital status	Single, married, separated, divorced
Nationality	Country of birth; Dual nationality Country of birth of parents
Race	Asian, Black, Mixed, White
Reason for migration	Why a migrant moves from place of usual residence e.g., economic, education, family, forced
Remittance flows	Country of origin, destination,

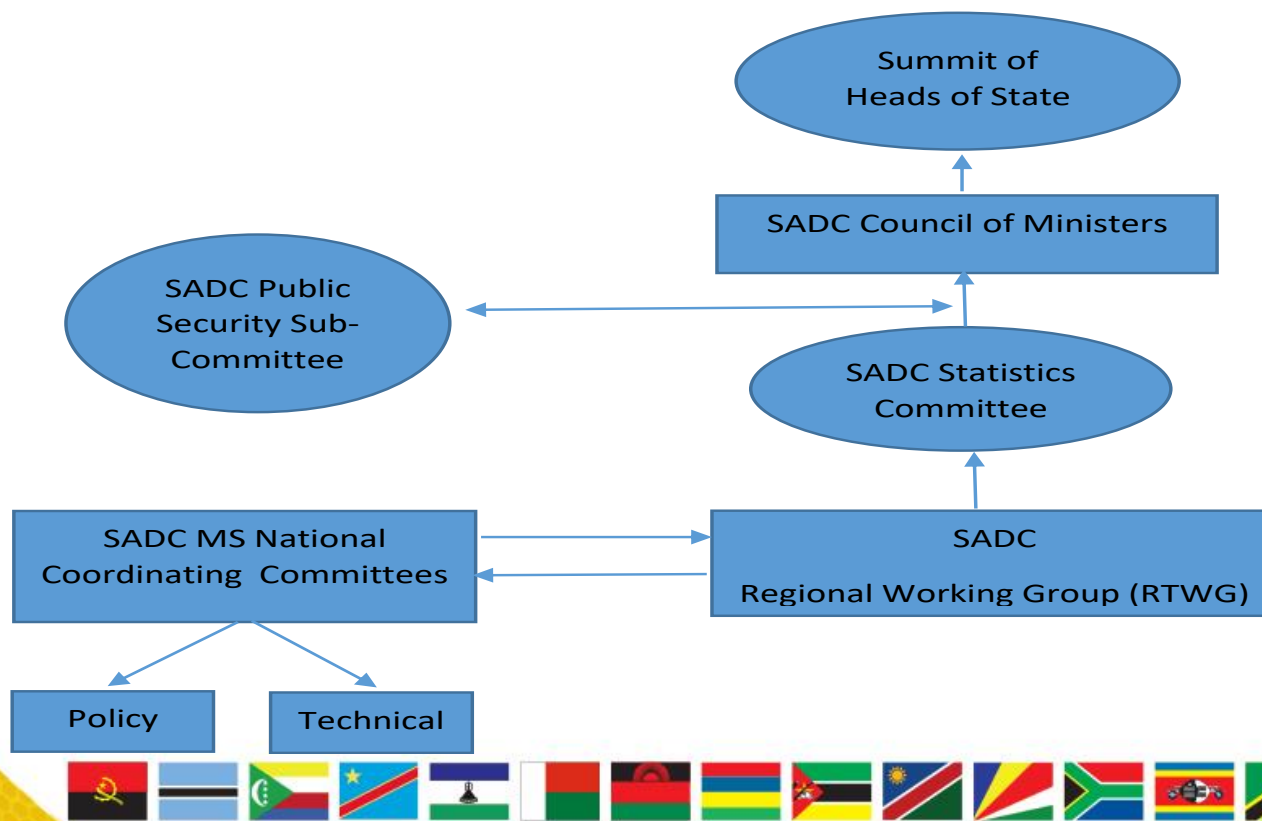# Harmonization of Migration Statistics

- Data Exchange Procedures

Data access and exchange framework – Option 1

Harmonization of Migration Statistics

- Institutional Arrangements/Coordination Mechanisms (Governance Framework)

: **Links between National Coordinating Mechanisms (NCCs), Regional Technical Working Group (RTWG) and SADC Statutory Structures**

Outcome of Stats-Immigration and Labour Meeting of May 2024

- WAY FORWARD for Regional Data Needs

- 1. NSOs to integrate disaggregated migration data dimensions in 2030 Round of Housing and Population Census

- 2. Assessment and development of Administrative Data procedures between Immigration and NSOs for data accessibility on a sustainable basis

Data collection :Consideration needs to be made to

- a)   automate collection at all border points to avoid relying on manual systems.

- b)   collect data at points of entry to prevent trickle down challenges of tracing migrants.

- c)   have well-coordinated data management systems, as data is spread in different institutions and entities, including an inter-departmental migration database, for sharing of migration data between government agencies.

- d)   enhance data management systems through harmonized data collection and information sharing between member states.

- e)   allow Member States to carry out inter-censal surveys to fill in the gaps created by censuses that are done every ten years. There is a lot that takes place between censuses that need to be documented and shared among stakeholders. Member states are encouraged to add a migration module to existing household surveys (at the very least "Country of birth" and "year of move".

- f)   ensure that data is used to inform the narrative on migration in member states and not anecdotal evidence.

Outcome of Stats-Immigration and Labour Meeting of May 2024

Coordination of Migration governance

a) There is need for centralised yet all-inclusive and mainstreamed coordination systems to handle issues of migration.

b) Taskforces or committees that focus on migration need to be represented at national, provincial and even district levels in order to improve coordination.

c) There is need to investigate why in some cases, migrant workers are not interested in joining labour organizations in some countries.

SADC- World Bank Regional Statistics Project

- Project Development Objective: enhance institutional capacity of MS and Secretariat for harmonization of Statistics

- Project Components:
  - Data Collection and processing
  - Access and Use
  - Project Management

  - Project procedures as per Environment & Social Safeguards (ESS) – Issues of grievances, stakeholders engagement, monitoring and evaluation and occupational health & safety