Helping countries report on SDG indicators by migratory status

UNECE Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs: INF.2 Session 2: Leaving no one behind

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Introduction

• Several references to migration in the 2030 Agenda

• Target 17.18: “high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, and migratory status”.

• Specific set of challenges; dearth of quality migration data

• Disaggregation remains low in SDG reporting

• Key opportunity to understand SDG-migration links
Why disaggregation by migratory status?

• Going beyond averages in SDG data, to help refine programming
  • E.g. indicator 3.1.1 (Maternal mortality ratio): could show whether migrant women have higher mortality rate than non-migrant women.

• Building the evidence base for policymaking; migration mainstreaming

• Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)
How to disaggregate by migratory status? (1/2)

Identify indicators to disaggregate

- Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) recommends 24 indicators disaggregated; can be more
- Prioritization may be necessary

Consider disaggregation needs: concepts and definitions

- Country of birth and/or country of citizenship*
- Further: first and second-generation, reason for migration, duration of stay, refugees and asylum seekers, internal migrants or internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- Some of these lack internationally agreed definitions

*See stepwise approach proposed United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Improving Migration Data in the content of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
How to disaggregate by migratory status? (2/2)

Assess metadata; decide course of action
- Consider specific disaggregation issues for different sources
  - Household surveys, common challenge includes sample size; can be expensive
  - Potential of administrative data sources or census microdata for SDG indicators
- Existing disaggregation throughout data lifecycle
- Identify and address any potential risks to migrants related to disaggregation

Beyond data collection
- Specialised awareness-raising
- SDG reporting
- Communications
Measuring migration and development links is challenging; disaggregation helps measure development outcomes on migrants themselves.

Strong need to partner to discuss good practices, and define and address country needs, priorities and challenges.

IOM will develop guidance on this in 2020.