

Helping countries report on SDG indicators by migratory status

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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



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



Conclusion



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