

*Implementing the New York Declaration: Strengthening data,
research and training*

**Outcomes from thematic sessions, regional consultations and
civil society hearings**

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SIXTEENTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Population Division

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations Secretariat

New York, 15-16 February 2018

Colgate University

Global Compact For Safe, Orderly And Regular Migration

Zero Draft

5 February 2018

Zero Draft

Vision:

Common Understanding

Shared Responsibilities

Unity of Purpose

Guiding Principles:

People-centred

International cooperation

National sovereignty

Rule of law and due process:

Sustainable development

Human rights

Gender-responsive

Child-sensitive

Whole-of-government approach

Whole-of-society approach

Cooperative Framework and Objectives For Safe, Orderly And Regular Migration

- (1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
- (2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- (3) Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration
- (4) Provide all migrants with proof of legal identity, proper identification and documentation
- (5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
- (6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- (7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
- (8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
- (9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
- (10) Prevent and combat trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
- (11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
- (12) Strengthen procedures and mechanisms for status determination
- (13) Use migration detention only as a last resort and work towards alternatives
- (14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
- (15) Provide access to basic social services for migrants
- (16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
- (17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote fact-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
- (18) Invest in skills development and facilitate recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- (19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- (20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- (21) Cooperate in facilitating dignified and sustainable return, readmission and reintegration
- (22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits

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(1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies

- a) **Harmonize methodologies** on collection, analysis and dissemination of migration-related data and indicators to achieve international compatibility between national data systems, including by agreeing on a baseline statistical definition of an international migrant, by developing a set of standards to measure migrant flows and stocks, as well as to document essential characteristics of migrants, migration status, drivers, patterns and trends, and by including all major stakeholders and sources of data in the elaboration of a comprehensive data strategy on migration
- b) Develop a global programme on **national capacities** in data collection, analysis and dissemination to share data, address data gaps and assess key migration trends, that encourages collaboration between relevant actors at all levels, **provides dedicated training** for government officials, financial support and technical assistance, leverages new data sources, including big data, and is reviewed by the **United Nations Statistical Commission on a regular basis**
- c) Provide support, evidence and updated inputs to the **Global Migration Data Portal, with a view to systematically consolidate all relevant data in a transparent, comparable and standardized manner**
- d) Establish and strengthen **regional migration observatories** to collect and analyse data in line with United Nations data standards, including on best practices, the contributions of migrants, the overall economic, social and political benefits and challenges of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as drivers of migration, with a view to establishing shared strategies and maximizing the value of migration data

(1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies

- e) Improve national data collection, analysis and dissemination by **integrating migration- relevant questions in national censuses, starting in the census of the 2020 round**, including on country of birth, country of citizenship, country of residence five years prior to the census, most recent arrival date and reason for migrating, to ensure timely analysis and dissemination of results with internationally recommended disaggregation and cross- tabulation
- f) **Conduct household, labour force and other post-census surveys** to collect information on the social and economic integration of migrants or add standard migration modules to existing household surveys to improve national, regional and international comparability, and disseminate collected data through public-use of microdata files
- g) **Use administrative records**, such as border records, visa, resident permits and other sources, to produce migration-related statistics, while upholding the right to privacy and the protection of personal data
- h) **Develop country-specific migration profiles to foster evidence-based policy development** through collecting and sharing data on all migration-relevant aspects, including on labour market needs, demand and availability of skills, the economic and social impacts of migration, remittance transfer costs, health, education, living and working conditions, wages, as well as the needs of migrants and receiving communities

Consultative Phase
(April to November 2017):

...to gather substantive input and concrete recommendations to inform the development of the global compact on migration.

Thematic sessions
Regional Consultations
Stakeholder Consultations

Approach

- Search available documents and records
 - data, statistics, information, research, analysis, training, capacity
 - monitoring, evaluation, review
 - development, complexity
- *Read*

Statements and remarks by
Special Representative to the Secretary General on International
Migration

Louise Arbour

SRSG Statement at Multi-Stakeholder Meeting Geneva, October 2017

“... These discussions have greatly contributed to grounding the global debate in regional and sub-regional specificities. The analysis of context-based trends, challenges and opportunities will be critical for a proper understanding of the complexity of the many aspects of migration and the development of evidence-based policies. ...” (p. 2)

“... the global compact will need to stand the test of time and therefore address migration in a comprehensive and forward-looking manner. Changes in population structures, climate change, opportunities offered by modern communications, changes in the nature of jobs and workplace, other economic factors, and human aspirations for self-fulfillment, will shape much of the future nature of migration. As a consequence, we have to expect, not only, that migration is here to stay but that it is also likely to increase in the future, at least in absolute numbers if not in relative terms.” (p. 5)

Six Thematic Sessions:

1. Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance

Geneva , 8-9 May 2017

2. Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution

New York, 22-23 May 2017

3. International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration

Geneva, 19-20 June 2017

4. Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits

New York, 24-25 July 2017

5. Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims

Vienna, 4-5 September 2017

6. Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and other relevant measures

Geneva, 12-13 October 2017

Six Thematic Sessions:

Opening session

Panels (3-4)

Summary session

Statements from floor

Member states

Stakeholders

Other interventions

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Summary by Co-facilitators

Thematic session 1: Human rights

Co-facilitators' Summary:

I. Data The primordial role of credible data for evidence-based migration policies was repeatedly affirmed and delegations noted the important link between representative and disaggregated data and the wellbeing of migrants, as human rights violations are often the result of misinformed policies. Several participants pointed to a general lack of concrete information regarding the root causes of racism and xenophobia. Others cautioned against narrow interpretations of related forms of intolerance. As such, it was mentioned that data is a powerful means to dispel myths about migration.

Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- Improve disaggregated data collection, analysis and relevant policy making
- Collect data on hate speech and hate crimes at the national level
- Use existing data, for example from National Human Rights Institutions and UN treaty bodies

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Thematic session 2: Drivers of migration

Co-facilitators' Summary:

g. Data The prevailing lack and necessity of data, knowledge and evidence-based policy-making to effectively address the multi-layered drivers of migration in a holistic manner was noted as key issue to be considered in the global compact throughout all panels and discussions. Research and data collection, including **longitudinal data**, were noted as particularly relevant with view to better understanding and addressing the interrelations between migration and development, as well as migration and environmental factors, respectively. **Data disaggregation was considered of particular relevance to targeting group-specific drivers and vulnerabilities.** Furthermore, **international coordination, harmonization and interoperability of data collection and analysis** were highlighted.

Thematic session 2: Drivers of migration

Co-facilitators' Summary:

g. Data Concrete issues and recommendations presented for consideration included:

- [?] **Strengthen the capacities of national institutions to ensure comprehensive data gathering, disaggregation and analysis**
- [?] Improve quality of data to better **identify migration trends and their interrelations with different drivers, particularly climate change, including by downscaling data to local and household levels and by integrating qualitative and quantitative data**
- [?] Develop accurate and country-specific migration profiles
- [?] **Promote data collection over time to better understand the migration trajectory**
- [?] **Harmonize methodologies of data collection and analysis to improve coordination and interoperability between national institutions as well as between countries**

Thematic session 2: Drivers of migration

Statements from the floor:

Member States:

Canada: “...Member states should provide more support for research on climate change induced migration. ... Greater research could identify complex drivers of environmental migration, identify populations that are vulnerable and develop appropriate national and regional strategies. Better data collection, through tools such as IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix, could also be useful in this regard. Research and data collection could be built into Global Compact national action plans based on the gaps. ...”

Stakeholders:

UNHCR: “Finally, there is a critical need for reliable data. Without reliable data on the causes and consequences of climate change and disaster-related movements, we will not be in a position to fashion the necessary responses. Similarly, we must base our policies on concrete and successful practices on the ground, to ensure our responses are meaningful and practical.”

Four (five) United Nations Regional Commissions

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Santiago, 30-31 August 2017

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Beirut, 26-27 September 2017

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Addis Ababa, 26-27 October 2017

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Bangkok, 6-8 November 2017

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Geneva, 6 November 2017

Regional Consultations Recommendations

Economic Commission for Africa

(Thematic Area 1 Human rights)

- (a) Collect and exchange evidence on migration based on data that are collected and analysed in accordance with United Nations data standards, including on the contributions of migrants in origin, transit and destination countries in Africa and other regions;
- (b) Generate evidence and present scenarios on the changing structure of African labour markets in order to enhance understanding of the future supply and demand for labour, and the protection of migrant workers;
- (d) Encourage Member States to include refugees, undocumented migrants and other non-nationals in migration statistics. Support Member States in the timely collection and dissemination of migration statistics and actively encourage them to apply United Nations standards to increase coherence and comparability of data and statistics.

(Thematic area 2 Drivers of migration)

- (a) Conduct research on the complex ways in which conflict, environmental factors and climate change may effect patterns and trends of migration, thereby increasing insight into how such factors may influence in different ways the ability of various social groups to migrant and the aspirations, ad how the effects of such factors may differ for long- and short-distance migration, and over the short, medium and long term;
- (b) Mainstream migration issues into policy development relating to environment, agriculture, urban planning, foreign investments, trade, industrialization and employment.

Regional Consultations Recommendations

Economic Commission for Africa

(Thematic area 4 Contributions of Migrants and diaspora)

- (a) Encourage national statistical offices in collaboration with researchers, national banks and other financial institutions to undertake regular surveys to assess the trends, use and impact of remittances, including informal remittances;
- (b) Increase the capacity of independent academic research in order to identify the structural conditions under which migration and remittances are able to reinforce positive development trends and innovation, and the conditions under which they rather seem to sustain economic stagnation and authoritarianism.

Regional Consultations Recommendations

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

There was a consensus to improve collection and analysis of disaggregated data and information, including on age and gender, on all dimensions of international migration.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

To strengthen the role of national statistical offices and build partnerships among various actors to gather and analyse evidence and data on migration drivers, patterns and trends, disaggregated by age, gender and migration status, among others, to create scientific grounds for the formulation of effective policies on migration.

Regional Consultations Recommendations

Economic Commission for Europe

2. At its 94th meeting, convened on 6 November 2017, the Executive Committee (EXCOM) of the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) held a regional discussion to provide input to the global process. In view of UNECE's limited mandate on migration issues, and given the importance of better data and statistics for evidence-based migration policies, EXCOM decided to focus its discussion on the work of UNECE on migration statistics, in particular on how to measure migration, key measurement issues in the region, and capacity building activities in support of its member States. Representatives from the International Organization for Migration were in attendance.
3. This Chair's summary, with the annexed background document that was provided to EXCOM for information, constitute UNECE input into the intergovernmental stocktaking conference for the global compact taking place in Mexico in December 2017.

Stakeholder Consultations

Regional Civil Society Consultations

Asia	Europe
4-5 August 2017 (Bangkok, Thailand)	2-3 October 2017 (Brussels, Belgium)
Migrant Forum in Asia	Migration and Development Civil Society Network and Platform for the International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
Middle-East and North Africa (MENA)	Latin America & the Caribbean
24-25 August 2017 (Beirut, Lebanon)	5-6 October 2017 (Quito, Ecuador)
Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants	Latin America Block
Africa	Pacific
28-29 August 2017 (Bamako, Mali)	2-3 November 2017 (Nadi, Fiji)
Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights and MADE-Afrique	The Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations, Fiji Citizens Constitutional Forum in partnership with Sydney Asia Pacific Migration Center, the Diplomacy Training Program, Migrant Forum Asia
North America	
25-26 September 2017(Washington DC,)	
National Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights	

Stakeholder Consultations

Informal Interactive Multi-Stakeholder Meetings

26 July, 2017 (New York)

11 October, 2017 (Geneva)

18 December 2017 (New York)

21 February 2018 (New York)

21 May 2018 (New York)

Stakeholder Consultations

United Nations, New York, 26 July 2017 - Four panels:

Human rights of migrants

- issues of access to health care, education and labour rights
- differential access of migrants
- linkages between human rights and development

[Multi-faceted] drivers of migration

- many causes of migration addressed through SDGs
- link GCM and SDGs in review and monitoring

Cooperation and governance

- national, regional as well as international response
- explore “private sector to contribute to better management of migration including data collection, ...”
- importance of registration of migrants
- “Lack of adequate data was as a shared concern for majority of speakers, including lack of data on return and reintegration.”

Contributions of migrants and diaspora

- Review of evidence of impacts of migration at different scales
- role of remittances in development
- demand for labor
- discrepancy between evidence and national discourse

Summary

Data and Data Collection

- disaggregation of data by age, gender, migration status
- longitudinal data
- common statistical concepts, standardization,
- qualitative data as well as social demographic data
- common methodologies
- migration data through national data systems (censuses)
- reasons for migration
- use of administrative data; registration data
- issues of privacy in data collection and storage

Summary

Research

- causes, drivers of migration
- causes of racism, xenophobia
- gender differences and dynamics
- relationship between irregular migration and labor needs
- relationship between economic trends, labour mobility and smuggling
- effects of remittances on development; gender differences
- inter- and multidisciplinary approaches to data analysis
- multivariate analysis
- sharing of evidence, and results of research

Training and Capacity

- integration of migration data/analysis throughout government programs
- public-private partnerships

Summary

Research

- causes, drivers of migration
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Training and Capacity

“Intensify efforts to raise awareness and build capacity on matters relating to migration, focusing on government officials responsible for migration and personnel of embassies and consulates.” (ECA)

Thank you