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Mapping and addressing migration data gaps for effective uses and for monitoring the SDGs : Challenges and opportunities

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Context and Commitments

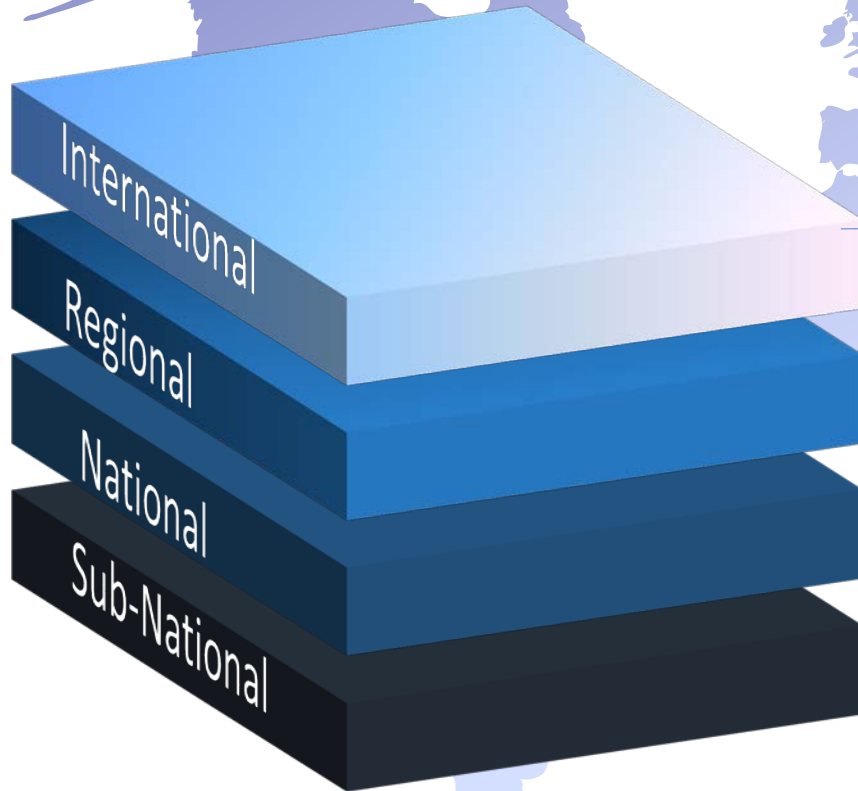
Context and Commitments

Migration is a key tool to achieve development.



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- The 2030 Agenda
- The GCM (Marrakech, Dec 2018)

01

Context and Commitments

International level



*“No longer is **human mobility**, ..., seen as a consequence of lack of development. Rather, with the SDGs, migration is **an issue to act upon to enhance sustainable development**”*

William Lacy Swing
IOM Director General

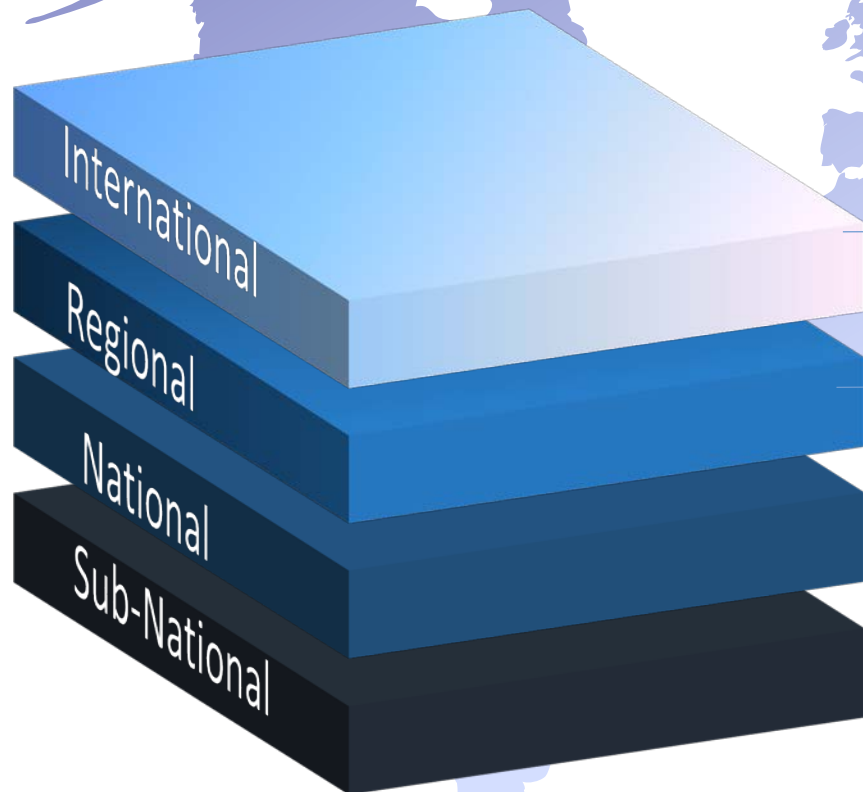


Improving migration **governance**, facing today migration **challenges** and Strengthening the contribution of migrants and migration to the sustainable development.

(The first objective is about DATA)

Context and Commitments

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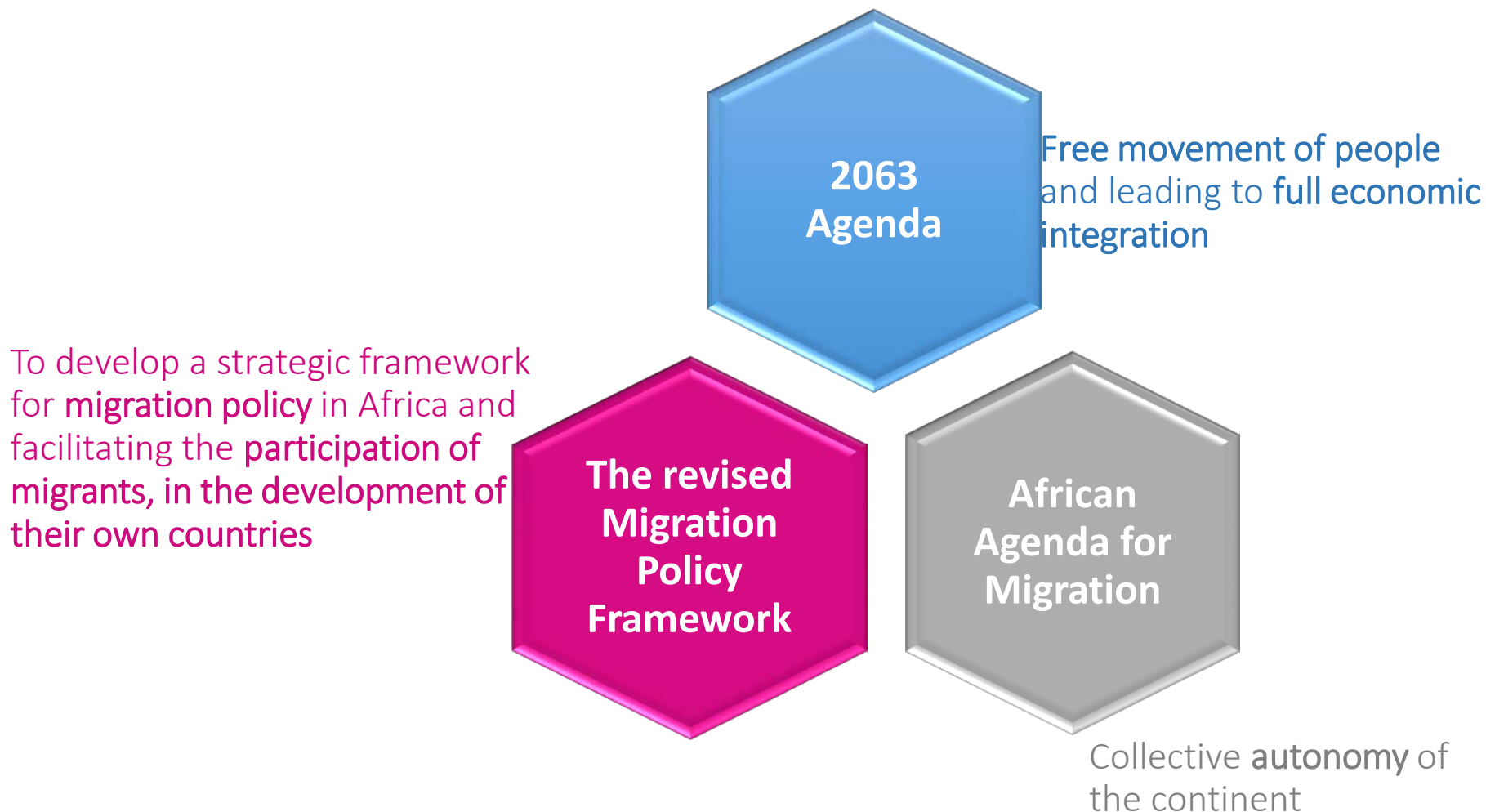


- The 2030 Agenda
- The GCM (Marrakech, Dec 2018)
- African Agenda
- European Union

01

Context and Commitments

Regional level



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

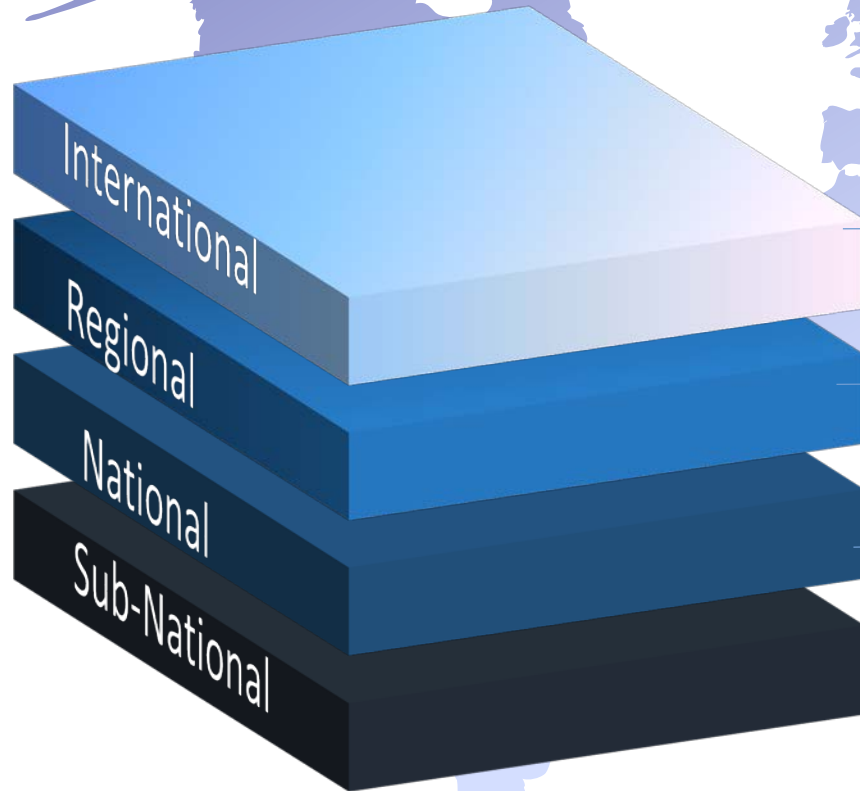
3. The reinforcement of the knowledge on migration phenomena (National Migration observatory and Morocco-HIMS (Indicator 4))

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

4. The professional insertion of regularized migrants

Context and Commitments

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- European Union

- SNMDM
- SNIA

Context and Commitments

National level :

National Strategy for the Moroccan Living Abroad (SNMDM)

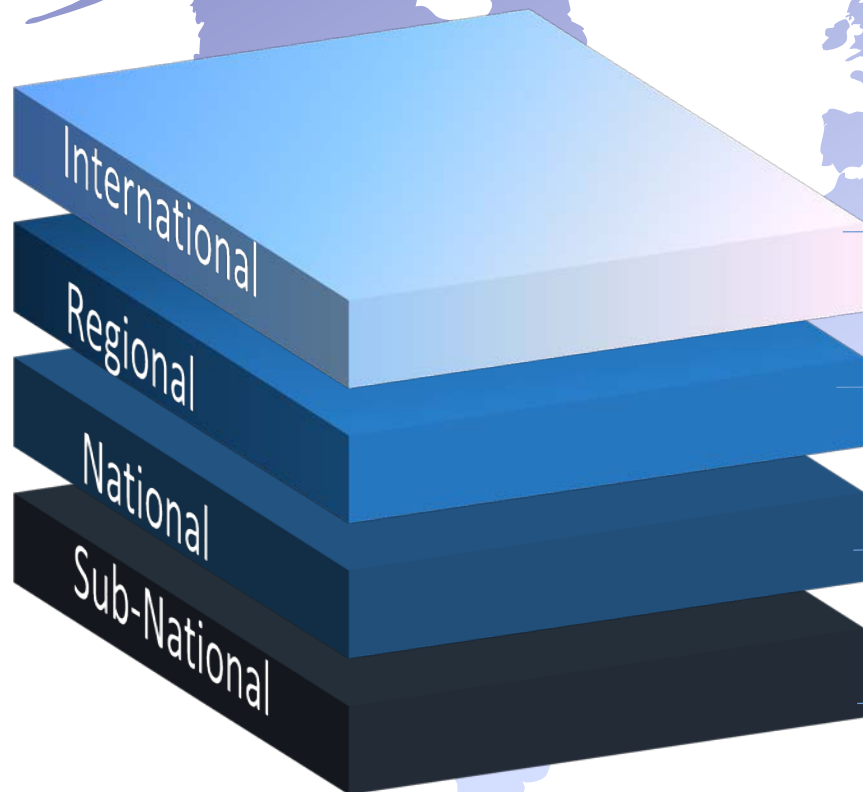
- Preserving the MLA Moroccan Identity
- Protection of the MLA rights and interest
- Contribution of the MLA to the country's development

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

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- SNIA

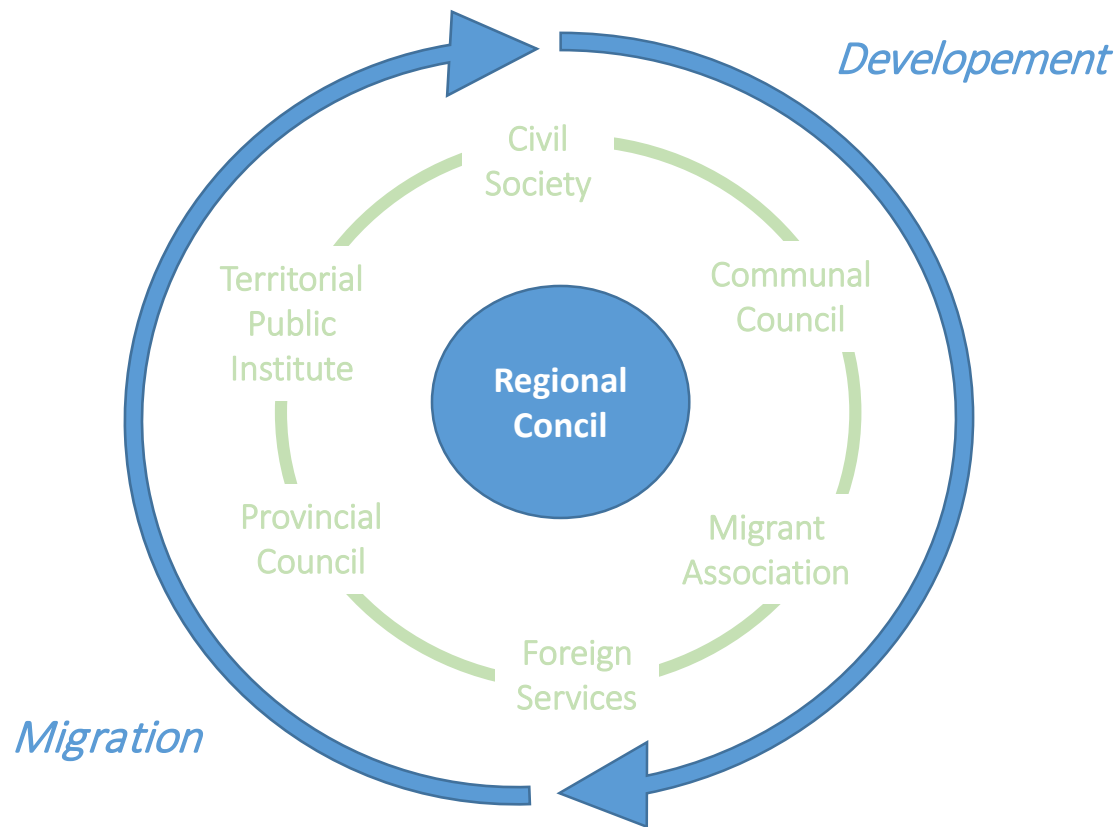
- INDIMAJ Oriental

Introduction: framing migration for development

Sub-national level : INDIMAJ-Oriental

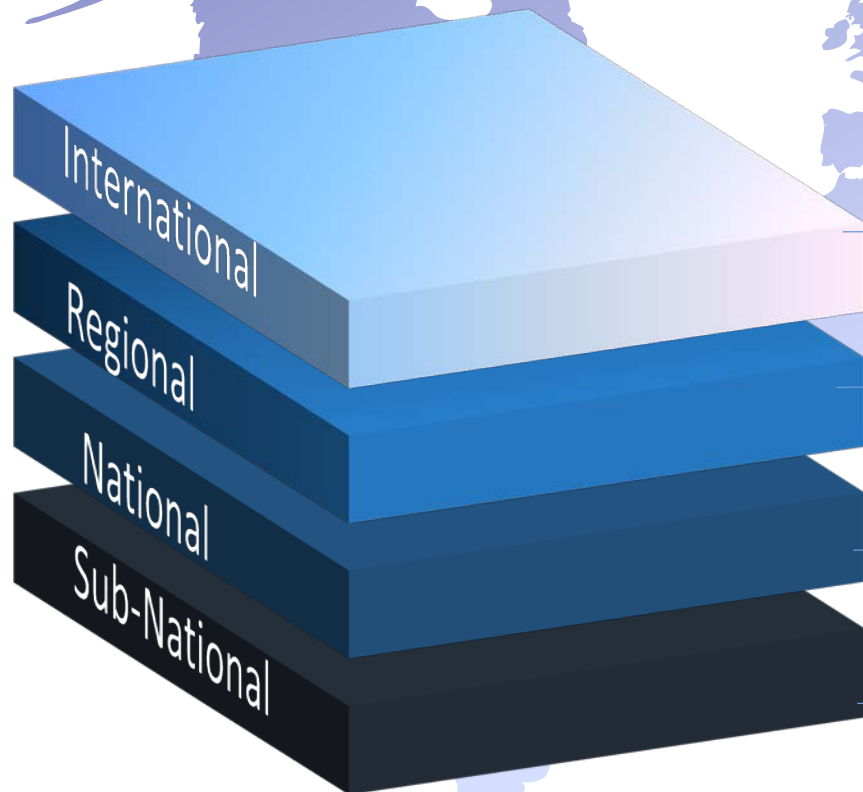
Initiative for Inclusive Development for Migrants in the Oriental

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

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- SNMDM
- SNIA

- INDIMAJ Oriental

Growing need for better data on Migration

What kind of data is needed?

What kind of Data is needed ?

1. Migrants /Migration Profile and Migration Trends



Development of scenarios

- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and potential migrants
- Migration intentions and determinants,...
- Out-Migrant, Return Migrant, Irregular Migrant, circular migration...

2. Measuring the impact of Migration on development



Explore migration potential and dispel myths

- Remittances and their utilization
- Skills and qualifications of migrants
- Labour dynamics
- ...

3. Monitoring and evaluation of migration policy And promote humanitarian assistance



to develop policies and to provide assistance to vulnerable groups

- Integration/Exclusion
- Migration routes & black holes
- Human trafficking
- Missing Migrants
- ...

How does those needs can be satisfied?

Mapping gaps & mainstreaming migration into statistical system

Roadmap

In Morocco, a **roadmap for assessing and addressing the SDGs migration data gaps** is being set up through a participative approach and national consultations process **involving all stakeholders**, both producers, users, NGOs and International agencies.

This process is piloted by the **steering committee** in charge of migration statistics, and the guidance of the national commission in charge of SDGs.

Mapping gaps & mainstreaming migration into statistical system

Roadmap

□ Actions

- Mapping data uses and needs
- Identify data gaps
- Explore data sources (existing and new)
- Built Capacities for production, analysis and use
- Review dissemination practice and policy (data anonymization)



□ Consideration and Criteria

- Based on different related frameworks (IAEG, SDGs, UNSD, MEDSTAT IV, ICLS...)
- Relevance at the national/sub-national
- Availability
- Feasibility (cost/sampling issues or Burden issues)
- Frequency/Timeliness
- Reliability




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 (1/3)

| Goal | Indicator | Indicator available as defined by the SDG metadata? | Indicator available with some deviation from the SDG metadata | Note (Remarques) |
|--|--|---|---|---|
|  1 NO POVERTY | 1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) | yes | | Indicators are compiled by the HCP/ Observatory on the population living Conditions data sources : HCP/ surveys on Consumptions/ expenditures or LSMS unfortunately questions on migratory status : country of birth and/ or by country of citizenship are not included (under discussion to consider these questions but sampling issues/ cost issues have to be addressed) |
| | 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | No | yes | on process to adress the gaps based on the mapping consultations and social programmes with the support of the WB (pilote work undertaken based on social registers and LFS modules questions on social protection and on migratory status) |
|  3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio | No | | data sources : Ministry of Health (DHS surveys the last conducted in 2018) and HCP (demographic surveys, the last in 2010) unfortunately questions on migratory status : country of birth and/ or by country of citizenship are not included (under discussion to consider this questions but sampling design/ cost issues have to be addressed). The Exploring the administratives sources / civil registration (cause of death) by country of citizenship |
| | 3.2.1 Under-five mortality ratio | Yes | | |
| | 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | yes | | This is through the registers of the Ministry of Health (Epidemiology directorate) |
| | 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease | yes | | This is through the registers of the Ministry of Health (causes of death) disaggregated by country of citizenship however coverage anq quality issues related to causes of death certification |
| | 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) | yes | | |
| | 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income | Yes | | Using LSMS surveys and the Expenditures and consumptions surveys + Health accounts exercises (1997, 2001, 2006, 2010, 2013, 2018 ongoing) |
| | 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution | Yes | | Human Resources records/ Health Ministry |

Inventory for reporting on migration-relevant SDG indicators under the EMWGMS / MEDSTAT IV Migration (2/3)

| Goal | Indicator | Indicator available as defined by the SDG metadata? | Indicator available with some deviation from the SDG metadata | Note (Remarques) |
|---|---|---|---|--|
|  4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, | No | Yes | Through PISA surveys conducted in 2009 and 2017 (on proc but unfortunately with no questions on migratory status (sar issues) |
| | 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex | No | Yes | LFS annual surveys include questions adults in formal and informal education/training in the previous 12 months (for de work purposes) |
| | 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex | | yes | Level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy (but not (b) num skills) |
| | 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study | | yes | Available at national level (Education Ministry records and International Agency for foreigner students) |
|  5 GENDER EQUALITY | 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions | Yes | Yes | Available - leadership positions from LFS surveys |
|  8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex | No | | Employment in informal sector (informal sector surveys)Bt disaggregated by migratory status (the matrix on informal employment is under construction) |
| | 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities | No | Yes | LFS annual surveys and administrative (formal sector public private) and ongoing Income survey 2019 |
| | 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Yes | | Labour force survey (by country of citizenship, reasons etc.) |
| | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training | Yes | | Labour force survey (by country of citizenship, reasons etc.) |
| | 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status | No | | From the Social Security Institutions (administrative records) |
| | 8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status | No | | Not clear |
| | 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institutions or with a mobile-money service provider | Yes | | Available from banks records + questions were included in Morocco-Hims 2018-2019 |

Inventory for reporting on migration-relevant SDG indicators under the EMWGMS / MEDSTAT IV Migration (3/3)

| Goal | Indicator | Indicator available as defined by the SDG metadata? | Indicator available with some deviation from the SDG metadata | Note (Remarques) |
|---|---|---|---|--|
|  10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | No | Yes | LSMS and Income survey (2019) |
| | 10.3.1 Proportion of population 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 | No | yes | Included in Morocco-HIMS 2018-2019 |
| | 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination | No | Yes | Module questions was included in MAROC-HIMS based on KONRAD framework recommended by ILO-WB working group on labor migration |
| | 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies | No | yes | Pilote study based on IOM framework conducted in 2016 Migration governance index |
| | 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted | | | |
|  11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | | | Available based on questions used for multidimensional poverty (in HH surveys) |
|  16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months | | | Sampling issues to cover non citizens |
| | 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation | | yes | Crime registers (based on UNDOC framework) on Ministry on Interior |
| | 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | | yes | |

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 | - | - |
| Actual main data sources/ producers for SDGs disaggregated by Migratory status | Labour forces survey / Morocco-Hims / Income survey /Ministry of Interior/ Civil register / NGOs | | | |

What Limitations?

Mapping gaps & mainstreaming migration into statistical system

Limitations

- The emigrant household that is no longer resident in the country cannot be captured using the census;
- Bias occurring when collecting data on migration experience, perceptions etc. through a proxy respondent;
- 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,..);
- 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).

What opportunities?

Mapping gaps & mainstreaming migration into statistical system

Opportunities

Considering These limitations, efforts should go into:

- Improving the National Statistical System
- Incorporating 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 SDGs

Thank You !

For further Information...

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