

IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)



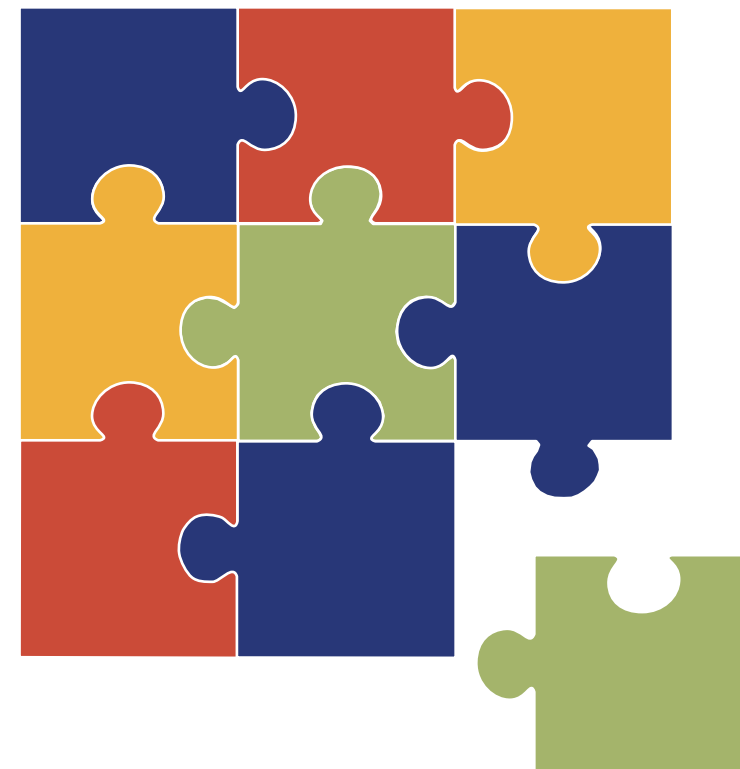
GLOBAL MIGRATION
DATA ANALYSIS CENTRE

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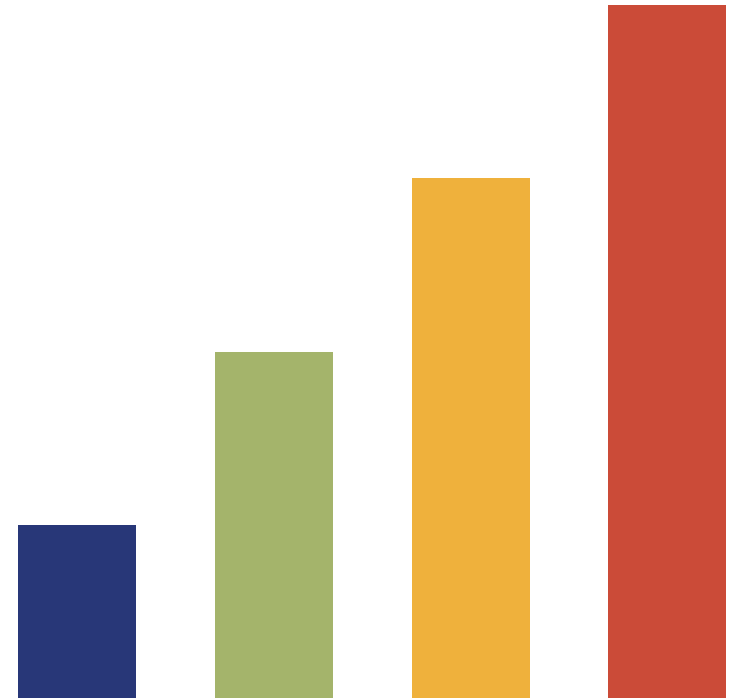
GMDAC's background

- Established in Berlin in 2015 at the invitation of the Government of Germany, GMDAC was set up as part of IOM's wider **response to calls for better international migration data** and analysis.
- GMDAC is a **global centre** that is part of IOM's **Global Data Institute (GDI)** in Headquarters in Geneva.
- GMDAC is one of the two core data structures in IOM united in the GDI, together with the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
- GMDAC **supports IOM at global, regional and country and sub-national level** to improve migration data, in areas relevant to each objective of IOM's Migration Data Strategy



Mission statement

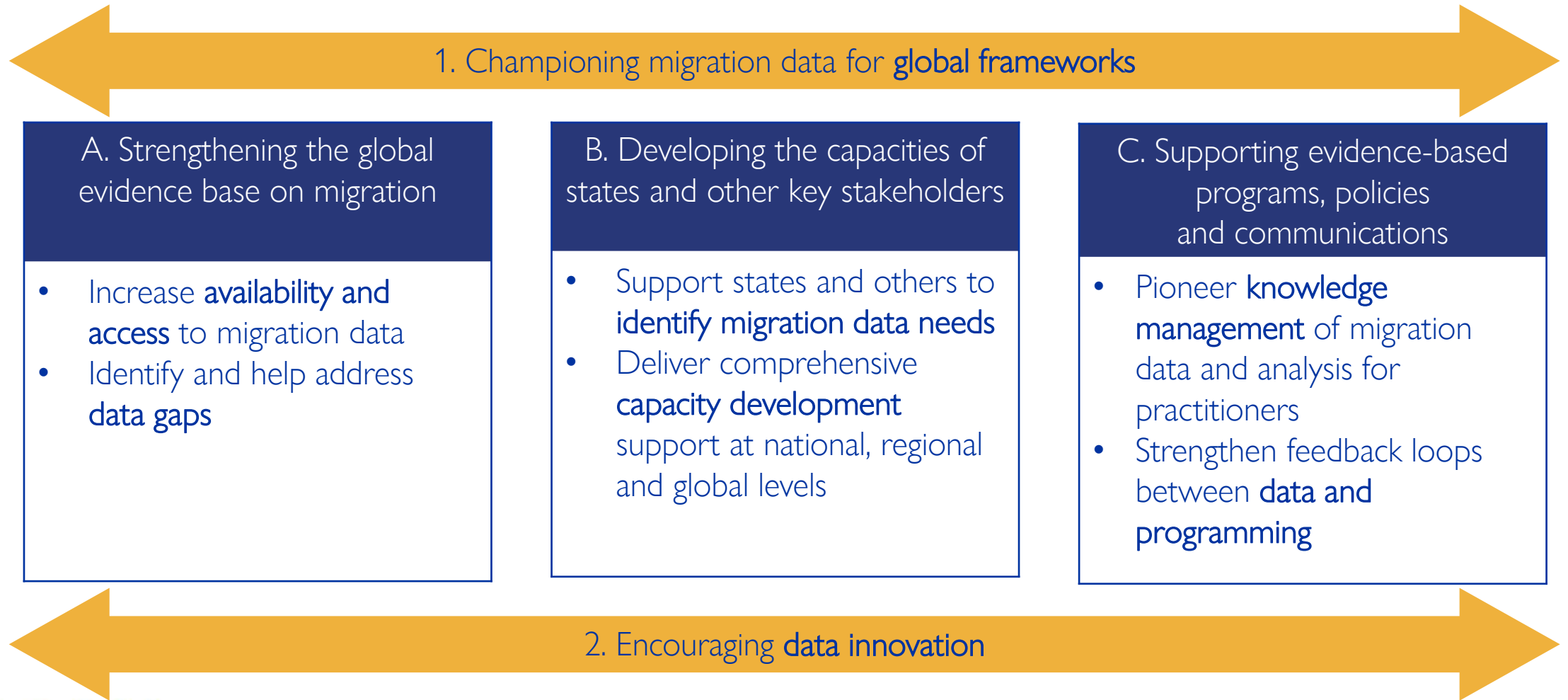
GMDAC works to improve **migration data** to inform timely and evidence-based policies, programming & communications towards safe and orderly **migration for the benefit of all.**



GMDAC objectives and areas of work

GMDAC objectives

3 objectives and 2 cross-cutting themes



Objective A: Strengthening the global evidence on migration

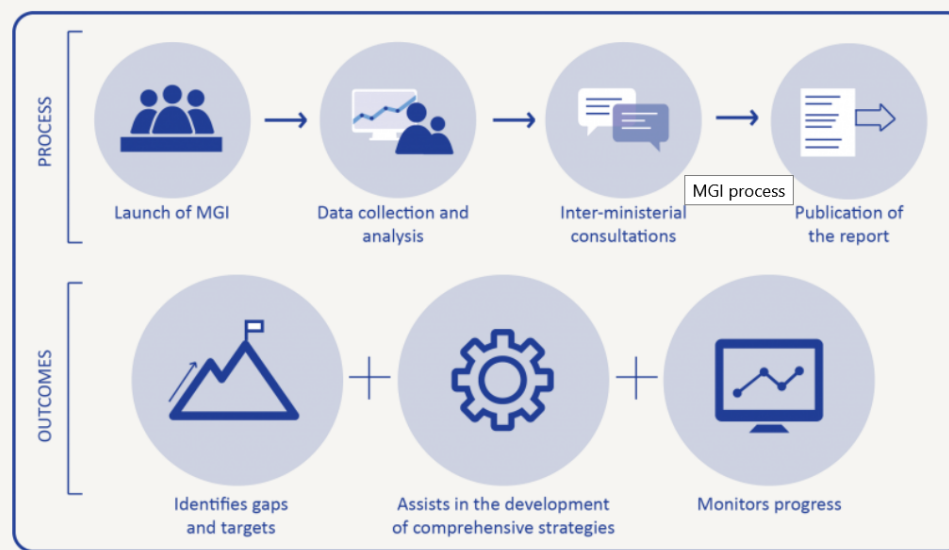
Objective A Strengthening the global evidence base on migration

Selected activities

- **Migration Governance Indicators** measuring “well-managed migration policy” (SDG Indicator 10.7.2)
- **Missing Migrants Project**, hosting dataset of more than 50,000 migrant deaths (SDG Indicator 10.7.3)
- Ongoing work focusing on **forecasting** & assessing **future migration scenarios**
- Work to **disseminate timely policy-relevant migration data**, such as weekly reports on migrants & COVID-19 with DTM

The MGI process

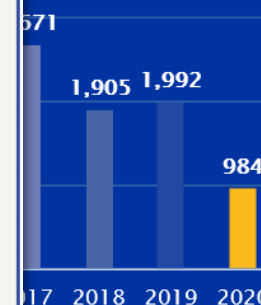
There are four phases for the MGI process:



MISSING MIGRANTS

TRACKING DEATHS ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES

TOTAL OF DEATHS
RECORDED FROM 01
JANUARY TO 04 JUNE



In focus: Missing Migrants Project

- Open-access global database documenting deaths & disappearances during migration
- Extensive data analysis and thematic awareness-raising in briefings and longer reports
- Data & publications can be downloaded from our website: missingmigrants.iom.int



Defining 'missing migrant' in MMP

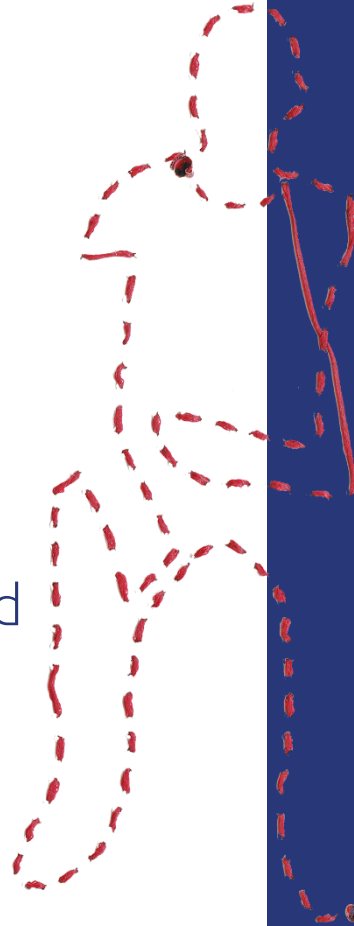
What is included in MMP?

- **Deaths** at the external borders of states, or in the process of migration towards an international destination
- **Disappearances** during migration in which a person is **presumed dead**

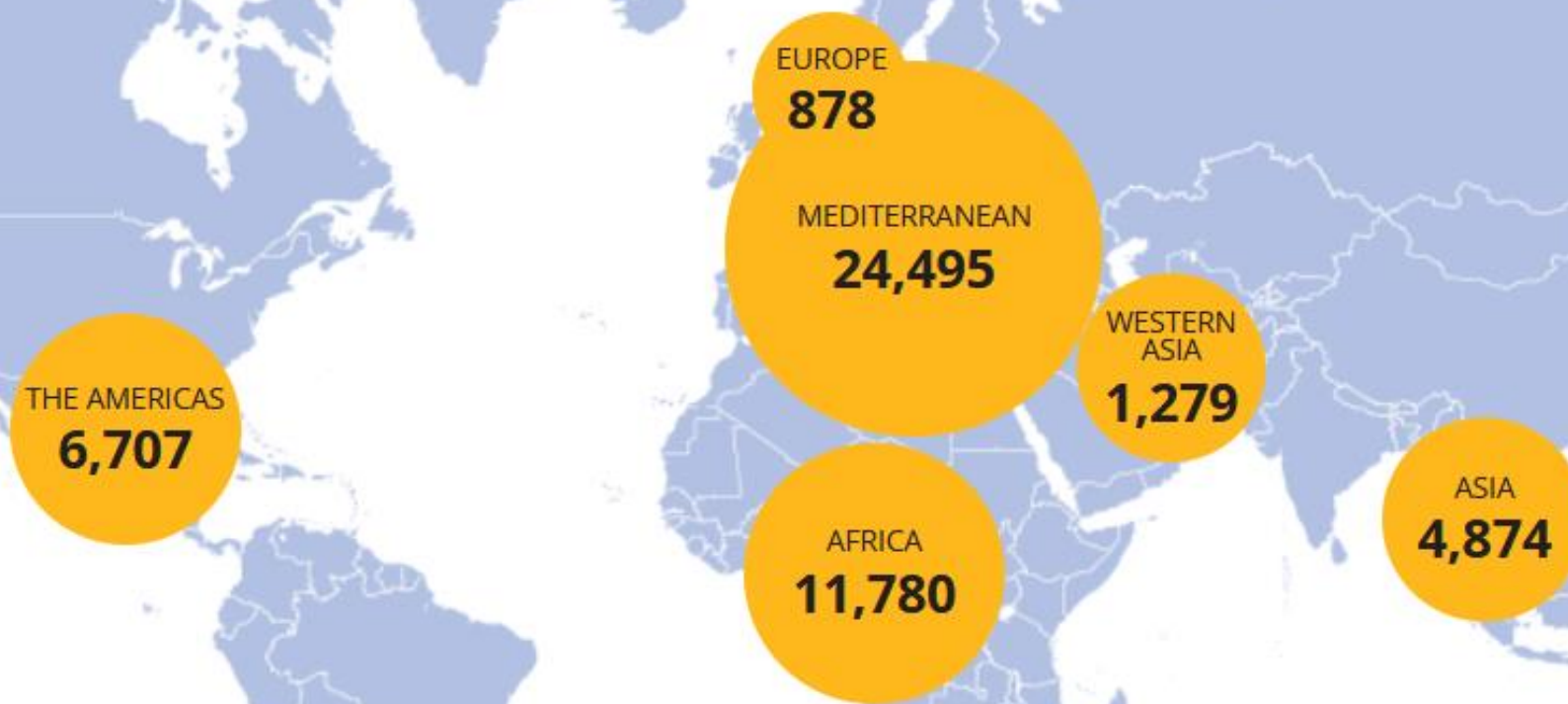
Rationale: approach identifies risks linked to irregular migration journeys

What is excluded from MMP?

- Deaths in immigration **detention** facilities and reception centres
- Deaths related to an individual's irregular status while **residing** in a foreign country (e.g. resulting from labour exploitation)
- Deaths related to **internal** displacement



MMP data 2014-2022



Source: IOM's [Missing Migrants Project](#) 26 Aug, 2022

Missing Migrants Project

Impacts on families

- Families are left with **trauma** and **ambiguous loss** in the many unresolved cases
- Debt** caused by loss of breadwinner, cost of search/ransom
- No robust **policy framework** to
 - prevent migrant deaths
 - identify missing migrants
 - provide support to bereaved families

Families of Missing Migrants:

Their Search for Answers, the Impacts and Recommendations for Improved Search

Country report:
Zimbabwe



MISSING MIGRANTS, MISSING SOLUTIONS? Reviewing Objective 8 of the Global Compact for Migration in West Africa



Data gaps and challenges

- **Invisibility:** lack of options for safe and legal mobility increases the likelihood that migrants take dangerous, remote routes with the aim of avoiding detection.
- **Under-reporting of deaths and disappearances:** migrants or their families may be afraid of reporting deaths or disappearances due to fear of legal consequences
- **Remains not recovered and not identified:** bodies lost on remote routes means that identification nearly impossible
- **Limited data from official sources:** lack of centralization & disaggregation by migratory status

In focus: Global Migration Data Portal

- Launched in December 2017
- Unique **one-stop-shop** of global migration data and information with comprehensive **360° views**
 - Available in 4 languages: EN, SP, FR, DE
- **80+ international migration data indicators**, and nearly **40 national indicators**
- **38 thematic** pages | **14 regional** overviews | **spotlight** pages (AFG, UKR and upcoming food security)
- In 2021: **1.1 million** unique users | **2.2 million** unique page visits



MIGRATION
DATA PORTAL
The bigger picture

In focus: Global Migration Data Portal

Upcoming aspirations

- Migration data **training modules** and **tutorials**
- Strengthening **partnerships**
 - e.g. Global Migration Data Network (GMDN); UN Data Strategy Group; other international migration data providers
- Leveraging more **technologies** (Application Programming Interface (API), widgets)
- Dynamic **engagement** with users and more **systematic feedback**
- Strengthening migration data in the context of the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus**



migrationdataportal.org

MIGRATION DATA PORTAL

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English

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DATA

THEMES

RESOURCES

GLOBAL PROCESSES

WHO WE ARE

Q Search the portal here



International data



Compare by geographic scope



Compare indicators



National data



How to use the dashboard

Indicator

International migrant stock (Total) x

Geographic Scope

Select a geographic scope area from the list

Year

2020 change

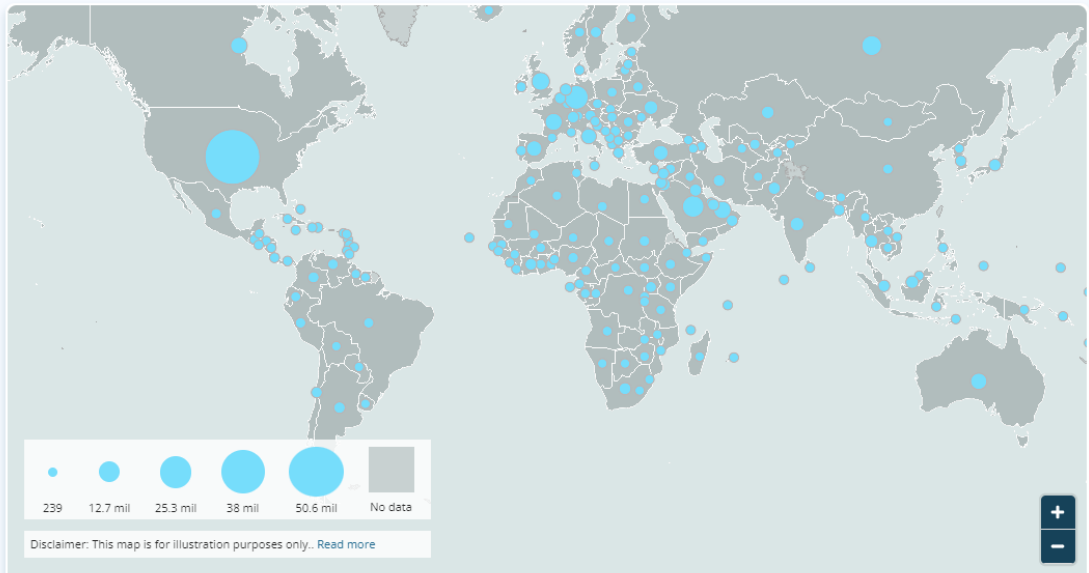
PROFILE: WORLD

Reset all

Total number of international migrants at mid-year 2020

Source: UN DESA, 2020
Latest data upload on 20 January 2021

Save Screen View



Source: UN DESA, 2020
Latest data upload on 20 January 2021

Migration Governance Indicators Data Analytics

Strategic Positioning

92 National Assessments (+ Follow-up in 18)

8 State assessments (in Mexico)

43 Local assessments


Opportunities

Global report


Regional reports (e.g. Africa with 33 countries and 12 cities)

Thematic policy briefs (Migration, Environment and Climate Change; SIDS)






MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS



Global Compact Migration

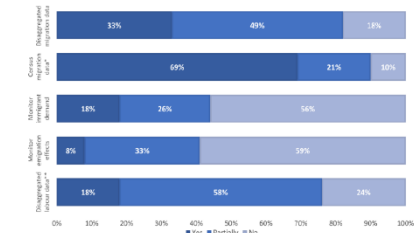
GCM Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies*



1 DATA

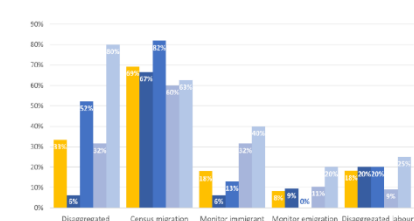
Policy-makers need timely, reliable, accessible, and comparable data on international migration to manage migration effectively and protect the rights of migrants. Migration data should be disaggregated (e.g. by sex) and include information on the economic impacts of migration¹.

Figure 1. Global distribution of answers to MGI questions



Notes: *Based on data from 75 countries. **Based on data from 55 countries.

Figure 2. Regional distribution of 'yes' answers



Notes: *Based on data from 75 countries. **Based on data from 55 countries.

One-third of MGI countries regularly collect and publish disaggregated migration data outside the census. Moreover, the national census includes questions on migration in 69 per cent of countries. Conversely, only 18 per cent of countries collect data on the labour market disaggregated by migration status and sex, while national assessments for monitoring labour market demand for immigrants and to assess the effects of migrants on the domestic labour market occur in 18 per cent and 8 per cent of countries, respectively. Regional MGI data show that 80 per cent of European countries and 52 per cent of countries from the Americas regularly collect and publish disaggregated data on migration outside the census (Figure 2).

MGI data insight

Only 4 per cent of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) regularly collect and publish disaggregated migration data outside the census, in contrast with 44 per cent of other MGI countries.

Source: Own calculations based on World Bank, 2018.

*This bulletin is part of the publication MGI data bulletins on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which offers insights from MGI data for each of the 23 GCM objectives. Unless otherwise specified, data is based on 84 MGI countries.

¹ IOM, Global Compact Thematic Paper: International Migration Statistics.

Migration, Environment, Disaster and Climate Change

Strategic Positioning

Co-chair of Data Knowledge Working Group (DKWG) of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)

Data and Analytics focal point of the African Climate Mobility Initiative (ACMI)

Opportunities

- Pilot a set of metrics and indicators that integrate displacement dimensions within Disaster Risk Reduction
- Further regional migration, environment, disasters and climate change data assessments (Pacific, Africa)



Objective B: Developing the capacities of states and other key stakeholders

Objective B

Developing the capacities of states and other key stakeholders

Selected activities	National	Regional	Continental	Global
Publications and tools on migration data E.g. E-learning modules on migration data				
Continental learning initiatives E.g. Joint IOM-African Union-Statistics Sweden African School on Migration Statistics				
Specialised regional-level tools E.g. Guidelines for the Harmonization of Migration Data Management in the ECOWAS Region				
Tailored national-level activities on migration data E.g. 35 training workshops for 60 countries since 2015				

In focus: Continental-level initiatives

Africa Migration Data Network

- First-ever network on migration statistics on the African Continent, launched in April 2021
- Launched with the African Union, and technical support from Statistics Sweden and OECD
- Includes focal points from 53 AU Member States (NSOs and migration-relevant ministries), 8 RECs and 4 African Development Institutions

Objectives:

- Promote the exchange of good practices on migration data issues on the continent
- Facilitate coordination and collaboration in the implementation of migration-data-related initiatives
- Promote the sharing of migration data across Africa
- Contribute to the harmonization of migration concepts, definitions and data methods

Activities:

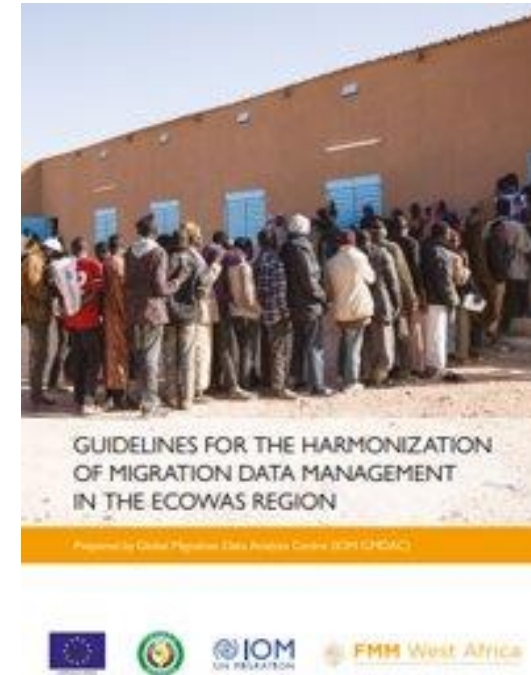
- African School on Migration Statistics (2 editions)
- Webinar series, events & publications
- [Website](#)

In focus: Regional-level activities

“FMM West Africa project seeks to support the development of standardized procedures to collect and process migration-relevant data ... [which] will reinforce migration data collection and management capacities and stakeholder coordination in all Member States.”

GMDAC developed **Guidelines on migration data** to:

- Introduce shared concepts and definitions
- Identify data sources for key policy needs/population groups
- Help factor migration into the economic, social and development planning
- Work towards a regional system of data collection



In focus: National-level activities

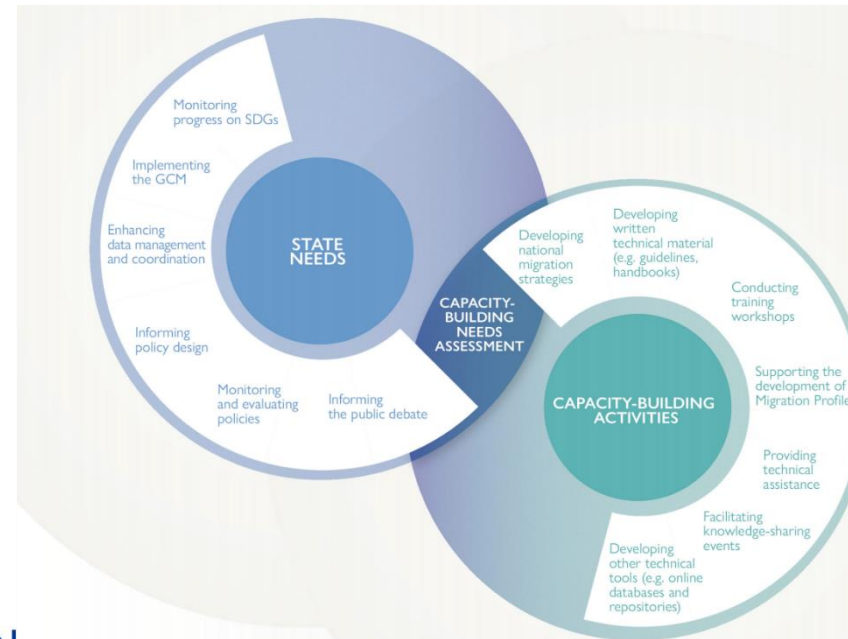
GMDAC works closely with IOM country and regional offices, governments, and other UN agencies to **support Member States on migration data by designing tailor-made capacity building interventions**. These are aimed at meeting UN recommendations on migration statistics, whilst addressing immediate & longer term policy needs.

Selected activities:

- Data availability assessments
- National migration data strategies
- Data collection manuals
- Training materials
- Migration profiles
- Workshop facilitation



Delegate from Madagascar speaks during a workshop. Photo: IOM 2018



Source: Building Migration Data Capacity: Examples of Good Practices for the African Region, IOM (2019).

© IOM's GMDAC 2019

Objective C: Supporting evidence-based programmes, policies and communications

Objective C

Supporting evidence-based programmes, policies & communications

Selected activities:

- **Global Migration Data Portal** in 4 languages. Hosts 120+ indicators, 35+ thematic pages, 14 regional pages
- Spearheading the development of the Knowledge Platform and Connection Hub of the **UN Network on Migration (UMNM)**
- **Impact evaluations** of key IOM information campaigns
- 80+ **policy-focused reports** on trends in migration data with more than 800k downloads
- 500+ **media requests** for migration data answered since 2015



In focus: Data and Impact Analytics

- **Assessment of IOM projects to generate data-driven evidence to inform programming**
 - Were projects implemented as expected?
 - Pre and post comparisons of outcomes for program participants.
 - Improving data collection in the field: How can surveys be better implemented and how to deal with complicated sampling settings?
- **Impact evaluation of awareness-raising campaigns using experimental or quasi-experimental methods**
 - Are IOM interventions causally linked to intended outcomes?
 - Do potential migrants increase awareness of irregular migration risks? Do intentions to move irregularly are reduce exclusively due to the IOM programs?
- **Future of international migration**
 - Migration scenarios, expert judgement.
 - Exploring Google search data

Cross-cutting theme 1 *Global frameworks*



Migration
and the SDGs:
Measuring Progress

AN EDITED VOLUME



GMDAC champions the collection, analysis and use of migration data towards relevant international frameworks and processes, incl. the **SDGs** and **GCM**.

Selected activities

- “Leaving no migrant behind” project focusing on disaggregation of SDG data by migratory status
- Developing methodologies and collecting data on SDG 10.7 indicators, specializing in migration governance (MGI project) and migrant deaths (Missing Migrants Project)
- Capacity building for states on improving migration-relevant SDG data
- Specialized publications e.g. on lessons learned on SDG-migration data from across the UN
- UN Network on Migration WGs & Hub

In focus: UN Migration Network Hub

What is the "Hub"?

- The knowledge management and connection hub of the **Global Compact for Migration (GCM)**, part of the capacity-building mechanism called for in pgph. 43
- Launched in March 2021; Repository of Practices launched in 2022
- The objective of the Hub is to support GCM implementation, through enabling practitioners globally to access and share information, advice, and services.

Upcoming aspirations

- Ensure the Hub is mainstreamed across the work of the **UN Network on Migration**, and that it optimally benefits its target users, particularly at regional and country levels

In focus: UN Migration Network Hub



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Network on Migration
Working Better Together

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Migration Network Hub

Repository of Practices

Learn from replicable practices shared by Hub users implementing the Global Compact for Migration at global, regional, national & local levels.

Available in English, French and Spanish.



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Cross-cutting theme 2

Data Innovation

GMDAC encourages innovation in migration data collection, analysis and use and promotes the **responsible use of new data sources** to understand migration-related patterns.

Selected activities:

- **Big Data for Migration (BD4M) Alliance**, in partnership with EC's Joint Research Centre, encouraging migration data innovation. BD4M work notably includes the:
 - **Data Innovation Directory (DID)** highlighting the latest developments in migration data innovation
- **Social media survey** on impact of Covid-19 on migrants
- Advanced **media monitoring tool** using natural language processing and assisted machine learning for Missing Migrants Project

The screenshot shows the 'DATA INNOVATION DIRECTORY' website. At the top, there is a logo with four colored circles (red, blue, yellow, green) and the text 'DATA INNOVATION DIRECTORY'. Below this, a paragraph states: 'We have selected these initiatives to highlight the latest developments in migration data innovation, as part of the work of the Big Data for Migration Alliance (BD4M). Learn more about [migration data innovation here](#).' Below the paragraph is a 'SEARCH DATABASE' section with four search filters: 'Keyword search' (with a magnifying glass icon), 'Data Sources' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Region' (with a dropdown arrow), and 'Topic' (with a dropdown arrow). Below the search filters, there are four featured cards. The first card is titled 'COVID-19' and 'COVID-19 Mobility Analysis of Statistics Estonia: Collaborating with mobile network providers during an emergency situation, measuring human mobility under social distancing measurements'. It includes the country 'Estonia' and region 'Europe'. The second card is titled 'COVID-19' and 'Google's support for public health policy: The COVID-19 community mobility reports'. It includes the region 'Global'. The third card is titled 'Apple Inc.' and 'Apple's COVID-19 mobility trends reports: Supporting research and policymaking to fight the Coronavirus pandemic'. It includes the region 'Global'. The fourth card is titled 'COVID-19' and 'Monitoring human mobility during the COVID-19 lockdown in Ghana using mobile phone data from Vodafone'. It includes the country 'Ghana' and region 'Africa'.

Thank you!