

SAVE THE DATE

# ONLINE AFRICAN SCHOOL *on Migration Statistics*

2nd edition

8–10 June 2021



# Integrating a gender perspective into migration data work

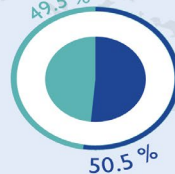
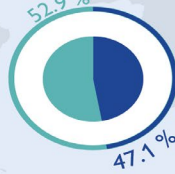
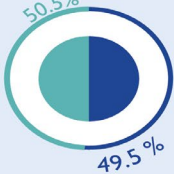
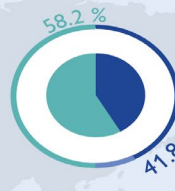
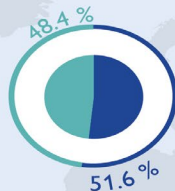
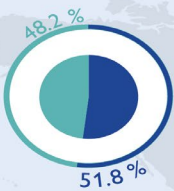


A presentation drawing on upcoming GMDACs Guidance Note (2021):  
"Gender and Migration Data: A Guide for Evidence-Based, Gender-Responsive Migration Governance" by Jenna Hennebry & Hari KC

# Integrating a gender perspective into migration data work

# Why?

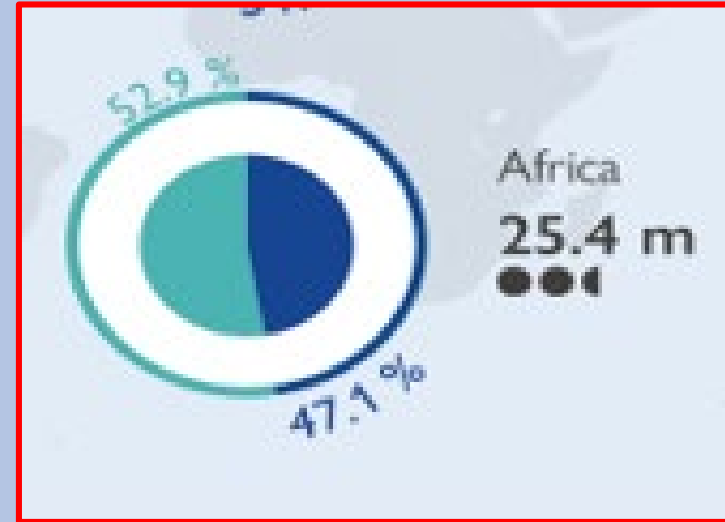
## TOTAL INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK BY REGION AND SEX, MID-YEAR 2020



● MALE ● FEMALE ● 10 m

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020).  
International Migrant Stock 2020.

© IOM GMDAC 2021 www.migrationdataportal.org



- **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**  
cross-cutting themes on migration, dev & gender equality, particularly SDG 5 and among others, SDGs 17.18, 10.7 and 8.8
- **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)**  
GCM Objective 1 and guiding principle (g)
- UN Secretary-General's Data Strategy 2020-2022
- IOM's Migration Data Strategy 2020-2025

## What is meant by gender-responsive?

Link to white board for participants' input



## Essential to inform evidence-based migration policy that captures the realities of all migrants

Disaggregation enables the variability in a population to be measured.

**Sex-disaggregated data:** include differentiation of information by sex categories as typically listed on official identification, including male, female and other designations such as O, T or X, depending on the country.

**Gender-disaggregated data:** information about an individual's gender identity. It requires respondents to self-identify their gender, which may or may not correspond with their sex assigned at birth or the gender attributed to them by society.

- Disaggregating data by sex is considered fairly commonplace practice.
- Disaggregating by gender can help uncover the socio-economic realities of women and gender-diverse people and to counter gender discrimination.

In your experience and perspective, what are the key gaps and challenges around gender when it comes to migration data?

[Link to whiteboard](#)

## Five key gender gaps and challenges in migration data



**PRODUCTION AND  
COLLECTION OF  
INCLUSIVE SEX-AND  
GENDER-  
DISAGGREGATED  
MIGRATION DATA**



**DATA ON  
INTERSECTIONAL  
EXPERIENCES OF  
WOMEN AND PEOPLE  
WITH DIVERSE  
GENDER IDENTITIES**



**INCONSISTENCIES IN  
TYPES AND  
FREQUENCIES OF  
MEASUREMENTS**



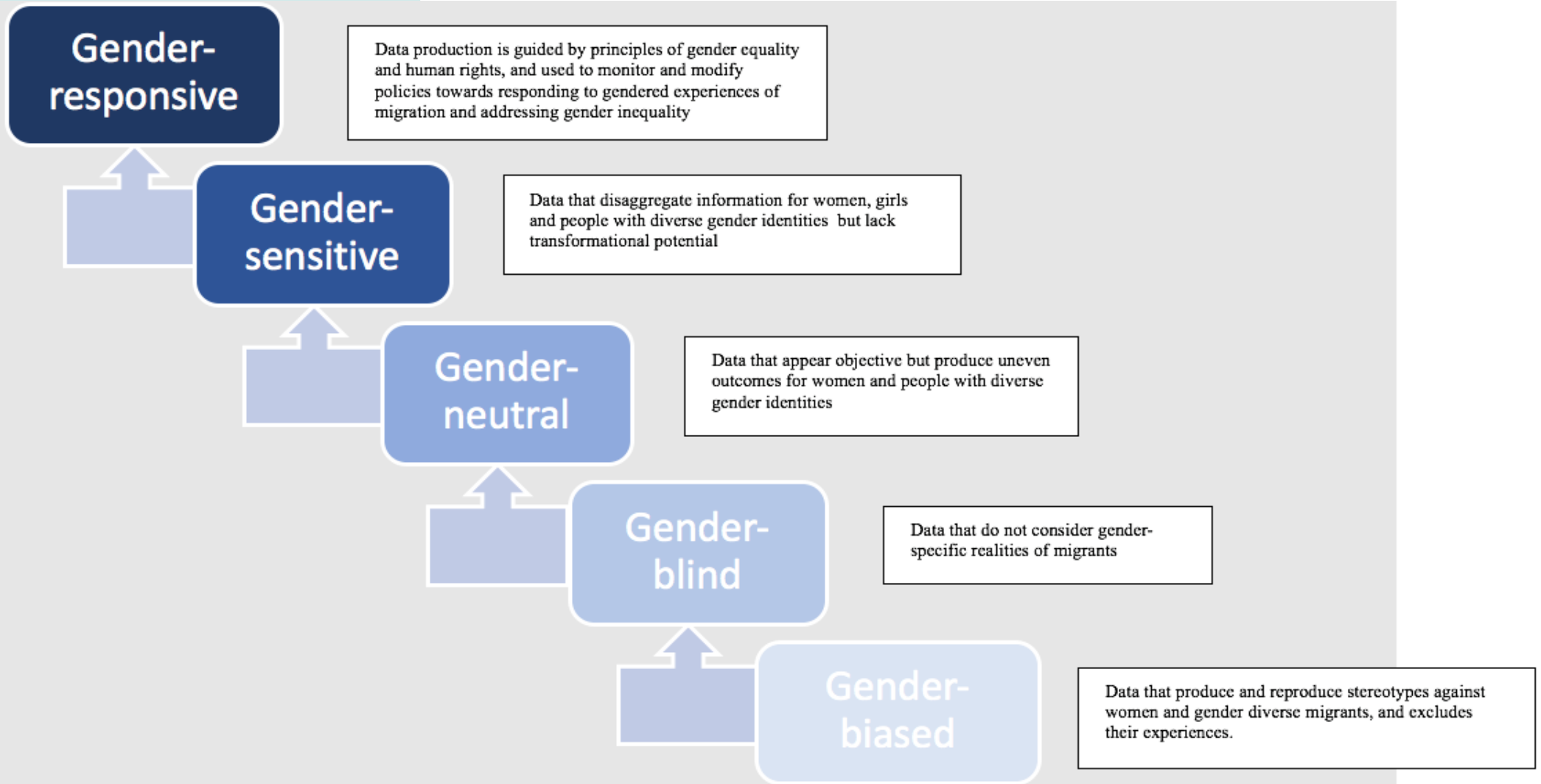
**LACK OF CAPACITY IN  
NATIONAL  
STATISTICAL OFFICES  
AND DATA SYSTEMS**



**TRANSPARENCY,  
ACCOUNTABILITY AND  
ETHICS IN MIGRATION  
DATA**



# Gender-responsiveness in Migration Data Work



# What existing data sources have you used/ do you know?

## Are these disaggregated by sex and/or gender?

[Link to whiteboard](#)

**Table 1: Global Population Data on International Migration  
by Availability of Gender-Related Data**

## What steps can NSOs take to implement a gender-responsive approach to migration data?

[Link to whiteboard](#)

# 5 steps for a gender-responsive approach to migration data

1. Rethink categorization and formulate gender responsive policy to guide migration data collection and use
2. Integrate ethical considerations in migration data collection
3. Build capacities and invest in data infrastructure
4. Collect and use sex-, and whenever possible, gender-disaggregated migration data
5. Adopt a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach in data collection, analysis and evaluation, and use gender responsive data to inform migration policy and practice

## 1. Rethink categorization and formulate gender responsive policy to guide migration data collection and use

- **Rethink categorization and enhance measurement**

In addition to sex-disaggregated data, it is critically important, when possible, to collect data on migrants with diverse gender identities and their diverse experiences of migration.

- **Foster methodological innovation**

A multi-methodological approach integrating qualitative and quantitative data to provide depth of information regarding policies and practices that differentially impact migrants.

- **Formulate gender-responsive policy to guide data collection and use**

Develop a gender-responsive policy that speaks to the diverse realities of all migrants, especially those more at risk.

## 2. Integrate ethical considerations in migration data collection

National laws and policies related to privacy and ethics linked to statistical data collection, use and sharing. Ethical data protocols should align with human rights considerations.

Data collection must ensure that the privacy of all, including women and those with diverse SOGIESC are protected.

The use of data anonymization, firewalls and other measures to ensure data does not include identifying information and that data are not used for purposes other than the one for which it was collected and consented by the person.

Increasing relevance in the context of 'big data' and related issues of digital information sharing, storage and ownership.

### 3. Build capacities and invest in data infrastructure

#### Invest in national statistical agencies, data infrastructure and capacity building

Countries could develop specific gender databases from their censuses and mainstream gender in the entire national statistical system. This necessitates gender-responsive budgeting that provides sufficient resources in collection, analysis and coordination of gender-responsive data.

#### Train data producers, data collectors and data users on gender-responsiveness

Further, it is important to provide training to the relevant data actors in gender and diversity sensitive analysis using statistical data, gender and measurement, as well as gender-responsive data collection.

## 4. Collect and use sex-, and whenever possible, gender-disaggregated migration data

### Collect sex- and when possible, gender-disaggregated migration data

As per SDG 17.18, development data should capture information on all intersecting factors that produce the gendered experiences of migration.

### Facilitate access to data, data transparency and data sharing

Providing data in a variety of accessible formats and the standardization of metadata to enhance data availability and sharing.

Archiving and creating adequate data documentation for use in policymaking and evaluation, including for gender-based analysis.



5. Adopt a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach in data collection, analysis and evaluation, and use gender responsive data to inform migration policy and practice

**Adopt a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach in data collection, analysis and evaluation**

Academics and CSOs, relationship-building with local communities to encourage participation, establishing dialogue and incorporate perspectives in data collection processes of women and people with diverse gender identities.

**Conduct gender-based policy analysis using gender-responsive data to inform migration policies and practices**

Incorporating gender considerations into policy design and data collection allows a critical examination of assumptions or practices that prevent policymakers from asking important questions outside their own experiences.

Further, how existing attitudes, norms and policy practices in social and political institutions limit the range or implementation of policy options proposed by policy makers.

- **Gender impacts all stages and processes of migration, for all migrants of all ages.** Failing to account for this variability poses challenges to the reliability, validity and generalizability of statistical estimates on migration stocks and flows and the policies that aim to respond to or govern them
- Adopting a gender analytical framework in the production, collection, analysis and use of gender-disaggregated data is key to realizing the 2030 Agenda and GCM's guiding principle of "gender-responsive, human rights-based migration policy" and Objective 1.
- **Gender-responsiveness in the production of migration data can constitute an integral part of migration governance, if well integrated throughout the policy cycle.**
- Sex-, and whenever possible gender-, disaggregated data will provide important information for responding to the challenges and needs of women and people with diverse gender identities and recognize and enhance the social and economic benefits of migration.

Questions?  
Comments?

Thanks for your attention!



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