

Sustainable Migration Data Capacity Development – Approaches and Perspectives

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MIGRANT POPULATION (STOCKS)
281 MILLION PEOPLE were estimated to be international migrants

Source: [UN DESA, 2020](#).



FEMALE MIGRANTS
48 PER CENT of the international migrant stock are estimated to be girls and women

Source: [UN DESA, 2020](#).



TRAFFICKING & MODERN SLAVERY
153,330 INDIVIDUAL CASES of trafficking between 2002 and 2021

Source: [Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative \(CTDC\), 2022](#).



CHILDREN MIGRANTS
13 PER CENT of the international migrant stock were below 18 years

Source: [UNICEF, 2021](#); estimates based on UN DESA data.



RESSETTLEMENT
57,500 REFUGEES were resettled in 2021

Source: [UNHCR, 2022](#).



INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT
38 MILLION PEOPLE were NEWLY DISPLACED in 2021

Source: [IDMC, 2021](#).



MISSING MIGRANTS
More than 52,100 MIGRANT DEATHS AND DISAPPEARANCES between 2014 - 2022

Source: [IOM's Missing Migrants Project, 2023](#).



LABOUR MIGRANTS
169 MILLION MIGRANT WORKERS, 62 PER CENT of the international migrant stock in 2019

Source: [ILO, 2021](#).



REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS
By 2021 there were 27.1 MILLION REFUGEES and 4.6 MILLION ASYLUM SEEKERS

Source: [UNHCR, 2022](#).



MIGRATION GOVERNANCE
92 COUNTRIES included, 32 PER CENT developed ethical migrant measures

Source: [Migration Governance Indicators, 2023](#).



RETURNS
49,795 MIGRANTS who returned home and had to receive IOM support due to lack of resources

Source: [IOM, 2022](#).



REMITTANCES
Reached USD 626 BILLION in 2022 to low and middle income countries

Source: [Ratha et al., 2022](#).

KEY GLOBAL MIGRATION FIGURES 2019–2023

Why Is Investment In Government Capacities to Produce Migration Data Important?

Informed policy decisions

- Access to timely and disaggregated data on migration, evidence-based policy decisions related to migration.

Effective programming

- More info on migrants (gender, children, disability) = better programming

Improved protection of rights for migrants in vulnerable situations

- Better data = better protection (assuming good firewalls)

Better insights to inform research, knowledge, and discourse

- Consistent, high quality disaggregated data = better insights

Enhanced transparency

- Can measure impact, enhance accountability and trust

Better development outcomes

- Migration data benefits other sectors, reinforced in SDG 17.18 / GCM 1

Key messages from Effective Development Cooperation Summit (Geneva, Dec 2022)

“Results-orientation, inclusive partnerships, country ownership and transparency and mutual accountability are only as good as the data that support them. Timely, secure, transparent, and high-quality disaggregated data are necessary to understand the complexity of sustainable development issues.”

“Many countries continue to lack data systems that are fit for policymaking and accountability to the people.”

“Robust, age- and gender-responsive and user-friendly national statistical and information management systems, including citizen-generated data and reporting, and respect for privacy rights, are... a critical enabler for effective development co-operation.”

“[Dev Community] will support the capacity of national statistical systems, including efforts for their digital transformation, and their ability to improve data quality and disaggregation (including by sex, age, race or ethnic origin, disability, migratory status, geography and income/wealth, as well as climate impact and other context-specific issues).”

“[Dev Community] will also support appropriate education, capacity building and training measures for the collection and processing of information, data management and use for statistics in the field of development co-operation...”

Working with migration data: Some challenges

1. Necessitates **whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach** through data sharing and integration mechanisms.
2. Data **not disaggregated** by migratory status, sex, age, and disability
3. Data **often not disseminated** because migration is still viewed as a safety/security/humanitarian perspective, not a **development perspective**.
4. Lack of **data harmonization** between member states = **lack of comparability**.
5. Migration relevant data often **not collected for statistical purposes**.
6. Even when collected, data often cannot be used due to lack of data **protection measures**.
7. **People, power, and politics**

What is Capacity Development?

Definition

Enabling transformations that empower individuals, organizations, and societies to enact change that is generated, guided, and sustained by those whom it is meant to benefit.

(IOM, Capacity Development for Migration Management)

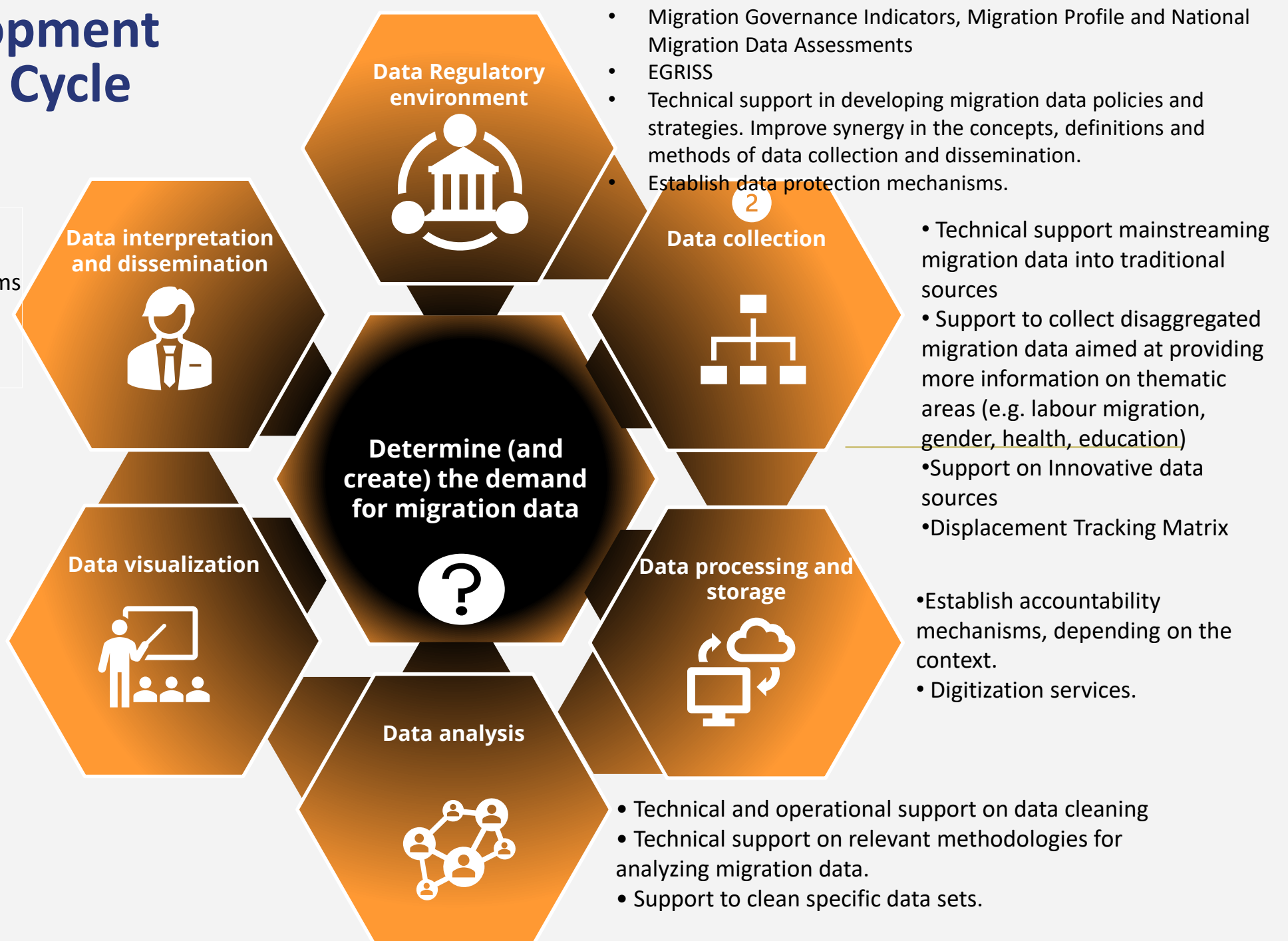
Well-functioning migration data systems require:

- Supportive **political** and **regulatory** domain (the enabling environment)
- Well-functioning **organizational domain** with operational infrastructure (the organizational level)
- Critical mass of **skilled people** (the individual level).

Capacity Development Across the Data Cycle

- Strategic advisory on partnerships with experts.
- Support on coordination mechanisms and communication with the media
- Technical support in coordination mechanisms

- Technical support establishing coordination mechanisms
- Capacity creation on data visualization



Capacity Development Across the Ecosystem

Anticipatory capacity
Absorptive capacity
Adaptive capacity
Transformative capacity

Information strategies and collaborations to achieve beneficiaries

Formal partnership Academia
Media Relations
Private sector and innovation

Sensitized Media partners/
Communication campaigns/Support in creating module courses on Data/FLACSO and Regional Partners



Grounding instruments
Multi-sectoral integration
International partnerships

Data protection legal frameworks
Data sharing agreement
SDG's/GCM/and other relevant regional and national frameworks/

Institutional mandate and recognition
Coordination mechanisms
Information dissemination
Process optimisation
Evidence-based approaches
Assets, platforms & infrastructure
National and local partnerships

Value proposition
Strategic planning
Sustainable financing
Financial information management

Service design
Service delivery mechanisms
Stakeholder implementation capacity

Learning Material/ToT/Strategy for the creation of a critical mass of skilled personnel

Mapping gaps/MGI/Study visit /South South Coop.

Institutional home and Mandate (ToRs)/Roles responsibilities and data sharing mechanisms/ Drafting a dissemination strategy

Drafting resource mobilization/ Advocating for political buy-in

Conclusion with an illustrative example - Niger

- ❖ **Mapping data needs-** assessment report and consultations [Regulatory environment]
- ❖ Strengthening **data collection and analysis skills**, to contribute to evidence-informed policymaking. [Operational capacities]
- ❖ Improve **data disaggregation** by age and other characteristics; Foster **dialogue and cooperation** between data stakeholders and policymakers; Promote **sharing of good practices** across countries [Engagement with other actors]
- ❖ Support data dissemination efforts- **data collected by national stakeholders.**



Resources

[IOM Migration Data Strategy 2020-2022](#)

[Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation](#)

[The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation by Migratory Status: Availability, Gaps and Disparities in Asia and the Pacific](#)

[Ethical considerations in re-using private sector data for migration-related policy](#)

[Global Migration Data Portal](#)

[Africa Migration Data Network \(AMDN\)](#)

[Migration Governance Indicators](#)

[Missing Migrants](#)

[Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

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