MIGRATION PROFILES AS MAINSTREAMING TOOLS

Towards developing new evidence on migration impact
MIGRATION PROFILES are country owned tools, prepared in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders, which can be used to enhance policy coherence, evidence-based policymaking and the mainstreaming of migration into development planning.

Challenge

“Complexity of the task”: MP to serve as a:
- Reference tool
- Capacity building tool
- Policy development and evaluation tool
- Data collection tool

How not to turn into a “Jack of all trades and master of none”? 
• Take stock of experience gathered so far
• Address critical comments and propose ways to improve MP reports AND MP process

✓ Study of MPs and other reports developed to day
✓ Survey of stakeholders who have been involved in MP exercises
Findings

• From the MPs developed – all varied in
  – Government ownership
  – Applicability and usage after launch
  – Quality and data used

• What MPs have not done well:
  – “Format issue” - Not always user-friendly and easy to extract info from
  – “Content issue” - Not always relevant
  – “Process issue” - Not always self-sustainable
  – “Mainstreaming issue” – Not always applied for migration or other sectoral policy making

New Template and Guidance Note
Solution One: “Government ownership is everything”!

Without it – you end up with yet another report prepared by an external “expert”
(not necessarily bad, but not enough for M&D purposes)

Excellent practices to keep:
- Needs assessment and gap analysis (data quality, availability, usability) – Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Tajikistan, the Caribbean... – need for a more coordinated approach
- Establishment and institutionalization of working groups
- Putting together a strong expert team
- Making a MP a regular product of a governmental entity – e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Ministry of Security (migration authority vs. statistical office),
- Migration Profile as a tracking tool? (in line with EU tracking method)
Solution Two: “Know Your Target Groups”

- **Who are the users of the Migration Profile?**
  - High-level decision makers
  - Technical level government officials
  - Academic experts and researchers
  - International community

**Format issue:**
- Easily understood and well documented graphs
- Executive summary – “snapshot of main findings”
Solution Three: “Link Content to Policy Needs”

Migration Trends & Migrant Characteristics
- Stocks and flows
- Immigration, emigration, return, circular
- Reason and duration of stay
- Skills, age, gender, education

Migration Impact
- Demography
- Employment
- Environment
- Education
- Health

Migration Governance
- Policies
- Legislation
- Institutions
- International cooperation
Solution Four: “Capture Impact Data”

- **HARD** to capture data on migration stocks and flows
- **EVEN HARDER** to capture data on migration impact
  - Role of surveys and statistical offices (including migration issues into nationally representative and regularly conducted surveys)
  - Specialized surveys of migrant or migration affected population
  - Share of migrants in different population groups (active, unemployed, young)
  - Contribution of migrants to national indicators (economic, social, health etc.)

- Impact can be at micro (“migrant”) and macro (“society and country”) levels – MPs are about **MACRO IMPACT**
- Relatively known how to describe migration but no common approach on how to gather data on migration linkage to development
- Need for innovative approaches (e.g. “Development on the move”) but also for a common dialogue on how to move towards common approaches (on-going within GFMD)
Solution Four: “Capture Impact Data” (contd.)

“MIGRATION AND” approach:

Demography

Health

Social development

Labour market

Economy

Security

Environment
New MP Template – “Mainstream the Content”

Executive summary

Part A: Migration Trends
- Immigration
- Emigration
- Irregular migration
- Internal migration*

Part B: Migration Impact
- Demographic development
- Economic development
- Employment and labour market
- Social development
- Health
- Environment

Part C: Migration Governance
- Policies
- Legislation
- Institutions
- International cooperation

Part D: Recommendations
- Migration Policy and Governance
- Mainstreaming migration into other policies
- Data

Annexes
- Definitions
- Data sources
- Enacted legislation
- References
Guidance Note – “Mainstream the Process”

Stage One: Framework Setting
- Step 1: Support and resources
- Step 2: Goals and objectives
- Step 3: Relevance
- Step 3: Stakeholders
- Step 4: Coordination platform
- Step 5: Operational framework
- Step 6: Expert team

Stage Two: Implementation
- Step 7: Existing evidence
- Step 8: New evidence
- Step 9: Verify preliminary progress
- Step 10: Adjust the MP template
- Step 11: Analyze and draft

Stage Three: Report Launch and Follow-Up
- Step 12: Validation of content
- Step 13: Apply findings to policy
- Step 14: Towards evidence-based policy making
- Step 15: Sustainability
Migration Profile – “Mainstream the Usage”

1. Situation assessment & analysis
2. Strategic goals/national priorities
3. Action/programmatic planning
4. Capacity development financing mechanisms
5. Implementation mechanisms
6. Monitoring & evaluation
7. Consultative process for the entire process

Way forward

• MPs – *just one tool* of bringing bits and pieces together

• Will remain a report unless *propped up by process with government active participation*

• Need to be developed within the *national context keeping international compatibility in mind*

**MP IS NOT AN END BUT A BEGINNING**
Questions?
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