

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring and evaluation have been widely recognized as essential to effective programme implementation. The GCM encourages States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of GCM implementation progress at the national level. Because data is essential to monitoring and evaluation efforts, this step focuses heavily on data-related processes, including data collection, data disaggregation and building migration data capacity. In addition, **Step 5** covers the establishment of reporting mechanisms and the organization of stakeholder consultations required to effectively monitor GCM implementation. Actions in this step build upon data mapping and other efforts undertaken in **Step 3: Design**.

While this step primarily focuses on what States can do internally to measure GCM-related progress, **Step 6: Reporting** will cover international and regional evaluations of the GCM as outlined in the Compact (GCM, paras. 49-50).

USING THIS MATERIAL

The monitoring, evaluation and review step includes the following actions: Identify reporting mechanisms, collect data and build capacity, and consult with stakeholders. Before beginning, reflect on the following guiding questions and the focus of your approach. Review the actions and tools provided and note those of particular interest. Use the checklist included at the end of this step to help guide your work.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. In your country, what are the bodies and actors (governmental or non-governmental) that collect and process migration data?
2. Given your country's migration context and existing resources and capacities, what reporting mechanisms should be established to evaluate GCM implementation?
3. How can reporting mechanisms be designed to be adaptable in moments of societal upheaval, such as during a global pandemic?
4. Recall the data mapping from **Step 3**. What are the main migration-related data gaps in your country context and what are some of the ways that they can be filled?
5. What are the migration data gaps that have become more apparent in light of COVID-19?
6. What are some of the ways your government can effectively improve its migration data capacity?
7. Other than collecting quantitative and qualitative data, what are other possible formal and informal ways that your government can evaluate progress on GCM implementation?
8. How, and how often, will your government use the data collected to review, refine and adapt its GCM implementation plans and actions?
9. What is the impact of the GCM implementation efforts on the human rights of impacted persons?



ACTION 1

IDENTIFY REPORTING MECHANISMS

As GCM implementation is a State-owned process, the responsibility for having a strong evaluation and review framework lies with national governments. Evaluations and reviews at the national level can feed into regional reviews and the International Migration Review Forum, which is further discussed in **Step 6**. Quality reporting mechanisms at both the national and local level are key to developing a strong GCM evaluation and review framework. As no common indicators for GCM implementation exist at the moment, it is up to States to establish these reporting mechanisms.

When establishing reporting mechanisms at the national and local level, consider completing the following:

1. Integrate reporting mechanisms into relevant reporting platforms that already exist, for example:

- monitoring and evaluation frameworks tied to the SDGs;
- other sectoral or development policies or plans; and
- national and international mechanisms for follow-up and reporting on human rights.

2. For the national reporting mechanism, aim to have reporting indicators published by a relevant and competent body, such as the national statistical office (NSO), the national human rights institution (NHRI), the migration ministry or the body implementing the GCM.

3. For the local reporting mechanism, have indicators published using a relevant platform – either a locally owned platform, such as the website of the relevant local administration, or through a platform managed by the NSO.

4. Refer to stakeholders as a rich source of data for reporting.

5. Consider the linguistic accessibility of indicators, publishing them in the national language(s) and English, or in other languages widely used by migrants within your country.

6. Ensure vertical coherence between indicator reporting at the global, national and local levels.

- Where local and national indicators are the same and use the same methodology, feed local indicators directly into national reporting and aggregate up to national indicators.
- Where national indicators are the same as regional or global indicators and they share the same methodology, feed national indicators into appropriate systems and aggregate directly.

7. Ensure that reporting systematically feeds back into GCM implementation and that plans and activities are reviewed, adapted and adjusted based on reporting outcomes.

8. Ensure that all reporting mechanisms embrace transparency, timeliness and accessibility:

Transparency

Platforms outline relevant metadata, methodology and data sources

Timeliness

Indicators published on a continuous basis or at agreed regular intervals (will depend on government capacity and periodicity of measurement)

Accessibility

Public can access the indicators, such as a through a simple spreadsheet available for download

ACTION 2

COLLECT DATA AND BUILD CAPACITY

1. Take stock of available sources of migration data. For example, see the following migration data sources:

- › Population and housing censuses
- › Household surveys
- › The UN Global Migration Database (www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/global-migration-database)
- › Administrative records and data tools, such as:
 - › Numbers of migrants in immigration detention, deaths at borders, return figures
 - › Population registers
 - › Work and residence permit databases
 - › Migration variables collected from asylum applications and border points
- › Regional statistical bodies, for example Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>)
- › IOM's Global Migration Data Portal (www.migrationdataportal.org)
- › Events-based data on human rights violations and abuses, available at the OHCHR Universal Human Rights Index (<https://uhri.ohchr.org>)

- › Reports of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/SpecialProcedures.aspx
- › Labour force surveys and censuses
- › Reporting, data and research collected by civil society actors
- › Migration Network Hub (<https://migrationnetwork.un.org/migration-network-hub>)

2. Identify which actor will lead data collection at the local and national level, whether this is the NSO, the migration ministry or the body responsible for GCM implementation.

3. Establish modes of interaction between stakeholders and partners, in particular how local stakeholders and implementing partners should engage with the actor responsible for data collection at the national level.

4. Adapt existing data systems and processes to ensure appropriate data collection.

- Data compilation and dissemination: Relevant data is often collected by different stakeholders, but not collated by one agency. In this case, States could set up a data-sharing mechanism between the stakeholders so that one actor can compile and disseminate the data, in accordance with data protection principles. Refer to Tool 5 for more information about data protection principles.
- Responding to emergencies: Data collection gaps may become more apparent and dire in times of rapid and significant upheaval and data systems must be able to adapt to respond to these data needs.



During the COVID-19 pandemic, the fact that national and local authorities often did not have a precise picture of the number and distribution of migrants in their jurisdictions became even more apparent. This factor not only hindered migrants' inclusion in public health efforts but also made it harder to gather precise information about affected individuals and to monitor and trace the course of the outbreak.²⁹

5. Ensure data protection at every stage. Government actors must respect data protection principles at every stage of migration-related data collection, processing and disaggregation. Refer to Tool 5 introduced in **Step 3: Design**.

6. Refine or modify indicator methodologies as appropriate, regularly and based on continual feedback on the impact and effectiveness of operational GCM interventions, such as by adding indicators or adjusting the timing of data collection. GCM implementation monitoring should not end at indicator reporting. It is important to continuously evaluate GCM-related interventions using a combination of formal and informal methods. Informal evaluations can rely on nothing more than experience-based knowledge, for example, the insights gleaned from several implementing partners getting together and informally sharing their findings.

DATA DISAGGREGATION

Disaggregated data allows government actors to see beyond statistical averages in development data, helping them better understand, for example, migrants' socioeconomic, health, education and employment outcomes. Furthermore,

29. Guadagno, L., "Migrants and the COVID-19 pandemic: An initial analysis" (2020).

disaggregated data sheds light on the needs of specific migrants, such as those of trafficking victims, to which GCM interventions can aim to respond. The importance of disaggregated data is captured in GCM Objective 1, which calls on States to “collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.”

Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and Data Disaggregation

IOM’s *Leave No Migrant Behind: The 2030 Agenda and data disaggregation* is a capacity building guide to help practitioners disaggregate data related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by migratory status, address the needs of migrants, and highlight their contributions to sustainable development. To leave no one behind, States must consider migrants across efforts to achieve the SDGs and capture migrants’ critical contributions to sustainable development as called for by SDG Target 17.18.

GCM implementation should support SDG achievement whenever possible, so aligning these two processes is not only essential, but also highly pragmatic. The guide’s user-centric support on disaggregation of SDG indicators by migratory status, aimed at practitioners across governments, international organizations or other actors who work with migration and/or SDG data at any stage of experience or knowledge can serve as foundational reading for GCM implementation and reporting efforts. The guide is available at <https://publications.iom.int>.

The following steps can be taken when disaggregating data:

1. Include the following variables in administrative registries and census-based data collection:

- Country of birth, including for foreign-born and native-born population
- Country of citizenship, including for citizens, non-citizens and stateless persons

2. If possible, also include the variables listed on page 178 in administrative registries and census-based data collection.

3. Use existing census microdata to the greatest extent possible. For example, data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) can disaggregate many global indicators by country-of-birth status for different countries.

STRENGTHENING MIGRATION DATA CAPACITY

Through implementing the GCM, governments will see their capacities improve across several migration topics, such as through close cooperation with data experts and robust coordination with institutions and stakeholders across different policy sectors. To maximize this improvement, governments should actively work to improve the quality of their migration data, as well as consider ways in which migration data can be strengthened in the long term. Tools 10 and 11 outline different migration data capacity-building activities to be considered and pursued by government actors.

IF POSSIBLE, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTRIES AND CENSUS-BASED DATA COLLECTION

Reason for migration	Age
Country of birth of individual and of parents (to determine first- and second-generation migrants)	Sex
Refugee or asylum seeker status	Gender identity
Regular or irregular migration status	Occupation
Duration of stay in the country	Employment status



Improving the quality of migration data

Leverage existing data tools

Ensure that all available sources of migration data are used and that existing data collection tools collect as much meaningful migration data as possible.

Optimize data processes

Migration data is often scattered between government agencies, making it difficult to gain an accurate overview of the situation and trends. In accordance with data protection principles, governments should enact data integration methods to share data from different sources.

Consult data collected by other actors

Governments should consult data collected by other actors, such as academia, civil society or international organizations, to strengthen the data capacity on a variety of migration topics.

Integrate migration into local and national planning

Integrating migration into local and national development planning can help improve migration data. Such action would render migration data collection more of a political priority and would help mobilize resources for migration data capacity-building.

Tap into non-traditional data sources

Innovative sources such as big data can greatly increase understanding of migration phenomena. For example, while it is generally difficult to find accurate data on migration flows in emergencies and post-disaster situations, call records from mobile phone networks can be used to track population movements.



Migration data capacity building activities

Create local, national or regional data action plans that set out priorities and strategies to improve the availability and quality of migration data. Where relevant, these plans should be fully integrated with local or national action plans for statistics.

Work towards creating legal and institutional frameworks for statistics that proactively support the development of best practice legislation, standards, policies and procedures for migration data based on international recommendations.³⁰

Strengthen cooperation and coordination between national statistical offices, ministries, national human rights institutions and other organizations that produce migration data to harmonize migration data concepts based on international recommendations and improve data sharing and integration mechanisms.

Expand migration data collection in areas that are lacking and help advance the creation of concepts, methodologies and data quality assurance frameworks in these areas.

Organize workshops or consultations with government representatives and other practitioners to build capacity and share best practices on migration data. These workshops can be thematically based (for example, irregular migration or human trafficking) or focus on specific policy sectors.

30. As per “Guidelines concerning statistics of international labour migration” (ILO, 2018) available at www.ilo.org and “Recommendations on statistics of international migration” (UNDESA, 1998) available at <https://unstats.un.org>.

Leverage innovative sources for increased understanding of migration. For example, tools such as U-Report (<https://ureport.in>) facilitate feedback in real time directly from migrant children and youth.

Develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships across government, academia, civil society, private sector and others involved in the production and use of migration data, at the local, national, regional and international levels. This should also include collaboration with key migration partner countries to facilitate exchanges on migration statistics in areas such as recruitment and migrant labour rights. For example, in March 2020, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and OECD launched the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move.³¹

Create or contribute to open data or data sharing initiatives aimed at lowering information costs, making migration data available to a range of different stakeholders and developing the evidence base for migration policymaking and programming.

Mobilize resources for migration data capacity-building. This could mean seeking resources as part of development assistance available for statistics, as well as under any financing available through migration-specific development assistance.

Engage with relevant international agencies to improve migration data capacity through specific tools, such as with the IOM on developing and updating Migration Profiles.

31. UNICEF, “Lack of quality data compounds risks facing millions of refugee and migrant children” (New York, 2020).

Consult best practice examples of migration data capacity-building on the global knowledge platform created by the GCM.

Consult guidance on migration data capacity-building and best practice examples available on IOM’s Global Migration Data Portal (www.migrationdataportal.org). This portal provides information on international data sources for migration and standardized international-level migration indicators.

Participate in regional and international dialogues on migration data. Growing international interest in and attention to improving migration data presents an important opportunity for governments to share experiences with others and improve their own migration data practices. Governments should take part in relevant forums such as the International Forum on Migration Statistics jointly organized by the IOM, UN DESA and the OECD, as well as follow the developments of the UN Network on Migration.

Participate in regional and international dialogues on development data. There is a strong call in the international community to start a development data revolution. Governments should join this effort to build momentum for improved migration data.

ACTION 3

CONSULT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

A critical component of the evaluation and review process is organizing open and inclusive consultations with a wide range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Feedback collected during these consultations is essential and should encourage proactive course correction in GCM implementation. The following principles can be considered in organizing these consultations.

PRINCIPLES FOR ORGANIZING CONSULTATIONS

- Consultations with migrants and migrant organizations should be prioritized and their voices should be amplified, in particular those who are at risk of being left behind such as undocumented migrants, women and children.
- Non-governmental stakeholders, including migrants, migrant groups and other civil society organizations, can offer vital insights on:
 - Which interventions work and do not work;
 - How interventions can be improved; and
 - Any human impacts of different interventions.
- Gathering honest inputs from stakeholders can only strengthen GCM implementation.



Checklist

STEP 5 - MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

- ✓ Establish transparent, timely and accessible reporting mechanisms at the national and local levels, integrating them into relevant reporting platforms that already exist.
- ✓ Take stock of available sources of migration data.
- ✓ Identify which actor will lead data collection at the national level.
- ✓ Establish how local stakeholders and implementing partners should engage with the actor responsible for data collection at the national level.
- ✓ Adapt existing data systems and processes to ensure appropriate data collection.
- ✓ Refine or modify indicator methodologies as appropriate.
- ✓ Take necessary steps to disaggregate data by variables such as nationality, migration status, age, sex, gender identity.

- ✓ Identify and pursue needed migration data capacity-building activities.
- ✓ Ensure that the right to privacy and data protection are respected at every stage of collecting and using data.
- ✓ Organize open and inclusive consultations with all relevant stakeholders.