

Regional Cooperation and Data

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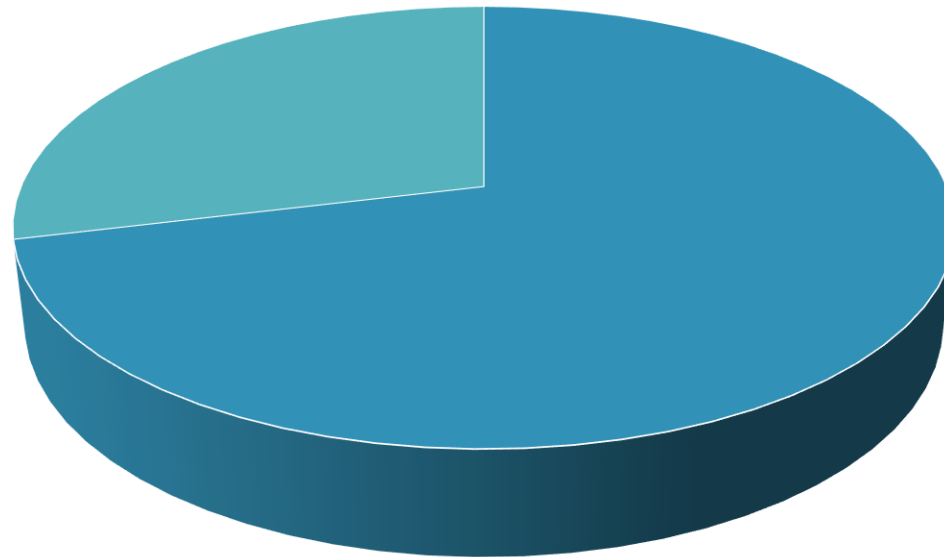
Regional workshop on *Strengthening the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

Bangkok, 8 February 2019



Why does regional cooperation matter?

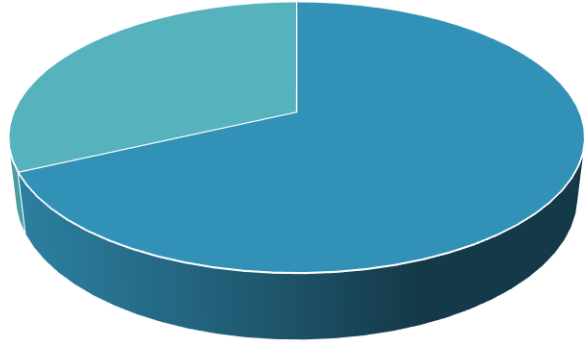
In 2017, most migrants in Asia and the Pacific came from the region



■ Asia-Pacific ■ Rest of the world

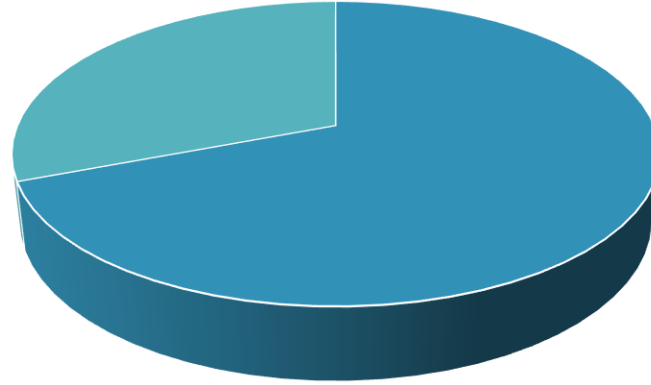


Origin of migrants in East and North-East Asia



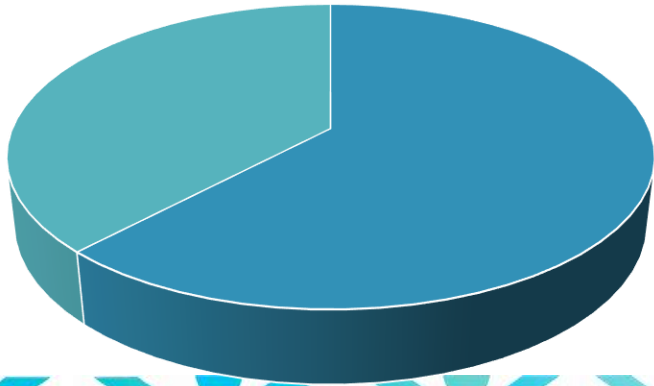
■ East and North-East Asia
 ■ Rest of the world

Origin of migrants in South-East Asia



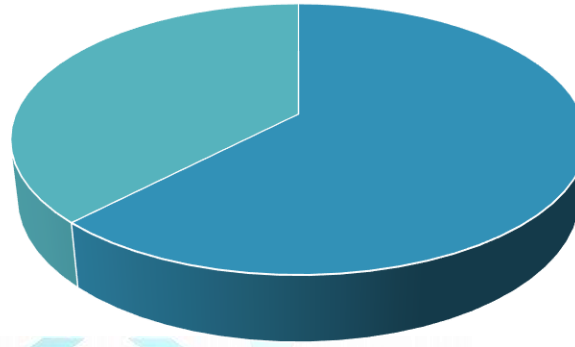
■ South-East Asia
 ■ Rest of the world

Origin of migrants in North and Central Asia



■ North and Central Asia
 ■ Rest of the world

Origin of migrants in South- and South-West Asia, 2017



■ South- and South-West Asia
 ■ Rest of the world

Why does regional cooperation matter? (cont'd)

- ▶ The regional level enables the most effective cooperation
 - ▶ Addresses most migrants at once
 - ▶ Bringing together countries of origin and destination
- ▶ Each actor has information that is important for the other to have a full understanding of migration
 - ▶ Countries of origin: identity, skills, health status of migrants...
 - ▶ Countries of destination: work, residence, problems faced by migrants...
- ▶ Each country has an interest in sharing data
 - ▶ Countries of origin: understanding the situation of migrants abroad
 - ▶ Countries of destination: understanding who will come; identifying potential issues
 - ▶ Facilitating comparative analysis



Challenges to data exchange

- ▶ Technical challenges
 - ▶ Differing definitions
 - ▶ Different sources
 - ▶ Different methodologies
 - ▶ Lack of awareness of available sources
 - ▶ Varying capacity
- ▶ Political challenges
 - ▶ Sensitivities around migration data
 - ▶ Confidentiality



Addressing technical challenges

- ▶ Unifying definitions
- ▶ Harmonising sources
- ▶ Coordinating data-gathering methodologies
- ▶ Acting as a platform for data exchange/clearing house
- ▶ Capacity-building



Role of Regional organizations

▶ ASEAN

- ▶ 2016-2025 ACSS Strategic Plan: “Initiation of the ground works for new major initiatives on statistics, such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, migration, health, gender statistics, and other data requirements of the ASCC 2025 and APSC 2025 Blueprints”



▶ CIS

- ▶ CISSTAT: counting number of migrants and emigrants registered

МИГРАЦИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ¹

(число зарегистрированных за год в органах внутренних дел при перемене постоянного места жительства, тысяч человек)

MIGRATION OF POPULATION¹

(number of persons registered at the Bodies of Home Affairs during the year when changing place of residence, thousand persons)

Число прибывших <i>Number of immigrants</i>				Число выбывших <i>Number of outmigrants</i>			
всего <i>total</i>	в пределах страны <i>within the country</i>	из стран СНГ <i>from the CIS</i>	из других стран мира <i>from other countries of the world</i>	всего <i>total</i>	в пределах страны <i>within the country</i>	в страны СНГ <i>to the CIS</i>	в другие страны мира <i>to other countries of the world</i>



- ▶ Eurasian Economic Commission
 - ▶ Advisory Committee for Migration Policy
 - ▶ List of statistical indicators
 - ▶ Clearing house for statistics from Member States
 - ▶ Integration Development Programme in the Field of Statistics of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2016 - 2020 preparation for 2020 census round, unification of the methodology in respect of labour migration



Addressing political challenges through dialogue and confidence-building

- ▶ Regional consultative processes (RCPs) are “repeated, regional meetings of states dedicated to discussing migration.” (Hansen, 2010)

Building

- Confidence
- Networks
- Understanding
- Consensus

Promoting

- Shared perspectives
- Areas for cooperation

Facilitating

- Implementation of activities
- Inputs to policies



RCPs and data

- ▶ The RCP methodology can therefore be helpful in paving the way for data exchange
 - ▶ Builds trust between actors
 - ▶ Shared understanding on data needs
 - ▶ Members retain control of data release
 - ▶ Mechanism to organise capacity-building activities



RCPs in the Asia-Pacific region

- ▶ Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration
- ▶ Ministerial Consultation on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin in Asia (Colombo Process)
- ▶ Ministerial Consultations on Overseas Employment and Contractual Labour for Countries of Origin and Destination in Asia (Abu Dhabi Dialogue)
- ▶ Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime



Examples of RCPs addressing data issues

- ▶ Mediterranean Transit Migration Process i-Map
 - ▶ Member-State owned process
 - ▶ Consolidates data on wide range of migration topics
 - ▶ Specific portal for member States to share data on sensitive/confidential matters
 - ▶ Feeding into processes of dialogue and cooperation





Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM)
2014 Map on Mixed Migration Routes

Western Mediterranean route



Eastern Mediterranean route

Central Mediterranean route



The 2014 MTM Map

A recent wave of human migration entered the Mediterranean region in 2014, with the vast majority of the routes of entry and exit in the region of the Eastern Mediterranean, and in other regions through the central Mediterranean region. The 2014 MTM Map on Mixed Migration Routes shows the 2014 MTM Map on Mixed Migration Routes as attempts to roughly illustrate several regional routes along the Mediterranean where a number of services, and sometimes newly created, address the migration process.

Many of the operations mentioned here can act as one of the ways of looking at the complex and diverse related to the migration process in the MTM region. In a sense of a network of these initiatives, a number of services, and in other regions through the central Mediterranean region, are expected to look at the formation of different routes, and in other regions through the central Mediterranean region. The 2014 MTM Map on Mixed Migration Routes shows the 2014 MTM Map on Mixed Migration Routes as attempts to roughly illustrate several regional routes along the Mediterranean where a number of services, and sometimes newly created, address the migration process.

Legend

- MTM Partner States
- Other countries of origin
- Connecting routes
- Major connecting routes
- Major maritime routes
- Major maritime routes
- Major land-based routes
- Country code
- ICMPD logo
- Major / Minor migration hubs
- Major / Minor airports
- Major / Minor coastal migration hubs
- Trucks/containers on maritime transport
- Maritime Joint Operations
- Indicate representation of high risk maritime routes

Conclusions

- ▶ Regional cooperation is crucial for a 360° vision of migration and its impacts
- ▶ Regional processes such as ASEAN/EAEU can help address technical challenges
- ▶ RCPs can help address political challenges through confidence-building



Ways forward

- ▶ Objective 1 of the Marrakech Compact on Migration (data) calls for regional centres for research and training
 - ▶ How could (an) Asia-Pacific Migration research centre(s) help address technical challenges and facilitate exchange?
- ▶ Deepening work through existing regional processes?
- ▶ Exploring data exchange as part of RCP discussions?



Thank you

<http://www.unescap.org/our-work/social-development/international-migration>

