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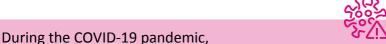
Accessibility
Public can access the indicators, such as a through a simple spreadsheet available for download

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)

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❯ 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/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).

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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.

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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.

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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**

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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.