

**NGO CSW Advocacy Research Group
CSW66 Recommendations Brief
on Data on Displaced Girls and Women**

Recommendation 3: Collection of comprehensive data on displaced girls and women, disaggregated by birth and marriage documentation, to form evidence-based policies on climate-induced migration, as outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly Migration.

Relevant UN Precedent Language

CEDAW /C/2009/WP.1/R [General Recommendation No. 26 on women migrant workers](#)¹⁶³

23 (c) "...recommends that States parties which are countries of origin and destination "conduct and support quantitative and qualitative research, data collection and analysis to identify the problems and needs faced by women migrant workers in every phase of the migration process in order to promote the rights of women migrant workers and formulate relevant policies" as per CEDAW article 3 (p 8)."

A/RES/66/128 [Violence against Women Migrant Workers](#) (adopted by the General Assembly 19 December 2011)

Article 19 "...a better understanding of the issues concerning women and international migration, and to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data and information in order to assist in the formulation of migration and labour policies that are, inter alia, gender-sensitive and that protect human rights...."

A/RES/70/1 [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

74. "Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following principles:

(g) ... data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location...."

A/RES/73/195 [The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#)

16. "Objectives for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

(1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies"

20. "...migrants are issued adequate documentation and civil registry documents, such as birth, marriage and death certificates, at all stages of migration...."

A/RES/76/172 [Protection of Migrants](#)

(e) "...development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard;"

Evidence in statistical data and relevant reports

- By 2050, a combination of water and climate-driven problems and conflicts will force 1 billion people to migrate, not by choice but as their only option ([Inter Press Service New Agency 8 June 2020](#)).
- One of the most significant changes in migration patterns in the last half century has been that more women are migrating than ever before. Today, women and girls are increasingly migrating on their own, not necessarily to accompany husbands or other family members ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), Chapter 4b).
- Females constitute almost half of the international migrant population, and in some countries, as much as 70 or 80 per cent ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), Chapter 4b).

Good Practice

Global data sources that can provide some of the information on women migrants and their potential and actual vulnerabilities in different spheres in the household, workplace and community include the following: ILOSTATS, KILM, WDI data, WHO data, Social Protection Data gaps with respect to migrants; regional data sources (e.g. from the EU or the OECD) and national data sources from government and civil society ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), p 127).

Discriminatory Laws and Lack of Affirmative Policy

- Policymakers have yet to acknowledge the particular challenges and risks faced by migrating girls and bring their issues to the forefront of the migration and development agenda ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), Chapter 4b).

- Sex-disaggregated water data are essential for understanding and addressing gender inequalities in the water realm. However, the scarcity of water and gender data is hampering this process at the national and regional level. ([UNESCO Water, gender and climate: better data for better adaptation strategies](#), 11 May 2020).
- Limitation of migration data in the Caribbean-Systems to track and maintain administrative records on migration-related phenomena are often under-developed. There is a strong need for the development of formal migration strategies consistent with national development strategies, which duly contemplate information collection. It is difficult to access data disaggregated by sex and age, [Migration Data Portal](#), (2020).

Enabling Policy and Legal Environments

- The efforts implicit in the 2030 Agenda SDG 5 (gender equality and women's empowerment) and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation for all) can assist to better inform technical and institutional aspects of migration at the point of origin, transit, and in recipient states ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), Chapter 4b).
- Gender stereotypes continue to influence the ways women are considered in relation to migration and development: specifically, they are frequently seen as vulnerable dependents or potential victims in need of protection, rather than as migrant workers contributing to development of countries of origin and destination alike. This misperception is reinforced by migration policies which assume male migrants are breadwinners and female migrants are dependent family members, a model that no longer reflects reality, given the trend of feminization of migration in most corridors worldwide. Sex-disaggregated data are required to challenge such stereotypes and to create a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the gender dimensions of migration ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), p 124).
- Key data and evidence collection are needed regarding gender differences in access to regular migration channels, which may lead greater numbers of women than men to become undocumented, migrate irregularly and/or risk being trafficked; ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), (pp 124-125).
- Triangulate among various data sources to overcome data gaps. No single source can or will capture the multiple dimensions of the vulnerabilities that migrant women face in their homes, on the move, and in the workplace ([GMG Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development](#), (p 130).