MIGRATION DATA COLLECTION TOOL KIT FOR MIGRATION PROFILE FOR KENYA

MARCH 2015

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. RATIONALE

In Kenya, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) undertook the Migration Profile for Kenya (MPK) at the request of the Government of Kenya, through the Department of Immigration, and with funding from the IOM Development Fund. The need for such an exercise is largely the result of a lack of mechanisms for coordinated and centralized migration data collection and analysis. Compared to other countries in similar stages of development, Kenya gathers a significant amount of migration data; however it faces equally significant challenges in data analysis, sharing, and dissemination.

An inter-ministerial technical working group was established to guide the process and coordinate data collection from relevant bodies. Data collection, analysis, and preparation of the report was undertaken on behalf of IOM by the African Migration and Development Policy Centre and Samuel Hall Consulting.

This toolkit is a by-product of the Migration Profile exercise and a tool for all policy makers, technical staff of ministries, and researchers to focus on to better understand:

1) **Migration data needs.** What data on migration is needed?

2) **Migration data gaps.** What data on migration is missing?

3) **Migration data requirements.** What data on migration exists but requires updating?

Migration policymaking is a key priority area in public administration. As migration has a direct impact on individual well-being and state welfare, it is increasingly a factor being considered in national development strategies and regional integration agendas. The development of effective migration policies requires a sound evidence base with a comprehensive and reliable platform of analysis.

1.2. BACKGROUND

Migration profiles are a means of initiating and contributing to the development of such platforms. The concept of a migration profile was originally conceived by the European Commission as a means of providing statistical data related to migration in the partner countries of the European Union. As more and more migration profiles have been completed around the world, they have evolved from a tool that provides a snapshot overview of a migration situation in a country and into a framework for analysis of migration data and trends, and as a means of guiding national and international stakeholders on the development of national migration policies and programmes.

Ministries of the Government of Kenya keep data on Kenyan emigrants and immigrants to a certain extent. The level of information available from governmental counterparts is plagued by gaps and do not render most data relating to migration and immigration public, further limiting the ability to implement migration-related policies. Key findings of the Migration Profile Exercise therefore include obstacles to accessing data, where they exist, or the lack of migration data, when the development potential is not seized. This calls for **Migration Data Management Strategies and Systems** to be put in place**.** This toolkit contributes to this effort as a practical guidebook to migration data collection.

2. MIGRATION DATA NEEDED to inform policy

The research process of the MPK aimed to capture migration related data from various sources:

i.   **Successive population censuses** – seven in the period 1948-2009

ii. **Thematic surveys**, such as the Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys, labour force surveys carried out with the support of the International Labour Organization (ILO), etc.

iii. **Datasets available outside of Kenya**, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) etc.

The MPK consists of the following main sections for which up-to-date and representative data was sought through secondary research and desk review, as well as key informant interviews: Section A outlines the migration trends of Kenya; Section B discusses the impact of migration on demography, social development, health and environment; Section C explains the policy framework in including the main actors in migration governance in Kenya, for which the main recommendations are in section D; and Section D outlines the key findings and policy recommendations for migration stakeholders in Kenya.

Ministries and departments responsible for monitoring specific migration patterns (e.g. immigration by the Department of Immigration) were consulted for the data available but other agencies, national and international, recorded some migration data. The purpose of this section is to highlight some of the data gaps that were identified during the research process. The templates below can provide guidance on what data can be captured on different types of migration patterns, which can inform the migration policy process.

The key thematic areas for migration data reviewed are:

A. **Migration trends and Migrant characteristics**

   a. Irregular migration
   b. Immigration
   c. Temporary migration
   d. Emigration
   e. Return migration
   f. Internal migration

B. **Impact of Migration**

   a. Migration and Population Change
   b. Migration and Economic Development
   c. Migration, Employment and the Labour Market
   d. Migration and Social Development
   e. Migration and Health
   f. Migration and the Environment

Table 1 below outlines the current sources available that capture migration related data.

Table 1: National Data Sources

Data Source	Responsible Agency	Level of computerization	Types of data captured	Web Page
Economic Survey Census Data, population census	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Reports on population, census and annual economic reports	Immigrant data by work permit holders, tourism data generated from the Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism	http://www.knbs.or.ke/index.php
Immigration data on all foreign nationals in Kenya	Department of Immigration	Data held within the department	Immigration data including: international student pass; work permit holders; deportees	http://www.immigration.go.ke/
National Population Register (NPR) for Kenyan nationals and foreigners	Integrated Population Registration System	E-Visa and e-border management system that collects biometric information of persons entering and exiting the country;	The Civil Registry System records births and deaths in Kenya and of Kenyans abroad.	No active website at the time of this study.
Diaspora and labour migration data including remittances	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	Data held within the department	Diaspora across the globe; remittances; diaspora web portal	http://www.mfa.go.ke/ http://diasporaportal.eurocom.co.ke/
Data on labour migrants in Kenya	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services, Social Affairs and Services	Data held within the department.	Data on labour migration to the Middle East; bilateral agreements; list of approved recruitment agencies; youth labour in Kenya; data on the registration of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the National Employment Bureau (NEB)	http://www.labour.go.ke/
Data on refugees and asylum seekers in the camps with	Department of Refugee Affairs	Data held within the department for internal consumption.	Refugee Status Determination (RSD); Camp and urban refugee registration	No active website available at the time of this study.

UNHCR and other stakeholders as well as National Registration Board				
International Remittance data	Central Bank of Kenya (CBK)	Real time data on display on their website as well as reports.	Monthly and yearly remittances data for Kenyans resident outside of the country	https://www.centralbank.go.ke/
Generates data from census, survey data compiled by other government agencies, organisations and parastatals	Kenya Data Portal	Publications and data on real-time	Data on socio-economic and population of Kenya	http://kenya.africadata.org/
Various agencies and organisations	Kenya Socio-Economic Database (Keninfo)	Online software that helps to organise and display data from different agencies and organisations	Collects data on 206 indicators on: Communication, Demography, Economic growth, Economy, Education, Environment, Equity and Poverty Reduction, Governance, Health, Information and Communication, Nutrition, Protection and Women. These indicators are also classified into global and local Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) goals and Kenya Vision 2030 economic development plan as well as sector specific performance indicators. It contains data for 123 time periods (standard years, year ranges & quarters) from 1962 to 2009	http://statistics.knbs.or.ke/keninfo/libraries/aspx/Home.aspx
	Kenya National Data Archive (KeNADA)	Software that allows access to data and reports		http://statistics.knbs.or.ke/nada/index.php/catalog
Data from KNBS; World Bank; Kenya ICT Board; Ministry of Information and Communications; and Socrata	Kenya Open Data	Free online access to data on Kenya	Data categories include: Environment and natural resources; national accounts and inflation; agriculture; counties; education; employment; energy; financial sector; health sector; Justice; Land and climate; Manufacturing industry; Migration; Population; Poverty; Public Finance; Tourism; Transport and communication; and water and sanitation.	https://opendata.go.ke/

3. MIGRATION DATA GAPS to be filled

The tables below are a collection of the information that was not identified during the Migration Profile Exercise – these tables correspond to international standards on migration data collection. They provide key references for the type of migration data that is required to inform policies and programmes. Yet, these statistics were not found within government ministries. Were they simply not shared or do they not exist? These tables should be the focus of future migration data collection in Kenya.

3.1. IMMIGRATION AND CROSS BORDER STATISTICS

General cross-border mobility: core indicators

Issued visas (flows)	
Entries (flows)	
Exits (flows)	

Foreign and foreign-born population and immigration: core indicators

Foreign resident population, total and as percentage of total pop. (stocks)	
Foreign-born resident population, total and as a percentage of total pop. (stocks)	
Naturalization (Flows)	
Long-term immigrants (stocks)	
Long-term immigrants (flows)	

Foreign and foreign-born population and immigration: non-core indicators

Short-term immigrants (flows)	
Estimates of irregularly residing foreigners (Stocks)	
Estimates of double nationality	

Residence	Without any migrant		With migrant(s)		All households	
	Thousands	*Percentage*	*Thousands*	*Percentage*	*Thousands*	*Percentage*
Urban						
Rural						
National						

Immigration for employment core indicators

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Employed foreign population, absolute numbers and as percentage of total employed pop. (stocks)					
Issued visas					
Single entry visas					
Multiple entry visas					
Foreign workers employed during a reference					

period (flows)					

Immigration for employment: non-core indicators

Estimate number of employed foreigners with irregular statues (stocks)	
Estimated number of seasonal foreign workers (stocks or flows)	
Estimated number of foreign border workers (stocks or flows)	

Immigration for study purposes: core indicators

Foreigners arrived for the purpose of study (flows)	
Foreigners studying in educational institutions (stocks)	

Immigration for study purposes: non-core indicators

Foreigners finished studies/graduated from educational institutions (flows)	
Foreign trainees (flows)	

Involuntary immigration: core indicators

Resident forced migrants granted protection status (stocks)	
International migrants resettled for environment-related reasons (stocks)	
International migrants resettled for environment-related reasons (flows)	

Non-resident arrivals by country of usual residence 2009-2013

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

NB: Current data is on tourist arrivals only reported by KNBS.

Foreign population (non-nationals)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total					

3.2. EMIGRATION STATISTICS

Citizens residing abroad and emigration: non-core indicators

Temporary absent pop (stocks)	
Former citizens residing abroad (stocks)	
Citizenship renunciation (flow)	
Estimates of citizens residing abroad in an irregular status (stocks)	

Emigration for employment: core indicators

Citizens employed abroad (stocks)	
Citizens departing for employment abroad (flows)	

Kenyans' unemployment rate abroad

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Emigration for employment: non-core indicators

Estimates of circular migration (stocks or flows)	
Estimates of seasonal migration abroad (stocks or flows)	

Emigration for study purposes: core indicators

Citizens studying abroad (stocks)	
Citizens departing to study abroad (flows)	

Kenyans in tertiary education abroad

Country	Year				Source
	2010	2011	2012	2013	

Involuntary emigration: non-core indicators

Asylum applications launched by citizens abroad (flows)	
Pending asylum applications launched by citizens abroad (stocks)	
Refugee status determination for citizens seeking international protection abroad (flows)	
Citizens granted international protection status abroad (stocks)	
Estimates of citizens who emigrated for environment-related reasons (stocks)	

Irregular migration: core indicators

Foreigners refused entry at external borders (flows)	
Foreigners found to be illegally present in the country (flows)	
Foreigners order to leave the country (flows)	
Foreigners returned following an order to leave the country (flows)	
Foreigners who have committed administrative violations (flows)	

Irregular migration: non-core indicators

Foreigners who received regular resident status during regularization campaigns (flows)	
Foreigners who committed crimes (flows)	
Persons convicted of trafficking in human beings (flows)	
Victims of trafficking	
Children victims of trafficking (under 18)	
Persons convicted of smuggling of migrants (flows)	
Indications of irregular migration routes	

Arrests and deportations

Foreigners found to be illegally present in Kenya; arrests (flows)		**Foreigners ordered to leave the country; deportations (flows)**	
2010			
2011			
2012			
Total			

Kenyan citizens apprehended abroad

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Border migration data – Comparison of entry and exit at a border crossing (specify)

Date	Entry	Exit

Kenyan asylum application claims lodged in industrialised countries

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Kenyan citizens found to be illegally present in industrialized countries

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Kenyan victims of trafficking and exploitation abroad, by sex

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total					
Women					
Men					

Kenyan victims of trafficking and exploitation, by country

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total					

3.3.   RETURN MIGRATION

Type of return migration

Repatriating refugees	
Assisted voluntary return	
Temporary Return for Qualified Kenyans	
Forced return / deportations	
Trafficking (internal)	
Total of internal migration (stocks)	

Returnees as share of all migrants in Kenya

Returnees as share of all migrants	
Of which:	
Returned in less than 4 years	
Returned in 5-15 years	
Returned after more than 15 years	

Trafficking victims assisted by IOM

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Adult						
Children						

NB: If available, add the gender break down of trafficking beneficiaries.

Assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Kenyans by IOM

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
TOTAL						
Men						
Women						

Return migration: core indicators

Citizens returning voluntarily back to the country (flows)	
Citizens returning involuntarily back to the country (flows)	
Citizens returned back to the country after having resided abroad (stocks)	

Removals and Voluntary Departure

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

3.4.   INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration: core indicators

Persons who changed their residence within the country (flows)	
Persons who work in a location different from their residence (stocks)	
Persons who changed their residence within the country from rural to urban areas (flows)	
Urbanization rate (%)	
Citizens who changed their residence within the country involuntarily - IDPs (flows, *forced internal displacement*)	
Citizens who changed their residence within the country involuntarily - IDPs (stocks, *forced internal displacement*)	

Type of internal migration

Rural – rural migration (stocks)	
Rural – urban migration (stocks)	
Urban – urban migration (stocks)	
Trafficking (internal)	
Total of internal migration (stocks)	

3.5.   MIGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

Migration and demographic development

Dimension	Issues	Comments
Population composition	Population size	
	Population structure	
Population spatial distribution	Population density	
	Urbanization	
Population growth rate	Growth rate	
Population	Change per year	

change per year		

3.6. MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dimension	Issue	Comment
Overall development	Global context (MDGs)	
Macroeconomic development	Output / GDP	
	Financial system / Inflation rate	
	Consumer Price Index	
	Trade	
Foreigners' participation in economic development	Production	
	Financial markets	
Diaspora's contribution to economic development	Diaspora size and characteristics	
	Diaspora's contribution to knowledge and know-how transfer	
	Short-term emigrants' and diaspora's contribution to the transfer of financial assets	

3.7. MIGRATION, EMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOUR MARKET

Dimension	Issues	Comments
Labour market general characteristics and outcomes for labour migrants	Labour supply and surplus	
	Labour demand and shortages	
Labour supply/demand matching	Matching	
Impact of migration on labour markets	Skills stock	
	Specific sectors affected	
	Domestic wages	

3.8.   MIGRATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Dimension	Issues	Comments
Living conditions & Poverty	Poverty diffusion, intensity and living conditions	
	Socio-economic status	
	Urban	
	Rural	
	Access to safe drinking water	
	Urban	
	Rural	
	Total	
	Access to sanitation	
	Improved toilet facility	
	Non-improved toilet facility	
	No toilet facility	
	Wealth distribution	
Literacy and education	Impact on receiving society's educational level	
	Education capabilities of migrants and their families	
	Levels of literacy and schooling	
	Quality of education in receiving/sending countries	
Social integration of migrants	Active citizenship	
	Social cohesion and inclusion	

Poverty measures

Poverty measure	Urban	Rural	National
Poverty head count rate			
Poverty gap radio (index)			
Squared poverty gap index			

Migration and health

Dimension	Issues	Comments
Health-care system	Key national indicators	
	Occupational accidents	
	Health security	
Health of immigrants	Immigrants' health status	
	Immigrants' access to health	

	care	
	Health of emigrants	

Mortality data from Kenya

Indicator	Issues	Comments
Life expectancy		
Women		
Men		
Maternal health		
Antenatal care from a skilled provider (in %)		
Medically assisted deliveries (in %)		
Maternal mortality		
Maternal mortality per 1,000 live births		
Pregnancy related mortality		
Child mortality		
Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 births		

HIV/AIDS in Kenya

Indicator		
Drug user population		
Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care & support		
Number of people living with HIV		
Adults 15-49		
Adults 15+		
Women 15+		
Children 0-14		
Total		

3.9.   MIGRATION, EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Migration and education

Dimension	Non migrant households	Migrant households	Refugee households	IDP households
School attendance				
Primary school				
Secondary school				

Migration and the environment

Dimension	Issues	Comments
Environment and climate change as push factors of migration	Environmental challenges and state responses	
Impact of migration on the environment	Individual environmental behaviour	

4. MIGRATION DATA REQUIREMENTS – *3Vs: Volume, Variety, Velocity*

This section outlines the list of data that has been reported in the MPK. These are the existing data, by theme, source and year. Where migration data exists, the emphasis should be placed on analysing the 3Vs: is the volume, variety and velocity of migration data sufficient?

Among the key obstacles to migration data management in Kenya are the lack of updates on key information sources. Data older than 4 years should not be used, in ideal terms, in a Migration Profile. Data preceding 2011 should be systematically reviewed by national authorities and relevant institutions. The table below therefore provides a useful insight into data that require updating. These have been highlighted for ease of referencing for inclusion in a migration data management strategy.

Beyond data that exist and those that are missing, what data requires constant updating? Which other data is not time bound? Due to the nature of migration, evolutions and changes abound. Migration patterns are reactive to push and pull factors, rendering variables dynamic, at both individual and aggregate levels. This table is part of the toolkit to inform future migration data management strategies in Kenya.

THEME	SOURCE	YEAR
IMMIGRATION		
Trends in international migrant stock in Kenya (1990-2010)	UNDESA	2014
Immigrants by world regions of origin, 2009 Immigrant by African Regions of origin, 2009	Population and Housing Census	2009
Eastern African Immigrants by Country of Origin and Gender, 2009 European Immigrants in Kenya by Country of origin and gender, 2009	NCPD	2013
Immigrants by Asian Country of Origin and Gender, 2009 Number of Passports Issued, Foreign Nationals Registered and Work Permits Issued, 2009-2013 Departing Business Visitors by Country of Residence, 2011-2013 (in thousands)	KNBS	2014
Number of International Students at the University of Nairobi International Students at the University of Nairobi, 2012/13	University of Nairobi	2013
International Students at Africa Nazarene University	Nazarene University	2014
FORCED MIGRATION: REFUGEES		
Refugee Stock in Kenya by Nationality, 2004 - 2013 Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya – Demographic Breakdown Refugee Stock by main location in Kenya (2010-2014) Individual asylum applications and Refugee Status Determination Population of Refugees and Asylum Seekers at Kakuma Camp by Sex/Age Population of Asylum Seekers at Dadaab Camp by Sex and Age Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya (UNHCR data, December 2014)	UNHCR	2015

2014 New arrival refugee registration statistics, as of 31 July 2014 2014 Birth registration statistics, as of 31 July 2014 Monthly– Urban refugee registration statistics – July 2014 Nairobi Urban Refugees and Asylum Seekers (Nairobi) by country of origin Resettlement Submissions by Country of Origin, 2008 -2014 Resettlement Departures by Country of Origin, 2008 -2014 Resettlement Departures by Country of Resettlement Resettlement Submission by Country of Resettlement Urban Areas Registration Statistics, March 2014	Dept. of Refugee Affairs	
STATELESS PERSONS		
Stateless Persons	UNHCR	2013
TEMPORARY MIGRATION		
Total tourist arrivals at JKIA/MIAM by region of origin Tourist Arrivals at JKIA and MIA (air and sea) by country, 2009-2013	Dept. of Tourism Kenya Tourism Board	2013 2013
EMIGRATION		
Distribution of Kenyans in the Diasporas Distribution of Kenya's diasporas across Africa	Kinuthia B.K. (ACP)	2013
Stock of Kenyan citizens (legal migrants) abroad, various years by region	UNDESA	2013
Emigration in selected destinations by country and sex		
	Population and Housing Census	2009
Distribution of Kenyan emigrants by sex in world regions, 2009 Kenyan emigrants by county of origin Distribution of Kenyan emigrants in African countries Kenyan emigrants to North America, 2009 Kenyan emigrants in European countries, 2009 Kenyan emigrants in Asian countries by level of education, 2009 Kenyan emigrants in Latin America, 2009 Kenyan emigrants in Oceania, 2009		
		2011
Gender Distribution of International Emigrants vs. Internal Migrants Distribution of Age Groups of International Migrants as Compared to Internal Migrants, 2009	African Development Bank and World Bank	
		2014
Kenyans Admitted to the United States as Legal Permanent Residents, by Preference Category, FY 2002/12	Migration Policy Institute	
		2012
Non-immigrant Admissions, I-94, 2002-2012 Kenyan Diaspora in Canada by Category, 2004-2013	Dept. of Homeland Security Citizenship and Immigration Canada	2012
		2014

Number of Kenyan Nationals in UK by Visa Status, 2004-2013	UK Home Office Statistics	2011
Percentage of Nurses' First Applications for Emigration by Country of Destination	Kenya Health Workforce Information System	2014
Employees placed in Employment in Selected Foreign Countries through Private Employment Agencies, January 2011 – June 2013	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services	2014
Top Student Migration Destinations, 2013	UNESCO	2014
Number of Kenyan Students in UK, USA and Canada	Dept. of Homeland Security Home Office Reports Citizenship and Immigration	
RETURN MIGRATION		
IOM AVRR Beneficiaries by region, 2008-2014 Operation Usalama Watch official figures, as of May 2014	IOM	2014
Deportees to Somalia, by age group, May 2014 Deportees to Somalia and assistance received	IOM	2014
INTERNAL MIGRATION		
Recent In-Migrants by Sex and Province, 2009 Recent Out-Migrants by Sex and Province, 2009	NCPD	2013
FORCED MIGRATION – INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS		
Displacement due to Political Violence, 1992 -2007[1] Geographic Distribution of IDPs following 2007 Post- Election Violence	Kamungi P.	2013
Displacement resulting from eviction from protected lands Number of urban IDPs displaced by forced evictions[2] Number of People Affected by Droughts in Kenya, 1975-2006 Number of urban IDPs displaced by forced evictions	Metcalfe. V. et.al.	2011
Number of IDPs countrywide as of 2008[3]	Kenya Red Cross Society	2008
MIGRATION AND POPULATION		
Kenya's population size (millions)	Population Data Sheet, NCPD	2011
Kenya's Population Growth, 1879 – 2009	Kenyan Census Report	2009
Kenya's Net migration rate, 1982 – 2012	World Bank	2012
MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		

---

[1] Kamungi, P (2013), _Municipalities and IDPs Outside of Camps: The Case of Kenya's 'Integrated' Displaced Persons_. London: The Brookings Institution – London School of Economics.
[2] Metcalfe, V et.al (2011), _Sanctuary in the City? Urban Displacement and Vulnerability in Nairobi_. London: Humanitarian Policy Group.
[3] Kenya Red Cross Society (2008), _Kenya: Electoral Violence._ Nairobi: KRCS.

Monthly Remittance Inflows, 2009-2014 in USD '000	Central Bank of Kenya	2014
Reported Use of International Remittances: Kenya and Nigeria (% total remittances received)	Watkins, K. and Quattri, M.	2014
Impact of Tourism on Selected Indicators	National Tourism Strategy	2013
Impact of Ebola on Tourism in Kenya	Safari Bookings	2014
Mobile Money Providers in Kenya	USAID	2011
MIGRATION, EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR MARKET		
Number of jobs (in thousands) Total Employment, 2009-2013 ('000) Labour Market General Characteristics: Labour Force/Unemployment Wage Employment by Industry and Sex, 2012 and 2013, '000	KNBS	2014
Unemployment rates in Kenya by Age Group and Sex (in %)	Central Bureau of Statistics	2008
Paid and Voluntary Staff by Scope and Gender	NGO Coordination Board	2009
Paid and Voluntary Staff by Scope and Gender	KNBS	2013
Kenyan health workers' emigration to selected African countries	D.L. Mwaniki and C.O. Dulo	2008
Labour force in Kenya by age group (in thousands)	KNBS	2014
Number of Youth Sent Abroad under YESA, 2013 Cumulative Data of Number of Youth Sent under YESA, 2008-2013	Ministry of Devolution	2014
MIGRATION AND EDUCATION		
Number of Educational Institutions, 2009-2013 Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers from Early Childhood Development to Secondary School, 2009-2013	KNBS	2014
MIGRATION AND HEALTH		
Healthcare financing Service delivery system: Facilities and Human resources, 2010 Estimates of Health Personnel in the public and private sectors (2007-08) Healthcare workers per 100,000 population by province	Kenya Health System Assessment	2010
Selected health indicators and HIV statistics in Kenya	UNICEF	2014
MIGRATION AND ENVIRONMENT		
Natural Disaster Occurrence Reported Percentage of reported people affected by disaster type	Prevention Web	2010

5. CONCLUSION

This Migration Data Toolkit – used along with the Migration profile for Kenya – provides a basis from which to collect migration data and build an adequate Migration Data Management Strategy.

The objectives of this Toolkit were to:

- Outline data mapping of migration information
- Assess the data needs
- Identify migration data gaps
- Consider migration data requirements

The utility of this Toolkit is to support the design of a Migration Data Management Strategy (MDMS) Proposal. At a Technical workshop held in Nairobi in March 2015, participants from ministries, agencies and academia, came together to design a joint proposal for a Migration Data Management Strategy in order to fill a gap highlighted in the MPK and provide solutions for institutionalizing the lessons learned through the MPK process. One of the key recommendations being on the need to collect, analyse and share data on migration, this initiative is both timely and relevant. The outline of the Migration Data Management Strategy is as follows and a proposal available in the next section.

Outline of the Migration Data Management Strategy:

1. Introduction, background and context
2. Roles and Responsibility
3. Migration Data Collection
   a. Type of Migration
   b. Type of data collected / Variety
   c. Frequency / Velocity
   d. Volume
4. Processing
5. Analysis
6. Sharing
7. Dissemination

Dr. Linda OUCHO   Mrs. Nassim MAJIDI

AMADPOC   SAMUEL HALL

MIGRATION DATA MANAGEMENT STRATEGY PROPOSAL

1. Introduction, background and context

   Participants of the technical workshop emphasized the importance, relevance and timeliness of framing the Migration Data Management Strategy in a context where 1) migration is increasingly viewed from a security – not a development – lens, 2) Kenya is undergoing fast policy changes, a rapid economic growth and increasing regional integration, and 3) 2015 marks a turning point two years ahead of presidential elections and 15 years ahead of the target Kenya 2030 development plan: participants highlighted that there will be no political success in Kenya without employment creation in absolute numbers. This is the right time and setting to test the contribution of migration in development. In order to do so, adequate collection, processing, analysis, sharing and dissemination of data are needed.

2. Roles and Responsibility

   Learning from past initiatives in Kenya and abroad, the technical workshop participants agreed to the need to have one lead focal point in efforts to manage migration data – this focal point will be referred to as the Administrator, while an Inter-Agency Working Group – composed of ministries, departments, agencies and academia – will constitute the peer review group in charge of coordination, harmonization and validation of the MDMS.

   Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) as administrator of all migration data – institution empowered by the Constitution to be the custodian of all national data
   - Build a migration data unit
   - Provide migration data section on KNBS website

   Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on Migration data to be created to coordinate migration data management and provide oversight to the work led by KNBS
   - Coordination
   - Harmonization
   - Validation

   At the, individual Agency level, responsibilities will remain on 2 steps of the migration data management cycle:
   - Data collection
   - Data processing

3. Migration Data Collection

   An integrated tool is essential to harmonizing data management. International standards for migration data collection will be reviewed in conjunction with existing data collection systems regionally (East Africa) and nationally (in Kenya) to agree to one common tool that will constitute the basis for all migration data management steps. This will serve as the guideline for tracing migration data across time, and comparing results with that of other settings. IOM will play a lead role in ensuring proper adherence to international standards as well as capacity building of government offices to ensure proper application of such standards.

Integrated tool on Migration data to be created
- Uniform tool / forms for data collection
- Based on international standards for migration data
- Collect information on
  - Irregular migration
  - Temporary migration
  - Emigration
  - Immigration
    - Refugee inflows and outflows
  - Student nurse emigration and immigration
  - Labour emigration and immigration
  - Internal migration, both voluntary and forced
  - Return migration: to Kenya and to place of origin

Build the Variety, Velocity and Volume of data collection
- Collecting primary data using integrated tool
  - Quantitative migration data
  - Qualitative migration data
- Collecting secondary data from other organizations, media and scholarly
  - Database of existing secondary data on migration
- Frequency: daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual data
- Volume: cover total population
  - Include ability to upload online surveys

Build capacity for Standardized data collection tools
- IOM Capacity building needed

4. Processing

Processing priorities fall on the need to agree on and use a common software for data processing and analysis across all ministries, departments and agencies. The lack of homogeneity in software usage, and the lack of resources, remain key obstacles calling for increased financial resources for data processing and analysis.

Control quality of data
- Checking completeness
- Checking coding and data entry
- Data cleaning
- Establish a common terminology on migration

Invest in appropriate database software
- Common software across agencies involved in migration data
- Recommendation to provide SPSS to all ministries
- Ensure that all staff are well trained and recruited to handle processing

Integrated database to include county data, diaspora data / Centralized database
needed: a computerized data collection unit, with adequate expertise and equipment)

Security: Develop a data protection protocol to identify classified from unclassified information to be shared publicly and through online resources for ease of access

5. Analysis – *next priority step for training and capacity building on migration*
   Invest in appropriate data analysis software
   - To be available in each agency, department, ministry
   - Outputs: quarterly reports

   Capacity building on data analysis
   - Within each agency – starting with migration training to KNBS analysts
   - Personnel / expertise needed

   Reactive the Ministry of Labour data collection unit

6. Sharing
   Participants agreed that the lack of sharing of data was the key obstacle in Kenya, a country where migration data is being collected, however, not in an open and transparent manner. In addition, migration data should be accessible not only to the government for planning purposes, but as well for private sector actors and for the migrants themselves to know more about the legal, financial, social implications of their status in Kenya. This can be started through a pilot online platform for sharing of migration data.

   Online system for sharing of migration data
   - Data on migration to be shared online either through a dedicated portal or through the KNBS website with databases for open source use as well as quarterly reports produced in cooperation with academia to fill in capacity gaps or knowledge gaps on migration within KNBS.

   Sharing protocol for migration data sharing
   - With CBK and KNBS
   - Political support needed to re-classify information
   - Creation of a Port Link Website for relevant ministries, and agencies

   Financial support required

7. Dissemination
   Multifaceted dissemination strategy to be led by KNBS
   - KNBS website
   - Migration data portal
   - Bulletin channels
   - Newsletter
   - Journals / Media channels
   - Online (free) media resources

   Regular events - Launch, forum, workshop

   Web-based dissemination activities: online migration data portal through KNBS