



Rabat Process
Euro-African Dialogue on
Migration and Development

Thematic Webinar: *Migration data for evidence-based policymaking in the Rabat Process region*

Wednesday 15 October 2025

Online

10:00-13:00 CET

**Outcome
document**



Organised under the Dialogue Chairmanship of Nigeria

Project funded by the European Union



Implemented by ICMPD



As part of the support programme for the Africa-EU dialogue on migration and mobility (MMD)

Overview

Organised under the Nigerian Chairmanship of the Rabat Process, this Thematic Webinar brought together over **70 participants**, from **13 European and 16 African partner countries**, along with leading experts from key national, regional and international organisations. Officials and experts from National Statistical Offices and migration observatories were also specially invited to contribute their expertise and enrich the discussion.

Building on Area 1 of the [Cadiz Action Plan](#) - particularly Objective 2 and Action 4¹ - and a shared commitment to *sharing good practices in data collection and analysis, and developing practical recommendations to better integrate migration issues into policymaking* in the Rabat Process region, the meeting touched on recent changes in standards for migration data collection, highlighted the role of migration observatories and statistical offices, and charted pathways for migration data beyond 2030.

The meeting provided a platform for participants to advance a shared vision for stronger migration data systems, supporting more effective and evidence-based policymaking in the Rabat Process region. Particular attention was given to the vital role of regional and national migration observatories and institutions in improving migration policymaking.

Opening remarks

Hon. Tijjani Aliyu Ahmed, Federal Commissioner, National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), Nigeria, emphasised that **effective migration governance relies on accurate, reliable, and timely data**, noting that “we can only manage what we can measure.” Reliable data enables authorities to understand migration patterns, identify trends, and ensure that migration contributes to economic growth, social inclusion, and human rights, in line with the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#). The opening remarks highlighted the need to strengthen administrative data sources, improve collaboration across institutions, and enhance comparability across countries.

Monica Zanette, Head of Region Pan-Africa, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), underlined the webinar’s significance as the **first dedicated Rabat Process discussion on migration data**. ICMPD highlighted the value of National Statistical Offices in ensuring harmonised methodologies, consistent terminology, and stronger links between data producers and users, while fostering trust with migrant communities.

Both the Nigerian Chairmanship and ICMPD stressed the importance of a whole-of-government and whole-of-route approach, ensuring coordinated, data-driven responses across countries of origin, transit, and destination.

State of play – Migration data in today’s narrative. Where do we stand?

This session assessed the current global and regional landscape of migration data, highlighting advances, persisting gaps, and future priorities. Experts reflected on recent reforms, ongoing capacity-building initiatives, and the implications of evolving global standards. Discussions emphasised the central role of robust, harmonised, and policy-relevant data in driving evidence-based migration governance beyond 2030.

Key trends and challenges in migration

Jason Gagnon, Senior Advisor on Migration, Skills, and Development, moderated the webinar. He opened by underscoring the longstanding difficulty of defining and measuring international migration. Despite global recommendations - most notably the 1998 UN [Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility](#) - conceptual ambiguities remain, including how to distinguish migrants from refugees across different legal and statistical frameworks. The 2025 revised UN recommendations aim to modernise

¹ Area 1 of the [Cadiz Action Plan](#): Development benefits of migration and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. [Objective 2](#): Develop a common understanding of the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in the Rabat Process region. [Action 4](#): Analyse and address root causes (including access to quality education, creation of sustainable economic opportunities and decent jobs, vocational education and training, social protection, improved access to finance, building resilience and anticipating and mitigating climate change), and share best practices in migration data collection and analysis, support the activities of migration research centres, and develop practical recommendations for improving the integration of migration issues into policy-making.

definitions, distinguish migration from temporary mobility, and align data with contemporary population dynamics.

A central challenge is finding the right balance between harmonised global concepts and context-specific realities. Diverse migration flows - particularly across Africa - need both common frameworks and contextualisation. Regional initiatives such as the [SHaSA II programme](#), the [Africa Migration Data Network](#), and the [International Forum on Migration Statistics](#) reflect growing momentum toward coherence, while recognising local differences.

IOM perspective - Aligning data with policymaking needs

Stuart Campo, Senior Advisor, Data Impact, Strategy and Partnerships, at IOM, stressed that holistic and evidence-based migration management requires sustained investment in data collection, analysis, and use.

Key messages included:

- **Administrative data systems** need to be strengthened, as they form the backbone for delivering more tailored, nuanced services and for supporting informed decision-making and sound policy development.
- **Operational data tools**, such as the [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM), the [Global Overview of Migration Routes](#), the [Migration Governance Indicators](#) and the [Missing Migrants Project](#), are crucial for complementing official statistics and informing regional and national action.
- **Global evidence products**, including the [World Migration Report](#), equip policymakers with comparative insights and long-term trends.

Amid complexity and uncertainty, IOM emphasised that **innovation is essential**. Stuart Campo argued that simply reverting to familiar approaches is no longer sufficient. Instead, new methods should be embraced, technical capacities strengthened, and innovative ways explored to generate and use migration data effectively.

Capacity development remains a core priority - not only to enhance collection and analysis but also to ensure that evidence is actively integrated into policy and programme design.

Strengthening international cooperation is also critical, particularly in an environment of constrained resources. While we cannot do more with less, better outcomes are achievable through collaboration and coordinated action. Underpinning this approach is a fundamental principle: "you get what you measure." Effective migration management requires identifying the right data, undertaking rigorous analysis, and translating findings into actionable policies that deliver on the promise of migration for all.

IOM also highlighted the importance of balancing global standards with national contexts, supporting national institutions and regional economic communities (RECs), and exploring **stronger public-private partnerships** in data collection, while ensuring national leadership and ownership remain central. **Innovative financing approaches**, such as country-level basket funds and results-based financing, were proposed as key strategies to sustain coherent and policy-relevant migration data ecosystems.

The role of States – perspective from Diego Iturralde, Chief Director of Demography and Population Statistics at Statistics South Africa

Diego Iturralde emphasised that while migration data efforts have a long history, the 2016 [New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants](#) marked a major turning point by calling for improved and harmonised data systems. In response, the UN Statistical Commission mandated the [Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons, and Statelessness Statistics](#) (EGRIS) to strengthen statistics on international migration and forced displacement, with EGRIS later expanding its scope to include internal displacement and statelessness.

Partner countries were encouraged to **produce timely, disaggregated, high-quality migration statistics and to align with the newly revised 2025 UN statistical framework**. This modernised framework updates 1998 concepts, ensures coherence with national statistical systems, and distinguishes for the first time international migration from temporary mobility. It also outlines key indicators that countries should assess their capacity to collect.

A whole-of-government approach is essential, as migration data spans multiple institutions. Through effective coordination, other departments can contribute to this effort.

Diego Iturralde also emphasised initiatives such as the [International Data Alliance for Children on the Move \(IDAC\)](#), which develops indicators aligned with global frameworks to better capture data on children affected by migration, and the development of practical implementation guidelines by STATAFRIC and Statistics Sweden.

Finally, he stressed that migration statistics are increasingly vulnerable to misinformation and politically driven narratives. Strengthening data systems through platforms like the Rabat Process is therefore vital to ensure evidence-based policy, give visibility to vulnerable populations, and enable accountability in migration governance.

The African Migration Observatory (AMO) - Mission and contribution

Ambassador Namira Negm outlined the AMO's vision to strengthen Africa's capacity to generate, harmonise, and use migration and mobility data. The Observatory's work is structured around three pillars:

1. **Data collection, harmonisation and analysis** – supporting AU Member States in generating timely, comparable data across all forms of mobility, not only migration as defined by the UN.
2. **Capacity development** – providing tailored national and regional training, supporting the creation of national migration observatories, and assisting governments in data analysis and reporting.
3. **Regional data hubs** – developed in partnership with Africa's regional economic communities (RECs) to ensure structured dissemination of migration information for policymaking. The AMO also contributes on thematic priorities such as protection of women and children, climate mobility, remittances, and labour migration governance.

Harmonisation efforts by the AMO currently include collaboration with STATAFRIC and Statistics Sweden to align data standards, engagement with UNODC on trafficking-in-persons data, and partnership with the IOM to develop the first pilot data hub with the Arab Maghreb Union.

The AMO outlined a major upcoming project aimed at harmonising migration and mobility data collection across all African Union Member States. Despite Africa hosting an estimated 40 million internal migrants - representing two-thirds of all migration on the continent - significant challenges persist in meeting Global Compact commitments to improve the narrative and evidence base on African mobility. The project will conduct a comprehensive assessment of national data systems, with a strong focus on administrative data and civil registration, which remain weak in many countries.

Key objectives include developing a harmonised data architecture with common standards, definitions, and methodologies. Complementary initiatives with STATAFRIC (technical/statistical standards) and the AMO (policy terminology) are already undergoing Member State validation and are expected to significantly enhance the credibility and comparability of migration data once adopted. The project will also provide capacity-building support to help countries implement the framework in ways that respect national contexts, enable continental data aggregation, and strengthen data sovereignty and data justice.

Regional insights: challenges and opportunities across the Rabat Process region

This session brought together European and African institutions to examine the main obstacles to reliable migration data, highlight emerging innovations in data production and harmonisation, and explore how strengthened regional cooperation can enhance evidence-based policymaking in the Rabat Process region.

Eurostat - Modernising data production systems and building harmonised approaches

Susanne Taillemite, Head of Unit, Population and Migration, Eurostat, highlighted the **need for greater harmonisation across EU Member States**, particularly as many statistical authorities are modernising their production systems to make better use of administrative and innovative data sources. While administrative data has become a cornerstone of statistical production, Eurostat emphasised that most of these systems were not originally designed for statistical purposes. As a result, some methodological adjustments are required to align them with common concepts and definitions.

One area where these challenges are especially acute is irregular migration - by definition difficult to capture in official registers. To address this, Eurostat convened a multi-year task force with national experts to identify promising practices and mutually agreed methodologies. The resulting guidelines, expected in 2026, represent

both a technical milestone and a potential platform for cross-regional exchange, including with African partners.

Eurostat also stressed the importance of **better data exchange**, particularly to address the systematic over-coverage of administrative figures when individuals do not deregister when leaving the country. Expanding mirror statistics and creating mandatory exchange mechanisms - foreseen under the forthcoming EU regulation on population and housing statistics - will help improve data coherence and ultimately produce more reliable inputs for policymaking. These efforts illustrate how harmonisation is not only a technical requirement but a **strategic investment** in the broader credibility and usefulness of migration data.

The Joint Research Centre – Innovation and operational data management

Building on Eurostat's foundation, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission offered a complementary perspective on the operational realities of delivering timely, high-quality data to policymakers. Anna Rosinska, Policy analyst, Demography and Migration Unit, explained that given the urgency of many policy requests, the JRC often works before official statistics are available and therefore relies on a mix of Eurostat data, information from agencies such as EU Agency for Asylum and Frontex, and a wide network of Member State sources.

Managing this scale of data - involving hundreds of gigabytes updated continuously - requires sophisticated technical infrastructures, quality control systems and automation. Yet even small inconsistencies, such as differing country codes or changes in variable names, can disrupt automated processes, reinforcing the importance of harmonised methodologies across all providers.

Beyond data management, the JRC is actively **developing new tools** to make migration data more accessible and actionable. These include interactive visualisation dashboards supporting the implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, and a "wiki" of migration drivers that links research evidence with available datasets. The Centre is also innovating with **alternative data sources**, such as monitoring migration-related news across North and Central Africa, which can reveal early signals of developments not yet captured in official reporting.

Collectively, these efforts demonstrate how **technological innovation and methodological rigor work hand-in-hand** to transform diverse information streams into coherent knowledge products for policymakers.

ECOWAS: Advancing regional harmonisation and data governance

Arnaud Houdenou, Programme Officer Migration Data, Directorate of Research & Statistics at the ECOWAS Commission, noted that ECOWAS has made notable progress in **harmonising migration statistics across the region**.

Building on an initial set of guidelines aligned with international standards, a regional technical group and national coordination committees were established to create a unified framework for data collection and management. These structures have enabled the production of two regional migration reports.

The region initially tracked a broad set of indicators, now streamlined to seven key measures covering intra-regional migration flows, migration with other world regions, migrant stocks, and remittances. Several Member States have integrated migration modules into national surveys and censuses, producing more disaggregated and up-to-date data.

While challenges remain, particularly financial, opportunities exist to strengthen investment and capacity. Looking ahead, ECOWAS plans to update the guidelines, develop a standardised survey module for Member States, and produce a comprehensive migration profile by 2026 to support evidence-based policymaking.

STATAFRIC - Continental leadership and systemic harmonisation

Aimé Dago, Social Population and Demography Expert, outlined STATAFRIC's continental mandate to coordinate, harmonise, and enhance the quality of official statistics across Africa, positioning the agency as a key driver of the African Union's integration agenda and a cornerstone for evidence-based policymaking.

Several key challenges affecting the reliability of migration data across the continent include inconsistent definitions across countries, non-coordinated data sources, limited integration of migration into existing tools,

and poor coverage of internal or circular mobility. To address these challenges, the [SHaSA II programme](#) has established 18 Technical Sub-Groups, including one dedicated specifically to migration. These groups are developing tools, building capacities, and supporting countries in the collection and use of migration statistics.

A major achievement nearing completion is the development of **continental guidelines on migration and displacement statistics**, validated with Member States and designed to support comparability across Africa. Once finalised and disseminated, these guidelines will align national systems with Agenda 2063 and global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals, marking a significant step toward continental coherence.

Migration data in practice: country and observatory experiences

This session focused on translating regional insights into country-level action, showcasing how migration data informs policymaking and operational strategies. Rabat Process partner countries and national observatories shared practical experiences, illustrating both achievements and ongoing challenges, and emphasising the critical role of structured, harmonised data systems in shaping evidence-based policies.

Nigeria: Institutional coordination and harmonisation

Akor Geoffrey, Migration Focal Person at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Hapsatu Uwani Hajiya, Deputy Director of the National Population Commission (NPC) jointly presented a comprehensive example of a **national approach to migration data management**.

Over the past decade, the country has developed a robust National Migration Policy (revised in October 2025) and a complementary Data Management Strategy, designed to harmonise data collection, standardise methodologies, and ensure coherence across multiple Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs).

Key components of Nigeria's system include:

- **Migration Data Management Working Group:** Co-chaired by the NPC and the NBS, this group ensures coordination, technical alignment, and standardisation across the MDAs that generate migration data. Civil society, academia, media, trade unions, and international partners are also included.
- **Harmonised data collection tools:** Standardised templates allow consistent data submission, reducing duplication and enabling integration into a central harmonised migration database, soon to be fully operational.
- **Operational systems and resource centres:** Ministries implement labour migration policies through regional migration resource centres providing orientation, vocational training, reintegration support, and counselling. The Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) and the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) deploy real-time monitoring systems like Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS), enabling border control, migration flow tracking, and human trafficking monitoring.
- As a forward-looking step, a **Migration Observatory** is being established at Nasarawa State University, with academia playing an integral role in the Data Management Working Group. The observatory will focus on research and analysis to strengthen evidence-based migration policy.

Despite these advancements, Nigeria continues to address challenges, particularly data sharing, resource sustainability, and the long-term institutionalisation of these initiatives. The strategy's forward-looking design reflects a clear whole-of-government approach, linking national priorities with international standards.

Cabo Verde Migration Observatory - for independent and accessible Data

Carmem Barros, President of the High Authority for Immigration illustrated the central role of migration observatories in small island states with large diasporas. In Cabo Verde, the proportion of emigrants and their descendants exceeds the resident population, making comprehensive data collection essential for policy development. The [Cabo Verde Migration Observatory](#), reactivated in 2024 with EU and Portuguese support, has the following objectives:

- **Data collection, analysis, and dissemination:** The Observatory integrates national and international sources to track emigration, immigration, diaspora flows, and remittances.
- **Coordination across institutions:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the High Authority for Immigration (AAI), and the Ministry of Communities jointly coordinate the Observatory. A scientific council involving academia is also planned to maintain quality and scientific standards of the observatory works.
- **Public access and knowledge sharing:** A dedicated online platform offers accessible data, legislation, publications, and indicators, alongside events, webinars, and thematic reports.

Challenges remain in technical capacity, institutional coordination, and long-term sustainability, particularly as the Observatory was established under a time-bound project. Nevertheless, the initiative demonstrates the value of independent, centralised platforms for reliable and accessible migration data, supporting evidence-based decision-making and public understanding.

Tunisia: Evidence-based surveys and policy integration

Ahlem Hammami, Director General of the National Migration Observatory (ONM), highlighted the use of large-scale surveys to inform migration policy. Established in 2014, the ONM operates with a scientific council of academic experts to guide research and maintain quality. The Observatory serves as a central hub for collecting, analysing, and disseminating migration data across the country and supports inter-institutional coordination, ensuring that all relevant government agencies and partners contribute to a unified evidence base.

A notable initiative is the [Tunisia-HIMS survey](#) (2020-2021), conducted as part of Household International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries (Med-HIMS) programme, which harmonises migration data collection across eight Mediterranean countries. The survey aimed to:

- Understand drivers, consequences, and patterns of migration, including emigration, return migration, foreign residents, and non-migrants.
- Provide comparable, reliable data to support evidence-based policymaking, including labour, social protection, and gender-sensitive interventions.
- Establish a monitoring committee to ensure synergies between research, policy, and technical implementation.

The survey yielded valuable insights: for instance, it identified returnees' reintegration activities, the settlement intentions of foreigners in Tunisia, and emigration plans among non-migrants. It also highlighted methodological challenges, such as harmonisation of definitions and data integration with administrative records.

Tunisia's experience demonstrates the importance of structured surveys combined with an inclusive institutional framework to translate complex data into actionable policy recommendations.

Fostering greater cooperation and partnerships on migration statistics

The final session focused on the importance of cooperation and partnerships in strengthening migration statistics, with an emphasis on EU-Africa collaboration, capacity-building, and harmonisation of methodologies. The discussions underscored that effective migration governance relies on reliable, comparable data, and that collaboration across institutions, countries, and regions is key to achieving this goal.

The Joint Valletta Action Plan Follow-Up (JVAP FU): Tracking implementation and lessons learned

Resat Ozkan, Project Officer, from the JVAP Follow-up Team at the ICMPD, illustrated how partnerships can support evidence-based evaluation of migration interventions. Unlike traditional migration statistics focusing on stocks and flows, the JVAP FU tracks implementation and outcomes of policy commitments made after the [Valletta Summit in 2015](#). By systematically collecting data from both African and European partners, the initiative seeks to highlight what was achieved and where gaps remain.

The JVAP FU focuses on two complementary objectives: **ensuring consistent data entry** and **fostering strong technical coordination among partners**. Discussions highlighted that the challenge of harmonising different classifications and definitions – refugees, asylum seekers, or migrants – as terminology often varies by institution or country. Yet, by presenting a cohesive narrative, the JVAP FU demonstrates the value of shared knowledge and encourages partner countries to contribute data in ways that are feasible while supporting joint analysis.

The [JVAP FU database](#) has become a valuable resource for evidence-based policymaking, providing insights that guide medium- and long-term strategies. Near-term priorities include maintaining the consistency of data entries, ongoing partner engagement, and showcasing the analytical value of the database to support decisions based on facts rather than assumptions.

Statistics Sweden: Supporting continental coordination and harmonisation

Building on the theme of partnership, Jean-Pierre Ntezimana, Senior Advisor at Statistics Sweden, shared their experience supporting migration statistics development at the continental and regional levels in Africa. With over 50 years of experience in international development cooperation, Statistics Sweden implements both bilateral and continental projects, working closely with the African Union (AU), STATAFRIC, and six regional economic communities (RECs).

One project, initiated in 2019 and now in its second phase, was designed to address key challenges across Africa: limited production of migration statistics, inconsistent use of concepts and definitions, and weak coordination among countries and regions. Its objectives include:

- Increasing the production and quality of migration statistics in Africa;
- Modernising the use of concepts and definitions in line with international standards;
- Strengthening dissemination and access to migration statistics;
- Enhancing coordination at national, regional, and continental levels.

Jean-Pierre Ntezimana highlighted that while migration statistics derive from censuses, surveys, and administrative data, administrative sources often require adaptation as they are not initially designed for statistical purposes. To address this, the project has supported **national coordination mechanisms**, bringing together producers and users of migration data under a shared agenda, and facilitated **regional technical working groups** across all RECs.

Nigeria was cited as a successful example of national-level coordination, demonstrating how inter-agency collaboration and harmonised methodologies can improve the production of migration statistics.

At the continental level, the AU and STATAFRIC have led efforts to develop guidelines for migration and mobility statistics, providing a reference framework for harmonised production and dissemination of data. These guidelines are expected to be endorsed by the Committee of Directors General of National Statistical Offices in Africa, further cementing standardisation and comparability across countries.

Finally, Jean-Pierre Ntezimana emphasised the importance of **relaunching the African Migration Data Network**, a platform for sharing lessons, fostering collaboration, and ensuring that ongoing work on migration statistics is both coordinated and visible across the continent.

Key takeaways and looking ahead

Key Takeaways

1. **Data-driven migration governance is essential:** Reliable, timely, and harmonised data underpins effective policymaking, enabling countries to understand migration patterns, respond to trends, and ensure migration contributes to economic growth, social inclusion, and human rights. Whole-of-government and whole-of-route approaches are crucial.
2. **Observatories and coordination mechanisms matter:** National and regional migration observatories, such as in Nigeria, Cabo Verde and Tunisia, play a pivotal role in harmonising methodologies, consolidating data, and linking research to policy. Regional coordination via RECs and platforms like AMO, STATAFRIC, and Statistics Sweden supports standardisation and capacity building.
3. **Harmonisation and partnerships strengthen impact:** Initiatives like the JVAP FU, Statistics Sweden's continental projects, and ongoing work under the AU and STATAFRIC demonstrate the value of coordinated action, shared definitions, and consistent data collection. Harmonisation efforts improve comparability, enhance evidence-based policymaking, and promote cross-regional learning.

4. **Challenges persist:** Key challenges include inconsistent definitions, limited resources, administrative data gaps, and underrepresentation of civil society and private sector perspectives. Innovative solutions and stronger engagement with all stakeholders are needed to maximise the utility of migration data.

Recommendations for Rabat Process partner countries

Building on these takeaways, the webinar outlined actionable steps for partner countries to strengthen migration data systems and translate insights into effective policies:

- **Strengthen national migration data systems:** Establish or reinforce migration observatories, adopt harmonised data collection tools, and promote inter-agency coordination to ensure consistent, high-quality, and disaggregated data.
- **Enhance regional and continental collaboration:** Engage actively with platforms such as the AMO, STATAFRIC, Statistics Sweden, and the African Migration Data Network to harmonise methodologies, share good practices, and align with continental guidelines.
- **Promote inclusive participation and knowledge sharing:** Ensure civil society, academia, and private sector voices are included in migration data discussions, leveraging local expertise and operational insights to complement technical and policy-level perspectives.
- **Invest in capacity development and innovation:** Build technical skills for data collection, analysis, and visualization, and explore innovative data sources and tools to strengthen evidence-based policymaking.
- **Use data for action and accountability:** Translate collected data into actionable policies, monitoring mechanisms, and evidence-based interventions, ensuring migration governance remains transparent, inclusive, and responsive to vulnerable groups.
- **Sustain long-term funding and institutionalisation:** Secure dedicated resources for national and regional observatories and harmonisation initiatives to maintain continuity, improve data quality, and institutionalise evidence-based practices.

Participation

- The meeting attracted **over 70 participants from 29 European and African partner countries**, along with representatives from international and regional organisations.
- Respondents to the online feedback form expressed overall satisfaction. Participants generally found the webinar to be a **valuable platform for exchanging perspectives and sharing experiences on migration data**. Many highlighted that the exchange allowed partner countries and organisations to gain insights into the practices, methodologies, and challenges faced across the Rabat Process region. Several respondents noted that the webinar was “very effective” or “useful” for learning from peers and acquiring knowledge previously unavailable to them, while others appreciated the opportunity to connect with partners and explore good practices in institutional capacity-building.
- Overall, participants viewed the webinar as an **important first step in fostering dialogue and cooperation**, while highlighting the need for more interactive formats, actionable follow-ups, and sustained engagement to translate discussion into tangible improvements in migration data systems.