



**ACP** OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION  
OBSERVATOIRE ACP SUR LES MIGRATIONS  
OBSERVATÓRIO ACP DAS MIGRAÇÕES

# ENHANCING MIGRATION DATA MANAGEMENT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA:

## *Assessment and Recommendations*

**Luis Sena Esteves**



*An Initiative of the ACP Secretariat,  
Funded by the European Union*

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**IOM Development Fund**  
*Developing Capacities in  
Migration Management*



**Data  
Assessment**

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## ACP OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION

The ACP Observatory on Migration is an initiative of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, funded by the European Union, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in a Consortium with 15 partners, and with the financial support of Switzerland, IOM, the IOM Development Fund and UNFPA. Established in 2010, the ACP Observatory is an institution designed to produce data on South-South ACP migration for migrants, civil society and policymakers and aims to enhance research capacities in ACP countries to improve the situation of migrants and strengthen the migration-development nexus.

The Observatory was established to facilitate the creation of a network of research institutions and experts on migration research. Activities are underway in 12 pilot countries and will be progressively extended to other interested ACP countries. The 12 pilot countries are: Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Observatory has launched research and capacity-building initiatives on South–South migration and development, addressing topics of increasing importance for the ACP Group. Research publications and capacity-building manuals can be accessed and downloaded free of charge from the Observatory's website ([www.acpmigration-obs.org](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org)). Upcoming publications and information on the Observatory's activities will be posted online.

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This report was prepared by Luis Sena Esteves. Overall coordination of the assessment and revision of the report was provided by Ms. Jette Christiansen, Capacity Building Officer of the ACP Observatory on Migration and Mr. Solomon Kantha, ACP Observatory Focal Point in Papua New Guinea. Opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the ACP Observatory on Migration, the European Union, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), its member states, the Government of Papua New Guinea, the Swiss Federation or the United Nations Population Fund.

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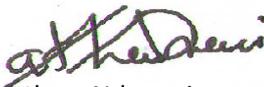


## FOREWORD

As migration has become an increasingly important issue in Papua New Guinea (PNG) in recent years, the country faces new challenges and opportunities. In the past ten years, the country's uninterrupted growth has led to increasing numbers of labour migrants arriving from abroad as well as migrating internally in search of job opportunities in the growing mining and natural gas industry as well as related construction and retail sectors. At the same time, Papua New Guineans are moving abroad to pursue new prospects in international labour markets. These labour migrants are sending remittances to and from the country. However, maximizing the positive impacts of such migration to the country's human development requires informed policies and planning that in turn rely on sufficient data and information.

Recognizing the need for improved data for effective and comprehensive policy development and planning, the Government of Papua New Guinea, in the form of the Working Group on Migration and Development (WGMD), in cooperation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration, has launched an initiative to enhance national migration data management capacity. In particular, the WGMD and the ACP Observatory organized the *National Migration Data Collection Workshop* on 18-19 June 2012 in Port Moresby, where participants recommended the development of a National Migration Data Management Plan. As an essential part of this goal, the ACP Observatory, in close coordination with the WGMD, has undertaken this assessment to evaluate the existing situation, identify gaps and propose concrete practical measures which can be taken in the short, medium and long run to enhance the quality and availability of migration data and its management. The WGMD hopes to use the recommendations of this report to support its current efforts to develop a migration data management plan as well as effective policies that maximize the development potential of migration, thus increasing opportunities for migrants and societies and minimizing risks.

The assessment has been carried out in the framework of the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States, funded by the European Union, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in a Consortium with 15 partners, and with the financial support of Switzerland, IOM, the IOM Development Fund and UNFPA. The ACP Observatory on Migration and the WGMD would like to express their gratitude to these donors and partners.



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BMS	Border Management System
BPNG	Bank of Papua New Guinea
CRO	Civil Registry Office
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DLIR	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations
FWPAS	Foreign Work Permit Authorization System
ICSA	Immigration and Citizenship Services Authority
IGIS	Integrated Government Information System
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NDC	National Disaster Center
NEC	National Executive Council
NSO	National Statistics Office
OCCD	Office for Climate Change and Development
OHE	Office of Higher Education
PM&NEC	Prime Minister and National Executive Council Office
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SMK	Salim Moni Kwik (Post PNG internal cash transfer service)
SWCO	Seasonal Workers Coordination Office
TPA	Tourism Promotion Authority
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WGMD	Working Group on Migration and Development



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ACP Observatory on Migration conducted this Migration Data Management Assessment (MDMA) in Papua New Guinea (PNG) between August 17th and September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2012 in close cooperation with the Government of PNG and its Working Group on Migration and Development (WGMD). The WGMD and the ACP Observatory on Migration held a *Migration Data Collection Workshop* on 18-19 June 2012. This workshop concluded that there is a need to further determine what migration data is available in PNG, and how this data can be used to understand migration and development issues in PNG.

This report outlines the PNG data repositories that contain migration data. It also considers how accessible this data is, and the data management capacities of different institutions.

As a conclusion, recommendations to improve migration-related data management in PNG are provided. These recommendations outline measures that will enhance the availability and quality of information on migration to allow informed and timely development of policies, programs or general information dissemination (for example, for public information campaigns).

For the sake of brevity, most of the findings and recommendations in the main body of this report have been generalized to be applicable to all institutions. Institution-specific analyses and recommendations are contained in the annexes.



## I. INTRODUCTION

Papua New Guinea comprises half of New Guinea Island, the second largest island in the world, plus several small islands. It shares a land border with Indonesia to its west, with Australia located to its south-west and Solomon Islands to its east. PNG gained its independence from Australia in 1975. It is a constitutional monarchy and the Head of State is H.E. Queen Elizabeth II, represented in PNG by the Governor General.

PNG has around seven million inhabitants and more than 800 languages are spoken within its territory (World Bank, 2012), Pidgin being the most commonly spoken language. Around 13 per cent of the population lives in urban areas (NSO, 2001), and according to the United Nations (2013), PNG has an urban population growth rate of 2.9 per cent. In the year 2000, 73.3 per cent of the population worked in agriculture and 3.69 per cent in the tertiary sector (ACP, 2010). As for age structure, PNG has 39.5 per cent of its population under 15 years old, 56.4 per cent between 15 and 64 year old and 4.1 per cent of the population is over 65 years old. Its average annual population growth rate is of 2.2 per cent (United Nations, 2013).

Emigration has been negligible for PNG (Browne and Mineshime, 2007), and the contribution of remittances inflows was around 0.2 per cent of PNGs GDP. As for immigration, although the estimated number of immigrants represents only 0.37 per cent of the population, the outward remittances reach around 2 per cent of GDP (ACP, 2010). The importance of remittances outflows vis-à-vis the number of immigrants is probably derived from the fact that the systems capturing information regarding remittances are applied much more effectively than systems capturing foreign workers in PNG. IOM recognizes that the number of foreign workers and investors has been increasing in the last years due to continuous economic growth, and the legislation framework has not yet taken into account this recent influx (IOM, 2012).

With regard to internal migration, the cultural norms linked to land and property limit internal mobility of Papua New Guineans on the one hand (Browne and Mineshime, 2007 in ACP, 2010). On the other hand, there has been a substantial urban drift in the last decades. According to Chand and Yala (2008), 2001 Census Data reveals “that on average a new informal settlement was established each year over the 20 years to 2000 and the settlement population grew at an annual rate of 7.8 per cent”. In spite of the importance of internal migration for the development of PNG, migration patterns have been little studied, not much data has been collected to understand them and not enough information has been produced (ACP, 2010).

There is also very little data collected on both irregular migrants and internally displaced persons. The government estimates that there are around 10,000 irregular immigrants in PNG; however, there is no information on where these irregular immigrants are from (ACP, 2010).

In June 2012, several Government and civil society agencies met in order to discuss migration and identify the migration data collection and analysis needs (National Migration Data Collection Training Workshop held by WGMD and ACP Observatory on Migration, 18-19 June 2012). In this workshop participants discussed several aspects of migration and a finding was made that there are several untapped sources of migration data as well as gaps in producing migration-related information from existing data, specifically, no harmonized methods of data collection; no harmonized definitions; missing links between databases; need for policy and legislative support; a national ID system in the long term to facilitate data collection on internal migration; improving inter-agency networking.

If appropriate attention is given to data management, it would be possible to address several of these issues and generate crucial information to support evidence-based planning and policymaking for migration and development in PNG.



## 2. METHODOLOGY

The information in this assessment was mainly gathered through open-ended interviews guided by the forms in Annex 1, with officials from several PNG Government Institutions (Table 1: List of Institutions).

**Table 1: List of Institutions<sup>1</sup>**

Institution	Criteria for Inclusion in the MDMA
Bank of PNG (BPNG)	The Bank of PNG is the Central Bank in the country. It develops monetary policy, and regulates the financial system and payments. From a migration data perspective, the Bank of PNG provides information regarding international remittances.
Civil Registry Office (CRO)	The Civil Registry Office is the government institution responsible for registering births, marriages and deaths in PNG. They have had a digital database since 2004, containing information relevant to migration such as places of birth, residences of people registered for births, marriages and deaths, as well the residences of those individuals' parents.
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade advises the Government on foreign policy and trade. It also oversees PNG Consulates, that may have information on PNG citizens living abroad.
Department of Labour and Industrial Relations (DLIR)	The Department of Labour and Industrial Relations is the Government department responsible for regulating and promoting labour in PNG. The Work Permits Branch processes applications from companies for work permits for foreign nationals in PNG. There is an extensive database that can provide a detailed profile on regular labour migration into PNG.
Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council (PM&NEC)	The Department of PM and NEC provides high-level advice to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. It does not collect data but would be one of the major users of analysed migration data.
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority (ICSA)	The ICSA is responsible for managing PNG borders in relation to the transit of persons. The ICSA issues passports for PNG nationals and processes the applications of foreign nationals to become PNG Nationals. It has several databases and collects information regarding all persons arriving in PNG via official border posts.
National Disaster Centre (NDC)	The National Disaster Centre is the Government institution responsible for coordinating disaster management. It is the agency that coordinates government response to forced internal migration.
National Statistics Office (NSO)	The National Statistics Office is the government agency responsible for providing statistical information to support policymaking in PNG. It collects data directly, through surveys, census and assessments and indirectly from other government departments. It is one of the main national stakeholders in data management.
Office for Climate Change and Development (OCCD)	The Office for Climate Change is the Government institution responsible for coordinating policy and activities regarding climate change in PNG. This office can be a main "migration data user" regarding forced migration as result of climate change.
Office of Higher Education (OHE)	The Office of Higher Education, as mandated by legislation, is responsible for all matters concerning higher education in PNG. OHE processes applications from Gr. 12 school leavers for entry into tertiary institutions while non-school leavers apply directly to the institutions of Higher Education. This office is also responsible for processing Government scholarships to PNG students to travel abroad on the Technical, Vocational Education and Training Skills Scholarship Program (TVETSSP).
PNG Customs	Customs controls trade and travel across borders in PNG. It collects taxes for the Government on goods entering or exiting the country. Customs also provides immigration services where the ICSA has no staff.

<sup>1</sup> The assessment in the Bank of PNG and in Post PNG only focused on finding the available migration data.

Institution	Criteria for Inclusion in the MDMA
PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office (SWCO)	The SWCO implements the Seasonal Workers scheme. This office registers PNG nationals from rural areas and provides logistical and administrative support (for visas) to seasonal workers going to Australia and New Zealand under the SW scheme. The Office provides training to first-time outgoing workers and follows up with seasonal workers after their arrival in the host country. This Office maintains an extensive database with information about unskilled workers from rural areas.
Post PNG <sup>2</sup>	Post PNG is a government-owned company. It runs several financial services including “Selim Money Kuik”, a service for sending money all around the country, frequently used as the way to remit money back to the migrants’ location of origin.
University of PNG (UPNG)	The Departments of Anthropology and Geography are starting research on migration. Recently, the UPNG has also started lecturing on the subject of migration in its Geography Studies course. Although UPNG is not currently collecting or managing any migration-related data, it could be a data producer and user of migration data in its position as the principal PNG State University.

Interviews were conducted with officials possessing different roles and responsibilities in data management to ensure that a wide range of perspectives were taken into account. Overall, interviews were conducted by officials with an active role in:

- High level Management / Policy development – to understand overall challenges and needs in migration data.
- Operational Management – to understand the institution’s overall data management capacity, and the processes and methodologies used in data management.
- Information and Communication Technology – to understand the status of infrastructure and systems maintenance capacity.
- Officers at Project/Operational level – to understand in detail how different data management steps are taken.

In total, 32 government officials from 12 institutions were interviewed (Annex 1 – Stakeholders interview list), which included: eight with a role in ICT Support services, eleven with a managerial role at operations level, six high level managers with influence over policy development and seven with a specific data management role such as collection, analysis or reporting. These government officials were identified by respective heads of department and with the support of the migration and development working group participants.

### 3. MIGRATION DATA MANAGEMENT IN PNG

In total, 15 datasets that can potentially provide information about international and internal migration were assessed (Annex 2 - Data Availability and Quality). Even though most organizations do not collect migration data per se, data collected can be analysed in ways to provide information about migration. For example, the Office of Higher Education's School Leavers Form Database can provide information about the total number of university and college students that are studying away from their district of origin.

In total, 20 datasets were assessed, five of which are in paper format (Table 2), making relevant analysis difficult, as such data would first need to be digitalized in a format that can then be tabulated. To achieve this, manual data input (record by record) would most likely be necessary. Furthermore, in spite of an abundance of information about migration within these datasets, there has been no systematic effort to compile and analyse this data. The assessment identified only two regular reports on migration available to the public - the NSO's "International Departures and Arrivals" and the Bank of PNG's "Balance of Payments" (which reports on remittances). Both are quarterly reports, and accessible as hard copies in the respective institutions. The NSO "International Arrivals and Departures" report is compiled with information collected from the international arrival and departure cards, and the Bank of PNG report is compiled with information that financial institutions provided to the Bank. Currently, all other datasets regarding migration remain untapped for analysis.

**Table 2: Available Migration-Related Datasets**

Available Migration-Related Datasets	Number of Datasets	
	Digital	Paper
<b>Internal and International Migration</b>		
Bank of PNG	1	
National Statistics Office	5	
Post PNG	1	
<b>International Migration</b>		
Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	1	
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	2	
National Statistics Office	1	
Office of Higher Education	1	
PNG Customs		1
PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	1	
<b>Internal Migration</b>		
Civil Registry Office	1	4
Office of Higher Education	1	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>

#### A) DATA AVAILABILITY

Raw data is by default not available to users external to the institutions. This is because there are no legislation or internal protocols regarding data security for any of the assessed institutions. It is nevertheless possible to submit requests for data to the heads of department, that can be authorized or not. Processed data (reports) are sometimes available upon a member of the public's request. BPNG and NSO are the only institutions that publish quarterly reports, as mentioned in the previous chapter.

Most data stored in the databases is disaggregated by individual, or by financial transaction (Annex 2 – Data Availability / Annex 2 – Dataset's Fields). Only the census for business activities has collected aggregated data regarding foreign or national workers in PNG businesses. The data regarding remittances can also be tracked until a corridor level (sending and receiving bank branches or post offices) with the SMK Dataset. For the Balance of Payments, all transactions below 10 000 Kina (roughly USD 5000) are aggregated. 12 of the assessed databases have information stored at the level of individual persons. The Balance of Payments dataset includes information about individuals or corporations (who ever does the transaction), and the Census of Business Activities dataset includes information about corporations.

From the assessed databases, eight of them are administrative (these are the Birth, Marriages and Death database, the SMK / Western Union, Border Management System (BMS), FWPAS, Work Ready Pool, School Leavers' Form, TVET) and five are 5 Statistical databases (Census, International Departures and Arrivals, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, the Balance of Payments and the census of business activities).

All administrative databases are dynamic so that existing records, for example, are regularly being updated when there is an event, and new records are created regularly. Two of the statistical databases are dynamic, i.e. the International Departures and Arrivals and the Balance of Payments. All remaining statistical databases are static and as such refer to a very specific period of time, when data was collected.

143 fields were identified within the 15 datasets (see Annex 2 –Data Sources and Annex 2 – Dataset Field Descriptions). The datasets were analysed in order to understand if these could give information about the following migrant categories:

- Cross border mobility;
- Development, demographic changes and migration;
- Diasporas abroad;
- Emigrants;
- Emigration for study purposes;
- Forced emigration;
- Forced migration – IDP;
- Forced migration – refugees;
- Human trafficking;
- Immigrants;
- Immigration for study purposes;
- Internal migration – interregional;
- Internal migration – remittances;
- Internal migration – Rural–Urban;
- Internal migration – study purposes;
- Irregular emigrants;
- Irregular immigrants;
- Labour emigrants;
- Labour immigrants;
- Long term immigrants;
- Migrant children;
- Remittances of nationals living abroad;
- Short-term immigrants;
- Tourists inbound;
- Tourists outbound.

Bearing in mind these migrant categories, it is possible to see that 12 datasets can yield potential data on migration in digital form: Three datasets can potentially yield data on **emigrants**, namely the International Departures and Arrivals, the household survey and the balance of payments (this last one regarding remittances from emigrants). Regarding **immigrants**, there are six databases that can provide data, namely the Census, Border Management System (BMS), International Departures and Arrivals, Passport and Balance of Payments (this last one regarding remittances). With regard to **irregular migrants**, only two databases can potentially yield information, namely the BMS and the International Departures and Arrivals. Both the Work Ready pool and the International Arrivals and Departures databases can potentially provide information regarding labour emigrants. The International Departures and Arrivals database, the Census of Business activities and the FWPAS can potentially provide information regarding **labour immigrants**. The Balance of Payments database and the SMK / Western Union can provide information regarding **remittances** (internal and external), if data is released. The International Departures and Arrivals and the BMS can potentially provide information on short-term migrants and migration for study purposes. The SMK / Western Union, census and household survey are databases that can potentially provide information on **interregional migrants**. **Long term migrants** are captured in the FWPAS and the BMS databases, and **migrant children** are only captured in the BMS database. The SLE, the Census 2001, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the SMK/Post PNG databases can potentially yield data on **Internal/Rural-Urban migrants**. The TVET and the SLF database can potentially yield data on the **student migrants**, and finally the International Arrivals and Departures database can provide information on **tourists** (inbound/outbound).

**Table 3: Dataset Relevance by Indicator and Migrant Category**

<b>Dataset</b>	<b>Institution Responsible</b>	<b>Indicators / Description</b>	<b>Migrant Category</b>
<b>Balance of Payments</b>	Bank of Papua New Guinea	Remittances of nationals living abroad and immigrants living in PNG. This data is specified in the BPN Quarterly reports.	Emigrants, Immigrants
<b>Births, Marriages and Deaths Database</b>	Civil Registry Office	Internal Migration (Rural- Urban, inter-regional – This database records places of birth, marriages and deaths, in birth events states the parents’ places of origins and place of residence. With this information, it is possible to understand how many people are born in the same location as their parents, and if the parents were born in the same place they live or not.	Rural-Urban Migration, Interregional migration
<b>Border Management System (BMS)</b>	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Irregular migrant children; Irregular migrants working in PNG; Migrants refused entry; Net migration (total and rate, annually); Number issued student visas –flow; Number issued visas–flow; Overstays; Total stock of immigrant children; Total stock of foreign-born resident population (total and percentage of total population); Total stock of non-citizen resident population (total and percentage of total population) - For irregular migrants, it is possible to understand how many overstays, and how many persons with tourist/business visas spend most of the time in PNG. This can give a rough estimate of people working in PNG under tourist visas or business visas.	Immigrants, Immigration for study purposes, Irregular immigrants, Migrant children, Long-term immigrants, Tourists-outbound
<b>Census 2001</b>	National Statistics Office	Employed regular immigrants (total and percentage of total employed population) – stock; Population growth rate; Population volume; Urbanization rate. Census gets detailed information in place of birth (country level for births outside PNG, citizenship and person’s residence last year).	Rural-Urban Migrants, Interregional migrants, Immigrants
<b>Census of Business Activities 2001</b>	National Statistics Office	Number of regular foreign workers working in PNG	Labour immigrants
<b>Household Income and Expenditure Survey</b>	National Statistics Office	Internal migration; remittances Remittances of nationals living abroad. In this survey, the receivers and senders of remittances are differentiated, and the type of remittances (goods, cash, services, ceremonies, etc. please see Annex 2 - Datasets’ Fields Description for more details).	Rural-Urban migrants, Interregional Migrants, Emigrants
<b>International Departures and Arrivals</b>	National Statistics Office	Cross Border Mobility; Emigration for study purposes; Number of issued visas –flow; Net migration (total and rate, annually); Total stock; Total stock of foreign-born resident population (total and percentage of total population); Total stock of non-citizen resident population (total and percentage of total population).	Immigrants, Irregular immigrants, Labour emigrants, Labour immigrants, Short-term immigrants, Emigrants, Tourists-outbound
<b>Passport</b>	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Naturalization	Immigrants

Dataset	Institution Responsible	Indicators / Description	Migrant Category
School Leavers' Form	Office of Higher Education	Internal migration – Studies purpose	Rural-Urban Migrants, Student migrants
SMK / Western Union	Post PNG	Internal remittances; Internal migration	Rural-Urban Migrants, interregional migrants, remittances
Technical Vocational Education and Training	Office of Higher Education	Emigration for study purposes	Student migrants
Foreign Work Permit Authorization System	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	Total stock; Employed regular immigrants (total and percentage of total employed population) – stock; Issued work permits – flow; Valid work permits – stock; Immigrants employed during a reference period – flow; Estimated number of seasonal migrant workers - stock or flow	Long-term immigrants
	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations		Labour immigrants
Work Ready Pool		Number of people in SW Scheme	Labour emigrants

## B) DATA MANAGEMENT - CURRENT PRACTICES

From the assessed datasets, all data is (or was) collected through forms.<sup>2</sup> In all cases, collected data is verified by officers before being processed (Annex 3 – Processes).

Data input and storage is done using Database Management Systems (DBMS) for 6 datasets (ICSA, DLIR–FWPAS, SWCO, CRO and OHE – SLF). All datasets in the National Statistics office data input and storage is done using statistical packages software (IMPS and CSPro). Only the TVET Scholarship Database in the OHE uses MS Excel to do data input and storage.

Regarding data storage and backup, only one organization does daily backups of data on different disks. Another organization runs regular weekly backups, but in all other institutions, backup has been done at irregular intervals. Only five of the assessed institutions<sup>3</sup> have a working computer network. This increases the challenges of keeping a consolidated database and running regular and full data backups.

Of the institutions assessed, three extract reports regularly from their database. The DLIR – FWPAS has an extensive list of template reports that extract relevant migration data from the database. The ICSA BMS database also produces reports regarding migration data. Besides this, no institution is currently doing “data mining” on a needs-basis to extract information from their databases. As mentioned earlier, only the NSO and Bank of PNG publish regular reports on migration related data (for more detail see Annex 2 – Migration Data Availability).

## C) RESOURCES

### I) Hardware and Software

All institutions use Microsoft operating systems for both workstations (Window 98, Windows XP, Windows 7 and Windows Vista) and server (Windows Server). See Annex 3 – IT for a detailed list of hardware and software assessed.

With regard to database or statistical packages software, ICSA is using proprietary software, while BMS uses software from a company called Merit. The CRO, OHE, DLIR and SWCO are using a database application based on Oracle software for the database backend, and Internet Explorer for the frontend. The Oracle database applications are developed by two local companies – Sodatasha for the CRO and Datec for OHE, DLIR and SWCO. All institutions use MS Office on their workstations as the office suite application.

<sup>2</sup> Considering logbooks and BMS system as forms.

<sup>3</sup> This number does not include BPNG and Post PNG whose infrastructure was not assessed.

## II) Human Resources - Data Management

IT personnel was assessed in 7 of the 12 institutions, due to time constraints. All IT personnel (Table 4: Data Management Staff Qualification and Training) that are in charge of providing technical assistance have relevant degrees in Information Technology and most of them have been trained in information management and technology.

Around 70 per cent of IT officers with an advanced role in database management (other than data entry) have a tertiary education and all but one have already undergone at least one training in a discipline relevant to data management.

In spite of this, according to the IT personnel in seven assessed institutions, they dedicate most of the time to the overall maintenance of systems, leaving very little time to administer the databases. Some institutions have around 70 workstations per IT officer – the maintenance of which occupies most of their time (according to the IT personnel).

**Table 4: Data Management Staff Qualification and Training**

Education Level (Secondary / Tertiary)	Number of Officers (IT and Analysis personnel only, data entry not included)	Percentage of total (officers)	Average number of Trainings per officer
Secondary	5	29.4%	1.60
Tertiary	12	70.6%	1.33
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.41</b>

Of the assessed institutions, only ICSA, NSO and OHE have dedicated analysts or statisticians in charge of analysing information and writing reports. In the DLIR, the database is structured with several template reports that can provide data analysis with a mouse click.

Data entry staff generally have not undergone specific training in data entry, however all seven institutions stated they have and are continuously doing on-the-job training.

## D) LEGISLATION, RULES AND REGULATIONS

The PNG Constitution provides a qualified right to privacy (Article 49) and a right to freedom of information (Article 51). The latter should ensure that citizens have reasonable access to documents from public institutions, which is relevant to releasing and sharing data.

In spite of this constitutional right, there is no Freedom of Information Act in PNG to establish procedures by which citizens may access official information. There are also no specific provisions regarding data protection or freedom of information in the enabling legislation of all institutions assessed. See Annex 3 – Legal for a list of relevant acts and regulations. No internal regulations (memos, directives, etc.) were identified in any of the institutions that addressed data protection.

## E) DATA SHARING

ICSA sends the Immigration Departure and Arrival cards to the NSO and to the TPA, where the cards are processed.

The NDC shares data with the OCCD. However NDC has no systems to systematically collect migration data, so data is only shared in an ad hoc manner.

According to the NSO, the only institutions that regularly report statistics to them are the Department of Health, the Department of Treasury and the Department of Education.

Reportedly, the National Research Institute (NRI) uses data from the NSO in their analysis. According to the UNPNG, the NRI allows students to consult their reports and library.



## 4. GAPS

The gaps described in this chapter are general and applicable to the majority of assessed institutions. Institution-specific gaps regarding data are listed in Annex 2 and specific gaps regarding resources are mentioned in Annex 3.

### A) DATA

The main data gaps identified, bearing in mind the above categories of migrants and related indicators, are with regards to forced emigration, land border crossing outside formal border posts and forced migration, such as IDPS and human trafficking. There is no information available regarding this type of migration. The assessment also did not identify any systematized collection of data regarding irregular migrants that do not enter PNG via formal border posts.

### B) REPORTING/ANALYSIS/DATA MINING

From the data management operations point of view, the main gap identified in all institutions is the low extent of analysis and querying of databases. Although 12 databases containing data on migration exist, data mining as well as any other type of data analysis is seldom done. Reporting is also barely done.

### C) DATA QUALITY CONTROL

None of the assessed institutions perform data quality control checks on their databases after the data has been entered. The quality control of data is done before or at the time of data entry by checking paper forms for consistency and completeness.

### D) PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Infrastructure and computers in some organizations are functioning well (namely ICSA, DLIR, SWCO, OHE, CRO); however, in others major gaps exist in infrastructure development (including NSO, where there is no suitable network and NDC). The Government is implementing IGIS – Integrated Government System that aims to connect all departments to one network to improve information-sharing. The NSO's infrastructure is being upgraded under the sponsorship of this program.

### E) HUMAN RESOURCES

Regarding human resources, there is a gap in training for data entry staff. As mentioned above, all institutions stated that they provide on the job training to data entry staff. However, this assessment was unable to identify any training materials or written procedures for data entry staff to use.

For personnel with higher levels of responsibility for infrastructure development and maintenance, data management and database administration, most staff has only attended one or two trainings. Given the fast pace at which new technologies become available in the market place and render other technologies obsolete, staff require more regular training to keep their skills up to date.

From all IT officers, statisticians and analysts assessed, only three staff from the OHE had received some kind of training in Structured Query Language (SQL). Only three staff (one from ICSA and two from OHE) have received training on Crystal Reports, a reporting tool for databases, and none have received any training (outside formal education) on data analysis or basic research.

### F) LEGISLATION, RULES AND REGULATIONS

The assessment did not identify any internal regulations in the assessed institutions that regulated data management. The lack of a dedicated regulatory framework to protect and classify data hinders data availability, as to be on the "safe side", data that could be published without infringing any law or the constitutional right to privacy is locked up instead. In the present situation, data is considered confidential by default and is without guidelines on what data can be made public; almost no data is publically released.

## G) DATA SHARING

According to the PM&NEC office, none of the institutions assessed submit regular data based reports to the PM&NEC office, and no systematic sharing data was found in any institution besides the ones mentioned above in chapter 4 a).

No information is shared either in the form of data, in-depth analytical reports or summary reports, between the institutions assessed and there are no formal data sharing agreements between institutions. Data sharing remains one of the widest gaps in PNG institution's data management, as it is non-existent in a systematic manner.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are applicable to all assessed institutions, which would need to work together to implement them. The most appropriate forum to guide the implementation of these recommendations is the Migration and Development Working Group. These recommendations are written under the assumption that institutions will work together to fill gaps in their data management, and that individual institutions will also take action to address identified gaps. See Annex 4 for a list of recommendations by institution.

### A) SHORT TERM

Currently, the most limiting factor in migration data management is analysis and reporting. There is a substantial amount of collected data that is not analysed, and few reports are compiled from this data.

One way to start building capacity on all aspects of data management is to create a demand for quality, analysed data. If a government institution begins to produce reports based on the data collected, key data users, such as policymakers, may begin to make more demands for such reports. If institutions cannot respond to these requests, this could lead to closer attention to data management gaps and more resources being provided to fill these gaps.

With this in mind, the short-term recommendations are:

1. Compile a Migration and Development Report with existing data. The immediate production of a report based on existing data would allow policymakers to start considering migration and migration data related issues. The existing data, if made available, can be used to report against the migration indicators specified in Table 3: **D a t a s e t Relevance by Indicator and Migrant Category** and the data gaps and indicators table in Annex 2.
2. The WGMD should request Post PNG and Bank of PNG data regarding remittances. These two institutions could be valuable members of the WGMD, as they can provide information regarding remittances (currently, Westpac bank is represented in the working group and probably can contribute information regarding international and national remittances).
3. Form a data management technical sub-working group of the WGMD. It should be composed of IT officers, analysts and statisticians from different institutions and, under the guidance of the WGMD and have the objective of compiling and doing a preliminary data analysis for the report recommended in point 1. The technical sub-working group would also present an opportunity for officers involved in data management to exchange knowledge. This group should not be permanent, but instead meet on an ad hoc basis, as required by data reporting needs. This will ensure the group remains focused and not significantly add to staff's existing workload.
4. The WGMD should define a data management capacity development strategy for a period of five years. This strategy should aim to enhance the overall capacity of IT officers and analysts working on migration data management to manage the data and keep up to date with hardware and software technical developments and enhance the production of information. This strategy should incorporate trainings for government data management staff on topics such as statistical analysis methods and analysis of migration data in general terms. The trainings should also enhance skills on SQL, provide instruction in advanced use of Excel, in reporting software and specific workshops tailored for each organization and data management role (for example, IT, data analyst role). Existing training strategies within individual institutions can feed into this WGMD capacity building strategy. This strategy should also include a yearly workshop, where IT staff and analysts present to high level managers on newly developed data management capacities, new technologies, the potential new uses of technology and the main data management challenges they face.
5. In accordance with articles 49 and 51 of the Constitution, develop clear internal data protection procedures that will allow each institution to classify and categorize data according to availability (for example, confidential, requiring authorization, publicly available). Internal regulation on data protection should ensure that data is available with a reasonable level of detail (disaggregation) and at the same time protect individuals' right to privacy.

### B) MEDIUM TERM

In the medium term, as the capacity development strategy is implemented, the capacity to generate and analyse data will increase. With these developments recommendation for the medium term are:

1. Implementation the of data protection procedures developed under point 5 of short term recommendations.
2. Based on the internal data protection regulations for each institution, develop automatic template reports (and queries) from the databases in order to automatize the release of authorized data.

3. Building on the experiences gathered through the implementation of short term recommendation 1, the WGMD should formalize a list of Migration and Development indicators to report on regularly. In case current data is not adequate or enough to calculate the indicators, a data needs analysis should be done.
4. Create a platform dedicated to data sharing. This can be a web platform (such as Google groups) hosted by the WGMD where aggregated and publically available data is posted in accordance with the internal regulations developed under point 5 of short term regulations. The creation of this platform can provide a valuable service to data users who wish to access and analyse migration data. Not to overburden tight budgets, the platform can be developed using the existing skills of IT officers in present institutions.
5. Develop training materials for in-house training to staff in different roles.
6. Develop Database user protocols (or workflows) for different data management positions. All staff working in the data management cycle should be eventually trained in these protocols.
7. Develop internal reporting mechanisms for the institution to do workload-based staff and resource management.

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### C) LONG TERM

In the long term, the result of having well managed datasets should be that policy and decision makers can clearly see the benefit of having good and updated data systems that provide reliable and timely information. In order to achieve and maintain this level of achievement, it is extremely important that two main aspects of data management are taken into account – human resources and IT infrastructure upgrade.

1. It is recommended that key staff with responsibility roles in data management (for example, database administrators) have regular access to training, by including training expenses into each institution's yearly budget. Capacity development for data management and IT should always be seen as an unfinished business, given that software and hardware become obsolete rapidly.
2. New data management staff (from data entry clerks to executive management) should undertake basic induction training on the institution's database systems.
3. Ensure that there is a yearly budget line for software and hardware upgrades, as well as a contingency fund for IT disaster management and recovery. IT and electrical infrastructures get worn out from power cuts and surges in PNG, so more regular replacement of UPS, protection switches and stabilizers need to be considered.

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## 7. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Many of the technical terms used in this report have more than one definition. Therefore, the below glossary gives the meaning of the terms used in this report, in line with the Data Management Association (DAMA) Dictionary and the ACP Observatory on Migration Research Guide.

<b><u>Asylum-seeker:</u></b>	A person who has left the country of origin, has applied for recognition as a refugee in another country, and is awaiting a decision on their application. [Source - UNHCR, 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as modified by the 1967 Protocol, <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html">http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html</a> ].
<b><u>Availability of data:</u></b>	Data that have been collected, filed, processed and stored in each system, thus civil registration and vital statistics are accessible in a user-friendly format to users upon request. [Source - UNDESA, 2001a].
<b><u>Border workers:</u></b>	Persons commuting between their country of usual residence (which is usually their country of citizenship as well) and their place of employment abroad. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Circular migration:</u></b>	The fluid movement of people between countries, including temporary or long-term movement. [Source - Adapted from IOM, 2011 Glossary on Migration - 2nd edition, IML Nr. 25, <a href="http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf">http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Citizenship:</u></b>	Legal nationality of a person. [Source - UNDESA, 2001a)].
<b><u>Civil register:</u></b>	Loose-leaf, ledger book, electronic file or any other official file set up for the permanent recording, in accordance with established procedures, of each type of vital event and its associated data occurring to the population of well defined areas (a country, district, municipality, parish etc.). [Source - UNDESA, 1998a].
<b><u>Compensation of employees:</u></b>	Income of migrant workers who live in the host country for less than a year, and the income of resident workers who are employed by embassies, international institutions and foreign companies. [Source - <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf">http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Country of usual residence:</u></b>	The country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence. [Source - UNDESA/Statistics Division, 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1 <a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Data:</u></b>	Facts represented as text, numbers, graphics, images, sound, or video. Data is the raw material used to represent information, or from which information can be derived. [Source - The Data Management Association (DAMA) – Dictionary of Data Management, 2nd edition, Technics Publications, LLC, New Jersey].
<b><u>Data Management:</u></b>	A set of activities that develops and executes plans, policies and practices to acquire, protect, deliver and enhance the value of data. [Source - The Data Management Association (DAMA) – Dictionary of Data Management, 2nd edition, Technics Publications, LLC, New Jersey].
<b><u>Data Mining:</u></b>	The process of discovering new patterns, trends and correlations within large datasets using pattern recognition techniques, fuzzy logic and statistical analysis and inference methods. Data mining can potentially discover new knowledge that had not been noted until date. [Source - The Data Management Association (DAMA) – Dictionary of Data Management, 2nd edition, Technics Publications, LLC, New Jersey].
<b><u>Descendants of foreign born:</u></b>	The group of persons born in the country whose parents were born abroad (this group is often referred to as the “second generation”). [Source - UNECE, 2006].
<b><u>Development:</u></b>	A process of improving the overall quality of life of a group of people, and in particular expanding the range of opportunities open to them. [Source - IOM, 2010].

<b><u>Diaspora:</u></b>	People living outside their country of origin, irrespective of citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of their origin country and/or community. [Source - <a href="http://www.africa-union.org/organs/ecossoc/Report-Expert-Diaspora%20Defn%2013april2005-Clean%20copy1.doc">http://www.africa-union.org/organs/ecossoc/Report-Expert-Diaspora%20Defn%2013april2005-Clean%20copy1.doc</a> Adapted to be used for all ACP countries from African Union, 2005, Expert Meeting from Member States on the Definition of the African Diaspora, 11-12 April 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia].
<b><u>Digital Diasporas:</u></b>	Diasporas organized on the Internet. [...] They use the Intranet to negotiate their identity and promote solidarity; learn, explore, and enact values; and mobilize to pursue policy influence, service objectives, and economic participation in the homeland. [Source - Adapted from J. Brinkerhoff, Digital Diasporas, Identity and Transnational Engagement, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2009].
<b><u>Environmental migrant:</u></b>	Any person or groups of persons who, for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad. [Source - IOM, 2007. 94th IOM Council, background paper MC/INF/288 <a href="http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/evolving_global_economy_2728112007/MC_INF_288_EN.pdf">http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/evolving_global_economy_2728112007/MC_INF_288_EN.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Excursionists:</u></b>	(also called “same-day visitors”) - Persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and stay for just a day without spending the night in a collective or private accommodation within the country visited. This category includes cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board as well as crew members who do not spend the night in the country. It also includes residents of border areas who visit the neighbouring country during the day to shop, visit friends or relatives, seek medical treatment, or participate in leisure activities. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Family-based settlers:</u></b>	Foreigners selected for long-term settlement because of the family ties they have with citizens or foreigners already residing in the receiving country. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Flows of migrants:</u></b>	All persons who migrated during a specified time period (usually one year). The inflows of international migrants would be the arrival of persons who are changing their country of residence, while the outflows of international migrants are the departure of persons who are changing their country of residence. [Source - UNDESA/Statistics Division, 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1 <a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Forced migration:</u></b>	A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, famine, or development projects). [Source - IOM, 2011].
<b><u>Foreign population of a country:</u></b>	All persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are citizens of another country. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Foreign students:</u></b>	Persons admitted by a country other than their own for the specific purpose of following a particular programme of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Foreign-born population of a country:</u></b>	All persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Foreigners having the right to free establishment:</u></b>	Foreigners, who have the right to enter, stay and work within the territory of a country other than their own by virtue of an agreement or treaty concluded between their country of citizenship and the country they enter. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].

<b><u>Foreigners in transit:</u></b>	Persons who arrive in the receiving country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Foreigners whose status is regularized:</u></b>	Foreigners whose entry or stay has not been sanctioned by the receiving State or who have violated the terms of their admission but who are nevertheless allowed to regularize their status. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Human development:</u></b>	A process of enlarging people's choices. "Enlarging people's choices is achieved by expanding human capabilities and functioning. At all levels of development, the three essential capabilities for human development are for people to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have a decent standard of living. But the realm of human development goes further: essential areas of choice, highly valued by people, range from political, economic and social opportunities for being creative and productive to enjoying self-respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community. The concept of human development is a holistic one putting people at the centre of all aspects of the development process". [Source - Human development reports, Glossary of terms. UNDP, 2010 <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev/glossary/">http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev/glossary/</a> ].
<b><u>Human Development Index:</u></b>	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summery composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and income. It was first developed by the late Pakistani economist Mahbubul Haq with the collaboration of the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen and other leading development thinkers for the first Human Development Report in 1990. It was introduced as an alternative to conventional measures of national development, such as level of income and the rate of economic growth. [Source - UNDP (see <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/">http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/</a> )].
<b><u>Informal remittances:</u></b>	All monetary and in-kind transfers of goods through channels other than banks and other financial institutions (such as micro-finance institutions, MFIs, and postal offices) captured in national balances of payments as defined by the IMF definition of "international financial remittances" (see definition of remittances). [Source - ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011].
<b><u>Information:</u></b>	The interpretation of data based on its context. [Source - The Data Management Association (DAMA) – Dictionary of Data Management, 2nd edition, Technics Publications, LLC, New Jersey].
<b><u>Internal displacement:</u></b>	The involuntary or forced movement, evacuation or relocation of persons or groups of persons within internationally recognized state borders. [Source - African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) <a href="http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/treaty/AU_KampalaConvention_Protection-Assistance-Internally-Displaced.pdf">http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/treaty/AU_KampalaConvention_Protection-Assistance-Internally-Displaced.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Internal migration:</u></b>	A movement of people from one area of a country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (e.g. rural to urban migration). [Source - IOM, 2011 Glossary on Migration - 2nd edition, IML Nr. 25, <a href="http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf">http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Internally Displaced Persons:</u></b>	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. [Source - African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) <a href="http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/treaty/AU_KampalaConvention_Protection-Assistance-Internally-Displaced.pdf">http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/treaty/AU_KampalaConvention_Protection-Assistance-Internally-Displaced.pdf</a> ].

- International migrant:** An international migrant is any person who changes his or her country of usual residence. [Source - UNDESA/Statistics Division, 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1 [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_58rev1E.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf)].
- International movement rate:** The sum of total stock of immigrants into and emigrants from a particular country, expressed as a percentage of the sum of that country’s resident population and its emigrant population. [Source - UNDP, 2009].
- Irregular migrant:** A person who, owing to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The definition covers inter alia those persons who have entered a transit or host country lawfully but have stayed for a longer period than authorized or subsequently taken up unauthorized employment (also called clandestine/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation). The term “irregular” is preferable to “illegal” because the latter carries a criminal connotation and is seen as denying migrants’ humanity. [Source - IOM, 2011 Glossary on Migration - 2nd edition, IML Nr. 25, <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf>].
- Irregular migration:** Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries, it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. [Source - IOM, 2011].
- Labour migration:** Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad. [Source - IOM, 2011 Glossary on Migration - 2nd edition, IML Nr. 25, <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf>].
- Long-term migrant:** A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. [Source - UNDESA/Statistics Division, 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1 [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_58rev1E.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf)].
- Migrant worker:** A person, who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national. [Source - Art. 2(1), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/cmw.htm>].
- Migrants for family reunification or family formation:** Foreigners admitted because they are immediate relatives or the fiancé(e)s of citizens or other foreigners already residing in the receiving country. Foreign children adopted by citizens or foreign residents and allowed to enter the country are also included in this category. The definition of immediate relatives varies from one case to another, but it usually includes the spouse and minor children of a person. [Source: UNDESA, 1998].
- Migrants for settlements:** Foreigners granted the permission to stay for a lengthy or unlimited period, who are subject to virtually no limitations regarding the exercise of an economic activity. Some countries grant settlements rights to foreigners on the basis of certain criteria. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].

<b><u>Net migration:</u></b>	Net number of migrants, that is, the numbers of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed as thousands. [Source - UNDESA glossary (see <a href="http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm">http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm</a> ).
<b><u>Net migration rate:</u></b>	The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population. [Source - UNDESA glossary (see <a href="http://esa.un.org/wpp/documentation/glossary.htm">http://esa.un.org/wpp/documentation/glossary.htm</a> ).
<b><u>Nomads:</u></b>	Persons without a fixed place of usual residence who move from one site to another, usually according to well-established patterns of geographical mobility. When their trajectory involves crossing current international boundaries, they become part of the international flows of people. Some nomads may be stateless persons because, lacking a fixed place of residence, they may not be recognized as citizens by any of the countries through which they pass. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Non-migration influenced by environmental change:</u></b>	Where environmental change can be identified as affecting the drivers of migration, and thus is a factor in not migrating. [Source - Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change (2011). Final Project Report. The Government Office for Science, London. <a href="http://www.bis.gov.uk/foresight/migration">http://www.bis.gov.uk/foresight/migration</a> ].
<b><u>Personal transfers:</u></b>	All current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by migrants to or from individuals in the origin country. [Source - International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2009. Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6), IMF, Washington, D.C., <a href="http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf">http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf</a> ].
<b><u>Persons admitted for other humanitarian reasons:</u></b>	Foreigners who are not granted full refugee status but are nevertheless admitted for humanitarian reasons because they find themselves in refugee-like situations. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
<b><u>Place of usual residence:</u></b>	The place at which the person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months (that is, for at least six months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least six months; and/or the place at which the person has lived continuously for at least the last 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least 12 months. [Source - The UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses <a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&amp;R_Rev2.pdf">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&amp;R_Rev2.pdf</a> (UN, 2008) p. 102].
<b><u>Population:</u></b>	(1). All the inhabitants of a given country or area (province, city, metropolitan area etc.) considered together; the number of inhabitants of a country or area. (2). In sampling, the whole collection of units (persons, households, institutions, events, etc.) from which a sample may be drawn. [Source - UNDESA, 2001a].
<b><u>Population:</u></b>	De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. [Source - UNDESA glossary (see <a href="http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm">http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm</a> ).
<b><u>Quality of data:</u></b>	In the civil registration system or in the vital statistics system, quality of data is measured according to its degree of completeness, correctness (accuracy), timeliness and availability. [Source - UNDESA, 2001a].
<b><u>Raw data:</u></b>	Data that, having been collected, has not been subjected to any kind of manipulation. [Source - The Data Management Association (DAMA) – Dictionary of Data Management, 2nd edition, Technics Publications, LLC, New Jersey].

- Refugee:** A person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail herself/himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his/her former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. [Source - Article 1A (2) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees as modified by the 1967 Protocol, available online: <http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html>].
- Remittances:** The sum of compensation of employees and personal transfer from border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. [Source - International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2009. Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6), IMF, Washington, D.C., <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>].
- Repatriating asylum-seekers:** Citizens returning after having attempted to seek asylum abroad. In principle, this category includes persons who return after their asylum cases have been decided negatively as well as persons who may not have been able to apply for asylum but who stayed abroad under temporary protection for some time. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
- Repatriating refugees:** Citizens returning after having enjoyed asylum abroad. Both refugees returning under internationally assisted repatriation programmes and those returning spontaneously are included in this category. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
- Returning migrants (or citizens):** Persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
- Seasonal migrant workers:** Persons employed by a country other than their own for only part of a year because the work they perform depends on seasonal conditions. They are subcategory of “foreign migrant workers” [Source - UNDESA, 1998].
- Short-term migrant:** A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months), except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visit to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. [Source - UNDESA/Statistics Division, 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1 [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_58rev1E.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf)].
- Skilled migrant:** A migrant worker who, because of his or her skills or acquired professional experience, is usually granted preferential treatment regarding admission to a host country (and is therefore subject to fewer restrictions regarding length of stay, change of employment and family reunification). [Source - IOM, 2011 Glossary on Migration - 2nd edition, IML Nr. 25, <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf>].
- Smuggling of migrants:** The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. [Source - Article 3(a) UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime United Nations, 2000, [http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents\\_2/convention\\_smug\\_eng.pdf](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_smug_eng.pdf)].

**South-South Migration:**

Movement of international migrants among countries that do not reach a very high development index (HDI) according to the UNDP classification. In its 2010 Human Development Report (HDR) report, the upper 42 countries ranked by their HDI are classified as having reached a very high HDI and are thus considered 'developed countries'. The remaining countries of the UNDP list are considered to belong to the South and the movements of population between these countries refer to South-South migration. The list of countries ranked according to their HDI is available on the Human Development Report (HDR) website under the following link: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>. [Source - Adapted from the Human Development Research Paper of Oliver Bakewell 2009/07, "South-South Migration and Human Development, reflections on African Experiences. [http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009/papers/HDRP\\_2009\\_07.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009/papers/HDRP_2009_07.pdf)].

**Stateless persons:**

Persons who are not recognized as citizen of any State [Source - UNDESA, 1998].

**Stock of migrants:**

All persons who live in a country at a specific point in time and who have previously experienced a migration movement. The stock of international migrants present in a country would be the set of persons who have ever changed their country of usual residence; that is, persons who have spent at least a year of their lives in a country other than the one in which they live at the time the data are gathered. [Source - UNDESA/Statistics Division, 1998, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration – Revision 1 [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_58rev1E.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1E.pdf)].

**Supplementary Items related to remittances:**

(i) 'Personal Remittances' (the sum of personal transfers and net, or 'take home', compensation of non-resident workers), (ii) 'total remittances' (the sum of personal remittances and social benefits) and (iii) 'total remittances and transfers to non-profit institutions serving households' (NPISHs, also includes donations). These three items are considered supplementary, but not mandatory for remittances statistics. They are cumulative measures of different items. To ensure consistency of time series, workers' remittances will be included in the statistics as a supplementary item. [Source - International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2009. Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6), IMF, Washington, D.C., <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>].

**Tourists:**

Persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and are admitted to that country under tourist visas (if required) for purposes of leisure, recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, health or medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage. They must spend at least a night in a collective or private accommodation in the receiving country and their duration of stay must not surpass 12 months. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].

**Trafficking in Persons:**

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. [Source - Article 3(a) UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, [http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents\\_2/convention\\_%20traff\\_eng.pdf](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf)].

**Transnationalism:**

The process whereby people establish and maintain socio-cultural connections across geopolitical borders. [Source - IOM, 2011 Glossary on Migration - 2nd edition, IML Nr. 25, <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf>].

**Unaccompanied minors:**

Any person under 18 years of age or under a country's legal age of majority, separated from both parents, and not with and being cared for by a guardian or other adult who by law or custom is responsible for them. This includes minors who are without any adult care, minors who are entirely on their own, minors who are with minor siblings but who, as a group, are unsupported by any adult responsible for them, and minors who are with informal foster families. [Source - UN, 1997. Report of the UNHCR, Questions Relating to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons and Humanitarian Questions. Assistance to Unaccompanied Refugee Minors. Report of the Secretary-General. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/52/plenary/a52-273.htm>].

**Visitors:**

Persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and who are admitted for short stays for purposes of leisure, recreation, holidays; visits to friends or relatives; business or professional activities not remunerated from within the receiving country; health treatment; or religious pilgrimages. Visitors include excursionists, tourists and business travellers. [Source - UNDESA, 1998].

## 8. ANNEXES

### **ANNEX 1: STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEW LIST AND INTERVIEW FORMS**

Stakeholders & Interview List						
Adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process, 2011. Greg son, J. and Tessier, S. Data Management Planning, US National Park Service, Resource Information Services Division, 2002.						
Title	Name	Position	Institution	Main Activities	Institutional Responsibilities for Migration-Related Issues	Potential for Producing Migration-related Data
Mr.	Thomas Jiki	Manager - Balances of Payment Unit	Bank of Papua New Guinea	The Bank of Papua New Guinea is the Central Bank in the country. It develops monetary policy, regulates the financial system and payments	The Bank of PNG gathers data on remittances	remittances from abroad into PNG and with PNG
Mr.	Augustus Wagambio	Registrar General	Civil Registry Office	The civil Registry Office is the official government institution to register births, marriages and deaths in PNG.	n/a	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registers (paper)
Mr.	Roger Bellet	IT Officer			n/a	
Mr.	Adam Maruru	Foreign Service Officer - international organizations	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade advises the Government of foreign policy and trade.	The department of foreign affairs - consular affairs takes care of PNG nationals living abroad.	not a single database. Some missions abroad collect data on the
Mr.	Idau Meisi	IT Manager			Issuing of work permits for foreign nationals	work permits
Mr.	Plus Lahari	Executive Manager – Work Permits	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	The Department of Labor is the Government Department responsible for regulating and promoting labor in PNG. The work permits branch processes applications from companies to issue work permits for foreign nationals in PNG	Issuing of work permits for foreign nationals	work permits
Dr	Angelica Braun	Director	Department of the Prime Minister and National Executive Council	The PM and NEC department is the primary institution to provide high level advice to the Prime Minister and the cabinet	This department has responsibilities over all policies, including migration related policies	n/a
Mr.	Mea Daniel	Director - Information Technology			BMS, Passports, Citizenship	n/a
Mr.	Nigel Diambo	Director - Human Resources Branch			n/a	
Mr.	Wellington Navaswu	Director - Visa Branch	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	The ISA is the Authority responsible for managing PNG borders in relation to the transit of persons: the issuing of Passports for PNG nationals and to process and advise the applications of foreign nationals to become PNG Nationals	issuing visas to foreign nationals, issuing passports to PNG nationals, process and advise on applications to become PNG Citizen	Arrivals and Departure from PNG; Passport Applications and Citizenship applications
Ms.	Hilda Kapram	Business Analyst / Business Administrator / Trainer / ICT Expert			BMS, Passports, Citizenship	BMS, Passports, Citizenship

Stakeholders & Interview List									
Title	Name	Position	Institution	Main Activities	Institutional Responsibilities for Migration-Related Issues	Databases & Registers	Data Under Collection	Potential for Producing Migration-related Data	
Mr.	Andrew Osego	Assistant Director - Community / Government Liaison	National Disaster Centre	The National Disaster Centre is the Government institution responsible for coordinating disaster management.	NDC has the responsibility to coordinate assistance to displaced populations.	n/a	In case of disaster the total number of displaced people is assessed	number of displaced persons	
Mr.	Lusete Mana	IT and Information Manager			n/a				
Mr.	Martin Mose	Director			Responsible for assist victims of forced migration.	no current working database. There is data from assessments but not gathered in database	Assessments at two levels - Provincial and National, depends on the magnitude of the disaster.		
Mr.	Peter Memafu	Advisor - Manam Volcano Displacement and Resettlement program			Displacement of around 5000 people in Manam, Madang Province,	not available	not available	not available	
Mr.	Alohai Pochapon	Head of Division - Population and Social Statistics			n/a	Provincial Database System, Census, Household Expenditure Survey	Provincial Database System (PDS)	The PDS accounts for the persons migrating from or to villages at a household level. The Household Expenditure survey accounts for remittances from and to the families, at a household level.	
Mr.	Benjamin Haichi	Team Leader - Data Processing (Census) / IT Officer, NSO			n/a	Census	n/a		
Ms.	Hajily Kele	Census Director			Ms. Hajily is the person responsible for implementing the census	Census	n/a	Place of Residence, place of birth; where was the person last year	
Mr.	Michael Kavvepa	Team Leader - Editing and Coding		The National Statistics Office is the government agency responsible for providing statistical information for policy making in PNG. It collects data directly, through surveys and assessments and indirectly from other government departments.	n/a	Census	n/a		
Mr.	Oko Daroa	Team Leader	National Statistics Office		Mr. Oko Daroa is a team leader and is responsible to analyze international Departures and arrivals data into PNG.	International Departures and Arrivals	International Departures and arrivals	This is migration related data	
Mr.	Roko Koloma Vanua	Deputy National Statistician			n/a	Census 2001, census 2011, International Arrivals and Departures, Household income and expenditure, Provincial Database System,		n/a	
Mr.	Wim Myint	IT Advisor			n/a	n/a	n/a		

Stakeholders & Interview List						
Title	Name	Position	Institution	Main Activities	Institutional Responsibilities for Migration-Related Issues	Potential for Producing Migration-related Data
Ms.	Emmajiji Bogari-Hahai	Policy Analyst - Adaptation	Office for Climate Change and Development	Office for Climate change is the Government institution responsible for coordinating policy and activities regarding climate change in PNG	Deals with displacement as cause of climate change	n/a
Ms.	Rensie Panda	Policy Analyst				
Mr.	Daniel Diave	IT Manager	Office of Higher Education	The Office of Higher Education as mandated by legislation is responsible for all matters concerning higher education in PNG. OHE processes applications from Gr. 12 school leavers for entry into tertiary institutions while non-school leavers apply directly to the institutions of Higher Education. This office is also responsible for processing Government scholarships to PNG students to travel abroad on the Technical, Vocational Education and Training Skills Scholarship Program (TVETSSP).	This office deals with students within PNG and going abroad, on scholarships	School Leaver Forms (SLF) and TVETSSP databases
Mr.	Joseph Morimal	Assistant Director – Student Support and Scholarships				School Leavers Form (SLF)
Mr.	Lonnie Baki	Assistant Director – Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation	Papua New Guinea Customs	Customs controls borders in PNG regarding all trade and travel. It collect taxes for the government regarding goods entering or exiting the country. Customs also provides immigration services where the ICSA has no staff	Provides immigration services where ICSA has no staff	Students applying for TVET Training in North Queensland
Mr.	Milana Tau-Mabone	Director - Border security				Registers Arrivals and Departures from PNG in Register books in all border posts, except in Jackson's International Airport, where the BMS is used.
Mr.	John Yamin	Interim Coordinator	PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	The SWCO is an institution that implements the Seasonal Workers scheme. This office registers PNG nationals from rural areas, provides logistical support to workers going to Australia and New Zealand through the SW scheme, provides training to outgoing workers and follow up the workers working abroad under this scheme	Labor Migrants going to Australia and New Zealand under the Seasonal Worker's scheme	Bio data, qualifications and statement of intentions from persons applying for the seasonal workers scheme in Australia and New Zealand;
Mr.	Kenel Gumaru	General Manager - Financial Services				Work Ready Pool
Prof	Alfred Falteli	Professor - Geography & Population Studies	University of PNG	Post PNG is a government owned company.	PNG post works on remittances through 3 financial services - Western Union (international), SMK and Mobile SMK (internal Remittances)	Financial transactions
Prof	Linus Digimina	Professor - Anthropology				n/a

Stakeholders & Interview List										
Title	Name	Remarks/Recommendations	Address	Website	email	Cell Phone 1	Cell Phone 2	Land Line 1	Land Line 1 - Ext	Fax
Mr.	Thomas Jiki	The bank of PNG / Balance of Payments issues a quarterly report where remittances are also taken into account. It is possible to request more data, if necessary. Requests should be addressed to Mr Jiki	PO Box 121 Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.bankpng.gov.pg">www.bankpng.gov.pg</a>	<a href="mailto:jiki@bankpng.gov.pg">jiki@bankpng.gov.pg</a>			3227200	3227309	3200757
Mr.	Augustus Wagambio	The births have been registered in the database since 2004 (even though registrations in paper go back to 1808). The Marriages and deaths have been registered in the databases since 2008.	Civil Registry Office. Kumul Avenue, Waigani Drive. PO Box 7354, Boroko NCD, Papua New Guinea		<a href="mailto:awagambio@ofcda.gov.pg">awagambio@ofcda.gov.pg</a>	76119024		3239574	859	3231056
Mr.	Roger Bellet	Database is in Oracle, front end in explorer	Civil Registry Office. Kumul Avenue, Waigani Drive. PO Box 7354, Boroko NCD, Papua New Guinea							
Mr.	Adam Maruru	Harmonize data (maybe collect data through Website - PNG Embassy in Beijing has a working website)	Office in Moale Haus, Waigani							
Mr.	Idau Meisi	Mr. Meisi has the credentials to give credentials to other users, and to extract reports	Office in Moale Haus, Waigani. P.O. Box 5644, Boroko, NCD, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.FWPAS.gov.pg/">http://www.FWPAS.gov.pg/</a>	<a href="mailto:imeisi@FWPAS.gov.pg">imeisi@FWPAS.gov.pg</a>	72700221		3011606		
Mr.	Pius Lahari	DLIR is trying to connect the different existing databases - the FWPAS, the Labor Market Information System (LMIS) and the Work Ready Pool (from SWCO), however this connection has not been possible due to technical challenges.	Melanesian Way Dr., 5th Floor, Morauta Haus WAIGANI, NCD, Papua New Guinea		<a href="mailto:plahari@FWPAS.gov.pg">plahari@FWPAS.gov.pg</a>	76849789		3252911		3256655
Dr	Angelica Braun									
Mr.	Mea Daniel	Mr. Daniel Oversees a team of 2 people working in ICSA. This team provides IT technical support to the ICSA.			<a href="mailto:meadaniel@immigration.gov.pg">meadaniel@immigration.gov.pg</a>	76692361		3231500		
Mr.	Nigel Diambo				<a href="mailto:nigeldiambo@immigration.gov.pg">nigeldiambo@immigration.gov.pg</a>			3231500		3255206
Mr.	Wellington Navasiwu	The only border post where the BMS system is functioning is the Port Moresby Jackson's International Airport. All other border posts have a registry book. Currently, the BMS is being rolled out in several missions abroad, for the issuance of PNG visas.	Office located in Moale Haus or P.O. Box 1790 Boroko, NCD, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.immigration.gov.pg/">http://www.immigration.gov.pg/</a>	<a href="mailto:wellingtonnavasiwu@immigration.gov.pg">wellingtonnavasiwu@immigration.gov.pg</a>	76145071		3231500		3255206
Ms.	Hilda Kapram	There are 6 template reports coming out BMS. Uses Crystal Reporting to report.								

Stakeholders & Interview List										
Title	Name	Remarks/Recommendations	Address	Website	email	Cell Phone 1	Cell Phone 2	Land Line 1	Land Line 1 - Ext	Fax
Mr.	Andrew Obeo	Currently, only the number of displaced people is registered. No location where displaced are, no data is broken down to number of families, gender, ages, anything.	P.O Box 4970 Boroko, NDC, Papua New Guinea		aeoago@gmail.com	76825880		3250239	3252826	3254186
Mr.	Lusete Mana	The NDC has not set up tools to track displacement. Not IT functioning system. Usually, each province has an IT staff that deals with information management at a provincial level, however there are no tools for data collection.		<a href="http://www.pnigndc.gov.pg/site/">http://www.pnigndc.gov.pg/site/</a>	luso.mana@gmail.com					
Mr.	Martin Mose	An Assessment Tool for displacement should be developed. Including database, development, training for staff for collecting, processing and report data			mrose@pnigndc.gov.pg		3462701			
Mr.	Peter Memafu	Local Churches might have some data on the displaced people, however NDC doesn't have anything. - Recommendations								
Mr.	Alohia Pochapou		Kumul Ave. PO Box 337, Waigani, NDC	<a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/</a>	apochapou@nso.gov.pg	73608305		3011200	3259757	3251869
Mr.	Benjamin Haichi	Develops CSPro for Data entry - is currently developing the interface for the Census. Uses FoxPro Software.								
Ms.	Hajly Kele	The main recommendation will be to improve the IT systems. There is no computer network, the server is infected with virus and the 50 or so computers are in a stand alone mode. Data has to be transferred manually to a central database	P.O Box 337 Waigani, National Capital District, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/</a>	hajlykele@gmail.com	72295854	76838610	3011200	3011258	
Mr.	Michael Kaivepa									
Mr.	Oko Daroa	The liaison between Tourism Promotion Authority and NSO can be improved. I didn't manage to meet with the TPA, but there is the possibility of both TPA and NSO are inputting the same form twice	P.O Box 337 Waigani, National Capital District, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/</a>	odaroa@nso.gov.pg	76400184		3011200		
Mr.	Roko Koloma Vanua	The NSO IT infrastructure is being upgraded, however it is now in very poor shape	P.O Box 337 Waigani, National Capital District, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/</a>	koloma@nso.gov.pg			3011200		
Mr.	Winn Myint	Server exists but not installed. The different departments are not linked. Each department stores the data on different machines. Data entry and statistical software is IMPSP or CSPro.								

Stakeholders & Interview List										
Title	Name	Remarks/Recommendations	Address	Website	email	Cell Phone 1	Cell Phone 2	Land Line 1	Land Line 1 - Ext	Fax
Ms.	Emmajili Bogari-Hahai	There is no mapping of high risk areas that are more likely to be impacted by climate change and to originate displacement - e.g. there is no estimation of how many people will be displaced by sea level rising;		<a href="http://www.occd.gov.pg/">http://www.occd.gov.pg/</a>	<a href="mailto:emmajili.rovanno@gmail.com">emmajili.rovanno@gmail.com</a>	71133030		3257528		3257620
Ms.	Rensie Panda			<a href="http://www.occd.gov.pg/">http://www.occd.gov.pg/</a>	<a href="mailto:rensie.panda@gmail.com">rensie.panda@gmail.com</a>	73282456		3442290		
Mr.	Daniel Diave	The main limitations are staff limitations. There are no template reports.			<a href="mailto:daniel.diave@ohe.gov.pg">daniel.diave@ohe.gov.pg</a>					
Mr.	Joseph Morimal		P.O Box 5117 Boroko, 111 National Capital District Papua New Guinea  Level 2, Mutual Rumana Building Section 405 Allotment 013 Waigani Drive Port Moresby, National Capital District Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.ohe.gov.pg">www.ohe.gov.pg</a>	<a href="mailto:joseph.mormal@ohe.gov.pg">joseph.mormal@ohe.gov.pg</a>	72322480	76862426	3012052		3258406
Mr.	Lonnie Baki	This database can provide data on the migration as a cause of studies.  TVETSSP database is kept in Excel format. It only contains over 6000 entries since 2011.			<a href="mailto:lonnie.baki@ohe.gov.pg">lonnie.baki@ohe.gov.pg</a>			3012052		3258406
Mr.	Milana Tau-Mabone	The Customs officer only collect data. Customs has no other role in the management of Data. Usually, departure and arrival cards are sent to Immigration, and then Immigration send these to NSO (Departure cards) and to TPA (Arrival Cards). ADB has funded a project for the upgrade to BMS system in remote border posts, however this might proof challenging due to lack of infrastructures.	Champion Parade P. O. Box 923, Port Moresby, NCD 121	<a href="http://www.customs.gov.pg">http://www.customs.gov.pg</a>	<a href="mailto:tau-mabonem@customs.gov.pg">tau-mabonem@customs.gov.pg</a>					
Mr.	John Yamin		PO Box 5466 Boroko NDC, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://onseasonalworkers.blogspot.com/2012/02/warning-phonies-posting-as-employment.html">http://onseasonalworkers.blogspot.com/2012/02/warning-phonies-posting-as-employment.html</a>	<a href="mailto:yamin@oecd.gov.pg">yamin@oecd.gov.pg</a>			3252532		3252346
Mr.	Kenel Gumaru	Any request for financial data should be addressed to Mr. Gumaru.	PO Box 2, Boroko, NDC, Papua New Guinea	<a href="http://www.postpng.com.pg">http://www.postpng.com.pg</a>	<a href="mailto:kenel.gumaru@postpng.com.pg">kenel.gumaru@postpng.com.pg</a>	72042042		3003724		3218863
Prof	Alfred Faiteli	n/a			<a href="mailto:alfaiteli@gmail.com">alfaiteli@gmail.com</a>	71313907		3267172		
Prof	Linus Digimrina	n/a			<a href="mailto:digimr@yehoo.com.au">digimr@yehoo.com.au</a>	71705519				

# Migration Data Management Capability Assessment



# ACP

OBSERVATORY ON MIGRATION  
OBSERVATOIRE SUR LES MIGRATIONS  
OBSERVATÓRIO SOBRE AS MIGRAÇÕES

## ACP Observatory on Migration

20, rue Belliardstraat (7th floor)  
1040 Brussels - Belgium  
Tel.: +32 (0)2 894 92 30 - Fax: +32 (0)2 894 92 49  
ROBrusselsACP@iom.int - www.acpmigration-obs.org



An Initiative of the ACP Secretariat, Funded by the European Union,

Implemented by IOM and with the Financial Support of IOM and its Development Fund, UNFPA and Switzerland



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

## FORM B – Data Management

Form Number

Name of Interviewee:

Position:

### Section 1 – Institution information

1.1 - Institution

1.2 - Telephone

1.3 - Fax

1.4 – Address

1.5– Town

1.6 – P.O. Box

1.7 – District/State

1.8 - Website

1.9 - Email

1.10 – Institution main activity and rationale

### Section 2 – Datasets

2.1 - What Migration related data does your institution have access to? (refer to Form B.1)

	Form B.1 Number		Form B.1 Number
2.1.1 - Dataset number 1		2.1.3 - Dataset number 3	
2.1.2 - Dataset number 2		2.1.4 - Dataset number 4	
2.2 -Are there forms to collect data? (if Yes attach to this form)	Yes		No

<b>Section 3 – Data Management Procedures</b>					
3.1 – What data procedures should be improved, are missing or should be added?					
3.1.1 Data collection:					
3.1.2 Data Input:					
3.1.3 Data Processing:					
3.2 What can be seen as a best practice in this department/Institution					
<b>Section 4 – Quality Control Methods</b>					
4.1 – Are there any internal regulations/ documented best practices over data Quality control in this department?				Yes	No
4.1.1– If Yes, can attach to form?	Yes	No	Comment		
4.1.2 - How often datasets are checked for:			4.1.3 – Record Check Comments		
4.1.2.1 - Consistency?					
4.1.2.2 - Completeness?					
4.1.2.3 - Accuracy?					

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Confederaziun svizra

## FORM B 1 – Datasets

Form Number

Form B number - Sequence Number

Institution

Dataset Title / Name

## Section 1 – Dataset Characterization

1.1 - Type of Dataset	1.1.1 - Closed	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.1.3 – If Closed, collected by (date – year or month) or if dynamic, updated on (frequency)				
	1.1.2 - Dynamic	<input type="checkbox"/>					
1.2 – Dataset Category	Diasporas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returns	<input type="checkbox"/>	Census	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
	Labour migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.3 – Collection universe	1.3.1 - All population (go to 1.5)		1.3.2.1 What Percentage	1.3.2.2 – How was the Sample size defined?			
	1.3.2 Sample (go to 1.3.2.1)						
1.4 – Collection method	1.4.1 Interviews / Questionnaires		1.4.3 Observation	1.4.4 Other			
1.4.1 - Are there forms for data collection?		Y	N	1.5 – Total number of Records to date:			
1.4.2 – If yes, can attach to this document?		Y	N				

## Section 2 – Field Characterisation

Field # 1	2.1.1 - Name					2.1.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)
2.1.2 - Description						1
						2
						3
2.1.3 - Indexed	Y	N	2.1.4 - Required	Y	N	4
2.1.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.1.5.1 Number	2.1.5.3 Date	2.1.5.5 Text	2.1.5.7 Calculated	2.1.5.9 Other (Specify)	5
	2.1.5.2 Autonumber	2.1.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.1.5.6 Memo	2.1.5.8 Y / N		6
2.1.6 – Pick Up From List		Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.1.7		7

Field # 2	2.2.1 - Name						2.2.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)	
2.2.2 - Description							1	
							2	
							3	
2.2.3 - Indexed		Y	N	2.2.4 - Required		Y	N	4
2.2.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.2.5.1 Number	2.2.5.3 Date	2.2.5.5 Text	2.2.5.7 Calculated	2.2.5.9 Other (Specify)		5	
	2.2.5.2 Autonumber	2.2.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.2.5.6 Memo	2.2.5.8 Y / N			6	
2.2.6 – Pick Up From List			Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.2.7		7	
Field # 3	2.3.1 - Name						2.3.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)	
2.3.2 - Description							1	
							2	
							3	
2.3.3 - Indexed		Y	N	2.3.4 - Required		Y	N	4
2.3.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.3.5.1 Number	2.3.5.3 Date	2.3.5.5 Text	2.3.5.7 Calculated	2.3.5.9 Other (Specify)		5	
	2.3.5.2 Autonumber	2.3.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.3.5.6 Memo	2.3.5.8 Y / N			6	
2.3.6 – Pick Up From List			Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.3.7		7	
Field # 4	2.4.1 - Name						2.4.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)	
2.4.2 - Description							1	
							2	
							3	
2.4.3 - Indexed		Y	N	2.4.4 - Required		Y	N	4
2.4.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.4.5.1 Number	2.4.5.3 Date	2.4.5.5 Text	2.4.5.7 Calculated	2.4.5.9 Other (Specify)		5	
	2.4.5.2 Autonumber	2.4.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.4.5.6 Memo	2.4.5.8 Y / N			6	
2.4.6 – Pick Up From List			Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.4.7		7	

Field # 5	2.5.1 - Name						2.5.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)
2.5.2 - Description							1
							2
							3
2.5.3 - Indexed	Y	N	2.5.4 - Required	Y	N	4	
2.5.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.5.5.1 Number	2.5.5.3 Date	2.5.5.5 Text	2.5.5.7 Calculated	2.5.5.9 Other (Specify)	5	
	2.5.5.2 Autonumber	2.5.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.5.5.6 Memo	2.5.5.8 Y / N		6	
2.5.6 – Pick Up From List		Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.5.7		7	
Field # 6	2.6.1 - Name						2.6.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)
2.6.2 - Description							1
							2
							3
2.6.3 - Indexed	Y	N	2.6.4 - Required	Y	N	4	
2.6.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.6.5.1 Number	2.6.5.3 Date	2.6.5.5 Text	2.6.5.7 Calculated	2.6.5.9 Other (Specify)	5	
	2.6.5.2 Autonumber	2.6.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.6.5.6 Memo	2.6.5.8 Y / N		6	
2.6.6 – Pick Up From List		Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.6.7		7	
Field # 7	2.7.1 - Name						2.7.7 – Value List (if more than 7 write in comment page)
2.7.2 - Description							1
							2
							3
2.7.3 - Indexed	Y	N	2.7.4 - Required	Y	N	4	
2.7.5 – Type of field (select option)	2.7.5.1 Number	2.7.5.3 Date	2.7.5.5 Text	2.7.5.7 Calculated	2.7.5.9 Other (Specify)	5	
	2.7.5.2 Autonumber	2.7.5.4 Currency (specify)	2.7.5.6 Memo	2.7.5.8 Y / N		6	
2.7.6 – Pick Up From List		Y	N	If Yes Go to 2.7.7		7	

<b>Section 3 – Dataset relationships, linkages and communication</b>										
3.1 – Are there relations with other Datasets?							Y		N	
3.1.1 - If Yes, Specify -	#	3.1.1.1 - Field in Current Dataset		3.1.1.2 – Other Dataset Name		3.1.1.1 - Related field in other dataset		3.1.1.2 Type of Relation		
	1									
	2									
	3									
	4									
3.2 - Is this data set shared in a systematic ways with other entities?				Y	N	3.2.1 – If Yes, with whom?				
3.2.1 – If Yes, how?		3.2.1.1 – Raw Data		3.2.1.2 - Report		3.2.1.2.1 – If report, can attach template?			Y	N
3.3 – What is the Availability to get access to this dataset?					3.4 - If publicly available or if authorization needed, how to get it?					
		Publicly Available	Authorization needed		Classified					
3.3.1 – Raw Data										
3.3.2 – Aggregate Data										
3.3.3 - Other										
3.4.1 – If available, when was (or will be) released?										
3.5 Is this dataset shared through any application?		Y	3.5.1 – If Yes what applications?			3.5.2 – If Yes, where? (online, intranet, etc...)				
		N								
<b>Section 4 – Data Input, processing and storing</b>										
4.1 – What Software is used for Data Input?										
4.1 – What Software is used for Data storage? (if different from 4.1)										
4.2 - Where is data stored?		External HD		Workstation		Server		Other		
4.3 – Are there any data cleaning or data validation processes in place? (besides the database forms automatic validation measures)					Y	N	4.4.1 - If Yes, Specify:			
4.5 - Where is data backed up?		External HD		Workstation		Server		Other		

<b>Section 5 –Quality Control</b>					
5.1 – Data quality assessment	Sample size (records)	Number of Positive cases	Sample size (fields)	Number of Positive cases	
5.1.1 - Consistency		<b>Inconsistencies spotted</b>	<del>n/a</del>		
5. 1.2 - Completeness		<b>Number of incomplete records</b>		<b>Number of empty fields</b>	
5. 1.3 - Accuracy	<del>n/a</del>			<b>Errors spotted</b>	
5.2 – Is there a housekeeping field?	Y	N	5.2.1 – If yes specify:		
5.3 – How accessible is data:	5.3.1 - No specific protection		5.3.2 -Log on dataset only with password:	5.3.3 – Workstation locked but no password for dataset	
	5.3.3 – Other:				
<b>Section 6 – Data Management Resources</b>					
6.1 - How many staff trained in Data collection		6.4 - What Software for Data Input?			
6.2 - How many work stations for data input?		6.5 - How many staff trained in data input?			
6.3 - How many staff trained in Data collection for this dataset?		6.3 - How many staff dedicated to this dataset?			



1.3.2. Position 2 Title			
1.3.2.1. Unit / Division			
1.3.2.2. Number of Posts		1.3.2.3. Number of posts filled	
1.3.2.4. Responsibilities			
1.3.2.5. Position Description			
1.3.2.6. Reporting to:			
1.3.2.7. ToRs	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	1.3.2.8. ToRs (comments)
1.3.3. Position 3 Title			
1.3.3.1. Unit / Division			
1.3.3.2. Number of Posts		1.3.3.3. Number of posts filled	
1.3.3.4. Responsibilities			
1.3.3.5. Position Description			
1.3.3.6. Reporting to:			
1.3.3.7. ToRs	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	1.3.3.8. ToRs (comments)

1.4. Staff Qualifications and Training								
	1.4.1. First Name	1.4.2. Last Name	1.4.3. Position	1.4.4. Qualifications	1.4.5. Subject:	1.4.6. Training Attended_1	1.4.7. Training Attended_2	1.4.8. Training Attended_3
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

<b>Section 2 - Hardware and Infrastructure</b>									
<b>2.1. Server</b>									
2.1.1. Processor									
2.1.2. Hard Disk Capacity		Volume	GB	Volume	GB	Volume	GB	Volume	GB
2.1.3. RAM									
2.1.4. OS									
2.1.5. DB Application									
2.1.5.1. Manufacturer					2.1.5.2. License			Y	N
2.1.6. Antivirus		Y	N	2.1.6.1. If Yes Updated				Y	N
2.1.7. Firewall									
2.1.8. Is the Server Located in a Separate Server room						Y	N	If No go to 2.2	
2.1.9. Server Room									
2.1.9.1. Tick the Existing Server Room Features									
2.1.9.1.1. Secure Door				2.1.9.2. Access					
2.1.9.2.1. No Windows / Windows w/Bar				2.1.9.3. How many people have authorized access to the server room?					
2.1.9.3.1. Fire Alarm									
2.1.9.3.2. Backup AC Unit				2.1.10. Is the door usually locked?				Y N	
2.1.10.1.1. Backup UPS									
2.1.10.1.1.1. How many?									
<b>2.2. Workstations</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>			
2.2.1. Laptop / Desktop									
2.2.2. Processor									
2.2.3. Hard disk									
2.2.4. RAM									
2.2.5. OS									
2.2.6. Antivirus									
2.2.7. DB Application									
2.2.7.1. License Y / N									
2.2.8. Other Applications									
<b>2.3. Network Infrastructures and security</b>									
2.3.1. Internet Access									
2.3.1.1. Bandwidth									
2.3.1.2. Type (Fiber Optic / DSL / 3G or 4G / Dial up Modem / VSat)									
2.3.2. Network architecture									
2.3.2.1. Attach Network Blueprint									
2.3.3. Router									
2.3.3.1. Wireless / Wired									
2.3.3.2. Brand / model									
2.3.3.3. Number									
2.3.3.4. Capacity									

2.3.4.	Switches	
2.3.5.	KVM Switches	
2.3.6.	Security Protocols	
2.3.6.1.	SSP	
2.3.6.2.		
2.4.	Peripherals and other	
2.4.1.	Type (e.g. Scanner, Fingerprint reader, Printer etc...)	
2.4.2.	Manufacturer	
2.4.3.	Network / Connected to Workstation only	
<b>Section 3 - Software</b>		
3.1.1.	Package	
3.1.2.	Manufacturer	
3.1.3.	Type (DB, OS, Antivirus, Spreadsheet, Statistical Analysis, etc...)	
3.1.4.	Version	
3.1.5.	License	
3.1.6.	User Limits	

**ANNEX 2: EXISTING MIGRATION DATA**

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, *Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process*, 2011; IOM, *Country Profile 2010*, 2012; IOM, *Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia*, 2011; Development Indicators, 2012.

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, *Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process*, 2011; IOM, *Migration in Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010*, 2012; IOM, *Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia*, 2011; ACPOBS, *Impact of Migration on Development Indicators*, 2012.

Institutions & Departments	Dataset Name	Data Available	Brief Description (Purpose & Migration-Relevance)	Disaggregation/Characteristics (for more detail on disaggregation consult the Fields worksheet)
Bank of Papua New Guinea	Balance of Payments	Reports available quarterly / Raw data depends on the level of detail -- requests for data should be sent to the Manager, Economic Department at the Bank of Papua New Guinea	The balance of payments can give the values of remittances arriving in PNG	by corridor / for transfer under 10 000 Kina, aggregated data, for transfers above 10000 Kina, disaggregated data
Civil Registry Office	Births, Marriages and Deaths Database	Data regarding births registration since 2004; Marriages and Deaths since 2008. Raw data not available due to privacy concerns. Aggregated data might be available, however not many reports can be extracted from database.	It is possible to extract the birth place of child and origin of parents, and also know the residence place of parents.	Disaggregated per person (Name, DoB, place of birth, sex, Vulnerabilities/Disability for child, Name, DoB Current Address, place of origin for parents); For Marriages [Disaggregated per couple (Name of both bride and groom, DoB, Address and Place of Intended Marriage); for deaths [Disaggregated by (dead person)
Civil Registry Office	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registry	Data regarding births Deaths and Marriages since 1808. Data in hard copy. Due to data privacy constraints, raw data is not available. As this data is on paper format, will be a burdensome process to analyse and aggregate data.	It is possible to extract the birth place of child and origin of parents, and also know the residence place of parents.	disaggregated by individuals, sex, place and date of birth, parent's details
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Birth Registry Book	Implementation just started. CRO staff goes to LLG, provides the registry books and trains LLG wards on how to fill the book. Data will be scattered over the country in hard copies. In practice not available for analysis	same as Database, only that not in digital format	same as Database, only that not in digital format
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Marriage Registry Book	Implementation just started. CRO staff goes to LLG, provides the registry books and trains LLG wards on how to fill the book. Data will be scattered over the country in hard copies. In practice not available for analysis	same as Database, only that not in digital format	same as Database, only that not in digital format
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Death Registry Book	Implementation just started. CRO staff goes to LLG, provides the registry books and trains LLG wards on how to fill the book. Data will be scattered over the country in hard copies. In practice not available for analysis	same as Database, only that not in digital format	same as Database, only that not in digital format
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	FMPAS	Active Work Permit Reports: Job Location vs Industry Sector; Job Location vs Occupation Sector; Nationality vs Occupation Sector; Nationality vs Compensation and Gender; Occupation Group vs Industrial Sector; Occupation Groups vs Compensation; Occupation Group vs Gender; Work Permit Issued during the Period; Work Permits Cancelled or Revoked During the Period; Work Permits Issued by Nationality, Gender, Occupation and Industry; Work Permits Issued by Company; Work Permit Issued by Province; Work Permits Processed by Company per Day; Work Permits Listing by Status; Valid Work Permits by Specified Date; Renewal Work Permits by Specified Dates; Short Term Work Permits by Specified Dates; Permanent Residents; exemptions; Persona Non Grata; Receipts; Work Permits Extension Letter; New Work Permits by Specified Dates; All Work Permits Issued (by Selection); Valid Work Permits; Work Permits Applications by Nationality; Active WP by Company by Location; Occupation Sector vs Compensation and Gender; Monthly Work Permit Reports; Work Permits Expired, Cancelled or Revoked in the Month; Work Permits Due to Expire at the End of Month; Work Permits Applications Processed During the Period; Work Permit Applications Received During the Period; Work Permits Refused During the Period; Work Permits for Company Past and Present - All reports are automatically generated by system, however it is needed authorization to see the data. Some of this data might be available, depending on the level of detail and confidentiality issues. Requests should be address to the Secretary of the department. Regarding Raw data, there are security and data privacy concerns.	migration policy / Labor policy	Databases records are disaggregated by individuals, sex, age, nationality, how many dependants, employer details, qualifications of applicant, salary package of applicant.
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	BMS	BMS system currently allows to extract the following type of reports - Movements, permits type and class, workload of officers, authorizations, Other data might be available upon request. All reports should be asked through request to the Chief Migration Officer.	migration policy	Database records entries at individual level. It is disaggregated by sex, citizenship, DoB, place of issuance of passport; date of entry and date of departure; type of permit

Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Pro Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012. IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Pro Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012. IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012

Migration in Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012. IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012

Institutions & Departments	Dataset Name	6-International / National Migration	Type of Data	Users / Applications	Reference Period	Last Update/Regularity	Data Format	Archiving Location	Collection Method	Used Form	Relationship to Other Datasets	Access to data (Confidential or public)	Software
Bank of Papua New Guinea	Balance of Payments	Both	Digital	Remittances		Quarterly reports	not available	Bank or PNG	Financial institutions send reports / forms filled by individuals	Yes		aggregated data is public / raw data is confidential / depends of requested data	n/a
Civil Registry Office	Births, Marriages and Deaths Database	National	Digital	Registered people can get their birth of Marriage certificate issued	2004 to date		Oracle Database	CRO Headquarter	Forms filled by applicants or applicant's family	Yes	no relationships	Confidential	Oracle for backend / Internet Explorer front end
Civil Registry Office	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registry	National	Paper	n/a	1808 to 2004 for Births; 1808 to 2008 for marriages and deaths	not applicable (legacy)	Registry books	CRO Headquarter	Forms filled by applicants or applicant's family, Directly in Registry books	Yes	no relationships	Confidential	n/a
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Birth Registry Book	National	Paper	This process will facilitate the registration in the Civil Registry Office (often, in remote locations, people will not visit the CRO for years, as this is only located at a district or province level). When people is registered in the LLG books, the LLG ward can facilitate their registration at the Civil registry	2012 -	not applicable (legacy)	Registry books	LLG Offices	LLG Registration officer	Yes	no relationships	Confidential	n/a
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Marriage Registry Book	National	Paper	This process will facilitate the registration in the Civil Registry Office (often, in remote locations, people will not visit the CRO for years, as this is only located at a district or province level). When people is registered in the LLG books, the LLG ward can facilitate their registration at the Civil registry		update on events	Registry books	LLG Offices	LLG Registration officer	Yes	no relationships	Confidential	n/a
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Death Registry Book	National	Paper	This process will facilitate the registration in the Civil Registry Office (often, in remote locations, people will not visit the CRO for years, as this is only located at a district or province level). When people is registered in the LLG books, the LLG ward can facilitate their registration at the Civil registry		update on events	Registry books	LLG Offices	LLG Registration officer	Yes	no relationships	Confidential	n/a
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	FWPAS	International	Digital	migration policy/labor policy	Data exists since 1996, in 2001 all data was migrated to the current system	update on events	not available	DLIR Headquarters	Applicants (or companies) fill form; public attendance clerks log their application in the system.	Yes	no relationships	confidential	Oracle for backend / frontend in Explorer
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	BMS	International	Digital	Migration Policy	October 2009 to date	automatic update everyday	not available	Servers (Jackson Airport, ICSA Headquarter)	Passports are scanned or passport data is input.	Yes	no relationships	confidential / Possibility of accessing data through requests to the CMO	BMS (Mert)

Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability

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ness, 2011; IOM, Migration in Republic of Armenia, 2011. ACPOBS, IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia, 2011. ACPOBS, Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012. This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process, 2011; IOM, Migration in Armenia: A Country Profile 2010, 2012.

Institutions & Departments	Dataset Name	Units Responsible (collection, maintain, reporting)	Quality Control Mechanisms	Needs Assessment/Gaps Analysis	Key Recommendations
Bank of Papua New Guinea	Balance of Payments	Balance of Payments	not applicable		
Civil Registry Office	Births, Marriages and Deaths Database	Civil Registrar	After receiving the form there is a screening process - Civil registry staff will first go through the form to ensure that no inconsistencies exist. If the form is OK, it passes to Data entry. The database is designed in a way that all required data has to be entered. There might be an issue on the toponymy, as the database only has names of places until the District Level (no Formal LLG, Village or town), so there is the possibility that this geographic information is not clean	The main gap is the coverage. PNG has around 7 million inhabitants, however only 300000 people are registered in this database.	A list with standard names of locations until the LLG level would be good and possibly feasible, otherwise, for example, a village can have two names.
Civil Registry Office	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registry	Civil Registrar	not applicable	not applicable	
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Birth Registry Book	Warden	not applicable	not applicable	
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Marriage Registry Book	Warden	not applicable	not applicable	
Civil Registry Office	LLG Level Death Registry Book	Warden	not applicable	not applicable	
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	FWPAS	Work permits	Forms are screened while on paper. Application interface can only proceed with the filing of required fields. Public attendance clerks check the forms.	System is working well, however backups might need to be done more regularly. Database administrator has limited access to database, for example no not enough privileges to do queries.	No specific recommendations. The FWPAS is one of the better functioning systems in PNG.
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	BMS	Collection (Primary line officers - customs and (CSA visa officers); Maintenance - IT Branch; Reporting - Analyst (Hilda kapram)	not available (IT has no access to database)	reporting can be more elaborated	

Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability

Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, *Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process*, 2011; IOM, *Country Profile 2010, 2012*; IOM, *Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia*, 2011; on Development Indicators, 2012.

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, *Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process*, 2011; IOM, *Migration in Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012*; IOM, *Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia*, 2011; ACP/OAS, *Impact of Migration on Development Indicators*, 2012.

Institutions & Departments	Dataset Name	Data Available	Brief Description (Purpose & Migration-Relevance)	Disaggregation/Characteristics (for more detail on disaggregation consult the Fields worksheet)
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Passport	Data not available Publicly.	migration policy	Sex, birth place, residence, Age, Place of Birth, type of passport, parents birth place
National Statistics Office	International Departures and Arrivals	Monthly Report on International Arrivals and departures form PNG. Data is available in monthly reports	All persons entering of exiting PNG through regular border posts are part of these statistics.	The data is stored as in the Departure and Arrival cards in the periodic reports it is disaggregated by person, sex, nationality, port of entry, age group, occupation group, reason for visit, country of residence,
National Statistics Office	Census 2011	Not Available yet	Place of Residence, place of birth; where was the person last year	Disagreted by individual. (sex, age, marital status, religion, education level), economic activity of individuals
National Statistics Office	Provincial Database System (household level)	Not Available yet	This database will be updated regularly after first survey.	Will disagreted by individuals, sex, place of residence and place and date of birth. For each individual will be possible to know, in the case of migrants, the location where the person is coming from or location where the person has gone and also the reasons for migration.
National Statistics Office	Household income and expenditure survey	Yes (in the website - aggregated data - <a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/2000_Census/census.htm">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/2000_Census/census.htm</a> ). Publications available for purchase. Raw data might be available upon authorization of National Statistician.		
National Statistics Office	Census 2001	Yes (in the website - aggregated data - <a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/2000_Census/census.htm">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/2000_Census/census.htm</a> ). Publications available for purchase. Raw data might be available upon authorization of National Statistician.	Has aggregate data on Migration rates	Available data is very aggregated, however datasets are disaggregated up to person, sex, location of origins, residence. The NSO has not released the raw data. To request raw data, direct request to National Statistician
National Statistics Office	Census of Business Activities 2001	Report available in the NSO. Publications available for purchase. Raw data might be available upon authorization of National Statistician.	Has the number of foreign workers working in PNG	aggregated (Citizens and Foreign workers)
	School Leavers Form	Data not available publicly. Requests for aggregated data might be directed to the Director General - Office of Higher Education. Raw data is confidential.	Internal Migration policy / Labor Policy / Education Policy	Information in the database is disaggregated by sex, age, place of residence and place of origin, institution selected
Office of Higher Education	Technical, Vocational Education and Training Skills Scholarship Program (TVETSSP).	Data not available publicly. Requests for aggregated data might be directed to the Director General - Office of Higher Education. Raw data is confidential.	migration policy / Labor policy / Education policy	Information in the database is disaggregated by sex, age, place of residence and place of origin, institution selected
Papua New Guinea Customs	Border Log books	arrivals and departures, in log books in border posts. It is difficult to analyse and compile (as is in hard copy, in several locations). Information regarding international departures and arrivals can be taken from NSO - International Departures and Arrivals report.	migration policy	Records are entered at individual level. It is disaggregated by sex, citizenship, DoB, place of issuance of passport, date of entry and date of departure; type of permit
PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	Work Ready Pool	Data not available publicly. Direct requests through Mr. Yamin. Regarding raw data, there are security and privacy concerns.	migration policy / Labor policy	Disaggregated by sex, age, qualifications, and individual statement of intentions, residence of applicant
Post PNG	SMK / Western Union	Data available by transfer and corridors, however any request needs to be cleared by Post PNG board of Directors. Requests should be sent to Mr. Kenel Gumaru	Possible to know internal and international remittances by corridor and transfer.	By corridor / Transfer / Person

Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability

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This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Pro  
 Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012. IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the  
 Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012.

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration in Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010,  
 2012. IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of America, 2011. ACPOBS, Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012.

Migration in Jamaica, A  
 ACPOBS, Impact of Migration

Institutions & Departments	Dataset Name	6-International / National Migration	Type of Data	Users / Applications	Reference Period	Last Update/Regularity	Data Format	Archiving Location	Collection Method	Used Form	Relationship to Other Datasets	Access to data (confidential or public)	Software
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Passport	International	Digital	migration policy		automatic update every event	Tardis	ICSA Head office	Applicants lodge their applications	Yes	no relationships	confidential	Tardis
National Statistics Office	International Departures and Arrivals	International	IMPS Tables - usually export to CSV	International migration Policy, tourism policy	monthly	monthly	CSV	NSO (Mr. Oko Darea)	Passengers fill the form	Yes	no relationships	public for reports / Confidential for raw data	IMPS
National Statistics Office	Census 2011	Both	The interface for data entry is being developed.	Internal and international migration policy	2011	2011	Tabulated data	NSO (Census unit)	Enumerators	Yes	no relationships	public for reports / Confidential for raw data	CSPro
National Statistics Office	Provincial Database System (household level)	Both	not available yet. System under development	Internal migration policy	Start piloting in September 2012 in Manus Province.	n/a	n/a	NSO?	Enumerators	Yes	no relationships	public for reports / Confidential for raw data	CSPro
National Statistics Office	Household income and expenditure survey	Both	Digital							Yes			
National Statistics Office	Census 2001	Both	Digital	can be used against other census to compare migration rates	2001	n/a	excel tables	NSO	Enumerators	Yes	no relationships	Aggregated data is public / raw data requires authorization	n/a
National Statistics Office	Census of Business Activities 2001	Both	Digital		2001	n/a				Yes			
Office of Higher Education	School Leavers Form	National	Digital	migration policy / labor policy / education policy	since 2000	SLFs are received annually in September	Oracle Database	OHE Server	Secondary/National High Schools submit all Grade 12 school leaver forms	Yes	no relationships	confidential	Oracle
Office of Higher Education	Technical, Vocational Education and Training Skills Scholarship Program (TVETSSP).	International	Digital	migration policy / labor policy / education policy	since 2010	twice a year	Excel tables	TVETSSP Workstation	Applicants lodge their applications	Yes	no relationships	confidential	MS Excel
Papua New Guinea Customs	Border Log books	International	Paper	Migration Policy	n/a	every day	not available	23 border posts other than Jackson's International Airport	Passport are registered in books	Yes	no relationships	confidential / Possibility of accessing data through requests to the CMO	n/a
PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	Work Ready Pool	International	Digital	migration policy/labor policy	since 2011	applications throughout the years	Oracle Database	DLIR Headquarters	Applicants lodge their applications at the DLIR offices	Yes	It is being joined with the Labor Market Integrated System, however linking is not working yet.	confidential	oracle
Post PNG	SMK / Western Union	Both	Digital	Remittances		update on events	not available	Post PNG	Persons fill forms	Yes	to Balance of Payments of Bank of PNG	aggregated data is public / raw data is confidential / depends of requested data	n/a

Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability

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ess , 2011. IOM, Migration in Republic of Armenia , 2011. ACPOBS, This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process , 2011. IOM, Migration in Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012. IOM, Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia , 2011. ACPOBS, Impact of Migration on Development Indicators, 2012

Institutions & Departments	Dataset Name	Units Responsible (collection, maintain, reporting)	Quality Control Mechanisms	Needs Assessment/Gaps Analysis	Key Recommendations		
Annex 2 - Migration Data Availability	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Passport	Passport Branch	forms are screened while on paper. Application interface can only proceed with the filling of required fields.			
	National Statistics Office	International Departures and Arrivals		the IMPS interface is locked in ways that data entry staff has to put the correct answers.	Main gaps are in infrastructure. Still using floppy disks to pass data between workstations and workstations are working with the OS Windows 98.	Hardware and software needs to be upgraded (there are already new computers, although not working).	
	National Statistics Office	Census 2011	Census project	the CSPRO interface will be locked in ways that data entry staff has to put the correct answers. There are several quality control mechanisms since form filling until data entry. First form is checked for completeness by a field supervisor. After the forms arrive in the NSO, these are again check for completeness and consistency.	No network for workstations and Census server has virus.	Connect computers to network.	
	National Statistics Office	Provincial Database System (household level)	Population and Social Statistics Division	First form is checked for completeness by a field supervisor. After the forms arrive in the NSO, these are again check for completeness and consistency	n/a	It is recommended that CSPro frontends are ready for the PDS trials, to access the data entry, data storing and that preliminary analyzis and tabulations are defined during trial phase. If so, will be easy to generate preliminary results as soon as the whole process is scaled up.	
	National Statistics Office	Houshold income and expenditure survey			N/a This survey has not been done since 2004. Computers are not working.		
	National Statistics Office	Census 2001	Population and Social Statistics Division	not applicable		Make data available, if possible in the web site.	
	National Statistics Office	Census of Business Activities 2001					
	Migration Data Availability	Office of Higher Education	School Leavers Form	OHE – Student Support and Scholarships Branch	forms are screened while on paper. Application interface can only proceed with the filling of required fields.		
			Technical, Vocational Education and Training Skills Scholarship Program (TVETSSP).	OHE – TVETSSP Unit	forms are screened while on paper. Application interface can only proceed with the filling of required fields.	This database will have in maximum 2000 entries. There are concerns of data security, as data is stored in excel	Develop database in a DB Software
		Papua New Guinea Customs	Border Log books	Customs officers in border posts	not available		
	PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	Work Ready Pool	SWCO	forms are screened while on paper. Application interface can only proceed with the filling of required fields.			

## Annex 2 - Datasets' Fields Description

Institution Name	Dataset Name	Field Name	Description
Bank of PNG			
	Balance of Payment	Purpose of Funds	Disaggregated only by transaction for amounts higher than 10000
		Amount	Other Currency
		Amount	Kina Equivalent
		Transaction type	Telegraphic; Bank Draft; Card; Other Specify
Civil Registry Office			
	Births, Marriages and Deaths Database	Father's origin	
		Location of residence	
		Mother's Nationality	
		Mother's Origin	
		Father's Nationality	
		Disability	
		Location of Marriage	disaggregated to village level
		Mother's Residence	
		Father's Residence	
		Last residence for deceased	
		Location of death	disaggregated to village level
		Single mother	
		Location of Birth	disaggregated to village level
		Date of Death	
		Date of Marriage	
		Date of Birth	
		Sex	
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations			
	FWPAS		
		Dependents	
		Occupation	Selected from PNG Classification of Occupations
		Primary Work Location	Disaggregated to town level
		Date of Birth of Employee	
		Sex	
		Job title	
		Dependent has work permit?	
		Number of Work permit of Dependent	
		Employee Education and Training	Disaggregated by location of education/Training , duration and qualification and field of study
		Employment history	Disaggregated by location of past employments, type of industry, duration and occupation
		Country of Origin of employee	
		Number of Dependents	
		English proficiency	
		Salary package of employee	Kina
Immigration and Citizenship Services Authority			
	BMS		
		Nationality	Disaggregated by country
		Passport number	
		Date of Birth	
		Type of permit	
		Date of departure	
		Processing officer	
		Date of arrival	
		Class of permit	

National Statistics Office	
Census 2001	
Place of birth	Aggregated by district
Location of interview	Disaggregated to census unit
Sex	
How long has been living here	
Relationship	Relationship in household
Marital status	
Date of Birth/age	
Citizenship	Disaggregated by country
census 2011	
Sex	
Date of Birth/age	
Place of birth	
Relationship	relationship in household
Where was residence last year	
Citizenship	
Marital Status	
What is the usual place of residence	
Census of Business Activities	
Number of foreign workers male	
Non cash benefits of foreign workers female	kina
Non cash benefits of foreign workers male	kina
Sector of activity	
Number of national workers female	
Number of national worker Male	
Number of foreign workers female	
Gross Salary of national worker male	kina
Gross salary of national worker female	kina
Gross salary of foreign workers male	kina
Gross salary of foreign workers female	kina
Non cash benefits of national worker male	kina
Non cash benefits of national worker female	kina
Household Expenditure and Income Survey	
how many years living here	
Sex	
Province of birth	
Has lived continuously here since	
Age	
Remittances - receiver 2	if more than two members received the same assistance, within this field their number
Remittances - receiver 3	if more than two members received the same assistance, within in this field their number
Who provided the assistance	8 options - Relatives in PNG; Wantoks (extended family, same clan) in PNG; relatives from abroad; other individuals from abroad; local government person; government town or village; church or NGO; Other specify
Relationship	
Type of assistance	18 classes: education; health care; child support; general living expenses; food assistance; bridal price; funeral; other ceremonies; durable goods; electronic equipment; building materials; air transportation costs; vaccination for animals; farm animals;
Amount of Assistance	in Kina

International Departures and Arrivals	
Resident in PNG	Extracted from arrival card, Yes/no
Occupation	Extracted from arrival card and departure cards
Port of Arrival	Extracted from arrival card
Country of residence	Extracted from arrival card and departure cards for visitors
If temporary, time of intended stay	Extracted from arrival card
If resident, time of absence	Extracted from arrival card
Criminal convictions	Extracted from arrival card
Going to	Extracted from arrival card
Sex	Extracted from arrival card and departure card
Date of Birth	Extracted from arrival card and departure card
Citizenship	Extracted from arrival card and departure card
Country of Birth	Extracted from arrival card and departure card
Purpose of visit	Extracted from arrival card
Date of departure	Extracted from arrival card
Port of Departure	Extracted from arrival card
Date of Arrival	Extracted from arrival card
Coming from	Extracted from arrival card
Residents leaving permanently - country of future residence	Extracted from departure cards
Residents leaving permanently - Location of living in PNG	Extracted from departure cards
Residents leaving permanently - How long resided in PNG	Extracted from departure cards
Residents leaving permanently - Reason for leaving	Extracted from departure cards
Resident departing temporarily - period of residence in PNG	Extracted from departure cards - how long has lived in PNG
Resident departing temporarily - Reasons for living	Extracted from departure cards - reasons (students vacation, visiting relatives, convention, holiday, business, employment, accompanying business traveler, education
Resident departing temporarily country where will spend most of time	
Resident departing temporarily - location of residence in PNG.	
Visitor or temporary entrant - Length of time in PNG	
Visitor or temporary entrant - Most time was spent in?	
Visitor or temporary entrant - Country of residence	
Provincial Database System	
Departure date	for out migration
Relationship	
Arrival date	for in migration
Reasons for returning	no classes for reasons. Might be too difficult to analyze
New Location	for out migration. Not using codes. Might give problems in the data accuracy
Province country of birth	aggregated by province
Age	
Sex	
Citizenship	
Date of birth	

Office of Higher Education	
School Leavers Form	
	Institution Name
	Mother's occupation
	Father's occupation
	Current residence province
	Sex
	Date of Birth
	Address
	PNG Citizenship
	Home Province
TVET	
	Sex
	Home District
	Age
	Date of Birth
	Home Province
	Current town
	Marital Status
Post PNG	
SMK	
	Marital Status of Sender
	Current District of Sender
	Date of birth of Sender
	name of village of sender
	Residence of Sender - Option - Urban/Rural
	Home District of Sender
	Post Office Number where is registering
	Post Office Sending Money
	Post Office Receiving Money
	Level of education of sender
Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	
Work Ready Pool	
	Date of Birth
	Age
	Place of Birth Disaggregated by village
	Place of Residence Disaggregated by village
	How long have you lived in PNG?
	Marital Status
	Sex

<b>Annex 2 - Principal Migration Data Sources</b>		Sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process, 2011. ACPOBS, Research Guide, 2011.	
<b>Main Sources of Migration-Related Data (Dataset Name)</b>	<b>Description (statistical/administrative, static/dynamic, periodicity, last update)</b>	<b>Institution in Charge</b>	<b>Integration / Comparability/Harmonization with Other Main Sources</b>
Births, Marriages and Deaths Database	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Civil Registry Office	n/a
LLG Level Birth Registry Book	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Civil Registry Office	
LLG Level Marriage Registry Book	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Civil Registry Office	
LLG Level Death Registry Book	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Civil Registry Office	
International Departures and Arrivals	Statistical, dynamic, monthly, September	National Statistics Office	Possible to compare with reports extracted from the BMS database
Census of Business Activities 2001	statistical, static, 2000 (not done since then)	National Statistics Office	
Census 2001	statistical, static, once a decade, 2001	National Statistics Office	Possible to compare with other census / also to compare with international departures the number of emigrants and immigrants
Balance of Payments	Statistical, dynamic, quarterly, April / June	Bank of Papua New Guinea	
SMK / Western Union	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Post PNG	
BMS	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Possible to compare and harmonize with FWPAS. It is possible to compare with the NSO International Arrivals and Departures. Also possible to harmonize with the Citizenship Database to track the record of applicants.
FWPAS	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	Possible to harmonize with the BMS from ICSA
WorkReady Pool	administrative, dynamic, update on event	PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office	
School Leavers Form	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Office of Higher Education	
TVET	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Office of Higher Education	
Passport	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	
Births, Marriages and Deaths Registry	administrative, closed, not updated since 2004 for births and since 2008 for deaths and marriages	Civil Registry Office	it is a registry books. First archive needs to be digitalized.
Household income and expenditure survey	statistical, static, 2005	National Statistics Office	possible to take data regarding remittances. Possible comparison with the Bank of PNG Balance of Payments. This records are on paper, all over remote border post. The information in these books should be the same than in the NSO International and Departures report
Border Log books	administrative, dynamic, update on event	Papua New Guinea Customs	
<b>Potential Sources of Migration-Related Data</b>	<b>Description (statistical/administrative, static/dynamic, periodicity, last update)</b>	<b>Institution in Charge</b>	
Census 2011	statistical, static, 2011; no results yet	National Statistics Office	
Provincial Database System (household level)	statistica, dynamic, not implemented	National Statistics Office	

Migrant Category	Indicators/ Possible Indicator	Possible ways to get the indicator (for possible disaggregation see spreadsheet fields referring to indicator's data source)	Data Source 1	Institution 1	Data Source 2	Institution 2	Data Source 3	Institution 3
<b>Migration patterns within the development context</b>								
<b>Development, demographic changes and migration</b>								
	Population volume		Census 2001	National Statistics Office	Census 2011	National Statistics Office		
	Population growth rate		<i>census 2001</i>	National Statistics Office	Census 2011	National Statistics Office		
	Net migration (total and rate, annually)	<i>For migrants arriving and departing in regular border posts.</i>	<i>International Departures and Arrivals</i>	National Statistics Office	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<b>Immigrants</b>								
Immigrants	Total stock of non-citizen resident population (total and percentage of total population).	Only reliable for people in BMS system it is possible to	International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Census	National Statistics Office
	Total stock of foreign-born resident population (total and percentage of total population).	Resident visa attributed (for regular residents only)	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				
	Total stock of foreign-born resident population (total and percentage of total population).	For all residents - define residents (for example % of time spent in PNG in one year), and get the query from BMS. An irregular resident can be defined as a resident with a tourist or business permit.	International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office				
Long term migrants	Total stock	For all residents - define residents (for example % of time spent in PNG in one year), and get the query from BMS. An irregular resident can be defined as a resident with a tourist or business permit.	FWPAS	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
Short term migrants	Total stock		International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
Migrants	Naturalization flow	<i>Sex, age, Country of previous citizenship</i>	Passport	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				

Migrant Category	Indicators/ Possible Indicator	Possible ways to get the indicator (for possible disaggregation see spreadsheet fields referring to indicator's data source)	Data Source 1	Institution 1	Data Source 2	Institution 2	Data Source 3	Institution 3
Labour immigrants								
		<i>Employed regular immigrants (total and percentage of total employed population) - stock</i>	<i>Number of Attributed workpermit, for a period / total number of employed people</i>	FWPAS	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations	Census 2011	National Statistics Office	
		<i>Issued work permits - flow</i>		FWPAS	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations			
		<i>Valid work permits - stock</i>		FWPAS	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations			
		<i>Immigrants employed during a reference period - flow</i>		FWPAS	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations			
		<i>Estimated number of seasonal migrant workers - stock or flow</i>	<i>Citizenship, sex, Economic Sector, Occupation.</i>	FWPAS	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations			
Irregular immigrants								
		<i>Overstays</i>	<i>by length of overstay, type and class of permit; sex; age; citizenship</i>	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority			
		<i>Irregular migrants working in PNG</i>	<i>for people entering through Jackson's airport - Number of tourist visas or business visa, attributed to persons within working age, that have been the large majority of an extended period of time (for example 90% of 1 year) inside PNG. Leaving every three months (for tourist visa renewal)</i>	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority			
	<i>Migrants refused entry</i>		BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				

Migrant Category	Indicators/ Possible Indicator	Possible ways to get the indicator (for possible disaggregation see spreadsheet fields referring to indicator's data source)	Data Source 1	Institution 1	Data Source 2	Institution 2	Data Source 3	Institution 3
	Migrants crossing border irregularly	No information regarding migrants entering the country without passing a border post. It is possible to take the migrant's stock from the census and cross that number with the number of people that have entered the country through regular border posts (BMS / International Departures and arrivals)	Census 2001	National Statistics Office	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office
Migrant children								
	Total stock immigrant children	query attributed permits on age between 0 - 18; type of permit	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				
	Flows		BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				
	Irregular migrant children	see above irregular migrant	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				
Forced migration								
Refugees	Refugee status determination - flow		UNHCR					
	Resident forced migrants granted protection status - sock		UNHCR / IOM					
	Number of Resettled refugees		UNHCR / IOM					
IDP	Number of IDP Families in a given disaster	NDC counts the number of displaced families in a disaster, however keeps no database and the maximum level of disaggregation possible is per family. This constitutes a gap on migration data, in a country prone to natural disasters.						

Migrant Category	Indicators/ Possible Indicator	Possible ways to get the indicator (for possible disaggregation see spreadsheet fields referring to indicator's data source)	Data Source 1	Institution 1	Data Source 2	Institution 2	Data Source 3	Institution 3
Immigration for study purposes								
	Number of Scholarships Attributed		TVET	Office for Higher Education				
	Number issued student visas - flow		BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				
Tourists								
	Number issued visas -flow	Age, sex, nationality for short term stay - Repetitive stays over long periods might be considered as irregular migrants.	BMS	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority				
<b>Cross Border Mobility</b>								
	Number issued visas -flow	citizenship, type of visa/purpose	International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office				
	Entries - flow		International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office				
	Exists- flow		International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office				
<b>Human Trafficking</b>								
	There is no Trafficking law in PNG, so no definition of trafficking victim or any legal action on trafficking issues.							
<b>Internal migration</b>								
Rural-Urban	Urbanization rate	from census	census 2001	national statistics office	census 2001	national statistics office		
Inter-Regional	Net Rural - Urban Migration?	from PDS (NSO). Will be possible to know how many people are migrating to and from urban areas	Provincial Database System (household level)	National Statistics Office				
IDP	GAP							
<b>Emigrants</b>								
	Number of people registered in consulates abroad	This is not a consolidated database. Some consulates have a form, other not. For example, PNG Embassy in China allows citizens to register online	Consulates registries	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade				
	Number of PNG nationals departing permanently		International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office				

Migrant Category	Indicators/ Possible Indicator	Possible ways to get the indicator (for possible disaggregation see spreadsheet fields referring to indicator's data source)	Data Source 1	Institution 1	Data Source 2	Institution 2	Data Source 3	Institution 3
Forced emigration		No Data						
Labour emigrants	Number of people in SW Scheme		Work Ready Pool	PNG Seasonal Workers Coordination Office				
	Number of PNG nationals departing permanently for work reasons	From the departure cards is possible to isolate PNG nationals that state in the question "Reason for departing" any answer related to labour abroad	International Departures and Arrivals	National Statistics Office				
Emigration for study purposes								
	Number of Students going abroad on vocational training		TVET	Office for Higher Education				
	Number of Students going abroad	Each university, keeps in their administrative records the students that have gone abroad. These administrative database were not assessed.						
Tourists outbound	Number of PNG resident leaving for tourism purposes	The departure cards discriminate on what is the reason of leaving the country for PNG residents	international departures and arrivals	National Statistics Office				
Irregular emigrants	Not seen a possible way to measure it - perhaps in the consulates abroad							
Diasporas abroad	Consulate registries	There are several registries in the consular offices, however this data is not consolidated anywhere, as far as this assessment found.		Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade				
Remittances of nationals living abroad	Balance of payments - Remittances	This data is published quarterly by the Balance of payments in Bank of PNG	Balance of Payments	Bank of Papua New Guinea				

This template has been adapted from the following sources: IOM, Migration Profiles, Making the Most of the Process, 2011.; IOM, Migration in Jamaica, A Country Profile 2010, 2012.; IOM, Enhancing Migration Data

Annex 2 - Migration Data Sharing

Agency Providing Data	Agency Retrieving the Data	Types of Data	Regularity/Format	Gaps/Needs Analysis	Key Recommendations
Immigration and Citizenship Services Authority	National Statistic Office	International Departures	monthly / Paper forms	Forms going to and coming from remote areas do not arrive as regularly as necessary	Improve form dispatchement
Immigration and Citizenship Services Authority	Tourism Promotion Authority	International Arrivals	monthly / Paper forms		
Tourism Promotion Authority	National Statistic Office	International Arrivals	monthly / Paper forms		

Source: Template adapted from IOM. *Enhancing Migration Data Collection, Processing and Sharing in the Republic of Armenia*, 2010.

**ANNEX 3: RESOURCES**

## Annex 3 - Legal Framework

Document Name (click to view document)	Purpose Summary	Date of Publication	Institution	Legal Framework Needs Assessment & Gaps Analysis	Key Recommendations
<a href="#">Statistical Services Act</a>	Regulates the role of the national statistics office, their obligations and duties.	1980	National Statistics Office	No internal regulation on data protection. No national regulation on , besides the constitutional right to privacy	Develop internal regulations on data protection and data classification to clarify what is accessible to public, what is classified, and what data needs authorization to become available. With this measure will non confidential data will become more accessible.
<a href="#">Migration fees regulation</a>	Regulates the fees for entry permits	1980	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<a href="#">Migration Act</a>	Regulates international migration	1978	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<a href="#">Constitution of Independent State of Papua New Guinea</a>	The constitution of the country. It establishes the right of privacy as a qualified right	1975			
<a href="#">Employment of Non-Citizens Act</a>	Regulates work permits for foreign nationals	2007	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations		
<a href="#">Employment of non citizens regulation</a>	Regulates work permits for foreign nationals	2008	Department of Labour and Industrial Relations		
<a href="#">Passports Act</a>	Regulates the issuance of PNG Passports	1982	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<a href="#">Passports Regulation</a>	Regulates the issuance of PNG Passports	1983	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<a href="#">Citizenship Act</a>		1978	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	No internal regulation on data protection. No national regulation on , besides the constitutional right to privacy	Develop internal regulations on data protection and data classification to clarify what is accessible to public, what is classified, and what data needs authorization to become available. With this measure will non confidential data will become more accessible.
<a href="#">Citizenship Regulation</a>	Regulates naturalization of foreign nationals	1975	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<a href="#">Immigration and Citizenship Services Act</a>	Regulates ICOSA	2010	Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority		
<a href="#">Border Development Authority Act</a>	regulates the border development Authority - which brings together several departments - including Foreign affairs and customs - ICOSA is not mentioned here, as was created after 2008	2008	Border Development Authority		
<a href="#">Disaster Management Act</a>	Regulates the National Disaster centre	1984	National Disaster Centre		
<a href="#">Higher Education Act</a>	Establishes the Office of Higher Education	1983	Office of Higher Education		

Annex 3 - Hardware and Software

Institution	Type of Machine	Brand	Quantity	Processor	Hard Drives Capacity (GB)	RAM	OS	DBMS / Statistical Package	Manufacturer	Other Software	Antivirus	Firewall	
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	Server	IBM	1	Intel Xeon	183	4 GB	Windows Server 2003 SP2	BMS	Merit		Sophos	Microsoft FTMG	
	Server	IBM	1	Intel Xeon	200	16 GB	Windows Server 2008	TARDIS	Merit		Sophos	Microsoft FTMG	
	Workstation	Lenovo / IBM	42	i7 and i5	500	2 GB	Windows XP	BMS / TARDIS	Merit	Office 2007 Professional	Sophos	Window firewall	
	Workstation	Acer / Toshiba /	30	i3	500	2 GB	Windows 7	BMS / TARDIS	Merit	Office 2010 Professional	Sophos	Window firewall	
	Workstation	HP	20	i3	500	1 GB	Windows 7 (32 Bit)	BMS	Merit	Office 2007 Professional	Sophos	Window firewall	
	Workstation	Dell	25	i7	500	8 GB	Windows 7	BMS	Merit	Office 2010 Professional	Sophos	Window firewall	
	Passport Printer	Dileta 600 I	1		0								
	Laminating Maching for Passports		1		0								
	Passport Scanner	BM	22		0								
	Laptop	HP/Dell	6	i3	250	2 GB	Windows 7	Access	Microsoft	Office 2007 Professional; MapInfo	Kasperski	Windows / Kasperski	
National Disaster Centre	Desktop	HP/Dell	10	i3	250	2 GB	Windows 7	Access	Microsoft	Office 2007 Professional	Kasperski	Windows / Kasperski	
	Router 3 G	Wiremax	1										
	Wireless Router	Linksys											
	GPS	Garmin	2										
	Camera	Canon	1										
	Printer	HP 4025	5										
	Desktop	HP	53	i3		2 GB	Windows 7	CSPRO	US Census Bureau		Avast		
	Desktop		5	Pentium III (x86)	256 MB	64 Mb	Windows 98	IMPS	US Census Bureau		Avast		
	Desktop	HP Compaq 6000Pro	5	Intel 2 Duo Core 2.93 GHz	200	2 GB	Windows XP	CSPRO	US Census Bureau		Avast		
	Server		1	2.93 GHz, Intel 2 Duo Core	552	6 GB	Windows Server 2008	CSPRO	US Census Bureau		Kasperski	Windows	
National Statistics Office	Scanner	HP Scanjet 64010											
	Printer	HP Laserjet P11020											
	Server	IBM E 200	2				Windows Server 2003	Oracle	Oracle		NOD 32 ESET	Windows Firewall	
	Workstation	HP	5	1.66 GHz		1 GB	Windows XP / W Vista						
	Server	HP Scanjet 5590	2										
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	Card Printer	Datacard SP 60	2										
	Workstation		20										

## Annex 3 - Human Resources

Institution	Post	Description	Qualifications	Subject	Training	Training	Training
Immigration and Citizenship Service Authority	IT Manager	Manages all IT support team	High School		unix	Oracle	
	IT officer	DB Management	Graduate	Statistics			
	IT Officer	IT hardware/network	Diploma	Computer Science / Networking	VB 6 Programming	DB	Telecommunication
	Analist	Extracts and compiles reports					
Civil Registry Office	Data Entry Clerk		Diploma	Business management			
	Data Entry Clerk		Diploma	Accounting			
	Data Entry Clerk		Higher Certificate	Accounting			
	Data Entry Clerk		High School		Stenography		
	Data Entry Clerk		Higher Certificate	IT			
	IT Officer	Maintenance of IT infrastructure and software	Diploma	IT / Networking			
	IT Officer	Maintenance of IT infrastructure and software	Diploma	IT	Basic GIS		
	Data Entry Clerk		Diploma	IT/ Networking			
National Statistics Office	Section Head	Heads the section that deals with Migration Data (international Departures and arrivals)	High School	Social Science	Statistics Operations and Procedures (SOAP)		
	Data Processing Team Leader	Data processing for Census Project	Bachelor	Computer Science	CSPro Training (in house)		
	Demography and Sampling (Coding and Editing Team Leader)	Coding and Editing to Census project	Bachelor	Cartography	Data Accuracy, Completeness and Availability (DACA)	DevInfo (admin and user interface)	ToT
	Statistician	Data Entry / data analysis	High School		technical training		
National Statistics Office	Statistician	Data Entry / Data analysis	High School		computer training	in house training NSO	
	Statistical officer	Data entry / analysis	High School		Basics of SPSS	Basics of Dev Info	
	Data entry operator	Data entry	High School		Certificate in Computing		
	Statistical Officer	Data entry	High School				
	Data entry operator	Data entry	High School				
Office of Higher Education	Systems Administrator	Network Maintenance and Software	Bachelor	IT / Education	SQL Basic	Crystal Reports	
	IT Manager	Database and Infrastructures Maintenance	Degree	Computer Sciences	SQL Basic	Crystal Report	
	Statistics Coordinator	Works in the Universitis Surevei (Annual Survey of Institutions of Higher Education)	Bachelor	Applied Mathematics and Statistics	Vocational Skills		
	Statistician	Works in the Universitis Surevei (Annual Survey of Institutions of Higher Education)	Bachelor	Applied Mathematics and Statistics	SQL Basics		
	Trends analyst	Works in the Universitis Surevei (Annual Survey of Institutions of Higher Education)	Bachelor	Economy			

**ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDATIONS**

Name of Institution	Term	Recommendation Area	Recommendations
Civil Registry Office	Long Term	IT Infrastructure	It is recommended that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade and expand IT infrastructure.
	Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB administration and Software use and development. Advocate for the hiring of permanent IT staff, as all current IT staff are only working as temporary staff.
	Medium Term	Data Availability & Quality	Currently, the database has no list concerning standard toponymy below the district level. A list with standard names of locations until the LLG level would be good and possibly feasible, otherwise, for example, a village can have two names. This might have negative effects in data quality.
	Short Term	Reporting	No Queries run currently in an automatic or had hoc manner. Prepare queries to both see the evolution of data in the database and also to understand how the workload is being divided among the two offices that currently have the database and among officers. No reports are issued to public and no statistics. From the point of view of Migration data is possible to understand patterns of internal migration if database is queried.
	Medium Term	Legislative Framework/Regulations	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. When framework is developed and approved, approve and develop queries to database that can be issued regularly.
	Medium Term	Human Resources	IT staff needs training in SQL; networking and hardware maintenance; and training reporting Generation Software
	Medium Term	Data Sharing	Prepare reports and queries to deliver automatically data and statistics to the NSO. Ensure that key development partners are informed about available information and reports.
	Short Term	Procedures	Ensure data backup is done weekly
	Medium Term	Data Sharing / Data Integration	Develop sharing of information regarding FWPAS database with BMS database from ICSA. This can be easily done by sharing reports on the number of permits issued by each agency. Increase integration between workready pool database, LMIS and FWPAS.
	Medium Term	Legislative Framework	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. Define automatic reports mining the database to release to public, according to established in developed regulations.
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	Short Term	Data Sources	Can provide the following information to a migration and development indicators report, on long term migrants : Employed regular immigrants (total and percentage of total employed population); Issued work permits; Valid work permits; <sup>2</sup> Immigrants employed during a reference period; Estimated number of seasonal migrant workers .
	Long Term	IT Infrastructure	Implementation of BMS system in more remote border posts might be a difficult and costly task to implement. The international Departures and Arrivals report can help decide which border post should have priority by seeing the cross border movements in each remote border post. Ensure that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade and expand IT infrastructure
	Medium Term	Legislative Framework/Regulations	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. Define automatic reports mining the database to release to public, according to established in developed regulations.

Immigration and Citizenship Services Authority	Short Term	Procedures	<p>Designe queries to extract information on the following indicators: Net migration (total and rate, annually)<sup>[2]</sup>                  Total stock of non-citizen resident population (provide number of non resident population)<sup>[2]</sup>                  Total stock of foreign-born resident population (total and percentage of total population - query BMS for passports with people born not in PNG)<sup>[2]</sup>                  Naturalization flow<sup>[2]</sup>                  Overstays<sup>[2]</sup>                  Irregular migrants working in PNG (Check how many tourist visas and business visas spend most great part of the year in PNG)<sup>[2]</sup>                  Migrants refused entry<sup>[2]</sup>                  Total stock immigrant children (query for under 16 arriving in country)<sup>[2]</sup>                  Irregular migrant children (query for children who come in tourist visa or accompanying business visa and spend most of time inside the country)<sup>[2]</sup>                  Number issued student visas-flow<sup>[2]</sup>                  Number issued visas-flow</p>		
			Medium Term	Legislative Framework/Regulations	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. Define automatic reports mining the database to release to public, according to established in developed regulations.
			Medium Term	Human Resources	Ensure that IT staff and Analyst receive training in new technologies and software, in order to keep up with constant technology developments. Ensure that each year funds are allocated to staff capacity building and training, mostly for IT support staff and analysts. Coordinate closely with PNG Customs the deliver of training regarding BMS and other relevant IT training from the BMS point of view.
			Medium Term	Data Sharing / Data Integration	Develop sharing of information regarding BMS database from DLIR. This can be easily done by sharing reports on the number of permits issued by each agency.
			Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB administration and Software use and development.
			Long Term	IT Infrastructure	Implementation of BMS system in more remote border posts might be a difficult and costly task to implement. The international Departures and Arrivals report can help decide which border post should have priority by seeing the cross border movements in each remote border post. Ensure that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade and expand IT infrastructure
			Short Term	Procedures	Develop forms that can capture displacement in a disaggregated way. There are several examples of forms, and displacement can be easily track with the Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM - a tool to track displacement in emergencies. This matrix need to be adapted to PNG context - The Shelter Cluster is a good forum to provide support and potential partner in the development of the displacement tracking matrix.
			Medium Term	IT Infrastructure	Develop IT infrastructure and capacity in Database and GIS - two essential capacities to manage large disasters. If the DTM is developed, a database (using a DBMS) should be developed in parallel, to ensure that on a disaster onset, systems are in place to respond.
			Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB and GIS. Train staff in provinces on the use of GIS and DTM (if implemented) and devise data sharing systems between provinces and NDC.
			National Disaster Centre	Long Term	IT Infrastructure
Short Term	Procedures	Develop an Information Management Strategy, bearing in mind the constraints of PNG - namely the remoteness of many of disaster prone areas and logistical challenges.			
Medium Term	Data Sharing	Systematize data sharing with the OCCD, namely in what regards to risk mapping. With adequate GIS capacity it is possible to map zones that will be more likely impacted by climate change.			

Short Term	Data Sharing / Data Integration	Define, with the Tourism Promotion Authority, what roles and what data can be shared to avoid duplication of data entry of International Arrival cards.
Medium Term	Data Sharing	<p>The NSO Website is running, however has not been updated for long time (<a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/index.htm">http://www.spc.int/prism/country/pg/stats/index.htm</a>). It is possible to find some aggregated information, but not raw data. Currently census 2001 raw data is not easily available. NSO Charges for publication, however might be good to consider the benefits of having data disclosed (bearing in mind privacy concerns) and published in the NSO Website, this can bring additions to the volume of information and knowledge generated in PNG, as students, researchers and policy makers can have easy access to data to analyze.</p>
Short Term	Procedures	<p>It is recommended that all information in all computers is backed up. If not possible to ensure network backups, train staff in doing regular backups in their stand alone machines (in a different disk partition from the usual data storing partition) and monitor regularly data entry staff backups. Regarding data mining, reporting and analysis it is recommended to coordinate with major potential customers for this report, and revise the report structure in order to enhance external stakeholders interest in this report. Regarding reporting, it is possible, using several datasets from the NSO, currently is possible to calculate the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population volume with data from Census 2001</li> <li>• Population growth rate with data from census 2001</li> <li>• Net migration (total and rate, annually) with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Immigrants - Total stock of foreign-born resident population (total and percentage of total population). With data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Short term migrants - Total stock with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Short term migrants - Migrants crossing border irregularly with data from Census 2001</li> <li>• Short term migrants - Number issued visas-flow with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Short term migrants - Entries - flow with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Short term migrants - Exists- flow with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Rural-Urban - Urbanization rate with data from census 2001 and census 2011</li> <li>• Inter-Regional - Net Rural - Urban Migration? With data from Provincial Database System (household level)</li> <li>• Inter-Regional - Number of PNG nationals departing permanently with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Inter-Regional - Number of PNG nationals departing permanently for work reasons with data from International Departures and Arrivals</li> <li>• Inter-Regional - Number of PNG resident leaving for tourism purposes with data from international departures and arrivals</li> <li>• Employed regular immigrants (total and percentage of total employed population) - stock - Total Number of Attributed work permit (FWPAS Dataset), for a period or total number of employed people with data from Census 2011 - It is possible to compare this values to assess at least the accuracy of information</li> </ul>
Medium Term	Legislative Framework/Regulations	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. Define automatic reports mining the database to release to public, according to established developed regulations.
Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB administration and Software use and development.
Long Term	IT Infrastructure	It is recommended that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade IT infrastructures
Short Term	IT Infrastructure	Overall IT infrastructure maintenance is a priority need it is recommended that only authorized personnel has access to server. Increase security in server room - current window bars are possibly not adequately strong. It is recommended that CSPro Frontends are ready for the PDS trials, to access the data entry, data storing and that preliminary analysis and tabulations are defined during trial phase. If so, will be easy to generate preliminary results as soon as the whole process is scaled up.
Medium Term	Human Resources	Ensure IT and Analysts attend training regarding data analysis and tabulations in CSPro environment - given the scale of operations, proceed with ToT for key IT and Analysts to replicate inside NSO Ensure key IT Staff attends relevant training on IT infrastructure maintenance and development. Provide ToT to IT staff on how to train staff on basic computer maintenance and security. Develop Internal Trainings on basic computing usage and maintenance, data analysis and tabulations on CSPro to give to analysts and statisticians. It is recommended increasing the number of staff working in IT infrastructure maintenance. It is recommended to plan for staff to receive training in IT infrastructure maintenance.

National Statistics Office

<b>Office for Climate Change and Development</b>	Medium Term	Data Sharing	Systematize data sharing with NDC about High displacement risk zones.
	Short Term	IT Infrastructure	Develop a more secure database for the TVET database, as excel files are too easy to alter.
<b>Office of Higher Education</b>	Short Term	Procedures	From the point of view of reporting, data analysis and data mining, it is possible to extract substantial information regarding study related migrations from the SJF database. It is possible to calculate the following indicators on migration and development from the OHE: Number of Scholarships attributed; and number of students going abroad; number of students by type of scholarship/course It is also possible to see which ones are the district from where students emigrate more, to plan for future development of higher education institutions.
	Medium Term	Human Resources	Ensure that IT staff and Analyst receive training in new technologies and software, in order to keep up with constant technology developments. Ensure that each year funds are allocated to staff capacity building and training, mostly for IT support staff and analysts.
	Medium Term	Legislative Framework/Regulations	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. Define automatic reports mining the database to release to public, according to established in developed regulations.
	Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB administration and Software use and development.
	Long Term	IT Infrastructure	It is recommended that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade IT infrastructures
	Short Term	Procedures	Improve, in close coordination with the ICSA, the dispatchement of international arrivals and departures cards.
	Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB administration and Software use and development. Coordinate closely with ICSA any staff training on BMS / IT related themes.
<b>Papua New Guinea Customs</b>	Long Term	IT Infrastructure	Implementation of BMS system in more remote border posts might be a difficult and costly task to implement. The international Departures and Arrivals report can help decide which border post should have priority by seeing the cross border movements in each remote border post. Ensure that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade and expand IT infrastructure.
	Medium Term	Procedures	Enhance efforts for monitoring former seasonal workers adaptation to life in PNG, after being abroad by collecting data regarding former workers that go by themselves (this might require changes of the Database Structure, to be able to "follow" the path of an individual). The collection of this information can yield valuable information over the benefits of the scheme as a catalyst for safe labor migration.
<b>Seasonal Workers Coordination Office</b>	Short Term	Procedures	Report on the migration and development indicators - number of people benefiting from the SW scheme.
	Long Term	Human Resources	It is recommended that IT staff attends regularly to training regarding software maintenance and upgrade, DB administration and Software use and development.
	Long Term	IT Infrastructure	It is recommended that every year there is a sufficient budget to upgrade IT infrastructures
	Medium Term	Legislative Framework/Regulations	Develop a framework to define what is confidential data and what data can be released to the public. When framework is developed and approved, approve and develop queries to database that can be issued regularly.
	Medium Term	IT Infrastructure	Integrate the LMIS database with Workready pool.

**ANNEX 5: DATA COLLECTION FORMS**

*Available at [www.acpmigration-obs.org](http://www.acpmigration-obs.org).*





