

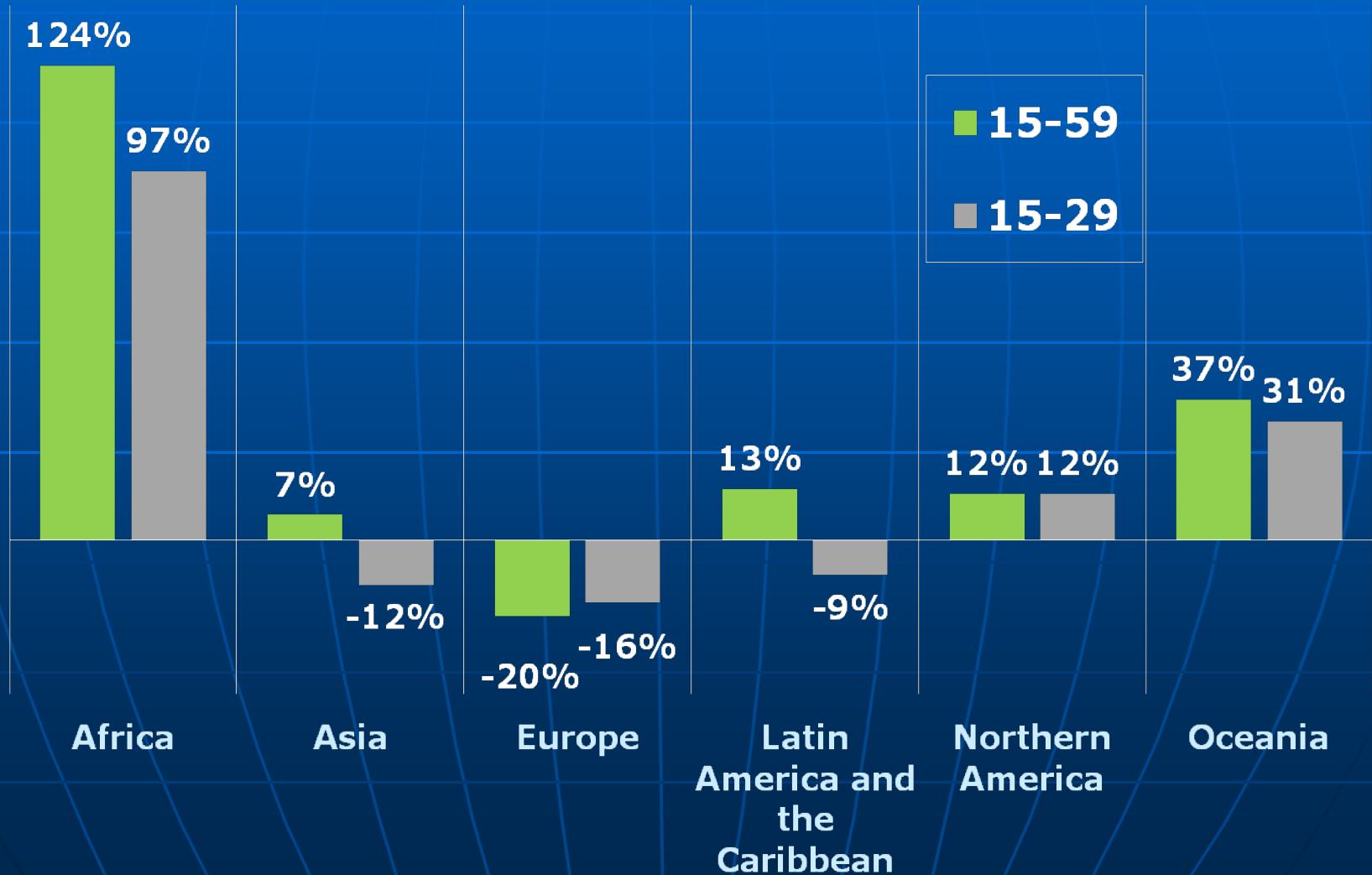
GFMD thematic meeting on migration and the post-2015 development agenda



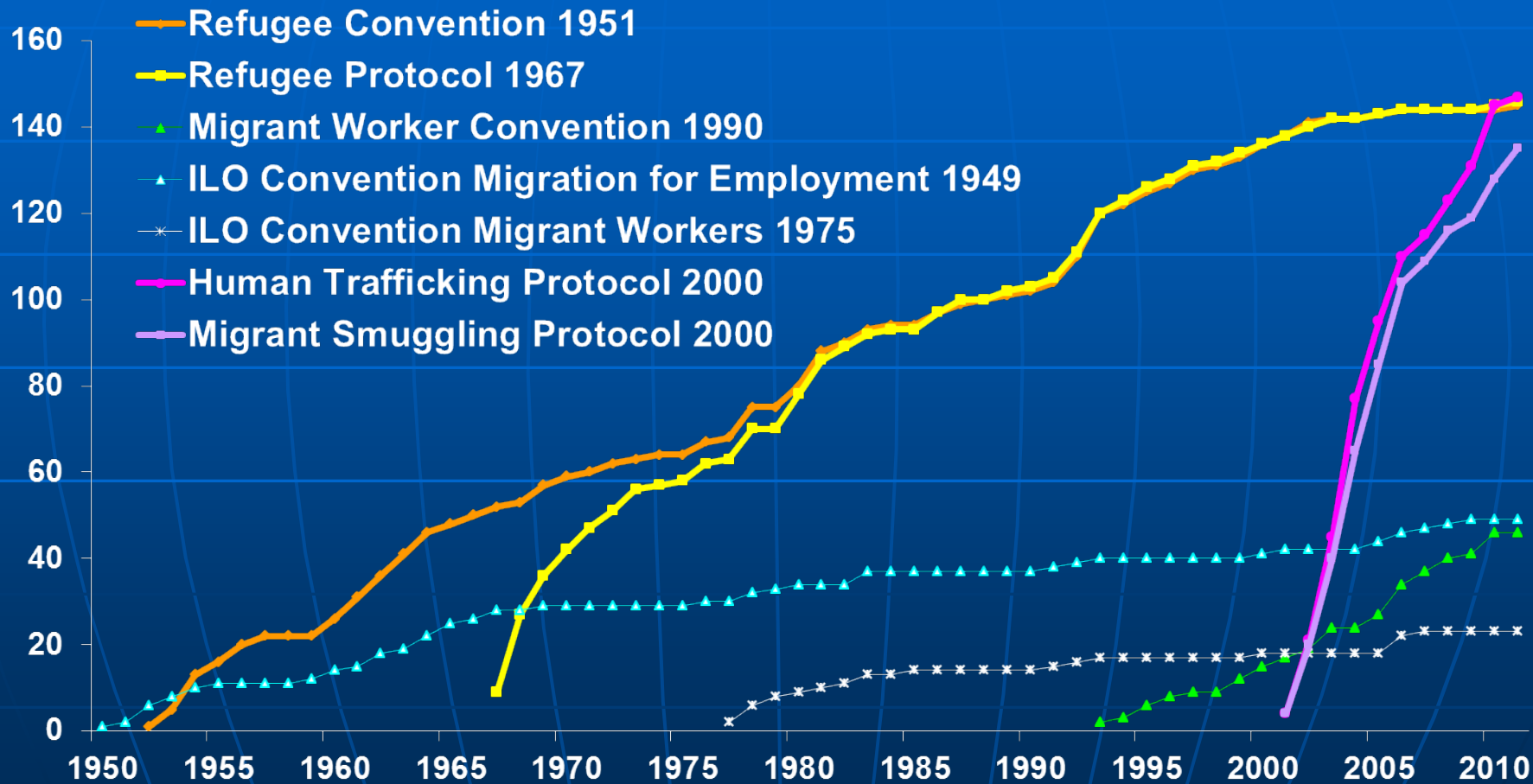
Bela Hovy, Chief
Migration Section, Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations, New York

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Changes in working age population (15-59) and youth (15-29), 2015 - 2050



Ratification of conventions relevant to international migration



1. How can countries work with GMG to develop indicators and clarify definitions?

- Consult handbooks, technical manuals and normative guidelines (adopted by UNSC, Regional Commissions, other governing bodies)
- Participate in standard setting meetings
- Consult experts (global, regional, national)
- Work collaboratively in regional workshops

2. How should countries go about their statistical development strategies?

➤ *Institutional and policy coherence*

- Integrate migration in existing national statistical programmes
- Integrate migration in existing bilateral, regional and global statistical programmes
- UN Statistical Commission (early March 2015)
 - *GFMD Thematic meeting on data?*

3. Migration indicators: Implications for costs, data quality and continuity

- Additional funds for improving existing and producing new data
 - *All data sources (censuses, admin. sources, household surveys)*
- Needs assessments => cost estimate
 - *Countries lacking basic migration data*
 - *Regional trainings, national follow-up*
- Let not the 'perfect' be the enemy of the 'good'
 - *Quality will improve by 'doing'*

4. How can countries tap additional resources to strengthen data collection?

- Assess needs
- Request technical assistance from international organizations
- Work with donors
 - *Make your needs known (UNSC, etc.)*

Illustrative list of indicators

1. % remittances spent on transfer costs
2. Number of trafficked persons
3. Recruitment costs borne by employee
4. % refugees and IDPs who have found a durable solution
5. Human Mobility Index (policy, portability, skills, access to services, fatalities)

6. Disaggregation

a. Disaggregate targets relevant for access of international migrants to services (health, education, work, etc.)

b. "migratory status": nativity status (native-born/foreign-born): citizenship status (citizen, foreigner, stateless), and legal status (regular/irregular) (17.18)

In conclusion

1. Conduct assessments to define gaps (many data are already available)
2. Create space in GFMD where data users meet data producers
3. Establish dedicated capacity building on migration and development data