



Retreat on Migration Indicators for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

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- Retreat mandate (from HLD 2013):
 - ***“... human mobility is a key factor for sustainable development which should be adequately considered in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.”***
 - ***“The United Nations system, GMG and SRSG ... to consider migration issues in their contributions to the preparatory process that will establish the post-2015 development agenda.”***
- Goal:
 - **To propose a limited set of indicators on international migration and development, which could be considered for inclusion in the implementation framework of the post-2015 UN development agenda.**



Retreat Objectives

- Review a variety of indicators proposed by participants
- Use HLP 12 goal illustrative framework
- Apply rigorous SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound) criteria in selection
- Provide essential information for each indicator
- Focus discussions on technical issues, not mandates or advocacy





HLP Goals of special relevance to migration

- 1. End Poverty**
- 2. Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality**
- 3. Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning**
- 4. Ensure Healthy Lives**
- 5. Achieve Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment, and Decent Work for All**
- 6. Ensure Resilient Infrastructure, Sustainable Consumption, and Production**
- 7. Ensure Affordable and Clean Energy**
- 8. Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth**
- 9. Build Resilient Infrastructure, Sustainable Consumption, and Production**
- 10. Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions**
- 11. Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies**
- 12. Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance**





Goal, Targets, Indicators (HLP, Annex III)

Term	How it is used in the HLP report	Example from MDGs
[Goal]	[Expresses an ambitious, but specific, commitment. Always starts with a verb / action]	[Reduce child mortality]
Targets	Quantified sub-components that will contribute in a major way to achievement of goal. Should be an outcome variable.	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.
Indicators	Precise metric from identified databases to assess if target is being met (often multiple indicators are used).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Under-5 mortality rate- Infant mortality rate- Proportion of 1-year olds immunised against measles





Requirements for each indicator

MDG Template+	
1. A simple operational definition	6. Periodicity of measurement
2. Goal and target it addresses	7. Gender and disaggregation issues
3. Rationale for use of the indicator	8. Limitations of the indicator
4. Method of computation	9. National and international agencies involved
5. Source of data and references	10. International agreements (UN, WHA, ILO, etc.)





Agreed that indicators should be:

1. Globally applicable and generated nationally.
2. Simple, understandable, clear and unambiguous.
3. Within the capabilities of national governments to collect now or develop data sources in the future.
4. Relevant to both developing and developed countries.
5. Able to capture both the benefits and risks of migration for development.
6. Disaggregated by sex and age





What should be measured ?

- I. Tracking progress towards a stronger global partnership on migration and development linked to Goal 12 (HLP report).
- II. Assess the impact of migration as an enabler for development across several goals.
- III. Include migrants in all relevant targets and indicators = disaggregate to ensure « migrants are not left behind ».





Main Findings

- Most obvious «candidate» for a post-2015 indicator is reducing the costs of transferring remittances, an existing G-20 target.
- There was strong agreement for an indicator on human trafficking, which could draw on international monitoring already in place.
- Indicators not yet ready for implementation, but where GMG agencies are working on data collection, include skills recognition, portability of social security benefits, recruitment costs, diaspora contributions, and resettlement.





Further Findings

- Another strand of work could focus on disaggregating proposed targets/indicators (on gender, health, education, work) by migration status, especially in countries with significant numbers of migrants.
- Topics not appropriate for post-2015 targets/indicators include migration levels (immigration, emigration, return/circular migration), «brain drain» and re-integration, due to sensitivity, conceptual weakness or lack of data.
- Longer-term GMG investment is required to develop a broader set of indicators to monitor the follow-up of HLD recommendations





Next Steps

1. All retreat inputs available on website (esa.un.org/unmigration/migrationretreat.htm).
2. Prepare GMG technical report with results from retreat, including guidance notes.
3. Review and contribute to «statistical notes» for the OWG.
4. Continue work on priority indicators identified.
5. Highlight migrants/migration in agency contributions to the post-2015 agenda.
6. Further Retreat ?

