

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

Frank Laczko
Co-Chair GMG Data and Research Group
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Geneva, Switzerland

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Background

- 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

- Propose selected no. of indicators
- 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





Working method

- Select SMART indicators from list of 60
- Review SMART indicators one-by-one using the 'MDG template'
- Prioritize indicators, assess gaps
- Determine next steps



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:

- I. 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.



Main Findings

- Most obvious «candidate» for a post-2015 indicator is reducing the costs of transferring remittances, an existing G-20 target.
- There is also a global consensus in favour of reducing human trafficking and an international monitoring system in place to track progress towards achieving this goal.
- Some indicators not ready for implementation, but GMG agencies are working on data collection.
- Areas where progress could be made include focusing on skills recognition, portability of social security benefits, recruitment costs, and diaspora contributions.





Further Findings

- Another strand of work could focus on disaggregating proposed targets/indicators (on gender, health, education, work, especially in countries with significant numbers of migrants).
- Participants observed that several topics, such as migration levels (immigration, emigration, return/circular migration), «brain drain» and re-integration, should not be addressed, given their sensitivity, conceptual weakness or lack of data.
- Longer-term investment in developing indicators is required as the GMG should develop a broader set of indicators to monitor the follow-up of HLD recommendations





Next Steps

- I. Share indicators on GMG website
- 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 and promote information-sharing of agency initiatives.
- 5. Further Retreat?

